LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM
COMPONENT B3 – CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Proj. No. 610-1436

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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Currency Equivalents

1 EUR = 19.246 ZMW
(Source Oanda.com, 26.06.2023)

Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSE	Collector Sewer Extension
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSU	Collector Sewer Upgrade
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LCC	Lusaka City Council
LSP	Lusaka Sanitation Program
LWSC	Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company
PA	Public Announcement
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Consultant
WB	World Bank
WDC	Ward Development Committees
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Introduction

The Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan is a strategy for providing 100% sanitation coverage for Lusaka by 2035. Part of this strategy is the Lusaka Sanitation Program, which implements short term investments required for improving Lusaka's sanitation system. The Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP) with financial support from World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), German Government via KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).

The main objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Programme (LSP) is to provide long-term solutions to the sanitation challenges in Lusaka. Component B3 of the LSP comprises the expansion of wastewater collection systems provisionally located in Manchinchi and Ngwerere sewersheds and will be funded by EIB. The Contracting Authority is the Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC), herein referred to as the Project Developer.

The scope of the work for this project involves the rehabilitation and upgrade of sewer mains, extension of the sewer network, upgrade of sewage pumping stations, provision of additional offices near the Manchinchi Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) septage receiving station and supply of equipment and monitoring of industrial dischargers.

The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City and will be implemented in the following areas:

Project Code	Sub-Project
1. Collector System Upgrades	
CSU-05	Extension of CSU-05 to connect CSU-07 (approximately 2 km)
CSU-07	Upgrading of Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector
CSU-09	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector
CSU-10	Upgrade of Manchinchi East
CSU-11	Upgrade of Manchinchi South and Interceptor to Garden ponds
2. Pumping Stations and Force Mains	
CSU- 16	Mass Media
CSU-17	Woodlands
CSU-18	Kabwata
CSU-19	Kamwala
CSU-20	Lumumba
CSE-15 LPS1	Prefabricated lifting pump station in Northmead
CSE-18 LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stationS in Rhodes Park
CSE-MM	

Project Code	Sub-Project
LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stations in Mass Media
3. Decommissioning Works	
	Manchinchi WWTP
	Garden Ponds
4. Collector Sewer Extensions	
CSE-13	Villa Elizabetha
CSE-15	Northmead
CSE-16/18	West, East and North of Rhodes Park
CSE-17	Shakespeare
CSE-29	Prospect Hill
CSE-MM	Mass Media
4. Industrial Trade Effluent Works	
	Supply and installation of industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers
5. Manchinchi Office Buildings	
	Office / workshop buildings situated at the Manchinchi WWTP

The implementation of component B3 of the LSP will be conducted in phases. This is a report of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the implementation of CSU 7, CSE 16, CSE 15, CSU 10, CSE MM, and installation of pump stations (PS) force mains, and the decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds.

0.2 Affected Households and Institutions

The type of assets identified show that the project would lead to economic displacement of Project-affected persons (PAPs) and damage of assets that would need to be reinstated. No physical displacement impacts would result from project activities.

The social census survey identified a total of 2,139 assets belonging to 835 individual households and 144 institutions. A summary of the affected assets is shown below.

Type of Asset	Number of Assets
Wall Fence	39
Shop	30
Mobile Money Booth	45
Stall/ Makeshift structure	7
Concrete Slab	6
Lawn	234
Paving	66

Type of Asset	Number of Assets
Field	184
Garden	219
Kiln	4
Retaining Wall	6
Canopy	1
Shop entrance	1
Guard House	1
Fruit tree	711
Tap	1
Veranda	6
Hedge	1
Driveway	447
Car Park	53
Tree Nursery	1
Work area	2
Shelter	21
Car Wash	3
Billboard	12
Gate	1
Septic Tank	1
Drainage	2
Bus Stop Shelter	1
Sign Post	15
Street lights	1
Sprinklers	1
Flowerbed	5
Barbed Wire Fence	1
Kerb	8
Tiled Street	1
Block Decorations	1
Total Number of Assets	**2,139**

0.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Activities

This RAP was conducted to ensure sustainable development in the resettlement, reinstatement, and livelihood restoration activities of the project. Properly managed resettlement programs enable affected persons to share in the project benefits, re-establish assets and or sources of income and livelihoods.

The RAP activities were carried out with the aim of ensuring that PAPs are left the same as, or better off than they were before they were displaced by project activities, and assets of those affected temporarily are properly reinstated. This was achieved by conducting the resettlement

activities in accordance with the national legislation and international guidelines on resettlement. Options to minimize resettlement impacts have been explored and the needs of vulnerable groups were also considered.

0.4 Objectives of the RAP

The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- Describe project impacts and mitigation measures resulting from project activities;
- Identify and confirm project affected persons along the project corridor;
- Document the extent of economic and physical displacement and establish entitlement criteria;
- Present valuation results of the lost assets;
- Record consultations held with the affected persons and other project beneficiaries and stakeholders;
- Describe and state compensation options, resettlement assistance and livelihood improvement options to be provided in compliance with the legal framework;
- Detail the RAP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and outline the roles and responsibilities of the project stakeholders implementing this RAP;
- Establish monitoring, evaluation and follow up activities; and
- Ensure compliance with the Zambian Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The objectives were set taking in to account the overarching pricincipal of resettlement planning which calls the need to avoid and/or minimise impacts where possible.

0.5 Policy, Organizational and Institutional Framework

Resettlement in Zambia is guided by the National Resettlement Policy of 2015. There are also several pieces of legislation that are relevant to resettlement and restoration of livelihoods of persons affected by project activities, beginning with the Constitution of Zambia (Article 16). Other national policies and legislation relevant to the RAP that were reviewed and guided the preparation of this RAP include the:

- National Gender Policy of 2014,
- Gender Equity and Equality Act (2015)
- Land Act of 1995,
- Lands Acquisition Act of 1994,
- Valuation Surveyor's Act Cap 20,
- Arbitration Act of 2000,
- Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015,
- Local Government Act of 2019,
- National Heritage Conservation Commission Act (2021),,
- Disaster Management Act of 2010, and
- Environmental Management Act of 2011.

International guidelines that are relevant to the RAP such as the European Investment Bank's (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards were extensively referred to in the preparation of this RAP. The EIB Environmental and Social Standard on Involuntary Resettlement elaborates requirements to be adhered to in an event of involuntary resettlement of people as a result of implementing a project.

0.6 Institutional and Organisational Responsibilities

The Project Developer, LWSC, shall bear the overall responsibility for the project including the mobilisation of financing for the civil works and the RAP implementation activities. LWSC shall engage a Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC) who shall oversee the RAP implementation process by ensuring that all affected people sign compensation agreements and receive their compensation packages in full. LWSC shall be responsible for engaging the third parties to conduct external monitoring of the RAP implementation process.

Other institutions such as Lusaka City Council (LCC) and the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) shall be responsible for providing support and ensuring compliance to national regulations and the commitments of this RAP respectively. Registered valuation surveyors from the Government Valuation Department were engaged to conduct the valuation of the affected assets that were identified during the RAP inventory. LWSC and the Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC) (when recruited) shall be responsible for ensuring that all the affected receive Compensation Agreements for all currently and yet to be identified affected assets as outlined in this RAP.

0.7 Approach and methodology

Mixed data collection methods were used to ensure the collection of detailed information of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The methods used include community meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and household surveys through the administration of questionnaires.

0.8 Social and Cultural Characteristics and Settlement Patterns

The project area of influence is in Lusaka City, the capital city of Zambia. Lusaka City is located in Lusaka District of Lusaka Province. Focus Group Discussions with residents within the project area revealed that community members are settled in mixed tribes.

Human settlements within the project area are characterised by nucleated settlement patterns. This is evident in both formal and informal settlement areas, existent in the Province.

The project covers an area with a diverse land use pattern ranging from residential to commercial and industrial areas. Residential areas in the Province consist of formal and informal residential areas with low density, medium density and high density characteristics. The project will be implemented in residential areas which include Northmead, Rhodes Park (East and West), Garden, Mazyopa, and Mass Media. Of these settlements, Garden and

Mazyopa are informal residential areas and are high density areas while Northmead, Rhodes Park, and Mass Media are formal residential areas and are of a low density. With regards to land use, much of the land resource is used for human settlements, gardening and small scale farming, public infrastructure such as schools and health facilities, and commercial infrastructure such as office premises and shopping malls.

A social census survey was conducted with owners, tenants and/or caretakers of properties that will be affected by the proposed project. This section provides a summary of the socio-economic characteristics of PAPs that will be economically affected by project activities. The characteristics of affected persons presented in this section have been grouped with respect to the project component that will cause the displacement of the PAPs in each of the affected areas.

0.8.1 Garden Compound – Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

A total of 242 PAPs were identified in Garden Compound. The identified PAPs will be economically displaced owing to the decommissioning of the Garden sewage ponds. The most affected type of property in Garden Compound is gardens. PAPs were found to be growing crops for home consumption as well as for sale. During the survey, it was observed that the majority of PAPs grow vegetables on the plots of land.

Of the PAPs that were identified and interviewed during the census survey, a total of 185 were female whilst 63 were male. This shows that a higher number of females in the area are carrying out gardening activities compared to the men.

The average size of households belonging to PAPs was 7.5 which, according to the Demographic Health Survey (2019), is higher than the average national household size at 5.0. A total of 176 households belonging to affected PAPs had more than five members, making up a total of 71% of the households.

The most commonly spoken languages amongst household heads and their spouses are Nyanja and Bemba. Only 24 household heads and 6 of their spouses reported the ability to speak English. This shows the need for the project to develop communication materials in local languages to ensure that PAPs are well informed of the RAP processes and procedures.

The most owned livelihood assets amongst the gardeners at Garden Compound include mobile phones, farming equipment, and television sets. The least common livelihood assets owned were grinding mills, generators, and solar panels.

0.8.2 Mass Media

A total of 33 affected parties were identified in Mass Media, 4 of whom would be economically displaced by the project, and 29 whose property would be damaged triggering reinstatement. Economic displacement is expected to result from the disturbance of 3 shops and one mobile money booth belonging to 4 male users. The four users identified were found to be tenants of the affected commercial properties, belonging to two separate owners.

The average size of households making use of affected structures is 3.7, which is lower than the average national household size of 5.0.

The most commonly spoken languages spoken amongst the respondents were English, Nyanja and Bemba.

All four of the displaced PAPs own small shops that would be affected by the project. The displacement of these structures would lead to the economic displacement of these PAPs whose source of income is derived from the operation of these shops. The products and services provided by PAPs included the sale of food and drinks, mobile money services, as well as printing and photocopying services.

The most common livelihood assets owned by affected persons in Mass Media include mobile phones, televisions, refrigerators, household furniture, electric cooking stoves, and radios.

0.8.3 CSU-07

A total of 281 PAPs were identified as owning assets within the project corridor for CSU 7. Of these, 209 would be economically affected by the project, whilst 72 own assets that would need to be reinstated during the construction phase of the project. Of the 209 PAPs that would be economically displaced, 91 were male, 88 were female. The remaining respondents were unavailable to participate in the interviews at the time of the survey.

The average size of households affected by this project component is 7.6, which is higher than the national average household size of 5 household members. A total of 126 of the households were found to have more than five household members.

The most commonly spoken languages amongst PAPs were Nyanja, Bemba, and English, although only 34 of the PAPs were able to speak English. In this regard, communications with affected persons will be carried out using local languages.

This project component is expected to lead to the temporary economic displacement of PAPs and the disturbance of assets that would require reinstatement. PAPs that would be temporarily affected by this project component own assets such as fields, makeshift structures, and mobile money booths. Following the completion of the construction activities, PAPs would be permitted to continue to carry out their activities. These structures are a source of income for affected households, which would trigger temporary economic displacement by the project.

Amongst persons affected by this project component, the most commonly owned livelihood assets include mobile phones, household furniture, and farming equipment used to carry out farming activities.

0.9 Vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerable or disadvantaged persons are those who are more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or constrained in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits and likely to be excluded or unable to participate in the community consultation process. These stakeholders may require specific measures and assistance to participate and benefit fully in the resettlement process. The purpose of identifying vulnerable households is to ensure that impacts of displacement and other inconveniences caused by the project are minimised by prioritising their needs and constant monitoring.

In this report, the classification of the vulnerable include , female-headed households, single parents (male and female) with dependent children, child-headed households, elderly-headed households, extremely poor, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, chronically ill persons and their caregivers, and illiterate PAPs.

0.10 Eligibility Criteria for Defining Project Affected Persons

Eligible PAPs refer to users and/or owners of assets within the project area that would be displaced to facilitate the construction and implementation of the proposed project, as of the cut-off date. A social census survey was carried out to identify persons, groups of persons, households, communities, or any other entities that may make claim for compensation or resettlement for the temporary or permanent loss of assets directly related to the project and project-related activities.

- The eligibility criteria are deemed satisfactory to the Zambian government and financing institutions as it complies with international best practice on resettlement. The following principles have and will be followed:
- A process and procedure that includes meaningful consultation with the PAPs and communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders has been and will continue to be implemented.
- Compensation to be provided for loss of assets such as housing structures, land, fruit trees, commercial structures, and other impacts on livelihoods.
- Displaced persons to be provided with additional assistance such as support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood.
- Provision of compensation or reinstatement assistance for assets such as wall fences, driveways, and lawns that would be damaged during the construction phase of the project.

0.11 Cut Off Setting and Notification

In consideration of the geographical scope of the project, separate cut-off dates have been set for the different CSU and CSE areas. After the cut-off date set for each area, no new entrants will be eligible for compensation or any resettlement assistance. During community disclosure meetings, communities were informed of the need to refrain from establishing new structures within the corridor of impact and within the boundaries of the land of the Garden sewer ponds.

The official cut-off dates for the project areas are shown below.

Area Name	Project Component	Cut-Off Date
Garden	Decommissioning of Garden Ponds	24th June 2022
Mass Media	CSE-MM	25th November 2022
Northmead	CSE-15	16th December 2022
Rhodes Park, Mass Media and Northmead	CSE-16 and CSU 10	24th March 2023
Manchinchi - Ngwerere	CSU-07	12th April 2023
Pump Stations	Upgrade of Pump Stations	19th April 2023

The cut-off date for each area was disclosed by way of newspaper notices, through ward development committees (WDCs), announcements using public announcement (PA) systems, and announced during disclosure meetings. In addition to this, letters were drafted and distributed to households within affected areas announcing the cut-off date, and implications thereof were disclosed.

0.12 Application of Valuation Methods

Depending on the type of impact, several valuation methods can be used to calculate compensation. If more than one method was used for asset valuation calculations, the PAP should be compensated based on whichever method resulted in the highest compensation.

The valuation process has been carried out by a team of Government Registered Valuers and the valuation reports presented in this RAP. The valuation method used by the Valuation Department was the Direct Comparative Method. The Contractor's method of valuation was used as a method of ground truthing the values determined using the Direct Comparative Method.

0.13 Compensation for Resettlement and Reinstatement

With regards to compensation payments, PAPs eligible for relocation and reinstatement will be provided with the opportunity to select between compensation in cash or in kind. In the context of reinstatement, cash compensation will entail the provision of funds to the owner of the affected non-residential asset to enable them to carry out the reinstatement of the asset once work has been completed on their property. On the other hand, compensation in-kind will entail the reinstatement of affected assets by the Contractor once work has been completed on the affected property.

Cash compensation in the context of resettlement will entail the provision of funds for the owner of the asset to construct a structure in replacement of one that was demolished to facilitate project activities. Compensation in kind will require the Project Developer to construct a replacement structure to replace one that has been affected by the project.

The option selected by the PAP will be indicated in the compensation agreement which will be signed between the PAP and LWSC.

The Lands Act, under its provisions, recognizes development of land to have value. Therefore, compensation for land is aimed at providing for loss of crop and the labor used to prepare agricultural land and cultivate the crop. Compensation relating to land will cover the rates for labor invested, as well as the replacement cost of the crop lost plus the value of the land where there will be temporary loss of land and formal title is held.

The compensation values calculated for affected structures will also reflect the construction cost, cost of transportation and delivery of items required for the construction of the replacement structures and assets.

0.14 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is an integral component of the project implementation that provides an institutional procedure within the project to maximize opportunities for sustainable and amicable resolution of grievances and complaints. It defines the way in which grievances are received, processed, and resolved. An aggrieved party may be an individual, group of individuals or institution. The mechanism shall enable LWSC to receive and address specific concerns about grievances raised by members of the local communities in a timely manner and allow LWSC to resolve disputes in an impartial way.

LWSC has an existing grievance procedure; however, for the duration of the construction phase, a separate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to collect and respond to grievances specifically resulting from the Project and its activities. This mechanism will be under the responsibility of the RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC), who will be hired by the LWSC. During the operation phase, LWSCs existing grievance mechanism and procedures will be used. The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) under the RIC will be responsible for receiving and recording grievances.

0.15 Proposed Implementation Schedule

LWSC will provide the overall oversight of the RAP implementation activities and a RIC to be employed by LWSC will conduct the RAP implementation activities. The estimated timeframe for the completion of the RAP implementation process is about 24 months. The extended period will result from the re-instatement of structures (such as driveways or lawns) that will be affected during the actual construction of the project.

Project construction activities in areas where PAPs may lose agricultural land (that is, Garden ponds area and the fields along the CSU-07 route) will only commence once compensation packages are paid in full. This also applies to all cash compensation packages for other types of affected assets. The compensation packages will also include all applicable allowances paid in full. Replacement structures for in-kind compensation will also have to be completed and handed over to the rightful PAPs before project construction can begin in those areas.

In cases where only re-instatement of affected assets (such as lawns or driveways) is required, agreements will have to be signed between the PAPs and LWSC/Contractor as commitment to re-instate the disturbed areas after the construction activities are completed in that area.

Stakeholder engagement will be ongoing throughout the RAP implementation process and before the commencement of construction activities to ensure informed consent of PAPs and prior notification of all construction activities that may affect them.

0.16 Cost and Budget

The financial responsibility of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is under the authority of Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company (LWSC). LWSC will be responsible for the provision of the funds that are needed to effectively undertake the RAP activities stated in this action plan. Funds for project implementation will be provided to LWSC by the Zambian Government through the Ministry of Finance. LWSC will be responsible for the disbursement of funds to the institutions involved in implementation of the RAP. The flow of funds from LWSC will take place as follows:

- Provision of funds to affected persons - LWSC will be responsible for the disbursement of funds to the PAPs that will select cash compensation.

- Provision of Funds to the RAP Implementation Consultant - The RIC will be responsible for management of the grievance redress mechanism. LWSC will provide the RIC with the funds that are needed to receive and resolve grievances arising from affected communities.

- Provision of Funds to the Contractor for reinstatement - In the case of reinstatement, compensation amounts for in-kind compensation will be required to enable the Contractor to reinstate affected property during the construction phase of the project.

- Provision of funds to External Auditors - External auditors will be engaged for external monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities. Payments due to external auditors will be paid by LWSC.

The entitlement figures for affected assets have been determined by the Zambian Government Department of Valuation. Valuation reports for each of the project components have been provided in this RAP. The table below shows the compensation amounts determined by the Valuators for affected assets in affected areas.

0.17 Compensation Entitlement Figures

Project Component	Entitlements (K)
Decommissioning of Garden Ponds	615,874
CSE 16	743,450.00
CSU 10	518,721.00

Project Component	Entitlements (K)
CSE MM	1,724,096.00
CSE 15	743,450.00
CSU 7	3,143,150.00
Pump Stations	489,058.00
TOTAL	**7,977,799.00**

The RAP implementation budget consists of the entitlement amounts for affected persons, as well as the costs associated with the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs. A contingency of 15% is included in the budgetary figure that can be used to address any unanticipated costs that may arise during RAP implementation. The RAP implementation figure is presented in below.

Item Description	Total Amount (K)
Entitlements	7,977,799.00
Livelihood Restoration Implementation	2,260,257.94
Contingency (15%)	1,535,708.54
TOTAL BUDGET	**11,773,765.48**

0.18 Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement, the Project Developer shall be responsible for establishing the necessary systems for the regular monitoring of the RAP implementation process and shall also ensure that the necessary corrective actions are taken. The results of the monitoring and evaluation exercises will be incorporated into the RAP implementation activities in order to ensure effective implementation of the commitments made in this RAP.

The RIC will internally monitor the implementation of the RAP by routinely tracking progress using key performance indicators. External monitoring will be conducted by an external auditor with the main aim of assessing whether the commitments made in this RAP have been implemented. The RIC will be responsible for ensuring that the feedback received from the results of external monitoring are incorporated in the RAP implementation.

EIB as the project financing institution will conduct an external evaluation of the RAP implementation process after it is concluded. According to the EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement, the Project Developer shall engage an external party to prepare an Accountability Report which shall be presented to EIB.

0.19 Conclusion

As indicated throughout the document, this RAP is a reference document to be used by the Project proponent for the handling of displacement and reinstatement issues. A total of 2,139

assets belonging to 835 individual households and 144 institutions will be affected by the project.

This RAP contains comprehensive information on the socio-economic baseline condition within the affected project areas, properties that would be impacted, entitlements, compensation options, organisational responsibilities, and monitoring and evaluation measures. Guidance on the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been established.

It is further recommended that a RIC should be recruited to assume overall responsibility of the RAP implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan is a strategy for providing 100% sanitation coverage for Lusaka by 2035. Part of this strategy is the Lusaka Sanitation Program, which implements short term investments required for improving Lusaka's sanitation system.

The Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP) with financial support from World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), German Government via KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ). The main objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Programme (LSP) is to provide long-term solutions to the sanitation challenges in Lusaka. Component B3 of the LSP comprises the expansion of wastewater collection systems and associated ponds provisionally located in Manchinchi and Ngwerere sewersheds and will be funded by EIB.

The current project aims to upgrade and extend Lusaka's wastewater system in Manchinchi, Ngwerere, Chunga and part of the Kaunda sewersheds. The Contracting Authority is the Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC), herein referred to as the Project Developer.

The scope of the work for this project involves the rehabilitation and upgrade of sewer mains, extension of the sewer network, upgrade of sewage pumping stations, provision of additional offices near the Manchinchi WastewaterTreatment Plant (WWTP) septage receiving station and supply of equipment and monitoring of industrial dischargers.

The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City and will be implemented in the following areas:

Tab. 1-1: Project components.

Project Code	Sub-Project
1. Collector System Upgrades	
CSU-05	Extension of CSU-05 to connect CSU-07 (approximately 2 km)
CSU-07	Upgrading of Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector
CSU-09	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector
CSU-10	Upgrade of Manchinchi East
CSU-11	Upgrade of Manchinchi South and Interceptor to Garden ponds
2. Pumping Stations and Force Mains	
CSU- 16	Mass Media
CSU-17	Woodlands
CSU-18	Kabwata
CSU-19	Kamwala
CSU-20	Lumumba

Project Code	Sub-Project
CSE-15 LPS1	Prefabricated lifting pump station in Northmead
CSE-18 LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stationS in Rhodes Park
CSE-MM LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stations in Mass Media
3. Decommissioning Works	
	Manchinchi WWTP
	Garden Ponds
4. Collector Sewer Extensions	
CSE-13	Villa Elizabetha
CSE-15	Northmead
CSE-16/18	West, East and North of Rhodes Park
CSE-17	Shakespeare
CSE-29	Prospect Hill
CSE-MM	Mass Media
4. Industrial Trade Effluent Works	
	Supply and installation of industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers
5. Manchinchi Office Buildings	
	Office / workshop buildings situated at the Manchinchi WWTP

The implementation of component B3 of the LSP will be conducted in phases. This is a report of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the implementation of CSU-7, CSU 10, CSE 16, CSE-15, CSE-MM and the decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds. The project components will give rise to economic displacement activities affecting a total of 979 parties consisting of 835 individual households and 144 institutions.

This report is a documentation of the profiling of the PAPs and the losses to be incurred due to the project activities, resettlement procedures including entitlements, compensation, and restoration of livelihoods. The report also provides recommendations on grievance redress mechanism approaches.

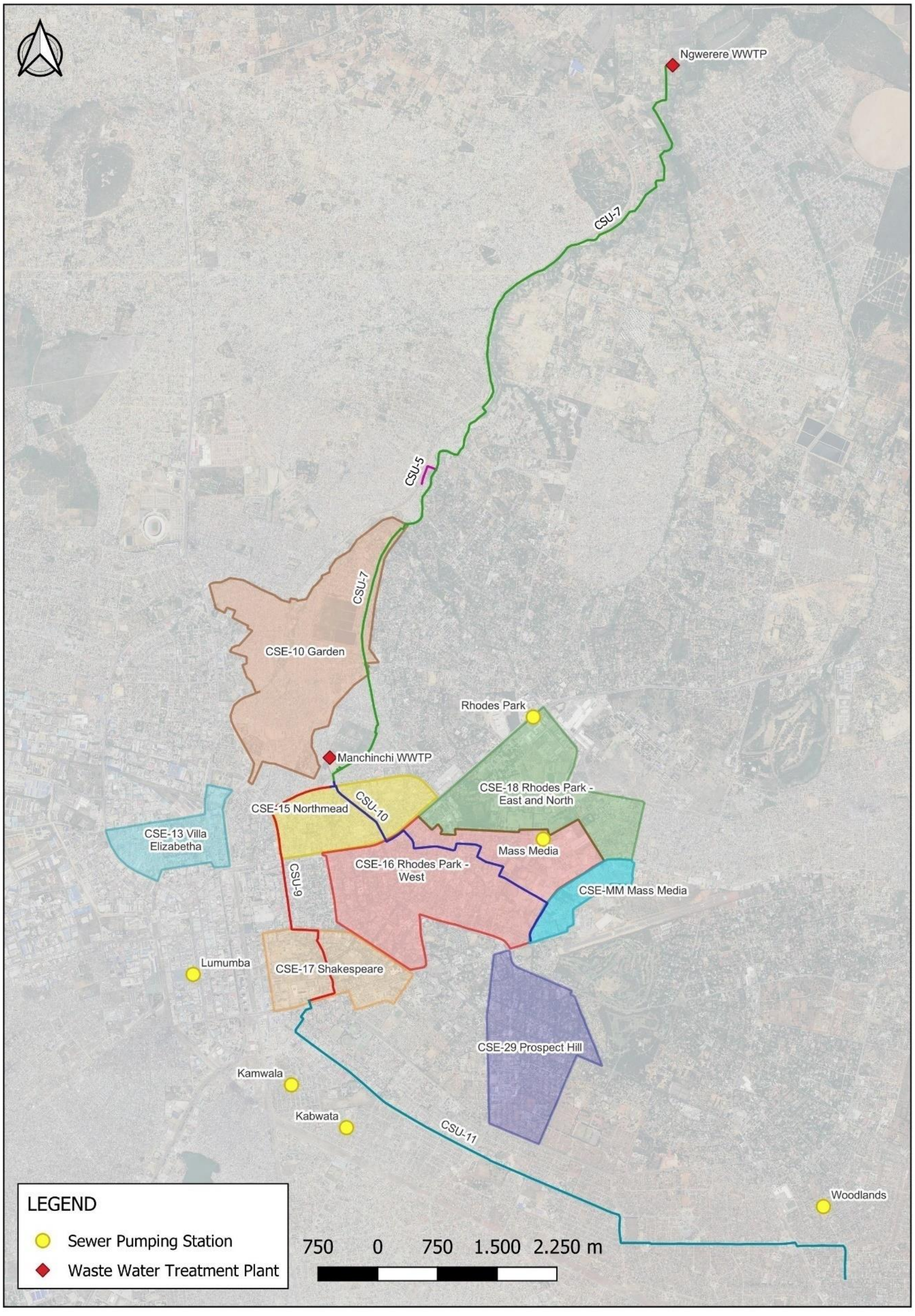

Figure 1-1 – Project Location
Source: Fichtner WT

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

The Proposed project comprises expansion of the wastewater collection network located in Chunga, Ngwerere, Kaunda Square and Manchinchi sewersheds. This will involve the rehabilitation and upgrading of main sewer collectors, sewage pump stations, provision of additional offices near the Manchinchi WWTP septage receiving station and installation of industrial measurement equipment within Lusaka. The project will also involve the decommissioning of the Manchinchi Wastewater Treatment Plant and the associated sewer ponds in Garden compound.

1.1.1 Project Rationale

In the *Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Provision of Household On-site Sanitation Facilities and Faecal Sludge Management Services in Selected Areas in Lusaka*, it was reported that about 70% of Lusaka City's two million residents live in areas with poor sanitation and most households utilise on-site sanitation. The regular outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery have resulted from the poor sanitary conditions in the city. The LWSC managed sewer network covers approximately 10 to 20% of the city's population and most of the networks have been reported to be in poor condition and inadequate in accommodating future population growth (BCHOD Consulting Engineers, 2020).

The current project covers Ngwerere, Kaunda, Chunga and Manchinchi sewer sheds. The Manchinchi wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are in a very poor condition and wastewater at maximum receives pre-treatment (screening). The existing Ngwerere Ponds were constructed in the 1950s and are in a reasonable condition except for the last pond (no overflow).

Implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program will improve overall sanitation, reduce environmental pollution to water bodies, and minimise health and environmental issues associated with water-borne diseases.

1.2 Overall Estimates of the Magnitude of Resettlement

Disturbance of assets is expected to result from the rehabilitation and upgrading of main sewer collectors, sewage pump stations, and the decommissioning of the garden sewer ponds. Land and other assets belonging to individual and institutional owners within the working corridor for the installation of sewer pipes, and within the plot of land of the garden sewer ponds would be affected.

The impacts resulting from the project activities are expected to be both temporary and permanent. Temporary disturbance is expected in areas where assets would be disturbed to facilitate the installation of sewer pipes. Once installation is completed, affected assets would be reinstated and the PAP could continue with their use of the land. For instance, lawns and driveways will be damaged during the installation of sewer lines but would be reinstated following the completion of works. On the other hand, permanent impacts are expected to result where assets such as shops would need to be relocated.

It is anticipated that the proposed project will result in economic displacement of households owning assets such as agricultural fields, mobile money booths and makeshift shops and

stalls. Surveys in the corridor of impact show that the project will not trigger physical displacement impacts. Physical and economic displacement are defined by the the International Finance Corporation (IFC, n.d.) as follows:

- "Physical displacement – Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
- Economic displacement – Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated infrastructure."

The table below shows the displacement impacts and damage to property that would result from the proposed project activities.

Table 1-1: Displacement and Reinstatement Requirements of Project Components

Project Component	Physical Displacement	Economic Displacement	Damage (triggering reinstatement)
Decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds	No	Yes	No
CSE MM	No	Yes	Yes
CSE 16	No	No	Yes
CSE 15	No	No	Yes
CSU 10	No	No	Yes
CSU 7	No	Yes	Yes

The social census survey identified a total of 2,139 assets belonging to 835 individual households and 144 institutions. A breakdown of the type and number of affected assets is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Number and Type of Affected Assets

Type of Assets	Number of Assets
Wall Fence	39
Shop	30
Mobile Money Booth	45
Stall/ Makeshift structure	7
Concrete Slab	6
Lawn	234
Paving	66
Field	184
Garden	219
Kiln	4
Retaining Wall	6
Canopy	1

Type of Assets	Number of Assets
Shop entrance	1
Guard House	1
Fruit tree	711
Tap	1
Veranda	6
Hedge	1
Driveway	447
Car Park	53
Tree Nursery	1
Work area	2
Shelter	21
Car Wash	3
Billboard	12
Gate	1
Septic Tank	1
Drainage	2
Bus Stop Shelter	1
Sign Post	15
Street lights	1
Sprinklers	1
Flowerbed	5
Barbed Wire Fence	1
Kerb	8
Tiled Street	1
Block Decorations	1
Total Number of Assets	**2,139**

The type of assets identified show that the project would lead to economic displacement of PAPs and the damage of assets that would need to be reinstated. No physical displacement impacts would result from project activities. Table 1-3 shows the number of PAPs and institutions that would be displaced in comparison to those that would experience damage that would require reinstatement.

Table 1-3: Economic Displacement versus Reinstatement

Category of PAPs	Economic Displacement	Damage (Triggering Reinstatement)
Individual Households	458	337
Institutions	0	144

1.3 Analysis of Alternatives and Justification

1.3.1 No Project

Poor sanitation has resulted in severe health and environmental issues, with regular outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. In addition, 57% of Lusaka's water supply is from groundwater sources within the city, which is prone to sewage contamination from on-site sewer treatment systems. Lusaka's population is expected to grow by 4.9% per annum to reach approximately five million by 2035. There are therefore significant challenges in providing adequate sanitation services to existing and new populations (Simukonda, Farman, & Butler, 2018).

The option of not implementing the Lusaka Sanitation Program was considered and not given priority as the project when implemented will improve overall sanitation, reduce environmental pollution to water bodies, and thus minimise health and environmental issues associated with these. The option would entail the loss of an opportunity by LWSC to expand its financial base by collections and more users.

1.3.2 Route Alternatives

The route options for the CSUs and two CSE collector sewers were investigated with regards to environmental, resettlement, and technical issues to identify the most suitable and cost-effective route options.

1.3.2.1 CSU Pipelines

CSU-07

For CSU-7, route options were evaluated at the starting point at Manchinchi WWTP (Location 7.1) and in the north, when joining CSU-5 (Location 7.2), shown in Figure 1-2.

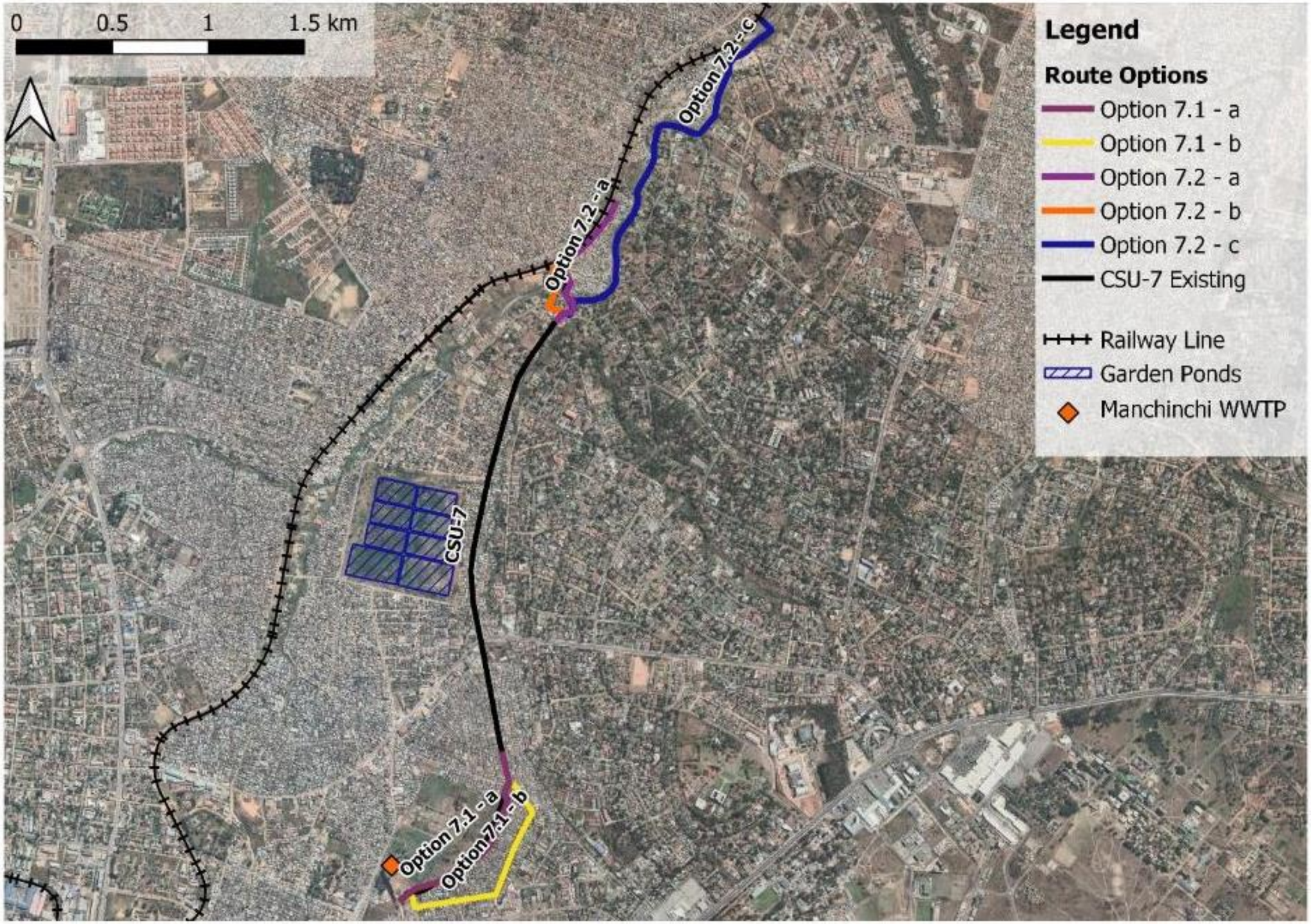

Figure 1-2: Overview of route options for CSU-07

Source: Fichtner

Location 7.1

Location 7.1 is the starting point of CSU-7 at Manchinchi WWTP.

- Option 7.1-a follows the border of Manchinchi WWTP and passes through a small section of a residential area before reaching a larger street.
- Option 7.2-b follows streets east of Manchinchi WWTP for the entire length of the route option.

The two options for Location 7.1 are shown in the figure below.

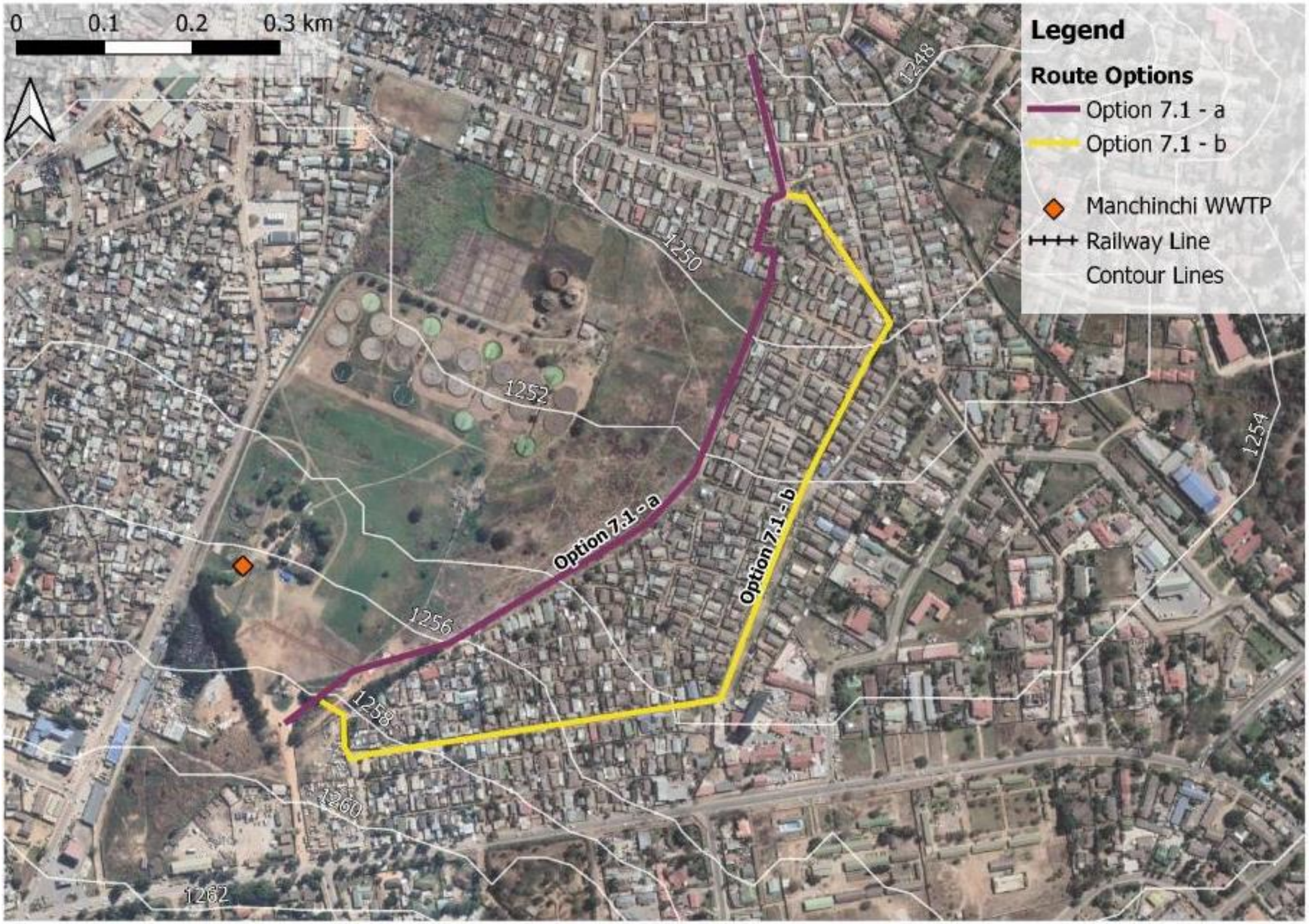

Figure 1-3 – Location 7.1

Source: Fichtner

Preferred Option for Location 7.1

Option 7.1-a is significantly shorter and has a reduced trench depth, compared to Option 7.1-b, increasing the technical feasibility. However, resettlement may be triggered in the northern section of Option 7.1-a. Option 7.1-b also has resettlement issues as compensation payments would be required for a significant number of shops along the route.

It has been determined that the estimated costs for compensation payments and the increased pipe length of Option 7.1-b would exceed the estimated costs for the resettlement actions related to Option 7.1-a. Therefore, Option 7.1-a is preferred.

Location 7.2

Various options were investigated for the downstream section of CSU-7 where it joins CSU-5. The route either crosses the drainage channel and follows the railway line (Options 7.2-a and 7.2-b) or follows the drainage channel for its entire length (Option 7.2-c). These are:

- Option 7.2-a crosses the storm water channel at a privately owned bridge and then, passes through private properties. Option 7.2-b crosses the storm water channel via another privately owned bridge and then passes through a private property.
- Option 7.2-c follows the storm water channel until merging with CSU-5.

Location 7.2 is shown in Figure 1-4.

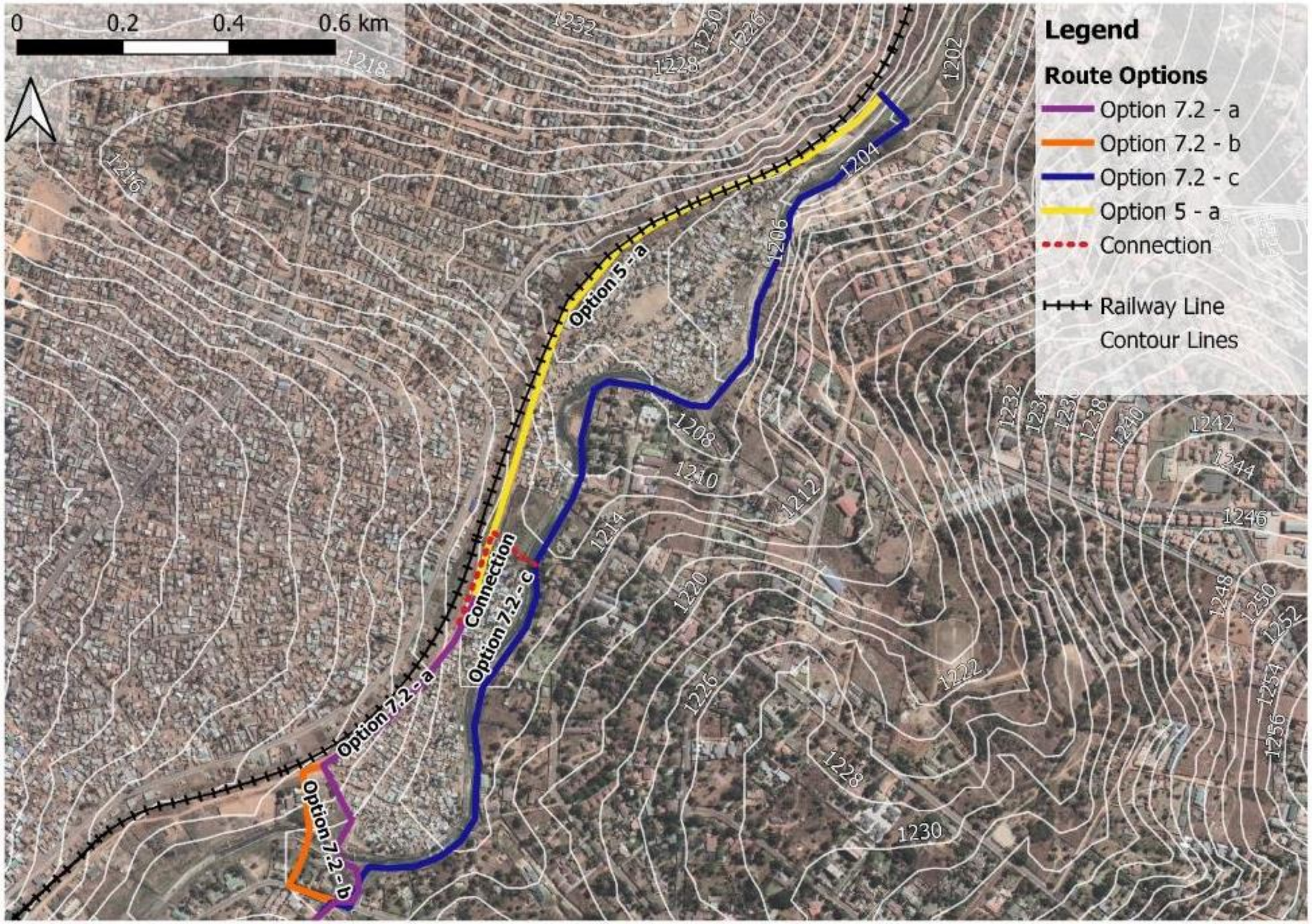

Figure 1-4: Location 7.2

Source: Fichtner

Preferred Option for Location 7.2

Option 7.2-a and Option 7.2-b are not recommended since both route options pass through private property. Option 7.2-c does not have any resettlement issue and it is a slightly longer option, but it enables the pipeline along this route to be the collector for all sewer branches on its left and right side. Therefore, Option 7.2-c is preferred.

CSU 10 Alternatives

Different route options were identified at the start and at the middle of the planned pipeline for CSU-10, as shown in the following figure.

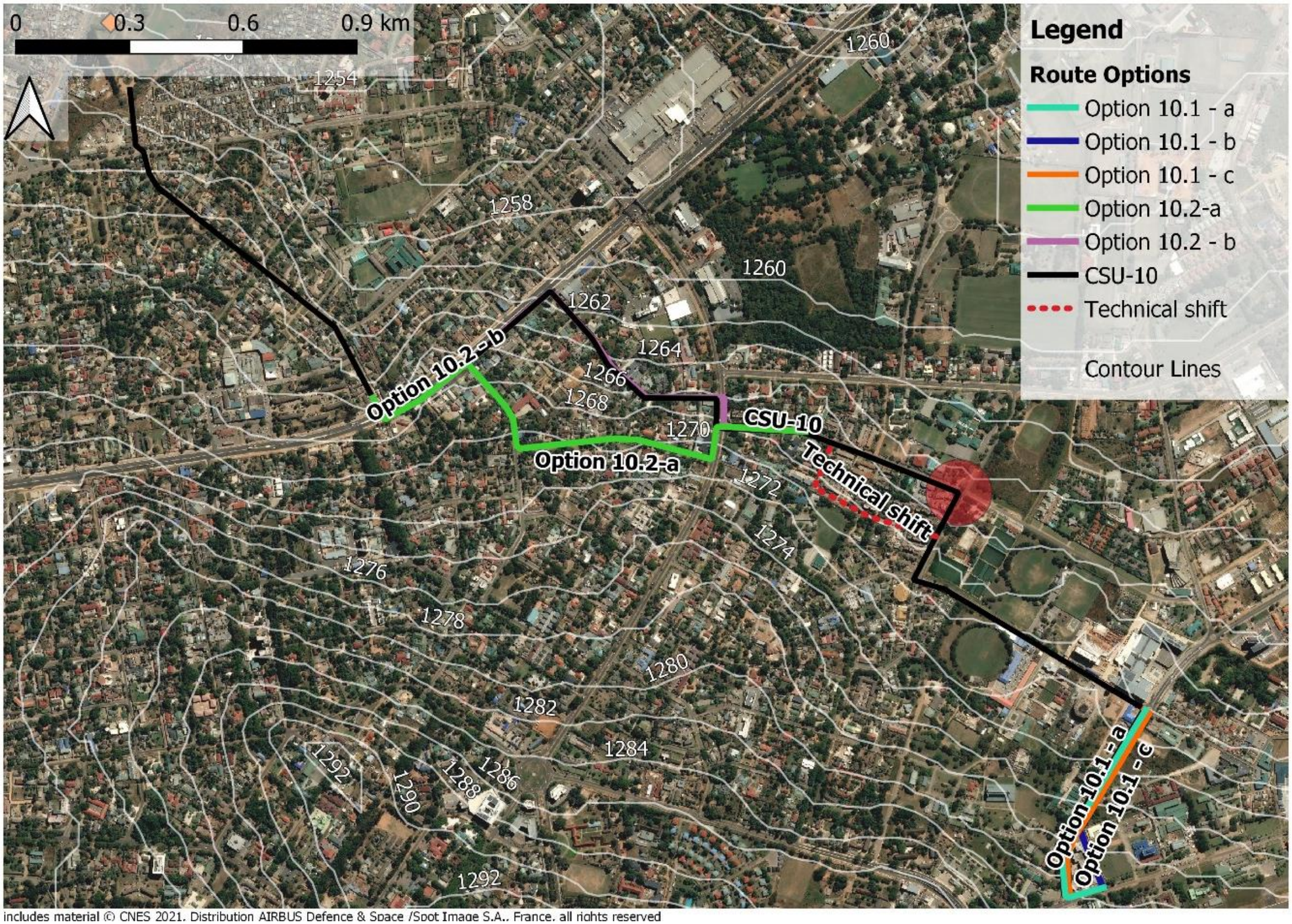

Fig. 1-1: Overview route options for CSU-10.

Source: Fitchner.

1.3.3 Location 10.1

Three options were investigated at the starting point of CSU-10, as shown in the figure below.

1.3.3.1 Option 10.1-a

Option 10.1-a follows the eastern side of Alick Nkhata Road.

RAP evaluation
Several restaurants and car wash facilities were found along the eastern side of Alick Nhata Road. This would result in compensation payments being required during construction.

Technical Evaluation
See Option 10.1-c.

1.3.3.2 Option 10.1-b

Option 10.1-b passes right through a housing complex before merging onto Alick Nkhata Road.

RAP evaluation
From a RAP perspective, the crossing through the housing complex is not feasible.

Technical Evaluation
Option 10.1-b was not technically evaluated since it is not feasible due to significant RAP issues.

1.3.3.3 Option 10.1-c

Option 10.1-c follows the western side of Alick Nkhata Road.

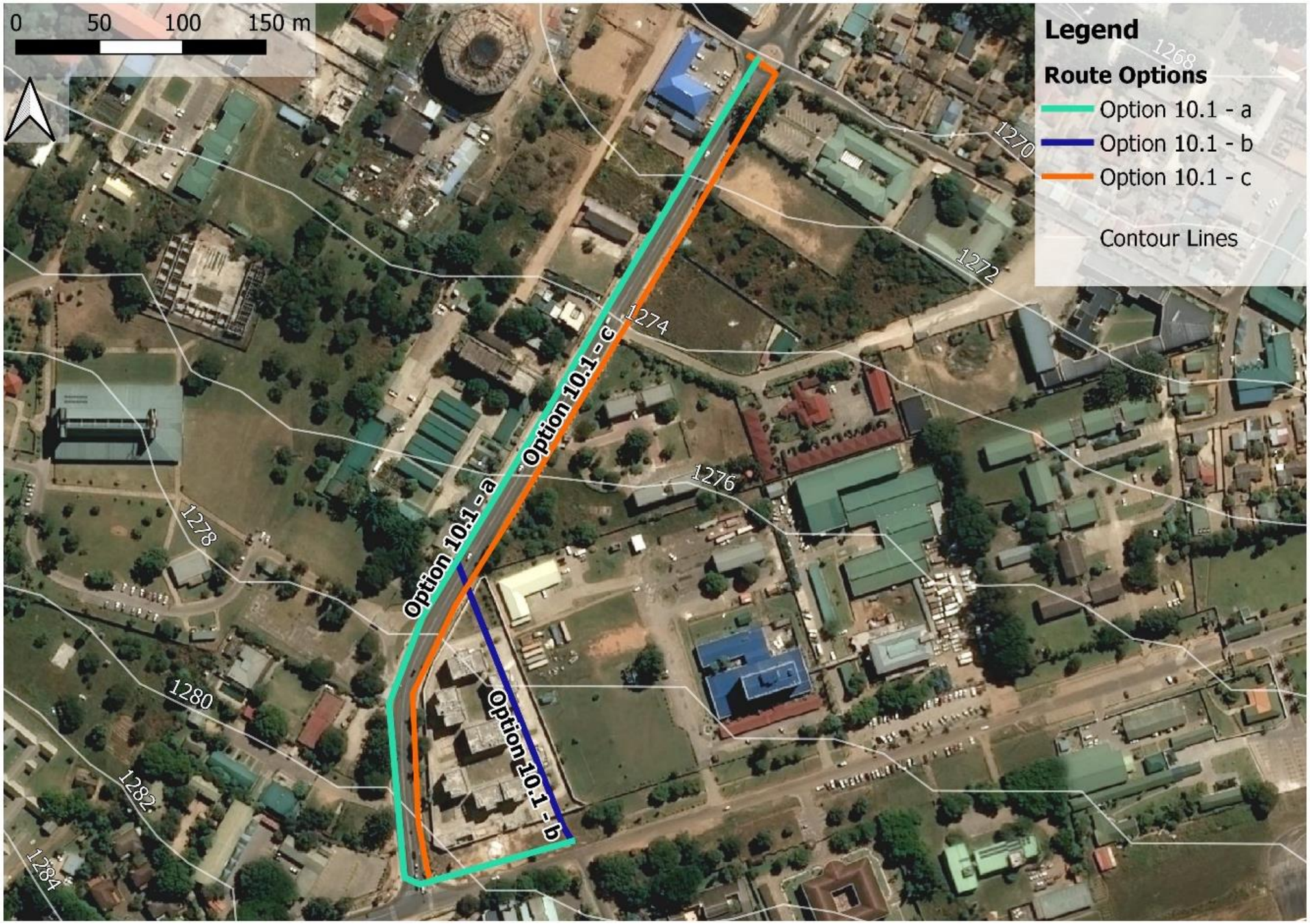

Fig. 1-2: Location 10.1.
Source: Fitchner

RAP evaluation
No RAP issues were found with the route along the western side of Alick Nkhata Road.

Technical Evaluation
As Option 10.1-b is unfeasible due to its disturbance to private property, the option was not further (technically) considered.

Options 10.1-a and 10.1-c are extremely similar to each other and there are no significant differences in the longitudinal profile of the pipeline – the trench depths are also similar. The evaluation of this option will therefore be based on the RAP construction conditions only.

1.3.3.4 Recommendation

Technically, both Option 10.1-a and 10.1-c are feasible.

The table below summarises the evaluated RAP and technical issues.

Tab. 1-2: Evaluation of route options for Location 10.1.

	Option 10.1-a	Option 10.1-b	Option 10.1-c	Recommendation
RAP issues				
Relocation of Residence	n/a	high	n/a	10.1-c
Loss of Income Allowance	medium	n/a	n/a	
Disturbance to Private Properties	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Technical issues				
Increased depth of excavation	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.1-a or 10.1-c
Increase in pipe length	low	low	n/a	
No. of new pipe bridges	n/a	n/a	n/a	
		Final recommendation		**10.1-c**

Option 10.1-c is recommended as it is the most feasible option with regard to both technical and RAP issues.

1.3.4 Location 10.2

Two route options were investigated in the middle of CSU-10 as shown below.

1.3.4.1 Option 10.2-a

Option 10.2-a follows Chaholi Road and Mabulima Road.

RAP evaluation

Several commercial structures are located on the route Hence, during construction, compensation payments would be required. No private properties will be affected as long as construction is carried out in the road reserve.

Technical Evaluation
See Option 10.2-b.

1.3.4.2 Option 10.2-b

Option 10.2-b follows Lunzua Road and Katopola Road.

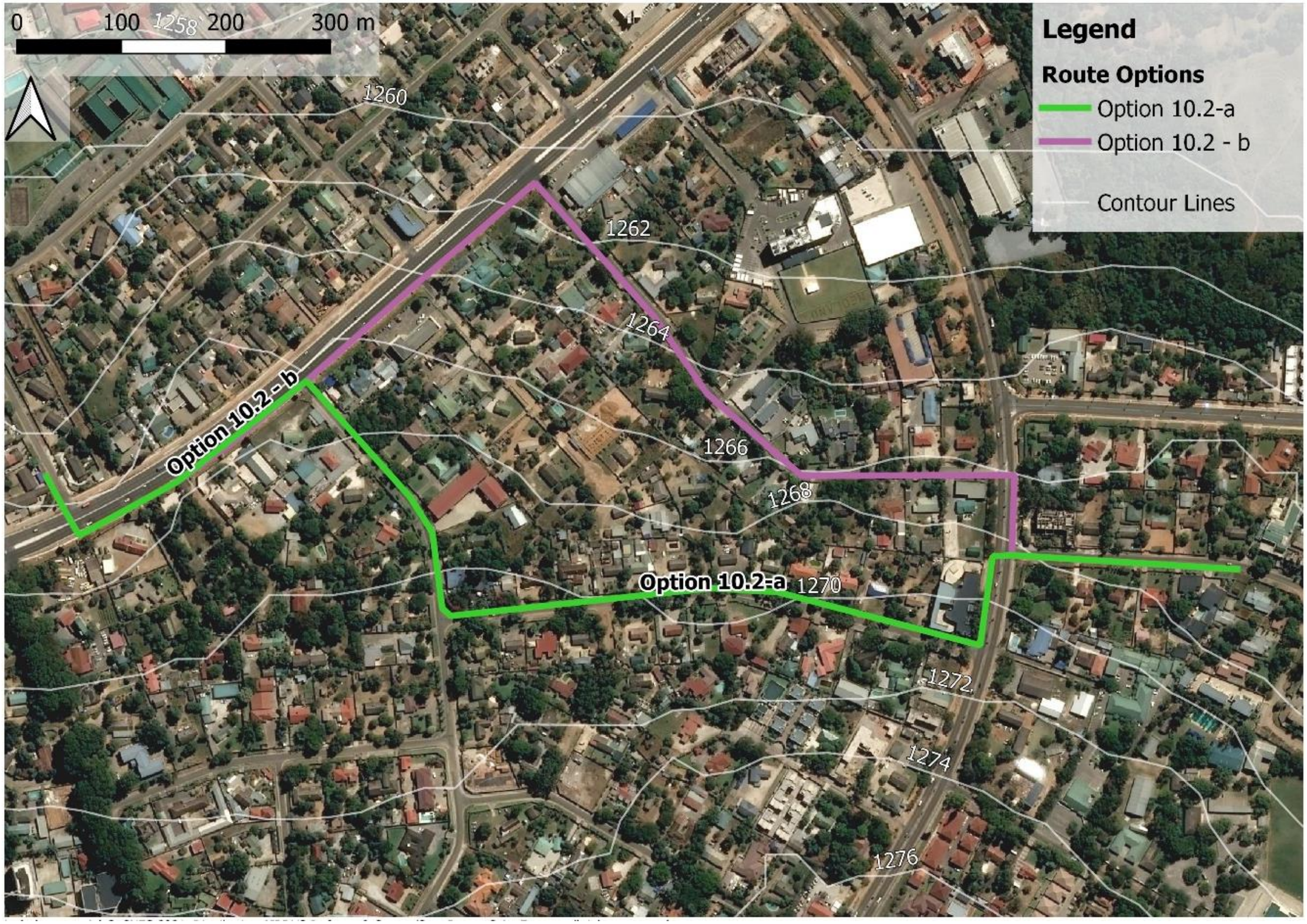

Fig. 1 3: Location 10.2.

Source: Fitchner

RAP evaluation

On this route option, more commercial structures are found than in Option 10.2-a resulting in higher compensation payments. No private properties will be affected as long as construction is carried out in the road reserve.

Technical Evaluation

The route option 10.2-a is 4,620m long and 60m shorter than route 10.2-b. In addition, Option 10.2-a is buried at a shallower trench depth and is therefore more favourable in terms of technical parameters for construction.

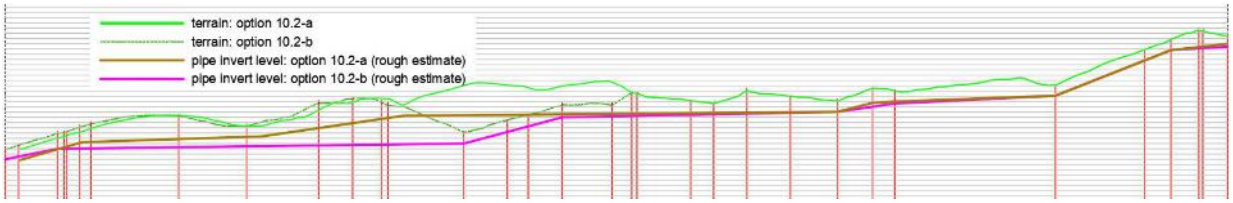

Fig. 1-3: Longitudinal profile Options 10.2-a and 10.2-b.

1.3.4.3 Recommendation

The table below summarises the evaluated RAP and technical issues.

Tab. 1-3: Evaluation of route options for Location 10.2.

	Option 10.2-a	Option 10.2-b	Recommendation
RAP issues			
Relocation of Residence	n/a	n/a	10.2-a
Loss of Income Allowance	low	medium	
Disturbance to Private Properties	n/a	n/a	
Technical issues			
Increased depth of excavation	n/a	High	10.2-a
Increase in pipe length	n/a	low	
No. of new pipe bridges	n/a	n/a	
		Final Recommendation	10.2-a

Option 10.2-a is recommended due to less associated RAP issues.

However, for the recommended option, the alignment of CSU-10 further upstream has to be modified because of a local low point at this location, as identified in the figure below. By applying this technical shift (see **Fig. 1-4**), sewer depths of up to 8m are avoided.

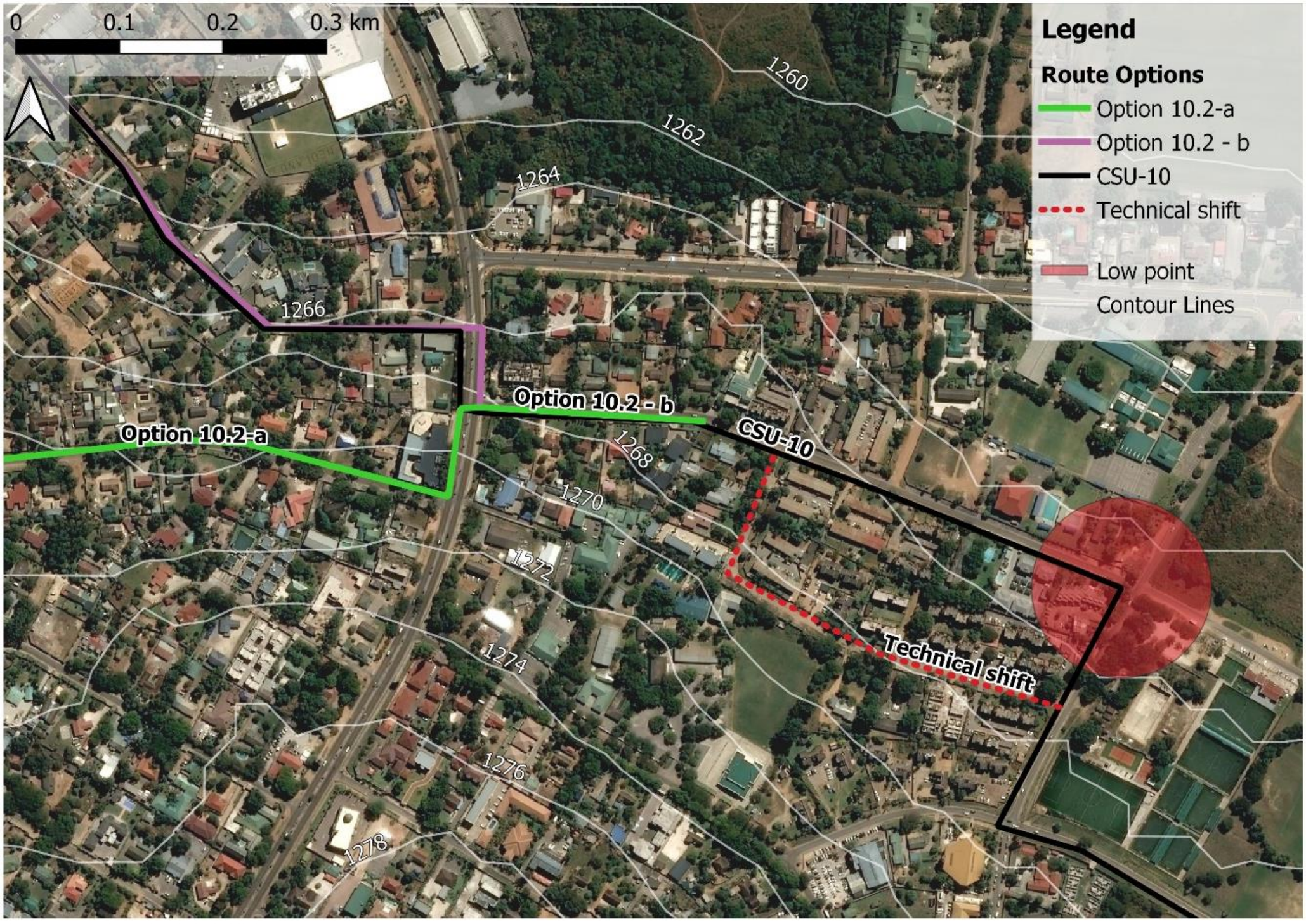

Fig. 1-4: Low point and technical shift for CSU-10.

Source: Fitchner

1.3.4.4 Garden Sewer Ponds

It was observed that there has been a significant level of encroachment onto LWSCs property boundary for the sewer ponds. This is demonstrated in Figure 1-5. Surveys on the property show that the land along the edges of the sewage ponds is being used for residential housing, gardening, and commercial purposes.

The decommissioning of the garden ponds would lead to the physical and economic displacement of over 125 households and 2 institutions with assets on the land. The intention of LWSC is to build a boundary wall around the property which would also limit access to the property. This means that, in addition to the number of affected households, over 250 households carrying out gardening and other commercial activities on the land would be affected. To reduce the level of displacement, the following two alternatives have been considered.

Figure 1-5: Decommissioning of Garden Ponds Alternatives

Source: Fitchner

Option 1
In this option, the position of the boundary wall would be adjusted to avoid the displacement of households on the eastern portion of land. This option would reduce the number of displaced households to approximately nine households and two institutional assets. Reducing the number of physically displaced persons would reduce resettlement impacts that would result from the project.

In this option, households carrying out gardening and other commercial activities on the land would still be affected.

Option 2
Under this option, in addition to the adjustment of the boundary wall on the eastern border of the land, the boundary wall will also be designed to avoid the displacement of structures on the northern border of LWSCs property. This option would eliminate the physical displacement impacts of decommissioning the sewer ponds, leaving the economic displacement from the displacement of households carrying out gardening and other commercial activities within the premises of the land.

Preferred option
Option 2 is the preferred option because it eliminates physical displacement that would result from the decommissioning of the garden sewer ponds. This Resettlement Action Plan will therefore address those that would be economically displaced by the project on the remaining piece of land.

1.4 Compensation Alternatives

With regards to compensation payments, PAPs eligible for relocation and reinstatement will be provided with the opportunity to select between compensation in cash or in kind. In the context of reinstatement, cash compensation will entail the provision of funds to the owner of the affected non-residential asset to enable them to carry out the reinstatement of the asset once work has been completed on their property. On the other hand, compensation in-kind will entail the reinstatement of affected assets by the Contractor once work has been completed on the affected property.

Cash compensation in the context of resettlement will entail the provision of funds for the owner of the asset to construct a structure in replacement of one that was demolished to facilitate project activities. Compensation in kind will require the Project Developer to construct a replacement structure to replace one that has been affected by the project.

The option selected by the PAP will be indicated on the compensation agreement which will be signed between the PAP and LWSC.

1.5 Minimization Efforts during Project Implementation

The proposed project is expected to trigger economic displacement, The following efforts will be made during project implementation to minimize displacement impacts of the project:

1.5.1 Avoiding Physical Displacement Impacts

To minimize physical displacement and disturbed access to private property during project implementation, the following measures will be put in place:

- The work area along road networks will be limited to the road reserve.
- Where the work area will need to be carried out on private property, work activity will be limited to the area that will be earmarked and cleared for this purpose.
- Waste soil material be stored in a manner that does not disturb and/or hinder access to private property.
- Appropriate covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow continued access to private property.
- Disturbance to access areas will be limited to a maximum period of one week.

1.5.2 Minimizing Economic Displacement Impacts

To minimize economic displacement and disturbed access to commercial property during project implementation, the following measures will be put in place:

- Where possible, the Contractor will identify diversions that will allow for continued access to commercial property taking into account the necessary health and safety considerations.
- In areas where there may be no available diversions, the Contractor will install traffic controllers to aid the flow of traffic.
- Ensure reinstatement is conducted in the excavated areas in a timely manner by creating a specific work schedule for managing these access points.
- Alternative parking spaces will be identified that will allow people to still access commercial premises.
- Alternative access areas will be identified. Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure that one entry point is accessible at all times.
- Where possible, the Contractor will conduct construction work on Sundays. The Contractor will be tasked with the responsibility of obtaining the necessary permissions from LCC to conduct work on Sundays.
- Appropriate covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow continued access to private property.
- Disturbance to access areas will be limited to a maximum period of one week.

1.6 Objectives of the Resettlement Activity

This RAP seeks to ensure sustainable development in the resettlement, reinstatement, and livelihood restoration activities of the project. Activities will be carried out with the aim of ensuring that PAPs are left the same or better off than they were before they were displaced by project activities, and assets of those affected temporarily are properly reinstated. This will be achieved by way of implementing the following measures:

- Minimizing resettlement by exploring design options
- Improving or restoring livelihoods of displaced persons by proper assessment, planning, and management of a livelihood restoration plan.
- Making efforts to ensure PAPs have access to project benefits

- Ensuring participation of displaced persons in resettlement preparation and planning
- Addressing the needs of vulnerable groups

1.7 Objectives of the RAP

Given the foregoing, the specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- Describe project impacts and mitigation measures resulting from project activities;
- Identify and confirm project affected persons along the project corridor;
- Document the extent of economic and physical displacement and establish entitlement criteria;
- Present valuation results of the lost assets;
- Record consultations held with the affected persons and other project beneficiaries and stakeholders;
- Describe and state compensation options, resettlement assistance and livelihood improvement options to be provided in compliance with the legal framework;
- Detail the RAP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and outline the roles and responsibilities of the project stakeholders implementing this RAP;
- Establish monitoring, evaluation and follow up activities; and
- Ensure compliance with the Zambian Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The objectives were set taking in to account the overarching pricinciple of resettlement planning which calls the need to avoid and/or minimise impacts where possible.

1.8 Estimates of Land Acquisition

It is anticipated that there would be no physical displacement resulting from the proposed project activities. There will, therefore, be no requirement for land acquisition to resettle affected persons.

1.9 Methodology

In order to adequately collect detailed information of the PAPs and the project area, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. The various approaches included the following:

1.9.1 District Stakeholder Consultations

Private meetings and one-on-one consultations were held with District and Provincial stakeholders in the Town of Lusaka. Invitations were made by way of letters and correspondence. These stakeholders included persons with decision making power, key informants, NGOs, CSOs and Community Representatives. Private meetings were held with the aim of providing these groups of stakeholders with information about the project as well as obtaining views and information relevant to project design and implementation.

1.9.2 Community Meetings

Community meetings were held with local community members within Lusaka Town. Community members and community representatives within the socio-economic area of influence were in attendance of community consultation meetings.

Community meetings were held with the aim of introducing the RAP specialists and the survey that would be carried out, providing local community members with information about the project, building an on-going relationship between local community members and the Project Developer, collecting and responding to feedback and concerns from local communities.

Considerations were made towards the risks associated with conducting consultations during the COVID-19 pandemic and the following measures were implemented, guided by the Zambia National Health Guidelines:

In consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic, where possible, district stakeholder meetings were conducted over virtual platforms and necessary documentation was collected via email.

- Face masks were provided to all attendants of the meetings, and all attendants were required to wear face masks throughout the duration of each meeting.
- Attendants were required to use hand sanitizer before the commencement of the meeting.
- Project Staff were required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) for the duration of the meeting.

The minutes and attendance registers of the community meetings are presented in Annex 4 and 7 respectively.

Disclosure meetings were held with residents of project affected areas. Disclosure meetings were held with the aim of informing affected persons of the anticipated impacts that would result from the project, to obtain feedback and input regarding proposed RAP processes and procedures, as well as to address any questions and concerns regarding RAP activities.

Feedback and concerns provided during community and disclosure meetings have been presented in Section 8 and minutes of meetings have been provided in Annex 1. In line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for this project, community meetings and sensitisation exercises will continue to be carried out during the construction and operation phases of the project.

1.9.3 Focus group Discussions

FGDs were aimed at promoting engagement with several different affected groups. This is because different groups may be affected by the project in different ways or to different degrees.

A semi structured questionnaire was used to conduct community meetings. The questionnaire contained questions to facilitate the collection of data concerning land ownership and land tenure systems, demographic information, economic activities, water supply and sanitation,

education, health, energy sources, transportation, cultural resources, and security amongst others. Minutes and attendance registers of FGDs are attached in Annex 2.

1.9.4 Inventorying and Socio-Economic Census Survey

Using the finalized layout of the project components, an inventory of private and institutional property that will be affected was taken. The inventory identified all the assets within the corridor of impact that would be affected by the project. This included the names and identity of individual and institutional owners, renters and caretakers, where applicable.

A survey instrument was administered to affected persons that would be physically and economically affected by the project, while only an inventory of assets was collected where the assets would only require reinstatement. The survey instrument was used to capture vital statistics of affected persons, sources of income, expenditure patterns, accessibility to social services, and concerns over resettlement among other issues. The findings of the census survey and inventory of affected structures are presented in section 3.

1.9.5 Literature Review

Extensive literature review of the relevant policies, laws, standards, and guidelines relating to resettlement and compensation at the national, regional and international level was made. Documents of importance to the resettlement and the entire project reviewed included the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 scoping report and the subsequent Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS).

1.9.6 Observation

This method was used in identifying physical features and characteristics of the project area of influence. These included features such as land use, access roads, structures, productive assets and economic activities carried out by local community members.

1.10 Updates to Surveys

During RAP Implementation, project monitoring and evaluation may show that updates need to be made to surveys. Project monitoring and evaluation activities are presented in Section 13. Updates may need to be made to the asset inventory, census survey or valuation figures in cases where:

- Tenants of commercial properties who are eligible for compensation have changed from the time of the census survey.
- It is proven through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that an affected asset was constructed/installed before the cut-off date but was not included in the asset inventory.
- It is proven that the PAP recorded in the census survey was not the owner of an asset recorded in the asset inventory.
- The PAP recorded during the census survey has passed away and a different person is eligible to receive compensation for the affected asset.

- There are changes to the route alignment that may affect assets that were not included in the asset inventory and census survey.

2. POLICY, ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Zambia has several pieces of legislation that support resettlement and restoration of livelihoods of persons affected by project activities, originating with the Constitution. The principal policy on resettlement is the National Resettlement Policy of 2015. This and other relevant legislation are presented in this section.

In addition, international guidelines that are relevant to the RAP such as the European Investment Bank's (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards are also presented in this section. The EIB Environmental and Social Standard on Involuntary Resettlement was extensively referred to in the preparation of this RAP. The standard elaborates requirements to be adhered to in an event of involuntary resettlement of people as a result of implementing an EIB-funded project.

A detailed description of the above mentioned policies, legislation and standards are outlined below. The relevance and actions to be taken are indicated accordingly. Furthermore, some of these frameworks have been detailed in the accompanying Environmental and Social Impact Statement for the Lusaka Sanitation Project Component B3. Below is a detailed narrative of the frameworks.

2.1 National Resettlement Policies and Legislative Framework

2.1.1 The Constitution of Zambia

Chapter 1, Article 16 of the Constitution of Zambia provides for the fundamental right to property and protects persons from deprivation of property. It further states that a person cannot be deprived of property compulsorily except under the authority of the Act of Parliament, which provides for adequate payment of compensation.

***Relevance**: The implication of this principal law is that persons residing and owning property such as housing structures, shops, land, crops and other assets that would be affected along the proposed pipeline route and around the Garden sewer ponds have a right to their property and are entitled to appropriate compensation.*

2.1.2 National Resettlement Policy of 2015

The National Resettlement Policy of 2015 provides guiding principles to be considered for ensuring the development of sustainable resettlement schemes. One of the key principles urges that "all persons, groups and the communities have the right to suitable resettlement which includes the right to land which is safe, secure, accessible, affordable and habitable".

***Relevance**: The Policy provides essential guidance on resettlement thereby making it relevant for this RAP.*

2.1.3 National Gender Policy of 2014

The National Gender Policy of 2014 was developed with the main objective of creating a Zambian society which has achieved a vision of '**A nation where there is gender equity and equality for sustainable development**'. The focus of this policy is to:

- Facilitate the repeal and amendment of legislation that discriminates against women.
- Increase access to and control over productive resources such as land and credit facilities.
- Enhance access to and utilisation of information and communication technology.
- Mainstream gender in all socio-economic and political policies, programmes, plans, projects and the national budgets to ensure that they are gender responsive.

***Relevance**: This policy provides for the mainstreaming of gender in project and seeing that resettlement impacts will affect both men and women, this policy is relevant for the RAP.*

2.1.4 Land Act of 1995

The Land Act of 1995 Chapter 184, outlines the process of converting customary land into leasehold tenure. It states that conversion requires approval from three authorities namely the area Chief, the District council and the Commissioner of Lands. The Act empowers the President of the Republic to compulsorily acquire property.

***Relevance**: The provisions in this Act with regards to the management of land issues make it relevant for this RAP.*

2.1.5 Lands Acquisition Act of 1994

Section 3 of the Lands Acquisition Act of 1994 Chapter 189 empowers the President of the Republic to compulsorily acquire property. Sections 5 to 7 provide for the issuance of notices to show the intentions to acquire, notice to yield up property and to take up possession. It further provides a mechanism under which persons not satisfied with compensation could seek redress through the courts of law.

***Relevance**: The provisions of this Act with respect to any land acquisition that may be required make it relevant for this RAP.*

2.1.6 The Valuation Surveyor's Act Cap 20

The Valuation Surveyor's Act Cap 20 provides guidance for the valuation practice in Zambia and stipulates the requirement for registration of Valuers.

***Relevance**: This Act provides guidance on the recruitment of qualified and registered property valuation experts for compensation, relocation and resettlement.*

2.1.7 The Arbitration Act of 2000

The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000 provides for arbitration in cases where the landowner or occupier does not agree with the amounts of compensation being offered. Under Section 12 (2) of the Act, the parties to arbitrate are to determine the procedure for appointing the

arbitrator or arbitrators. It also states that if parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, another arbitrator shall be appointed upon request of a party, or by an arbitral institution.

***Relevance**: This law would be useful in resolving grievances regarding compensation of affected properties whenever they arise.*

2.1.8 The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 provides for Ministerial powers to appoint planning authorities to prepare structural, regional integrated development and layout plans, to guide physical urban and rural development in Zambia.

***Relevance**: The Act is critical in guiding the Project Developer in designing the layout of all the project components. This is relevant for the RAP because avoidance of some properties is done at this stage to minimise resettlement impacts.*

2.1.9 Local Government Act of 2019

The Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 provides for the local government administration system at city, municipality and district levels. Each level has delegated statutory functions in respect to development and participatory democracy (GRZ 2016).

***Relevance**: This Act gives the Lusaka City Council the right and responsibility to provide guidance on the alignment of the pipes planned for the sides of the road. This is relevant for the RAP because avoidance of some properties is done at this stage to minimise resettlement impacts.*

2.1.10 National Heritage Conservation Commission Act (Cap 173)

This legislation was enacted to repeal and replace the Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics Act; to establish the National Heritage Conservation Commission; to define the functions and powers of the Commission; to provide for the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, prehistorical, archaeological or scientific interest; to provide for the regulation of archaeological excavations and export of relics; and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

***Relevance**: The Act provides information that is relevant to the implementation of the RAP during construction of housing and land allocation with regards to any cultural heritage that may be encountered.*

2.1.11 The Disaster Management Act of 2010

The Disaster Management ACT No. 13 of 2010 was enacted to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a system for the anticipation, preparedness, prevention, coordination, mitigation and management of disaster situations and the organisation of relief and recovery from disasters; establish the National Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and provide for its powers and functions; provide for the declaration of disasters; establish the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund; provide for the responsibilities and involvement of the

members of the public in disaster management; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.

***Relevance**: The Act provides guidelines for resettlement and forms part of the principles on which the RAP is based.*

2.1.12 The Environmental Management Act of 2011

The Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 provides authority to ZEMA to oversee and regulate all environmental and social issues arising from development activities, including resettlement aspects.

***Relevance**: This law is used by the ZEMA to monitor and ensure that the affected public and other stakeholders are meaningfully engaged in natural resource development and utilisation. It also empowers the ZEMA to provide technical advice on the process and monitoring RAP implementation.*

2.2 Regional and International Policies, Standards and Guidelines

2.2.1 EIB Standards

The EIB seeks to promote sustainable and inclusive growth while protecting the natural and social environment in a holistic manner, thereby ensuring that requirements relating to the protection of the environment and human well-being are integrated in the definition, preparation and implementation of all operations financed by the EIB.

EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement indicates that involuntary resettlement should be avoided by analysing alternative designs and locations. Where avoidance is not possible, the Project Developer should ensure full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process in order to minimise resettlement impacts. The standard also states that resettlement is a process of replacing houses, assets, livelihoods, land, access to resources and services and improving or at least restoring their socio-economic conditions to the levels they were at prior to the project.

The requirements of the EIB Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement have been followed during the preparation of this RAP Report.

2.2.2 Gaps Identified between relevant National Legislation and EIB Standards

A gap analysis was undertaken between the national legislation relevant to RAP and the EIB standards. This was done with the aim of ensuring the implementation of the RAP is in line with international best practice in order to leave the affected persons better off. This is also in fulfilment of the requirements of the EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement which indicate that the RAP should identify the gaps between the national legislation and the EIB requirements and propose measures to bridge the gaps. This is shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Gap analysis between national legislation and EIB Standards

Topic	National Legislative Requirements	EIB Framework Requirements	Measures to Bridge Gaps
Stakeholder engagement	The national legislation requires that public consultation be conducted to obtain stakeholder views and to make known the intended project, its effects and benefits.	The EIB standards outline a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that involves, in varying degrees, stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, timely disclosure and dissemination of/access to information, public consultations and stakeholder participation, and a mechanism ensuring access to grievance and remedy.	Affected and Interested Stakeholders were identified, consulted and engaged. A SEP was prepared that includes a grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
Gender	National policy in place that aims at achieving full participation of women and men in the development process at all levels to ensure sustainable development and attainment of equity and equality between the genders. National legislation requires the promotion of gender equity and equality as a cross cutting issue in all spheres of life and stimulate productive resources and development opportunities for both sexes; prohibition of harassment, victimisation and harmful social, cultural and religious practices; and for public awareness and training on issues of gender. The legislation also requires the protection of victims of gender-based violence.	Requires the adoption of a gender-sensitive approach to the management of environmental and social impacts, that takes into account the rights and interests of women and girls, men and boys.	Measures to ensure the inclusion and protection of women during the RAP implementation process have been developed. Gender focus group discussions were conducted during the baseline surveys to ensure the collection of gender focused data. Measures to avoid and minimise GBV issues related to the project have been developed.
Vulnerable groups	National policy in place to contribute to the well-being of all Zambians by ensuring that vulnerable people have sufficient income security to meet basic needs and protection from worst impacts of risks and shocks.	Requires the affirmation, respect, and protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable individuals and groups within the designated operational scope, throughout the project lifecycle. Such rights include the right to non-discrimination, the right to equal treatment between women and men and the rights of indigenous peoples.	Vulnerable PAPs were noted during the RAP inventory, particularly for those that would be physically or economically displaced. Vulnerability assistance will be provided as part of the compensation package.

Topic	National Legislative Requirements	EIB Framework Requirements	Measures to Bridge Gaps
Resettlement	National policy aimed at protection of the resettlement land and for the welfare of persons resettled in order to achieve stability and sustained development and improved livelihoods.	Aims to avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs.	This RAP has been prepared to ensure the principles of the national regulations and the EIB standards are followed.
Cultural heritage	National legislation requires the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, prehistorical, archaeological or scientific interest.	Outline the developer's responsibilities in terms of cultural heritage management, involving the actions taken to identify, assess, decide and enact decisions regarding the impact on cultural heritage associated with the project.	Measures to ensure protection of cultural heritage sites and chance finds have been prepared as part of the ESMP.

2.3 Institutional Framework Relevant to the RAP

The institutional framework with regards to the implementation of the RAP will be provided by the following institutions:

2.3.1 Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC)

The Project Developer, LWSC is the commercial water utility company that provides water supply and sanitation services in Lusaka Province. LWSC shall bear the overall responsibility for the project including the mobilisation of financing for the civil works and the RAP implementation activities.

LWSC shall engage a Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC) who shall oversee the RAP implementation process by ensuring that all affected people sign compensation agreements and receive their compensation packages in full. LWSC shall be responsible for engaging the third parties to conduct external monitoring of the RAP implementation process.

2.3.2 Lusaka City Council (LCC)

As the governing authority for Lusaka City, LCC is mandated to construct and maintain public roads, drainage systems and streets. LCC will be engaged for the identification and provision of alternative land for construction of replacement structures such as houses and shops for in-kind compensation.

2.3.3 Government Valuation Department (GVD)

The Government Valuation Department with their team of registered valuation surveyors (as indicated in The Valuation Surveyors Act Cap 20) were responsible for conducting the valuation of the affected assets that were identified during the RAP inventory. The Valuation Reports for attached in Annex 8.

2.3.4 Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)

ZEMA is the lead environmental agency in Zambia that will review this RAP Report along with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). ZEMA approval of this RAP will be required in order for it to be implemented.

Table 2-2: Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation

Activity	Lead Institution
RAP implementation	LWSC
Valuation of affected assets	GVD
Payment of compensation packages	LWSC/ RIC
Re-instatement of affected assets	Contractor
Identification and provision of alternative land for construction of replacement structures	LCC
Livelihood restoration programmes/vulnerability assistance	LWSC/ RIC
Communicate and coordinate with affected people, local authorities, NGOs and other organisations	LWSC/ RIC

Activity	Lead Institution
Complaints handling and arbitration	LWSC/ RIC
Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	LWSC/RIC/ External auditors
Financing of the RAP implementation	LWSC
RAP approval	ZEMA

3. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Socio-Economic Baseline

3.1.1 Extent and Population of the Project Area

A major part of the project area is located in Lusaka City, the capital city of Zambia. Lusaka City is located in Lusaka District of Lusaka Province. A portion of the project area is found to be in Chongwe District and under the jurisdiction of Chongwe Municipal Council. According to the Central Statistics Office (2013), Zambia had an estimated population of 13.7 million in 2011, projected (medium variant) to have increased to approximately 18 million in 2020, and to increase to 27 million by 2035. This shows a projected increase of 30% in nine years, and 96% in 24 years. The 2010 census report indicates that Lusaka is the most populated province of Zambia. Lusaka Province had the largest percentage share estimated at 16.7% of the total population of the country translating to 2,198,996 people. According to the Zambia Census projections by Zambia Statistics Agency (Zamstats) for 2011 to 2035, the projected population of Lusaka district in 2021 is about 2,838,001 persons. The annual population growth rate of Lusaka Province, in the period 2000 to 2010, was 4.7% which is over 65% higher than the national average population growth rate of 2.8% (CSO, 2010). The past and projected national, provincial, and district population data are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Population Projections at National, Provincial and District Levels

Country/ Province/ District	2011			2021			2035		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zambia	6,786,799	6,931,923	**13,718,722**	9,107,546	9,293,010	**18,400,556**	13,319,362	13,604,296	**26,923,658**
Lusaka Province	1,174,403	1,188,564	**2,362,967**	1,721,100	1,763,294	**3,484,394**	2,687,271	2,778,504	**5,465,775**
Lusaka District	934,360	952,502	**1,886,862**	NP*	NP	**NP**	2,229,480	2,331,080	**4,560,560**
Chongwe District	104,037	101,612	**205,649**	NP	NP	**NP**	182,323	172,990	**335,313**

*NP – Not Provided

Source: (CSO, 2013)

According to the Zamstats, formerly known as the CSO, Lusaka Province is projected to be amongst the fastest growing provinces, with a growth rate of 3.6%, second only to Muchinga Province with a growth rate of 3.9%. At the national level, the projected life expectancy was expected to increase from 52.6 to 55.3 by year 2020. Life expectancy at birth is also expected to increase with overall declines in childhood and adult mortality. Health interventions over major diseases causing morbidity are expected to also contribute towards survival prospects for the Zambian population (CSO, 2013).

At provincial level, the high growth rate can be attributed to, amongst other things, urban migration of people from other provinces in search of better economic prospects, opportunities for higher education and higher wage employment. Low activity in key sectors such as mining, especially on the Copperbelt Province, contribute to fewer employment opportunities in other

towns. Furthermore, the higher population in Lusaka serves as a market for goods and services which cannot be sustained elsewhere in the country (LWSC, 2015).The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2016) reports that Lusaka Province has a higher population density, at 126.8 persons per square kilometre, than that of the country's average at 20.6 persons per square kilometre. It was also reported that Lusaka Province has the highest population amongst the provinces of Zambia.

The 2020 projected age structure for Lusaka District is presented in Figure 3-1. It shows that the district population is largely made up of youths. This is also seen to be the case under Chongwe District whose projected age structure for the year 2020 is provided in Figure 3-2. A large youth population is advantageous as they serve as an emerging economic resource.

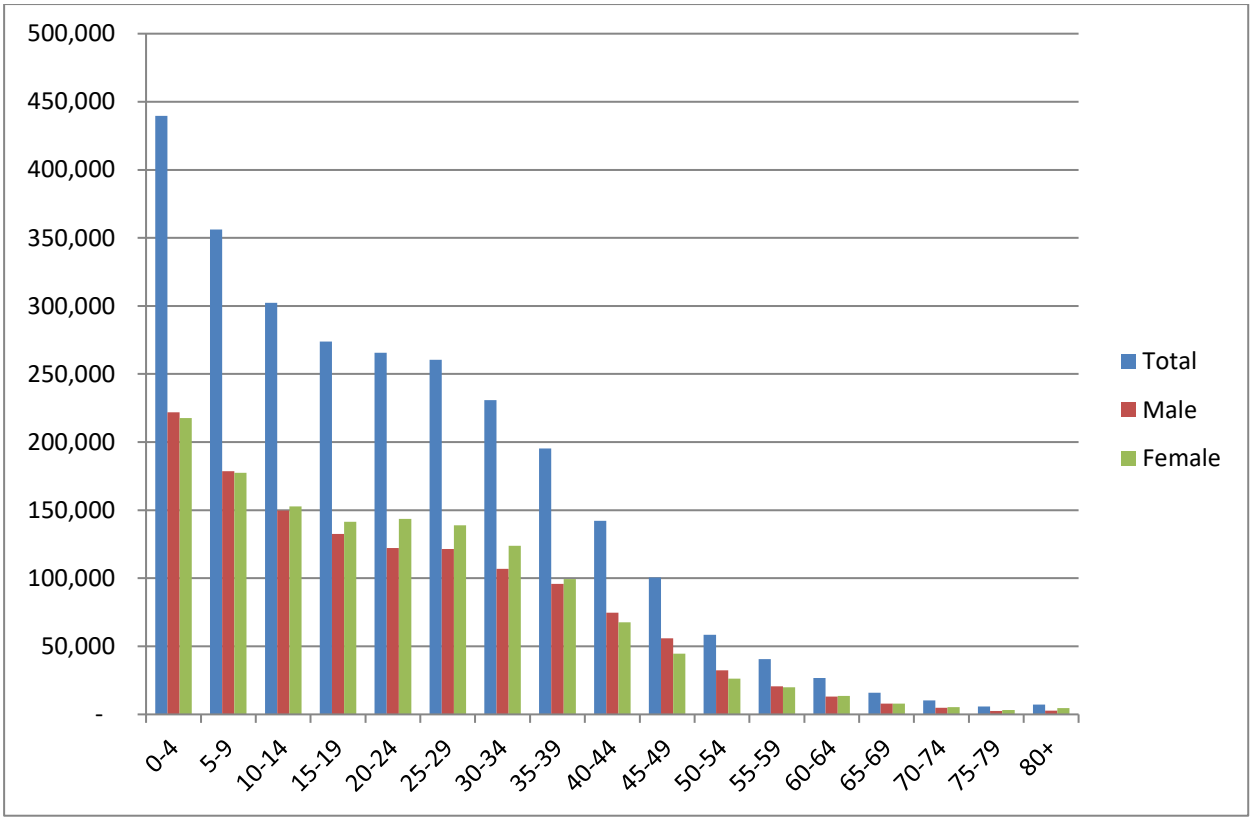

Figure 3-1: Lusaka District Projected Age Structure (2020)
Source: Zamstats (2013)

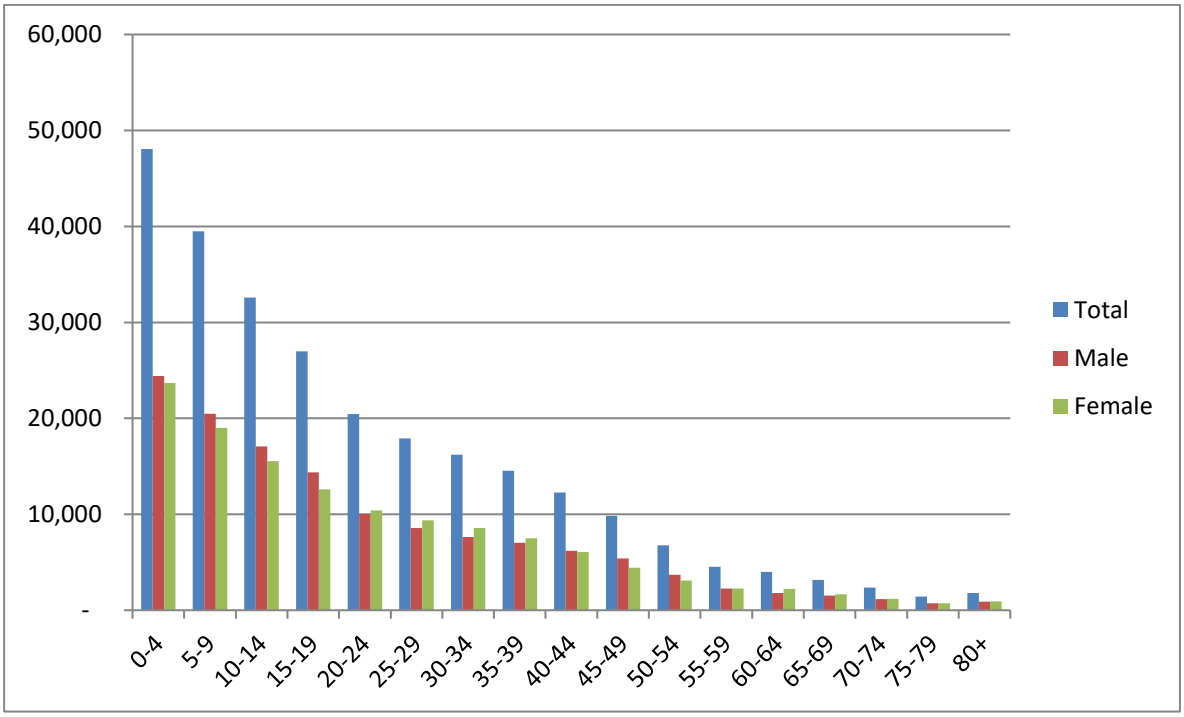

Figure 3-2 – Chongwe District Projected age structure (2020)

Source: Zamstats (2013)

3.1.2 Administration, Political Organisation and Governance

The project area of influence is in Lusaka City, the capital city of Zambia. Lusaka City is located in Lusaka District of Lusaka Province. The district is politically divided into constituencies and wards. The planning and authority of the district falls under the authority of Lusaka City Council. Lusaka District is made up of seven constituencies and thirty-three wards. These include Nkoloma, Chawama, John Howard, Lilayi, Kamwala, Kabwata, Libala, Chilenje, Kamulanga, Garden Park, Chinika, Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, Kanyama, Makeni Villa, Munkolo, Silwizya, Independence, Lubwa, Kabulonga, Roma, Mulungushi, Ngwerere, Chaisa, Justine Kabwe, Raphael Chota, Mpulungu, Kabanana, Muchinga, Kapwepwe, Lima, Mwembeshi, Matero, Kalingalinga, Munali, Chakunkula, Chainda, Kalikiliki and Mtendere wards. Chongwe District is sub-divided into two constituencies, namely Chongwe and Rufunsa Constituencies and 17 wards. The wards of Chongwe District include Kapwayambale, Chinkuli, Ntandabale, Chongwe, Kanakantapa, Chalimbana, Nakatindi, Lukoshi, Manyika, Lwimba, Mwachilele, Nyangwena, Bunda Bunda, Nyamanongo, Rufunsa, Mankanda and Shikabeta wards.

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 (MP) who represents the residents in the National Assembly. The constituency comprises a number of wards which are subdivided into Zones. Each ward is headed by an elected ward councillor. Both Members of Parliament and the elected ward councillors 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 councillors form a council and they meet regularly to plan and spearhead developmental projects. The Town Clerk assisted by the Director cover various functions and the day to day running of the Council. All the Component B3 sanitation sub-project sites are within the jurisdiction of Lusaka City Council.

3.1.3 Land Tenure and Ownership Rights

The land tenure system in Zambia is dualistic with statutory leasehold and traditional/customary land tenure systems existing simultaneously. Under the traditional land tenure system, land is held in common ownership by community members. It cannot be sold and its occupancy rights and administration are under the authority of Traditional leaders. Traditional land is transferable only following family or community lineage. Both local communities and outsiders can obtain land either through inheritance or as a gift from the chief, headmen, headwomen or the clan. Headmen and headwomen are responsible for allocating land at the village level. The project area of influence is under statutory land tenure.

Under statutory leasehold, land can either be offered by the Ministries of Lands and Natural resources (MLNR), or offered by respective Local Authorities, and later formalised by the MLNR. Landholders under the statutory leasehold are offered either 99, 30, or 14-year leases, that are normally subject to renewal. The land in Lusaka City is held under statutory leasehold.

The project covers an area with a diverse land use pattern ranging from residential to commercial and industrial areas. Residential areas in Lusaka include low density, medium density and high density. The project will be implemented in residential areas which include Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Mass Media, Kamwala, Kabwata and Woodlands. Of these settlements, Garden and Mazyopa are considered high density areas while Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, Rhodes Park (East and West), Shakespeare, Prospect Hill and Mass Media are considered as low density areas. During community meetings, residents of informal settlements which include Garden and Mazyopa indicated that land is owned by the Lusaka City Council. It was also reported that they are not issued with title deeds, but are provided with a letter as proof of ownership. Residents of formal residences reported having title deeds on the plots on which their houses are built.

3.1.4 Characteristics of PAPs

A social census survey was conducted with owners, tenants and/or caretakers of properties that will be affected by the proposed project. This section provides a summary of the socio-economic characteristics of PAPs that will be physically and/or economically affected by project activities. The characteristics of affected persons presented in this section have been grouped with respect to the project component that will cause t displacement of the PAPs in each of the affected area.

A list of affected persons is provided in section 3.2.

3.1.4.1 House Size, Age and Sex Characteristics of PAPs

Garden Compound – Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

A total of 242 PAPs were identified in Garden Compound. The identified PAPs will be economically displaced owing to the decommissioning of the Garden sewage ponds. Of the PAPs that were identified and interviewed during the census survey, a total of 185 were female whilst 63 were male. This shows that a higher number of females in the area are carrying out gardening activities compared to the men. This is further discussed in Section 3.1.4.5. The PAPs interviewed during the census survey constituted persons of several age groups. The youngest PAP identified during the survey was 20 years of age, whilst the oldest was 91 years of age.

Amongst the affected households interviewed during the census survey, 139 households were male-headed while 109 were female-headed. These figures show that households in the area are predominantly male-headed. A higher number of male-headed households is expected considering the patriarchal nature of culture in Zambia. Households are primarily headed by the senior male figure of the house. It is however observed that there were a large number of female head households, Female headed households are considered a vulnerable group and due consideration must be made for these households in displacement activities, this discussed further in Section 3.1.4.9.

The average size of households belonging to PAPs was 7.5 which, according to the Demographic Health Survey (2019), is higher than the average national household size at 5.0. A total of 176 households belonging to affected PAPs had more than five members, making up a total of 71% of the households. The census survey found that households with the least number of members had one household member whilst the largest household had a total of 36 members. In Zambian communities, it is more common for households to have a large household size owing to large family sizes as well as the fact that many Zambian households reside with extended family members. The survey found that only five PAPs were the only members living within their household.

The age distribution of residents of affected households showed that households are largely made up of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 years of age. This age group is considered as the economically active age group, serving as an emerging economic resource. This group was followed by the non-economically active children, below the age of 15. The elderly were found to make up the smallest portion of age distribution. This is shown in Figure 3-3. It can be seen that the age distribution amongst affected households is different from what is reflected at national level (presented in Section 3.1.1). At national level, it is presented that the larger population distribution is made up of those younger than the age of 15 years of age.

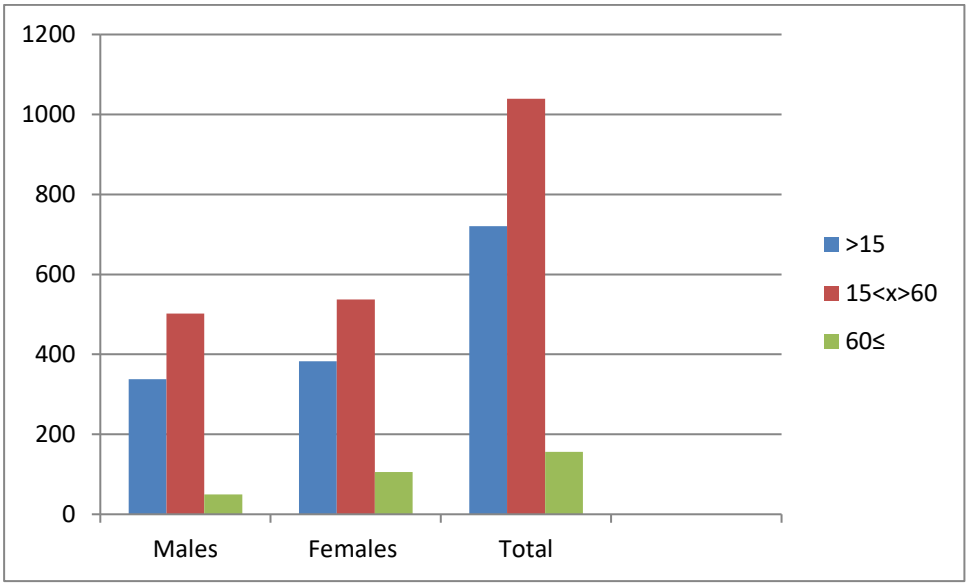

Figure 3-3: Age Distribution of Household Members – Garden

Mass Media

A total of 33 affected parties were identified in Mass Media, 4 of whom would be economically displaced by the project. Economic displacement is expected to result from the disturbance of 3 shops and one mobile money booth belonging to 4 male users. The four users identified were found to be tenants of the affected commercial properties, belonging to two separate owners. A total of three out of four of the users of the affected assets provided an indication of their age, which was between the ages of 22 and 28 years of age. Two of the respondents were married and were identified as the household heads whilst the other two indicated their marital status as 'single'.

The average size of households making use of affected structures is 3.7, which is lower than the average national household size of 5.0. The household with the highest number of members amongst these PAPs consisted of 7 members, whilst the lowest number of household members had only one member. Similar to the findings in the survey in Garden Compound, it was found that the households of PAPs in Mass Media were largely comprised of members between the ages of 15 & 60yrs of age. The age distribution of the affected households is provided in Figure 3-4.

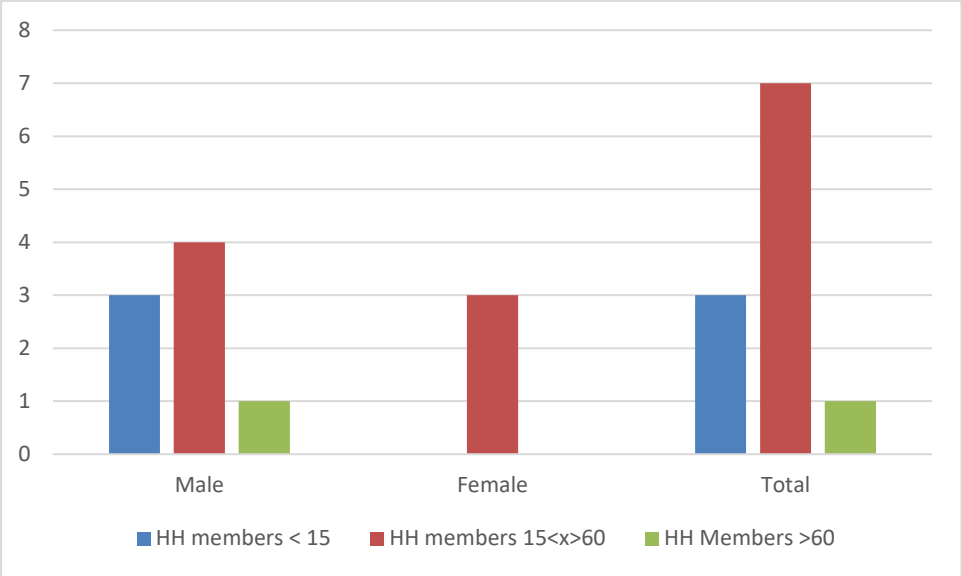

Figure 3-4: Age Distribution of Household Members – Mass Media

CSU-07

A total of 281 PAPs were identified as owning assets within the project corridor for CSU 7. Of these, 209 would be economically affected by the project, whilst 72 own assets that would need to be reinstated during the construction phase of the project. Of the 209 PAPs that would be economically displaced, 91 were male, 88 were female. The remaining respondents were unavailable to participate in the interviews at the time of the survey.

The average size of households affected by this project component is 7.6, which is higher than the national average household size of 5 household members. A total of 126 of the households were found to have more than five household members. The total number of household members in the economically affected households was found to be 1,292, the majority of which is made up of persons between the ages of 15 and 60. During the census survey, it was found that the household with the least number of members consisted of one household member, whilst the household with the household with the highest number of household members consisted of 22 persons.

3.1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

There are no distinct ethnic groups living within the project area of influence. Generally, residents of Lusaka Province are settled in groups of mixed nationalities and tribes. The ethnic groupings of project affected persons are presented below.

Decommissioning of Sewer Ponds – Garden Compound

Household heads and spouses interviewed during the census survey belonged to several ethnic groups. PAPs were identified as belonged to 25 different ethnic groups. The majority of household heads were found to belong to the Nsenga tribe, a Bantu ethnic tribe, typically found in the Eastern Province of Zambia. The most commonly spoken languages amongst household heads and their spouses are Nyanja and Bemba. Only 24 household heads and 6 of their spouses reported the ability to speak English. This shows the need for the project to develop communication materials in local languages in ensuring that PAPs are well informed of the RAP processes and procedures.

CSE MM – Mass Media

The affected persons identified in Mass Media belonged to two Zambian ethnic groups; namely the Tumbuka and Soli ethnic groups. During the census survey, affected persons demonstrated the ability to speak several different languages. The most commonly spoken languages spoken amongst the respondents were English, Nyanja and Bemba.

CSU-7 – Manchinchi to Ngwerere

Affected persons were found to belong to a total of 20 different ethnic groups of Zambia. The majority of affected persons interviewed during the census survey belonged to the Nsenga, Chewa, and Bemba ethnic groups. The most commonly spoken languages amongst PAPs were Nyanja, Bemba, and English, although only 34 of the PAPs were able to speak English. In this regard, communications with affected persons in the local languages is essential to ensure informed consent.

3.1.4.3 Educational Attainment and Levels of Literacy

Garden Compound

PAPs farming within the boundaries of the Garden Ponds were found to have low levels of education attainment; this was especially evident amongst female respondents to the survey. It was found that 64% of PAPs only attained primary level education, 25% of PAPs attained up to secondary level of education and only 4% attained tertiary level education. A total of 7 PAPs reported having never attended school, representing 3% of the PAPs interviewed, while 4% provided no response. This is shown in Table 3-2. Figure 3-5 shows that male PAPs have attained higher levels of education compared to female PAPs.

Table 3-2 – Garden Compound PAPs Educational Attainment

Highest Attainment	Female	Male	Total	Percentage
Primary	122	34	156	64%
Secondary	36	25	61	25%
Tertiary	4	7	11	4%
None	6	1	7	3%
Blank	9	1	10	4%

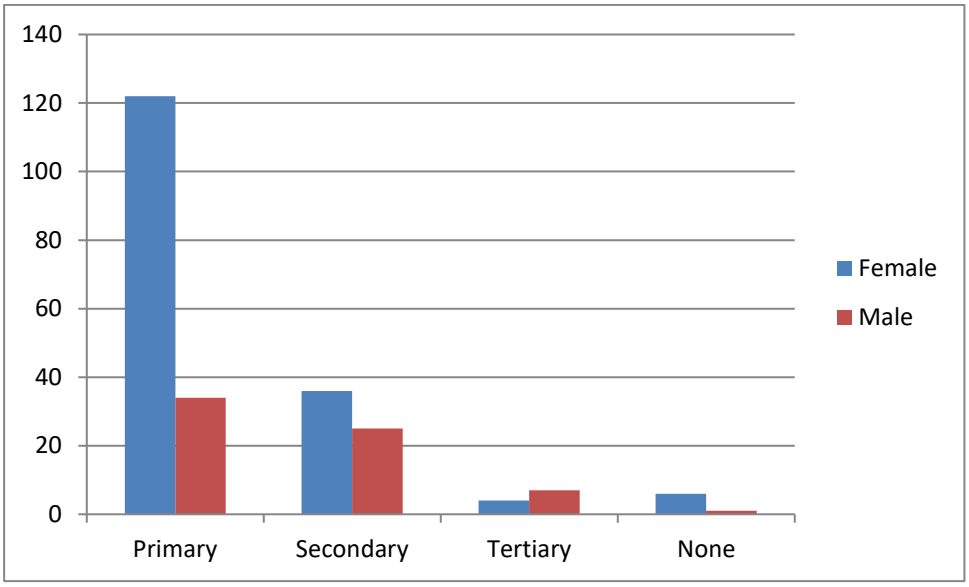

Figure 3-5 – Garden Compound PAPs Educational Attainment

With regards to literacy levels, 55% of PAPs reported the ability to read in the English language. Of these, 96% also reported the ability to write in the language. It is observed however that a higher number of PAPs have the ability to read and write in local Zambian languages. This is shown in Table 3-3. It can also be observed that the literacy rates amongst male PAPs are higher than those of female PAPs in both English and local languages.

Table 3-3 – Garden Compound PAPs Literacy Rates

	Female PAPs	Percentage of female PAPs	Male PAPs	Percentage of Female PAPs	Total Number of PAPs
Able to read in English	87	49%	48	71%	135
Able to write in English	84	47%	46	68%	130
Able to read in a Local Language	98	55%	48	71%	146
Able to write in a Local Language	93	53%	46	68%	139

Of the PAPs that were interviewed, 104 provided reasons why they or their spouses dropped out of school. The survey found that 70% of respondents dropped out owing to financial reasons, 7% of which were owed to the death of their guardian/parent(s). A total of 15% of respondents stated a lack of interest as the reasons for dropping out of school before completion and early marriage and pregnancies accounted for 10% of the reasons provided for dropouts. Other reasons cited included failure to qualify to the next grade, work opportunities, distance to schools and unavailability of schools in the area where they were raised. These reasons accounted for 6% of those provided amongst PAPs and their spouses.

Low literacy levels amongst PAPs demonstrates the need for the LWSC to ensure that there is a high level of sensitization amongst PAPs in Garden Ponds. This will be doneto ensure that

the communities are fully aware of their rights and that the rights of community members are protected by the project. Low literacy levels expose PAPs to risks of exploitation during the resettlement processes, which may be more severe for vulnerable groups such as female and elderly headed households. The risks associated with low literacy levels and the associated mitigation measures are presented in Section 7.

In addition to low literacy levels, PAPs reported the following challenges that are faced by household dependents in accessing education:

- High pupil-teacher ratios following the introduction of free education.
- Insufficient vacancies in government schools.
- High levels of school fees in available private schools.
- High levels of corruption during processes of child enrolment.
- Long distances to secondary schools. This is attributed to the fact that there are no secondary schools within the area.
- High levels of criminal activity, alcohol, and drug abuse amongst school going children.

It was also reported that some children drop out of school owing to a lack of interest, peer pressure, as well as for reasons of early pregnancies and early marriages.

Mass Media

Of the four PAPs identified to be economically affected in Mass Media, one indicated their highest level of education as Primary, two indicated their highest level of education as Secondary, while only one indicated that they had completed tertiary level of education. All PAPs also indicated their ability to read and write in English.

With regards to other household members, respondents indicated that at least one other household member had the ability to read and write in English and one local language. Only one of the four respondents reported supporting a household member who dropped out of school. It was stated that the household member dropped out of school due to their failure to pass the national examinations to proceed to secondary school.

CSU-07

During the census survey, 143 affected persons specified their highest level of education. Of these, 62 respondents were female, while 81 were male. Table 3-4 shows the highest level of education of male and female PAPs. It demonstrates that a higher number of female respondents attained only primary level of education in comparison with those that attained secondary and tertiary level education. Amongst female respondents that did not attain secondary level of education, the following reasons were provided:

- Lack of financial support for secondary school education
- Long distances to access schools
- Lack of interest in school
- Early marriage
- Death of parents
- Constant Illness

Amongst male respondents, an equal number of respondents indicated primary and secondary levels of education as their highest level of education. Only 7 out of the 81 respondents indicated that they had attained tertiary levels of education, representing 9% of the male respondents. Amongst male respondents that did not attain secondary level of education, the following reasons were provided:

- Lack of financial support
- Lack of interest
- Early marriage

Table 3-4: Highest Level of Education of CSU 7 PAPs

Level of Education	Number of Female PAPs	Number of Male PAPs
Primary	33	37
Secondary	28	37
Tertiary	1	7
TOTAL	**62**	**81**

With regards to literacy, 58% of the PAPs reported their ability to read in the English language. Of these 95% stated that they also have the ability to write in the English language. This is presented in Table 3-5. The table shows that literacy levels amongst male PAPs are higher than those of female PAPs, which indicates that careful consideration would need to given to female asset owners during RAP Implementation. It is also seen that more male and female PAPs have the ability to read and write in local languages compared to the English language.

Table 3-5: CSU 7 PAPs Literacy Rates

	Female PAPs	Percentage of female PAPs	Male PAPs	Percentage of Female PAPs	Total Number of PAPs
Able to read in English	49	55.7%	72	79.1%	121
Able to write in English	46	52.3%	69	75.8%	115
Able to read in a Local Language	60	68.2%	76	83.5%	136
Able to write in a Local Language	52	59.1%	70	76.9%	122

With regards to other household members, 158 households reported that at least one other household member has the ability to read and write in local languages. PAPs also reported that household members are enrolled in schools. On the other hand, a total of 45 households reported that at least one of the dependents of their households had dropped out of school. A total of 81 household members were reported to have dropped out of school, 26 of whom are female and 19 of whom are male. The reasons provided by respondents for the dropouts included the following:

- Lack of financial support
- Failure of school examinations
- Lack of interest
- Peer pressure
- Pregnancy
- Medical challenges
- Depression

Amongst the reasons provided for not having completed secondary school education, the lack of financial support was the most common reason.

3.1.4.4 Social and Cultural Characteristics and Settlement Patterns

Historical origin, relief, climate, vegetation, and socio-economic status generally influence settlement patterns in Zambia. As a result of these factors, the degree of spatial concentration of people, and the extent of planning for the people, varies from one region to the other. Residents of Lusaka Province are settled in groups of mixed races, nationalities, tribes, religions, languages and socio-economic groups. The Census of Population and Housing report (CSO, 2010) states that Lusaka Province had the highest population density amongst the provinces of Zambia. Amongst other reasons, according to the Zambia Census Projection report (2013), there is substantial evidence of rural to urban migration in the country. The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2016) reported that Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of households migrating from urban to rural areas at 46.4%. In the 2010 census of population and housing, Lusaka Province was also found to have a population density of 62.5 persons per square kilometre.

Focus Group Discussions with residents within the project area revealed that community members are settled in mixed tribes. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2016), Lusaka Province has the highest percentage distribution of people migrating into the province. The top five reasons cited for migration include transfer of the head of household, decisions to resettle, the acquisition of own or different accommodation, to seek work or business and school (CSO, 2015).

Human settlements within the project area are characterised by nucleated settlement patterns. This is evident in both formal and informal settlement areas, existent in the Province. Residents are found to own housing structures ranging from traditional hut structures to modern housing structures. Traditional structures are most commonly found in informal settlements. However, the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2016) reports that amongst the Provinces of Zambia, Lusaka Province has the lowest proportion of households occupying traditional huts. Informal settlements areas are found to be more densely populated than formal settlement areas.

The project covers an area with a diverse land use pattern ranging from residential to commercial and industrial areas. Residential areas in the Province consist of formal and informal residential areas with low density, medium density and high density characteristics. The project will be implemented in residential areas which include Northmead, Rhodes Park (East and West), Garden, Mazyopa, and Mass Media. Of these settlements, Garden and Mazyopa are informal residential areas and are high density areas while Northmead, Rhodes

Park, and Mass Media are formal residential areas and are of a low density. With regards to land use, much of the land resource is used for human settlements, gardening and small scale farming, public infrastructure such as schools and health facilities, and commercial infrastructure such as office premises and shopping malls.

3.1.4.5 Livelihood Activities

The National Labour Force Survey Report (2018) identifies three sectors of employment namely; formal, informal and household sector employment. Formal employment is described as employment by enterprises that are registered with the Licensing Authority, the informal employment is described as employment from an enterprise that is not registered and the household sector is described as jobs carried out for households. Formal, informal and household job opportunities are available to residents of Lusaka City. Consultations with community members in project affected communities revealed that PAPs are employed under the formal, informal and household sectors of employment. Descriptions of the most common livelihood activities of PAPs living in affected residential areas are provided below.

Garden Compound

The most affected type of property in Garden Compound is gardens. The gardens of PAPs are expected to be displaced owing to the Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds. PAPs were found to be growing crops for home consumption as well as for sale. The survey found that more women were engaged in gardening activities than men. During the survey, it was observed that the majority of PAPs grow vegetables on the plots of land. The most common vegetables grown include chinese cabbage, rape, sweet potatoe leaves, cassava leaves, spinach, okra, tomatoes and onions. Figure 3-6 shows gardens belonging to PAPs in the area.

Figure 3-6 – Gardens belonging to PAPs in Garden Compound

PAPs also reported growing crops such as rain-fed and irrigated maize, sweet potatoes, cassava and beans. Maize is regarded as the national staple food of Zambia and dominates crop production at national level. PAPs reported growing maize in the rainy season mostly as a rain fed crop. Table 3-6 shows the rainfall and maize crop calendar reported by PAPs.

Table 3-6 – Rainfall and Maize Crop Calendar

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize Crop Calendar												
Land Preparation												
Ploughing												
Planting												
Growing												
Harvesting												
Rainfall Calendar												
High Rainfall												
Low - Medium Rainfall												

Maize Crop
Rainfall

In the dry season, PAPs grow irrigated crops using shallow wells that have been dug around the sewage ponds. Figure 3-7 shows some of the shallow wells dug by PAPs for the purpose of irrigation.

Figure 3-7 – Shallow wells used for irrigation in Garden Compound

PAPs reported earning an income from the sale of the vegetables and crops in their gardens. It was however reported that their harvest and yield are affected by high levels of crop theft in the area. This is attributed to the fact that the gardens around the sewer points are not secured and are easily accessible.

When asked for alternative sources of income in the household, PAPs reported informal, formal and household sector jobs engaged in by household members. The social survey found that the majority of households are employed in the informal sector, accounting for 66% of livelihood activities of household members. PAPs indicated that these activities included activities such as the sale of vegetables, clothing, charcoal, and groceries. Figure 3-8 shows some small businesses owned by PAPs in Garden Compound. Household members also make use of skills such as bricklaying, mechanics, hair braiding and cutting, cooking, and tailoring as informal sources of income. Of the household members employed under the

informal sector, 54% were found to be female, showing that females in the area mostly engage in informal activities as a source of income.

Figure 3-8 – Small businesses owned by PAPs in Garden Compound

Household members of PAPs were also found to be employed under the formal sector of employment, representing 23% of employed household members. PAPs reported that household members hold formal positions within the city, working as health workers, teachers, cashiers, chefs, and fuel attendants, to name a few. It was found that females made up 45% of people working under the formal sector whilst 55% were males. This shows that a higher number of males are employed under the formal sector.

Only 11% of household members were listed to be engaged in the household job opportunities. These included household members employed as maids and gardeners employed by other residents of the city. Of these, 74% were female household members whilst 26% were male household members.

Mass Media

All four of the displaced PAPs own small shops that would be affected by the project. The displacement of these structures would lead to the economic displacement of these PAPs whose source of income is derived from the operation of these shops. The products and services provided by respondents included the sale of food and drinks, mobile money services, as well as printing and photocopying services. All four of these commercial properties are located directly opposite the entrance to the University of Lusaka (UNILUS) campus. The location enables these PAPs to sell their products and services to the students of UNILUS who make up their primary market. Figure 3-9 shows some of the commercial assets affected in Mass Media.

Figure 3-9: Affected commercial structures in Mass Media

Respondents and other members of the households possess skills such as technical, mechanical and other skills such as catering. Two of the respondents reported that their spouses are engaged in the formal and informal sectors of employment and contribute to the income of their households.

CSU 7

This project component is expected to lead to the temporary economic displacement of PAPs and the disturbance of assets that would require reinstatement. PAPs that would be temporarily affected by this project component own assets such as fields, makeshift structures, and mobile money booths. Following the completion of the construction activities, PAPs would be permitted to continue to carry out their activities. These structures are a source of income for affected households, which would trigger temporary economic displacement by the project.

Affected persons carrying out farming activities grow crops and vegetables such as maize, cassava, beans, pumpkin leaves, sweet potatoes, cabbage, eggplants, potatoes, and carrots. Figure 3-10 shows some of the agricultural fields belonging to affected persons.

Figure 3-10: Agricultural Land belonging to Affected Persons – CSU 7

Crops and vegetables are grown for sale and for own consumption, using rainwater and water from the Ngwerere stream for irrigation. A total number of 28 PAPs belong to farmers associations and/or cooperatives where they receive benefits such as trainings,

discounted/free seedlings and fertilizers. Generally, agricultural activities are carried out throughout the year.

When asked for alternative sources of household income, affected persons revealed that household heads and other household members are engaged in formal and informal economic activities within their settlement and other parts of the city. Farming and business activities were reported to be the most common economic activities carried out by PAPs and other household members. Other alternatives also included residential and commercial rental fees, piece work, carpentry, bricklaying, baking, and the sale of items such as household groceries. Household members also make use of skills such as hair styling, knitting and embroidery, and driving to earn an income for the household.

3.1.4.6 Livelihood Assets

Garden Compound

The most owned livelihood assets amongst the gardeners at Garden include mobile phones, farming equipment, and television sets. The least common livelihood assets owned were grinding mills, generators, and solar panels.

Table 3-7 shows the number of respondents that indicated owning the listed livelihood assets.

Table 3-7: Livelihood Assets owned by gardeners around the Garden Sewage Ponds

Livelihood Asset	Number of Households
Vehicle	24
Bicycle	36
Mobile Phone	237
Household Furniture	36
Farming Equipment	212
Electric Cooking Stove	83
Grinding Mill	4
Radio	123
Generator	7
Solar Panel	11
Computer	28
Television	176
Refrigerator	130

Mass Media

The most common livelihood assets owned by affected persons in Mass Media include mobile phones, televisions, refrigerators, household furniture, electric cooking stoves, and radios.

Table 3-8: Livelihood Assets owned by Affected persons in Mass Media

Livelihood Asset	Number of Households
Vehicle	0
Bicycle	1
Mobile Phone	4
Household Furniture	3
Farming Equipment	0
Electric Cooking Stove	3
Grinding Mill	0
Radio	3
Generator for Power	0
Solar Panel(s)	0
Computer(s)	1
Television(s)	4
Refrigerator(s)	4

CSU-07

Amongst persons affected by this project component, the most commonly owned livelihood assets include mobile phones, household furniture, and farming equipment used to carry out farming activities. The Livelihood assets owned by affected persons are shown in Table 3-9. Other livelihood assets owned by affected persons included water pumps, sewing machines, and popcorn machines.

Table 3-9: Livelihood Assets owned by Affected persons – CSU 7

Asset	Number of HHs	Percentage of PAPs
Vehicle	8	4%
Bicycle	41	20%
Mobile Phone	179	86%
Household Furniture	164	78%
Farming Equipment	151	72%
Electric Cooking Stove	57	27%
Grinding Mill	3	1%
Radio	109	52%
Generator	16	8%
Solar Panel	22	11%
Computer	12	6%
Television	121	58%
Refrigerator	82	39%

3.1.4.7 Household Income and Expenditure

Garden Compound

It has been established that PAPs and household members living in Garden Compound are involved in the formal, informal, and household sectors of employment. The majority of household members are engaged in the informal sector of employment which includes the selling of vegetables, clothing and groceries within the area and other parts of the city. With many residents engaged in the informal sector, income is irregular amongst many households. A total of 49% of PAPs interviewed rated their household income as low. This was especially amongst households with a large number of household members, households relying on a single income and the elderly living with no support. Households identified as vulnerable are presented in section 3.1.4.9, Vulnerable Groups. A total of 36% of PAPs rated their household income as medium, while only 15% rated their income as high. Table 3-10 provides an overview of PAP ratings of the socio-economic conditions of their households.

Table 3-10: PAP ratings of household socio-economic conditions – Decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds

Indicator	Number of PAPs that rated factors as Low	Number of PAPs that rated factor as Medium	Number of PAPs that rated factor as High	Number of PAPs that provided no response
Regular Income	123	77	35	10
Sufficient income to purchase and market farming inputs	144	0	20	81
Sufficient infrastructure and opportunities for creating wealth	185	51	4	5
Sufficient food intake	128	74	38	5
Sufficient money to educate children	151	66	14	14

The highest expenditure of PAP households on a monthly and annual basis is expenditure on food, with a monthly average of K2,324.73 and an annual average of K27,608.62. Educational bills were found to be the second largest expenditure from the annual budget of PAPs. This is the case even after the introduction of free education. This is attributed to the fact that government schools do not have the capacity to support a large number of students, reporting high pupil-teacher ratios. This forces some households to pay for private school education. It should, however, be noted that PAPs also reported paying for tertiary level education at institutions such as the University of Zambia (UNZA), the Zambian Centre for Accountancy Studies (ZCAS) and Mulungushi University where tuition fees are required. The average annual PAP expenditure on educational bills was found to be K9,910.00.

Water for domestic use was stated to be a daily expense for the majority of the PAPs. It was reported that PAPs draw water from a public tap belonging to Care International, an NGO operational within the area. Residents are required to pay a fee that is determined by the

amount of water that is drawn. It was however found that water bills constituted the lowest monthly expense by households of PAPs. PAPs use buckets and containers to draw water from the tap, which they then transport to their homes. This is especially difficult for the elderly that need help to carry their water. With regards to solid waste management, PAPs reported making use of garbage collection services provided by Lusaka City Council at an average fee of K10 weekly. However, it was evident that many residents of the settlement dispose of their waste in the sewer ponds.

Amongst the monthly expenses incurred by households, electricity and rent were the most prominent. A total of 53% of PAPs reported to be tenants of the houses in which they were dwelling, incurring an average monthly cost of K922.22. Rent was found to be a high monthly expense, second only to the cost of purchasing food. Charcoal was found to be the main source of energy used by PAPs living in Garden Compound, incurring an average monthly expenditure of K476.00. Electricity was the second largest source of energy, and in some households, was reserved for lighting purposes as well as for the use of electronic assets.

Mass Media

The social census survey found that PAPs and their households are engaged in formal and informal sectors of employment. Two of the respondents reported that their spouses are engaged in the formal and informal sectors of employment and contribute to the income of their households. Table 3-11 shows ratings provided by PAPs of the economic conditions of their households. The majority of PAPs rated their household income as 'Medium', while one PAP provided their rating as 'Low'.

Table 3-11: PAP ratings of household socio-economic conditions – CSE MM

Indicator	Percentage of PAPs that rated factors as Low	Percentage of PAPs that rated factor as Medium	Percentage of PAPs that rated factor as High	Percentage that gave no response
Regular Income	1	3	0	0
Sufficient income to purchase and market farming inputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sufficient infrastructure and opportunities for creating wealth	2	0	1	1
Sufficient food intake	1	2	1	0
Sufficient money to educate children	1	1	1	1

With regards to household expenditure, food and housing rental fees were listed as the highest average monthly and annual expenditures amongst the PAPs. The average annual amounts spent on food was K14,400.00, while the average annual housing rental fees was K10,500.00.

CSU-7

Section 3.1.4.5 shows that persons affected by this project component are involved in the formal and informal sectors of employment. Similar to the PAPs identified in Garden Compound, the majority of PAPs are engaged in the informal sector of employment, with many of the PAPs selling crops and vegetables grown on agricultural land affected by the project. It has also been established that households are reliant on multiple streams of income, with household heads and other household members engaged in various formal and informal economic activities. The majority of PAPs that provided a rating of their household income rated their income as 'Medium', the minority of PAPs rated their income as 'Low'. This provides an indication that the majority of households are able to meet their household expenses. Affected persons also provided ratings for other economic factors such as the availability of sufficient income to purchase farming inputs, sufficient opportunities to create wealth, sufficient food intake, and sufficient money to sponsor children to schools. The majority of households provided a rating of 'Medium'.

Table 3-12: PAP ratings of household socio-economic conditions – CSU 7

Indicator	Number of PAPs that rated factors as Low	Number of PAPs that rated factor as Medium	Number of PAPs that rated factor as High
Regular source Income	5	61	10
Sufficient income to purchase and market farming inputs	12	49	14
Sufficient infrastructure and opportunities for creating wealth	16	43	2
Sufficient food intake	7	77	19
Sufficient money to educate children	10	46	12

With regards to household expenditure, the highest monthly expenditure amongst households was found to be food, farming inputs, educational bills, and transportation. On average, households have an annual expenditure of K34,600 on food. High expenditures on food are expected, especially with households supporting a large number of household members. The lowest monthly and annual expenditure was reported to be money spent on internet, electricity and water, with annual average expenditures of 3,096.50, 3,919, and 2,937.59, respectively.

3.1.4.8 Community Health and Safety

Garden Compound

The most prevalent illnesses reported by residents of the area were malaria, coughs and the common flu, diarrhoea diseases and cholera. The prevalence of malaria was attributed to the presence of the sewer ponds. The health facilities that are accessed by residents of the settlement include Garden Site 3 Health Post, Chaisa Clinic, and Chipata Hospital. Residents access health facilities on foot or using public transport. Consultations with Health Facilities

within the project area revealed that the top illnesses recorded in the project areas include the common cold, HIV/AIDS, Diarrhoea diseases, malaria, typhoid, hypertension, and diabetes. Health Officials consulted stated that the major factors affecting health in the Town include:

- Poor hygiene practices amongst residents
- Poor solid waste management
- Poor sanitation facilities

There were a number of health and safety concerns with the existence of the Garden sewer ponds by residents of the settlement. The seepage of sewer water from weak points of the pond walls is a cause of health concern. It was observed that the water accumulates in the yards of houses located Easterly of the Garden sewer ponds, located at the foot of the pond walls. In some cases, the water combines with domestic wastewater which flows between houses towards a nearby road drainage. This is shown in Figure 3-11. The water seepage results in constant dampness of the ground and can cause illnesses such as cholera amongst residents of the community.

Figure 3-11 – Sewer water running between houses in Garden Compound
Source: Rankin Engineering Consultants

It was also observed that the Garden sewer ponds and the surrounding areas are being used as an illegal dumpsite. This is shown in Figure 3-12. PAPs and households living in close proximity with the sewer ponds complained of the strong odour from the sewer ponds and the solid waste.

Figure 3-12 – Disposal of Solid Waste into the Garden Sewer Ponds and surrounding areas

Source: Rankin Engineering Consultants

Community members also raised concern over the high crime rates experienced when navigating through the plot of land earmarked for the Garden sewer ponds. Residents stated that there are many reported cases of physical assault, thefts and killings, especially during the night time. PAPs also reported the theft of the produce grown in gardens surrounding the ponds. This is the case because the area is not secured and is accessible by anyone. Affected persons interviewed during the social census survey cited Garden police post, Chipata police post and Maropodi police posts as the police stations available to residents of the area.

Mass Media

The area of Mass Media is a formal settlement area that is used for both residential and commercial purposes. Notably, the majority of project affected assets identified in the project corridor are institutionally owned. Household and institutional premises in Mass Media are secured by wall fences surrounding the individual plots of land, some of which are further secured by electrical fences/wires, security guards, and/or closed-circuit television (CCTV). There are no police stations within the area of Mass Media, affected persons stated reporting security concerns to the Kalingalinga and Longacres police posts. Security concerns in Mass Media are consistent with those of other formal residential areas which include road traffic accidents, and petty thefts.

The most prevalent illnesses reported amongst affected persons were malaria, cough, and the common flu. The health facilities that are made use of by affected persons include the Kalingalinga Health Post, ZAF Clinic, and Hospice Clinic that are accessed on foot. Amongst challenges in accessing health facilities and health care, affected persons stated the following factors:

Lack of medication at health facilities
Long queues at health facilities
Transportation challenges to health facilities

CSU-7

Amongst PAPs affected by this project component, the most prevalent illnesses reported include Malaria, cough and the common cold, diarrheal diseases, tuberculosis, and cholera. Health facilities accessed by residents of affected communities include Chipata Level One Hospital, Chipata Clinic, Kabanana Health Post, Ngombe Clinic, Fumbelo Clinic and Coptic

Hospital. Residents access health facilities on foot as well as with the use of public transport. Amongst challenges in accessing health facilities and health care, affected persons stated the following factors:

- Long distances to referral hospital
- Lack of medication at health facilities
- Shortage of healthcare workers at health facilities
- Lack of pharmacies to purchase prescribed medication
- Transportation challenges to health facilities
- Low capacity of health facilities to cater to the population
- Poor service provision by health workers
- High prices of medical services

With regards to community safety, affected persons report cases of physical assault and thefts. To report security concerns, affected persons and residents of affected communities make use of Chipata Police Post, Kabanana Police Post, Ngwerere Police Post, Ngombe Police Post and Roma Police Post.

3.1.4.9 Vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerable or disadvantaged persons are those who are more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or constrained in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits and likely to be excluded or unable to participate in the community consultation process. These stakeholders may require specific measures and assistance to participate and benefit fully in the resettlement process. The purpose of identifying vulnerable households is to ensure that impacts of displacement and other inconveniences caused by the project are minimised by prioritising their needs and constant monitoring.

In this report, the classification of the vulnerable includes the following categories:

- Female-headed household
- Single parents (male and female) with dependent children
- Child-headed households
- Elderly-headed households
- Extremely poor
- Persons with disabilities and their caregivers
- Chronically ill persons and their caregivers
- Illiterate PAPs

A list of vulnerable PAPs identified has been provided in Appendix 5.

3.2 Survey Asset Inventory Findings

The census survey found privately owned infrastructure and assets belonging to individuals and institutions within the corridor of impact. It is anticipated that there will be no physical displacement that would be caused by project activities. Project impacts will lead to the economic displacement and the disturbance of assets that would require reinstatement. A summary of the affected assets affected by each project component are provided below. A

comprehensive list of all the affected assets, and images of affected all affected assets is provided in Annex 3 and Annex 4, respectively.

3.2.1 Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

Table 3-13 shows the type and number of affected assets that would be displaced to facilitate the decommissioning of the garden sewer ponds. The majority of affected assets are fruit trees and gardens that affected persons use to grow crops and vegetables, as described in Section 3.1.4.5. Other affected assets include shops, work areas, shelters, a tree nursery, car washes, and a mobile money booth. A total of 574 assets belonging to 242 households will be affected by the decommissioning of the Garden sewer ponds. Figure 3-13 shows a sample of some of the assets that would be affected by this project component.

Table 3-13: Type and number of affected assets – Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

Type of Asset	Number of Affected Assets
Gardens	218
Work Area	2
Shelter	21
Tree Nursery	1
Car Wash	2
Mobile Money Booth	2
Fruit Trees	328
Total	574

Figure 3-13: Sample Images of Affected Assets – Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

The decommissioning of the garden sewer ponds will lead to the economic displacement of 245 PAPs. Permanent displacement impacts are expected to result from the displacement of gardens, work areas, the tree nursery, and car washes. Temporary displacement impacts are expected to result from the displacement of commercial shelters constructed along the borders of LWSCs land.

3.2.2 CSE 15 - Northmead

The majority of assets that will be affected in Mass Media include Driveways, lawns, paving, and sign posts. A total number of 76 PAPs were identified in Mas Media, 43 of whom are individual households, 25 of whom are institutions, and 8 of whom are unknown.

A summary of the affected assets are presented in Table 3-14. Mobile money booths and the makeshift shop that will be affected by the project will require temporary relocation, after which they can be reinstated to their original location. A sample of the affected assets are presented in Figure 3-14.

Table 3-14: Type and number of affected assets – CSE 15

Type of Asset	Number of Affected Assets
Mobile Money Booth	9
Paving	14
Driveway	55
Lawn	29
Car Park	5
Retaining Wall	5
Flower Bed	5
Sign Post	12
Wire Fence	1
Kerb	8
Hedge	2
Drainage	1
Makeshift Shop	1
Fruit/Ornamental Trees	13
TOTAL	**160**

Figure 3-14: Sample Images of Affected Assets – CSE 15

3.2.3 CSE MM – Mass Media

Table 3-15 shows the type and number of affected assets in Mass Media that would be affected for the installation of CSE MM. Affected assets were identified as belonging to individual households, institutions, and public property under the authority of Lusaka City Council. The majority of assets that would be affected by the project are assets that would require reinstatement during the construction phase. Temporary economic displacement is expected for individuals owning assets such as makeshift shops and stalls. Figure 3-15 shows a sample of the assets that would be affected.

Table 3-15: Type and number of affected assets – CSE MM

Type of Asset	Number
Mobile Money Booth	7
Makeshift Shop/Stall	4
Billboard	4
Paving	16
Driveway	10
Fence	6
Lawn	5
Gate	1
Septic Tank	1
Drainage	1
Bus Stop Shelter	1
Sign Post	2
Street Light	1
Sprinklers	1
TOTAL	56

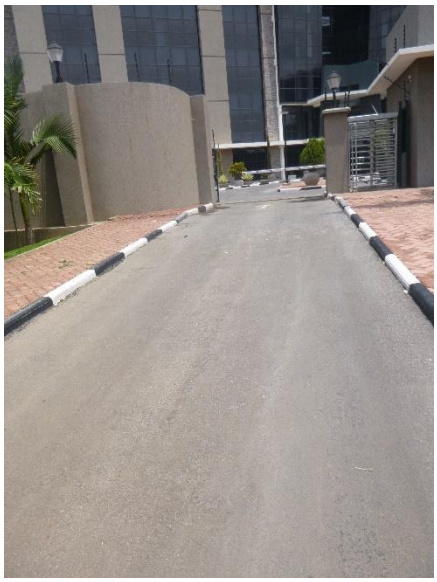

Figure 3-15: Sample Images of Affected Assets – CSE MM

3.2.4 CSE 16 - Rhodespark

The majority of assets that would be affected to facilitate the installation of CSE16 are driveways, lawns, and car parking areas which would require reinstatement. This is demonstrated in Table 3-16. Economic displacement is expected to result from the displacement of a mobile money booth and displacement of a makeshift shop. Figure 3-16 shows a sample of the type of assets that would be affected by this project component.

Table 3-16: Type and number of affected assets – CSE 16

Type of Asset	Number
Mobile Money Booth	1
Billboard	2
Carpark	37
Carwash	1
Driveway	292
Lawn	152
Makeshift Shop	1
Pavement	4
Tiled Street	1
Wall Fence	2
Drainage	1
Paving	1
Sign Post	1
Block Decorations	1
Carwash work area	1
Fruit/Ornamental Trees	222
TOTAL	**720**

Figure 3-16: Sample Images of Affected Assets – CSE 16

3.2.5 CSU 7

The social census survey identified assets belonging to individual households that would be affected by the installation work for CSU 7. The impacts of this work would result in the temporary economic displacement of commercial structures such as mobile money booths, shops, and makeshift stalls as well as damage to assets such as driveways that would require reinstatement. Table 3-17 show the numbers and types of assets that would be affected by this project component. A sample of the affected assets are presented in Figure 3-17.

Table 3-17: Type and number of affected assets – CSU 7

Type of Assets	Number
Field	183
Wall Fence	23
Shop	24
Mobile Money Booth	5
Stall/ Makeshift structure	6
Concrete Slab	6
Lawn	7
Paving	4
Kiln	4
Retaining Wall	1
Canopy	1
Shop entrance	1
Guard House	1
Fruit tree	3
Tap	1
Veranda	6
Hedge	1
Total	58

Figure 3-17: Sample Images of Affected Assets – CSU 7

3.2.6 CSU 10

All the assets that would be affected by the installation of CSU-10 are assets that would require re-instatement during the construction period. There will be no physical or economic displacement that would be triggered by this project component. Table 3-18 shows the number and type of assets that would be affected by this component. A total of 108 assets belonging to 35 households and 19 institutions. Figure 3-18 shows a sample of the assets that would be affected to facilitate the installation of CSU 10.

Table 3-18: Type and number of affected assets – CSU 10

Type of Asset	Number of Affected Assets
Carpark	6
Driveway	64
Lawn	38
TOTAL	**108**

Figure 3-18: Sample Images of Affected Assets – CSU-10

3.2.7 Pump Stations

The majority of assets that will be affected by the installation of the force mains for the pumpstations include mobile money booths, driveways, and parking lots. These assets would require reinstatement and temporary relocation during the construction phase of the project. Economic displacement may occur as a result of the temporary displacement impacts to the mobile money booth and a shop. Table 3-19 shows the type and number of assets that would be affected by the installation of force mains for the pump stations. Sample images of the types of affected assets are presented in Figure 3-19.

Table 3-19: Type and number of affected assets – Pump Stations

Type of Asset	Number of Affected Assets
Billboard	2
Driveway	16
Lawn	3
Mobile Money Booth	17
Parking Lot	5
Paving	10
Shop	1
Fruit/Ornamental Trees	4
TOTAL	**58**

Figure 3-19: Sample Images of Affected Assets – Pump Station Force Mains

4. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

The proposed project will result in economic displacement and damage to private property due to the route design options that have been selected for project implementation. Efforts to minimise resettlement as outlined under Section **Error! Reference source not found.** have and will be made. Therefore, detailed criteria for determining PAPs eligible for compensation and other resettlement and reinstatement assistance are provided below. This procedure is consistent with the relevant resettlement policy and legislative guidelines and standards described under Section 2 above. The eligibility criteria detailed below is deemed satisfactory to the Zambian government and financing institutions as it complies with international best practice on resettlement. The following principles have and will be followed:

- A process and procedure that includes meaningful consultation with the PAPs and communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders will be implemented.
- Provisions of compensation for loss of assets such as fruit trees, commercial structures, fruit and/or ornamental trees, and other impacts on livelihoods.
- Displaced persons to be provided with additional assistance such as support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood.
- Provision of compensation or reinstatement assistance for assets such as wall fences, driveways, and lawns that would be damaged during the construction phase of the project.

Therefore, both in line with the above-mentioned principles and in the context of the Project, eligibility for compensation and/or reinstatement for displacement or damage to property shall be defined using the following questions:

- Which kind of assets and losses will be compensated, and which ones will be excluded;
- Who is entitled to receive compensation and who is not.

4.1 Definitions

Unless otherwise dictated by context, the following terms are defined as follows:

"**Compensation**" refers to "the cost of payment for expropriated land (including trees and crops that cannot be harvested), housing, structures, and other fixed assets, including assets acquired for temporary project use. It includes the costs incurred to help directly acquire substitute properties as well as the cost of acquiring resettlement sites. Compensation applies to vendors, enterprises, and other commercial operations, as well as residential units (households)," (EIB, 2018).

The "**Cut-off date**" is the date disclosed and legally certified as the deadline for entitlement eligibility. Up to and including that date, immovable assets in the Project footprint are eligible for entitlement compensation. Immoveable assets established in the Project footprint after that date, are not eligible for entitlement compensation.

"**Economic displacement**" refers to loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated infrastructure."

"**Independent household**" refers to a group of people who normally live and eat together. These may or may not be related by blood, marriage, or adoption, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as the head. A household can also have only one member

"**Involuntary resettlement**" refers to physical and economic displacement as a result of project activities. Physical displacement in this case, would involve the relocation of PAPs from their homesteads. Economic displacement would involve the loss of assets that are sources of income or means of livelihood for PAPs.

"**Popping PAPs**" refer to affected persons whose property were constructed before the cut-off date but was not captured during the census survey.

"**Project affected person (PAP)**" is any person, who as a result of the project, loses an existing recognised right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agriculture, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

"**Replacement cost**" means the amount of money required to replace an asset belonging a PAP with an equally valued asset at market prices. It is defined as market values plus transaction costs

"**Resettlement assistance**" means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who would require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and, as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

"**Vulnerable persons**" or "disadvantaged persons" refer to those who are more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and /or constrained in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits and likely to be excluded from or unable to participate in the community consultation process.

4.2 Criteria for Eligibility

Eligible PAPs refer to users and/or owners of assets within the project area that would be displaced to facilitate the construction and implementation of the proposed project, as of the cut-off date. A social census survey was carried out to identify persons, groups of persons, households, communities, or any other entities that may make claim for compensation or resettlement for the temporary or permanent loss of assets directly related to the project and project-related activities. The affected PAPs identified during the survey were classified as:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to the land at the time of the survey but have claim to such land or assets found on the land.

- Owners of structures that will lose part or whole of their structures on private land (e.g. a wall fence, lawn, or driveway protruding into the working corridor).
- Owners of moveable assets
- Tenants of residential or commercial premises that have been earmarked for temporary or permanent displacement
- Employees who will lose their jobs as a result of the displacement of a commercial asset.
- Persons that conduct business in an affected structure and will lose income as a result.

All affected persons and assets identified during the census survey have been listed in Annex 3. Any persons that encroach on the working area after the official cut off dates will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The cut-off dates for affected areas have been established and disclosed, the cut-off dates set for each of the affected areas has been presented in Section 4.5. These were communicated to affected persons through disclosure meetings, letters of notification, and through the use of public media avenues. Proof of notification of cut-off dates, letters of notification, announcements made by ward development committees (WDCs), and public media announcements presented in Annex 6.

4.3 Exclusions from Eligibility for Compensation

Given the eligibility criteria shown above, all persons involuntarily resettled are eligible for compensation with the exception of the following categories of losses:

- Land, housing infrastructure and other asset losses developed within the working areas post the cut-off date.
- Assets outside of the working area. PAPs owning some assets within the project corridor and others outside of the corridor will only be eligible for the compensation of assets that are within the corridor.
- Losses that cannot be quantified or given economic or monetary value e.g. the value of ecosystem services.
- Losses claimed on a fraudulent bases or by material misrepresentation of facts, for instance, a number of persons claiming an asset which belonged to deceased persons, without legal documentation or confirmation from Ward Development Committees.

4.4 Determination of Eligible PAPs

Given the eligibility criteria and exclusion list elaborated above, PAPs and institutions owning land, structures and other assets within the working corridor as of the cut-off-date are eligible for compensation in line with the project's entitlement policy. The categories of eligible PAPs and institutions are those that will experience permanent or temporary losses as presented in Table 4-1 below. The specific entitlements for these categories are provided in the entitlement matrix presented in Table 4-4. In consideration of the nature of the project, additional eligible PAPs and losses might arise during the construction phase, in cases where there may be changes to the route design. These PAPs should be considered as "emerging/popping PAPs". A contingency amount of 15% has been included in the project budget for this eventuality. The compensation of emerging PAPs will be based on the specific provisions of this RAP Report.

Table 4-1: Eligible Losses and PAPs

Eligible (Asset) Losses	Description	Eligible PAP
Land	Land held formally	Owner of Land User of Land
	Land held informally that is cleared with signs of activity	User of Land
	Land with crops	User of Land
Crops and trees	Crops and fruit/ornamental trees	Owner of trees in formal settlements User of trees in informal settlements
Residential and non-residential structures	Housing structures and/or non-residential structures such as wall fences, lawns, driveways, and latrines	Owner of structure Tenants, caretakers ,or squatters to be compensated for relocation, where applicable.
Business Structures	Structures including shops, stalls, and mobile money booths	Owner of structure User of structure
Community Infrastructure	Assets such as water points	Beneficiary community or institutions
Institutional Infrastructure	Assets such as religious buildings and office buildings or assets	Respective Institutions
Cultural Heritage and other resources	Graveyards or cultural heritage sites	Beneficiary Institutions

4.5 Inventorying

Inventorying refers to the listing of assets in order to determine the value of each asset item, and consequently, the value of each asset. In inventorying, it is required that each asset item be expressed in an appropriate unit measure, e.g. square metres as a unit of measure for an affected structure or parcel of land.

The requirement to express assets in appropriate units for valuation purposes also entails that compound assets are separated and counted or added using appropriate units. An example of a compound asset is a piece of land on which a crop, such as maize, that is not yet harvested, is found. In this case, proper inventorying requires that the quantity of land is counted and expressed in its appropriate unit (i.e. hectare) and the quantity of maize crop (expected to be harvested) is also expressed in an appropriate unit (e.g. 50 kilogram bag).

Once the asset listing has been produced, the replacement cost of each unit of asset category is determined. The unit replacement cost for each asset category is then multiplied by the quantity of asset holdings in each category.

An asset inventory was carried out along the working area required for the installation of sewer pipes. An inventory was also carried out of the assets that would be affected by the decommissioning of the sewer ponds in Garden compound. Table 4-2 shows the inventory considerations that were made for assets identified during the survey.

Table 4-2: Inventory Considerations

Asset Category	Unit of Measure	Comment
Residential structures	Square meterage of structure	Entitlement figure to include value of all affected non-movable structures
Non-residential structures (e.g. driveways, lawns and fences)	Square meterage of affected area or linear meterage	Entitlement figure will include value of area of improved upon land
Residential Land	Square meters of affected portion of land.	Entitlement figure will include area of land permanently lost and held on title
Crops (Not harvested)	Kilogram per square metre	Entitlement will include the market cost of the expected yield of affected crop. The size of land and farming inputs will be considered in determining the value of entitlement.
Fruit / Ornamental Trees	Number	Entitlement figure to include the value of trees, as determined by the Ministry of Agriculture for each type of tree.

4.6 Cut-Off Date

In consideration of the geographical scope of the project, separate cut-off dates have been set for the different CSU and CSE areas. After the cut-off date set for each area, no new entrants will be eligible for compensation or any resettlement assistance. During community disclosure meetings, communities were informed of the need to refrain from establishing new structures within the corridor of impact. Structures and assets established within the project corridor after the respective cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. The official cut-off dates for the project areas are presented in the table below.

Table 4-3: Cut-Off Dates

Area Name	Project Component	Cut-Off Date
Garden	Decommissioning of Garden Ponds	24th June 2022
Mass Media	CSE-MM	25th November 2022
Northmead	CSE-15	16th December 2022
Rhodes Park, Mass Media and Northmead	CSE-16 and CSU 10	24th March 2023
Manchinchi - Ngwerere	CSU-07	12th April 2023
Pump Stations	Upgrade of Pump Stations	19th April 2023

The cut-off date for each area was disclosed by way of newspaper notices, through ward development committees (WDCs), announcements using public announcement (PA) systems, and announced during disclosure meetings. In addition to this, letters were drafted and distributed to households within affected areas about the cut-off date, and implications thereof were disclosed. Proof of notification of the cut-off dates has been presented in Annex 6.

4.7 Entitlements for PAPs

Entitlement and compensation options presented in this section have been stipulated in line with the following principles. In general, all material assets and/or property losses shall be fully compensated either in monetary or in-kind forms, as shall be agreed with the PAPs. Eligibility principles include the following:

- No affected person shall be worse off as a result of Project Implementation;
- Lack of formal status will not bar the affected to entitlement to compensation. Hence recognisable heirs and administrators will be protected by this principle;
- Gender equity and equality principles shall be applied and observed throughout the entitlement and compensation process so that neither males nor females shall be disproportionally advantaged or disadvantaged;
- Property owners shall freely salvage materials from their property without reduction in the compensation;
- In the case of disputed claims, compensation payments will be held in escrow pending grievance resolution.

The Entitlement Matrix, which takes into consideration these principles, is presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of PAP	Entitlements
Permanent Losses/ Impacts prior to Construction		
Permanent loss of residential and/or agricultural land	Owner of Land	Cash compensation at full replacement cost or provision of replacement land of a similar quality, size, and location plus 15% disturbance allowance.
	Formal User	No compensation Information about the acquisition of the land at least three months in advance of land entry, to enable the tenant to find other land for lease. Livelihood restoration for loss of agricultural land to ensure they will not be worse off as a result of project activities.

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of PAP	Entitlements
	Informal User of Land	No compensation Information about the acquisition of the land at least three months in advance of land entry. Livelihood restoration to ensure they will not be worse off as a result of project activities.
Loss of annual / perennial crops and trees	Owner of crops and trees	Crop and fruit/ornamental tree losses will be compensated in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture prices for crops. PAPs will also be allowed to harvest any fruits or vegetables at the commencement of project activities.
Loss of residential structure	Owner of house	The right to salvage materials Resettlement assistance, including moving allowance or assistance to move and either replacement residential structure of equal or higher value or cash compensation at full replacement cost plus a 15% disturbance allowance. Where there is a tenant, 2 months' cash compensation calculated based on the monthly payable rent.
	Formal user (tenant) of the house	Information about the acquisition of the structure at least six months in advance of demolition, to enable the tenant to find other accommodation and moving allowance or assistance to move.
	Informal user of house i.e. squatter	Information about the acquisition of the structure at least six months in advance of demolition and moving allowance or assistance to move.
Loss of non-residential structures (e.g. fences, gate, lawns and driveways) and infrastructure	Owner of non-residential structure and infrastructure	Compensation at full replacement cost and moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them.
Loss of Business structures (e.g. shops, mobile money booths, and stalls)	Owner of business structure	Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them and, either cash compensation at full replacement cost or replacement business structure

Type of Loss/Impact	Category of PAP	Entitlements
		plus a 15% disturbance allowance.
Loss of business income and/or sources of livelihood associated with either of the above losses or other project impacts	Owner	Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition and Livelihood restoration assistance.
Temporary Losses/ Impacts during Construction		
Temporary loss of residential and/or agricultural land	Owner	Notification of disturbance to land at least three months in advance of land entry and reinstatement of land after use.
	Formal user (Tenant)	Information about the acquisition of the disturbance to the land use at least three months in advance of disturbance
	Informal User	Information about the disturbance to the land use at least three months in advance of disturbance
Loss of annual / perennial crops and trees	Owner of crops and trees	Refer to permanent loss of annual/perennial crops and trees above. PAPs will also be allowed to harvest any fruits or vegetables at the commencement of project activities.
Temporary loss of non-residential structures or assets (e.g. fences, lawns and driveways) and infrastructure	Owner	Cash compensation at full replacement cost and moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them or reinstatement of affected asset.
Temporary relocation of moveable business structure	Owner	Moving allowance for movable assets or assistance to move them to temporary site. Allowances to cover cost of relocation to temporary site and back to the original site.
Temporary loss of business income and/or sources of livelihood associated e.g. loss of income from the disturbance of billboards	Owner	Cash compensation for lost net income during the period of transition

4.7.1 Allowances

4.7.1.1 Loss of Income Allowance

It is anticipated that, in certain cases, the proposed project would lead to the loss of income, resulting from the demolition of commercial properties such as shops and stalls. Whilst the compensation payment will be given to account for the compensation of the structure, a loss of income allowance will be paid to the affected user of the structure. Cash compensation for permanent loss will be valued at an amount of three months of the average monthly net income derived from the affected structure. Where the disturbance to the structure is temporary and the user is unable to conduct business during this time, the compensation value will be calculated at the lost net income during the period of the disturbance.

4.7.1.2 Loss of Employment Allowance

Similar to the loss of income allowance, the proposed project could lead to the loss of employment for workers employed in commercial structures. This would occur in situations where users of commercials structures are demolished and/or where the users of structures are unable to continue to carry out business activity as a result of project activities. In cases where there would be permanent loss of the affected structure or a temporary loss of income for a period of over three months, employees would be entitled to receive a loss of income allowance valued at an amount of three months of their monthly income. Where loss of employment may occur for a temporary period, below three months, employees would be eligible to receive a loss of employment allowance valued at the lost net income during the period of business closure.

4.7.1.3 Loss of Rental Income Allowance

Loss of rental income may occur in cases where there would be a permanent loss of rental income resulting from the loss of agricultural land, a rental housing structure or business rental structure. The loss of rental income allowance will be valued at an amount of three months of the monthly net income amount and would be paid to the owner of the affected asset.

4.7.1.4 Relocation Allowance

In the case of moveable assets such as mobile money booths, the project will provide relocation assistance to affected persons to move these assets from the work area. In cases where relocation assistance will not be provided, the owners of moveable assets will be entitled to receive a relocation allowance. The relocation allowance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

4.7.2 Special Conditions in the Entitlement Matrix

4.7.2.1 Administration and transaction costs

The project will be responsible to cover the administration and transaction costs to assist in the replacement of land, where applicable. For instance, where shops would need to be relocated, the project will be responsible to cover costs associated with securing permits from the council for the establishment of replacement structures.

4.7.2.2 Vulnerability Assistance

Special considerations will be given to households that fulfil any of the vulnerability criteria as described in Section 3.1.4.9. Vulnerability assistance will be examined on a case-by-case basis, and assistance will be provided in accordance with the type of vulnerability and required assistance. In order to further support vulnerable households, each household will be provided with the opportunity to appoint a household member to participate in one of the Livelihood Restoration programs designed for this project.

4.8 Compensation Agreements

Compensation agreements (CAs) will be signed with all PAPs during the RAP Implementation. Compensation agreements will be developed in line with the context and nature of the agreement in order to accommodate any required adjustment.

4.9 Units of Entitlement

Given the type of losses and PAPs in the Project area, CAs will be made and signed with individuals, respective institutions, and communities (for community property). In certain instances, a single asset may be subjected to more than one CA. For instance, the tenants and workers of a commercial structure displaced by project activities would be entitled to different types of compensation and sign separate CAs. This will also be done to reduce exposure of tenants and workers to issues of exploitation during the process of compensation.

4.9.1 Single Compensation Agreement

Whilst the head of the household can sign a single CA, the impact of resettlement affects every member of the household. Therefore, in situations of major relocation, care will be taken to ensure gender equity and protection of the interests of all household members. Adult members of the family, explicitly both spouses, will be engaged and the agreement will be reached on transparent payment arrangements. It will be imperative that all spouses retain a claim of the property and be included in the CA. Both the household head and their spouses will be required to sign the compensation agreement. Female headed households will be treated exclusively as full individual owners unless there are clear indications of other conflicting claims to the property. There are several special cases where the incumbent property owner is deceased and agreement amongst the heirs and other members of the family laying a claim to the land and/or property must be achieved achieved involvement of the Courts of Law may be necessary.

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4.9.2 Group Compensation Agreement

Group compensation agreements will be signed for property that belongs to a community or group of individuals. The beneficiary community and institutions will be the relevant unit for compensation for these types of losses. In order to increase transparency and participation in decision-making regarding the arrangement and use of the proposed compensation option, the compensation option shall be announced officially and publicly to the affected community or institution and an appointed signatory identified.

5. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

This section provides a description of the methods by which values have been assigned to the assets that have been deemed eligible for compensation. The valuation process has been carried out by a team of Government Registered Valuers and the valuation reports presented in Appendix 9. The values of the affected assets have been incorporated into the RAP budget presented in Section 12.

The Valuators made use of a combination of valuation methods dependent on the type of impact. This section presents the valuation methods that were considered and adopted for use by the valuation team. Following the approval of the RAP, the compensation amounts will be presented to each PAP in the form of a Compensation Agreement (CA).

5.1 Asset Valuation Guidelines

The affected assets can be categorized into the following categories:

- Natural assets such as land;
- Physical assets such as buildings, shops, and fences.
- Capital or financial assets, such as livelihood and income sources
- Social assets that include social and cultural services such as grave sites.

The following asset valuation guidelines, which take into account the type of asset under consideration and the valuation method used, are reflected in the design of this RAP:

- Qualified valuation professionals have been used to Value affected assets.
- Valuations have been carried out in line with the Zambian legal framework on asset valuation.
- Cash compensation amounts provided to affected persons reflect market prices in order to ensure they are sufficient to replace lost assets at full replacement costs.
- Land held informally has not been valued, however all assets found on informal land and owners of identified assets have been captured and valued.

Any additional assets that may be affected by the project should be handled in line with these guidelines.

5.2 Valuation Methods

There are four methods commonly used for the valuation of properties. These are presented below.

5.2.1 Direct Capital Comparison Method

This method assumes that the value of property is arrived at by direct comparisons with other similar available property transactions in the area or vicinity. Considerations are made with reference to location, accessibility, demand and supply positions, quality and standard of the

built up structures, age and condition, the prevailing economic conditions and property market trends.

Sale values are then analysed and processed to form units of value per square metre of the total external floor area of the buildings. These are then compared with the subject property on the same basis to arrive at an adjusted unit of value and applied to the subject property whist allowing for similarities and dissimilarities. Comparable sales of properties can easily be extracted from the Ministry of Lands Consent Office, the Zambia Revenue Authority's Property Transfer Tax Office or established property consultants/ Estate Agents.

5.2.2 Cost Approach or Contractor's Method

This method expresses all direct costs of the structural components as units. In such circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that value and cost are equal. The method is used to value properties where there is no general demand and thus for which comparable evidence is absent. If such properties were sold, the price required by the vendor would normally be the cost of construction plus the value of land for an alternative property.

Therefore, this method requires estimates of the value of the land in its existing use and of the gross replacement cost of buildings and other site works from which appropriate deductions could then be made to allow for age, condition, economic or functional obsolescence and environmental and other factors which might result in the existing property being worth less than a new replacement.

5.2.3 The Investment Method

This method is designed to value investment properties and is mostly applied to the valuation of businesses, using projected future incomes and costs to arrive at a present value of a business. The estimated gross annual rent is reduced to a net income after deducting expenses. The net annual income is then capitalized at an appropriate yield. Rental values of properties are extracted during field inspections.

5.2.4 The Residual Method

The residual method is used to value properties with latent value, which could be released by further development. It calculates the residual value, which essentially is the value that a prospective developer would be prepared to pay for the site. It, thus, is an approach that is suitable for aiding property development decisions by indicating the possible values of the development once completed any by providing a guide as to the likely profits. If the developer's profit is negative, then the proposed development is considered not viable.

5.3 Adopted Valuation Method

Depending on the type of impact, any or all the valuation methods can be used to calculate compensation. If more than one method is used for asset valuation calculations, the PAP should be compensated based on whichever method results in the highest compensation.

The valuation method used by the Valuation Department was the Direct Comparative Method. The Contractor's method of valuation was used as a method of ground truthing the values

determined using the Direct Comparative Method. The valuation reports for assets affected by the project are presented in Appendix 9.

5.3.1 Valuation of Crops and Fruit Trees

The values of crops and fruit trees have been determined based on rates supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture.

5.4 Compensation for Resettlement and Reinstatement

5.5 Mode of Compensation

With regards to compensation payments, PAPs eligible for relocation and reinstatement will be provided with the opportunity to select between compensation in cash or in kind. In the context of reinstatement, cash compensation will entail the provision of funds to the owner of the affected non-residential asset to enable them to carry out the reinstatement of the asset once project work has been completed on their property. On the other hand, compensation in-kind will entail the reinstatement of affected assets by the Contractor once project work has been completed on the affected property.

Cash compensation in the context of resettlement will entail the provision of funds for the owner of the asset to construct a structure in replacement of one that was demolished to facilitate project activities. Compensation in kind will require the Project Developer to construct a replacement structure to replace the one that has been affected by the project.

The option selected by the PAP will be indicated on the compensation agreement which will be signed between the PAP and LWSC.

5.6 Types of Compensation

5.6.1 Compensation of Land

The Lands Act, under its provisions, recognizes development of land to have value. Therefore, compensation for land is aimed at providing for loss of crop and the labor used to prepare agricultural land and cultivate the crop. The term “Agricultural Land” refers to an area of land in cultivation, being prepared for cultivation, or cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his or her labor. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the rates for labor invested, as well as the replacement cost of the crop lost plus the value of the land where there will be temporary loss of land and formal title is held.

5.6.2 Compensation of Buildings and Structures

The compensation values determined for affected structures will not take into consideration the depreciation value of the structure. The values will also incorporate the construction cost, cost of transportation and delivery of items required for the construction at the replacement site. These costs will be reflected in the cash and in-kind compensation options.

6. RESETTLEMENT SITES AND TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

It has been established that the proposed project will lead to the economic displacement of affected persons and damage to property that would require reinstatement during the construction phase of the project. It is not anticipated that any of the project components and/or project activities would lead to physical displacement impacts. Table 6-1 below shows a summary of the type of impact that would be triggered by each of the project components.

Table 6-1: Anticipated Impact of Project Components

Project Component	Physical Displacement	Economic Displacement	Damage requiring Reinstatement
Decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds	No	Yes	No
CSE MM	No	Yes	Yes
CSE 16	No	No	Yes
CSE 15	No	No	Yes
CSU 10	No	No	Yes
CSU 7	No	Yes	Yes

In consideration of the fact that there would be no physical displacement impacts caused by the project, none of the identified PAPs will need to be resettled. For this reason, there has not been the need to identify resettlement sites.

The economic displacement of some of the PAPs, however, has necessitated the need for the development of transitional arrangement for those who will be temporarily and permanently affected by the project. The transitional arrangements for each of the project components are presented in this section.

6.1 Compensation Agreements

Compensation agreements (CAs) will be signed with all PAPs and affected institutions during RAP Implementation. Compensation agreements will be signed with PAPs that would be displaced as well as those requiring reinstatement of affected assets. The template may be edited where the context and nature of the agreement may require adjustments.

Compensation agreements will include the name(s) of persons and/or institutions that are eligible to receive compensation, a list of affected assets, the form of compensation that will be provided, and the terms and conditions of the agreement. With regards to the form of compensation, PAPs and institutions will be allowed to select between compensation in-kind and cash. In the context of temporary relocation, compensation in-kind will require LWSC to provide affected persons with assistance to temporarily relocate the affected structures to and from the temporary site. Cash compensation will require LWSC to provide PAPs with cash to allow them to facilitate the transition on their own. In the context of re-instatement, compensation in-kind will require the contractor to reinstate affected assets such as wall

fences, lawns and driveways on behalf of the affected person and/or institution, while cash compensation will entail the provision of funds to the affected parties who will be responsible for the reinstatement of the affected asset(s).

6.2 Transitional Arrangements

6.2.1 Decommissioning of Garden Sewage Ponds

The decommissioning of the garden sewage ponds will be followed by the construction of a boundary wall around the property. This would lead to the permanent displacement of persons carrying out gardening activities within this plot of land. It is also anticipated that PAPs owning commercial structures along the boundaries of the land would be temporarily displaced to facilitate the construction of the boundary wall. In consideration of these impacts, the following transitional arrangements will be made, in line with the Eligibility Matrix presented in Section 4:

- PAPs carrying out agricultural activities will be informed at least 3 months in advance of when they will be required to cease activity on the land. Communication with PAPs will be carried out in local languages.
- Compensation amounts due to affected persons will be paid to PAPs prior to their displacement from the land.
- In consideration of the unavailability of replacement land, PAPs will be provided with Livelihood Restoration trainings to allow them to engage in alternative economic activities.

6.2.2 CSE MM and CSU 7

Affected assets in Mass Media will require the temporary displacement of commercial structures and the reinstatement of assets. To facilitate an easy transition for those that would be economically affected by the project, the following arrangements will be made:

- PAPs will be informed at least 3 months in advance of when they would need to be displaced.
- The RIC will identify areas in close proximity with existing locations where commercial structures can be temporarily relocated.
- Compensation amounts owed to PAPs will include amounts required to temporarily relocate the commercial structures to an identified location and to be reinstated to their original position following the completion of construction activities each area. LWSC will also be responsible for covering any costs that may be required for the temporary relocation sited.

The following arrangements will be made for PAPs and institutions requiring impacted by damage requiring reinstatement:

- Affected owners and institutions will be informed of disturbance at least a month in advance of the disturbance to their assets.
- Provision of cash compensation, as required, prior to disturbance to affected assets.
- Provision of temporary covers over trenches to allow continued access to private property.

- Reinstatement of affected assets within a week of completion of construction work.
- The RIC will be required to monitor reinstatement work, and ensure that it has been completed to the satisfaction of each PAP.

6.2.3 CSE 16, CSE 15, and CSU 10

The assets within the corridor of impact of CSE 16, CSE 15, and CSU 10 will require the reinstatement of assets. The following measures are proposed:

- Affected owners and institutions will be informed of disturbance at least a month in advance of the disturbance to their assets.
- Provision of cash compensation, as required, prior to disturbance to affected assets.
- Provision of temporary covers over trenches to allow continued access to private property.
- Reinstatement of affected assets within a week of completion of construction work.
- The RIC will be required to monitor reinstatement work, and ensure that it has been completed to the satisfaction of each PAP.

7. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

This section describes the social and environmental impacts of the resettlement program. Impacts of the project that are causing the need for compensation and resettlement are assessed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report.

7.1 Impact Assessment

The assessment of impacts is an iterative process that considers four questions:

- Prediction – what would happen to the environment and people as a consequence of the potential impacts associated with the project?
- Evaluation – does this impact matter? How important or significant is it?
- Mitigation – if the impact is significant, can anything be done about it?
- Residual Impact/risk – is it still significant?

Where significant residual impacts remain, further options for mitigation may be considered and impacts re-assessed until they are as low as is technically and financially feasible for the project and deemed to be within acceptable levels.

7.2 Prediction of Magnitude of Impacts

Given the inherent differences between resources/receptors, and in many cases between different types of impacts to a given resource/receptor, the definitions of the magnitude designations (Table 7-1) are defined differently according to the resource/receptor or the type of impact in question. These are based upon professional judgement and specialist experience where required.

Table 7-1: Factors defining impact magnitude

Factors Defining Impact Magnitude	Generic Definition
Nature/ Type	Negative – an impact that is an adverse change from the baseline, or introduces an undesirable element into the baseline; Positive – an impact that is considered to represent an improvement to the baseline or to introduce a new desirable factor; Direct – impacts resulting from a direct interaction between a project activity and a resource/receptor; and Indirect – impacts resulting from non-project activities that occur as a consequence of the Project. Reversible – an impact from which spontaneous recovery is possible or, for which effective mitigation is both possible and an enforceable commitment has been made. Irreversible – an impact from which recovery is not possible within a reasonable timescale or for which there is no reasonable chance of action being taken to reverse it.
Scale	Site – impacts that are restricted to the site of influence. Local – impacts that affect local resources or that are restricted to the area of influence; Regional – impacts that affect regionally important resources or that are felt at a regional scale;

Factors Defining Impact Magnitude	Generic Definition
	National – impacts that affect nationally important resources or that are felt at a national scale; and International – impacts that affect internationally important resources or that are felt at an international scale (e.g. areas protected by International Conventions) including trans-boundary effects on society and health.
Duration	Temporary – impacts predicted to be of duration shorter than the length of construction and/or of an intermittent/occasional nature; Short-term – impacts predicted to last only during construction; Medium-term – impacts predicted to last for an intermediate period extending beyond the end of construction; Long-term – impacts predicted to continue over an extended period beyond the end of construction; and Permanent – impacts that occur during the development of the project and result in a permanent change to the baseline.

Where applicable, the evaluation of the impact takes also into consideration reversibility of an impact.

An overall grading of the magnitude of impacts is provided taking into account all the relevant factors noted above to determine whether an impact is of negligible, small, medium or large magnitude. This scale is defined differently according to the type of impact. For readily quantifiable impacts, such as noise, numerical values are used whereas for other topics (e.g., ecology) a more qualitative classification is necessary.

Analysis of the impacts identified was carried out, involving the evaluation of the overall significance of each identified impact by assigning values to a set of criteria as defined in Table 7-1 to Table 7-5.

Table 7-2: Definition of criteria

	Criterion	Definition
1	Frequency of occurrence of Impact	Refers to the frequency with which a stressor (aspect) will impact on the receptor
2	Sensitivity of the Element	Refers to the degree of change effected on natural element, process or receptor
3	Intensity/ Severity / Magnitude of Impact	Refers to the degree of change to the receptor status in terms of reversibility of the impact
4	Spatial Extent of Impact	Refers to the geographical extent or coverage of a possible impact
5	Duration of Impact	Refers to the length of time over which the stressor will cause a change in the resource or receptor

Each of the criteria in Table 7-2 is ranked with scores assigned as presented in Table 7-3. Each criterion is considered in two categories and the overall impact significance is arrived at as a result of consequence and likelihood. The consequence is a sum of the scores for the severity, duration and spatial extent while the likelihood is a product of the frequency and impact sensitivity. The product of the consequence and likelihood are read off the matrix presented to determine the overall significance of the impact (i.e., either negative or positive).

When assessing residual impacts, each of the criteria in Table 7-2 are re-assessed based on the applied mitigation measure(s).

Table 7-3: Criteria for assessing significance of impacts

CONSEQUENCE			LIKELIHOOD	
Severity / Intensity of Impact	**Rating**		**Frequency of occurrence of Impact**	**Rating**
Negligible	1		Almost impossible	1
Low	2		Highly unlikely	2
Moderate	3		Unlikely	3
High	4		Possible	4
			Definite	5
Spatial Extent of Impact	**Rating**		**Sensitivity**	**Rating**
Site	1		Low	1
Local	2		Moderate	2
Regional	3		High	3
National	4			
International	5			
Impact Duration	**Rating**			
Temporary	1			
Short term	2			
Medium term	3			
Long term	4			
Permanent	5			

Table 7-4: Significance ranking matrix

	CONSEQUENCE (Sum of the Severity, Spatial Extent, Duration of impact)													
LIKELIHOOD (Frequency of impact multiplied by the Sensitivity)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42
	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98
	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112
	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154
	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168
	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182
	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196
	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210

Table 7-5: Positive/ negative ratings

Significance Rating	Value		Positive Impact Management Recommendation	Negative Impact Management Recommendation
Very High	176-210		Maintain current management	Propose mitigation measures
High	141-175		Maintain current management	Propose mitigation measures
Medium-High	106-140		Improve current management	Propose mitigation measures
Low-Medium	71-105		Propose mitigation measures	Maintain current management
Low	36-70		Propose mitigation measures	Maintain current management
Very Low	1-35		Propose mitigation measures	Maintain current management

The next step in the assessment is to take the information on the magnitude of impacts and explain what this means in terms of its importance to the social environment, so that decision makers and stakeholders are facilitated in determining their view of the project.

Existing standards, national or international, have been consulted where possible to inform on impact significance. Where standards are either not available or provide insufficient information on their own to allow grading of impact significance, then significance will be evaluated taking into account the magnitude of the impact and the value or sensitivity of the affected resource or receptor.

7.3 Identified Impacts

The table below summarises the positive impacts of the resettlement programs.

Table 7-6: Positive impacts identified

Impacts	Description of impact
Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs	The implementation of the livelihood restoration programmes will result in increased capacity for the PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living. The programs are detailed in the Livelihood Restoration Plan in Appendix 8.

Table 7-7 summarises the negative impacts of the resettlement programs. Table 7-9shows the evaluation of the impacts identified.

Table 7-7: Negative impacts identified

Impacts	Description of impact
Permanent loss of agricultural land	Compensation of the PAPs conducting agricultural activities at the Garden sewer ponds will result in their permanent loss of agricultural land.
Loss of access and community safety risks	The digging of trenches for the laying of pipes will lead to disturbance of access for the driveways that will be disturbed during the construction phase. These structures/ assets will be re-instated as part of the RAP implementation process. However, this can only be done after the constructed activities are completed in that area. This will also lead to safety issues if the trenches are not covered.
Disruption of business and livelihood activities	The removal of billboards, sign posts and mobile money booths will cause temporary disruption of business activities from the time of removal to the time of re-instatement. Temporary disruption of agricultural activities along the CSU-07 route will also lead to disruption

Impacts	Description of impact
	of livelihood activities. Loss of access to business properties will cause disruption of business activities.
Loss of customers	The temporary moving of mobile money booths to the opposite side of the road or to other locations during the construction phase will result in the loss of customers for the business owners. The permanent relocation of some shops and booths will also result in loss of customers.
Security risks	The demolition of the structures such as wall fences during the construction phase may increase the potential of security risks during the period of construction before re-instatement. This is because the PAPs properties will be left exposed to intruders.
Loss of social cohesion	Loss of social cohesion may result from separation of PAPs from their communities if they are physically displacement (this is the case of the one household in Garden area along CSU-07 that would be displaced).

7.4 Mitigation Measures

The table below presents the proposed mitigation measures of the resettlement programs.

Table 7-8: Proposed mitigation measures

Impacts	Mitigation measures
Permanent loss of agricultural land	• PAPs who will lose agricultural land permanently will be compensated for the impact and will be incorporated into the Livelihood Restoration Programmes.
Loss of access and community safety risks	• Place temporary covers over trenches to allow continued access. • Reinstate trenches as soon as possible. • Place visible barricades as a safety measure. • Ensure PAPs are notified prior to the disturbance of access.
Disruption of business and livelihood activities	• Sign Compensation Agreements with the PAPs which will include an allowance for the disruption of business and livelihood activities. • Pay the compensation packages due to each PAP. • Promptly re-instate billboards, booths and access to business properties that will be temporarily affected. • Promptly re-instate agricultural land along the CSU-07 route. • Implement the Livelihood Restoration Plan.
Loss of customers	• Sign Compensation Agreements with the PAPs which will include an allowance for the disruption of business and livelihood activities. • Pay the compensation packages due to each PAP. • Promptly re-instate booths that will be temporarily affected. • Implement the Livelihood Restoration Plan.
Security risks	• Place corrugated iron sheets to cover private properties to ensure PAP privacy and protect PAPs from security risks. • Engage a security company to guard the areas under threat of

Impacts	Mitigation measures
	the potential security risks.
Loss of social cohesion	• Ensure that the physically displaced PAPs are in agreement with the new location. • Ensure the new location is in close proximity to social services such as hospitals, schools, good road network, etc. • Ensure new location is within acceptable distance to where PAPs work or worship.

Table 7-9: Evaluation of social and environmental impacts of resettlement

Impact	Nature	Intensity/ Severity of impact (A)	Spatial extent (B)	Duration of impact (C)	Frequency of impact (D)	Sensitivity of element (E)	Significance of impact without enhancement / mitigation	Result (Consequence x Likelihood)
		Consequence (A+B+C)			Likelihood (D x E)			(A+B+C) x (DxE)
Permanent loss of agricultural land	Negative-direct and irreversible	High	Site	Permanent	Definite	High	High	
		4	1	5	5	3		150
Loss of access and community safety risks	Negative-direct and reversible	Moderate	Site	Temporary	Definite	Moderate	Low	
		3	1	1	5	2		50
Disruption of business and livelihood activities	Negative-direct and reversible	Moderate	Site	Temporary	Definite	Moderate	Low	
		3	1	1	5	2		50
Loss of customers	Negative-indirect and reversible	Moderate	Site	Short Term	Definite	Moderate	Low	
		3	1	2	5	2		60
Security risks	Negative-indirect and reversible	Moderate	Site	Temporary	Possible	Moderate	Low	
		3	1	1	4	2		40
Loss of social cohesion	Negative-indirect and reversible	Moderate	Site	Short Term	Possible	Moderate	Low	
		3	1	2	4	2		48

8. STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

8.1 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Stakeholder identification aims at identifying individuals and organisations that may have an interest in or may be affected by project activities. Stakeholder identification allows for the Project Developer to create, tailor, and manage communications with identified stakeholder groups based on their level of interest and influence over the project. Different stakeholders may have different levels of interest and influence over the project at different stages which makes stakeholder identification an on-going process.

Thorough stakeholder identification is achieved by determining who the stakeholders are and gathering diverse perspectives in relation to project impacts and stakeholder expectations and needs. Stakeholder identification also helps in determining the most effective engagement methods for each stakeholder group, essential in creating communication channels between the Project Developer and project stakeholders.

As a part of stakeholder identification, stakeholders have been identified at local, district, provincial, national, and international levels. This includes stakeholders from local communities, traditional leadership, government institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGO's), civil society organisations, tourism operators, local service providers, local and national media, and other stakeholder groups. Table 8-1 presents stakeholders identified to date and a description of their level of involvement and/or interaction with the project.

Table 8-1: Identified Stakeholders

Project Stakeholder	Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Involvement/Interaction with the Project
Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC)	Project Developer	LWSC is identified as the institution mandated to provide water and sewerage services within the project area of influence and is recognised as the Project Developer.
Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)	Regulatory Authority	Government authority in charge of approval of the Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) including the Resettlement Action Plan (RAp), issuance of Environmental License and monitoring of compliance with the license during the construction and operation phases.
National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO)	Government Agency	NWASCO is the Government Institution established under the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997 to regulate water supply and sanitation services in the country.
National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC)	Government Agency	NHCC is a statutory body with the responsibility to preserve, protect and manage Zambia's natural and cultural heritage. NHCC has been engaged to ensure that none of the natural and/or cultural heritage resources in

Project Stakeholder	Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Involvement/Interaction with the Project
		Lusaka are affected by project activities.
Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO)	State Owned Utility Company	National utility company with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. ZESCO have been engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can avoided.
Affected Households	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Households and persons that will be displaced by project activities are being engaged for the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
Lusaka City Council (LCC)	Local Government	A part of the project area of influence is found within Lusaka District. Planning, monitoring, and permit handling of the district are under the authority of Lusaka City Council.
Chongwe City Council (CCC)	Local Government	A part of the project area of influence is found within Chongwe District. Planning, monitoring, and permit handling of the district are under the authority of the Chongwe City Council.
Ward Development Committees (WDCs)	Community Representatives	Ward Development Committees are key in engagement efforts with local community members. WDCs can aid in information dissemination and mobilization of community members.
Market Representatives	Community Representatives	Market Representatives are key in engagement efforts with vendors in affected markets. Market Representatives can provide information on the best methods of engagement with market vendors and can be an avenue through which information is disseminated.
Poor, Ophans, Female Headed Households, Child Headed Households, Elderly Headed Households, Orphans, Children living on the street, Disabled Persons, Persons living with HIV/AIDS	Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable groups and institutions representing vulnerable groups have been engaged to ensure their interests and views are considered and incorporated into project design.
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Line Ministries	Key informant of the education characteristics of communities within the project area of influence.
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Line Ministries	Key informant of the health characteristics of communities within the project area of influence.
Ministry of Community Development and Social	Line Ministries	Key informant on issues pertaining to local communities including vulnerable groups.

Project Stakeholder	Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Involvement/Interaction with the Project
Security (MCDSS)		
Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)	Line Ministries	Key informant on issues and regulations pertaining to hiring of labour and working conditions.
Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS)	Line Ministries	The MWDSEP are responsible for the development and management of water resources, provision of water supply and sanitation as well as environmental management.
Road Development Agency (RDA)	Road Sector Agency	RDA is a statutory body which was established through the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002 to provide for the care, maintenance, and construction of public roads in Zambia. The construction phase of project may have impacts to road infrastructure to facilitate the laying of pipes, The Agency has been engaged to determine the way in which this impact can be best managed by the project.
Emmasdale Police Station	Security Wing	Emmasdale Police Station has been engaged as a key stakeholder regarding the safety and security of communities within project affected communities.
Northmead Police Station	Security Wing	Northmead Police Station has been engaged as a key stakeholder regarding the safety and security of communities within project affected communities.
Mandahill Police Station	Security Wing	Mandahill Police Station has been engaged as a key stakeholder regarding the safety and security of communities within project affected communities.
Kabwata Police Post	Security Wing	Kabwata Police Post has been engaged as a key stakeholder regarding the safety and security of communities within project affected communities.
Garden Police Post	Security Wing	Garden Police Post has been engaged as a key stakeholder regarding the safety and security of communities within project affected communities.
Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation (ZNBC)	Local Media	Public media has been used as a method of engagement for the purpose of communicating project related information as well as for institutional strengthening.
Daily Mail Newspaper (DMN)	Local Media	Public media has been used as a method of engagement for the purpose of communicating project related information as well as for

Project Stakeholder	Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Involvement/Interaction with the Project
		institutional strengthening.
Water Aid Zambia (WZ)	NGO	An NGO in Zambia focused on ensuring access to water and sanitation by all. Key informant on sanitation challenges in communities of Lusaka.
World Vision (WV)	NGO	World Vision is an NGO that works with communities in Lusaka. World Vision has been active in issues pertaining to Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) in Zambia. They are a key informant on existing sanitation challenges.
Northmead Assembly of God	CSO	Civil society organisations within Lusaka Town can aid in community engagement and sensitization activities.
International Baptist Church of Lusaka (IBCL)	CSO	Civil society organisations within Lusaka Town can aid in community engagement and sensitization activities.
Northmead Primary and Secondary Schools (NPSS)	Local Educational Facility	Schools within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems.
David Kaunda National STEM Secondary School (DKNSSS)	Local Educational Facility	Schools within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems.
Mazyopa FKT Community School	Local Educational Facility	Schools within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems.
Coptic Hospital (CH)	Health Facility	Health Facilities within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems. Key informant on health characteristics of communities within catchment area.
Garden Health Post (GHP)	Health Facility	Health Facilities within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems. Key informant on health characteristics of communities within catchment area.
Premium Medical Services (PMS)	Health Facility	Health Facilities within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems. Key informant on health characteristics of communities within catchment area.
Viva Med Hospital (VMH)	Health Facility	Health Facilities within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems. Key informant on health characteristics of communities within catchment area.
Goodluck Lodge	Service Provider	Service Provider within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer

Project Stakeholder	Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Involvement/Interaction with the Project
		systems.
Pungwe Lodge	Service Provider	Social Service Providers within the project area of influence would benefit from improved sewer systems.
ZAMTEL	Telecommunications Service Providers	Service provider with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. Service providers will be engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can be avoided.
MTN	Telecommunications Service Providers	Service provider with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. Service providers will be engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can be avoided.
AIRTEL	Telecommunications Service Providers	Service provider with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. Service providers will be engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can be avoided.
Liquid Telecommunications Ltd (LT)	Telecommunications Service Providers	Service provider with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. Service providers will be engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can be avoided.
ZESCO	Electricity Providers	Service provider with infrastructure that could be affected by project activities. Service providers will be engaged to determine areas and lines where their infrastructure is and how damage can be avoided.

As a component of stakeholder analysis, stakeholder mapping has been carried out and is depicted in Figure 8-2. Stakeholder mapping involves the categorisation of identified stakeholders based on their level of interest and influence over the project and its components. Identified stakeholders are then plotted on a stakeholder map. The stakeholder map helps the Project Developer identify the information needs of each stakeholder and informs the level and methods of engagement that will be utilized for engagement of stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

Stakeholders can be identified as having a high or low level of interest as well as a high or low level of influence. Interest and influence can be defined as follows:

- Interest – Stakeholder interest can be defined as a stakeholder's desire to be informed on the progress of the project and its activities. In this analysis, a stakeholder's interest is categorized as low or high.

- Influence – Stakeholder influence can be defined as a stakeholder's ability to facilitate or impede project activities. In this analysis, a stakeholder's influence is categorized as low or high.

Figure 8-1 defines the relationship that the project will have with stakeholders based on their level of interest and influence over the project and its activities.

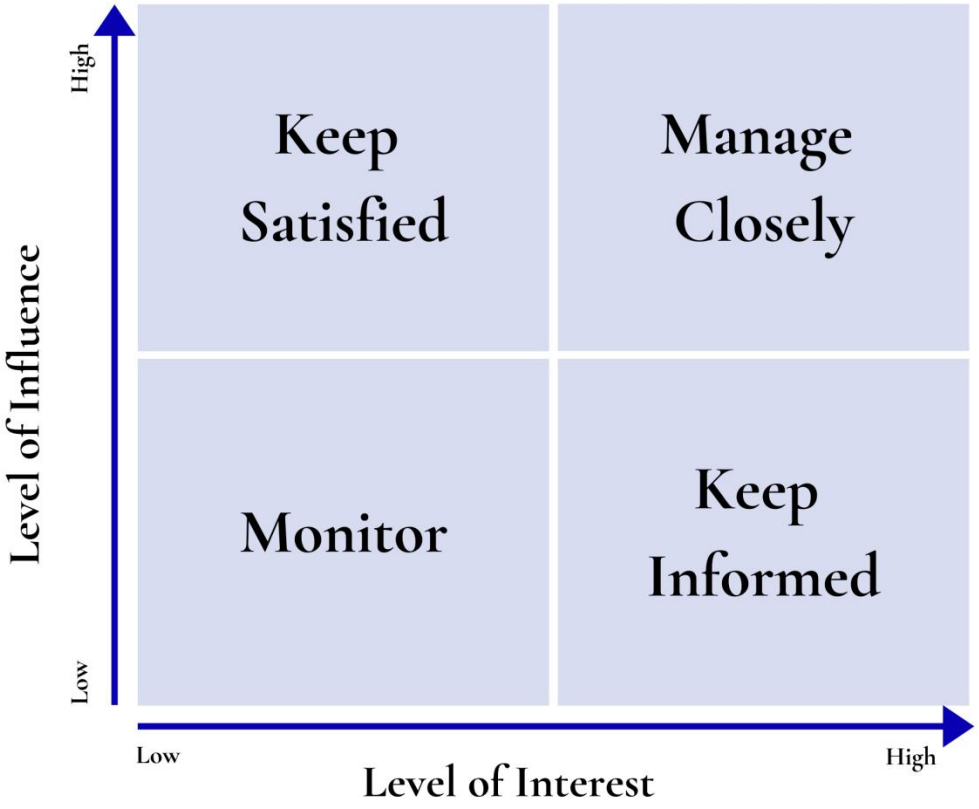

Figure 8-1: Stakeholder Interest/Influence Matrix

Stakeholders identified as having a high influence and high interest should be managed closely. This entails fully engaging with this group of stakeholders and ensuring that their information needs and project expectations are closely managed. The Project Developer will need to ensure that this group of stakeholders are kept informed at all stages of the project lifecycle and provide platforms through which they can provide feedback. The feedback provided by these stakeholders is of high priority and should be incorporated into the project design and activities.

Stakeholders identified as having a high level of influence but low level of interest should be kept satisfied. This category of stakeholders would need to be engaged throughout the project but may not be particularly interested in receiving detailed information. Despite their low interest, the Project Developer will need to ensure their expectations are closely managed.

Stakeholders identified as having a high interest and low influence should be kept informed about the project and the progress of its activities.

Stakeholders identified as having low interest and low influence should be monitored.

The identified stakeholders in Table 8-1 are depicted in the stakeholder map in Figure 8-2.

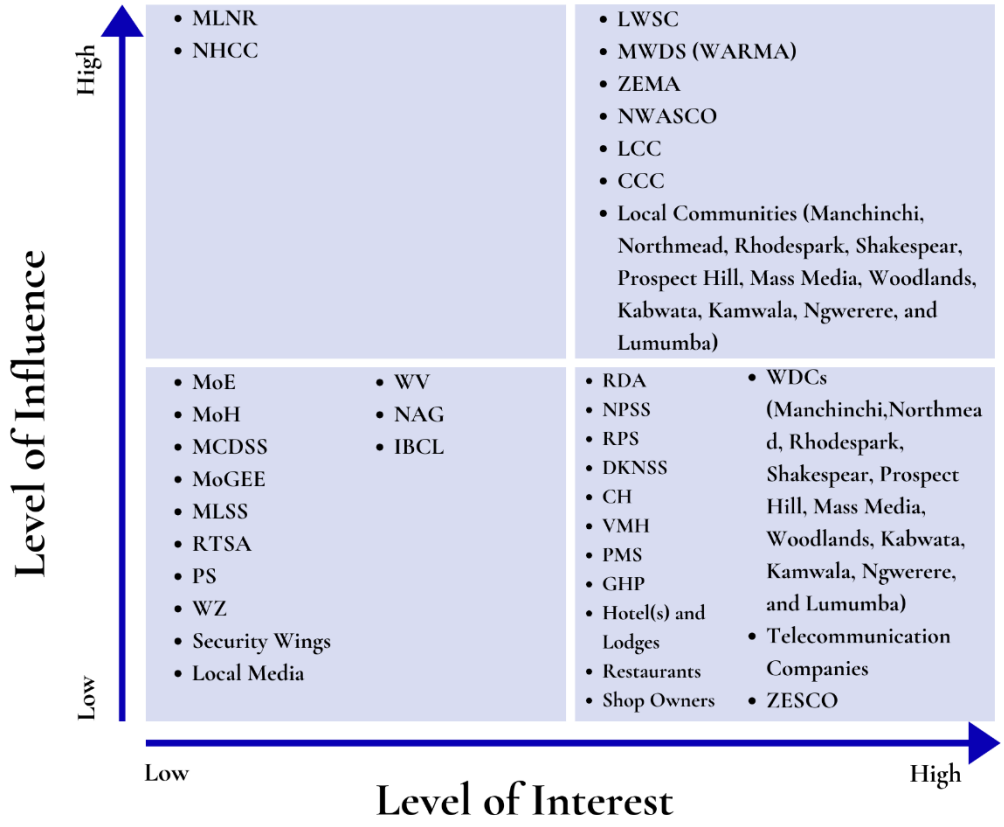

Figure 8-2: Stakeholder Mapping

8.2 Prior Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement was conducted with the affected communities and other identified stakeholders and interested parties in order to ensure that all identified stakeholders and interested parties support and endorse the proposed mitigation and management measures, and are given the opportunity to participate in the project design and implementation.

The project obtained input from stakeholders when preparing the Terms of Reference and Scoping Reports, the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The public consultation in the framework of the proposed project was organized in four main stages:

- Pre-Scoping phase consultation;
- Scoping phase consultation;
- ESIA phase consultation which included consultations for the preparation of the RAP: and
- Public Disclosure

8.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement

8.2.1.1 Pre-Scoping Phase Consultation

The pre-scoping phase consultation activities were undertaken as a part of the understanding of the objectives of LWSC. The main objectives of this consultation were to:

- Advise LWSC on the legal framework for project development;
- Gather information from LWSC about the project;
- Inform the identified stakeholders about the upcoming public consultation (i.e. Scoping and ESIA consultations);
- Strengthen relationships between stakeholders and LWSC; and
- Understand the best approach and methodology of engaging the communities in the project area of influence.

During this stage, stakeholders were identified and appointments were made to meet these stakeholders and set future appointments for the scoping phase meetings.

8.2.1.2 Scoping Phase Consultation

The purpose of the consultation process during the Scoping phase was to:

- Inform stakeholders about the ESIA process and provide details of the proposed project;
- Gather information about the project;
- Collate feedback, comments and concerns regarding the project; and
- Further strengthen relationships with the stakeholders.

Consultations during the Scoping phase were targeted at communities living within target areas, District, provincial and National Authorities. Public Consultation meetings were organized in line with the provisions of the EIA regulations for the Scoping phase and to further determine the scope of work to be done in the conduct of the ESIA. Notification for District and Provincial stakeholder consultations were done by way of invitation letters and mass announcements by way of newspaper adverts.

In consideration of the risks associated with carrying out public consultation meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic, consultations were carried out by way of phone-in radio programs. Notifications for the program were made by way of radio announcements for several days prior to the airing. The service provider selected to host the phone-in program was the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) which has coverage in all the communities within the project area of influence. Local community members were provided with a chance to phone into the program to provide feedback and concerns. Responses were provided by a panel consisting of representatives of the Project Developer and the Consultant.

During scoping meetings with District Authorities and local community members, the project was introduced by providing a description of its main features, then the role of the ESIA and the associated stakeholder engagement process explained, followed by the presentation of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts, both positive and negative.

Minutes and attendance registers of the Scoping meetings are attached in Annex 1. Table 8-2 shows a summary of the feedback and concerns that were raised during the Scoping Meetings.

Table 8-2: Feedback from Stakeholders during the Scoping Phase Consultations

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	Feedback/Concerns
Local community members	Men and Women living within the project area of influence	• There are several compounds in Lusaka that encounter blockages in the sewer network. In some cases the raw sewer is seen to flow to the surface which may lead to the outbreak of diseases. • Local community members should be hired to carry out construction activities.
District Stakeholders	District Authorities	• The project should take into consideration issues to do with the spread of HIV/AIDS and COVID-19. • Displacement and Resettlement impacts of project implementation. • Environmental impacts of the project such as air pollution and cutting of trees. • Impact of the project on existing infrastructure such as internet and electricity cables and water pipes. • Mitigation measures of environmental impacts such as the replanting of trees should be included in the project. Monitoring measures should also be implemented to ensure a high success rate. • Excavated soils should be handled well to avoid blockage to drainage channels. • During construction, alternative routes for traffic should be identified to avoid traffic congestion. • During Construction, public health measures should be put in place including the provision of PPE to project workers. • LWSC should consider a strategy to encourage residents to connect to the sewer system. • The local authorities will benefit from revenue collection as a result of the project. • The project design should consider expected increases in population to avoid the need to upgrade the system in a few years. • The Consultants should ensure that local leadership structures are engaged to ensure the ESIA process is smooth. • The project design should be designed to reduce the number of people that are to be resettled.

8.2.1.3 ESIA Phase Consultation

The aim of the ESIA phase consultation was to:

- Determine the baseline conditions of the project area of influence
- Determine the positive and negative environmental and social impacts the proposed project would have at district and local level
- Determine enhancement and mitigation measures of identified environmental and social impacts
- Determine the challenges and most pressing needs of communities in the project area of influence
- Collect feedback on any concerns from stakeholder groups
- Provide stakeholder groups with a sense of ownership over the proposed project.

Formal stakeholder meetings were held as necessary. Stakeholders were notified using the most appropriate methods. Ward Development Committee (WDC) members were engaged and aided in inviting community members to community meetings by way of mass announcements. Door to door invitations were made to households in the project area by way of flyers. The flyers that were distributed contained information about the project, details of physical meetings that would be held in their areas as well as contact details of the Consultant that could be used to ask questions and provide feedback. Table 8-3 shows the feedback, concerns and recommendations made by project stakeholders during the ESIA phase consultations.

Table 8-3: Feedback from Stakeholder during the ESIA Baseline phase consultation

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
Local Community Members	• Ward Development Officers • Men and Women living within the project area of influence • Business and shop owners • Market Representatives • CSO organisations • Vulnerable Groups	**Positive Feedback** • Improved sanitation conditions in local communities. • Improvement of hygiene amongst local community members. • Cleaner environment from improved sewage system. • Reduction in diseases resulting from poor sanitation systems e.g. cholera. • Employment opportunities will reduce the crime rate in local communities. **Concerns** • Vibrations during the construction phase could cause cracks in houses of local community members. • Resettlement and livelihood impacts of project • Compensation to affected households will not be given on time. • Destruction of roads during the construction phase • Contractor may leave trenches open even after pipes have been laid. • The project will not be completed. • Unfair compensation amounts for project affected persons. • Destruction of roads • Trenches will disturb access to households and other properties such as shops.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
		• Lack of communication by the Contractor. • Community members employed by the project should be given decent work conditions and provided with PPE. • Occupational health and safety hazards • Community health and safety hazards • Contamination of water if sewer leaks into the water system. • Gender based violence, sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS **Recommendations** • The project should give priority to local community members for jobs created by the project. • Both men and women should be given job opportunities by the project. • The project should reinstate roads damaged during the construction phase. • The project should continue to engage the community and Ward Development Committees during the course of the project. • Trenches should be covered after pipes have been laid. • The Contractor should inform local communities when construction is starting and inform households in the case access to their households will be disturbed. • Community members should be informed of the dates on which construction activities will be taking place in the area. • The project should prioritize informal settlements during the project. This is where the biggest sanitation challenges are. • The pipes that will be installed should have a large capacity to avoid blockages. • Community should continuously be sensitized of possible impacts of the project. • Sensitize community members on HIV/AIDs, GBV and SEA.
District and Provincial Authorities	• Lusaka City Council • Line Ministries	**Positive Feedback** • Improved Sanitation profile in communities of Lusaka. • The development and sharpening of skills amongst local community members making them more employable. • Improved sanitation and hygiene in local communities. • Reduction in diseases related to sanitation. • Job creation amongst community members. • Reduction of poverty amongst community members employed by the project. • Pollution of underground water from construction activities. • The project will enhance service delivery of LWSC. • The project will lead to an improvement in the health profile of the city of Lusaka.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
		Concerns • Unemployment created after the construction phase of the project has ended. • Non-compliance of the Contractor during the construction phase e.g. poor work conditions • Occupational Health and Safety risks during the construction phase • Disturbance of roads during the construction phase. • Cutting of trees along construction routes. • Households using septic tank and soakaway systems. • Some effluent tends to be corrosive in nature greatly reducing the life span of components within the infrastructure. • Inefficient use of resources during the construction phase. • Disturbance of assets belonging to community members. **Recommendations** • The Contractor should engage the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to ensure that their contracts and labour conditions are in compliance with the law. • LWSC should ensure quality in construction to avoid contamination of groundwater from poorly constructed infrastructure. • Roads that are damaged for the installation of pipes should be repaired in good time and the quality of repairs should also be good. • Compensation issues should be handled well. • Trees that are cut for the purpose of the project should be replanted. • Cutting of trees should be avoided as much as possible. • LWSC should provide information to locals on the benefits of using LWSCs sewer system, so that those using septic tanks and soakaways can also start using the main lines. • Project infrastructure needs to be sustainably designed to allow for a longer lifespan. • LWSC should also consider harnessing energy from the sludge produced. The energy can be used to power components of the collection and treatment system. • The project should compensate community members for assets that will be affected by project activities. • The project should ensure community sensitization is done to ensure the community understands the project and its benefits. The project should consider community needs and incorporate their feedback into project design. • The project should not resettle community members into temporary residences, land should be identified early and permanent structures built for affected persons.
Service Providers	• Lodges	**Positive Feedback** • The project will ease the flow of sewage.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
		Concerns • When people are digging along the road, they sometimes hit ZESCO power lines which disrupt power supply to our facilities. • Contractors do not reinstate roads that are damaged to dig trenches. • Disturbed access to premises. • Disturbance to private owned infrastructure. • The cutting down of trees. **Recommendations** • Service Providers should sit down and agree on the installation of a pipe that can cater for all services. • Roads damaged by the digging of trenches should be reinstated. • The project should compensate the institution for damages to assets. • The project should replant trees cut down for project activities.
Security Wings	• Police Stations and Police Posts	**Positive Feedback** • The sanitation conditions of local communities will improve. • There will be a reduction in water borne diseases. • Reduction in cases of water contamination **Concerns** • Increase in traffic during the construction phase. • Damage to roads by digging of trenches. • Safety of motorists driving along or near open tranches. • Compensation of community members whose assets will be disturbed or damaged by project activities. • Damage to households due to vibrations during the construction activities. • Increase in noise levels from project activities. • The length of time during which trenches will be left open. • Safety of pedestrians and motorists making use of roads with open trenches during the night. • Restoration of damaged roads following completion of the construction phase. • LWSC should consider concrete manhole covers, metallic covers are being stolen and manholes are a danger to the public. **Recommendations** • Communities should be informed when construction is beginning in their area. • Owners of households should be informed when access to their property will be disturbed. • Community members should be compensated for damage to assets owing to project activities.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
		• Community members should be informed of any blasting activities prior to their commencement. • Trenches should not be left open for extended periods of time. • Install barriers around work sites to make people aware of construction work. This will minimize accidents. • Minimize the duration of work that may lead to roads being partially or fully closed. • The Contractor should have flagmen during the construction work to aid in the control of traffic. • To mitigate increases in traffic, the Contractor should sequence the disturbance of road lanes as opposed to disturbing the entire road width. • Community members should be informed of road blockages in advance. • The Contractor should have road signage that they will put up to redirect traffic and warn road users. • Road rehabilitation should be done well and in good time. • The Contractor should identify alternative routes to redirect traffic and ease congestion. • Project workers should wear protective clothing to enhance visibility. • Reflective signage should be placed around trenches to prevent vehicles from falling into trenches.
Social Facilities	• Health Facilities • Educational Facilities	**<u>Positive Feedback</u>** • The upgrades to the existing system will reduce issues of blockages and overflow of the sewer system. • The project will promote improvements to service delivery because it will help health facilities maintain a clean environment. • Improved sanitation within social facilities • Residents of communities would have safe drinking water with an improved sewer system. **<u>Concerns</u>** • Disturbance of access to premises during the construction phase. • Dust emission and groundwater contamination due to excavation. **<u>Recommendations</u>** • The Contractor could place wooden planks over trenches to allow vehicles continued access to facilities. • Community members should be informed of the advantages of the implementation of the project. • The project should conduct door to door sensitization and engage with stakeholders in key leadership positions.
NGOs	•	**<u>Positive Feedback</u>**

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Feedback/Concern
		• The project will provide opportunities for Zambian small scale businesses. • Improved health status of Lusaka as a result of improved sanitation. **Concerns** • Local community members may not be able to afford the cost associated with converting to the LWSC system. • Community members that use the septic tank and soakaway system will be reluctant to convert to the new system. • Community health and safety risks. • Gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. • The spread of COVID-19. • Safeguarding of the existing water network. **Recommendations** • Local communities should be informed of the environmental disadvantages of using septic tanks and soakaways and the advantages of converting to the new system. • Excavation should be done in an informed manner to prevent destruction of existing infrastructure especially drinking water pipes.

8.2.1.4 Public Disclosure

Disclosure meetings were held with persons and institutions owning assets in affected settlement. Disclosure meetings were held for the purpose of sharing the findings of the ESIA and resettlement studies. Residents were also asked to provide feedback over the proposed RAP processes, and provide suggestions on how RAP issues should be addressed by the project. Table 8-4 shows the feedback and concerns provided by affected persons during the disclosure meetings. Meeting minutes and attendance registers of disclosure meetings have been attached in Annex 1.

Table 8-4: Feedback from Stakeholder during the Disclosure phase consultation

Area/Project Component	Date of Meeting	Feedback/Concerns
Garden Compound	24th November 2022	Recommendations Gardeners should be allowed to harvest their vegetables before they are displaced. Local community members should be hired during the construction phase of the project. The project should engage the WDC to identify youth for unskilled labour. Compensation payments should be made before the Gardeners are displaced.

Area/Project Component	Date of Meeting	Feedback/Concerns
Mass Media	24th November 2022	The project should consider installing the sewage pipes on roads rather than on private property. Consideration should be given for persons owning commercial properties that could be affected by the project e.g. mobile money booths. Stakeholders such as LCC should be consulted as a part of project activities. Security issues need to be considered in cases where a wall fence would be damaged for the purposes of the project. Affected persons/institutions should be informed of the assets that are affected.
Northmead	14th December 2022	Cash compensation should be paid for reinstatements before damage is done to property. The displacement of mobile money booths should also be considered, and not only large shops. The project should implement strategies to ensure that businesses are still able to operate during the installation work. The project should consider infrastructure belonging to other service providers such as ZESCO. The project should consider disturbed access to social facilities such as schools.
Rhodespark	24th March 2023	The cut-off date should be communicated using different avenues to ensure people have heard. The project should avoid the damage of underground infrastructure. The determination of the value of affected assets should consider the quality of the affected asset. The value of the assets that will be affected should be communicated to affected persons. Health and safety issues should be considered where there may be the need for blasting.

8.2.2 Mechanisms for On-Going Consultations

Consultations will continue to be carried out with district stakeholders and affected communities throughout the stages of the project lifecycle. Public consultations will give stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback on Project activities and input into their concerns. This will be especially important during implementation of the RAP.

Consultations and updates at district and community level will be provided, but not limited to, provision via correspondence, radio, meetings, door to door consultations, questionnaires, and through a community liaison officer (CLO) hired for this project. Minutes and attendance registered shall be signed during all consultations.

8.2.3 Future Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement during implementation and monitoring entails managing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and continuing to monitor potential impacts. The ESMP will contain mitigation and management measures to avoid and minimise negative impacts, compensate where there are adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts. Stakeholder engagement will focus on providing information on employment opportunities, health and safety, and other mitigation measures as outlined in the ESMP. One of the main objectives of stakeholder engagement during this period is to ensure that concerns and grievances related to project activities are heard and acted upon accordingly.

The key stakeholders will be:

- Local residents and project affected persons
- District authorities
- District permitting authorities such as the local council and health authorities
- Project employees and contractors

The stakeholder list will be updated regularly, and any new stakeholder identified would be included on the list. Engagement in this phase would be undertaken through:

- Regular updates and information available through local administrative offices, public places, and word of mouth.
- Meetings deemed necessary with national and local authorities would continue during the construction phase related to permitting and other issues.
- Prior to the commencement of construction activities in each area, the contractor will be required to give notification to residents of the area. They will also be required to announce any activities likely to cause a particular disturbance to residents and institutions stationed in each area.
- Ongoing availability of a Health and Safety Officer, Community Liaison Officer, and a grievance procedure. All complaints and grievances will be managed in accordance with the grievance procedure presented in Section 9.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is an integral component of the project implementation that provides an institutional procedure within the project to maximize opportunities for sustainable and amicable resolution of grievances and complaints. It defines the way in which grievances are received, processed, and resolved. An aggrieved party may be an individual, group of individuals or institution. The mechanism shall enable LWSC to receive and address specific concerns about grievances raised by members of the local communities in a timely manner and allow LWSC to resolve disputes in an impartial way. In order to resolve issues systematically and with impartiality, a GRM should adhere to principles of:

- Confidentiality and anonymity;
- Cultural appropriateness in handling community concerns;
- Social and gender equity;
- Availability of key messages and documents in local and international languages;
- Proportionality of the scale of the impacts anticipated;
- Accountability of the Project entities including contractors, beneficiaries and the wider community within the project area of influence;
- Empowerment and participation of those affected by the project;
- Assurance of confidentiality where complaints require it;
- Assurance against victimization for raising complaints; and
- Timely, efficient, relevant and transparent handling of grievances and complaints.

A grievance is a formal notified concern or complaint raised by a stakeholder who feels they have been adversely affected (real or perceived impacts) by activities associated with project activities. The following criteria would assist LWSC to distinguish grievances from any other type of correspondence received from stakeholders.

- Harmful impacts, disturbance, disruption, injury and damage caused by the activities associated with the project, including contractor operations;
- Dissatisfaction with some aspects of recruitment process (e.g. limited number of positions available to the local population, insufficient advertising of vacancies);
- Misconduct by the project personnel, security or contractor workers.

The availability of an effective and adequate grievance mechanism is important in the management of grievances from the local community and other stakeholders during implementation of the project. A grievance mechanism is an integral part of the stakeholder engagement plan and process.

9.1 Source of Grievances

During the process of RAP Implementation, it is inevitable for grievances and complaints to arise among affected persons. Some of the issues that may arise during RAP Implementation include the following:

- Disputes over the ownership of affected assets, especially in areas where land is informally used and/or informally owned.

- Rejection of values determined for the compensation of affected assets with the view that they are inadequate and not representative of market value.
- Change of mind concerning compensation mode by a PAP.
- Poor reinstatement of affected non-residential assets such as driveways.
- Delays in the provision of compensation payments to PAPs.
- Unclear and misleading information, or use of compensation methods that were not effective
- Omissions of affected persons.

9.2 Grievance Prevention

The following measures will be taken to reduce the numbers and impacts of grievances:

- LWSC will provide efficient and timely information to identified stakeholders. When stakeholders are adequately informed it is less likely that there would be misunderstandings that may lead to grievances. The prescribed communication channels will consistently be used to avoid stakeholders receiving falsified information. The social and cultural environment of the various communities would also be considered and communication materials would be made available in international and local languages.

- LWSC will continue to conduct meaningful consultations with community members. This would allow affected persons and communities to voice their opinions, expectations and concerns. Potential grievances can be identified through community consultations which can be addressed before they arise. The Community consultations would be conducted during the ESIA assessments, construction and operation phases of the project lifecycle. Particular attention would be given to vulnerable groups.

- Considering that project staff would have more frequent interactions with community members, they would be provided with adequate information concerning the project design, activities and implementation. This would be to ensure they provide factual information to community members.

LWSC will endeavour to meet the agreements, timelines and commitments made with the stakeholder groups. The opinions, views, expectations and concerns of stakeholder groups would also be considered. This would help LWSC in maintaining trust and a good rapport with stakeholders which can significantly minimize grievances.

9.3 Grievance Procedures

LWSC has an existing grievance procedure; however, for the duration of the construction phase, a separate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to collect and respond to grievances specifically resulting from the Project and its activities. This mechanism will be under the responsibility of the RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC), who will be hired by the LWSC. During the operation phase, LWSCs existing grievance mechanism and procedures will be used.

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) under the RIC will be responsible for receiving and recording grievances. A grievance received electronically using an email, a telephone call, text message or other messaging application will require the CLO to record all the information received in the grievance form and attach a printed copy of the electronic message. In the case that the grievant is unable to read or write, the CLO will also be permitted to fill in the grievance form on their behalf.

The proposed grievance procedure reflects both the scale of impacts and expected risks of the project. A grievance procedure is established to ensure that such complaints are addressed adequately, and in a timely manner. This procedure provides a mechanism for stakeholders to continue to engage with LWSC and is an important risk management system for the project.

Local communities will be informed about the grievance management system during the consultation and disclosure activities. All grievances will be recorded, responded, and resolved in a defined timeframe. A Grievance Form is presented in Annex 7.

9.3.1 Grievance Handling

The Project Developer will ensure that the GRM is made free and accessible to all stakeholder groups. Project Staff will be given information concerning GRM accessibility, processes, and procedures to ensure that they direct community members to use if for formal communications with the Project Developer.

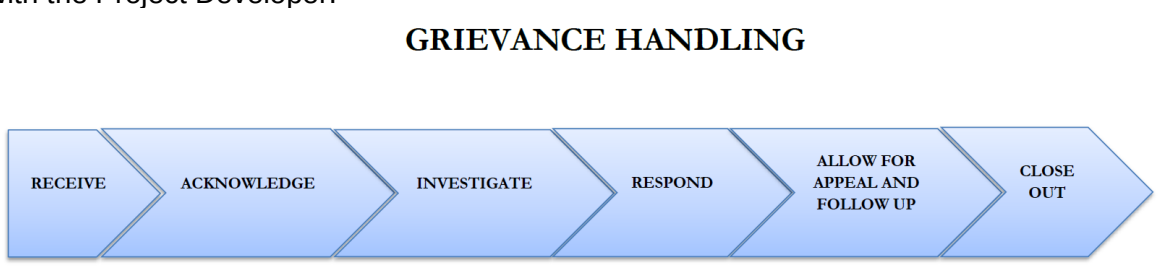

Figure 9-1: Grievance Handling Procedure

Source: Rankin

9.3.1.1 Receive

The CLO will be responsible for receiving and recording grievances throughout the construction phase of the project. The Project Developer will provide the CLO with a grievance registration form. The grievance registration form will be used to record grievances and will include information such as the date the grievance was received, the name of the aggrieved party and where applicable, a description of the occurrence leading to the grievance. An example of the grievance registration form is presented in Annex 7. When registering a grievance, the aggrieved party may choose to remain anonymous and the CLO will be obligated to protect their identity.

A grievance received electronically using an email, a telephone call, text message or other messaging application will require the CLO to record all the information received in the grievance form and attach a printed copy of the electronic message. In the case that the

grievant is unable to read or write, the CLO will also be permitted to fill in the grievance form on their behalf. The grievance register would contain:

- Reference number
- Date the complaint was received
- Name of complainant, if permitted
- Contact details of the complainant
- Purpose i.e. comment or complaint
- Nature of comment or complaint
- Date of incident
- Results of the investigation
- Action taken
- Further action required to ensure issue does not reoccur
- Date complainant contacted about results of investigation
- Statement of satisfaction of the complainant

9.3.1.2 Acknowledge

The CLO must acknowledge the grievance within a week of its registration. Acknowledgement may involve the CLO explaining to the grievant the steps that will be taken to resolve the grievance. The steps taken must be in line with and follow the procedures of the GRM. Acknowledgement will be made in written form and addressed to the aggrieved party. In cases where the grievance does not require any further steps the CLO may provide the grievant with a response and close out the grievance. Complaints that are considered utterly without merit will also be referred back to the complainant without an explanation. This would be most common in cases where a comment or question that can be addressed by the CLO was submitted. In the case that the CLO will need to make a consultation or an investigation is required, the CLO will need to inform the grievant in the acknowledgement letter.

9.3.1.3 Investigate

The CLO will collect and review the grievances in order to collect further background information. Investigations will be carried out in cases where an understanding of the circumstances leading up to the grievance and/or validation of the grievance may be required. In conjunction with LWSCs existing GRM, where necessary, the CLO will be required to identify and engage persons or institutions that will be able to assist in the investigations team for the required period to investigate the grievance. Any witnesses of the occurrence may also be consulted. Where a major investigation is required, the Project Developer may decide to stop project related work until the grievance is resolved and where necessary, corrective preventive actions are determined and implemented.

The investigation will also aim at identifying whether or not the grievance is likely to reoccur to allow for measures to be taken to avoid reoccurrence.

9.3.1.4 Respond

In the case of grievances that require investigations, the CLO will need to provide the grievant with a response within 30 days of receiving the grievance. Where investigations need to continue beyond the 30 day period, the CLO will need to inform the grievant and any other

affected parties. At the end of the investigations, the CLO will explain to the grievant, in oral or written form, the investigation results and any changes that will be undertaken to address the grievance. The findings from investigations and responses from consultations with the Project Developer will also be documented.

The date of response will be recorded in the grievance registration log. Major grievances may necessitate a public response such as a press release.

9.3.1.5 Allow for Appeal and Follow Up

In the case that the grievant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by the GRM, they are at liberty to make an appeal or seek an external legal resolution. The grievant will be given an opportunity to resubmit the complaint. Acceptances and rejections of claims will be notified in writing and reconfirmed through different media such as briefing notes, or social media, in areas where reliable digital communication service is available.

9.3.1.6 Close Out

A grievance will be closed out as:

- Resolved – A grievance is considered resolved when a resolution has been reached, communicated and where applicable, implemented.
- Unresolved – A grievance is considered unresolved when the grievant is unsatisfied with the resolution and has made an appeal.
- Abandoned – A grievance is considered abandoned when the grievant retracts their grievance or when the CLO is unable to trace or contact the grievant.

In certain cases, the CLO will need to make follow-ups with the grievant to find out whether they are satisfied with the resolution of the GRM.

9.4 Training PAPs on the use of the GRM

In line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, community meetings will continue to be held with PAPs and affected communities. Once the GRM has been established, the CLO will be responsible to hold community meetings to train affected persons on the use of the GRM. The training exercises will place emphasis over the following aspects:

- The methods through which grievances can be submitted to the RIC.
- The rights of affected persons to air grievances resulting from project and RAP activities.
- The process by which different types of grievances will be handled, from submission of the complaint to the close out of grievances.
- The process by which PAPs can make follow-ups to their grievances.
- The possibility of the Monitoring and Evaluation team to contact PAPs to ensure their concerns are being heard and addressed.

10. RAP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of the RAP will require the involvement of different stakeholders whose roles and responsibilities are described in this section.

10.1 Financing Institution

The European Investment Bank (EIB) as the funding institution will provide oversight and technical support, including oversight of compliance with the Bank's Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement.

10.2 Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC)

Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC), the Project Proponent, shall be responsible for oversight of all the RAP implementation activities and for coordinating all RAP implementing parties. LWSC shall conduct the following:

- Review and approve the RAP prior to submission to ZEMA.
- Engage LCC on land acquisition where necessary.
- Monitor for compliance with the resettlement and compensation commitments in the approved RAP.
- Engage experts to conduct external audits for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation process.
- Establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism and make high level decisions on RAP issues including decisions to resolve grievances as indicated in Chapter 9.
- Ensure coordination of relevant parties involved in the RAP implementation activities.
- Maintain open communication with all project stakeholders and PAPs.
- Facilitate the mobilisation of funds for the implementation of the RAP.

10.3 Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC)

The Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC) will be engaged to implement the approved RAP. In order to do this, the RIC shall:

- Conduct verification of the PAP lists based on the final project layout of all the project components. This will also include additional RAP data collection for PAPs that were not around during the RAP inventory.
- Maintain regular coordination and communication with relevant stakeholders. This shall also include regular engagement of PAPs.
- Monitor the building of replacement structures.
- Facilitate the process of signing, verifying, and implementing the Compensation Agreements. The RIC shall also be responsible for tracking down PAPs.
- Facilitate the process of compensation delivery. This shall include facilitation of the payments of cash compensation, allowances, and the handover of replacement structures.
- Document written confirmation of compensation receipts by PAPs for submission to LWSC. This shall also include copies of photo identification of all PAPs.

- Facilitate activities to minimise displacement/ resettlement as indicated in this RAP.
- Facilitate internal monitoring of the RAP implementation process according to the key performance indicators in Section 14.1.
- Prepare regular reports for submission to LWSC and to the external auditors when requested.
- Incorporate feedback from all external audits into the RAP implementation activities.
- Submit a completion report at the end of all resettlement implementation activities.

The RIC shall assist LWSC with the establishment of the GRM (see Chapter 9) and shall play a vital role in the management of the GRM. The RIC will work hand in hand with the Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

10.4 Civil Works Contractor

The civil works Contractor shall be responsible for the following in line with the requirements of the Contractor's contract agreement and with this RAP:

- Ensure any complaints received by the Contractor by the PAPs are submitted to the GRM team.
- Ensure that the Contractor workforce and equipment do not exceed the boundary of the working area or liaise with RIC team in the event that additional space is required.
- Ensure all works are carried out within the limits of the corridor of impact.
- Re-instate structures impacted by the construction activities.

10.5 External Auditors

External auditors will be engaged to conduct external monitoring and evaluation for the RAP to ensure it is implemented in accordance with EIB Standards and international best practice. This will be done in accordance with the key monitoring and evaluation indicators in Section 14.2. The external auditors shall be responsible for ensuring that the RIC and LWSC and other interested stakeholders receive the feedback of the audit in a timely manner.

11. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 Linkages Between RAP Implementation and Commencement of Civil Works

Project construction activities in areas where PAPs may lose agricultural land (that is, Garden ponds area and the fields only the CSU-07 route) will only commence once compensation packages are paid in full. This also applies to all cash compensation packages for other types of affected assets. The compensation packages will also include all applicable allowances paid in full. Replacement structures for in-kind compensation will also have to be completed and handed over to the rightful PAPs before construction can begin in those areas.

In cases were only re-instatement of affected assets (such as lawns or driveways) is required, agreements will have to be signed between the PAPs and LWSC/Contractor as commitment to re-instate the disturbed areas after the construction activities are completed in that area.

Stakeholder engagement will be ongoing throughout the RAP implementation process and the commencement of construction activities to ensure informed consent of PAPs and prior notification of all construction activities that may affect them.

11.2 Implementation Schedule

The table below presents the outline of the RAP implementation schedule.

Task	Responsible	Brief description of task
Stakeholder engagement	Feasibility Consultant/ RIC/ LWSC	This involves engagement of PAPs and community members to inform, disclose and obtain feedback with regards to the RAP.
Social survey and asset inventory	Feasibility Consultant	This involves the identification of PAPs and all assets that would be affected by the construction of all the project components.
Valuation of affected assets	Government Valuation Department	This process involves the valuation of all the affected assets and preparation of the Valuation Report.
Completion of RAP	Feasibility Consultant	This task involves the completion of the RAP Report for submission to LWSC, ZEMA and the financing institution.
Approval of RAP	ZEMA	The approval of the RAP will be given by LWSC, ZEMA and the financing institution.
Recruitment of RIC	LWSC	A RIC will be recruited to conduct the implementation of the RAP.
Establishment of GRM	LWSC/ RIC	This includes establishment of the GRM committee and informing the PAPs on how to use it.
Negotiation and purchase of alternative land for construction of replacement structures	LWSC	This will involve the negotiation and purchase of the relocation sites through the Lusaka City Council.
Procure civil works Contractor	LWSC	This will involve the recruitment of a civil works contractor for the construction of the replacement structures.
PAP verification and signing of	LWSC/ RIC	This task will involve verification of PAPs and

Task	Responsible	Brief description of task
Compensation Agreements		signing of the compensation agreements with each PAP.
Livelihood restoration programmes/ vulnerability assistance	LWSC/ RIC/ Public institutions/ NGOs	This task will involve the implementation of the livelihood restoration and vulnerability assistance programmes.
Re-instatement of affected assets such as driveways, paving and lawns	Contractor	This will involve the re-instatement of affected affects during the construction phase of the project.
Compensation payments	LWSC/ RIC	This will involve the payment of the cash compensation packages to the PAPs that selected cash compensation.
Handover of replacement structures	LWSC/ RIC	This will involve the handover of the constructed replacement structures to the PAPs that selected in-kind compensation.
Construction of replacement structures	LWSC	This will involve the construction of the replacement structures.
Internal performance monitoring	LWSC/ RIC	This will be carried out by the RIC and will involve monitoring of the RAP implementation process based on the performance indicators in this RAP Report.
External monitoring	LWSC	External auditors will monitor the RAP implementation process based on the indicators in this RAP Report.

The estimated timeframe for the completion of the RAP implementation process is about 24 months. The extended period will result from the re-instatement of structures (such as driveways or lawns) that will be affected during the actual construction of the project.

The Gantt chart below shows a rough estimate of the proposed RAP implementation schedule.

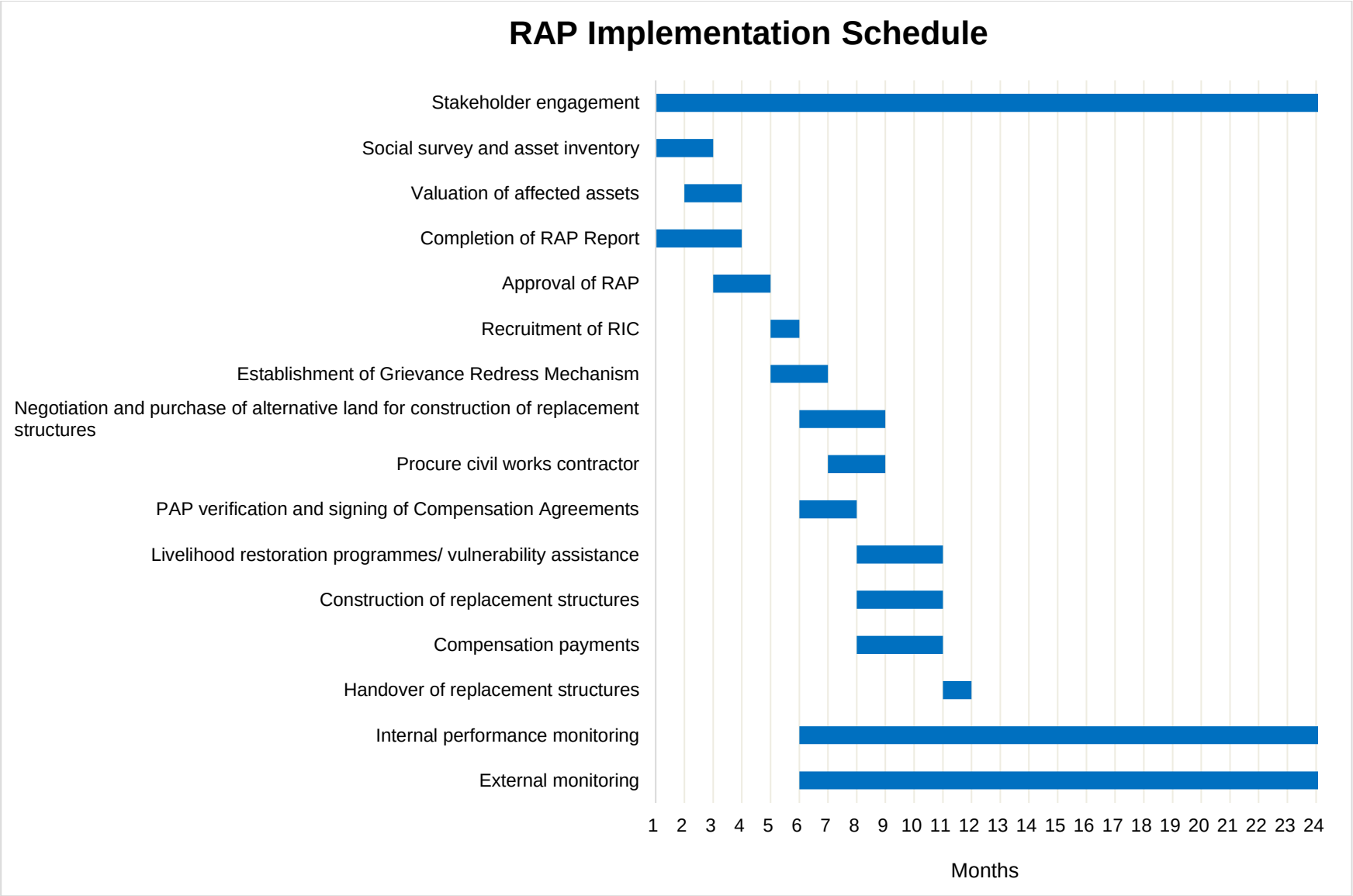

Figure 11-1: RAP implementation schedule

12. COSTS AND BUDGETS

The financial responsibility of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is under the responsibility and authority of Lusaka Water and Sanitation Company (LWSC). LWSC will be responsible for the provision of the funds that are needed to effectively undertake the RAP activities stated in this action plan. Funds for project implementation will be provided to LWSC by the Zambian Government through the Ministry of Finance. LWSC will be responsible for the dispersion of funds to the institutions named in Section 10 involved in implementation of RAP. The flow of funds from LWSC will take place as follows:

- Provision of funds to Affected persons

LWSC will be responsible for the disbursement of funds to the PAPs that will select cash compensation.

- Provision of Funds to the RAP Implementation Consultant

The RIC will be responsible for management of the grievance redress mechanism. LWSC will provide the RIC with the funds that are needed to receive and resolve grievances arising from affected communities.

- Provision of Funds to the Contractor

In the case of reinstatement, compensation amounts for in-kind compensation will be required to enable the Contractor to reinstate affected property during the construction phase of the project.

- Provision of funds to External Auditors

External auditors will be engaged for external monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities. Payments due to external auditors will be paid by LWSC.

The budget items presented in this section are an illustration of the costs associated with the resettlement activities to be undertaken.

12.1 Entitlements

The entitlement figures for affected assets have been determined by the Zambian Government Department of Valuation. Valuation reports for each of the project components have been provided in Annex 8. Table 12-1 shows the compensation amounts determined by the Valuators for affected assets in affected areas.

Table 12-1: Compensation Entitlement Figures

Project Component	Entitlements (K)
Decommissioning of Garden Ponds	615,874.00
CSE 16	743,450.00
CSU 10	518,721.00
CSE MM	1,724,096.00

Project Component	Entitlements (K)
CSE 15	743,450.00
CSU 7	3,143,150.00
Pump Stations	489,058.00
TOTAL	**7,977,799.00**

12.2 Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan

This segment consists of the costs associated with the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan attached in Annex 10 of this RAP. The estimated amount required for the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan is presented in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Livelihood Restoration Implementation Budget

Item	Amount (Euros)	Amount (Kwacha)
Consultants Fee	45,240.00	870,689.04
Trainers Materials	780.00	15,011.88
Vocational Training	46,980.00	904,177.08
Venue and Equipment	9,240.00	177,833.04
Administrative Costs	4,524.00	87,068.90
Contingency	10,676.40	205,477.99
GRAND TOTAL	**117,440.40**	**2,260,257.94**

12.3 RAP Implementation Budget

The RAP implementation budget consists of the entitlement amounts for affected persons, as well as the costs associated with the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs. A contingency of 15% is included in the budgetary figure that can be used to address any unanticipated costs that may arise during RAP implementation. The RAP implementation figure is presented in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: RAP Implementation Budget

Item Description	Total Amount (K)
Entitlements	7,977,799.00
Livelihood Restoration Implementation	2,260,257.94
Contingency (15%)	1,535,708.54
TOTAL BUDGET	**11,773,765.48**[1]

[1] This amount excludes the consultation fee for RAP implementation under the professional services contract with LWSC.

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This section of the report includes a description of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the LSP Component B3 RAP implementation. The results of the monitoring and evaluation exercises will be incorporated into the RAP implementation activities in order to ensure effective implementation of the commitments made in this RAP. In accordance with EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement, the Project Developer shall establish the necessary systems for the regular monitoring of the RAP implementation process and shall also ensure that the necessary corrective actions are taken.

The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the RAP include the following:

- To ensure that PAPs are given timely and useful information on RAP implementation activities.
- To ensure adequate implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- To ensure that all PAPs are fully compensated and affected assets and livelihoods are restored in line with the relevant national and international legislation.
- To ensure that all resettlement activities are undertaken and completed prior to the commencement of the project construction.
- To assess the progress of RAP implementation through performance indicators that determine the quality of the RAP outcomes.

The socio-economic survey data will be used as the baseline for the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation.

13.1 Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

The Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC) will internally monitor the implementation of the RAP by routinely tracking progress using key performance indicators which include:

- Completion of RAP survey and inventory
- Valuations Report
- Meaningful consultations held with various stakeholders and PAPs.
- Signed compensation agreements
- Functional grievance redress mechanism in place
- Full payment of compensation packages
- Construction and handover of replacement structures
- Livelihood restoration programmes initiated.
- Vulnerability assistance programmes initiated.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

Table 14-1 shows the Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the RAP based on these performance indicators.

In order to ensure continual improvement of the RAP implementation process, the RIC will incorporate the feedback received from the internal monitoring in the RAP implementation process.

Table 13-1: RAP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Input Indicators

Input Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party	Frequency	Content for Monitoring
Public consultation	Public consultation meetings held	Feasibility study Consultant/ RIC	Monthly	Meeting minutes Attendance registers Meeting photos
Cut-off date	Cut-off date communicated to stakeholders	Feasibility study Consultant	Once - Prior to RAP implementation	Proof of notification Disclosure meeting minutes
Finalisation of RAP	Final RAP report produced Final list of confirmed PAPs	Feasibility study Consultant	Once - Prior to RAP implementation	Final RAP Report with relevant appendices such as Asset inventory and Valuation Report.
ZEMA approval of RAP	Approved RAP	Feasibility study Consultant	Once - Prior to RAP implementation	ESIA and RAP Decision Letter
Recruitment of RIC	Contract signed by RIC	LWSC	Once - Prior to RAP implementation	Contract signed by RIC
Establishment of GRM	GRM Committees established Disclosure of GRM to PAPs	LWSC/ RIC	Monthly/ Quarterly	Record of grievances received and handled Record of meetings to explain GRM procedures to PAPs Record of random sampling results for PAP knowledge of RAP and GRM.
Verification of PAPs and preparation of Compensation Agreements	Compensation Agreements signed	RIC	Monthly	Record of signed compensation agreements Record of grievances received and handled Record of random sampling results for PAP knowledge of RAP
Negotiation and purchase of alternative sites for replacement structures with LCC	Purchase of land for the construction of replacement structures	LWSC	Prior to construction	Record of land titles for acquired sites
Compensation payments	Compensation packages paid	LWSC/RIC	Monthly	Record of signed compensation agreements Record of grievances received and handled

Input Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party	Frequency	Content for Monitoring
				Signed confirmation of compensation receipt
Livelihood restoration programmes	Contract or memorandum signed with service providers Livelihood restoration programmes initiated	LWSC/ RIC/ Public institutions/ NGOs	Monthly	Trainings attendance registers
Specialised assistance for the vulnerable PAPs	Provisions for vulnerable assistance identified and in place	LWSC/ RIC/ Public institutions/ NGOs	Monthly	Record of vulnerability assistance rendered
Development of designs of replacement structures	Approved designs	LWSC/ RIC	Monthly - Prior to RAP implementation	Approved designs
Procure civil works contractor	Signed contract between LWSC and the Contractor	LWSC	Monthly - Prior to RAP implementation	Mobilisation of contractor to site Signed contract
Construction of replacement structure for the displaced	Mobilisation of contractor to site Signed contract	LWSC/RIC/ Contractor	Monthly - Prior to RAP implementation	Completed replacement structures
Civil works oversight	Certificate of completion signed	RIC/ Contractor	Monthly - Prior to RAP implementation	Signed Certificate of completion
Handover of structures	Title deeds (if applicable) and keys handed over to PAPs	LWSC/ RIC	Monthly - Prior to RAP implementation	Signed Compensation Agreements Record of grievances received and corrected Signed confirmation of compensation receipt
Monitoring and evaluation	Number of monitoring and evaluation reports submitted	RIC	Monthly	Monthly monitoring reports

Figure 13-1: RAP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Outcome Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Responsible Party	Frequency	Content for Monitoring
Increased Income	Improvement in the levels of household income	RIC/LWSC	Bi-anually	Number/percentage of target households with increased levels of income. Level of income of persons that participated in

Outcomes	Indicators	Responsible Party	Frequency	Content for Monitoring
				livelihood restoration trainings. Number/percentage of households with restored or improved levels of income compared with baseline levels of income.
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Increased levels of Livelihood amongst household members	RIC/LWSC	BI-annually	Number/percentage of target population provided with new skills to diversify and strengthen their livelihoods. Number/percentage of target population with increased ownership and access to livelihood assets. Diversification of livelihood activities engaged in by household members.

13.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

External monitoring will be conducted with the main aim of assessing whether the commitments made in this RAP have been implemented. External monitoring and evaluation will be done by an external auditor.

The key indicators to be used for external monitoring include the following:

- Approved RAP Report including a Valuations Report.
- Functional grievance redress mechanism in place.
- Full payment of compensation packages.
- Construction and handover of replacement structures.
- Allocation of replacement structures completed.
- Livelihood restoration programmes initiated.
- Vulnerability assistance rendered to vulnerable PAPs.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

Checking for the following will inform the content of the external monitoring of the RAP implementation process:

- Verification of internal monitoring records.
- Review of signed compensation agreements.

- Review of the GRM committees records including regular meetings, type of grievances received and adequacy of the GRM.
- Conduct random sample interviews with PAPs to assess knowledge on RAP process.
- Inspect adequacy of resettlement sites.
- Review adequacy of compensation and allowances.
- Review records of trainings on livelihood restoration programmes.
- Survey PAP livelihood before and after RAP implementation.
- Review of vulnerability assistance rendered.
- Inspect constructed replacement structures.
- Offer guidance on ways to improve the implementation of the RAP.

The RIC will be responsible for ensuring that the feedback received from the results of external monitoring are incorporated in the RAP implementation.

EIB as the project financing institution will conduct an external evaluation of the RAP implementation process after it is concluded. According to the EIB Environmental and Social Standard 6 on Involuntary Resettlement, the Project Developer shall engage an external party to prepare an Accountability Report which shall be presented to EIB and it shall include the following as a minimum:

- Review of the RAP mitigation measures implemented.
- Comparison of the implementation outcomes against the agreed indicators.
- Conclusion on whether any follow-up actions and further monitoring would be required.

14. CONCLUSION

As indicated throughout the document, this RAP is a reference document to be used by the Project proponent for the handling of displacement and reinstatement issues. A total of 2,139 assets belonging to 835 individual households and 144 institutions will be affected by the project.

This RAP contains comprehensive information on the socio-economic baseline condition within the affected project areas, properties that would be impacted, entitlements, compensation options, organisational responsibilities, and monitoring and evaluation measures. Guidance on the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been established.

It is further recommended that a RIC should be recruited to assume overall responsibility of the RAP implementation.

15. ANNEXES

Annex 1

Minutes, Attendance Registers and Pictures of Community Stakeholder Meetings

ESIA AND RAP DISCLOSURE MEETING MINUTES

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 24th November 2022 in Garden at the LCC Garden Site Office

Time: 14:15hrs – 15:21hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- ESIA Disclosure
- RAP Disclosure
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

- The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
- The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
- The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description

The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date

The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology

Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in around Garden ponds.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Houses
Fields and gardens

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Garden Ponds is the 24th of June 2022.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement. This will commence next week.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Ireen Zulu (Community Member) – When will the project start because we would have just planted our crops in the January to June period?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Construction work in the farming and gardening areas will commence once all the crops have been harvested.

QUESTION: Mwale (Community Member) – Are the houses in Kaoma area west of the ponds also affected by the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No they are not.

QUESTION: Phebby Mulenga (Community Member) – Since you have said that we will be allowed to harvest our crops; are we going to be compensated before or after the harvest?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Compensation will be paid after the harvest but before the construction begins. All this will be specified during the signing of the compensation agreements.

QUESTION: Samuel Jere (Community Member) – There used to be a wire fence around the LWSC property at the ponds. Will the resettlement follow that demarcation or even the areas that are located outside that old wire fence boundary will also be affected?

RESPONSE: Luo C. Chipa (Council Leader) – Described the boundaries of the garden ponds site.

COMMENT: Ireen Zulu (Community Member) – You mentioned that the project will bring employment opportunities but what we do not want is a situation where people from other compounds come to work here when we have youths here that can work.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will recommend that the Contractor engages the local leaders and obtains a list of eligible youths for unskilled labour.

QUESTION: Fridah Phiri (Community Member) – Will tenants also be considered for compensation?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Tenants will also be considered and given an allowance for the disturbance.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:21hrs.

Focus Group Discussion

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We need to cooperate with the people that will be working on the project by attending meetings. We can form a neighbourhood team that can be responsible for safety and security issues. Parents should counsel their children that are junkies to reduce on criminal activities such as theft. Parents should not recommend junkies for consideration for employment by the project to also reduce on theft cases.
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	By avoiding vandalism of project infrastructure.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Bigger pipes will reduce on blockages caused by negligence of dumping waste into the sewer line. Improved hygiene, reduced incidence of mosquitoes and bad odour around the garden sewer ponds. Reduced smoke due to the current open burning activities at the garden sewer ponds. Reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	-
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Bricklaying, plumbing, cooking, driving, cleaning and general work.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment of locals will improve community welfare. Decommissioning of the sewer ponds will result in reduction of promiscuous activities such as smoking weed, sexual activities among youths and the dumping of waste and human bodies.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Increased dust in homes. As women we may be forced to stay home to guard any clothes we wash and hang to dry outside in case of theft. We will also have to stay home to watch the children. Increased safety and security risks for school going children especially when school wall fences are broken down.
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Businesses will be affected.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Covering properties where wall fences will be demolished with iron sheets. Community patrols.
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Loss of income. Loss of customers.
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Phasing the activities in a way that customers are still able to access our businesses.
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Each affected owner.
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Constructing improved structures when reinstating.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of	Being compensated in instalments. Losing more than what was signed for in the Compensation agreements.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	grievances?	
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Entrepreneurship programs such as baking, tailoring, catering, poultry and deco. Adult literacy
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	The same entrepreneurship programs including housekeeping and distance farming where you provide us with seed and fertilizer and then after we grow and harvest the crops, you purchase from us.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Entrepreneurship programs on hospitality, deco, cosmetology, catering, baking and hairstyling.
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None.
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	-
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Following them to their homes during these processes. Forming women's groups for '*chilimba*' (savings scheme) or business to help the vulnerable members.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	-
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	-
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	-
Community expectation of the	What are your expectations of the project	We expect that the contract will go well and be successful because it will benefit us. We expect change.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
project		We would like to request that a school is built on the garden sewer ponds site after it is decommissioned.
	Any questions and concerns	Help us to form a women's empowerment group. We do not have a hospital in Garden and everyone goes to Chipata Hospital. We also do not have a secondary school nearby because Ngwerere and Northmead are not adequate. We would appreciate it if the project could help with such issues.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward 22
	Name of Ward Chairperson	Kalimukwa Kalimukwa
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	English,
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes considering that LWSC is also relocating the sewer ponds
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Corporation with the Project Management Dissemination of information Security for project equipment and infrastructure
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Security for project infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Reduction in smells Reduced malaria cases Increased value of land
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Builder, Metal Fabrication, Plumbing, Accountants
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Improvement of health and general well-being
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Traffic, Respiration, workers, male workers will disturb our daughters and may cause unwanted pregnancies, noise, water pollution

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Businesses (shops, tenants) Expensive
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Provide portable toilets to those whose sewer lines may be disturbed during installation of CSU 07 pipe. Provide water using bowsers if water lines are disturbed during installation of CSU 07 pipe
Resettlement impacts		
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Lack of compensation for disturbed assets
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Compensate those who are disturbed
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Adequate compensation to be given Provide replacement structures with material of higher quality
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	Compensation agreement should be mutual Reinstatement should be given priority as opposed to cash Ensure that owners are engaged
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Basic business management training Training in skills that are in demand Provide employment opportunities for those whose shops are to be affected
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for men?	Skills training Provide opportunities for creation of small companies for community to participate in construction
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	Tailoring, catering, carpentry, brick laying
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	Sensitisation to communities on importance Proper project management Monitoring and evaluation Transparency
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Wheel chair accessibility over trenches
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	Cheshire Homes Zukacholinga Kafwa SDA congregation
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Provide services to the disabled children Training youths in different skills
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	They provide catering courses for men and women Provide support to orphans
	Any questions and concerns	Provision of signage around all sites Crossing points should be standardised Road should be neatly done House keeping and collection of waste should be done properly

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 24th November 2022 in Mass Media at Alliance Francaise

Time: 10:17hrs – 11:46hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	**Operation Phase**
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities Skills Transfer and Training	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure

Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved sewage collection system Improved Community Health Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc) Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities Change in land use of decommissioned sites Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Mass Media.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Billboards
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 25th of November 2022.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Ackim Mutawa (Community Member, Property owner) – Where exactly are the pipes passing? Have you considered the possibility of passing the pipes on the roads instead of the road reserves and private properties? It would be easier and cheaper.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Engineers from the Lusaka City Council Roads Department have been engaged during the route alignment and in some cases where the roads are newly constructed, it is preferred to pass the pipes in the road reserve. There are places where road shoulders will be affected but it is a case by case scenario for each route.

QUESTION: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – I have a small business (mobile money booth) and I was affected by the government decision to take away mobile money booths from some areas in town. We have not been compensated yet. What measures are in place to help people like me in terms of compensation? We prefer you're the consultant implements the compensation as opposed to the Council due to previous experience.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Your concern has been noted. We have engaged the government valuation department for the valuation process. Discussions will be help with each PAP owning a booth on the possibility of moving the booth temporarily during construction and moving it back after completion. A maximum period of disturbance with an appropriate allowance will be stated in the compensation agreement.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – I like the suggestion of using the roads instead of the road reserve and private properties for installation of the pipes. Stakeholders such as the NRFA and your collaboration with LCC have not been mentioned in the invitation letter you sent us. Have they been widely consulted? Is the construction corridor of 10m from the road to the premises?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared and will be appended to the ESIA which will be in the public domain when we submit to ZEMA. The SEP will highlight all the stakeholders that have been engaged and those that will be engaged during construction. LCC and RDA have been engaged on various fronts and the minutes of the meetings will be included in the report. We are open to receiving suggestions on other relevant stakeholders that will need to be engaged.

The 10m construction corridor is dependent on-site conditions and the studies that were conducted to determine the routes. The corridor is a general estimation of damage including working spaces.

COMMENT: Ackim Mutawa (Community Member, Property owner) – The road is very narrow in the UNILUS area and the houses are built close to the road. Did you notice any houses that will be affected by the project during your assessment?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have not identified any houses that will be disturbed by the project.

COMMENT: John Banda (Community Member) – Firstly, I have a property along Fighter Street and I would like to know if it will be affected. Secondly, you have mentioned compensation and reinstatement for any wall fences that would be affected. Before reinstatement of the fences, there will be security risks. How will that be handled?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will show you a map of the pipe layout. Your comment on security risks has been noted and mitigation measures will be included in the report.

QUESTION: Enock Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Will compensation for booths be given before or after construction?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It depends on the type of compensation chosen; either in-kind or cash. Reinstatement is after construction while cash compensation is given before construction. The PAP is given time between when the money is given out and when they have to vacate the premises.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Does it mean that any new booths to be installed within the corridor after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Have you advertised the cut-off date?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes, through the newspaper and the letters distributed to the identified PAPs.

COMMENT: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – I would suggest you also utilise social media platforms to advertise the cut-off date.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Your comment has been noted.

QUESTION: Anastasia Sichonda (SWAN) – Will compensation be based on the value given by the valuators or on what the property owners give?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It will be based on the values from the valuator. The government valuation department is registered to carry this out.

QUESTION: Anastasia Sichonda (SWAN) – What will happen if the property owner gives a higher amount?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – That will be discussed during the valuation. The Grievance Redress Mechanism can be used if the value is found to be too low.

QUESTION: Paisa Masumba (Multichoice) – When will we know in terms of dates what is going to be affected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Letters will be used to notify you of the valuation process.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Will the works be carried out by Rankin?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Rankin has been contracted to conduct the ESIA and RAP. A Contractor will be selected to conduct the actual construction works and Fitchner will supervise all the works.

QUESTION: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Since you will not conduct the works, how will we be able to follow up?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The compensation agreements will be signed between the affected persons/ institutions and LWSC.

QUESTION: Violet Banda (Knight Frank) – He is asking for a guarantee that compensations will be given for the booths.

COMMENT: John Banda (Community Member) – The project owners, LWSC, needed to be part of the meeting for it to be valid and for us to feel assured.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We apologise on behalf of LWSC. They were unable to attend this meeting due to a conflict in plans. We have noted down all your concerns and these will be included in our report.

RESPONSE: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – The project will be funded by a bank with environmental and social requirements and this public consultation is part of the guarantee that due process is being followed.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – There are people without permanent structures such as the women that cook and sell foodstuff by the road. Their livelihoods will be affected. Have they been considered?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The RAP only considered those with immovable assets. The people such as those women will be informed and asked to move temporarily. Those that need resources to move have been noted down.

COMMENT: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Give us forms that we can keep.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This will be done during valuation and you can keep copies of the compensation agreements.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:46hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 14th December 2022 in Northmead at Sun City School

Time: 10:18hrs – 11:45hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	**Operation Phase**
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities Skills Transfer and Training	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure

Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved sewage collection system Improved Community Health Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc) Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities Change in land use of decommissioned sites Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Northmead.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.

The official cut-off date for Northmead is the 16th of December 2022.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – I did not know about the project till I received the letter. My gardener mentioned that there was interaction with him and that some survey was done. I do not know if it was the same for the others.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In our initial field visit, we did not manage to see all the property owners but we got the necessary details of the owners, tenants and their contact details from the people that were found at the time. More engagements will be had with all the property owners as the process goes on.

QUESTION: Lydia Kunda Soko (Community Member) – I also found out about the project recently through the letter. My question is on whether new pipes will be installed in our street because some properties such as mine and my neighbours are not connected to the sewer network and we have septic tanks.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The maps we have distributed round the room are showing the streets where the proposed sewer lines will be installed. In some areas, the line is

only passing on one side of the road and that is where the disturbance will be made. The properties that are currently not connected will be able to connect to the new sewer lines. The discussions for the new connections will be held at a later stage between you, the property owners and LWSC.

QUESTION: Farhana Dodia (Community Member) – What is the width and depth of the trenches? Will the cash compensation be made before or after the disturbance? Will we be compensated for damage to our borehole that is located close to where you said the pipes will be laid?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The corridor is 10m and the depth is up to 6m.

In instances were unplanned damage to structures such as the boreholes occurs, an amount will be allocated in the Contractors' budget for reinstatement of the damaged structures.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Cash compensation will be made before the disturbance.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – This project is similar to the Millennium Challenge Project, only difference is that one was for water supply. What will happen if the pipes are laid were there are water pipes? Who will be responsible for maintenance of the pipes after construction?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Maintenance of the project is the responsibility of LWSC. Different stakeholders have been engaged to identify existing underground infrastructure. We have a database on the existing sewer and water lines. In addition to this, Contractors have equipment to assess where underground services are allocated.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – Will the sewer be directed to the garden ponds?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The garden ponds will be decommissioned and the sewer lines will be directed to the Ngwerere WWTP which will be upgraded.

QUESTION: Amon Banda (Booth Owner) – I own a mobile money booth. The challenge is that after we have been told that we will be compensated, we will find that only those with bigger properties will be compensated and us with small structures will be left out.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Mobile money booths were also considered during the survey. An agreement will be made between you, the booth owners and LWSC on whether you prefer to be moved temporarily to continue business operations and then return to after the construction is completed.

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – I would like clarity on the cut-off date. Is the cut-off date for your work and any structures found after the cut-off date will not be considered?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The cut-off date is a date after which no new structures or improvements will be considered for reinstatement or compensation. The date serves as a control for such issues.

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – Does this mean that we do not have to approach you to inform you of the property we have but you will come again and we will agree on the compensation?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes, and the valuation of the affected properties will be conducted.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – What will happen in cases were there are schools that are affected?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Operation of schools will continue and covers will be put on the trenches to ensure parents and children are still able to access the schools. Barricades will also be placed to ensure safety of the children.

QUESTION: Happy Mashawa (Booth Owner) – I did not understand the Grievance Redress Mechanism; will you give us the contact details?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes.

QUESTION: Pascal Mulobeshi (Community Member/ Car Wash Owner) – I own a car wash and I would like to know if I will have to close my car wash during construction. Will the construction be done after the rain season?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Covers will be put on the trenches to ensure cars can still pass. The recommendation is that the disturbance only lasts a week. The proposed implementation date is 2024.

COMMENT: Farhana Dodia (Community Member) – I am concerned about the ZESCO poles that are near the road and could be affected during construction.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – ZESCO, among other service providers have been engaged regarding their existing infrastructure. The best-case scenario wilL be to avoid them. The Contractor is obliged to reinstate in the case of damage.

QUESTION: Kennedy N. Njamba (Nico Insurance Ltd) – Is one week practical for the 10m wide and 6m deep trenches?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The 10m width is the working corridor and not the width of the actual trenches. The trenches will be 2m wide and up to 6m deep.

QUESTION: Rosina Kapapa (Community Member) – Is there any representative from LWSC or LCC?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We apologise on behalf of LWSC. They were unable to attend this meeting due to a conflict in plans. We have noted down all your concerns and these will be included in our report.

QUESTION: Happy Mashawa (Booth Owner) – What if you are relocated to somewhere where there are fewer customers?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – You will have to the choice to agree to the new location.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:45hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 24th March 2023 in Rhodespark at St. Ignatius Parish Kalemba Hall

Time: 10:17hrs – 11:52hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.

The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.

The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts
Construction Phase **Operation Phase**

Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Rhodespark.

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Mobile Money Booths
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees
Wall fence

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Rhodespark is the 24th of March 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Valentine A. L. Kabonga – The presentation was clear. My worry is on the cut-off date because I have not received any notice of works to be conducted.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The cut-off date is for the asset inventory that was conducted. The cut-off date means that no one else should develop anything within the proposed working area as they will not be eligible for compensation.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – How will the whole neighbourhood be informed of the cut-off date? Seeing that there are only a few people here.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – We distributed letters to each affected property and also included a public notice in the newspaper. The letters we distributed also included our contact details and some of the people that were unable to attend the meeting called to make their enquiries.

COMMENT: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have shared the same letter with a WhatsApp group for the residents of Rhodespark as well.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Are you going to prepare a report? We need a write up of the presentation. What is the duration of the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will take about 3 years. We will prepare something to share to you via the email addresses you have provided in the attendance registers.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Do you envisage breaking houses? Most of Rhodespark is occupied by tenants. Will landlords lose tenants during those 3 years?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The 3 years is the duration of all the construction works. It will be constructed in phases and the disturbance to accesses will only be for about a week.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – During the one week, the Contractor will cover up the trenches to enable continued access to properties. We do not anticipate that we will have to break down houses especially within Rhodespark.

QUESTION: Nick Vorster – The proposed route is passing in front of our property. We have underground 1MW ZESCO feeder cable running outside our premises and fibre telecommunication infrastructure directly were you propose to dig the trenches. Regarding the paving, how do you determine the value? Not all Contractors charge the same and the level of quality is different. The standard of our paving is very high.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Would you be able to come to our offices to speak to the design team about some of these concerns? The valuation of affected assets is being carried out by government valuers.

RESPONSE: Nick Vorster – Yes.

QUESTION: Florence Banda – When can we expect the communication about the valuation?

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – I also have the same question. We need to know how much the government valuers are valuing our assets because their values may be too low.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – We will prepare Compensation Agreements which will state everything that will be affected and the value of each asset. These agreements will have to be signed before any action is taken. You will not sign if you do not agree with the values. Please note that the valuations are confidential and each PAP will be shown the valuation amounts for their affected assets. If you do not agree with the valuation amounts, your affected assets will be revalued.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – By the same valuers?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes. Another registered valuer may also be engaged.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Is there an option to say that the pipes cannot pass in front of my house?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are still in the planning stage and you are free to give your concerns. Negotiations can be held to determine if there are feasible alternatives.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – Will the trench digging involve blasting?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are certain places that are rocky were we may need to use controlled blasting. Health and Safety measures will be in place by the Contractor to avoid inconveniencing community members and the institutions in the project area.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – Will the commissioning of the project happen at the end of the 3 years or for it will be done for each area after construction is completed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are not able to say when but it will probably be at the end of the 3 years. There are linkages between this project and the other components of the LSP project such as the Ngwerere WWTP.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – What has been planned for the Manchinchi WWTP that will be decommissioned? Are you at liberty to answer that?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No we aren't.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – How long will it take before you compensate for or re-instate affected assets?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Cash compensation will be paid out before the commencement of works while re-instatements will be done after the construction is complete at the site.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Re-instatement will be case by case and it should begin just after the construction is complete.

QUESTION: Dr Moses Zulu – When will the project start? I just received the cut-off date letter but your presentation says you passed through and surveyed. Does it mean that those of us who are here will be affected?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Early 2024. Where we found that the owners were not around, we still surveyed and will make provisions to engage the owners. All the affected PAPs were given letters.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:52hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 12th April 2023 in Garden Compound at Garden Council Site Office.

Time: 10:13hrs – 12:03hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts
Construction Phase **Operation Phase**

Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for reinstatement and resettlement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths

Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas
Kilns
Fields

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Garden Compound is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Reuben Mumba (Community Member) – According to my own observation, and your explanation, there is anexisting sewer line as well as water line. In terms of water and land pollution, what mitigation measures have you put in place for the sewer discharge from the houses that are connected to the existing lines?

QUESTION: Mwelwa Thomas (Community Member) – To add on to Mr. Reuben's question, there are sewer line installations that cross Pendela Road, and there are people that are connected to those installations that may be affected and yet they are not present in this meeting, what about them?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – When designing the pipe route, factors such as the existing services both on land and underground for example power lines, Zamtel cables and so on are considered. Consultations have been held with the various stakeholders that are responsible for such infrastructure and a way forward has been agreed upon so that underground infrastructure is not affected. In addition, Contractors have machines that can tell whether there is any underground infrastructure, hence, any disturbances to service lines are not envisaged.

QUESTION: Loveness Kayumba (Property owner) – The interviews for the affected people were carried out while I was out of town. What should I do if I was not recorded?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In cases where the owners were not around, affected assets were still recorded and the names were obtained from neighbours wherever possible. But in a case that you do get affected during construction, there is provision of a Contingency Fund so you will be compensated whether you were written or not.

QUESTION: Misisi Lungu (Community member) – Looking at current arrangement of these sewer pipes, manholes are put far apart. How will individual properties connect to these manholes?
Secondly, are there restrictions for what can be allowed to be built above the pipes after the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Let me just clarify that these pipes are not for individual connections. These are large pipes that will carry large amounts of sewage to the treatment plant in Ngwerere.When the project construction is complete there are restrictions as to what can be built above the pipes. Booths cannot affect the huge pipe underground but there are other big buildings that may not be allowed.

QUESTION: Lukwesa Chipepa (Property owner) – When you are carrying out such activities and you need to inform the people that are affected, do not assume we all see the things published in the media. There are a lot of publishers in Lusaka, it is a big city that communicates in bulk, and some people like me don't live on the property or in this district.
My question is in terms of the cut-off date, have you considered plans that are already in motion and have already been paid for? There are projects already paid for and are now getting to the implementation stage, surely, they cannot just wait till after the project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Concerning communication, we are open to suggestions on how you want us to communicate more effectively, however, it should be noted that we used more than one mode of communication. Firstly, as required by ZEMA, notice of the disclosure meetings and cut-off date is published in the newspaper and this was done. Secondly, letters were distributed to all the houses of the affected people. Thirdly, we passed through with a megaphone announcing this meeting.
The cut-off date is important for the protection of your interests as a project affected person, plans for building on that land within the corridor of impact should be put on hold. But you may bring up the issue of things already paid for during the valuation and the signing of the compensation agreements and consideration may be given provided that the required proof such as receipts is available.

QUESTION: Anna Mangoma (Community member) – What about flowers and nice lawns, will you consider them? Because we spend money on those too. My other question is, what about those that already bought material for building, should they just keep it and wait?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We recorded flowers, lawns and trees that may be affected. They will all be accounted for.

QUESTION: Sharon Chali (Community member) – You said that if my property is affected, for example my entrance, the project will only affect it for seven days. But the truth is, if the pipe is passing from Chimwansa area along Katima Mulilo to Kasangula Road and they theyl dig trenches everyone along the route will be affected. So how will it be done?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The important thing to note here is that the construction work will be conducted in phases. The Contractor who is yet to be engaged will make the program of works which will provide the specific timelines and daily/weekly targets. Also, the Contractor will not dig the trench for the said lengths all at once, it will be done in parts. Maybe they will start with a 100meters per day, and then move on to the next once done. At your place or property, the disturbance is expected to only take about 7 days. It might take longer or less time.

QUESTION: Gritter Imonga (Community member) – Normally a project like this, which is expected to affect people's livelihoods should have a time frame, so that people can properly plan what they are supposed to do and where they are supposed to be at a particular time. So what time frame are you giving us so that we can plan properly?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As explained in our presentation earlier, the proposed implementation date is the first quarter of 2024 and the construction period is 3years. Please take note that the activities at your property will not take three years. There are other components that must be worked on as part of this project including the pump stations, Rhodes Park sewer network, Northmead sewer network, and Mass Media sewer network. The Contractor may decide to sequence the work, but this is not yet finalised as we are still looking for a Contractor. Please note also that this is not the last time we are giving you information. We must continue holding these meetings to give you updates. If you have any issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be established.

COMMENT: Emmanuel Ilunga (Community member) – You talked about the project having positive impacts. And you said one of those will be jobs. But when such projects come up, our children are not employed.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – I suggest that attendance registers for such meetings should be used to employ our children because we all have what to do but we spared time to come and hear what is going on.

QUESTION: Mwelwa (Community member) –There was a similar project before this one when I was told I was not going to be affected but, in the end, I was. The compactor reduced the

size of my sewer pipe and made it thin, then they told me to remove the pipe and make it follow the drainage within 7 days which made me panick. I know I will be affected because my sewer pipes cross the Pendela Road. I want assurance that I will not be affected.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – Mr. Mwelwa, you are a zone leader, we should work together. When works start, there will be a committee put together to work, where we will be able to bring up complaints and pressures. It was the same on the Bombay drainage project. We will help each other.

On the issue of jobs during construction, technocrats have their own skilled workers, but for manual labour, they should pick from our locals. But let us talk to our children to persist when they are offered the opportunity.

COMMENT: Mwalimu Silwenda (Community member) – Our biggest problem here are junkies, and lack of security in our area. The security people are always drunk. So, in your project please, budget for physical barriers like steel bars or iron sheet fences around the people whose houses, entrances or fences will be damaged.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Thank you. Your comment is noted.

QUESTION: Charity Chilufya Mwansa (Community member/Property owner) – There are those who will only lose a fence, for other people, toilets, others their poultry houses where they make money from. Will the compensation money be the same for all?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The government valuers will come to calculate how much each person will lose and how much will be given as compensation. This compensation amounts will be different for each affected person.

QUESTION: Shadrach Mumba (Shop tenant) – You said that if you are renting a shop that is on another person's place, the compensation money will have to be shared between the tenant and the landlord. How will it be done?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – For such a disturbance, both the owner and the tenant of the property were recorded and will be considered for compensation depending on the impact.

QUESTION: Mr. Lungu (Community member) – You said that some things will not be allowed to be built above the pipe. What about those offices and shops that will be demolished, will they be allowed to be rebuilt?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This project will only cause a temporary disturbance and may cause damage to adjacent structures such as wall fences and shops which will be reinstated. Our priority is that after the project, everything should go back to normal. That is why we are trying in our plans to avoid damaging properties.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – This project needs your total support. Instead of only looking at the compensation money, let us look at the benefits we get

from such a developmental project. They have already told us they will compensate you according to your affected asset's value.

There being no further questions, the team thanked everyone for coming and the meeting was closed at 12:03hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 12th April 2023 in Mazyopa at Mazyopa FKT Community School

Time: 14:40hrs – 16:05hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	**Operation Phase**
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities Skills Transfer and Training	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure

Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved sewage collection system Improved Community Health Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc) Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities Change in land use of decommissioned sites Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas

Kilns
Fields
Four houses (3 in kabanana/ngwerere areas, 1 house in Garden compound along Pendela road)

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Lungu Fackson (Community member) –What I know is that the Contractor is the one to tell the time frame of the project. Do you have any idea how long this project will take?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The estimated project construction period is 3 years, it may be more or less, depending on the flow of works, but our expectation is 3 years. However, I must emphasize, these 3 years are not just for Mazyopa, but there are other places too where this project will be implemented.

QUESTION: Mervis Phiri (Community member) – Where is the pipe passing?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The pipe starts from Garden area at the Manchinchi wastewater treatment plant. It will be laid on the side of pendela road then it will cross both Katima Mulilo and Kasungular roads and then follow the Bombay drainage on the Roma side. It will then cross over to the Mazyopa side at the point where the Bombay drainage joins the Ngwerere stream and head north toward the Ngwerere Treatment plant.

QUESTION: Mr. Silwimba (Farmer) – Should we stop farming until the project is completed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No. You should continue. You will be allowed to harvest your crops before the construction works begin and we will announce in time so that you can prepare properly.

QUESTION: Martha Banda (Community member/Farmer) – This meeting has been held twice. Some farmers stopped doing any farming activities since last year and it was their source of livelihood. Now if we stop farming, what will we be eating?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We did not say that you should stop farming. We have identified the ones who farm there and we will inform you prior to commencement of work. Please understand that there is a lot to be done before the starting of the works. There is signing of compensation agreements. They cannot start working before that is done.

There being no further questions, the team thanked everyone and the meeting was closed at 16:06hrs.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Raphael Chota Ward 25
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	-
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	-
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Anyone
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Agreement among the buyer, land owner and the chairman.
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Written agreement among the buyer, land owner and the chairman.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Extended families
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling of farm products Business activities (buying and selling)
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teaching (only at the community school)
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	None for women
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Vegetables, groundnuts and maize

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seeds – it varies (K10 to K20 for vegetables) Pesticides – K35 per 2ltrs Fertilizer- - K100/meda, smaller ones K10, K950/sack (sack is shared among four people)
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No.
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Mandevu, Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	We do it ourselves. Others charge K100 depending on the size.
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Vegetables, groundnuts and maize
	Where do you sell your produce?	At home, Chipata tambalala market, going round the neighbouring compounds.
	Where do your customers come from?	Neighbours, markets and other compounds.
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Long distances. Lack of customers. Not able to sell at set prices, hence making losses.
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	Only relish such as kapenta, beans, etc.
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	We purchase from the Care borehole at K2 for five 20ltr containers.
	Where are these sources located?	Within
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	Lack of money to pay for water. Sometimes we spend K7/day

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	By farming and selling the products.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	By installing taps at each household and charging a small amount monthly.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit latrines
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	Lack of adequate water supply Lack of space to build more pit latrines when the ones in use get full.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	We dig more pit latrines where we can.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Installation of taps at each home will enable us to build our and flush toilets.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	One – Mazyopa FKT Community School Primary
	How do the children travel to school?	Walking
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Varies
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	Long distances
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Nothing. Others just drop out of school.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Building secondary schools nearby. Upgrading this community school to secondary.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital
	How far is the health facility?	It is near (4 to 5km)
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Walking
	How far is the referral health facility?	UTH Levy Mwanawasa Hospital

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do you pay for transportation?	K60 to K70 round trip by bus to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital
	How much do you pay for the services?	K3 for the book Others are on NHIMA
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Lack of money to buy medicine.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing and hope to get better naturally.
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Providing free medicine.
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	-
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal/ firewood candles
Transportation	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses in Chipata Compound
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	K15
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Lack of adequate money.
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rainy season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing.
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	By empowering us to earn more income.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	By not recommending junkies for employment by the project.
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Avoiding vandalism.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Only employing Mazyopa residents for the Mazyopa section of the CSU07 line.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Carpentry, welding, bricklaying, electricians, general workers, cooking
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment will result in increased income to pursue home building projects or invest in our businesses.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Accidents Disturbance of farming activities
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Reduced food supply Loss of income and money to buy medicine.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Pay the compensations on time. Paying attention to children to avoid accidents.
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	-
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	-
	What concerns would you have if the project	Loss of income.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Pay the compensations on time.
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Individual owners.
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	-
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	-
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Providing trainings on how to save money and on business.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	We do not know the amounts of money that will be paid for our assets.
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Trainings on how to save money, on business. Skills training for youths.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	Trainings on tailoring and catering
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training on carpentry, catering, driving, tailoring
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place	People are already interested.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	to promote participation in livelihood programs?	
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Monthly assistance Collaboration with social welfare
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	N/A
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	It is not safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes, but it is minimal.
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Hiring security guards.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	None
	How active are these structures?	
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Inadequate water supply No title deeds. No secondary schools Lack of security
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Nothing
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	By providing us with taps for water supply, building secondary schools nearby and issuing title deeds
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Employment and skills training
	Any questions and concerns	Inform the Contractor not to employ people from elsewhere to do work in Mazyopa.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Area Chief	
	Name of village	Mazyopa
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Through the Chairman
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	No, They are registered with the Ward Chairman
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Mixed Tribes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Farming, Tailoring
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Shop keeping, brick laying, security guarding
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Maize, vegetables, sweet potatoes
	How much do the following farming inputs	Seed:10kg=K560, insecticide k160, fertiliser 50kg k960 for D Compound and k1300

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	for 50kg urea
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K400
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	self
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	k300
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	Self
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Maize, vegetables
	Where do you sell your produce?	On farm
	Where do your customers come from?	Various places within Lusaka
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Theft
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Shallow wells, boreholes, communal taps
	Where are these sources located?	Home and other public places
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	Paying, poor water quality due to blocked sewer pipes overflowing
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Chlorinate water
	How do you think that these challenges can	Repair of sewer pipes that are damaged

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	be resolved?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Children and women
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit Latrine
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	No flushable toilets
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Using pit latrine
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Connection to sewer pipe and installation of water reticulation network
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Mazyopa FKT Community School, Baptsit School
	How do the children travel to school?	Foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	30 minutes
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	School fees at private schools that are the only ones available nearby
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Schools are forced to charge low fees
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Government and other partners need to offer support to schools
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata level one hospital
	How far is the health facility?	1km
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Foot
	How far is the referral health facility?	1km

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do you pay for transportation?	
	How much do you pay for the services?	k120 for none NHIMA members
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Payments for none NHIMA members Lack of medicine
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Well wishers to help in building a health post nearby
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	None
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	
	What purposes do you use the earmarked road?	
	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Taxi
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	k19
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Long distances, bad road connecting to main road

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rain season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walk
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Repair works on road
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Provision of labour, assisting with security
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Provision of security for infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employ locals to avoid vandalism
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Drivers, security guards, general labour
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Increase in theft
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Farming
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Compensation

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Livelihoods will be affected
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Ensure compensation is done
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	Delaying payments
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Training on financial literacy and entrepreneurship
	What Livelihood Restoration programs	Skills training

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	should the project consider developing specifically for momen?	
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	Sensitisation
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Food and education
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	Not secure
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Employ local security or involve the Zambia Police
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	Active
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	Mr Kaonga

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Sanitation, road
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Pit latrines and Walk
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	Support from well wishers
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	YWCA, Dreams, CIDRZ
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Education, awareness on HIV
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	No
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Creation of employment
	Any questions and concerns	There is a need to rehabilitate the road to Mazyopa

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 13th April 2023 in Kabanana and Ngwerere at Pakachele Primary School

Time: 10:06hrs – 11:20hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Lawns and paving

Driveways
Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas
Kilns
Fields
Four houses (3 in kabanana, 1 house in Garden compound along Pendela road)

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Garden Compound is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Eunice Mwape (Farm owner) – I was absent at the time they were writing the details of the owners of the gardens.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) –There are two pipes, the pre-existing one and the new one that is to be installed. This new pipe is not passing exactly where the old one passed, this time the line we are following is on the side. When we found the affected garden, and the owner was absent, we asked neighbours. Be assured, if it is affected, you will be considered. No farm or garden will be affected without compensation.

QUESTION: Evans Kayange (Community member) – What is the time frame of this project? Knowing this will help us plan where to be and what to do at various times.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As mentioned in our presentation, we expect it to start in the first quarter of 2024. the Contractor will announce in a timely manner that the project is about to start starts because we do not want to disturb and destroy your crops. We will communicate properly. The project will go on for 3 years and it will be in phases.

QUESTION: Kangwa Nkandu (Farm owner) – Some farm owners including me were absent at the time of survey. Iam not sure if the caretaker was present. I only heard this from the neighbours, and it is hard to know where we stand.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Okay, for all who do not know whether you are affected or not, I can show you the map after the meeting. We have GPSs to show us the route that the pipe will take and the areas that might be affected. Even where we found absolutely no one, we took measurements and recorded the affected asset. They will still be considered. Your farm has already been taken note of.

QUESTION: Kangwa Nkandu (Farm owner) – What if the details you wrote were of the caretaker?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We write both, details of the caretaker on the property and the owner. That is if we find only the workers/caretaker. But when time comes where you need to sign the compensation agreement, the owner has to be present also.

QUESTION: Lisa Chisenga (Community member) – You said that the pipe will be 12m wide, and that they will only be working during the day so that they can avoid making noise and raising dust while we sleep. Will peoples access to adjacent portions be allowed to pass and go to work?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No. Access to adjacent fields will not be disturbed.

QUESTION: James Ndelemani (Community member) –Have you considered pollution of ground water by the new pipe when it bursts up and all the sewer leaks? There is a borehole at my farm. Also due to human activities and vandalism, manholes get damaged and affect us so badly.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We considered all that when we were designing the pipe routes and material and have included this in our impact assessment. We will use materials that are strong and enduring. There is a maintenance schedule to be prepared by LWSC to maintain all the infrastructure. .

QUESTION: Kenson Phiri (Farmer) – Before, some people came and wrote our details and our farms, then they told us to open bank accounts. Are you those same people?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are two projects, they are both by LWSC. We are here for a new project which involves the installation of a new pipe. We identified those that this project will affect and those are the ones we are addressing and writing down for compensation.

QUESTION: Kennedy Tembo (Community member) – People from LWSC came just like you have, they told us all what you are telling us in a similar way, but they have started their project and up to now there have been no payments to us who are affected.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Like I said earlier, this is a new project, and we cannot speak on their behalf about what their project has done. But we have noted the concern and fears of delayed payments.

COMMENT: Joyce Lungu (Community member) – In this area there is too much vandalism. If you look around the community, manholes have been uncovered, they have removed what was on top.We suggest that you use materials that cannot be removed this time in your project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – That has been noted.

QUESTION: Kenson Phri (Community member) – When do we get the money, is it today, tomorrow, or next month?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is in 2024 but before they start, be sure that you will be compensated. In addition, the works are not starting on the same date everywhere, it will be in phases.

QUESTION: Mulenga Chonto (Property owner) – I have flats where the road crosses Ngwerere stream on the left. Will I be affected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will follow up your issue with our design team and see whether changes to alignment can happen. We have your property in our inventory just in case of any disturbance.

QUESTION: Sakanda Godwin (Community member) – You have not given us what will assure us that you will compensate us. What surety do we have that you will not do the same thing that the other project did? Because LWSC has started their project without payments.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Did you sign a compensation agreement with them? (All answered No). We said we will sign compensation agreements and that will be your proof. Make sure it has an amount and the time of compensation. That is what you will use in case of anything to claim your compensation. But I cannot say much about the other project. You will

check the amount to be given that is written by the valuers, then if you agree, you will sign the document and that will be your evidence.

QUESTION: Ateredy Tembo (Community member) – About the issue of vandalism, where do we take them if we catch people in the act? Give us contact numbers or something.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have what is called GRM, it is a way of complaining about what you do not like and the problems you will have. We will also share a contact person from LWSC that you can report to. For example, if you were not paid. We will give you the contacts that you can reach for that. It can be good to unite as a community and stop vandalism.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:46hrs.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Raphael Chota Ward (affected area) Kabanana Ward 27(where some of the PAPs come from)
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba, and others
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	-
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	-
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Founders (people that bought the farmlands in the 1960s)
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Agreement with the owner
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Verbal agreement between the buyer or tenant and the owner.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Extended families in our homes but we come from different places.
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling of farm products Different trade and other skills
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Piecework

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Vegetables, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and maize
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seeds – it varies (K450 for maize/10kg bag, pumpkin seeds at K200/meda) Pesticides – K700/litre Fertilizer - K1200/sack
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No.
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K1000 depending on the size.
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	K30 per line
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	K10 per line
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	K30 per line
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Vegetables, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and maize
	Where do you sell your produce?	Town, Freshmak, within the fields
	Where do your customers come from?	Neighbours, Town and other compounds.
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Poor road network; customers fail to access us sometimes.
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	-
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes, LCC taps.
	Where are these sources located?	Within
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	fuel for water pumps to draw water from the Ngwerere stream. This leads to failure to water crops adequately and causes them to dry up.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	By farming and selling the products to earn income.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	By installing solar water pumps.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit latrines
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	They get full quickly and some tend to collapse.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	We dig more pit latrines where we can.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Installation of VIP latrines which can be pumped to empty them regularly.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	One in the Ngwerere area– Pakachele Primary School Primary
	How do the children travel to school?	Walking
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Varies
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	The streams get flooded and the are no bridges so the children end up missing school.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Nothing. They miss school till the water levels go down.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Building bridges instead of the pipes that are used to crossover the stream.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital Ngwerere Clinic Kabanana and Fumbelo Health Posts in Kabanana
	How far is the health facility?	-

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Walking, bus
	How far is the referral health facility?	Chipata Hospital
	How much do you pay for transportation?	K15 bus
	How much do you pay for the services?	K3 for the book
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Lack of money to buy medicine, to pay to use hospital machines such as x-rays. Sometimes we are asked to buy batteries for the BP machines.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing and hope to get better naturally.
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Providing free medicine and access to machines.
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money and Zanaco express
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	Cannot get certain higher amounts especially above K500.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal, electricity Candles, solar, electricity
Transportation	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses and Taxis
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	K15 and K27 for buses, around K150 for taxis
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	No buses reaching New Chamba Valley area.
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rainy season

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walking to certain points where it is not flooded.
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Fixing roads This will also cause buses to start reaching the New Chamba Valley area.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Watching our children to avoid accidents. Selling products such as drinks to the workforce. Being ready to be employed by the project..
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Avoiding vandalism by being on guard during the day and reporting anyone found wanting.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment Ready market for us to sell some goods
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	By buying from us. Only employing people from this area for the work within this area. By paying adequate wages and in a timely manner.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Driving, general workers, cooking, cleaning and flagging.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment will help us to earn more while the farming activities are interrupted.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Accidents Disturbance of farming activities Dust may cause coughs. The youths may resort to drinking alcohol.
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Reduced food supply Reduced health quality to dust leading to coughs. Accidents could lead to disability or death.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Putting up barricades and warning signs. Prohibiting drinking and driving among project drivers.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	-
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	-
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Loss of income which will affect food, rentals and school fees.
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Conduct adequate valuations
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Individual owners.
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	-
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	-
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Providing trainings on other skills to enable us to diversify our income generating activities.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	The farming activities are our only source of livelihood. We are concerned about fairness during the whole process.
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Trainings on poultry, tailoring, catering, cosmetology, hair dressing, driving, carpentry, bricklaying, using cotton to make thread and clothes.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	The same ones above.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training on carpentry, cosmetology, driving, shoe making, hair dressing and mechanics.
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	People are already interested.
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Monthly assistance Providing them with bicycles Skills training for their helpers.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	N/A
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	It is not safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Guarding and reporting.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	None
	How active are these structures?	
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Inadequate health care The few schools are overcrowded. Poor road network

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
		Not enough bridges High cost of living
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Nothing
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	By providing us with the things we have mentioned above like bridges, more schools and better roads.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Women empowerment and improved standard of living due to the employment and business opportunities.
	Any questions and concerns	Inform the Contractor not to employ people from elsewhere to do work in this area.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	
	Name of Ward or Zone	Kapayambale, Mpulungu and Roma Wards
	Name of Area Chief	
	Name of village	
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Zambia Railways
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land for farming purposes is obtained from individuals
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	No
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Mixed Tribes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Farming, brick making
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Piece work

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Maize, vegetables
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seed:5kg=K250, insecticide k300 for 1 litre, fertiliser 50kg k1300 for D Compound and urea
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K5000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	k2000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	K8000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	K5000 for a 50mx50m land
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Maize, vegetables
	Where do you sell your produce?	Town
	Where do your customers come from?	Various places within Lusaka
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Varying prices in different seasons Transportation
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	
Social services	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes and wells

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Water supply and sanitation	Where are these sources located?	Home and other public places
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Water closet, Pour and Flush
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Robert dean, Elainsdale, Mwibeth Primary, Lekeshia, Blue house, Chazanga school, Highland school, Pakachele primary, Kabanana secondary, St francis and claire secondary
	How do the children travel to school?	Foot and bus
	How many hours do they take to walk?	30 minutes
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	School fees at private schools that are the only ones available nearby
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Road network is bad
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Repair of roads
Health	What is the name of the health facility that	Ngwerere health post, Kabanana health post, Chazanga health post Chipata level

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	you visit?	one hospital
	How far is the health facility?	Ngwerere health post 3km Kabanana health post is 3km, chipata level 1 hospital is7km chazanga is 3km
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Foot, bus
	How far is the referral health facility?	7km
	How much do you pay for transportation?	k250 booking of taxi in emergencies
	How much do you pay for the services?	K5 for registration and other fees are dependent on prescriptions
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Payments for none NHIMA members Lack of medicine
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Ensure that clinics have medicines
	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	None
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal for cooking ZESCO and solar for lighting
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	
	What purposes do you use the earmarked road?	

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	k25
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rain season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walk
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Repair works on road
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Corporation with contractor Provision of labour, assisting with security
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Provision of security for infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Improvement of livelihoods Safe draining of sewage towards treatment plant
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employ locals to avoid vandalism Provide some incentives to farmers to prevent vandalism
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Drivers, security guards, general labour, steel fixers
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	STIs and unwanted pregnancies Land degradation as top soil is removed
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Farming
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Compensation Employ locals Provide soil enrichment measures such as sewer sludge
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Livelihoods will be affected
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Ensure compensation is done
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of	Delaying payments Under-valued payment

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	farmer cooperative creation for activities such as chicken rearing
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for momen?	
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	Sensitisation
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Form groups for pooled funds
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	Not secure
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be	Engage the farmers and assign each manhole to a farmer. Incentives should be

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	safeguarded?	provided for security services.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	Not Active
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Unemployment, unsafe water, few health facilities with no medicine
	What coping strategies have been employed?	farming
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	Provision of chlorine, building of clinics
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	WARMA, ZEMA
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	None
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	No
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Creation of employment Project to begin and end on time Cooperation between project and the community Adequate and timely compensation

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Any questions and concerns	Need for a bridge in Kabana area to facilitate crossing

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 19th April 2023 in Mass Media at Alliance Francaise

Time: 10:30hrs – 11:44hrs

Attendance List: As attached.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	**Operation Phase**
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities Skills Transfer and Training	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure

Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved sewage collection system Improved Community Health Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc) Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities Change in land use of decommissioned sites Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Woodlands, Mass media, Lumumba, Kamwala and Kabwata for assets that would be affected by the upgrade of the pump stations within these areas.

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 19th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Caleb Mwape Chisanga (Shop owner) - I run my business in City Market and it is a very busy area. Digging across Lumumba Road would be a huge disturbance. How do you plan to handle traffic?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - The contractor who is yet to be engaged will provide a work schedule which contains a method statement. Currently, we are putting various methods in consideration such as horizontal drilling to minimise the disturbance along Lumumba Road, as well as doing works on less busy days like Sundays.

QUESTION: Kalenga Ndolomba (Woodlands resident) - Our area is mostly affected by sewer leakages. There is a borehole at my residence close to the gate, and whenever the sewer erupts, it comes so close to our property. How will you make sure that our water will not be contaminated?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - The pump stations are very old. They fail to handle high pressure sewer; hence, it finds somewhere to escape and that's why there are leakages. The force mains come from the pump stations, they pump sewer and then let it flow by gravity. We expect that the improvement to the pumpstation and will affect sewer flow in a manner that it prevents overflows.

QUESTION: Kaumba Miyoba (TMS Medical Hospital) - Does this project only involve the rehabilitation of the old pump station or it also include the installation of new sewer pipes for the residents to connect?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Around the location of your hospital in woodlands, it is mainly the pump station and the rising main. While in Northmead, Rhodes Park, and Mass Media, there will be installations of new sewer pipes for individual connections.

QUESTION: Kaumba Miyoba (TMS Medical Hospital) - Where will they dig around our premises?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The pipe runs across the front of your property affectin g part of your car park.is.

QUESTION: Bizwell Chate (City Market booth owner) - I own a booth in city market and that is my only source of income. I want to find out how long it will take for this project to be concluded at my property space because this is a huge disturbance.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - For those whose entrances and parking lots will be affected, the project works are expected to last for a maximum of seven days. However, it may take longer for City Market considering the complexity of the area We are planning to deliver quality work within a short time frame and with minimal disturbance. Be assured that if your livelihood is affected, you will be compensated according to the disturbance duration. That is why information such as the amount of income your property to be disturbed generates per month was taken note of.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - We have a concern as a firm. We are a very busy hospital and the pump station seems to be close according to your explanation. If there is an existing sewer pipe passing near our hospital, will be it changed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Our intention is not to disturb the existing collector pipe. The pipes that collect sewer around the catchment by gravity to the pump stations from peoples properties and firms will not be disturbed. When the sewer is collected at the pump stations, it has to be pumped to the main sewer pipe that takes all of it to the treatment plant, and that main pipe is what is to be worked on.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - Does that not involve digging?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Yes, but the sewer connection will not be affected. But in case it is, there are contingency funds allocated for such. Being a healthcare firm, you

might be concerned about the noise and access to your facility. Covers will be provided to ensure accessibility and noise monitoring will be done in such sensitive areas.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - In that case you should write to us. Because our business will be affected. People will drive away when they see such a disturbance.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Yes, you shall be given prior notice. This is not the last time you are being given information. There will be more opportunities for you to voice out concerns. The government valuers will come to determine the compensation amounts, and you will sign the compensation agreements without which no works will commence.

COMMENT: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - All the terms and conditions will be in that agreement. The affected people will read, and sign when you agree with the terms and conditions. They will be able to give their own conditions as well. If you have a condition that is absent in the form, you should request for it to be included in before you sign the compensation agreement.

QUESTION: Webby Mulemba (Shop owner) - In our community we have a saving scheme (*Icilimba*). In a cycle, we pool funds and then give one person. I need to be working in order to contribute, failure to which I will not be eligible to collect those funds when my turn comes. I want to find out how I will be helped when my shop entrance will be damaged. My shop will be closed during those seven days of disturbance at my property.

QUESTION: Ziukani Sikanyika (Kabwata booth owner) - To clarify Mr. Mulemba's question, it is about how you plan to help us after having disturbed our only income source.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - You will not be required to close your shop. Covers will be used to give people access to it.

QUESTION: Elisha Kamaloni (booth owner) - What about us whose booths will have to be uprooted?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - A booth is movable. It will be temporarily relocated a few meters away where you will still work. For shops we will ensure that materials that will grant customers access are provided. In addition, the Valuation department will be engaged and LWSC will compensate you for the temporary disturbance.

QUESTION: Francis Chibwe (Booth owner) - Who is going to allocate us the new area, and who will be responsible for the payments required for relocating a booth as well as the working space it will be taken to?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - It is the responsibility of LWSC. You will decide whether they should do it for you or compensate you in cash that you may do it by yourself. The compensation agreement will be as per individual's desire.

QUESTION: Caleb Chisanga (Shop owner) - Will the amount of funding for this project depend on the amount of project needs or it is a fixed amount?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - It is a fixed amount and hence, the use of it must be optimised. Designs are being made for the entire project including all the areas I mentioned earlier but not all the areas will go to construction. For construction, the concentration will be on Northmead, Rhodes Park and Mass Media. If pump stations get rehabilitated, the means of getting sewer from them to the treating plant need to be put in place as well, hence the need to see how best the funds can be utilised.

COMMENT: Mulenga Webby Nkole (Shop owner) - The old sewer line brings many challenges. It is good that it will be replaced, hopefully with a bigger pipe.

COMMENT: Kalenga Ndolomba (Woodlands resident) - We have been adversely affected by the sewer leaks for a long period. In our area, people have shifted, running away from the same challenge. We tried to engage authorities and the media but to no avail.

QUESTION: Chibwe Francis (Booth Owner): How credible and permanent is this solution to the problem?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - There are many things considered before implementation of such a project such as population increase. If a pipe is designed to work at the current population size, it will fail in a few years as the population will grow. The design has considered Lusaka's estimated population in the next 20 or 40 years, and a pipe that would handle that population size without challenges. That is also cost effective as it will not have to be reconstructed every after a short period of time. In addition, we are considering establishing antitheft manholes to deal with the problem of vandalism.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:44hrs.

RAP AND ESIA COMMUNITY MEETING MINUTES

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 6th December 2021 in Mazyopa between 10:30hrs and 11:00hrs

Time: 10:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).

Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.
Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening
This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping
This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts
Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.
Negative:
Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)

Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Martha Banda (Community Member) – Youths in local communities should be given priority for jobs created by the project.

QUESTION: Suzanne Nakanyika (Community Member) – How will the project be beneficial to us?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will bring extensions of the sewer system, upgrades to the existing sewer system. The benefits that you can expect are that houses can be connected to the sewer system, connection to the sewer system will be easier and there will be increased economic activity. There will also be job opportunities created by the project.

COMMENT: Clever Haakwiya (Community Member) – The project should give locals priority over job opportunities created by the project. Both men and women should have job opportunities.

COMMENT: Joseph Simuchimba (Community Member) – We as a community should take note of the fact that not everyone will get job opportunities from the project however we should welcome the team and the project. There will be opportunities in the future. At this stage we should make sure to air our views so that they are considered in the project and everything moves well.

QUESTION: Faustina Banda (Community Member) – Will the Contractor require National Registration Cards (NRCs) and educational certificates for job opportunities?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will inform the communities of the requirements for persons they hire for construction activities. NRCs may be required for the purpose of confirmation for instance to ensure that no under aged persons are hired.

QUESTION: Dorcus Siamugulu (Community Member) – One of the negative impacts communities experience in construction projects are the cracks in houses that occur owing to vibrations. Where should we go to inform the project of such impacts if they occur?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – An amount of money will be allocated to respond to such incidences that occur because of the project. There will be Grievance Redress

Mechanism (GRM) in place to receive complaints from communities and the project will address these problems.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 29th November 2021 in Garden between 14:00hrs and 15:40hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:40hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.
Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:

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CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Geoffrey Chisenga (Community Member, Garden) – With regards to compensation for disturbances to property, what happens in the case that we are not in agreement on compensation amounts?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), we will have to engage a Government Registered Valuer to do the costings of affected assets of community members. The Valuer will be independent of the Project Developer to ensure that the amounts that are proposed for compensation are not biased. Affected persons will also be required to sign compensation agreements with the Project Developer that state the agreed amount and terms of compensation.

QUESTION: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – Has a project of this nature been carried out in other parts of Lusaka? If so, what unique challenges did they experience and what will the Project do to make sure those challenges are not repeated in this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This project is under a larger project called the Lusaka Sanitation Program which consists of several different components. For instance, in some areas, the project has developed drainage systems. Some of the challenges that were faced in other sanitation projects was that sewer lines were installed but community members did not connect to sewer lines owing to a lack of money. There was also distrust with the service of LWSC.

In this project, LWSC will ensure that the people in local communities know about the project and the benefits that it can bring to the community. The project has a component to aid in connections.

COMMENT: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – We are glad that you have come to engage the local community. This will help to bridge the gap between the Project Developer and community.

One of the challenges that I have noticed in other areas is that the Contractor digs trenches that disturb access to households. This has meant that household owners were unable to park their vehicles within their premises. There was also disturbance for merchants selling in shops owing to blocked access. One of the biggest challenges was that these disturbances were not communicated to affected persons, which didn't allow them time to find alternatives. The Contractor should seek to inform community members when there will be disturbances in good time.

In the case of compensation, we hope that compensation will be given to affected persons on time. We also hope that the concerns that we are sharing will be shared with the Contractor.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will include all of your feedback in the ESIA that we will prepare. Once the ESIA is approved, it will be attached to the tender documents that will be given to the Contractor. The Contractor will have to fulfil the requirements that are stipulated in the report approved by ZEMA.

COMMENT: Jeffery (Community Member) – When the construction phase starts and local community members are employed, we hope that they will be given decent pay and provided with personal protective equipment (PPE). Young people should be prioritized over jobs that will be created by the project.

QUESTION: Trizah (Community Member) – When the Contractor starts to make connections, will the consent of plot owners be required?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will be required to make announcements that say when the project is starting and provide the days on which construction works will commence in the area.

COMMENT: Trizah (Community Member) – We hope that any fees such as maintenance fees that community members will be required to pay will be communicated. This will allow for community members to be informed and well prepared to make payment.

QUESTION: Humphrey Ntondo (Community Member) – What considerations were made in determining the areas in which the project will be implemented?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project considered area needs and funding. It may not be possible for pipes to be installed or upgraded in all areas of Lusaka, so consideration was made towards the needs of residents of Lusaka.

COMMENT: Duster Lupando (GYMC Member) – We would like to appeal to the Project Developer to prioritize informal settlements. This is because we have the greatest challenges and the greatest needs with regards to sanitation.

COMMENT: Willy Kabonso (Lusaka City Council) – We hope that pipes of large capacity will be installed to avoid issues of blockages.

COMMENT: Mr Luo (Ward Development Chairperson) – LWSC should also provide us with water so that we can make use of pour and flush latrines. Currently, we make use of communal taps.

COMMENT: Roidah Mbewe (Community Member) – We are happy about the project. We are about to get into the rain season where there are many blockages and leakages. Households with soakaways should be required to connect to the LWSC system to avoid leakages and prevent diseases such as cholera.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Mass Media between 14:30hrs and 15:25hrs

Time: 14:30hrs – 11:25hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.
Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:

CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
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Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Thempo Phiri (Community Member) – The proposed project is very good. When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the final quarter of this year.

QUESTION: Kathleen Shilalukey (Doctor, Kalingalinga Orphanage) – Will flushable toilets be installed as a part of this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Flushable toilets are not a component of this project. This project will facilitate the upgrades of existing sewer pipes and installation of pipes in project selected areas.

QUESTION: Mr Ngoma (Community Member) – What difference will the project make with regards to the sewer system? The existing pipes in the area have blockages. Will the new pipes be the same, or will there be a difference?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are working in conjunction with a Consultant called Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, who has a group of specialists that are ensuring that the improvements expand the capacity of the existing sewer system. It is an aim of the project to ensure that the upgrades are able to cater to the needs of the projected population growth until the year 2040.

QUESTION: Steven Ngoma (Community Member) – What will be the way forward for households making use of septic tanks?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are provisions in the law that require a person to connect if they are within a certain distance from a service line. However, there is a component under the project that is considering the way in which locals can people can be helped with the conversion to the new system. The problem that is found with this kind of project is that the sewer system can be installed but local residents do not have the finances they need to connect to the new system. Discussions are being held over how this problem can be addressed.

COMMENT: Mukubesa Nyoni (Ward Development Chairperson, Mass Media) – With regards to job opportunities created by the project, I would like to suggest that the Ward Development Committee is engaged to identify local community members for job opportunities.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have taken note of your comment.

QUESTION: Marjory Katota (Community Member) – Will there be a monthly fee for those who are connected to the main lines?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are unable to advise, however LWSC will communicate this in preparation for operation of the project.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Rhodespark between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening
This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping
This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
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Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – The project is a welcome move. I have been looking forward to such a project because I've been looking forward to connecting to connecting to a main sewer line. With regards to project impacts, it would free some space in private premises for land to be used for other things. It will also be safer than using septic tanks.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Will we be made to pay for connection to the sewer system? What will happen to residents to have existing septic tanks and soakaways and will there be a monthly charge once we are connected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are discussions that are putting into consideration connections of private residents. It may be required that private connections will be included as part of the project. This is in consideration of the fact that in some areas where similar project have been implemented, residents have not connected to the main system owing to funds.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – How would connections be made in cases where there is an existing septic tank?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Connections would be made to the residents that would bypass the septic tank and connect to the main line. Once this is done, the septic tank can be closed off.

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – I am not sure that anybody would be opposed to this project. Septic tanks sometimes get clogged and then we need to call a private company to unclog the system. This costs more than K1,000 and sometimes it needs to be done twice in a year.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – My concern is that there are many service providers that are installing pipes and cables in the same areas.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As a part of the feasibility studies, we will conduct engagements with other service providers to see where they have installed infrastructure. This will be done also to ensure that this project does not damage the infrastructure of other service providers.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – What is the objective of project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The objective of the project is to expand the capacity of the existing sewer system.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Was the project pre-planned?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is a part of the Lusaka Sanitation Program which has several different components.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – It is a good project that will also free up space within private property.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 19th January 2022 in Prospect Hill between 10:50hrs and 11:30hrs

Time: 10:50hrs – 11:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

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CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

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Scoping
This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

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Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
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Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mupelwa Simutwe (Community Member) – It was stated in the presentation that there are some properties that could be damaged due to the project. Would the owners of these properties be compensated?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There is a provision in the law that requires for affected persons to be compensated for damage to property. There is also a procedure we must follow, which includes engaging a Government Registered Valuer who will value affected properties and affected persons will be compensated accordingly.

QUESTION: Banda Elaario (Community Member) – When is the project expected to start? It was also mentioned during the presentation that noise and dust are possible impacts of the project. In the case that children within a household are affected and become unwell, will there be compensation given for these effects?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are mitigation measures that will be proposed in the ESIA for possible noise and dust impacts. The mitigation measures will be aimed at minimizing the impacts of noise and dust as well as to ensure that they are not hazardous. These impacts are also not expected to last for extended periods of time. Workers will be provided with ear muffs to reduce while working when there is noise.

The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022. The construction phase is expected to last for a period of 24 months; however impacts aren't expected in the same area for the entire project area. Construction will be take place in several different areas.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – What areas have been pinpointed for implementation of this project? Will the project be for the implementation of new infrastructure or for improvements to existing infrastructure?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are different needs in different areas. In some areas the project will facilitate both the installation of new infrastructure, whilst in others there will be an upgrade of existing infrastructure. The exact alignments of the pipeline routes is still being established with studies being done by project surveyors.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In front of our office premises, there is an existing line but they are redundant and there are many blockages. We have been wanting to sort this problem and hope that the line in question is within the scope of the project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We can review the proposed route lines to determine whether or not it is within the scope of works.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will the project activities disrupt the current system during the construction period?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of the construction work will be in a way that minimizes the effects. It is possible that they may install the new system and in converting to the new system, they will only need to bypass and then close off the old system. In this way, the disruption will be minimized or avoided.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will roads be affected during the construction phase?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is expected that some roads may be closed or disturbed to facilitate project activities.

COMMENT: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – We hope that prior notice will be given when roads need to be closed off so that people are aware to use alternative routes as well as to ease congestion.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In the case that we have an issue with the Contractor or project workers who should we contact?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There will be Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in place during the construction phase where any grievances can be submitted. Grievances will be resolved through the GRM. The community will need to be informed of the ways in which they can submit grievances.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – For the purpose of security, is it expected that project workers will need to access the premises of private property?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – When making private connections project workers would need to have access to private property. The Contractor will be required to give notification to households if access to their premises is required. You can ask people for identification to verify whether they are working with the Contractor. You can use the GRM to report any suspicious behaviour.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:30hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 20th January 2022 in Villa Elizabetha between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:

Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.

Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).

Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:

CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden

CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly

No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022 according to our preliminary schedule

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – How long is the construction phase expected to last?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The construction phase is expected to last over a period of 24 months.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – Will the project also encompass the development of roads?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No it will not. The project will only facilitate upgrades and expansions to the sewer system.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – What work will be done along Chandwe Musonda road?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The proposed design includes work from Lumumba Junction along Chandwe Musonda road heading east about 500m. The idea is that adjacent properties will be able to connect to the main lines. The designs have not yet been finalized and so consideration is still being made over where exactly the lines will pass.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Would you be able to advise on the sequence of work during the construction phase? In which areas would construction be expected to begin first?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of works has not yet been decided. But there are already plans of informing stakeholders before works commence in the area.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our office premises are along that road and may be within the 500m. Will trenches be dug in front of the gate?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is possible however the designs also haven't yet concluded on whether the lines will be installed in the middle of the road or on the sides of the roads and on which side. It is however expected that the entrances to some premises would be affected.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our concern is that the project would block access to our premises. We have a lot of trucks going into and leaving our property, disturbance to access would affect truck deliveries, parking, traffic of customers and truck loading.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any mitigation measures that you could propose for these impacts to your business? Are there any other access points to your premises?

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – There is only one access point to the premises. This means that there would be congestion on that road that would discourage customers from coming to our premises. This would affect sales and we may need to lay off workers.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It is however, not expected that your premises would be affected for the three year period of the construction phase. If works are properly sequenced, work can be started and completed in specific areas to minimize the period of disturbance.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – This is noted. Before construction begins in the area, we hope that we are informed on how long the disturbance is to be expected so that we can gauge how business and employees would be affected.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – What would happen if the other commercial properties along the road are opposed to the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The purpose of these consultations is to obtain concerns of affected persons so that the project design can consider these concerns as well as to inform mitigation measures that would minimize expected negative impacts. Mitigation measures will be proposed in the ESIA.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:30hrs.

Garden Men's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Settlement	Garden
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Lusaka City Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Lusaka City Council
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes they are
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	We are settled as mixed tribes
	Are landowners issued with documentation?	Yes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and informal jobs
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Civil servants (teachers)
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Brick laying, welding
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes, shallow wells and water kiosks
	Where are these sources located?	Shamubina area has two boreholes, Chikaoma area has a shallow well and water kiosks installed by Care International
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	In certain areas there are pit latrines.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	There are 3 schools Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, Garden Open Community School, Ngwere Primary

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do the children travel to school?	They walk or use public transport
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There are very few school places
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Shimizu Health Post and Garden Site 3 Health Post
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Travel on foot
	What are the referral health facilities?	Chipata Level One Hospital
	How much do you pay for services?	Services are offered free of charge
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	ZESCO
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	Public buses and taxis
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	None
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it is
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Provision of labour
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	The project will create employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Locals should be given priority over jobs created.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts, what type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Brick layer, plumbers, welders and drivers
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Improved sanitation
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Resettlement and Livelihood disturbance
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	Business may be disturbed and shops may not receive services
Security	How safe is this area?	No
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	There are high levels of vandalism
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Security through neighbourhood watch parties
Community	What community structures exist in this	Ward Development Committee

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
organisation	area?	
	How active are these structures?	They are very active
	Who is the contact person of this structure?	Ward Development Chairperson
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	We need access to clean water and a police post
	What coping strategies have been employed?	We use water in drainages
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	Care circles, civic education, Cheshire homes
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Child Rights, water kiosks, HIV/AIDS assistance, Aid persons with disabilities.
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Garden Women's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Settlement	Garden
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba, English, Tonga
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Lusaka City Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Council
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Settled as extended families and mixed tribes.
	Are landowners issued with documentation?	They are not issued with title deeds but they are given a letter.
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and informal job opportunities
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teachers, nurses and police
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Business
	Where do you sell your products/services	Products are sold at sellers residence or along the road side
	Where do your customers come from?	Within and nearby communities
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There are many sellers selling the same products.
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Shallow wells, water trust borehole and water from LWSC is available in some areas.
	Where are these sources located?	Some shallow wells are dug by individuals within their yard Public taps by LWSC
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and Children

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Ordinary pit latrines
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Simon Kapwepwe, Ngwerere school and some private schools.
	How do the children travel to school?	They travel on foot and by bus.
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	Secondary schools are far and children would need to go by bus. If there is no money for buses then the children don't go to school. When water supply is cut at the schools children are asked to go home. Children are also involved in gambling and go to game centres instead of school. Some schools are located near bars and children as young as 13 years of age are found at these bars.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata First Level Hospital, Chaisa Clinic, Garden Clinic and Marapodi Clinic.
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Travel on foot, using public transport, by taxi or using personal transport.
	How much do you pay for transport to a health facility?	Can cost K20 by bus and K70 by taxi.
	What are the referral health facilities?	Levy Mwanawasa Hospital and the University Teaching Hospital
	How much do you pay for services?	Dependent on services needed. Some services are charged and then we need to buy the medicine.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal for cooking, ZESCO for lighting, torches and solar energy.
Transportation	What forms of transport are available in this area?	Public buses, taxis, motor bicycles, personal vehciles. The most commonly used form of transport are public buses.
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10 to town centre
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Bus stations need to be decentralized
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it will be if the needs and concerns we have given will be taken into consideration.
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We can help in raising awareness amongst community members. We can also help to protect workers from violence.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	There would be an improvement in sanitation and a reduction in pandemics such as cholera. There would also be employment opportunities.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	The community should be engaged well, project infrastructure should be maintained well to avoid blockages and communities should be sensitized on a regular basis.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts,	The community has carpenters, plumbers, brick layers, welders and general

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	what type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	workers. Female community members also consist of carpenters, plumbers and brick layers. Women can work as safety officers, flaggers and can help with tasks such as fetching water.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	It would reduce the cases of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. Women's hygiene will also be improved.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Community will be resistant if compensation for affected persons is low. Occupational health and safety hazards Community safety during the construction phase Contamination of water if sewer enters into the water system.
	Which aspects of your life would be negatively impacted by the project?	Economic disturbance if shops are blocked.
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	The community should be sensitized on impacts and what they can do to remain safe. Community members should be engaged throughout the project.
Cultural Resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	There are none.
	Are there any cultural practices or ceremonies that take place within the project area?	There are none.
Security	How safe is this area?	It is dependent on the area. Some areas are not safe at night.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes there are.
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	The project can set up neighbourhood watches comprising of community members. Sensitization of parents who can in turn speak to their children against vandalism.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	There are structures such as Twange Women, Chibompo Womens clubs and Pendela Cooperative.
	How active are these structures?	They are active.
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Women empowerment programs are needed.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	There are none.
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	N/A
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Mazyopa Men's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	**Questions**	**Responses**
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Settlement	Mazyopa
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Land is owned by the Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land allocated by the Council
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling charcoal, tailoring, businesses such as shops, welding
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Businesses such as shops
	Where do you sell your products and services?	There is no market
	Where do your customers come from?	Along Kasangula road and from Chipata Compound
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There is no market in the area and there are long distances to markets
Water supply	What are the sources of water for	Borehole by LWSC

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
and sanitation	domestic use?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Everyone participates in drawing of water
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit Latrines
	What are some of the water supply and sanitation challenges you face?	Solid waste is being thrown into the drainage due to lack of monitoring and no waste management system in Mazyopa.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Kaonga Community School, Mazyopa FKT Community School
	How do the children travel to school?	Travel on foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Not long
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There is no centre for grade 12 examinations. Teachers are few and are not given salaries, they are working on a voluntary basis.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital
	How do you travel to the health facility?	We travel on foot
	What are the referral health facilities?	
	How much do you pay for transportation?	
	How much do you pay for services?	It is free although medication is not available most of the time.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	ZESCO, Charcoal and solar power (for pumping water)
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	There is public transport
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10 to get to town centre
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	There is no direct route to town and there is a long distance to access public transport. Have to go to Chipata Compound.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	
	How would you support the project	We can help with security and providing labour.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	during construction phase?	
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	We can help with security
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employment and improved sanitation.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	It will improve the livelihood of residents of our areas.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Gender based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Accidents from leaving trenches uncovered HIV/AIDS
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	The Project Developer should install monitoring systems to reduce tehfts Sensitization of the community on GBV issues and HIV/AIDS.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	There are none.
	Provide the names of the areas where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area.	N/A
	Are there any cultural ceremonies that take place in the area? If so, describe.	N/A
Security	How safe is this area?	The area is not safe. There are no police stationed in the area and there is a lot of drug abuse.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes, lately there have been a lot of thefts of manhole covers.
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Building a police post in the area Monitoring by LWSC.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	The committee is very active

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Who is the contact person of this village?	Ward Development Chairperson
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	The most pressing needs include a police post, road network, small health post and market.
	What coping strategies have been employed?	We use social services in other areas.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	YMCA (under DREAMS) ZAMBAT, Ngombe one stop GBV centre, Victim Support Unit for Chipata Police
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Assist those with HIV/AIDS and T.B. Also aid in mentoring girls
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Women's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Settlement	Nyanja And Bemba
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	The land belongs to the Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Community Chairperson
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Land ownership used to be recorded in a book but they are now given letters.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes, women are allowed to own land
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	We are settled as extended families
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and Informal employment
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teachers
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Business, Maids, Garden boys, brick layers and vendors
	Where do you sell your products and services?	There is no market in Mazyopa, products are sold door to door, at home or along road sides.
	Where do your customers come from?	Local and neighbouring communities
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There are no markets in the settlements and there are poor roads which makes transport of products difficult.
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	There are two community boreholes that we use for washing and bathing. Water kiosks with water from LWSC are used for drinking.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children are responsible for drawing water.
	What types of sanitation facilities are	Ordinary pit latrines

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	prevalent in the area?	
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Mazyopa FKT Kaonga Community School. Some children, especially those in secondary school, go to schools in other areas such as Northmead.
	How do the children travel to school?	They travel on foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Depends on where they live and what school they go to.
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There are not a lot of schools in the area.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata First Level Hospital.
	How do you travel to the health facility?	We travel by foot. The poor road networks means there is no public transport in the area.
	What are the referral health facilities?	From Chipata First Level Hospital referrals are made to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital and the University Teaching Hospital (UTH).
	How much do you pay for transportation?	It costs K100 to get to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	We use charcoal for cooking and ZESCO for lighting.
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	There is no public transport within the area, for transport we have to walk to chipata compound where we can find public transport.
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It is K10 to town from Chipata Compound
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	There are poor roads in the area and no public transport.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it is.
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We would work together with the Contractor and report any bad behaviour from local residents. We would also make sure that children do not go near the construction sites where they can get injured.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	The project will create job opportunities for local residents.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Give priority to local community members for jobs created by the project.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Flagging, controlling human traffic away from construction sites, steel fixing, writing jobs and secretarial work.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	The employment created by the project will reduce crime rates in the area and empower locals.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Cracking of homes caused by noise and vibrations. Accidents if trenches are left open for a long period of time.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	No there are no
	Provide the names of the areas where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area.	N/A
	Are there any cultural ceremonies that take place in the area? If so, describe.	No there are no cultural ceremonies that take place in the area.
Security	How safe is this area?	Some areas are not safe at night. Neighbourhood watches help to make areas more safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes there are.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	There are none
	How active are these structures?	N/A
	Who is the contact person of this village?	N/A
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	There is need for roads, police station, water and title deeds for plot owners.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	Some government institutions are active in the area.
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	They support in issues of GBV and HIV/AIDs.
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Photos of Community meetings in the CSE areas

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: YOTAM MULEYA

Date: 20/01/22 **Time:** 10:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	YUSUF STEEL KING	STEEL KING		096 9092511	
2.	JOHN MWANZA	STEELKING		0977 958544	
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Annex 1

Minutes of District Stakeholder Meetings

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at David Kaunda National STEM Secondary School premises on the 24th of November, 2021
Time: 16:15-16:40hours

Attendance:

1. Rogers Mwewa – Deputy Head Teacher, David Kaunda National STEM Secondary School
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher, David Kaunda National STEM Secondary School) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are you connected to the LWSC's sewer system? If so, are there any challenges you have experienced while using this system?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – Yes we are connected to LWSC sewer lines. There are instances where there are blockages in the system which affects the school as well.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the effects of these blockages?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – We have students hostels for pupils under boarding school. When there are blockages, the sewage does not flow properly into the system. In many cases, the blockages are found to be in community near the school; however we experience the effects as well. Usually the community members make us aware of blockages knowing that we will have the blockages removed before they affect the school. Some school teachers have also learned how to deal with blockages.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the positive impacts that can be expected from the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – We would expect that the proposed project would stop blockages from happening.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the negative impacts you would expect from the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – A negative impact during construction could be the blockage of access to the school premises.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any alternative entry or exit points that could be used in the case that the main entrance is blocked?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – There is one alternative that we normally only use for entry. It can also be used as an exit, however there is a long distance between the main gate and the alternative gate and because it is on a different road, parents would be affected by having to meander to the other gate.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – How many students are currently registered at your school?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – There are a total of 1,200 students registered between grades eight and twelve. Of these, 270 are girls and 930 are boys.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the challenges the school is facing with regards to water and sanitation?

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – With regards to sanitation facilities, there is a challenge in the boys' hostels. The number of ablution blocks available is not enough to cater to the number of students.

RESPONSE: Rogers Mwewa (Deputy Head Teacher) – How long is the construction phase expected to last?

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The proposed project will be implemented in several areas of Lusaka. The entire construction phase is expected to last for a period of 24 months, however if there is a disturbance owed to excavation in front of the school it is expected only for a short period.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 16:40.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Coptic Hospital on the 24th of November, 2021
Time: 15:30-15:50hours

Attendance:

1. Micheal Fares – Manager, Coptic Hospital
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Micheal Farses (Manager, Coptic Hospital) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Are you connected to the LWSC's sewer system? If so, are there any challenges you have experienced while using this system?

RESPONSE: Micheal Fares (Manager, Coptic Hospital) – Yes, we are connected to LWSCs sewer lines. The challenge we face with the sewer system is that it is always full and there are many cases where the system is blocked.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are some of the issues that result from these challenges?

RESPONSE: Micheal Fares (Manager, Coptic Hospital) – When the system is full there are instances in which the sewage spills over onto the street and people complain.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are some of the positive and negative impacts you would expect to result from the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Micheal Fares (Manager, Coptic Hospital) – We would expect that with the proposed upgrades, the blockages and overflow of sewage will come to an end. This will help us with our service delivery considering that this is a hospital and we need to maintain a clean environment for patients to avoid infections.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What is the catchment area for the hospital?

RESPONSE: Micheal Fares (Manager, Coptic Hospital) – There is no specific catchment area. We service both local and international patients.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Do you offer any emergency services?

RESPONSE: Micheal Fares (Manager, Coptic Hospital) – Yes we do and the hospital is open 24/7.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:50hours.

Meeting With Emmasdale Police Station Deputy Officer–in–Charge on 24th November, 2021
Time: 11:00-11:20hours

Attendance:

1. Joseph Chanda**-** Deputy Officer in Charge Emmasdale Police Station
2. Nicol Sishekano- Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Mukase Tabana - Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Joseph Chanda (Deputy Officer in Charge - Emmasdale Police Station) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are there any concerns that you have as a stakeholder for this project?

RESPONSE: Joseph Chanda (Deputy Officer in Charge, Emmasdale Police Station) - Our concern is related to traffic. The digging up of roads in the City currently is not being done well. Trenches are being dug haphazardly and without notification to the public and communities where this work is taking place. This causes build-up of traffic which inconveniences the public

Our other concern is that compensation may be needed as people's property may be disturbed during construction. Noise may increase from activities such as blasting.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What would you suggest that the Developer does to prevent these impacts from happening on this project?

RESPONSE: Joseph Chanda (Deputy Officer in Charge, Emmasdale Police Station) - We strongly advise the Developer to ensure that prior notification is done. Residents should be told before access to their houses is disturbed. This also applies to the use of explosives. Notification can be in the form of flyers, and TV or Radio announcements. This will also help to reduce the legal issues arising from project activities.

The other concern is with regards to safety of the trenches being dug. Some contractors are leaving the trenches open for too long without any means of protection. This exposes the community to safety hazards.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Thank you very much, this has been noted.

COMMENT: Joseph Chanda (Deputy Officer in Charge, Emmasdale Police Station) - We have heard about some contractors that are not compensating the disturbance of property due to vibrations from the works. Some are promising to compensate the people after the construction. LWSC should ensure that the Contractor solves these issues promptly.

The team assured the stakeholder that their concerns and the information that they shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:20hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Northmead Primary School on the 24th of November, 2021
Time: 14:30 – 15:15hours

Attendance:

1. Florence Hachilala – Deputy Head Teacher, Northmead Primary School
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Annie Mwape (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Annie Mwape also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Could you give us a brief background of the School?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – The school was opened in 2007 by JICA. The catchment area encompasses Luangwa, Chilulu, Garden, Kabanana. The classes are from Grade 1-9.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – How many teachers does your institution have?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – The school has 61 teachers.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – How many students does your institution have?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – There are a total of 2,731 students. There are 1310 boys and 1421 girls.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there many cases of dropouts in the school? If there are, what are some of the reasons for dropouts?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – Yes there are. The Covid-19 pandemic brought uncertainty amongst families. A lot of families were impacted and some decided to move back to their villages. Some children are also seen to drop out of school to try to help make ends meet.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any programs in the schools that are aimed at addressing or reducing dropout rates amongst students?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – Yes there are. We have implemented a program called healthy learners that encourages pupils to speak on behalf of others. When we identify that a student hasn't attended school, we ask their friends and classmates if they are aware of the reason why the student is not in school. We as a school try to address some of the reasons we are given to ensure the student stays in school. For

instance, we have a health facility that attends to children who are unwell and need medical attention.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there many cases of teenage pregnancies amongst girls in the school?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – Yes there are. There is a 'Girls Up' program being implemented in the school to address this and similar issues. The program seeks to sensitize the girl child and their parents over the importance of girls finishing school.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the biggest factors affecting education in your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – Both male and female students are found to be joining gangs. These groups are destructive and deter education. We recently found three of our grade six pupils drinking alcohol on the premises. Children in gangs have also been found to exhibit violent behaviour and we have had to engage the police in certain instances. This is especially common amongst students living in informal settlements.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any programs in the school that are being run by the Ministry of Education or NGOs? If so, what are some of these programs?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – The Girl Up program is being run by an NGO; however I am not sure what the name of the NGO is. There is also a program that is being run by FAWEZA and YWCA that targets abused children.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the water supply and sanitation challenges being faced by the school?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – We have two kinds of sanitation facilities. We have ventilated pit latrines and pour and flush latrines. The ventilated pit latrines are always open and available for use however the pour and flush latrines are only open when there is water. The challenges we have with the sanitation facilities is that the number of toilets available are not enough to support the number of children. The existing facilities were constructed to cater to 1,500 students however that number has been exceeded. There would be need for another ablution block at the school. The toilet facilities for female teachers are also inadequate.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the positive and negative impacts that can be expected from the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – We make use of a septic tank, however there are many reports of blockages in the current sewer system. There are also a number of diseases that result from a poor sewage network. Some children are found to swim in sewage. If the system is improved the school would want to connect to LWSC sewer line.

QUESTION: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022.

QUESTION: Florence Hachilala (Deputy Head Teacher) – Will the Garden sewage ponds be upgraded?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No, they will be decommissioned and sewage will be channelled towards the treatment plant in Ngwerere.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:15hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Lusaka District Forestry Office on 25th November, 2021
Time: 09:30-10:10hours

Attendance:

1. Ireen Kayabala - Senior District Forestry Officer (SDFO)
2. Harriet Mwanza – Forestry Officer/ Technician
3. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Are there any concerns that you may have as the Forestry Department? He pointed out that some routes have trees that could be cut during the digging of trenches for laying the sewer pipes.

RESPONSE: Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) - The Forestry Department does not allow cutting down of trees anyhow, unless the tree is a hazard; in which case pollarding is conducted. Cutting of trees should be avoided as much as possible and in circumstances where trees are cut, they should be replaced by replanting.

According to Forest Act No. 4 of 2015, all trees, be it in a protected forest or not, are vested in the hands of the president. All cut trees should be replanted.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Should the replanting of trees be done using the same species of trees which were cut?

RESPONSE: Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) - Any tree species can be used to replace what was destroyed. What matters is the location, since some species do not perform well in certain areas.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are any places within Lusaka where Forestry Department has planted some trees and has had success in terms of establishment? Does the Forestry Department have any institutions which it has collaborated with?

RESPONSE: Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) - The department conducts tree planting at schools and health institutions during Tree Planting Week since there is good management of trees at such places to ensure tree establishment. We have already planted some trees at Kabulonga Boys secondary school, Heroes Stadium and Levy Mwanawasa hospital and the trees have established. Lusaka City Council has a nursery and we conduct replanting of trees to offset the loss from implementation of their projects. In many cases, when planting trees, the City Council does not involve the Forestry Department.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - How many trees are they planning to plant this season and how much does a seedling cost?

RESPONSE: Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) - They intend to plant 500 to 1000 trees and the cost of seedlings varies from one type to the other.

QUESTION: Derek Mwape (Rankin) - Is it possible for your office to share the price list with us? The price list was immediately provided.

RESPONSE: Ireen Kayabala (Senior District Forestry Officer) – Yes.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 10:10hours.

Minutes of Meeting at National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) Headquarters on 26th November 2021
Time: 14:40-15:00hours

Attendance:

1. Ndiyoi Muyumbwa – NHCC Executive Director
2. Micheal Kalilombe – NHCC Officer
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Socio-economist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
6. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Mr Ndiyoi Muyumbwa (NHCC Executive Director) welcomed everyone and asked the team to introduce themselves. After introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained that the team was conducting baseline surveys.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are the heritage sites in Lusaka District?

RESPONSE: Ndiyoi Muyumbwa (NHCC Executive Director) – There are a number of heritage sites in the city and we would need you to put in a formal request with maps attached. This will help us to assess the proposed project areas and we will compile a list and share with you.

COMMENT: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – We have reviewed the NHCC Act and noted a few sites that are in the city such as the Freedom Statue, the National Museum and the ZESCO Cooling Tower.

COMMENT: Ndiyoi Muyumbwa (NHCC Executive Director) – The NHCC Act was prepared in 1989 and needs to be updated. Other sites not included in the Act include Aylmer May cemetery in Rhodes Park, Chapeluka meteorological site near Chita Lodge, the Presidential burial site, historical buildings especially in Villa Elizabetha and the Marapodi House next to ZCAS University. Send us the letter and the legible maps of the areas and we will share a comprehensive list with you.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Will the list contain coordinates of the sites?

RESPONSE: Ndiyoi Muyumbwa (NHCC Executive Director) – Some will have coordinates but others will not. Please note that the coordinate system used may not be accurate.

Closing Remarks
The team thanked everyone for their cooperation. There being no further issues, the meeting ended at 15:00hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Viva Med on the 26th of November, 2021
Time: 16:15-16:40hours
Attendance:

1. Doreen Mwansa – Hospital Supervisor, Viva Med Hospital
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor, Viva Med Hospital) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Annie Mwape (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Annie Mwape also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are you connected to the LWSC's sewer system? If so, are there any challenges you have experienced while using this system?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – No, we are not connected to the LWSC system. We make use of a septic tank and soak away system to manage our sewer.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any challenges you face with the system that you are using?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – No, we do not have any challenges. We used to have challenges in the rain season, the septic tank would become full but now we have the septic tank emptied before the rain season starts.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the top illnesses you treat at Viva Med?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – Viva Med offers Obstetrics and Gynaecology services. We do not offer general hospital services.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the negative impacts that can be expected from the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – One of the negative impacts that could occur during the construction phase is that the trenches may affect access to the Hospital.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Would the affected access to your premises affect the operations of the hospital?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – Yes it would. Many of our customers use vehicles and there is only one entrance into the premises.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What mitigation measures do you think can be implemented for this impact?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – There have been Service Providers in the past who have needed to do similar work. The mitigation they implemented was the placement of planks over the trenches that allowed vehicles to still access the premises. This meant that our operations were not disturbed by the construction.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Would you be concerned about the impact of noise during the construction phase?

RESPONSE: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – No, we would not be affected by the noise from construction.

QUESTION: Doreen Mwansa (Hospital Supervisor) – Would the hospital be able to connect to these lines?

RESPONSE: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – Yes, the hospital would be able to connect to the new sewer line. One of the aims of the project is to increase the capacity of the sewer system so that anyone can be connected. The sewage would then be channelled to the treatment plant in Ngwerere.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 16:40hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Lusaka City Council on the 27th of November, 2021
Time: 14:40-15:10hours

Attendance:

1. Siame Collins – Chief Health Inspector, Lusaka City Council
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector, Lusaka City Council) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Has this project already started?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project has not started yet. We are currently carrying out the feasibility studies of the project, following which we will develop the ESIA. Once the ESIA is approved by ZEMA, the construction phase of the project can begin.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – What is the reason that LWSC has decided to do this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – One of the reasons why the project is being implemented is to cater to the sanitation needs of the growing population. Some areas are currently being serviced but the existing sewer lines do not have the capacity to support the growing population. Some of these lines are expected to be upgraded by the project. There are also areas that are not being serviced by LWSC, and the proposed project would allow for extensions in those particular areas.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Are you working with ZEMA on this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The ESIA will be submitted to ZEMA for their review and approval.

COMMENT: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – There has been a lot of land use changes in Lusaka, especially in the CBD. Particular attention would need to be paid to that area.

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – What recommendations can you give on how solid waste can be managed during the construction phase of the project?

COMMENT: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Lusaka District is divided into constituencies which have companies that manage waste. The project can engage council directly or we can recommend companies that the project can work with that can take care of the waste.

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) –Would you be able to give an estimate of how much it would cost?

COMMENT: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – I would need to get an appreciation of the work area. Alternatively, there are Council Communal Sites and the Project can be given a license to dump waste on the Council site. We would propose that if this method is chosen, the Project can hire 2-3 people to collect the waste and take it to the dump site.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are some of the positive impacts that can be expected from the proposed project?

COMMENT: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – In general, the sanitation profile of Lusaka would improve. As a result of this, there would be a decrease in the number of diseases related to poor sanitation.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Is the project targeting only high income residential areas or are informal settlements also included?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Several different areas are being considered in the project which include both high income residential areas and informal settlements such as Garden

COMMENT: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – We hope that the materials being used for the project are of good quality and that the work will be of a high standard. We also hope that there will be no spill over effects in areas where improvements are not being made.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Rankin Engineering has been subcontracted by a German Consultant called Fitchner and together we are very experienced in the development of sewer networks.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – I have a concern over the sewage ponds in Manchinchi, will they also be upgraded?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Manchinchi treatment plant and Garden Sewer ponds will be decommissioned and all the sewage will be channelled towards Ngwerere.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Will the treatment plant in Ngwerere have the capacity to manage the sewer?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Yes it will. The treatment plant will be upgraded to increase its capacity.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – What plans are there for households using septic tanks and soakaways?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There is a component of the project that is designed to address that. LWSC will have to find the best approach to encouraging those who have septic tanks to connect to the main sewer lines.

QUESTION: Siame Collins (Chief Health Inspector) – Many residences are discouraged by the LWSC system which is inefficient. Most resort to septic tanks and soakaways, especially in high income residential areas. LWSC should prepare information that can be shared with residents that show the advantages there would be with connecting to the main sewer system. If the improvements to the system are well done then people would be more willing to make connections.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:10hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Northmead Police on the 27th of November, 2021
Time: 15:30-16:00hours

Attendance:

1. Mecca Chilemu – Officer In Charge, Northmead Police
2. Likomeno Martin – Police Officer, Northmead Police
3. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Derek Mwape - Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
6. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Mecca Chilemu (Officer in Charge, Northmead Police) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mecca Chilemu (Officer in Charge) – Will the project be implemented in the whole of Lusaka?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This component of the Lusaka Sanitation Project will be implemented in areas such as Northmead, Villa Elizabetha, Shakespeare, Mass Media, Rhodes Park and Garden.

COMMENT: Likomeno Martin (Police Officer) – Will the project cause damage to the roads? One of the problems we have seen with projects is that roads are damaged and left in their damaged state. If any disturbance is caused to the roads, they should be restored to the way they were before the project began.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Yes, there are some areas where the excavation work is expected to cause disturbance to roads. The Contractor will be required to restore the roads to the state in which they were before excavation began.

COMMENT: Mecca Chilemu (Officer in Charge) – We would also recommend that the project place barriers around work sites so that people are aware of the construction work. When there are no barriers, people who are unaware of ongoing work sometimes have accidents on sites, especially at night.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This has been noted.

COMMENT: Likomeno Martin (Police Officer) – If it is possible, before construction work begins in an area, announcements should be made so that people are aware and are careful around work sites.

COMMENT: Mecca Chilemu (Officer in Charge) – We would also recommend that man-hole covers should not be made of metal. There have been many cases where man-hole covers are stolen. If it is possible, these should be made using concrete.

COMMENT: Likomeno Martin (Police Officer) – Another recommendation would be to, as much as possible, reduce the duration of disturbances especially where work may require roads to be partially or fully closed. The roads should be restored once work is completed and the road made even.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Your comments and recommendations have been well noted.

COMMENT: Likomeno Martin (Police Officer) – In addition to the suggested barriers around work sites, the Project should install flagmen to help with the control of traffic as well as to avoid accidents.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 16:00hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at the World Vision Zambia offices on the 29th of November, 2021
Time: 09:50-10:15hours

Attendance:

1. Maybin Nsambi – Technical Program Officer, World Vision Zambia
2. Mundia Mutukwa – Project Manager, World Vision Zambia
3. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer, World Vision Zambia) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What sanitation programs is World Vision Zambia running in Lusaka?

RESPONSE: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – We do not have any projects in Lusaka. We have an eye on what is happening in Lusaka, however we only step in when there are incidences such as Cholera outbreaks.

QUESTION: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – What kind of work will be done to the sewer system in this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will involve extensions and upgrades to the existing sewer lines. It will also involve the upgrade of pump stations.

COMMENT: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – A concern I would have is the cost of conversion from on-site systems to the LWSC system. It was observed in the Millennium Challenge Account in Mtendere that improvements were made to the sewer systems but people still have not connected to the system. This is because people do not have money to connect to the new system. This is one of the biggest challenges in sanitation projects that needs to be assessed critically. The cost of conversion limits the effectiveness of the project.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What recommendations would you make to the project to address this concern?

RESPONSE: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – Awareness will need to be raised amongst community members on how the current system is affecting the environment and the advantages of the new system. The project should not be concentrated on economic recovery, but should also be focused on helping the community.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Would World Vision be in the position to help with regards to raising awareness amongst communities in Lusaka?

RESPONSE: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – Yes, this would be possible if the capital was provided.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Would you be able to provide us with an estimate of how much it would cost?

RESPONSE: Maybin Nsambi (Technical Program Officer) – On average, it would cost $4/person.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 10:15hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Garden Health Post on the 1st of December, 2021
Time: 10:15-10:40hours

Attendance:

1. Kaoma Nkumbula – Garden Health Post
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Kaoma Nkumbula (Technical Program Officer, World Vision Zambia) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What services are offered at the Health Post?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – The services offered include male circumcision, antenatal and post natal services, under five vaccinations, Antiretroviral treatment (ART), Yellow fever vaccination and environmental health services.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Which communities are within your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – The communities within our catchment area include Garden, Northmead, Thorn Park and Olympia.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are the top illnesses recorded in your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – The common illnesses include a common cold, HIV/AIDS and diarrhoea diseases.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the factors affecting health in your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – Diarrhoea is caused by poor hygiene practices amongst residents, poor solid waste management and poor sanitation facilities. It is observed that toilets are usually full.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the water supply and sanitation challenges being faced by the health facility?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – We have challenges in supporting the number of people and patients that use the sanitation facilities at the Health Post. There are also many cases where various items are thrown into the toilets causing blockages.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any health programs that are being implemented in communities within your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – Yes there are. There are programs that conduct door to door sensitization on issues regarding malnutrition and antenatal issues.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any NGOs that are active in communities within your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides HIV/AIDS services to residents in local communities.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any privately owned health facilities within your catchment area?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) - Yes, Coptic Hospital and Comfort Clinic.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Where are referrals from your Health Post made?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) - Referrals are made to Chipata First Level Hospital, from there, referrals may be made to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital or the University Teaching Hospital (UTH).

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Do you conduct any sampling on ground water?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – Yes we do.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – How often do you conduct sampling and where?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – The frequency of sampling is dependent on logistics. Sampling is carried out in different zones; water is sampled from wells, taps and boreholes.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – From the sampling that has been conducted, has it been found that the groundwater is safe?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – Residents of Garden use pit latrines for sanitation and shallow wells for water. Sometimes it is found that shallow wells are contaminated although some were closed during the cholera outbreak.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What negative impacts would you expect from this project?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – The negative impacts that can be expected from the project include dust emissions, groundwater contamination due to excavation, disturbance to existing pipes and possible disturbance to water supply.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What positive impacts would you expect from this project?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – A positive impact would be that residents would have safe drinking water with an improved sewer system.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What suggestions would you make to the project in order to mitigate some of the negative impacts and/or to ensure that the project is successful?

RESPONSE: Kaoma Nkumbula (Garden Health Post) – We would recommend that the community is sensitized about the project on the reasons why the project is being proposed, the affected areas and the people who will be affected by the project. However, the risk is that sensitization may only reach people who are interested in the project and some may think that meetings are political. We would suggest that door to door sensitization is also considered for the project. Key people in leadership positions should also be sensitized, they would be able to help to sensitize the community.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 10:40hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Offices on the 1st of December, 2021
Time: 16:00-16:30hours

Attendance:

1. Brian Banda – Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour and Social Security
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Brian Banda (Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour and Social Security) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are some of the factors that the LWSC and Contractor will need to consider with regards to labour and employment during the construction phase of the project?

RESPONSE: Brian Banda (Labour Officer) – The Contractor would need to ensure that machine operators would have to be certified. It is not enough for them to know how to operate the machinery. With regards to Contract requirements, we would need to know how long the Construction phase is expected to last which will determine the kind of contracts that will need to be had with project employees. The work conditions that apply are based on the kinds of contract that will be required.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Are there any engagements required by LWSC and/or the Contractor prior to the commencement of the Construction phase with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security?

RESPONSE: Brian Banda (Labour Officer) – The ideal situation will be for them to visit the Ministry before construction begins to ensure that their contracts and labour conditions are compliant with the law. If the project will hire more than 25 employees, they will need to register as an employer.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Would there be need for the project employees to be subscribed to a Labour Union?

RESPONSE: Brian Banda (Labour Officer) – It may not be necessary considering that the period of employment is three years. The Contractor would only need to hire good Human Resource personnel or outsource human resource services so that they can concentrate on delivering the project.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What other role will the Ministry play with regards to monitoring during construction?

RESPONSE: Brian Banda (Labour Officer) – Yes it will. The Ministry will need to ensure that workers are provided with adequate PPE, contracts are as required and that there is no child

labour. If the contractor is foreign, we will need to know how many expatriates are hired. Depending on the length of the construction period, the Expatriates will need to have a Zambian understudy who they will train. This is to ensure that if the project is extended, the Zambian will be able to pick up from where the Expatriate left off.

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – What are some of the positive and negative impacts that you would expect would arise from the project?

RESPONSE: Brian Banda (Labour Officer) – The positive impacts that can be expected from the project is the sharpening and/or development of skills, the development of the country due to improved sanitation and hygiene, job creation, reduction of poverty from job creation and people hired by the project would become more employable with the skills they would gain from participating in the project.

The negative impacts that can be expected from the project are unemployment created after the construction phase of the project has ended, non-compliance of the Contractor during the construction phase e.g. poor work conditions, poor salaries and occupational health and safety issues.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 16:30hours.

Meeting With Manda Hill Police Post Traffic Officer-In-Charge on 02nd December, 2021
Time: 15:00-15:20hours

Attendance:

1. Francis Musonda -Officer in Charge of Traffic (Manda Hill Police Post)
2. Nicol Sishekano - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Francis Musonda (Traffic Officer in Charge, Manda Hill Police post) welcomed and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are there any impacts and concerns from you that would arise from the project?

RESPONSE: Francis Musonda (Manda Hill Police Post) - Great East road and Addis Ababa Drive are very sensitive routes as they are usually used by the President and other high ranking officials. The disturbance of the road should be looked into seriously.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What mitigation measures would you suggest?

RESPONSE: Francis Musonda (Manda Hill Police Post) - As a measure to reduce the severity of the traffic congestion, the Contractor should consider sequencing the disturbance of road lanes as opposed to disturbing the entire road width.

Communication to the public should be made in good time so as to warn road users from using the route.
RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - This has been noted.

COMMENT: Francis Musonda (Manda Hill Police Post) - We also would like to urge LWSC to ensure that Contractors have road signage put up to direct and warn road users.

The other issue is the patching up of roads is usually done poorly. The road is left in a bad state. The road rehabilitation should be of good quality and should be done in good time.
We have noted that metallic manhole covers are being stolen. LWSC should consider concrete manhole covers if this is practical. These manholes are a danger to the public.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - This has been noted.
The stakeholder was assured that his concerns and the information shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project.

There being no further issues, the meeting closed at 15:20hours.

Virtual Meeting with Water Aid Zambia on 02nd December, 2021
Time: 09:30 to 10:30hours

Attendance:

1. Adamson Sakala - Technical Manager, Water Aid
2. Davy Ngoma - Water Aid
3. Nicol Sishekano - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Brent Wheeler – Team Leader, Fichtner

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

1. Introduction

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, a Danish consulting firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the Consultant is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

2. Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.
The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline Studies
- Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is ongoing throughout the ESIA study.

3. Project Location

The project will be implemented in Lusaka City.

4. Proposed Improvements

Project Code	SUB-PROJECT
CSU-07	Upgrading of Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector
CSU-09	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector

Project Code	SUB-PROJECT
CSU- 16 CSU-17 CSU-18 CSU-19 CSU-20	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of five (5) Sewage Pump Stations: Mass Media Woodlands Kabwata Kamwala Lumumba
	Decommissioning of the Manchinchi WWTP and Garden ponds and rehabilitation and upgrade of Manchinchi Septage Receiving Station
CSU-10	Upgrade of Manchinchi East
CSU-11	Upgrade of Manchinchi South and Interceptor to Garden ponds
CSE-13	Villa Elizabetha
CSE 15	Northmead
CSE 16/18	West, East and North of Rhodes Park
CSE 17	Shakespeare
CSE 29	Prospect Hill
CSU-05	Extension of CSU05 to connect CSU07 (approximately 2 km)
	Supply and installation of a minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

5. Project Phases

The Project will have three phases, namely:

- Pre-construction
- Construction
- Operation and maintenance

6. Project Resources

The resources required for successful implementation of the project include:

- Water resource
- Materials e.g. aggregate, petroleum products, pipes, etc.
- Human resource
- Capital (Finances)
- Machinery e.g. compactors, excavators etc.

7. Expected and Potential Impacts

a. Pre-construction

- Loss of vegetation due mobilisation of the workforce and establishment and operation of equipment yard.

b. Construction

Bio-physical Environment

- Minor loss of vegetation
- Loss of topsoil
- Impacts to flora and fauna
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
- Noise and vibrations
- Waste Generation
- Potential soil contamination

Socio-economic Environment

- Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
- Community Health and Safety – dust, noise, increased traffic
- Disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
- Potential disturbance of archaeological artefacts, heritage site
- Disturbance to livelihoods and resettlement
- Creation of employment
- Provision of market for local goods and services

c. Operation and maintenance

Bio-physical Environment

- Solid waste generation

Socio-economic Environment

- Occupational health and safety
- Reduced pollution of groundwater due to onsite sanitation
- Improved quality of sewer collection services
- Improved heath and sanitation services in the area
- Increase in revenue collection by government

8. Input from stakeholders

To acquire the views and expectations of the district stakeholders and other interested parties concerning the following:

- Stakeholder concerns and expected positive and negative impacts
- Sensitive and/or protected areas the ESIA team should be aware of
- Other planned or ongoing developments within the project area of influence
- Anything or any activity the ESIA team should be aware of within the project area
- Any other stakeholders that have been left out and should be consulted

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What are some of the impacts you would expect from this project?

RESPONSE: Davy Ngoma (Water Aid) - Opportunities for Zambian small scale businesses during construction of infrastructure is expected from such a project.

RESPONSE: Adamson Sakala (Water Aid) - We also expect safety of the community to be negatively impacted by construction activities.

On the positive side, the health status of Lusaka will improve in the long run as sanitation will improve as a result of this project.

The other positive aspect is the removal of the Manchinchi wastewater treatment plant which will lead to removal of a nuisance that was tolerated by the communities around it for quite some time.

We would also expect that abuse of women in form of gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

If the Contractor(s) will have camps, we may expect illicit sex and drugs.

COVID 19 may be spread through the interaction of the workers on the project site.

Our concern is the safeguarding of existing water network. The excavation should be done in an informed manner to prevent destruction of existing infrastructure especially drinking water pipes.

COMMENT: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Thank you, these concerns have been noted.

COMMENT: Davy Ngoma (Water Aid) - Water aid is interested in projects aimed at improving water and sanitation services as this is its core business. Water Aid Zambia also engages in advocacy and training of sanitation workers.

The team assured the stakeholders that their concerns and the information shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further issues, the meeting closed at 10:30hours.

Meeting with Lusaka District Environmental Health Officer on 03rd December, 2021
Time: 14:05-14:25hours

Attendance:

1. Chola Shimangwala- Environmental Health Officer, Lusaka District Health Office
2. Nicol Sishekano - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Chola Shimangwala (Environmental Health Officer, Lusaka District Health Office) welcomed and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Chola Shimangwala (Lusaka District Health Office) - Are peri urban areas within the City being included in the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Yes. Garden is benefiting directly from sewer network extensions.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are there any impacts and concerns that you have about the project?

RESPONSE: Chola Shimangwala (Lusaka District Health Office) - My concern is related to environmental pollution. Particularly pollution of underground water from construction activities should be considered and mitigated.

LWSC should ensure that quality is followed so as to prevent possible contamination of groundwater from poorly constructed infrastructure.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin): Thank you. This has been noted

COMMENT: Chola Shimangwala (Lusaka District Health Office) - My other concern is related to ripping of roads. Roads that are disturbed for installation of pipes should be repaired in good time. The quality of repairs should also be good.

The issue of compensation is sensitive and needs careful consideration by the Developer.
RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin): Thank you. This has been noted

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin Engineering) What positive impact would you expect as a key stakeholder?

RESPONSE: Chola Shimangwala (Lusaka District Health Office) - The sanitation level in our City will increase and sanitation related diseases will reduce accordingly.

COMMENT: Chola Shimangwala (Lusaka District Health Office) - The environmental impacts of such a project seem minimal, however, the negative impacts should be mitigated adequately by the Developer.

The team assured the stakeholder that their concerns and the information that they shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 14:25hours.

Meeting at Garden Police Post on 03rd December, 2021
Time: 15:00-15:20hours

Attendance List:

1. Lufwendo Lufwendo: Traffic Police in Charge, Garden Police Post
2. Nicol Sishekano: Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Lufwendo Lufwendo (Traffic Officer in Charge, Garden Police Post) welcomed the engineer and invited him to introduce himself. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What impacts do you expect from a project of this nature?

RESPONSE: Lufwendo Lufwendo (Garden Police Post) - Roads such as Katima Mulilo will be highly congested due to disturbance of the road for laying of pipes.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are there any mitigation that you suggest would be implemented for this?

RESPONSE: Lufwendo Lufwendo (Garden Police Post) - Provision of alternative routes is important in order to reduce congestion and inconvenience to the public.

LWSC should ensure that flag men are provided were necessary to control traffic. The people working along the project corridor should wear reflective clothing to enhance visibility. This will reduce the chances of getting hit by vehicles.

Trenches should be made visible enough by using reflective signage so prevent vehicles from falling in.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Are there any positive impacts that you expect from this project?

RESPONSE: Lufwendo Lufwendo (Garden Police Post) - The sanitation in Garden will improve. We expect this to reduce outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

COMMENT: Lufwendo Lufwendo (Garden Police Post) - The Contractor should be at liberty to consult the police where clarity is required on traffic matters in order for the traffic related impacts to be avoided.

The team assured the stakeholder that their concerns and the information that they shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:20hours.

Meeting with Kabwata Police Station Deputy Officer-In-Charge on 03rd December, 2021
Time: 12:30-12:45hours

Attendance List:

1. Sophia Phiri - Deputy Officer in Charge, Kabwata Police Station
2. Nicol Sishekano: Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Sophia Phiri the Deputy Officer in Charge at Kabwata Police Station welcomed and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What impacts do you expect from the project?

RESPONSE: Sophia Phiri (Kabwata Police Station) - We expect a reduction in the sanitation related diseases. I remember having heard of contamination of drinking water from poorly maintained sewer lines in the City. Such issues will probably reduce once this project is implemented.

This project is important because most of the sewer infrastructure in Lusaka is dilapidated due to age.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What are some of the negative impacts that you expect from this project?

RESPONSE: Sophia Phiri (Kabwata Police Station) - On a negative note, we expect to see traffic build ups due to road disturbances on major roads in ridgeway. The faster the work is done, the better.

QUESTION: Sophia Phiri (Kabwata Police Station) - Does the project also involve provision of water?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin): No. The project only involves upgrades and extension to the sewer network.

The stakeholder was assured that her concerns and the information shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 12:45hours.

Meeting with LWSC Desk Officer at the Ministry Water Development and Sanitation on 03rd December, 2021
Time: 11:30-11:45hours

Attendance:

1. Willick Nsama - LWSC Desk Officer, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
2. Nicol Sishekano - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Nsama Willick (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What role does the Ministry play during implementation of similar project?

RESPONSE: Willick Nsama (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) - The Ministry has a representation in the project steering committee and provides an oversight role ensuring that technical and contractual issues are adhered to.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - From your experience on similar projects, what are some of the areas concern and how can they be dealt with by LWSC

RESPONSE: Willick Nsama (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) - The infrastructure needs to be sustainably designed. Some effluent tends to be corrosive in nature greatly reducing the life span of components within the infrastructure.

COMMENT: Willick Nsama (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) - Considering that there is decommissioning of the Manchinchi Treatment Plant, rubble can be used as fill material for pits. It can also be treated and used as fill in flood prone areas and on feeder roads.
In an effort to pursue resource efficiency, re-using concrete waste would be ideal. The steel can be sold to smelters for reuse.

LWSC should also consider harnessing energy from the sludge produced. The energy can be used to power components of the collection and treatment system.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - These comments have been noted.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - What impact do you think the project will pose?

RESPONSE: Willick Nsama (Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation) - The LSP Project is the largest project aimed at meeting the sanitation needs of Lusaka City. This project will greatly enhance the service delivery of LWSC and lead to an improvement in health profile of the City of Lusaka.

Rankin assured the stakeholder that their concerns and the information that they shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:45hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Offices on the 6th of December, 2021
Time: 15:40-16:00hours

Attendance:

1. Litia Minyoi – Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer, Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Litia Minyoi (Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What would the role of the Ministry be in the implementation of the project?

RESPONSE: Litia Minyoi (Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer) – The direct implementation of the project is under LWSC. The role of the Ministry will be to provide oversight, guidance and direction, to monitor for adherence stipulated in grants agreement and contract issues and to participate in review meetings.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Are there any issues that LWSC should be careful about during implementation of the project?

RESPONSE: Litia Minyoi (Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer) – They should ensure that specifications and contractual issues are adhered to.

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are the positive impacts that would result from this project?

RESPONSE: Litia Minyoi (Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer) – The Lusaka Sanitation Project came about as a response to the cholera outbreaks. We hope that it will help in the management of sewer and improve hygiene amongst residents of Lusaka.

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – Would you be able to provide us with the latest annual report of the Ministry?

RESPONSE: Litia Minyoi (Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer) – Yes I can.
There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 16:00hours.

Meeting at Premium Medical Services on 09th December, 2021
Time: 13:00-13:32hours

Attendance:

1. Charity Gumbo - Sister in Charge, Premium Medical Services Limited
2. Nicol Sishekano - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Mukase Tabana - Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Annie Mwape - Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Charity Gumbo (Sister in Charge, Premium Medical Services Limited) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana- (Rankin) - What is the targeted catchment for your Hospital?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - We are not restricted by area. We attend to different people from different areas within Lusaka and from outside Lusaka.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - What are some of the Top Illnesses encountered at this facility?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - We encounter people with Malaria, Typhoid, Hypertension and Diabetes

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - Have you encountered HIV

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - Yes we have

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - Does the facility offer ART services

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - Yes we do

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - What are some of the factors influencing health in Lusaka from your experience?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - Poor Sanitation is one of the main determinants of health in the City

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - Is you facility connected to the LWSC sewer system?
RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) -Yes.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - Do you encounter any challenges with the sewer system currently?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - No. We only have challenges with our own sanitation facilities once in a while.

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) - What impacts to do expect from the implementation of this project?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - We would expect that line blockages in the City will reduce and generally an improvement in sanitation.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - What negative impacts would you expect from this project and what measure would you suggest for mitigation?

RESPONSE: Charity Gumbo (Premium Medical Services Limited) - The trenches dug would cause disturbances to access in many places. The trench digging should be done in a short time.

The team assured the stakeholder that their concerns and the information that they shared was of great value and would help greatly in the design and planning of the proposed project. There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 13:32hours.

Minutes of Meeting at Goodluck Lodge in Rhodes Park on 10th December 2021
Time: 14:25-14:40hours

Attendance:

1. Augustine Nsofwa – Goodluck Lodge
2. Mukase Tabana – Socio-economist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Augustine Nsofwa (Goodluck Lodge) welcomed everyone and asked the team to introduce themselves. After introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained that the team was conducting baseline surveys.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – What are your concerns regarding the proposed project?

RESPONSE: Augustine Nsofwa (Goodluck Lodge) – There are people currently digging along Lubuto Road and this is the third team now. During the digging activities, the ZESCO power lines are sometimes hit and power supply is disrupted. This affects our business operations. I would suggest that the necessary stakeholders including LWSC should sit down and agree on installation of a pipe that will cater for all services. This would minimise the frequent digging by different Project Developers. An example would be the tunnels in Lusaka Central Business District.

Another concern of mine is the damage that is left behind after the construction works are completed. In some cases, the Contractors cut across existing paved roads and do not reinstate the damaged sections adequately. My suggestion is that if any roads or walkways are damaged, they should be reinstated properly.

QUESTION: Augustine Nsofwa (Goodluck Lodge) – Does the Project have a water supply component? Rhodes Park has a poor water supply network and most of the residents use boreholes. A water supply project should also be considered for the area.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Project only has a sanitation component, however, your comments and concerns have been noted.

The team thanked everyone for their cooperation. There being no further issues, the meeting ended at 14:40hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at the District Community Development and Social Welfare Offices on the 13th of December, 2021
Time: 12:00-12:20hours

Attendance:

1. Kakunda Kabwe – Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare
2. Olipa Ndeketeta – Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare
3. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Annie Mwape – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
5. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Kakunda Kabwe (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Annie Mwape (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Annie Mwape also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – What recommendations would you make for interactions with communities in affected areas?

RESPONSE: Olipa Ndeketeta (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – The project should put community members into careful consideration; the project should check if people have structures or livelihood assets that would be affected by the project.

QUESTION: Olipa Ndeketeta (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – How will community members be engaged during this project?

RESPONSE: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – We are conducting meetings with communities in the project areas to inform them of the project as well as to collect any feedback or concerns that they have. A Resettlement Action Plan will also be developed to allow for compensation of persons whose assets and/or livelihood will be affected by project activities.

COMMENT: Kakunda Kabwe (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – The project should ensure community sensitization is done well.

COMMENT: Olipa Ndeketeta (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – The project should help community members understand the project and the project should minimize disturbance to the community as much as is possible. The project should also consider their concerns and sensitize them over solutions to their concerns.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – In your experience with other projects, what recommendations can you make on how the project can handle resettlement issues well?

COMMENT: Olipa Ndeketeta (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – Displaced persons should be resettled well. The project should find land and build houses for them before the project begins, they should not be resettled into temporary structures.

COMMENT: Kakunda Kabwe (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – During RAP implementation, LWSC should engage the Ministry of Community Development, our office has officers and volunteers who can be of help during implementation.
QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What would the procedure be to engage you at that stage?

COMMENT: Kakunda Kabwe (Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare) – They would need to write to the Permanent Secretary to request for engagement with the Ministry.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 12:20hours.

Minutes of Baseline Meeting at Pungwe Lodge on the 14th of December, 2021
Time: 14:45-15:10hours

Attendance:

1. Colglynis Chipika – Pungwe Lodge
2. Nicol Sishekano – Environmental Engineer, Rankin Engineering Consultants
3. Derek Mwape – Ecologist, Rankin Engineering Consultants
4. Mukase Tabana – Social Specialist, Rankin Engineering Consultants

Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) welcomed everyone and invited the team to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) gave a brief overview of the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Nicol Sishekano also gave an overview of the ESIA process and explained the importance of engaging various stakeholders during the baseline studies.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – Does this project include water reticulation?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No, it does not include water reticulation.

QUESTION: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – What will you do with existing pipes?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There will be different situations in different areas. In some areas, larger pipes will be installed and in other areas where existing pipes are too small, they will be upgraded.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – What are some of the positive impacts that you think could result from the project?

RESPONSE: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – The project will be advantageous because it will ease the flow of sewage. LWSC and sewer department concentrate on the aspect of water. We have to contract private companies to collect sewage and they do not do a good job because they want to make quick money.

QUESTION: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022.

QUESTION: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – What would I need to do to connect to the new system?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The funds of the project includes an amount for the purpose of connections. LWSC will provide information closer to the time when connections will start being made.

COMMENT: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – There are many companies that have laid pipes along this road.

QUESTION: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Were you inconvenienced in any way during the period that pipes were being laid along this road?

RESPONSE: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – Yes we were. Access to the premises and the paving in the car park were also disturbed without being replaced. We had to incur the cost of replacing them. Previous projects also left the land unlevelled, which we had to also fix ourselves. The reasons we were given were that the excavation was taking place within the road reserve which is government owned.

QUESTION: Derek Mwape (Rankin) – What recommendations would you make towards the impact the project may have on trees?

RESPONSE: Colglynis Chipika (Pungwe Lodge) – The project should replant trees that are cut down for the purpose of the project.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:10hours.

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: LUSAKA

Date: 24/11/21 - 14/12/21 **Time:**

	Name	Organisation and Position	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	FLORENCE KABAMBA H.	NEW NORTHMEAD PRI. SCH.	0979457139	
2.	Michael Fares	Capt. C Hospital	0978187766	
3.	RODGERS MWEWA	DAVID KAUNDA	0976361134	
4.	IREEN KAYABALA	FORESTRY	0978815745	
5.	HARRIET MWANZA	FORESTRY / TECHNICIAN	0975321078	
6.	MUYUMBWA NAYOT	N.H.C.C.	0975112523	
7.	MICHAEL KALUMBE	N.H.C.C	0977589353	

	Name	Organisation and Position	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
8.	Doreen Mwansa	VIVA MED HOSPITAL Super VISOR	0978973825	
9.	JOSEPH CHANDA	KAMASDALE POLICE DEPUTY OFFICER IN CHARGE	0971686342	
10.	SIAME COLLINS	- LUSAKA CITY COUNCIL - CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR	0977501980	
11.	MECCA CHILEMU	- NORTHMEAD POLICE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	0977 174370	
12.	LIKOMEND MARTIN	POLICE NORTHMEAD OFFICER	0977-431214	
13.	MAYBIN NSAMBI	Technical Program (WORLD VISION ZAMBIA)	0974197596	
14.	MUADIA MUTUKWA	WORLD VISION ZAMBIA Project Manager	0977673091	
15.	KAOMA NKUMBULA	GARDEN HEATH POST M.O.H	kaomankumbula 18@gmail.com (0977773986)	
16.	BRIAN BANDA	MLSS - LABOUR OFFICER	bandabrian76@gmail.com 0973823301	
17.	Chola Shimengwala	Lusaka District Health Office	chileshecwla@gmail.com 0976 692473	
18.	LUFWENDO LUFWENDO	GARDEN POLICE POST	0971623030	

	Name	Organisation and Position	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
19.	Musonda Francin	Manda Hill Police Zambia Police	+260977747177	
20.	WILLICK NSAMA	MWDS (DWSS)	+260954836330 +260776862700	
21.	Sophia Phiri. N.	Kabwata Police Station Stn Insp.	+ 260 972838522	
22.	FRANK KAONGA	MAZYOPA FKT COMSCH OR MAZYOPA CHAIRMAN	0969479487 0979476007	
23.	MICHAEL TEMBO	MAZYOPA W. D.C.	0977720791	
24.	LITIA MINYOI	MWDS - PE-S	0979468387	
25.	Engervell Musonda	CRL	engervell@gmail.com 0977401129	
26.	Thebina Kabanda	LCC - SEP	0966611026	
27.	Charity K. Gumbo	DMSL	0966219134 ckgumbo@yahoo.com	
28.	JAIROUS MPHANDE	VILLA ELIZABETA COMMUNITY MOBILISER	0979084886	
29.	NELSON ZYAMBO	NIPA - DIR ADMIN.	0966 637410	

	Name	Organisation and Position	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
30.	AUGUSTINE NSOFWA	GOODLUCK LODGE MANAGER	0967026050 augustinensofwa@yahoo.com	[signature]
31.	Kakunda Kabwe	Ministry of com. Dev. & Social Services	0977861611 malitakk@yahoo.com	[signature]
32.	OLIPA NDEKETEYA	COMDEV	olipandeketeya@yahoo.com	[signature]
33.	COL GLYNIS CHIPIKA	DUNGWE LODGE	0971589023	[signature]
34.				
35.				
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Annex 2

Meeting Minutes, Attendance Lists, and Attendance Registers for Community Meetings

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 24th November 2022 in Mass Media at Alliance Francaise

Time: 10:17hrs – 11:46hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts
Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	**Operation Phase**
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities Skills Transfer and Training	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure

Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved sewage collection system Improved Community Health Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc) Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities Change in land use of decommissioned sites Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	**Mitigation Measures**
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of topsoil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Mass Media.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Billboards
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 25th of November 2022.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Ackim Mutawa (Community Member, Property owner) – Where exactly are the pipes passing? Have you considered the possibility of passing the pipes on the roads instead of the road reserves and private properties? It would be easier and cheaper.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Engineers from the Lusaka City Council Roads Department have been engaged during the route alignment and in some cases where the roads are newly constructed, it is preferred to pass the pipes in the road reserve. There are places where road shoulders will be affected but it is a case by case scenario for each route.

QUESTION: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – I have a small business (mobile money booth) and I was affected by the government decision to take away mobile money booths from some areas in town. We have not been compensated yet. What measures are in place to help people like me in terms of compensation? We prefer you're the consultant implements the compensation as opposed to the Council due to previous experience.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Your concern has been noted. We have engaged the government valuation department for the valuation process. Discussions will be help with each PAP owning a booth on the possibility of moving the booth temporarily during construction and moving it back after completion. A maximum period of disturbance with an appropriate allowance will be stated in the compensation agreement.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – I like the suggestion of using the roads instead of the road reserve and private properties for installation of the pipes. Stakeholders such as the NRFA and your collaboration with LCC have not been mentioned in the invitation letter you sent us. Have they been widely consulted? Is the construction corridor of 10m from the road to the premises?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared and will be appended to the ESIA which will be in the public domain when we submit to ZEMA. The SEP will highlight all the stakeholders that have been engaged and those that will be engaged during construction. LCC and RDA have been engaged on various fronts and the minutes of the meetings will be included in the report. We are open to receiving suggestions on other relevant stakeholders that will need to be engaged.

The 10m construction corridor is dependent on-site conditions and the studies that were conducted to determine the routes. The corridor is a general estimation of damage including working spaces.

COMMENT: Ackim Mutawa (Community Member, Property owner) – The road is very narrow in the UNILUS area and the houses are built close to the road. Did you notice any houses that will be affected by the project during your assessment?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have not identified any houses that will be disturbed by the project.

COMMENT: John Banda (Community Member) – Firstly, I have a property along Fighter Street and I would like to know if it will be affected. Secondly, you have mentioned compensation and reinstatement for any wall fences that would be affected. Before reinstatement of the fences, there will be security risks. How will that be handled?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will show you a map of the pipe layout. Your comment on security risks has been noted and mitigation measures will be included in the report.

QUESTION: Enock Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Will compensation for booths be given before or after construction?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It depends on the type of compensation chosen; either in-kind or cash. Reinstatement is after construction while cash compensation is given before construction. The PAP is given time between when the money is given out and when they have to vacate the premises.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Does it mean that any new booths to be installed within the corridor after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Have you advertised the cut-off date?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes, through the newspaper and the letters distributed to the identified PAPs.

COMMENT: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – I would suggest you also utilise social media platforms to advertise the cut-off date.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Your comment has been noted.

QUESTION: Anastasia Sichonda (SWAN) – Will compensation be based on the value given by the valuators or on what the property owners give?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It will be based on the values from the valuator. The government valuation department is registered to carry this out.

QUESTION: Anastasia Sichonda (SWAN) – What will happen if the property owner gives a higher amount?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – That will be discussed during the valuation. The Grievance Redress Mechanism can be used if the value is found to be too low.

QUESTION: Paisa Masumba (Multichoice) – When will we know in terms of dates what is going to be affected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Letters will be used to notify you of the valuation process.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – Will the works be carried out by Rankin?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Rankin has been contracted to conduct the ESIA and RAP. A Contractor will be selected to conduct the actual construction works and Fitchner will supervise all the works.

QUESTION: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Since you will not conduct the works, how will we be able to follow up?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The compensation agreements will be signed between the affected persons/ institutions and LWSC.

QUESTION: Violet Banda (Knight Frank) – He is asking for a guarantee that compensations will be given for the booths.

COMMENT: John Banda (Community Member) – The project owners, LWSC, needed to be part of the meeting for it to be valid and for us to feel assured.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We apologise on behalf of LWSC. They were unable to attend this meeting due to a conflict in plans. We have noted down all your concerns and these will be included in our report.

RESPONSE: Annie Mwape (Rankin) – The project will be funded by a bank with environmental and social requirements and this public consultation is part of the guarantee that due process is being followed.

QUESTION: Micheal Ngoma (SWAN) – There are people without permanent structures such as the women that cook and sell foodstuff by the road. Their livelihoods will be affected. Have they been considered?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The RAP only considered those with immovable assets. The people such as those women will be informed and asked to move temporarily. Those that need resources to move have been noted down.

COMMENT: Joseph Lungu (Community Member/ booth owner) – Give us forms that we can keep.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This will be done during valuation and you can keep copies of the compensation agreements.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:46hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 14th December 2022 in Northmead at Sun City School

Time: 10:18hrs – 11:45hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Northmead.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving

Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Northmead is the 16th of December 2022.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – I did not know about the project till I received the letter. My gardener mentioned that there was interaction with him and that some survey was done. I do not know if it was the same for the others.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In our initial field visit, we did not manage to see all the property owners but we got the necessary details of the owners, tenants and their contact details from the people that were found at the time. More engagements will be had with all the property owners as the process goes on.

QUESTION: Lydia Kunda Soko (Community Member) – I also found out about the project recently through the letter. My question is on whether new pipes will be installed in our street

because some properties such as mine and my neighbours are not connected to the sewer network and we have septic tanks.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The maps we have distributed round the room are showing the streets where the proposed sewer lines will be installed. In some areas, the line is only passing on one side of the road and that is where the disturbance will be made. The properties that are currently not connected will be able to connect to the new sewer lines. The discussions for the new connections will be held at a later stage between you, the property owners and LWSC.

QUESTION: Farhana Dodia (Community Member) – What is the width and depth of the trenches? Will the cash compensation be made before or after the disturbance? Will we be compensated for damage to our borehole that is located close to where you said the pipes will be laid?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The corridor is 10m and the depth is up to 6m.

In instances were unplanned damage to structures such as the boreholes occurs, an amount will be allocated in the Contractors' budget for reinstatement of the damaged structures.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Cash compensation will be made before the disturbance.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – This project is similar to the Millennium Challenge Project, only difference is that one was for water supply. What will happen if the pipes are laid were there are water pipes? Who will be responsible for maintenance of the pipes after construction?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Maintenance of the project is the responsibility of LWSC. Different stakeholders have been engaged to identify existing underground infrastructure. We have a database on the existing sewer and water lines. In addition to this, Contractors have equipment to assess where underground services are allocated.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – Will the sewer be directed to the garden ponds?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The garden ponds will be decommissioned and the sewer lines will be directed to the Ngwerere WWTP which will be upgraded.

QUESTION: Amon Banda (Booth Owner) – I own a mobile money booth. The challenge is that after we have been told that we will be compensated, we will find that only those with bigger properties will be compensated and us with small structures will be left out.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Mobile money booths were also considered during the survey. An agreement will be made between you, the booth owners and LWSC on whether you prefer to be moved temporarily to continue business operations and then return to after the construction is completed.

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – I would like clarity on the cut-off date. Is the cut-off date for your work and any structures found after the cut-off date will not be considered?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The cut-off date is a date after which no new structures or improvements will be considered for reinstatement or compensation. The date serves as a control for such issues.

QUESTION: Chimwemwe Shaba (Community Member) – Does this mean that we do not have to approach you to inform you of the property we have but you will come again and we will agree on the compensation?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes, and the valuation of the affected properties will be conducted.

QUESTION: Brian Ndhlovu (Community Member) – What will happen in cases were there are schools that are affected?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Operation of schools will continue and covers will be put on the trenches to ensure parents and children are still able to access the schools. Barricades will also be placed to ensure safety of the children.

QUESTION: Happy Mashawa (Booth Owner) – I did not understand the Grievance Redress Mechanism; will you give us the contact details?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes.

QUESTION: Pascal Mulobeshi (Community Member/ Car Wash Owner) – I own a car wash and I would like to know if I will have to close my car wash during construction. Will the construction be done after the rain season?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Covers will be put on the trenches to ensure cars can still pass. The recommendation is that the disturbance only lasts a week. The proposed implementation date is 2024.

COMMENT: Farhana Dodia (Community Member) – I am concerned about the ZESCO poles that are near the road and could be affected during construction.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – ZESCO, among other service providers have been engaged regarding their existing infrastructure. The best-case scenario wilL be to avoid them. The Contractor is obliged to reinstate in the case of damage.

QUESTION: Kennedy N. Njamba (Nico Insurance Ltd) – Is one week practical for the 10m wide and 6m deep trenches?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The 10m width is the working corridor and not the width of the actual trenches. The trenches will be 2m wide and up to 6m deep.

QUESTION: Rosina Kapapa (Community Member) – Is there any representative from LWSC or LCC?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We apologise on behalf of LWSC. They were unable to attend this meeting due to a conflict in plans. We have noted down all your concerns and these will be included in our report.

QUESTION: Happy Mashawa (Booth Owner) – What if you are relocated to somewhere where there are fewer customers?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – You will have to the choice to agree to the new location.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:45hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 24th March 2023 in Rhodespark at St. Ignatius Parish Kalemba Hall

Time: 10:17hrs – 11:52hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.

The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.

The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting

Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Rhodespark.
The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:
Mobile Money Booths
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees
Wall fence

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Rhodespark is the 24th of March 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Valentine A. L. Kabonga – The presentation was clear. My worry is on the cut-off date because I have not received any notice of works to be conducted.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The cut-off date is for the asset inventory that was conducted. The cut-off date means that no one else should develop anything within the proposed working area as they will not be eligible for compensation.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – How will the whole neighbourhood be informed of the cut-off date? Seeing that there are only a few people here.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – We distributed letters to each affected property and also included a public notice in the newspaper. The letters we distributed also included our contact details and some of the people that were unable to attend the meeting called to make their enquiries.

COMMENT: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have shared the same letter with a WhatsApp group for the residents of Rhodespark as well.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Are you going to prepare a report? We need a write up of the presentation. What is the duration of the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will take about 3 years. We will prepare something to share to you via the email addresses you have provided in the attendance registers.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Do you envisage breaking houses? Most of Rhodespark is occupied by tenants. Will landlords lose tenants during those 3 years?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The 3 years is the duration of all the construction works. It will be constructed in phases and the disturbance to accesses will only be for about a week.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – During the one week, the Contractor will cover up the trenches to enable continued access to properties. We do not anticipate that we will have to break down houses especially within Rhodespark.

QUESTION: Nick Vorster – The proposed route is passing in front of our property. We have underground 1MW ZESCO feeder cable running outside our premises and fibre telecommunication infrastructure directly were you propose to dig the trenches. Regarding the paving, how do you determine the value? Not all Contractors charge the same and the level of quality is different. The standard of our paving is very high.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Would you be able to come to our offices to speak to the design team about some of these concerns? The valuation of affected assets is being carried out by government valuers.

RESPONSE: Nick Vorster – Yes.

QUESTION: Florence Banda – When can we expect the communication about the valuation?

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – I also have the same question. We need to know how much the government valuers are valuing our assets because their values may be too low.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – We will prepare Compensation Agreements which will state everything that will be affected and the value of each asset. These agreements will have to be signed before any action is taken. You will not sign if you do not agree with the values. Please note that the valuations are confidential and each PAP will be shown the valuation amounts for their affected assets. If you do not agree with the valuation amounts, your affected assets will be revalued.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – By the same valuers?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Yes. Another registered valuer may also be engaged.

QUESTION: Ernest Sakala – Is there an option to say that the pipes cannot pass in front of my house?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are still in the planning stage and you are free to give your concerns. Negotiations can be held to determine if there are feasible alternatives.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – Will the trench digging involve blasting?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are certain places that are rocky were we may need to use controlled blasting. Health and Safety measures will be in place by the Contractor to avoid inconveniencing community members and the institutions in the project area.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – Will the commissioning of the project happen at the end of the 3 years or for it will be done for each area after construction is completed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are not able to say when but it will probably be at the end of the 3 years. There are linkages between this project and the other components of the LSP project such as the Ngwerere WWTP.

QUESTION: Kalasa Chileya – What has been planned for the Manchinchi WWTP that will be decommissioned? Are you at liberty to answer that?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No we aren’t.

QUESTION: Eleanor Vlahakis – How long will it take before you compensate for or re-instate affected assets?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Cash compensation will be paid out before the commencement of works while re-instatements will be done after the construction is complete at the site.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Re-instatement will be case by case and it should begin just after the construction is complete.

QUESTION: Dr Moses Zulu – When will the project start? I just received the cut-off date letter but your presentation says you passed through and surveyed. Does it mean that those of us who are here will be affected?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Early 2024. Where we found that the owners were not around, we still surveyed and will make provisions to engage the owners. All the affected PAPs were given letters.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:52hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 12th April 2023 in Garden Compound at Garden Council Site Office.

Time: 10:13hrs – 12:03hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for reinstatement and resettlement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Lawns and paving

Driveways

Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas
Kilns
Fields

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Garden Compound is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Reuben Mumba (Community Member) – According to my own observation, and your explanation, there is anexisting sewer line as well as water line. In terms of water and land pollution, what mitigation measures have you put in place for the sewer discharge from the houses that are connected to the existing lines?

QUESTION: Mwelwa Thomas (Community Member) – To add on to Mr. Reuben's question, there are sewer line installations that cross Pendela Road, and there are people that are

connected to those installations that may be affected and yet they are not present in this meeting, what about them?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – When designing the pipe route, factors such as the existing services both on land and underground for example power lines, Zamtel cables and so on are considered. Consultations have been held with the various stakeholders that are responsible for such infrastructure and a way forward has been agreed upon so that underground infrastructure is not affected. In addition, Contractors have machines that can tell whether there is any underground infrastructure, hence, any disturbances to service lines are not envisaged.

QUESTION: Loveness Kayumba (Property owner) – The interviews for the affected people were carried out while I was out of town. What should I do if I was not recorded?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In cases where the owners were not around, affected assets were still recorded and the names were obtained from neighbours wherever possible. But in a case that you do get affected during construction, there is provision of a Contingency Fund so you will be compensated whether you were written or not.

QUESTION: Misisi Lungu (Community member) – Looking at current arrangement of these sewer pipes, manholes are put far apart. How will individual properties connect to these manholes?
Secondly, are there restrictions for what can be allowed to be built above the pipes after the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Let me just clarify that these pipes are not for individual connections. These are large pipes that will carry large amounts of sewage to the treatment plant in Ngwerere.When the project construction is complete there are restrictions as to what can be built above the pipes. Booths cannot affect the huge pipe underground but there are other big buildings that may not be allowed.

QUESTION: Lukwesa Chipepa (Property owner) – When you are carrying out such activities and you need to inform the people that are affected, do not assume we all see the things published in the media. There are a lot of publishers in Lusaka, it is a big city that communicates in bulk, and some people like me don't live on the property or in this district.
My question is in terms of the cut-off date, have you considered plans that are already in motion and have already been paid for? There are projects already paid for and are now getting to the implementation stage, surely, they cannot just wait till after the project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Concerning communication, we are open to suggestions on how you want us to communicate more effectively, however, it should be noted that we used more than one mode of communication. Firstly, as required by ZEMA, notice of the disclosure meetings and cut-off date is published in the newspaper and this was done. Secondly, letters were distributed to all the houses of the affected people. Thirdly, we passed through with a megaphone announcing this meeting.
The cut-off date is important for the protection of your interests as a project affected person, plans for building on that land within the corridor of impact should be put on hold. But you may

bring up the issue of things already paid for during the valuation and the signing of the compensation agreements and consideration may be given provided that the required proof such as receipts is available.

QUESTION: Anna Mangoma (Community member) – What about flowers and nice lawns, will you consider them? Because we spend money on those too. My other question is, what about those that already bought material for building, should they just keep it and wait?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We recorded flowers, lawns and trees that may be affected. They will all be accounted for.

QUESTION: Sharon Chali (Community member) – You said that if my property is affected, for example my entrance, the project will only affect it for seven days. But the truth is, if the pipe is passing from Chimwansa area along Katima Mulilo to Kasangula Road and they theyl dig trenches everyone along the route will be affected. So how will it be done?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The important thing to note here is that the construction work will be conducted in phases. The Contractor who is yet to be engaged will make the program of works which will provide the specific timelines and daily/weekly targets. Also, the Contractor will not dig the trench for the said lengths all at once, it will be done in parts. Maybe they will start with a 100meters per day, and then move on to the next once done. At your place or property, the disturbance is expected to only take about 7 days. It might take longer or less time.

QUESTION: Gritter Imonga (Community member) – Normally a project like this, which is expected to affect people's livelihoods should have a time frame, so that people can properly plan what they are supposed to do and where they are supposed to be at a particular time. So what time frame are you giving us so that we can plan properly?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As explained in our presentation earlier, the proposed implementation date is the first quarter of 2024 and the construction period is 3years. Please take note that the activities at your property will not take three years. There are other components that must be worked on as part of this project including the pump stations, Rhodes Park sewer network, Northmead sewer network, and Mass Media sewer network. The Contractor may decide to sequence the work, but this is not yet finalised as we are still looking for a Contractor. Please note also that this is not the last time we are giving you information. We must continue holding these meetings to give you updates. If you have any issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be established.

COMMENT: Emmanuel Ilunga (Community member) – You talked about the project having positive impacts. And you said one of those will be jobs. But when such projects come up, our children are not employed.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – I suggest that attendance registers for such meetings should be used to employ our children because we all have what to do but we spared time to come and hear what is going on.

QUESTION: Mwelwa (Community member) –There was a similar project before this one when I was told I was not going to be affected but, in the end, I was. The compactor reduced the size of my sewer pipe and made it thin, then they told me to remove the pipe and make it follow the drainage within 7 days which made me panick. I know I will be affected because my sewer pipes cross the Pendela Road. I want assurance that I will not be affected.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – Mr. Mwelwa, you are a zone leader, we should work together. When works start, there will be a committee put together to work, where we will be able to bring up complaints and pressures. It was the same on the Bombay drainage project. We will help each other.

On the issue of jobs during construction, technocrats have their own skilled workers, but for manual labour, they should pick from our locals. But let us talk to our children to persist when they are offered the opportunity.

COMMENT: Mwalimu Silwenda (Community member) – Our biggest problem here are junkies, and lack of security in our area. The security people are always drunk. So, in your project please, budget for physical barriers like steel bars or iron sheet fences around the people whose houses, entrances or fences will be damaged.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Thank you. Your comment is noted.

QUESTION: Charity Chilufya Mwansa (Community member/Property owner) – There are those who will only lose a fence, for other people, toilets, others their poultry houses where they make money from. Will the compensation money be the same for all?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The government valuers will come to calculate how much each person will lose and how much will be given as compensation. This compensation amounts will be different for each affected person.

QUESTION: Shadrach Mumba (Shop tenant) – You said that if you are renting a shop that is on another person's place, the compensation money will have to be shared between the tenant and the landlord. How will it be done?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – For such a disturbance, both the owner and the tenant of the property were recorded and will be considered for compensation depending on the impact.

QUESTION: Mr. Lungu (Community member) – You said that some things will not be allowed to be built above the pipe. What about those offices and shops that will be demolished, will they be allowed to be rebuilt?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This project will only cause a temporary disturbance and may cause damage to adjacent structures such as wall fences and shops which will be reinstated. Our priority is that after the project, everything should go back to normal. That is why we are trying in our plans to avoid damaging properties.

COMMENT: Adrian Banda (Ngwerere ward 22 Councillor) – This project needs your total support. Instead of only looking at the compensation money, let us look at the benefits we get from such a developmental project. They have already told us they will compensate you according to your affected asset's value.

There being no further questions, the team thanked everyone for coming and the meeting was closed at 12:03hrs.

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 12th April 2023 in Mazyopa at Mazyopa FKT Community School

Time: 14:40hrs – 16:05hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Lawns and paving

Driveways

Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas
Kilns
Fields
Four houses (3 in kabanana/ngwerere areas, 1 house in Garden compound along Pendela road)

Cut-off Date

Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps

We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts

The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Lungu Fackson (Community member) –What I know is that the Contractor is the one to tell the time frame of the project. Do you have any idea how long this project will take?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The estimated project construction period is 3 years, it may be more or less, depending on the flow of works, but our expectation is 3 years. However, I must emphasize, these 3 years are not just for Mazyopa, but there are other places too where this project will be implemented.

QUESTION: Mervis Phiri (Community member) – Where is the pipe passing?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The pipe starts from Garden area at the Manchinchi wastewater treatment plant. It will be laid on the side of pendela road then it will cross both Katima Mulilo and Kasungular roads and then follow the Bombay drainage on the Roma side. It will then cross over to the Mazyopa side at the point where the Bombay drainage joins the Ngwerere stream and head north toward the Ngwerere Treatment plant.

QUESTION: Mr. Silwimba (Farmer) – Should we stop farming until the project is completed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No. You should continue. You will be allowed to harvest your crops before the construction works begin and we will announce in time so that you can prepare properly.

QUESTION: Martha Banda (Community member/Farmer) – This meeting has been held twice. Some farmers stopped doing any farming activities since last year and it was their source of livelihood. Now if we stop farming, what will we be eating?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We did not say that you should stop farming. We have identified the ones who farm there and we will inform you prior to commencement of work. Please understand that there is a lot to be done before the starting of the works. There is signing of compensation agreements. They cannot start working before that is done.

There being no further questions, the team thanked everyone and the meeting was closed at 16:06hrs.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Raphael Chota Ward 25
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	-
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	-
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Anyone
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Agreement among the buyer, land owner and the chairman.
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Written agreement among the buyer, land owner and the chairman.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Extended families
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling of farm products Business activities (buying and selling)
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teaching (only at the community school)
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	None for women
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Vegetables, groundnuts and maize

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seeds – it varies (K10 to K20 for vegetables) Pesticides – K35 per 2ltrs Fertilizer- - K100/meda, smaller ones K10, K950/sack (sack is shared among four people)
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No.
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Mandevu, Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	We do it ourselves. Others charge K100 depending on the size.
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	We do it ourselves.
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Vegetables, groundnuts and maize
	Where do you sell your produce?	At home, Chipata tambalala market, going round the neighbouring compounds.
	Where do your customers come from?	Neighbours, markets and other compounds.
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Long distances. Lack of customers. Not able to sell at set prices, hence making losses.
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	Only relish such as kapenta, beans, etc.
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	We purchase from the Care borehole at K2 for five 20ltr containers.
	Where are these sources located?	Within
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	Lack of money to pay for water. Sometimes we spend K7/day

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	By farming and selling the products.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	By installing taps at each household and charging a small amount monthly.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit latrines
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	Lack of adequate water supply Lack of space to build more pit latrines when the ones in use get full.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	We dig more pit latrines where we can.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Installation of taps at each home will enable us to build our and flush toilets.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	One – Mazyopa FKT Community School Primary
	How do the children travel to school?	Walking
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Varies
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	Long distances
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Nothing. Others just drop out of school.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Building secondary schools nearby. Upgrading this community school to secondary.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital
	How far is the health facility?	It is near (4 to 5km)
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Walking
	How far is the referral health facility?	UTH Levy Mwanawasa Hospital

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do you pay for transportation?	K60 to K70 round trip by bus to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital
	How much do you pay for the services?	K3 for the book Others are on NHIMA
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Lack of money to buy medicine.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing and hope to get better naturally.
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Providing free medicine.
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	-
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal/ firewood candles
Transportation	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses in Chipata Compound
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	K15
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Lack of adequate money.
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rainy season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing.
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	By empowering us to earn more income.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	By not recommending junkies for employment by the project.
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Avoiding vandalism.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Only employing Mazyopa residents for the Mazyopa section of the CSU07 line.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Carpentry, welding, bricklaying, electricians, general workers, cooking
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment will result in increased income to pursue home building projects or invest in our businesses.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Accidents Disturbance of farming activities
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Reduced food supply Loss of income and money to buy medicine.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Pay the compensations on time. Paying attention to children to avoid accidents.
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	-
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	-
	What concerns would you have if the project	Loss of income.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Pay the compensations on time.
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Individual owners.
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	-
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	-
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Providing trainings on how to save money and on business.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	We do not know the amounts of money that will be paid for our assets.
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Trainings on how to save money, on business. Skills training for youths.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	Trainings on tailoring and catering
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training on carpentry, catering, driving, tailoring
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place	People are already interested.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	to promote participation in livelihood programs?	
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Monthly assistance Collaboration with social welfare
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	N/A
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	It is not safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes, but it is minimal.
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Hiring security guards.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	None
	How active are these structures?	
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Inadequate water supply No title deeds. No secondary schools Lack of security
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Nothing
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	By providing us with taps for water supply, building secondary schools nearby and issuing title deeds
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Employment and skills training
	Any questions and concerns	Inform the Contractor not to employ people from elsewhere to do work in Mazyopa.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Area Chief	
	Name of village	Mazyopa
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Through the Chairman
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	No, They are registered with the Ward Chairman
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Mixed Tribes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Farming, Tailoring
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Shop keeping, brick laying, security guarding
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Maize, vegetables, sweet potatoes
	How much do the following farming inputs	Seed:10kg=K560, insecticide k160, fertiliser 50kg k960 for D Compound and k1300

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	for 50kg urea
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K400
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	self
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	k300
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	Self
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Maize, vegetables
	Where do you sell your produce?	On farm
	Where do your customers come from?	Various places within Lusaka
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Theft
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Shallow wells, boreholes, communal taps
	Where are these sources located?	Home and other public places
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	Paying, poor water quality due to blocked sewer pipes overflowing
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Chlorinate water
	How do you think that these challenges can	Repair of sewer pipes that are damaged

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	be resolved?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Children and women
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit Latrine
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	No flushable toilets
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Using pit latrine
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Connection to sewer pipe and installation of water reticulation network
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Mazyopa FKT Community School, Baptsit School
	How do the children travel to school?	Foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	30 minutes
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	School fees at private schools that are the only ones available nearby
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Schools are forced to charge low fees
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Government and other partners need to offer support to schools
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata level one hospital
	How far is the health facility?	1km
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Foot
	How far is the referral health facility?	1km

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How much do you pay for transportation?	
	How much do you pay for the services?	k120 for none NHIMA members
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Payments for none NHIMA members Lack of medicine
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Well wishers to help in building a health post nearby
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	None
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	
	What purposes do you use the earmarked road?	
	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Taxi
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	k19
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Long distances, bad road connecting to main road

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rain season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walk
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Repair works on road
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Provision of labour, assisting with security
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Provision of security for infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employ locals to avoid vandalism
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Drivers, security guards, general labour
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Increase in theft
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Farming
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Compensation

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Livelihoods will be affected
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Ensure compensation is done
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	Delaying payments
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Training on financial literacy and entrepreneurship
	What Livelihood Restoration programs	Skills training

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	should the project consider developing specifically for momen?	
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	Sensitisation
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Food and education
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	Not secure
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Employ local security or involve the Zambia Police
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	Active
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	Mr Kaonga

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Sanitation, road
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Pit latrines and Walk
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	Support from well wishers
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	YWCA, Dreams, CIDRZ
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Education, awareness on HIV
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	No
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Creation of employment
	Any questions and concerns	There is a need to rehabilitate the road to Mazyopa

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 13th April 2023 in Kabanana and Ngwerere at Pakachele Primary School

Time: 10:06hrs – 11:20hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted along CSU-07 (Garden, Mazyopa, Kabanana, and Ngwerere areas).

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Lawns and paving

Driveways
Fruit trees
Wall Fences
Mobile Money Booths
Shops and makeshift structures
Verandas
Kilns
Fields
Four houses (3 in kabanana, 1 house in Garden compound along Pendela road)

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Garden Compound is the 12th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Eunice Mwape (Farm owner) – I was absent at the time they were writing the details of the owners of the gardens.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) –There are two pipes, the pre-existing one and the new one that is to be installed. This new pipe is not passing exactly where the old one passed, this time the line we are following is on the side. When we found the affected garden, and the owner was absent, we asked neighbours. Be assured, if it is affected, you will be considered. No farm or garden will be affected without compensation.

QUESTION: Evans Kayange (Community member) – What is the time frame of this project? Knowing this will help us plan where to be and what to do at various times.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As mentioned in our presentation, we expect it to start in the first quarter of 2024. the Contractor will announce in a timely manner that the project is about to start starts because we do not want to disturb and destroy your crops. We will communicate properly. The project will go on for 3 years and it will be in phases.

QUESTION: Kangwa Nkandu (Farm owner) – Some farm owners including me were absent at the time of survey. Iam not sure if the caretaker was present. I only heard this from the neighbours, and it is hard to know where we stand.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Okay, for all who do not know whether you are affected or not, I can show you the map after the meeting. We have GPSs to show us the route that the pipe will take and the areas that might be affected. Even where we found absolutely no one, we took measurements and recorded the affected asset. They will still be considered. Your farm has already been taken note of.

QUESTION: Kangwa Nkandu (Farm owner) – What if the details you wrote were of the caretaker?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We write both, details of the caretaker on the property and the owner. That is if we find only the workers/caretaker. But when time comes where you need to sign the compensation agreement, the owner has to be present also.

QUESTION: Lisa Chisenga (Community member) – You said that the pipe will be 12m wide, and that they will only be working during the day so that they can avoid making noise and raising dust while we sleep. Will peoples access to adjacent portions be allowed to pass and go to work?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No. Access to adjacent fields will not be disturbed.

QUESTION: James Ndelemani (Community member) –Have you considered pollution of ground water by the new pipe when it bursts up and all the sewer leaks? There is a borehole at my farm. Also due to human activities and vandalism, manholes get damaged and affect us so badly.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We considered all that when we were designing the pipe routes and material and have included this in our impact assessment. We will use materials that are strong and enduring. There is a maintenance schedule to be prepared by LWSC to maintain all the infrastructure. .

QUESTION: Kenson Phiri (Farmer) – Before, some people came and wrote our details and our farms, then they told us to open bank accounts. Are you those same people?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are two projects, they are both by LWSC. We are here for a new project which involves the installation of a new pipe. We identified those that this project will affect and those are the ones we are addressing and writing down for compensation.

QUESTION: Kennedy Tembo (Community member) – People from LWSC came just like you have, they told us all what you are telling us in a similar way, but they have started their project and up to now there have been no payments to us who are affected.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Like I said earlier, this is a new project, and we cannot speak on their behalf about what their project has done. But we have noted the concern and fears of delayed payments.

COMMENT: Joyce Lungu (Community member) – In this area there is too much vandalism. If you look around the community, manholes have been uncovered, they have removed what was on top. We suggest that you use materials that cannot be removed this time in your project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – That has been noted.

QUESTION: Kenson Phri (Community member) – When do we get the money, is it today, tomorrow, or next month?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is in 2024 but before they start, be sure that you will be compensated. In addition, the works are not starting on the same date everywhere, it will be in phases.

QUESTION: Mulenga Chonto (Property owner) – I have flats where the road crosses Ngwerere stream on the left. Will I be affected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will follow up your issue with our design team and see whether changes to alignment can happen. We have your property in our inventory just in case of any disturbance.

QUESTION: Sakanda Godwin (Community member) – You have not given us what will assure us that you will compensate us. What surety do we have that you will not do the same thing that the other project did? Because LWSC has started their project without payments.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Did you sign a compensation agreement with them? (All answered No). We said we will sign compensation agreements and that will be your proof. Make sure it has an amount and the time of compensation. That is what you will use in case of anything to claim your compensation. But I cannot say much about the other project. You will

check the amount to be given that is written by the valuers, then if you agree, you will sign the document and that will be your evidence.

QUESTION: Ateredy Tembo (Community member) – About the issue of vandalism, where do we take them if we catch people in the act? Give us contact numbers or something.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have what is called GRM, it is a way of complaining about what you do not like and the problems you will have. We will also share a contact person from LWSC that you can report to. For example, if you were not paid. We will give you the contacts that you can reach for that. It can be good to unite as a community and stop vandalism.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:46hrs.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Raphael Chota Ward (affected area) Kabanana Ward 27(where some of the PAPs come from)
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba, and others
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	-
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	-
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Founders (people that bought the farmlands in the 1960s)
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Agreement with the owner
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Verbal agreement between the buyer or tenant and the owner.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Extended families in our homes but we come from different places.
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling of farm products Different trade and other skills
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Piecework

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Vegetables, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and maize
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seeds – it varies (K450 for maize/10kg bag, pumpkin seeds at K200/meda) Pesticides – K700/litre Fertilizer - K1200/sack
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No.
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K1000 depending on the size.
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	K30 per line
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	K10 per line
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	K30 per line
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Vegetables, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and maize
	Where do you sell your produce?	Town, Freshmak, within the fields
	Where do your customers come from?	Neighbours, Town and other compounds.
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Poor road network; customers fail to access us sometimes.
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	-
Social services Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes, LCC taps.
	Where are these sources located?	Within
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	fuel for water pumps to draw water from the Ngwerere stream. This leads to failure to water crops adequately and causes them to dry up.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	By farming and selling the products to earn income.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	By installing solar water pumps.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit latrines
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	They get full quickly and some tend to collapse.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	We dig more pit latrines where we can.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	Installation of VIP latrines which can be pumped to empty them regularly.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	One in the Ngwerere area– Pakachele Primary School Primary
	How do the children travel to school?	Walking
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Varies
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	The streams get flooded and the are no bridges so the children end up missing school.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Nothing. They miss school till the water levels go down.
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Building bridges instead of the pipes that are used to crossover the stream.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital Ngwerere Clinic Kabanana and Fumbelo Health Posts in Kabanana
	How far is the health facility?	-

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Walking, bus
	How far is the referral health facility?	Chipata Hospital
	How much do you pay for transportation?	K15 bus
	How much do you pay for the services?	K3 for the book
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Lack of money to buy medicine, to pay to use hospital machines such as x-rays. Sometimes we are asked to buy batteries for the BP machines.
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Farming to earn income. Others do nothing and hope to get better naturally.
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Providing free medicine and access to machines.
Financial Services	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money and Zanaco express
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	Cannot get certain higher amounts especially above K500.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal, electricity Candles, solar, electricity
Transportation	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses and Taxis
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	K15 and K27 for buses, around K150 for taxis
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	No buses reaching New Chamba Valley area.
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rainy season

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walking to certain points where it is not flooded.
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Fixing roads This will also cause buses to start reaching the New Chamba Valley area.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Watching our children to avoid accidents. Selling products such as drinks to the workforce. Being ready to be employed by the project..
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Avoiding vandalism by being on guard during the day and reporting anyone found wanting.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Employment Ready market for us to sell some goods
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	By buying from us. Only employing people from this area for the work within this area. By paying adequate wages and in a timely manner.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Driving, general workers, cooking, cleaning and flagging.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment will help us to earn more while the farming activities are interrupted.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Accidents Disturbance of farming activities Dust may cause coughs. The youths may resort to drinking alcohol.
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Reduced food supply Reduced health quality to dust leading to coughs. Accidents could lead to disability or death.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Putting up barricades and warning signs. Prohibiting drinking and driving among project drivers.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	-
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	-
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Loss of income which will affect food, rentals and school fees.
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Conduct adequate valuations
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Individual owners.
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	-
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	-
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Providing trainings on other skills to enable us to diversify our income generating activities.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	The farming activities are our only source of livelihood. We are concerned about fairness during the whole process.
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Trainings on poultry, tailoring, catering, cosmetology, hair dressing, driving, carpentry, bricklaying, using cotton to make thread and clothes.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	The same ones above.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training on carpentry, cosmetology, driving, shoe making, hair dressing and mechanics.
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	People are already interested.
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Monthly assistance Providing them with bicycles Skills training for their helpers.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	N/A
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	It is not safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Guarding and reporting.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	None
	How active are these structures?	
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Inadequate health care The few schools are overcrowded. Poor road network

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
		Not enough bridges High cost of living
	What coping strategies have been employed?	Nothing
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	By providing us with the things we have mentioned above like bridges, more schools and better roads.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Women empowerment and improved standard of living due to the employment and business opportunities.
	Any questions and concerns	Inform the Contractor not to employ people from elsewhere to do work in this area.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	
	Name of Ward or Zone	Kapayambale, Mpulungu and Roma Wards
	Name of Area Chief	
	Name of village	
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Demographic information	Total population in the village /areas	
	Total no. of households in the village disaggregated by headship.	
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Zambia Railways
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land for farming purposes is obtained from individuals
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	No
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Mixed Tribes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Farming, brick making
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Piece work

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of crops are grown for consumption	Maize, vegetables
	How much do the following farming inputs cost? Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Other (specify in notes)	Seed:5kg=K250, insecticide k300 for 1 litre, fertiliser 50kg k1300 for D Compound and urea
	Are these inputs available in the local market?	No
	If not, where do you source these farming inputs?	Town
	How much do you spend for land preparation per lima?	K5000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for planting per lima?	k2000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for weeding per lima?	K8000 for a 50mx50m land
	How much do you spend for harvesting per lima?	K5000 for a 50mx50m land
	What types of crops are grown for sale?	Maize, vegetables
	Where do you sell your produce?	Town
	Where do your customers come from?	Various places within Lusaka
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	Varying prices in different seasons Transportation
	Which essential items in household require you to travel?	
Social services	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes and wells

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Water supply and sanitation	Where are these sources located?	Home and other public places
	What challenges do you face when accessing water sources?	
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Water closet, Pour and Flush
	What challenges do you have regarding sanitation?	
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved.	
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Robert dean, Elainsdale, Mwibeth Primary, Lekeshia, Blue house, Chazanga school, Highland school, Pakachele primary, Kabanana secondary, St francis and claire secondary
	How do the children travel to school?	Foot and bus
	How many hours do they take to walk?	30 minutes
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	School fees at private schools that are the only ones available nearby
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Road network is bad
	How do you think that these challenges can be resolved?	Repair of roads
Health	What is the name of the health facility that	Ngwerere health post, Kabanana health post, Chazanga health post Chipata level

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	you visit?	one hospital
	How far is the health facility?	Ngwerere health post 3km Kabanana health post is 3km, chipata level 1 hospital is7km chazanga is 3km
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Foot, bus
	How far is the referral health facility?	7km
	How much do you pay for transportation?	k250 booking of taxi in emergencies
	How much do you pay for the services?	K5 for registration and other fees are dependent on prescriptions
	What challenges do you face in accessing health care and health facilities?	Payments for none NHIMA members Lack of medicine
	How do you cope with these challenges?	
	How can these challenges be addressed?	Ensure that clinics have medicines
	What financial services are available to this community?	Mobile money
	Do community members make use of financial services?	Yes
	What challenges do you have in accessing or using financial services?	None
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal for cooking ZESCO and solar for lighting
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	
	What purposes do you use the earmarked road?	

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What forms of transports are available in this area?	Buses
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	k25
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	
	When are the challenges greatest (rainy or dry season)?	Rain season
	How do you cope with these challenges?	Walk
	How do you think that these challenges can be addressed?	Repair works on road
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Corporation with contractor Provision of labour, assisting with security
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	Provision of security for infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Improvement of livelihoods Safe draining of sewage towards treatment plant
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employ locals to avoid vandalism Provide some incentives to farmers to prevent vandalism
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Drivers, security guards, general labour, steel fixers
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	STIs and unwanted pregnancies Land degradation as top soil is removed
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Farming
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Compensation Employ locals Provide soil enrichment measures such as sewer sludge
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to physical displacement?	
	How do you think the project can address your concerns over physical displacement?	
	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Livelihoods will be affected
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Ensure compensation is done
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	
	Is there sufficient land for resettling the affected?	
	If no, what other areas should the project consider for the development of resettlement sites?	
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of	Delaying payments Under-valued payment

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	farmer cooperative creation for activities such as chicken rearing
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for momen?	
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Skills training
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	Sensitisation
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Form groups for pooled funds
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	
	Provide the names of the villages where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area?	
	What other cultural practices ceremonies take in this area	
Security	How safe is this area?	Not secure
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes
	How would the project infrastructure be	Engage the farmers and assign each manhole to a farmer. Incentives should be

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	safeguarded?	provided for security services.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	Not Active
	Who is the contact person of these structures?	
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Unemployment, unsafe water, few health facilities with no medicine
	What coping strategies have been employed?	farming
	How do you think the needs of the community can be met?	Provision of chlorine, building of clinics
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	WARMA, ZEMA
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	None
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	No
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	Creation of employment Project to begin and end on time Cooperation between project and the community Adequate and timely compensation

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Any questions and concerns	Need for a bridge in Kabana area to facilitate crossing

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Disclosure Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 19th April 2023 in Mass Media at Alliance Francaise

Time: 10:30hrs – 11:44hrs

Attendance List: As attached.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
ESIA Disclosure
RAP Disclosure
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

The team welcomed everyone and after introductions, the following presentation was made:

PRESENTATION BY THE CONSULTANT

ESIA Disclosure

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Program is to ensure that:

The spatial extent of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system enables an adequate share of the population to connect.
The hydraulic properties and technical state of Lusaka's wastewater collection and conveyance system allow for safe and reliable transport to the WWTPs.
The treated sewage effluent complies with the receiving water quality and public health requirements.

Legal Framework

The project requires a full ESIA in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997 and the EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Purpose of the Disclosure Meeting
Disclosure is in the best interest of all concerned because:

Provide opportunities for Interested and Affected Parties (IAPS) and authorities to voice their concerns and to make suggestions.
Enables the developer to incorporate needs, preferences and values of IAPS into their decision and designs.
Vital for ensuring transparency and accountability in decision-making.

Project Description
The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City.

Collection system expansion (CSE) areas:
Villa Elizabetha, Northmead, West, East and North Rhodes Park, Shakespeare, Prospect Hill, Garden and Mass Media

Collection system upgrade (CSU) areas:
Ngwerere and Manchinchi

Wastewater Pump Station (PS) Upgrade areas:
Mass Media, Woodlands, Kabwata, Kamwala, Lumumba as well as the septic sludge receiving station at Manchinchi WWTP.

The implementation of the Component B3 project will be conducted in a phased manner with the prioritisation of CSU-07, CSE-16, CSE-15 and CSE-MM for phase one.

The project also involves the decommissioning of the following existing components:
Manchinchi WWTP
Garden Sewer Ponds

The working corridor is estimated at 7 – 9m with 5m on one side of the trench and 1m on the other side. The average depth of the CSE and CSU pipelines is estimated at 2.5m with a maximum of 6m.

Implementation Date
The proposed implementation of the project is 2024.

ESIA Methodology
Desk studies, on-site measurements during field visits, consultation meetings and Focus group discussions consultation meetings with various stakeholders.
Terms of Reference and Scoping report submitted (September 2022) and approved by ZEMA in November 2022.
Draft ESIA report prepared and to be submitted to ZEMA for approval.

Identified Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Creation of Direct Employment Opportunities	Increased generation of sludge for possible manure
Skills Transfer and Training	Improved sewage collection system
Improved Levels of Livelihood	Improved Community Health
	Improved Service by Service Providers (Hospital, Schools etc)
	Reduced odours from the Manchinchi WWTP and the Garden Sewer Ponds for the neighbouring communities
	Change in land use of decommissioned sites
	Improved water quality of the Ngwerere Stream

Negative Impacts

Construction Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Reduced air quality	Suppress dust emissions and provide dust masks
Increased noise and vibrations	Limit construction activities to day-time hours where possible
Loss of top soil and soil erosion	Reinstate topsoil after completion of construction works, where possible
Soil contamination	Contain all bulk oil storage tanks in a concrete bund
Contamination of groundwater	Store and handle oil, lubricants, and other hazardous substances properly
Potential contamination of water resources	Store and dispose waste appropriately
Waste generation impacts	Replanting of trees
Wastewater generation impacts	Prior notification and provision of alternative routes
Direct loss of trees during digging of trenches for installation of sewer pipes	Reinstate trenches as quickly as possible
Disturbed access to personal and commercial premises	Visible barricades
Exposure of community to health and safety risks	Adequate stakeholder engagement
Exposure of workers to health and safety risks	RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Resettlement and disruption to livelihood	
Potential damage to underground infrastructure	

RAP Disclosure

An asset inventory has been conducted in Woodlands, Mass media, Lumumba, Kamwala and Kabwata for assets that would be affected by the upgrade of the pump stations within these areas.

The inventory will allow LWSC to come up with a budgetary figure for resettlement and displacement issues.

Some of the types of assets found include:

Mobile Money Booths

Shops and kiosks
Lawns and paving
Driveways
Ornamental and fruits trees

Cut-off Date
Having completed the asset inventory, an official cut-off date has been declared.
The official cut-off date for Mass Media is the 19th of April 2023.
Any new entrants will not be eligible for compensation or reinstatement assistance.

Next Steps
We will revisit all affected persons with the Government Valuation department who will determine the value of the displaced property and/or costs associated with reinstatement.
A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared and submitted to ZEMA.
After project approval, LWSC will sign Compensation agreements with affected persons and institutions.
Depending on the nature of the displacement and agreed terms, compensation and reinstatement will be provided.
A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up through which any grievances can be reported.
There will be several channels through which grievances can be submitted for the attention of the project.
A livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed for those who are economically affected by the Project.

Displacement Minimization Efforts
The Contractor will be obligated to inform you before any work is carried out on your property.
Where possible, the work area will be limited to the road reserve.
Work activity will be limited to the area earmarked for this purpose.
Covers will be placed temporarily over trenches to allow for continued access.
Disturbance will be limited to a maximum period of one week.
Where premises have multiple entry points, work will be sequenced to ensure one entry point is accessible.
Where there are several commercial properties, the Contractor will seek permits to work on Sundays.

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Caleb Mwape Chisanga (Shop owner) - I run my business in City Market and it is a very busy area. Digging across Lumumba Road would be a huge disturbance. How do you plan to handle traffic?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - The contractor who is yet to be engaged will provide a work schedule which contains a method statement. Currently, we are putting various methods in consideration such as horizontal drilling to minimise the disturbance along Lumumba Road, as well as doing works on less busy days like Sundays.

QUESTION: Kalenga Ndolomba (Woodlands resident) - Our area is mostly affected by sewer leakages. There is a borehole at my residence close to the gate, and whenever the sewer erupts, it comes so close to our property. How will you make sure that our water will not be contaminated?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - The pump stations are very old. They fail to handle high pressure sewer; hence, it finds somewhere to escape and that's why there are leakages. The force mains come from the pump stations, they pump sewer and then let it flow by gravity. We expect that the improvement to the pumpstation and will affect sewer flow in a manner that it prevents overflows.

QUESTION: Kaumba Miyoba (TMS Medical Hospital) - Does this project only involve the rehabilitation of the old pump station or it also include the installation of new sewer pipes for the residents to connect?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Around the location of your hospital in woodlands, it is mainly the pump station and the rising main. While in Northmead, Rhodes Park, and Mass Media, there will be installations of new sewer pipes for individual connections.

QUESTION: Kaumba Miyoba (TMS Medical Hospital) - Where will they dig around our premises?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The pipe runs across the front of your property affectin g part of your car park.is.

QUESTION: Bizwell Chate (City Market booth owner) - I own a booth in city market and that is my only source of income. I want to find out how long it will take for this project to be concluded at my property space because this is a huge disturbance.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - For those whose entrances and parking lots will be affected, the project works are expected to last for a maximum of seven days. However, it may take longer for City Market considering the complexity of the area We are planning to deliver quality work within a short time frame and with minimal disturbance. Be assured that if your livelihood is affected, you will be compensated according to the disturbance duration. That is why information such as the amount of income your property to be disturbed generates per month was taken note of.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - We have a concern as a firm. We are a very busy hospital and the pump station seems to be close according to your explanation. If there is an existing sewer pipe passing near our hospital, will be it changed?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Our intention is not to disturb the existing collector pipe. The pipes that collect sewer around the catchment by gravity to the pump stations from peoples properties and firms will not be disturbed. When the sewer is collected at the pump stations, it has to be pumped to the main sewer pipe that takes all of it to the treatment plant, and that main pipe is what is to be worked on.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - Does that not involve digging?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Yes, but the sewer connection will not be affected. But in case it is, there are contingency funds allocated for such. Being a healthcare firm, you might be concerned about the noise and access to your facility. Covers will be provided to ensure accessibility and noise monitoring will be done in such sensitive areas.

QUESTION: Charity Nyirenda (TMS Medical Hospital) - In that case you should write to us. Because our business will be affected. People will drive away when they see such a disturbance.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - Yes, you shall be given prior notice. This is not the last time you are being given information. There will be more opportunities for you to voice out concerns. The government valuers will come to determine the compensation amounts, and you will sign the compensation agreements without which no works will commence.

COMMENT: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - All the terms and conditions will be in that agreement. The affected people will read, and sign when you agree with the terms and conditions. They will be able to give their own conditions as well. If you have a condition that is absent in the form, you should request for it to be included in before you sign the compensation agreement.

QUESTION: Webby Mulemba (Shop owner) - In our community we have a saving scheme (*Icilimba*). In a cycle, we pool funds and then give one person. I need to be working in order to contribute, failure to which I will not be eligible to collect those funds when my turn comes. I want to find out how I will be helped when my shop entrance will be damaged. My shop will be closed during those seven days of disturbance at my property.

QUESTION: Ziukani Sikanyika (Kabwata booth owner) - To clarify Mr. Mulemba's question, it is about how you plan to help us after having disturbed our only income source.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - You will not be required to close your shop. Covers will be used to give people access to it.

QUESTION: Elisha Kamaloni (booth owner) - What about us whose booths will have to be uprooted?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - A booth is movable. It will be temporarily relocated a few meters away where you will still work. For shops we will ensure that materials that will grant customers access are provided. In addition, the Valuation department will be engaged and LWSC will compensate you for the temporary disturbance.

QUESTION: Francis Chibwe (Booth owner) - Who is going to allocate us the new area, and who will be responsible for the payments required for relocating a booth as well as the working space it will be taken to?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) - It is the responsibility of LWSC. You will decide whether they should do it for you or compensate you in cash that you may do it by yourself. The compensation agreement will be as per individual's desire.
QUESTION: Caleb Chisanga (Shop owner) - Will the amount of funding for this project depend on the amount of project needs or it is a fixed amount?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - It is a fixed amount and hence, the use of it must be optimised. Designs are being made for the entire project including all the areas I mentioned earlier but not all the areas will go to construction. For construction, the concentration will be on Northmead, Rhodes Park and Mass Media. If pump stations get rehabilitated, the means of getting sewer from them to the treating plant need to be put in place as well, hence the need to see how best the funds can be utilised.

COMMENT: Mulenga Webby Nkole (Shop owner) - The old sewer line brings many challenges. It is good that it will be replaced, hopefully with a bigger pipe.

COMMENT: Kalenga Ndolomba (Woodlands resident) - We have been adversely affected by the sewer leaks for a long period. In our area, people have shifted, running away from the same challenge. We tried to engage authorities and the media but to no avail.

QUESTION: Chibwe Francis (Booth Owner): How credible and permanent is this solution to the problem?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) - There are many things considered before implementation of such a project such as population increase. If a pipe is designed to work at the current population size, it will fail in a few years as the population will grow. The design has considered Lusaka's estimated population in the next 20 or 40 years, and a pipe that would handle that population size without challenges. That is also cost effective as it will not have to be reconstructed every after a short period of time. In addition, we are considering establishing antitheft manholes to deal with the problem of vandalism.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:44hrs.

RAP AND ESIA COMMUNITY MEETING MINUTES

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 6th December 2021 in Mazyopa between 10:30hrs and 11:00hrs

Time: 10:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant
Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).

Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.
Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping
This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts
Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.
Negative:
Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)

Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Martha Banda (Community Member) – Youths in local communities should be given priority for jobs created by the project.

QUESTION: Suzanne Nakanyika (Community Member) – How will the project be beneficial to us?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will bring extensions of the sewer system, upgrades to the existing sewer system. The benefits that you can expect are that houses can be connected to the sewer system, connection to the sewer system will be easier and there will be increased economic activity. There will also be job opportunities created by the project.

COMMENT: Clever Haakwiya (Community Member) – The project should give locals priority over job opportunities created by the project. Both men and women should have job opportunities.

COMMENT: Joseph Simuchimba (Community Member) – We as a community should take note of the fact that not everyone will get job opportunities from the project however we should welcome the team and the project. There will be opportunities in the future. At this stage we should make sure to air our views so that they are considered in the project and everything moves well.

QUESTION: Faustina Banda (Community Member) – Will the Contractor require National Registration Cards (NRCs) and educational certificates for job opportunities?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will inform the communities of the requirements for persons they hire for construction activities. NRCs may be required for the purpose of confirmation for instance to ensure that no under aged persons are hired.

QUESTION: Dorcus Siamugulu (Community Member) – One of the negative impacts communities experience in construction projects are the cracks in houses that occur owing to vibrations. Where should we go to inform the project of such impacts if they occur?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – An amount of money will be allocated to respond to such incidences that occur because of the project. There will be Grievance Redress

Mechanism (GRM) in place to receive complaints from communities and the project will address these problems.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 29th November 2021 in Garden between 14:00hrs and 15:40hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:40hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
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Presentation by the Consultant
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While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

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CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
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CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

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Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

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This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

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This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

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Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
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Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Geoffrey Chisenga (Community Member, Garden) – With regards to compensation for disturbances to property, what happens in the case that we are not in agreement on compensation amounts?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), we will have to engage a Government Registered Valuer to do the costings of affected assets of community members. The Valuer will be independent of the Project Developer to ensure that the amounts that are proposed for compensation are not biased. Affected persons will also be required to sign compensation agreements with the Project Developer that state the agreed amount and terms of compensation.

QUESTION: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – Has a project of this nature been carried out in other parts of Lusaka? If so, what unique challenges did they experience and what will the Project do to make sure those challenges are not repeated in this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This project is under a larger project called the Lusaka Sanitation Program which consists of several different components. For instance, in some areas, the project has developed drainage systems. Some of the challenges that were faced in other sanitation projects was that sewer lines were installed but community members did not connect to sewer lines owing to a lack of money. There was also distrust with the service of LWSC.

In this project, LWSC will ensure that the people in local communities know about the project and the benefits that it can bring to the community. The project has a component to aid in connections.

COMMENT: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – We are glad that you have come to engage the local community. This will help to bridge the gap between the Project Developer and community.

One of the challenges that I have noticed in other areas is that the Contractor digs trenches that disturb access to households. This has meant that household owners were unable to park their vehicles within their premises. There was also disturbance for merchants selling in shops owing to blocked access. One of the biggest challenges was that these disturbances were not communicated to affected persons, which didn't allow them time to find alternatives. The Contractor should seek to inform community members when there will be disturbances in good time.

In the case of compensation, we hope that compensation will be given to affected persons on time. We also hope that the concerns that we are sharing will be shared with the Contractor.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will include all of your feedback in the ESIA that we will prepare. Once the ESIA is approved, it will be attached to the tender documents that will be given to the Contractor. The Contractor will have to fulfil the requirements that are stipulated in the report approved by ZEMA.

COMMENT: Jeffery (Community Member) – When the construction phase starts and local community members are employed, we hope that they will be given decent pay and provided with personal protective equipment (PPE). Young people should be prioritized over jobs that will be created by the project.

QUESTION: Trizah (Community Member) – When the Contractor starts to make connections, will the consent of plot owners be required?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will be required to make announcements that say when the project is starting and provide the days on which construction works will commence in the area.

COMMENT: Trizah (Community Member) – We hope that any fees such as maintenance fees that community members will be required to pay will be communicated. This will allow for community members to be informed and well prepared to make payment.

QUESTION: Humphrey Ntondo (Community Member) – What considerations were made in determining the areas in which the project will be implemented?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project considered area needs and funding. It may not be possible for pipes to be installed or upgraded in all areas of Lusaka, so consideration was made towards the needs of residents of Lusaka.

COMMENT: Duster Lupando (GYMC Member) – We would like to appeal to the Project Developer to prioritize informal settlements. This is because we have the greatest challenges and the greatest needs with regards to sanitation.

COMMENT: Willy Kabonso (Lusaka City Council) – We hope that pipes of large capacity will be installed to avoid issues of blockages.

COMMENT: Mr Luo (Ward Development Chairperson) – LWSC should also provide us with water so that we can make use of pour and flush latrines. Currently, we make use of communal taps.

COMMENT: Roidah Mbewe (Community Member) – We are happy about the project. We are about to get into the rain season where there are many blockages and leakages. Households with soakaways should be required to connect to the LWSC system to avoid leakages and prevent diseases such as cholera.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Mass Media between 14:30hrs and 15:25hrs

Time: 14:30hrs – 11:25hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
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Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

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Public health benefist
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Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Thempo Phiri (Community Member) – The proposed project is very good. When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the final quarter of this year.

QUESTION: Kathleen Shilalukey (Doctor, Kalingalinga Orphanage) – Will flushable toilets be installed as a part of this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Flushable toilets are not a component of this project. This project will facilitate the upgrades of existing sewer pipes and installation of pipes in project selected areas.

QUESTION: Mr Ngoma (Community Member) – What difference will the project make with regards to the sewer system? The existing pipes in the area have blockages. Will the new pipes be the same, or will there be a difference?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are working in conjunction with a Consultant called Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, who has a group of specialists that are ensuring that the improvements expand the capacity of the existing sewer system. It is an aim of the project to ensure that the upgrades are able to cater to the needs of the projected population growth until the year 2040.

QUESTION: Steven Ngoma (Community Member) – What will be the way forward for households making use of septic tanks?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are provisions in the law that require a person to connect if they are within a certain distance from a service line. However, there is a component under the project that is considering the way in which locals can people can be helped with the conversion to the new system. The problem that is found with this kind of project is that the sewer system can be installed but local residents do not have the finances they need to connect to the new system. Discussions are being held over how this problem can be addressed.

COMMENT: Mukubesa Nyoni (Ward Development Chairperson, Mass Media) – With regards to job opportunities created by the project, I would like to suggest that the Ward Development Committee is engaged to identify local community members for job opportunities.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have taken note of your comment.

QUESTION: Marjory Katota (Community Member) – Will there be a monthly fee for those who are connected to the main lines?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are unable to advise, however LWSC will communicate this in preparation for operation of the project.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Rhodespark between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

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Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – The project is a welcome move. I have been looking forward to such a project because I've been looking forward to connecting to connecting to a main sewer line. With regards to project impacts, it would free some space in private premises for land to be used for other things. It will also be safer than using septic tanks.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Will we be made to pay for connection to the sewer system? What will happen to residents to have existing septic tanks and soakaways and will there be a monthly charge once we are connected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are discussions that are putting into consideration connections of private residents. It may be required that private connections will be included as part of the project. This is in consideration of the fact that in some areas where similar project have been implemented, residents have not connected to the main system owing to funds.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – How would connections be made in cases where there is an existing septic tank?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Connections would be made to the residents that would bypass the septic tank and connect to the main line. Once this is done, the septic tank can be closed off.

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – I am not sure that anybody would be opposed to this project. Septic tanks sometimes get clogged and then we need to call a private company to unclog the system. This costs more than K1,000 and sometimes it needs to be done twice in a year.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – My concern is that there are many service providers that are installing pipes and cables in the same areas.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As a part of the feasibility studies, we will conduct engagements with other service providers to see where they have installed infrastructure. This will be done also to ensure that this project does not damage the infrastructure of other service providers.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – What is the objective of project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The objective of the project is to expand the capacity of the existing sewer system.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Was the project pre-planned?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is a part of the Lusaka Sanitation Program which has several different components.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – It is a good project that will also free up space within private property.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 19th January 2022 in Prospect Hill between 10:50hrs and 11:30hrs

Time: 10:50hrs – 11:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

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CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

Screening
Scoping
Baseline Studies
Disclosure
Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

Screening
This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Scoping
This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

Public health benefist
Creation of employment
Increase in revenue collection by government
Improved sewer collection infrastructure
Provision of market for local goods and services
Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
Prior notice to be made
Placement of direction and warning signs
Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
Prior notice to be done
Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
Compensation to be made

Loss of vegetation (trees)
Replanting program to be initiated
Loss of topsoil
Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
Impacts to flora and fauna
Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
Dust suppression to be done regularly
No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality

Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mupelwa Simutwe (Community Member) – It was stated in the presentation that there are some properties that could be damaged due to the project. Would the owners of these properties be compensated?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There is a provision in the law that requires for affected persons to be compensated for damage to property. There is also a procedure we must follow, which includes engaging a Government Registered Valuer who will value affected properties and affected persons will be compensated accordingly.

QUESTION: Banda Elaario (Community Member) – When is the project expected to start? It was also mentioned during the presentation that noise and dust are possible impacts of the project. In the case that children within a household are affected and become unwell, will there be compensation given for these effects?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are mitigation measures that will be proposed in the ESIA for possible noise and dust impacts. The mitigation measures will be aimed at minimizing the impacts of noise and dust as well as to ensure that they are not hazardous. These impacts are also not expected to last for extended periods of time. Workers will be provided with ear muffs to reduce while working when there is noise.

The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022. The construction phase is expected to last for a period of 24 months; however impacts aren't expected in the same area for the entire project area. Construction will be take place in several different areas.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – What areas have been pinpointed for implementation of this project? Will the project be for the implementation of new infrastructure or for improvements to existing infrastructure?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are different needs in different areas. In some areas the project will facilitate both the installation of new infrastructure, whilst in others there will be an upgrade of existing infrastructure. The exact alignments of the pipeline routes is still being established with studies being done by project surveyors.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In front of our office premises, there is an existing line but they are redundant and there are many blockages. We have been wanting to sort this problem and hope that the line in question is within the scope of the project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We can review the proposed route lines to determine whether or not it is within the scope of works.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will the project activities disrupt the current system during the construction period?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of the construction work will be in a way that minimizes the effects. It is possible that they may install the new system and in converting to the new system, they will only need to bypass and then close off the old system. In this way, the disruption will be minimized or avoided.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will roads be affected during the construction phase?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is expected that some roads may be closed or disturbed to facilitate project activities.

COMMENT: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – We hope that prior notice will be given when roads need to be closed off so that people are aware to use alternative routes as well as to ease congestion.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In the case that we have an issue with the Contractor or project workers who should we contact?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There will be Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in place during the construction phase where any grievances can be submitted. Grievances will be resolved through the GRM. The community will need to be informed of the ways in which they can submit grievances.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – For the purpose of security, is it expected that project workers will need to access the premises of private property?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – When making private connections project workers would need to have access to private property. The Contractor will be required to give notification to households if access to their premises is required. You can ask people for identification to verify whether they are working with the Contractor. You can use the GRM to report any suspicious behaviour.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:30hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 20th January 2022 in Villa Elizabetha between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:
Opening Remarks
Introduction and overview of the Project
Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
Expected impacts
Issues of concern
Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:

Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.

Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).

Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:

CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden

CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
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No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
Speed limits to be put in place
Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
Noise and vibrations
Work to be conducted during working hours
Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022 according to our preliminary schedule

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – How long is the construction phase expected to last?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The construction phase is expected to last over a period of 24 months.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – Will the project also encompass the development of roads?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No it will not. The project will only facilitate upgrades and expansions to the sewer system.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – What work will be done along Chandwe Musonda road?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The proposed design includes work from Lumumba Junction along Chandwe Musonda road heading east about 500m. The idea is that adjacent properties will be able to connect to the main lines. The designs have not yet been finalized and so consideration is still being made over where exactly the lines will pass.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Would you be able to advise on the sequence of work during the construction phase? In which areas would construction be expected to begin first?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of works has not yet been decided. But there are already plans of informing stakeholders before works commence in the area.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our office premises are along that road and may be within the 500m. Will trenches be dug in front of the gate?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is possible however the designs also haven't yet concluded on whether the lines will be installed in the middle of the road or on the sides of the roads and on which side. It is however expected that the entrances to some premises would be affected.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our concern is that the project would block access to our premises. We have a lot of trucks going into and leaving our property, disturbance to access would affect truck deliveries, parking, traffic of customers and truck loading.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any mitigation measures that you could propose for these impacts to your business? Are there any other access points to your premises?

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – There is only one access point to the premises. This means that there would be congestion on that road that would discourage customers from coming to our premises. This would affect sales and we may need to lay off workers.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It is however, not expected that your premises would be affected for the three year period of the construction phase. If works are properly sequenced, work can be started and completed in specific areas to minimize the period of disturbance.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – This is noted. Before construction begins in the area, we hope that we are informed on how long the disturbance is to be expected so that we can gauge how business and employees would be affected.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – What would happen if the other commercial properties along the road are opposed to the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The purpose of these consultations is to obtain concerns of affected persons so that the project design can consider these concerns as well as to inform mitigation measures that would minimize expected negative impacts. Mitigation measures will be proposed in the ESIA.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:30hrs.

Garden Men's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Settlement	Garden
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Lusaka City Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Lusaka City Council
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes they are
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	We are settled as mixed tribes
	Are landowners issued with documentation?	Yes
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and informal jobs
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Civil servants (teachers)
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Brick laying, welding
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Boreholes, shallow wells and water kiosks
	Where are these sources located?	Shamubina area has two boreholes, Chikaoma area has a shallow well and water kiosks installed by Care International
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	In certain areas there are pit latrines.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	There are 3 schools Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, Garden Open Community School, Ngwere Primary

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	How do the children travel to school?	They walk or use public transport
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There are very few school places
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Shimizu Health Post and Garden Site 3 Health Post
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Travel on foot
	What are the referral health facilities?	Chipata Level One Hospital
	How much do you pay for services?	Services are offered free of charge
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	ZESCO
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	Public buses and taxis
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	None
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it is
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	Provision of labour
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	The project will create employment
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Locals should be given priority over jobs created.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts, what type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Brick layer, plumbers, welders and drivers
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Improved sanitation
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Resettlement and Livelihood disturbance
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	Business may be disturbed and shops may not receive services
Security	How safe is this area?	No
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	There are high levels of vandalism
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Security through neighbourhood watch parties
Community	What community structures exist in this	Ward Development Committee

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
organisation	area?	
	How active are these structures?	They are very active
	Who is the contact person of this structure?	Ward Development Chairperson
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	We need access to clean water and a police post
	What coping strategies have been employed?	We use water in drainages
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	Care circles, civic education, Cheshire homes
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Child Rights, water kiosks, HIV/AIDS assistance, Aid persons with disabilities.
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Garden Women's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Settlement	Garden
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba, English, Tonga
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Lusaka City Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Council
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	Settled as extended families and mixed tribes.
	Are landowners issued with documentation?	They are not issued with title deeds but they are given a letter.
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and informal job opportunities
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teachers, nurses and police
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Business
	Where do you sell your products/services	Products are sold at sellers residence or along the road side
	Where do your customers come from?	Within and nearby communities
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There are many sellers selling the same products.
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	Shallow wells, water trust borehole and water from LWSC is available in some areas.
	Where are these sources located?	Some shallow wells are dug by individuals within their yard Public taps by LWSC
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and Children

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Ordinary pit latrines
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Simon Kapwepwe, Ngwerere school and some private schools.
	How do the children travel to school?	They travel on foot and by bus.
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	Secondary schools are far and children would need to go by bus. If there is no money for buses then the children don't go to school. When water supply is cut at the schools children are asked to go home. Children are also involved in gambling and go to game centres instead of school. Some schools are located near bars and children as young as 13 years of age are found at these bars.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata First Level Hospital, Chaisa Clinic, Garden Clinic and Marapodi Clinic.
	How do you travel to the health facility?	Travel on foot, using public transport, by taxi or using personal transport.
	How much do you pay for transport to a health facility?	Can cost K20 by bus and K70 by taxi.
	What are the referral health facilities?	Levy Mwanawasa Hospital and the University Teaching Hospital
	How much do you pay for services?	Dependent on services needed. Some services are charged and then we need to buy the medicine.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	Charcoal for cooking, ZESCO for lighting, torches and solar energy.
Transportation	What forms of transport are available in this area?	Public buses, taxis, motor bicycles, personal vehciles. The most commonly used form of transport are public buses.
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10 to town centre
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	Bus stations need to be decentralized
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it will be if the needs and concerns we have given will be taken into consideration.
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We can help in raising awareness amongst community members. We can also help to protect workers from violence.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	There would be an improvement in sanitation and a reduction in pandemics such as cholera. There would also be employment opportunities.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	The community should be engaged well, project infrastructure should be maintained well to avoid blockages and communities should be sensitized on a regular basis.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts,	The community has carpenters, plumbers, brick layers, welders and general

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	what type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	workers. Female community members also consist of carpenters, plumbers and brick layers. Women can work as safety officers, flaggers and can help with tasks such as fetching water.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	It would reduce the cases of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. Women's hygiene will also be improved.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Community will be resistant if compensation for affected persons is low. Occupational health and safety hazards Community safety during the construction phase Contamination of water if sewer enters into the water system.
	Which aspects of your life would be negatively impacted by the project?	Economic disturbance if shops are blocked.
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	The community should be sensitized on impacts and what they can do to remain safe. Community members should be engaged throughout the project.
Cultural Resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	There are none.
	Are there any cultural practices or ceremonies that take place within the project area?	There are none.
Security	How safe is this area?	It is dependent on the area. Some areas are not safe at night.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes there are.
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	The project can set up neighbourhood watches comprising of community members. Sensitization of parents who can in turn speak to their children against vandalism.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	There are structures such as Twange Women, Chibompo Womens clubs and Pendela Cooperative.
	How active are these structures?	They are active.
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	Women empowerment programs are needed.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	There are none.
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	N/A
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Mazyopa Men's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	**Questions**	**Responses**
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Settlement	Mazyopa
	Main language spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	Land is owned by the Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land allocated by the Council
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Selling charcoal, tailoring, businesses such as shops, welding
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	None
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Businesses such as shops
	Where do you sell your products and services?	There is no market
	Where do your customers come from?	Along Kasangula road and from Chipata Compound
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There is no market in the area and there are long distances to markets
Water supply	What are the sources of water for	Borehole by LWSC

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
and sanitation	domestic use?	
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Everyone participates in drawing of water
	What types of sanitation facilities are prevalent in the area?	Pit Latrines
	What are some of the water supply and sanitation challenges you face?	Solid waste is being thrown into the drainage due to lack of monitoring and no waste management system in Mazyopa.
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Kaonga Community School, Mazyopa FKT Community School
	How do the children travel to school?	Travel on foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Not long
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There is no centre for grade 12 examinations. Teachers are few and are not given salaries, they are working on a voluntary basis.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata Hospital
	How do you travel to the health facility?	We travel on foot
	What are the referral health facilities?	
	How much do you pay for transportation?	
	How much do you pay for services?	It is free although medication is not available most of the time.
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	ZESCO, Charcoal and solar power (for pumping water)
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	There is public transport
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It costs K10 to get to town centre
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	There is no direct route to town and there is a long distance to access public transport. Have to go to Chipata Compound.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	
	How would you support the project	We can help with security and providing labour.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	during construction phase?	
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	We can help with security
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Employment and improved sanitation.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	It will improve the livelihood of residents of our areas.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Gender based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Accidents from leaving trenches uncovered HIV/AIDS
	How can these impacts be mitigated?	The Project Developer should install monitoring systems to reduce tehfts Sensitization of the community on GBV issues and HIV/AIDS.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	There are none.
	Provide the names of the areas where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area.	N/A
	Are there any cultural ceremonies that take place in the area? If so, describe.	N/A
Security	How safe is this area?	The area is not safe. There are no police stationed in the area and there is a lot of drug abuse.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes, lately there have been a lot of thefts of manhole covers.
	How can project infrastructure be safeguarded?	Building a police post in the area Monitoring by LWSC.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	Ward Development Committee
	How active are these structures?	The committee is very active

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Who is the contact person of this village?	Ward Development Chairperson
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	The most pressing needs include a police post, road network, small health post and market.
	What coping strategies have been employed?	We use social services in other areas.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	YMCA (under DREAMS) ZAMBAT, Ngombe one stop GBV centre, Victim Support Unit for Chipata Police
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	Assist those with HIV/AIDS and T.B. Also aid in mentoring girls
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Women's Focus Group Discussion

Dear Facilitator

Kindly read through and familiarise yourself with the questions before the Focussed Group Discussion. Introduce yourself and request for permission to administer the questions. Inform the respondent of the length of the interview schedule and the time it will take to conclude the interview. Assure the respondent that the information collected shall be treated as confidential. Remember to thank the respondent after the discussion.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Roma Ward
	Name of Settlement	Nyanja And Bemba
Land tenure	Who owns the land in this area?	The land belongs to the Council
	How can one be allocated land in this area?	Land is allocated by the Community Chairperson
	Are the landowners issued with documents (show example of the document)?	Land ownership used to be recorded in a book but they are now given letters.
	Are women allowed to own land?	Yes, women are allowed to own land
	Are you settled as extended families or as mixed tribes?	We are settled as extended families
Economic activities	What are the sources of income?	Formal and Informal employment
	What are the types of formal employment available in the area?	Teachers
	What types of informal employment is available in the area?	Business, Maids, Garden boys, brick layers and vendors
	Where do you sell your products and services?	There is no market in Mazyopa, products are sold door to door, at home or along road sides.
	Where do your customers come from?	Local and neighbouring communities
	What challenges do you face in selling your products?	There are no markets in the settlements and there are poor roads which makes transport of products difficult.
Water supply and sanitation	What are the sources of water for domestic use?	There are two community boreholes that we use for washing and bathing. Water kiosks with water from LWSC are used for drinking.
	Who is responsible for drawing water?	Women and children are responsible for drawing water.
	What types of sanitation facilities are	Ordinary pit latrines

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	prevalent in the area?	
Education	How many schools are available in this area? Indicate the names and level?	Mazyopa FKT Kaonga Community School. Some children, especially those in secondary school, go to schools in other areas such as Northmead.
	How do the children travel to school?	They travel on foot
	How many hours do they take to walk?	Depends on where they live and what school they go to.
	What are the challenges in accessing the schools?	There are not a lot of schools in the area.
Health	What is the name of the health facility that you visit?	Chipata First Level Hospital.
	How do you travel to the health facility?	We travel by foot. The poor road networks means there is no public transport in the area.
	What are the referral health facilities?	From Chipata First Level Hospital referrals are made to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital and the University Teaching Hospital (UTH).
	How much do you pay for transportation?	It costs K100 to get to Levy Mwanawasa Hospital
Energy	What are the energy sources for cooking/ heating and lighting?	We use charcoal for cooking and ZESCO for lighting.
Transportation	How often do you use this road?	There is no public transport within the area, for transport we have to walk to chipata compound where we can find public transport.
	How much do you pay for transportation to e.g town centre	It is K10 to town from Chipata Compound
	What challenges as regards transportation do you face do you face?	There are poor roads in the area and no public transport.
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes it is.
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We would work together with the Contractor and report any bad behaviour from local residents. We would also make sure that children do not go near the construction sites where they can get injured.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	The project will create job opportunities for local residents.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	Give priority to local community members for jobs created by the project.
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Flagging, controlling human traffic away from construction sites, steel fixing, writing jobs and secretarial work.
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	The employment created by the project will reduce crime rates in the area and empower locals.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Cracking of homes caused by noise and vibrations. Accidents if trenches are left open for a long period of time.
Cultural resources	Are there any cultural resources that we should be aware of in the project area?	No there are no
	Provide the names of the areas where the graves and other cultural resources are located in the project area.	N/A
	Are there any cultural ceremonies that take place in the area? If so, describe.	No there are no cultural ceremonies that take place in the area.
Security	How safe is this area?	Some areas are not safe at night. Neighbourhood watches help to make areas more safe.
	Are there reported cases of vandalism of public infrastructure?	Yes there are.
Community organisation	What community structures exist in this area?	There are none
	How active are these structures?	N/A
	Who is the contact person of this village?	N/A
Community needs	What are most pressing needs and challenges of the community?	There is need for roads, police station, water and title deeds for plot owners.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	Some government institutions are active in the area.
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	They support in issues of GBV and HIV/AIDs.
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	
	Any questions and concerns	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting held in Garden on 29th November 2021
Time: 14:00hrs – 15:40hrs

Attendance List: As attached
The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

9. Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

1. Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
    - Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
    - Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
    - Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

2. Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
    - CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
    - CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
    - CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
    - CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
    - CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
    - CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
    - CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

3. Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers.
4. Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds and Manchinchi WWTP.

10. Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline Studies
- Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

a. Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

b. Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

11. Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

- Public health benefits
- Creation of employment
- Increase in revenue collection by government
- Improved sewer collection infrastructure
- Provision of market for local goods and services
- Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

- Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
    - Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
- Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
    - Prior notice to be made
    - Placement of direction and warning signs
    - Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
- Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
    - Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
- Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
    - Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
- Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
    - Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
- Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
    - Prior notice to be done
    - Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

- Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
    - Compensation to be made
- Loss of vegetation (trees)
    - Replanting program to be initiated
- Loss of topsoil
    - Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done

- Impacts to flora and fauna
    - Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
    - No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
    - Speed limits to be put in place
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Geoffrey Chisenga (Community Member, Garden) – With regards to compensation for disturbances to property, what happens in the case that we are not in agreement on compensation amounts?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – In the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), we will have to engage a Government Registered Valuer to do the costings of affected assets of community members. The Valuer will be independent of the Project Developer to ensure that the amounts that are proposed for compensation are not biased. Affected persons will also be required to sign compensation agreements with the Project Developer that state the agreed amount and terms of compensation.

QUESTION: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – Has a project of this nature been carried out in other parts of Lusaka? If so, what unique challenges did they experience and what will the Project do to make sure those challenges are not repeated in this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – This project is under a larger project called the Lusaka Sanitation Program which consists of several different components. For instance, in some areas, the project has developed drainage systems. Some of the challenges that were faced in other sanitation projects was that sewer lines were installed but community members did not connect to sewer lines owing to a lack of money. There was also distrust with the service of LWSC.

In this project, LWSC will ensure that the people in local communities know about the project and the benefits that it can bring to the community. The project has a component to aid in connections.

COMMENT: Pastor Zulu (Community Member) – We are glad that you have come to engage the local community. This will help to bridge the gap between the Project Developer and community.

One of the challenges that I have noticed in other areas is that the Contractor digs trenches that disturb access to households. This has meant that household owners were unable to park

their vehicles within their premises. There was also disturbance for merchants selling in shops owing to blocked access. One of the biggest challenges was that these disturbances were not communicated to affected persons, which didn't allow them time to find alternatives. The Contractor should seek to inform community members when there will be disturbances in good time.

In the case of compensation, we hope that compensation will be given to affected persons on time. We also hope that the concerns that we are sharing will be shared with the Contractor.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We will include all of your feedback in the ESIA that we will prepare. Once the ESIA is approved, it will be attached to the tender documents that will be given to the Contractor. The Contractor will have to fulfil the requirements that are stipulated in the report approved by ZEMA.

COMMENT: Jeffery (Community Member) – When the construction phase starts and local community members are employed, we hope that they will be given decent pay and provided with personal protective equipment (PPE). Young people should be prioritized over jobs that will be created by the project.

QUESTION: Trizah (Community Member) – When the Contractor starts to make connections, will the consent of plot owners be required?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will be required to make announcements that say when the project is starting and provide the days on which construction works will commence in the area.

COMMENT: Trizah (Community Member) – We hope that any fees such as maintenance fees that community members will be required to pay will be communicated. This will allow for community members to be informed and well prepared to make payment.

QUESTION: Humphrey Ntondo (Community Member) – What considerations were made in determining the areas in which the project will be implemented?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project considered area needs and funding. It may not be possible for pipes to be installed or upgraded in all areas of Lusaka, so consideration was made towards the needs of residents of Lusaka.

COMMENT: Duster Lupando (GYMC Member) – We would like to appeal to the Project Developer to prioritize informal settlements. This is because we have the greatest challenges and the greatest needs with regards to sanitation.

COMMENT: Willy Kabonso (Lusaka City Council) – We hope that pipes of large capacity will be installed to avoid issues of blockages.

COMMENT: Mr Luo (Ward Development Chairperson) – LWSC should also provide us with water so that we can make use of pour and flush latrines. Currently, we make use of communal taps.

COMMENT: Roidah Mbewe (Community Member) – We are happy about the project. We are about to get into the rain season where there are many blockages and leakages. Households with soakaways should be required to connect to the LWSC system to avoid leakages and prevent diseases such as cholera.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Mass Media between 14:30hrs and 15:25hrs

Time: 14:30hrs – 11:25hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

12. Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

5. Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
    - Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
    - Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
    - Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

6. Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
    - CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
    - CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
    - CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
    - CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
    - CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
    - CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
    - CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline Studies
- Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

c. Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the

project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

d. Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

- Public health benefits
- Creation of employment
- Increase in revenue collection by government
- Improved sewer collection infrastructure
- Provision of market for local goods and services
- Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

- Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
    - Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
- Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
    - Prior notice to be made
    - Placement of direction and warning signs
    - Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
- Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
    - Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
- Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
    - Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
- Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
    - Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
- Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
    - Prior notice to be done
    - Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

- Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
    - Compensation to be made

- Loss of vegetation (trees)
    - Replanting program to be initiated

- Loss of topsoil
    - Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
- Impacts to flora and fauna
    - Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
    - No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
    - Speed limits to be put in place
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Thempo Phiri (Community Member) – The proposed project is very good. When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the final quarter of this year.

QUESTION: Kathleen Shilalukey (Doctor, Kalingalinga Orphanage) – Will flushable toilets be installed as a part of this project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Flushable toilets are not a component of this project. This project will facilitate the upgrades of existing sewer pipes and installation of pipes in project selected areas.

QUESTION: Mr Ngoma (Community Member) – What difference will the project make with regards to the sewer system? The existing pipes in the area have blockages. Will the new pipes be the same, or will there be a difference?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are working in conjunction with a Consultant called Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, who has a group of specialists that are ensuring that the improvements expand the capacity of the existing sewer system. It is an aim of the project to ensure that the upgrades are able to cater to the needs of the projected population growth until the year 2040.

QUESTION: Steven Ngoma (Community Member) – What will be the way forward for households making use of septic tanks?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are provisions in the law that require a person to connect if they are within a certain distance from a service line. However, there is a

component under the project that is considering the way in which locals can people can be helped with the conversion to the new system. The problem that is found with this kind of project is that the sewer system can be installed but local residents do not have the finances they need to connect to the new system. Discussions are being held over how this problem can be addressed.

COMMENT: Mukubesa Nyoni (Ward Development Chairperson, Mass Media) – With regards to job opportunities created by the project, I would like to suggest that the Ward Development Committee is engaged to identify local community members for job opportunities.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We have taken note of your comment.

QUESTION: Marjory Katota (Community Member) – Will there be a monthly fee for those who are connected to the main lines?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We are unable to advise, however LWSC will communicate this in preparation for operation of the project.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Rhodespark between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

13. Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

7. Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
    - Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
    - Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).
    - Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump

Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

8. Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
    - CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
    - CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
    - CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
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    - CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
    - CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
    - CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

The principal environmental legislation in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, which provides for integrated environmental management and protection.

The stages involved in formulation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zambia are:

- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline Studies
- Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

e. Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule. According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank

(International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

f. Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

End products of the scoping are the Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TORs), which are submitted to Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) for approval.

Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

- Public health benefits
- Creation of employment
- Increase in revenue collection by government
- Improved sewer collection infrastructure
- Provision of market for local goods and services
- Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

- Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
    - Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
- Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
    - Prior notice to be made
    - Placement of direction and warning signs
    - Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
- Exposure to bio hazard during construction and operation
    - Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
- Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
    - Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
- Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
    - Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
- Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
    - Prior notice to be done
    - Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

- Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
    - Compensation to be made

- Loss of vegetation (trees)

    - Replanting program to be initiated
- Loss of topsoil
    - Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
- Impacts to flora and fauna
    - Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
    - No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
    - Speed limits to be put in place
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – The project is a welcome move. I have been looking forward to such a project because I've been looking forward to connecting to connecting to a main sewer line. With regards to project impacts, it would free some space in private premises for land to be used for other things. It will also be safer than using septic tanks.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Will we be made to pay for connection to the sewer system? What will happen to residents to have existing septic tanks and soakaways and will there be a monthly charge once we are connected?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are discussions that are putting into consideration connections of private residents. It may be required that private connections will be included as part of the project. This is in consideration of the fact that in some areas where similar project have been implemented, residents have not connected to the main system owing to funds.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – How would connections be made in cases where there is an existing septic tank?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – Connections would be made to the residents that would bypass the septic tank and connect to the main line. Once this is done, the septic tank can be closed off.

COMMENT: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – I am not sure that anybody would be opposed to this project. Septic tanks sometimes get clogged and then we need to call a private company to unclog the system. This costs more than K1,000 and sometimes it needs to be done twice in a year.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – My concern is that there are many service providers that are installing pipes and cables in the same areas.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – As a part of the feasibility studies, we will conduct engagements with other service providers to see where they have installed infrastructure. This will be done also to ensure that this project does not damage the infrastructure of other service providers.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – What is the objective of project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The objective of the project is to expand the capacity of the existing sewer system.

QUESTION: Dorothy Sikazwe (Community Member) – Was the project pre-planned?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project is a part of the Lusaka Sanitation Program which has several different components.

COMMENT: Yusiku Mubita (Community Member) – It is a good project that will also free up space within private property.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting for the Lusaka Sanitation Program Component B3 held on 15th January 2022 in Villa Elizabetha between 14:00hrs and 15:30hrs

Time: 14:00hrs – 15:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Outline of the proposed project phases and improvements
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

14. Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

LWSC has contracted Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, a Germany engineering consulting firm in a joint venture with FCG International, A Danish consulting Firm, to undertake Consultancy Services for Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station and Industrial Measurement Equipment in Lusaka under the Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B. One of the tasks for the consultant, is to prepare the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

9. Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
    - Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
    - Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector – CSU 07. Connecting Pipeline CSU -07 conveys Wastewater from the Manchinchi sewershed to the New Ngwerere WWTP through the existing CSU-7. The existing sewer line from Manchinchi to Ngwerere (CSU-7) runs approximately 10,400m (10.4 km) in the north-eastern direction. CSU05 will also be extended to connect to CSU07 (approximately 2 km).

- Five (5) Sewage Pump Stations. The five pump stations include, Mass Media Pump Station - CSU 16, Woodlands Pump Station – CSU 17, Kabwata Pump Station - CSU 18, Kamwala Pump Station - CSU 19 and Lumumba Pump Station - CSU 20.

10. Collection System **Expansions**, which include the following:
    - CSE 10: Expansion of sewer network in Garden
    - CSE-13: Expansion of Sewer Network to Villa Elizabetha. CSE-13 covers Villa Elizabetha which is in Matero Ward. The area occupies the southern part of the ward and accounts for about 20% of the ward's area.
    - CSE-15: Sewer Expansion in Northmead. CSE-15 covers over 90% of Northmead which constitutes Silwizya Ward. The only area that is not covered is a small portion on the western part of Northmead bordered by Thorn Park and Ngwerere Stream.
    - CSE-16: Sewer Expansion in Rhodes Park West. CSE-16 covers 50% of Rhodes Park DMA. This comprises the western part of the DMA which covers about 30% of Independence Ward, 3% of Kalingalinga Ward and about 2% percent of Lubwa Ward.
    - CSE-17: Sewer Expansion to Shakespeare. CSE-17 fully covers Shakespeare DMA in Independence Ward. The CSE covers about 20% of the ward. The sewer coverage within the CSE is about 75%, and the domestic connection rate for the CSE is approximately 91%.
    - CSE-29: Sewer Expansion to Prospect Hill South. CSE-29 falls within Prospect Hill DMA in Lubwa Ward and covers less than 10% of the ward.
    - CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers

LWSC will assume the overall responsibility for the implementation of the management and monitoring plans for this Project.

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- Screening
- Scoping
- Baseline Studies
- Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is on-going throughout the ESIA study.

g. Screening

This is done in accordance with The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations SI No. 28 of 1997 to determine whether a project falls under the First or Second Schedule.

According to these regulations and international best practices as outlined by the World Bank (International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards), the project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

h. Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

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Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

- Public health benefits
- Creation of employment
- Increase in revenue collection by government
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- Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
    - Prior notice to be made
    - Placement of direction and warning signs
    - Traffic control measures such as use of traffic controllers
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    - Provisioning of adequate PPE during work
- Increase in HIV/AID prevalence
    - Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
- Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
    - Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
- Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
    - Prior notice to be done
    - Were appropriate, compensation in kind or in cash to be made

Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

- Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
    - Compensation to be made

- Loss of vegetation (trees)

    - Replanting program to be initiated

- Loss of topsoil
    - Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
- Impacts to flora and fauna
    - Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
    - No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
    - Speed limits to be put in place
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – When is the project expected to start?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022 according to our preliminary schedule

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – How long is the construction phase expected to last?

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – The construction phase is expected to last over a period of 24 months.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – Will the project also encompass the development of roads?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – No it will not. The project will only facilitate upgrades and expansions to the sewer system.

QUESTION: John Mwanza (Steel King) – What work will be done along Chandwe Musonda road?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The proposed design includes work from Lumumba Junction along Chandwe Musonda road heading east about 500m. The idea is that adjacent properties will be able to connect to the main lines. The designs have not yet been finalized and so consideration is still being made over where exactly the lines will pass.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Would you be able to advise on the sequence of work during the construction phase? In which areas would construction be expected to begin first?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of works has not yet been decided. But there are already plans of informing stakeholders before works commence in the area.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our office premises are along that road and may be within the 500m. Will trenches be dug in front of the gate?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is possible however the designs also haven't yet concluded on whether the lines will be installed in the middle of the road or on the sides of the roads and on which side. It is however expected that the entrances to some premises would be affected.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – Our concern is that the project would block access to our premises. We have a lot of trucks going into and leaving our property, disturbance to access would affect truck deliveries, parking, traffic of customers and truck loading.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – Are there any mitigation measures that you could propose for these impacts to your business? Are there any other access points to your premises?

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – There is only one access point to the premises. This means that there would be congestion on that road that would discourage customers from coming to our premises. This would affect sales and we may need to lay off workers.

RESPONSE: Mukase Tabana (Rankin) – It is however, not expected that your premises would be affected for the three year period of the construction phase. If works are properly sequenced, work can be started and completed in specific areas to minimize the period of disturbance.

COMMENT: Yusuf (Steel King) – This is noted. Before construction begins in the area, we hope that we are informed on how long the disturbance is to be expected so that we can gauge how business and employees would be affected.

QUESTION: Yusuf (Steel King) – What would happen if the other commercial properties along the road are opposed to the project?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The purpose of these consultations is to obtain concerns of affected persons so that the project design can consider these concerns as well as to inform mitigation measures that would minimize expected negative impacts. Mitigation measures will be proposed in the ESIA.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:25hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting held in Mazyopa on 6th December 2021
Time: 10:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached
The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

1. Introduction to Project

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP) with financial assistance from World Bank, African Development Bank, German Development Bank and European Investment Bank.

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While other subprojects from the LSP are already under implementation, the subproject for the EIB dubbed the component B3 investments has been identified and is under consideration for implementation. EIB component B3 investment package consists of the following components;

1. Collection System **Upgrades**, which include the following:
    - Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector – CSU 09. The main collector CSU-9 goes from Independence Avenue - crossing Church Road to Makishi Road via Manchinchi Road to existing Manchinchi WWTP. It covers approximately 3.7km.
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    - CSE MM: Sewer Expansion to Mass media area

3. Supply and installation of minimum ten (10) industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers.
4. Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds and Manchinchi WWTP.

2. Overview of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in Zambia

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project falls under the second schedule, which requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

b. Scoping

This is done in order to obtain views and expectations of the affected and interested parties so as to incorporate them in the design process.

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3. Potential Impacts

Socio-economic Environment

Positive:

- Public health benefits
- Creation of employment
- Increase in revenue collection by government
- Improved sewer collection infrastructure
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- Improved health and sanitation services in the area.

Negative:

- Occupational Health and Safety – dust and noise exposure
    - Mitigation is establishing of health and safety management system during construction and operation
- Interruption to traffic flow in some areas
    - Prior notice to be made
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    - Awareness programs to be implemented during the construction
- Increase in risks of COVID 19 infection
    - Ensure that the contractor follows the stipulated COVID 19 procedures
- Disturbance of livelihoods, disturbance and interruption of commercial and social activities
    - Prior notice to be done
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Negative impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

- Destruction of property such as fences and hedges
    - Compensation to be made
- Loss of vegetation (trees)
    - Replanting program to be initiated

- Loss of topsoil
    - Stockpiling during construction and replacement of topsoil after construction to be done
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    - Conduct land clearing only in areas that are necessary
- Reduction in air quality (dust and emissions)
    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
    - No idling rule for vehicles to be followed during construction
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- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

COMMENT: Martha Banda (Community Member) – Youths in local communities should be given priority for jobs created by the project.

QUESTION: Suzanne Nakanyika (Community Member) – How will the project be beneficial to us?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The project will bring extensions of the sewer system, upgrades to the existing sewer system. The benefits that you can expect are that houses can be connected to the sewer system, connection to the sewer system will be easier and there will be increased economic activity. There will also be job opportunities created by the project.

COMMENT: Clever Haakwiya (Community Member) – The project should give locals priority over job opportunities created by the project. Both men and women should have job opportunities.

COMMENT: Joseph Simuchimba (Community Member) – We as a community should take note of the fact that not everyone will get job opportunities from the project however we should welcome the team and the project. There will be opportunities in the future. At this stage we should make sure to air our views so that they are considered in the project and everything moves well.

QUESTION: Faustina Banda (Community Member) – Will the Contractor require National Registration Cards (NRCs) and educational certificates for job opportunities?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The Contractor will inform the communities of the requirements for persons they hire for construction activities. NRCs may be required for the purpose of confirmation for instance to ensure that no under aged persons are hired.

QUESTION: Dorcus Siamugulu (Community Member) – One of the negative impacts communities experience in construction projects are the cracks in houses that occur owing to vibrations. Where should we go to inform the project of such impacts if they occur?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – An amount of money will be allocated to respond to such incidences that occur because of the project. There will be Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in place to receive complaints from communities and the project will address these problems.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 15:40hrs.

Minutes of the Community Baseline Meeting held in Prospect Hill on 29th November 2021
Time: 10:50hrs – 11:30hrs

Attendance List: As attached
The Agenda of the meeting was as follows:

- Opening Remarks
- Introduction and overview of the Project
- Overview of the ESIA process in Zambia
- Expected impacts
- Issues of concern
- Closing remarks

Presentation by the Consultant

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    - Dust suppression to be done regularly
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    - Speed limits to be put in place
- Potential impact on surface and ground water quality
    - Storage of materials and maintenance of equipment to be monitored to prevent spillages
- Noise and vibrations
    - Work to be conducted during working hours
    - Noise levels shall be monitored regularly

OPEN DISCUSSION

QUESTION: Mupelwa Simutwe (Community Member) – It was stated in the presentation that there are some properties that could be damaged due to the project. Would the owners of these properties be compensated?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There is a provision in the law that requires for affected persons to be compensated for damage to property. There is also a procedure we must follow, which includes engaging a Government Registered Valuer who will value affected properties and affected persons will be compensated accordingly.

QUESTION: Banda Elaario (Community Member) – When is the project expected to start? It was also mentioned during the presentation that noise and dust are possible impacts of the project. In the case that children within a household are affected and become unwell, will there be compensation given for these effects?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are mitigation measures that will be proposed in the ESIA for possible noise and dust impacts. The mitigation measures will be aimed at minimizing the impacts of noise and dust as well as to ensure that they are not hazardous. These impacts are also not expected to last for extended periods of time. Workers will be provided with ear muffs to reduce while working when there is noise.

The project is expected to start in the last quarter of 2022. The construction phase is expected to last for a period of 24 months; however impacts aren't expected in the same area for the entire project area. Construction will be take place in several different areas.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – What areas have been pinpointed for implementation of this project? Will the project be for the implementation of new infrastructure or for improvements to existing infrastructure?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There are different needs in different areas. In some areas the project will facilitate both the installation of new infrastructure, whilst in others there

will be an upgrade of existing infrastructure. The exact alignments of the pipeline routes is still being established with studies being done by project surveyors.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In front of our office premises, there is an existing line but they are redundant and there are many blockages. We have been wanting to sort this problem and hope that the line in question is within the scope of the project.

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – We can review the proposed route lines to determine whether or not it is within the scope of works.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will the project activities disrupt the current system during the construction period?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – The sequence of the construction work will be in a way that minimizes the effects. It is possible that they may install the new system and in converting to the new system, they will only need to bypass and then close off the old system. In this way, the disruption will be minimized or avoided.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – Will roads be affected during the construction phase?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – It is expected that some roads may be closed or disturbed to facilitate project activities.

COMMENT: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – We hope that prior notice will be given when roads need to be closed off so that people are aware to use alternative routes as well as to ease congestion.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – In the case that we have an issue with the Contractor or project workers who should we contact?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – There will be Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in place during the construction phase where any grievances can be submitted. Grievances will be resolved through the GRM. The community will need to be informed of the ways in which they can submit grievances.

QUESTION: Stephanie Tika Sakala (Community Member) – For the purpose of security, is it expected that project workers will need to access the premises of private property?

RESPONSE: Nicol Sishekano (Rankin) – When making private connections project workers would need to have access to private property. The Contractor will be required to give notification to households if access to their premises is required. You can ask people for identification to verify whether they are working with the Contractor. You can use the GRM to report any suspicious behaviour.

There being no further questions, the meeting was closed at 11:30hrs.

Photos of Community meetings in the CSE areas

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: NGWERERE WARD OFFICES

Date: 30TH NOVEMBER 2021 **Time:** 10:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	LUO CHIKULA CHIPA	KDC	GARDEN	0966769348	
2.	Esnart M. Nyirenda	Community leader	GARDEN	0977538036	
3.	Thresa Njobwu	Dzuka cholinga youth	Garden	097381657	
4.	Hollins Syalubalo	Dzuk Choling Youth	Garden	0977509768	
5.	YEOFFREY-CHISENGA	S.D.A CHURCH	GARDEN	0973154598	
6.	MUSUMA MIKE	S.D. A CHURCH	GARDEN	0967639117	
7.	Sianga Keeba	Community Leader	Garden	0979703662	
8.	GASTER MALUPANDE	G.Y.M.C youth Group	Garden	0979-231540	
9.	Banda Richard	W.D.C	GARDEN	0976242925	
10.	Sebestan NONDO	ROMA CATHOLIC	GARDEN	0973097575	

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
11.	JENNIPHER NGOSA	CATHOLIC	GARDEN	0970-215878	J. Ngosa
12.	INIZZIE KABONGO	LCC	"	0977-595125	
13.	ANGELA MAMBWE	UCZ	GARDEN	0970-285246	A Mambwe.
14.	HUMPHREY MUTONDO	UCZ/WDC	GARDEN	0969150222	
15.	PHIRI ROZARIA	RCZ	GARDEN	0760232321	
16.	CHOLA MUKABAKA	JEHOVAS WITNESS	GARDEN	0970503235	C. Mukabaka
17.	MARY CHIRWA	CHURCH OF GOD	GARDEN	0976092322	M CHIRWA
18.	DAVID ZULU	PASTOR: JCLMI	GARDEN	0973 436172	
19.	VERONICA MUREMBA	R C C	GARDEN	0779480377	
20.	Hellen Ngoso	S D A	"	0977 161418	
21.	Rowina M. Daka	SDA	"	0979.095726	
22.	Kalezo Jeff	C. Y. M	Garden	0977328165	
23.	CHILPETA MARTHA	WDC	"	0977383515	
24.	MULENGA. K. CHOMBA	WDC	"	0977619132	
25.					

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

MEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: GARDEN COMMUNITY HALL

Date: 30TH NOVEMBER 2021 **Time:** 11:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	Hollins Syalubalo	Dzuka Chilonga Youth	Garden	0977509768	
2.	LWO CHIPA CHIKULA	WDC	11	0966769348	
3.	GEOFFREY-CHISENGA	S.D.A CHURCH	GARDEN	0973154598	
4.	MUSUMA MIKE	S.D.A	GARDEN	0967639117	
5.	Jeff Kalunga	G.Y.C.M	Garden	0977320163	
6.	WILLIE KABONSO	LCC	11	0977-595125	
7.	Siamya Keeby	SDA	Garden	0979703662	
8.	DAVID ZULU	JCLMI- PASTOR	GARDEN	0973436 172	
9.	MICHAEL TEMBO	G. W. C.	GARDEN	0977720791	
10.	Humphrey Mutondo	WDC / UCZ	GARDEN	0969150222	
11	Gaster Malupande	G.Y.M.C. youth group	GARDEN	0979 231540	

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

WOMEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: GARDEN COMMUNITY HALL

Date: 30TH NOVEMBER 2021 **Time:** 11:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	Esnart. M. Nyirenda	Community leader	GARDEN	0977538035	
2.	BEAUTY PHIRI	water committee LWAS	GARDEN	0977109591	
3.	NJOBVU THRESA	DRUKA CHOLINGA YOUTH	GARDEN	0973389657	
4.	NYIRENDA VERONICA	RCC & Community teacher	Garden	0779480377	
5.	JENNIPHER NGOSA	CATHOLIC	GARDEN	0970-215878	J. Ngosa
6.	Hellen ngosa	S D A	"	0977 161418	
7.	Rouna M. Daka	S D A	"	0977-161418	
8.	Chola Mulabaka	Jehovah's witness	"	0970 503235	C. mulabaka
9.	mary Chiluwa	new begin church	"	0976 092322	M. Chiluwa
10.	Rose Ngosa	S. D. A	"	0977813859	

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: KAONGA COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Date: 6TH DECEMBER 2021 **Time:** 10:30

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	MICHAEL TEMBO	W.S.C.	MAZOYBA	0977720791	Mambo.
2.	FRANK KAONGA	SUB.W D C/SCHOOL	MAZYOPA	0979476007	[illegible]
3.	REGINA MOYA	Community	MAZYOPA	0969479487	R.M
4.	REGINA TEMBO	NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH	MAZYOPA	0977-982149	R.T.
5.	MARTHA BANDA	NAC	MAZYOPA	〃	M.B
6.	EDINAH SALADI	COMMUNITY	MAZYOPA	0969479487	E.D
7.	IREEN CHIBUMBA	COMMUNITY	MAZYOPA	〃	I.C
8.	RUTH BANDA	COMMUNITY	MAZYOPA	0977-718084	R B
9.	RUBBEN SAKALA	COMMUNITY	MAZYOPA	0973548164	R S
10.	GREGON MAZYOPA	COMMUNITY	MAZYOPA	〃	G.M

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
11.	KELVIN DAKA	Community	MAZYOPA	0969479087	K. D.
12.	DALIAS SIAMA	Community	Mazyopa		SIAMA
13.	Boyd Njobvu	Community	Mazyopa	0969544218	
14.	Samuel chisanga	community	mazyopa	0975771945	
15.	Francis Simfukwe	Community	mazyopa	0976442858	
16.	FRANK J. KAONGA	Community	MAZYOPA	0978890116	
17.	MALIDA. NGULUBE	Community	MAZYOPA	0770540431	M. Ngulube
18.	Jenny Mwanamoya	Community	mazyopa	0969919851	
19.	Cephas Tembo	Community	Mazyopa	0976-054845	
20.	SUZEN NAKAMBIKA	Community	mazyopa	0975365281	
21.	lina ZULU	community	mazyopa	0977-302132	
22.	RUTH TEMBO	community	Mazyopa	0975386815	
23.	Elina Banda	Community	mazyopa	0951869 00	E. B.
24.	Acelina zulu	community	mazyopa	0960669869	
25.	DOCAS SINAMUCHILU	community	mazyopa	0975 285992	

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
26.	OLIPA MUKWEO	Community	Marlyopa	0779439017	O. Mukweo
27.	Victor Sichone	community	Marlyopa	0963014761	V. Sichone
28.	Mary Ngoma	Community	Marlyopa	0974493523	M. Ngoma
29.	Cristina Mwanza	Community	Marlyopa	0973237054	C. Mwanza
30.	Seadina Silungwe	Community	Marlyopa		S. Silungwe
31.	Lindiwe Ngulube	Community	Marlyopa	0978985520	L. Ngulube
32.	Loveness Banda	Community	Marlyopa	0978071280	L. Banda
33.	Andrudah phiri	Community	Marlyopa	0975808996	A. Phiri
34.	maggi mafukwe	Community	Marlyopa	0958833970	M. Mafukwe
35.	Dorothy lungu	Community	Marlyopa	0770540431	Lungu
36.	lukson Banda	Community	Marlyopa	0770389951	L Banda
37.	MARY DAKA				M. DAKA
38.					
39.					
40.					

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

MEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: KAONGA Comm. School

Date: 6TH December 2021 **Time:** 11:45

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	MICHEAL TEMBO	WDC CHAIRPERSON (ROMA WARD)	MAZYOPA	097772079 1	
2.	JOHN SIMPUNGWE		MAZYOPA	0976529111	
3.	STEVEN MWEENDA			0979904918	
4.	JOSEPH SIMUCHIMBA			0978861860	
5.	FRANCIS SIMFUKWE			0976745828	
6.	CLEVER HAAKUYA	TEACHER	MAZYOPA	0961979941	
7.	JOSEPH MUMBA	member	MAZYOPA	0692325467	
8.	RELIBEN SAKALA			0973548164	
9.	PAUL PHIRI			0973146209	
10.	HEKTON BANDA			0976738191	

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

WOMEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: KAONGA COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Date: 6TH DECEMBER 2021 **Time:** 11:45

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	DOCAS SINAMUGULU	Community	Mazyopa	0975 485992	[signature]
2.	OLIPA, MUWAO	community	mazyopa	0976647840	O. M
3.	Acklina Zulu	community	mazyopa	0940669869	[signature]
4.	Loveness Zulu	Community	mazyopa	0965833611	[signature]
5.	Mwape Lubambe	community	Mazyopa	0976031580	M. Lubambe
6.	Mary Ngoma	community	mazyopa	0974 493523	M. N
7.	mary DAKA	community	mazyopa		M. D
8.	Mary Mwanza	community	Mazyopa	0979887859	M. Mwanza
9.	Emeldah Woru	community	Mazyopa	0979988992	E. Woru
10.	SUZEN NAKANYIKA	Commutity	MAZYOPA	0975365281	[signature]

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: DAVID KAUNDA NATIONAL STEM SECONDARY SCHOOL

Date: 19/01/22 **Time:** 10:50 - 11:30

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	STEPHANIE TIKA SAKALA	BDC, OPERATIONS MANAGER	CORNELIUS PARK LONGACRES	stsakala@gmail.com 0973383331	[signature]
2.	CLEMENT BANDA	MEMBER	D.K COMPOUND	0979785819	[signature]
3.	BANDA ELAARIO	MEMBER	D.K. COMP	0964810670	[signature]
4.	Mupelwa S. Simutowe	Member	Prospect hill	0979191485	[signature]
5.	MARVIN KALENGA	MEMBER	D.K COMP	0977827282	[signature]
6.	Esinaya mwale	member	D.K COMP	0979061101	E.mwale
7.	PYKE.A. MWALILENO	member	D.K Comp	0776989464	[signature]
8.	prosper Mazimoto	"	prospect hills	0977527335/0977725333	[signature]
9.					
10.					

BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: KINGS HIGHWAY SDA SCHOOL

Date: 16/01/2022 **Time:** 14:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	Mrs Dorothy Sikazwe	Home owner Community Member	Mass Media	dorothySikazwe@gmail.com 0976677903	
2.	MR. YUSIKU MUBITA	Guardian Motors	Rhodes Park	0979140880	
3.					
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BASELINE FOR LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM COMPONENT B3 PROJECT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - ATTENDANCE SHEET

Venue: YOTAM MULEYA

Date: 20/01/22 **Time:** 10:00

	Name	Organisation and Position (If applicable)	Settlement Name	Contact Details (e-mail, telephone or other)	Signature
1.	YUSUF STEEL KING	STEEL KING		096 9092511	
2.	JOHN MWANZA	STEELKING		0977958544	
3.					
4.					
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Annex 3

List of Affected Persons

Rhodespark

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-1					Driveway								3600
16-RP-2					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						8440
16-RP-3					Driveway	Lawn							8900
16-RP-4		Mary	Paraheart		Driveway	Lawn	Driveway						8525
16-RP-5		Coaster			Driveway	Lawn							36450
16-RP-6					Driveway	Driveway							4580
16-RP-7		Adam	Aburaham		Driveway	Lawn							10485
16-RP-8		Adam	Aburaham		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						10515
16-RP-9					Driveway								2890
16-RP-10		Mrs Phiri			Driveway	Lawn							33375
16-RP-11		Bernard	Phiri		Driveway								3240
16-RP-12					Driveway	Lawn							7480
16-RP-13		Chrispin	Seenge		Driveway								2475
16-RP-14		Samson	Punzisani		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						3890
16-RP-15					Driveway								2890
16-RP-16		Abudu	Seedat		Driveway	Lawn							12940
16-RP-17		Chilandila	Mbewe		Driveway								2250
16-RP-18		Bright	Mwila		Driveway								10125
16-RP-19		Mwansa	Kapeka		Driveway								3150
16-RP-20	NGOCC	Mwanja			Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						32175
16-RP-21	New Apostolic Church	Moses	Chilupula		Lawn	Pavement	Pavement	Driveway	Driveway				58725
16-RP-22		Kafeka	Seyuba		Driveway	Lawn							33440
16-RP-23		Kunda	Phyllis		Driveway								1350
16-RP-24		Monih	Shar		Driveway								3750
16-RP-25		Prof.Margret	Maimbolwa		Driveway								2700
16-RP-26		Chanda			Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						26690
16-RP-27		Petronella	Mpundu		Driveway	Driveway	Lawn						12225
16-RP-28	Axis Advisory Limited	Nimita	Menon		Driveway	Carpark	Carpark						12225
16-RP-29		Mabel	Mbololwa	Liuwa	Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						25020
16-RP-30	Fobs Scientific				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						11505
16-RP-31	Mars Clinic	Teddy	Munkuli		Driveway	Driveway							4500
16-RP-32		Fredah	Nkweto	Mumbi	Driveway								3000
16-RP-33	Brasys Initatives	Anthony	Kabuswe		Driveway								4990
16-RP-34	Jacquelines Lovely Nails &Spa				Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						34800
16-RP-35		Ngoza	Malambo		Driveway	Driveway							16950
16-RP-36	Quirm Marketing	Jeremiah	Mtonga		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn	Driveway					12320
16-RP-37		David	Zulu		Driveway	Lawn							8090
16-RP-38	Unoccupied Offices	Temwani	Musonda		Driveway	Lawn	Driveway						16995
16-RP-39					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						8350
16-RP-40		Mike			Driveway								4200
16-RP-41	Fian International Zambia	Ibhaim			Driveway	Driveway							5500
16-RP-42		Natasha Staal			Driveway								3150
16-RP-43	Cashbay Financial Consultant Ltd	Chibeza			Driveway	Carpark							13385

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-44					Driveway								2385
16-RP-45		Jane	Chipeta		Driveway	Carpark	Lawn	Driveway					21255
16-RP-46		Nyirenda			Driveway	Lawn							11200
16-RP-47	Mpoto Yathu Restraurant	Jabulani	Mtombeni		Carpark	Driveway	Billboard	TREES					490
16-RP-48		Sitwala			Lawn	Driveway	Tress						29835
16-RP-49	EY Advisory Services Limited	Harnin			Driveway								31500
16-RP-50		Edwin	Chomba		Driveway	Driveway	Lawn						25090
16-RP-51		Suliman	Patel		Driveway								2700
16-RP-52		Betts	Namuyamba		Driveway	Lawn							13490
16-RP-53	3trees Restaurant	Philippe	Munene		Driveway	Lawn							10810
16-RP-54		Imran	Pandor		Wall Fence								126875
16-RP-55					Driveway	Lawn							15900
16-RP-56		Ismail	Gheewala		Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						11500
16-RP-57		Judith	Kapumpa		Driveway	Lawn							10875
16-RP-58		Kakosa	Nsofwa		Driveway								5250
16-RP-59	M.L Mukande & Co				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						23450
16-RP-60					Tiled Street	End Point							
16-RP-61	Zambia Knitting Mills	Chisha	Kumusuku		Driveway	Lawn	Driveway						10945
16-RP-62		Imran	Pandor		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						12265
16-RP-63					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						8225
16-RP-64					Driveway								3000
16-RP-65	Strong Minds (NGOs)	Rajesh	Gambhir		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						15900
16-RP-66	British Commisioners House				Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						18985
16-RP-67	Galaxy Residences	Rajesh	Gambhir		Lawn	Driveway	Driveway	Lawn					17910
16-RP-68		Brian	Aubrey		Driveway	Lawn							7345
16-RP-69	Law Association Of Zambia				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						16890
16-RP-70	Zambia Institute Ofbanking And Financial Services	Bruno	Simwinga		Driveway	Carpark							17875
16-RP-71	Guardian Insurance	Chola	Mungonge	Bowa	Carpark	Driveway	Lawn						34300
16-RP-72	Serenity Day Spa	Lee	Robenson		Driveway	Lawn							24850
16-RP-73		S.H	Patel		Driveway	Lawn							14280
16-RP-74	City Dental	Dr. Leoni	Steyn		Driveway	Lawn							27750
16-RP-75	Devere Zambia-Dickson Jere & Associates	Henry			Driveway	Driveway	Carpark						15650
16-RP-76	Belina Payroll	Chisanga	Kabwe		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						43220
16-RP-77	E.M.K & Associates	Mrs. Kamwi			Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						13245
16-RP-78					Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						10340
16-RP-79	High Commissioner Of India(House)	Luswanga	Henry		Driveway								2060
16-RP-80		Henry	Ndau		Driveway								3675
16-RP-81	Out Resource Business Support	Rohannce	Petersen		Driveway								2250
16-RP-82		Rikky			Driveway								2250
16-RP-83		Maria			Driveway	Lawn							10065
16-RP-84		Mr. Simwanza			Driveway	Tree							15765
16-RP-85	Cherry Hills International School	Ms. Chimfwembe			Driveway	Carpark	Driveway	Lawn					4500
16-RP-86	Cheery Hills International School	Ms. Chimfwembe			Driveway	Carpark	Driveway						16650

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-87	Pearl Of Health Hospital	Watson	Mubanga		Driveway								1680
16-RP-88	Tikumane Lodge	Fazana	Abdulkarim		Driveway								11190
16-RP-89		Chaponda	Kuwani		Driveway								1500
16-RP-90		Chiluba	Himunyange		Driveway								2760
16-RP-91		Abdul	Rashid		Lawn	Lawn	Lawn	Driveway					10340
16-RP-92		Chestan			Driveway								1215
16-RP-93		Sunni	Rich		Driveway								1350
16-RP-94	NAPSA Staff Pension Scheme	Nelia	Mulenga		Driveway								1800
16-RP-95	Diamond TV	Beenzu	Chilala		Driveway								2475
16-RP-96		Pushpaben	Patel		Driveway								2475
16-RP-97	Magnum Security	Priscilla	Kapinda		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						6860
16-RP-98		Inayat	Mohammed		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						6870
16-RP-99	Paratus	Nicholas	Vorster		Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						18570
16-RP-100	Sezi Electrical Contractors	Ruth	Caminer		Driveway								1920
16-RP-101	Dynamic Design Consultants	Jennie			Driveway	Driveway							6300
16-RP-102		Zohra	Lucat	Hussein	Driveway								2400
16-RP-103	Security Firm	Joseph	Phiri		Driveway	Lawn	Driveway						11720
16-RP-104		Henry			Driveway								2100
16-RP-105	St Ignatius Catholic Church	Fr.Andrew	Simpasa		Driveway	Driveway							6000
16-RP-106		Sarah	Chola		Driveway								1575
16-RP-107	Standard Chartered Bank	Chimwa	Mutambo		Lawn	Carpark	Driveway						14630
16-RP-108		Soneka	Kamuzu		Lawn	Driveway	Driveway	Lawn					28470
16-RP-109		Banda			Driveway	Lawn							15625
16-RP-110		Violet	Sakala		Driveway								2250
16-RP-111	International Labour Organization	Mumba			Carpark	Driveway	Carpark	Carpark	Carpark	Driveway	Pavement	Block Decorations	76680
16-RP-112		Chris	Mweene		Driveway	Trees							3900
16-RP-113	Citi Bank	Nkole	Mubanga		Driveway								2250
16-RP-114					Driveway	Lawn							9385
16-RP-115					Driveway								3370
16-RP-116					Driveway	Lawn							3850
16-RP-117					Driveway								3850
16-RP-118					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						2950
16-RP-119					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						3370
16-RP-120					Driveway								1820
16-RP-121					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn	Driveway	Carpark				48930
16-RP-122					Driveway	Driveway							13085
16-RP-123	Chines Market				Driveway	Driveway							12770
16-RP-124		Agness	Fundulu	Seke	Lawn	Driveway							10500
16-RP-125		Muzalubi	Mazala		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						26355
16-RP-126		Bodwell	Mulenga		Driveway								4725
16-RP-127					Driveway								5600
16-RP-128		Glory	Mukonka		Driveway	Lawn							4900
16-RP-129		Kenneth	Munkombwe		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						8750
16-RP-130	Zesco Ltd	Steicen	Banda		Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						49000

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-131			Banda		Driveway	Lawn							13560
16-RP-132					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						12990
16-RP-133		Clement	Siwale		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						4375
16-RP-134					Driveway	Carpark	Carpark						47600
16-RP-135					Driveway	Lawn							15640
16-RP-136	CHOICE				Driveway	Lawn							3400
16-RP-137					Driveway								2450
16-RP-138	Goodluck Restaurant/Lodge				Driveway	Carpark							11070
16-RP-139	IZWE loans				Driveway	Lawn							11640
16-RP-140	Jarcana Enterprise				Driveway	Lawn							2100
16-RP-141	Conchak				Driveway	Carpark							2680
16-RP-142		Kate	Mwendafilumba		Driveway	Lawn							15910
16-RP-143					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						13380
16-RP-144		John	Jumbo		Driveway								4590
16-RP-145					Driveway								2860
16-RP-146	Mirror and Masks Matebeto	Chibuye	Bwalya		Driveway								2860
16-RP-147		Nayaran			Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						19425
16-RP-148					Driveway								3050
16-RP-149					Driveway								2141
16-RP-150					Driveway								2890
16-RP-151	Chemsol Science Ltd	Mumbi	Mulinda		Driveway								2400
16-RP-152		Naeema	Musa		Driveway	Carpark	Carpark						13920
16-RP-153	MSK	Mumba S	Kapupa		Driveway								1575
16-RP-154		Jane	Kayabala		Driveway								1310
16-RP-155	LIDONG INV LTD				Driveway								3940
16-RP-156	Onoma Restaurant				Driveway								6650
16-RP-157		Rabia	Ismail	Limbada	Driveway								2740
16-RP-158	Megea Design				Driveway	Lawn							1750
16-RP-159		Yunosi	Sipando		Driveway	Lawn							20340
16-RP-160	Maran Site				Driveway								3530
16-RP-161					Lawn								10500
16-RP-162					Driveway								3470
16-RP-163		Muhamad	Bhayati		Driveway								4200
16-RP-164		Shree	Bharathwajam	Chandras	Driveway								6500
16-RP-165	DAPP	Mwango	Musonda		Driveway								4200
16-RP-166		Sakwiba			Driveway								1310
16-RP-167	Pungwe Lodge	Glynis	Mwansa		Carpark	Driveway	Carpark						27850
16-RP-168	Care Peak Hospital	Elias	Muhamad	Selim	Driveway	Carpark	Lawn						31240
16-RP-169		Mukeshi			Driveway								4290
16-RP-170		Rhodah	Zulu	Banda	Driveway								2100
16-RP-171	Rhodespark School, Lower Primary				Driveway	Carpark							4070
16-RP-172	PHL MEDIA	Grace	Lungu		Driveway	Carpark	Driveway	Carpark					49875
16-RP-173					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						5950
16-RP-174	CBU		Nkhoma		Driveway	Paving	Lawn						56440

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-175	MR CLEAN (Z) LTD	Bruce	Mwale	Inambao	Driveway	Lawn							6740
16-RP-176	Chiness International School	Sarah	Wu		Driveway	Driveway							6120
16-RP-177	Goidenview Properties	Feisel	Moosa		Driveway	Carpark	Carpark						78500
16-RP-178	Ministry Of Health	Dalitiso	Sakala		Driveway	Lawn							8820
16-RP-179	Zulu Burrow Consulting Ltd				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						7450
16-RP-180	FODEP	Elijah	Rubvuta		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						35175
16-RP-181	RAPID GLOBAL	Marhri	Siwale		Driveway	Carpark	Lawn						32290
16-RP-182	COMPUTECH ZAMBIA LTD	Knowledge	Mbazo		Driveway								3250
16-RP-183	Shepard New Apostlic Church	Joseph	Siachona		Driveway								4200
16-RP-184	Mopari International	Chilufya	Tasker		Driveway	Lawn							22200
16-RP-185	Friedrick Ebert Stiftung				Driveway	Lawn							9185
16-RP-186					Driveway	Lawn							9185
16-RP-187	Build Trust Construction	Faryazi			Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						23710
16-RP-188					Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						14810
16-RP-189	Lusaka Muslim Society (Mosque)				Driveway	Driveway	Lawn	Driveway	Driveway				46580
16-RP-190					Driveway								9190
16-RP-191	Zamtel	Mulenga	Mwape		Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						38930
16-RP-192	ZEMA				Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						16750
16-RP-193	Property Maintenance Limited	Sarah	Zulu		Driveway	Driveway	Driveway	Driveway					22735
16-RP-194		Stansious	Hamalungo		Driveway								2800
16-RP-195	Africa Natural Gases	Eusebius	Chola	Katai	Driveway	Lawn							9150
16-RP-196	Spalite Candle Limited	Aziz	Patel		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						14560
16-RP-197	MIRCS Insurance Brokers	Lungowe	Sinjwala		Driveway	Lawn							9800
16-RP-198	Digi Mat Advertising	Thelma	Chitalu		Driveway	Signpost							4540
16-RP-199	Flats	Moses	Phiri		Driveway								3500
16-RP-200	Heal it Laboratory Diagnostic Services				Driveway	Driveway							20320
16-RP-201	Cathedral of the holy Cross				Driveway	Driveway	Lawn						9040
16-RP-202	CIDRZ	Sureya	Gupta		Driveway								7960
16-RP-203		Gordon	Derek		Driveway	Lawn							3360
16-RP-204					Driveway								4290
16-RP-205	Digtal Treasure	Esaya	Mwanza		Driveway	Lawn							8265
16-RP-206		Imitiza	Shaki		Driveway	Driveway							9900
16-RP-207					Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						8690
16-RP-208	RSHM Sisters				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						10500
16-RP-209		Patrick	Mainza		Driveway								1650
16-RP-210		Harrison	Sakala		Driveway	Driveway	Driveway						14530
16-RP-211	ZCCM-IH				Carpark	Driveway	Driveway	Carpark					98000
16-RP-212	Magic Carpet Advertisment	Varsha	Devalia		Driveway	Carpark							13210
16-RP-213		Ismail	Nadat	Suleman	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						13260
16-RP-214		Carol	Nyambe	Matimba	Driveway	Lawn							8555
16-RP-215		Yunosi	Sipando		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						20960
16-RP-216		Ehmed	Saradi		Driveway	Lawn							4915
16-RP-217		Agness	Phiri		Driveway								2625
16-RP-218					Driveway								2190

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Asset 7	Asset 8	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
16-RP-219		Mutinita	Habeenzu		Driveway								5400
16-RP-220		Vailet	Chambula		Driveway								3780
16-RP-221		Shehzad			Driveway	Drainage							13375
16-RP-222					Driveway								5910
16-RP-223					Driveway								4460
16-RP-224	Chartered Accountants Zambia				Driveway								3150
16-RP-225		Junande	Barbati		Driveway								3410
16-RP-226					Driveway								3025
16-RP-227		Ibrahim			Driveway								3680
16-RP-228		Neyson	Matale		Pavement	Driveway							15190
16-RP-229		Soyeb	Gheewala		Driveway								7050
16-RP-230	Karatrade Industries Limited	Chishala	Karabassis		Driveway								7245
16-RP-231	The Mix Restaurant	Altalf	Mushi		Driveway	Lawn							5120
16-RP-232		Richard	Belcross		Driveway	Lawn							35440
16-RP-233		Karit	Ishmail		Driveway	Lawn	Lawn						15930
16-RP-234		Robert	Masiya		Driveway								3940
16-RP-235	Zambia Reinsurance PLC	Chama	Chipulu		Driveway	Carpark	Billboard						16695
16-RP-236		Sanju			Driveway								2625
16-RP-237					Driveway								3370
16-RP-238					Driveway								3370
16-RP-239		John	Mulenga	Rapheal	Driveway								4200
16-RP-240					Driveway								3500
16-RP-241					Driveway								4265
16-RP-242	Set Apart International	Gabriel	Phiri		Lawn	Driveway	Lawn						14310
16-RP-243	Mimosa Bar and Lounge	Chanda	Chisanga		Lawn	Lawn							27080
16-RP-244	CarWash	Akalilwa	Amusad		Carwash	Carwash Work Area							19740
16-RP-245		Chalila	Julius		Carpark	Driveway	Carpark						19110
16-RP-246		Justin	Chola		Wall Fence								130350
16-RP-247		Mary	Phiri		Makeshift Shop								24000
16-RP-248		Kaela	Mbewe		Booth								16000
16-RP-249		Frisco	Blackson	Mponela	Lawn								40470

Northmead

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
NM-1		Pascal	Mulobeshi		Driveway	Lawn	Paving				19180
NM-2		Phillip	Chibundi		Driveway						1370
NM-3		Catherine	Mumba		Lawn						20250
NM-4		D.C	Mumba		Driveway	Lawn					5295
NM-5			Mwale		Car park						13500
NM-6	McANN School	R.M	Sampa		Driveway						3940
NM-7		Eleanor	Dodia		Lawn	Retaining wall					7185
NM-8		Boss	Msimuko		Driveway	Lawn	Driveway				16625
NM-9	Omega Risk Solutions	Charles	Singini		Driveway	Paving	Flower bed				25900
NM-10		Rita	Machinshi		Driveway	Lawn	Sign post	Paving			6225
NM-11					Driveway						1350
NM-12		Justin	Mwambazi		Paving	Driveway					9220
NM-13					Driveway						3150
NM-14	Latitude8 Spa	Chileshe	Chisanga		Driveway	Lawn	Sign post				8750
NM-15		Humphrey	Mwale	Kasiya	Lawn	Driveway					5750
NM-16	Luchi Car Hire and Tours		Soko		Driveway	Lawn					13545
NM-17			Masisani		Driveway	Lawn	Sign post				9040
NM-18		Rita	Machinshi		Lawn	Driveway	Barbed wire fence				13600
NM-19	Technosoft	Donn	Tutai		Driveway	Lawn	Sign post				11030
NM-20		Dorothy	Nkole		Lawn	Driveway					15400
NM-21	Wisdom Kindergarten School	Brown	Ndlovu		Kerb						1125
NM-22		Benard	Muma		Lawn	Hedge	Driveway				2335
NM-23		Davy	Mukwasiluto		Driveway	Sign post	Lawn				8400
NM-24	JM Academy	James	Kunda		Driveway	Paving					2330
NM-25	Muhanya Solar Ltd	Precious	Ngalande		Driveway						1310
NM-26					Driveway	Flower bed	Lawn	Retaining wall			6130
NM-27		Shafi	Dudhia	Ahmed	Driveway	Driveway	Retaining wall	Car park			6300
NM-28	M & S Aluminium and Construction Ltd				Driveway	Kerb					2400
NM-29	Harvey Products Ltd	Elias	Chibwe		Car park						9450
NM-30		Adil	Suleman		Driveway						1050
NM-31	Reformed Church in Zambia	Esau	Chalema		Paving						3675
NM-32					Paving						4200
NM-33	Total Energies	Rasford	Kunda		Four Driveways	Lawn	Car park	Two sign posts	Kerb	Paving	0
NM-34	Tokyo Vehicles Ltd	Adil	Suleman		Driveway						1300
NM-35			Hammad		Lawn	Driveway	Kerb				2875
NM-36	Rhodes Park School	Alfred	Phiri		Lawn	Retaining wall	Driveway	Driveway			17090
NM-37	Siimut Academy				Sign post						220
NM-38	Maharaty Skincare and Laser Clinic	Cosmas	Chilufya		Driveway	Lawn	Retaining wall				13830
NM-39	Esteem Construction Company		Dansu		Lawn	Driveway					9850
NM-40	Occupational Haelth and Safety Institute		Chisha		Driveway	Paving	Flower bed	Sign post			12350
NM-41		Mwaba	Mutale		Driveway	Flower bed					12480
NM-42	Blissful Spa	Jackline	Mubanga		Driveway						480
NM-43		Vikas	Vidiya		Driveway	Kerb					1670
NM-44		Elizabeth	Mvula		Driveway						2800

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
NM-45	Squirrel Book Centre	Elizabeth	Mvula		Driveway						3150
NM-46		Jolin	Sikaonga		Driveway						2820
NM-47		Sanjay	Patel		Driveway						490
NM-48	Country Lodges				Sign post						560
NM-49	Smart Net		Chiyaba		Driveway						675
NM-50		Violet	Sameta		Driveway	Paving					4550
NM-51			Mwangala		Driveway	Lawn	Kerb				4125
NM-52		Antonio	Sombo		Lawn	Hedge					9730
NM-53	AquaRaj	Cindy	Hamonga		Lawn						12150
NM-54		Jabes	Banda		Paving	Driveway	Flower bed				34565
NM-55	Wisdom Kindergarten School				Sign post						2500
NM-56		Barbara	Chitambo		Lawn						5820
NM-57	City Drive				Driveway	Paving	Drainage				10085
NM-58	Nico Insurance	Saturnia			Paving	Sign post					20875
NM-59	Northmead Assemblies of God	Victoria	Muzumara		Car park						52760
NM-60		Kelita	Kamanga		Lawn						3600
NM-61			Maboshe		Paving						2150
NM-62		Christina			Lawn	Kerb					7840
NM-63		Lazarus	Kafwimbi		Booth	Booth					8750
NM-64					Booth						4375
NM-65					Booth						4375
NM-66	WASH Zambia	Counel	Ndaba		Driveway						875
NM-67		Ephraim	Chilembo		Makeshift shop						2000
NM-68					Booth						17500
NM-69					Booth						17500
NM-70		Agness	Phiri		Booth						17500
NM-71	Women for Change	Patrick	Mumba		Driveway						1300
NM-72	Siimut Academy				Booth						4375
NM-73		Happy	Mashawa		Booth						8750
NM-74	Mobile.com	Magdalen	Mwangala	Ireen	Driveway	Lawn	Kerb				6070
NM-75		Ghandi	Vijay		Driveway						1050
NM-76		Joseph	Masongwe		Lawn	Driveway					2590

CSU-10

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CSU-10-1	WARMA			Driveway	Carpark			8080
CSU-10-2				Driveway				5250
CSU-10-3	Oak University	Receptionist		Driveway	Driveway			5340
CSU-10-4	Empty Offices			Driveway	Lawn	Driveway	Lawn	12440
CSU-10-5		Dorothy	Chanda	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		38600
CSU-10-6		Jubilee	Kopa	Driveway	Lawn			12865
CSU-10-7		Peter	Sikutwa	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		4670
CSU-10-8				Driveway				7350
CSU-10-9		Hasshan	Nardat	Driveway	Driveway			22800
CSU-10-10				Lawn	Driveway	Lawn		6340
CSU-10-11		Justin	Kamba	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		16745
CSU-10-12	JCS			Driveway	Driveway	Driveway	Driveway	19130
CSU-10-13		Thompson		Driveway	Lawn			9800
CSU-10-14		Maureen	Temba	Driveway	Lawn			7125
CSU-10-15				Carpark				13125
CSU-10-16		Emma	Malawo	Driveway	Lawn			10000
CSU-10-17		Zakki	Nadat	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn	Driveway	11640
CSU-10-18		P.H	Banda	Driveway	Lawn			7185
CSU-10-19	Archline Building Consultants			Driveway				5400
CSU-10-20	Rainbow Capital Limited	Mousam		Lawn	Driveway			11090
CSU-10-21		Simukanga		Carpark	Driveway			18965
CSU-10-22		Ismail	Badat	Driveway				3150
CSU-10-23				Driveway				3370
CSU-10-24	M.H Technology	Simpungwe		Driveway	Driveway			14810
CSU-10-25	USAID A2C Project	Tanisha		Driveway	Carpark			31110

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CSU-10-26	Food And Agriculture Organisation	Brian	Jacob	Driveway	Carpark			14990
CSU-10-27		Mervis	Probinson	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		12990
CSU-10-28				Driveway				2800
CSU-10-29	Spice, Bar and Restaurant			Driveway				2760
CSU-10-30				Driveway	Lawn			20260
CSU-10-31	Great North Road Rehabilitation Center			Driveway	Lawn			15500
CSU-10-32	Robert And Syls Financial Services Limited	Monde	Jane	Lawn	Driveway	Lawn		4080
CSU-10-33	Hope Walks	Maambo		Driveway				3600
CSU-10-34	Beauty Box And Longrich	Eva	Kibona	Driveway	Carpark			10975
CSU-10-35		Juleka	Issa	Lawn	Driveway	Lawn		21560
CSU-10-36				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		4340
CSU-10-37				Driveway	Lawn			5290
CSU-10-38		Mukololo	Akapelwa	Driveway				2840
CSU-10-39				Driveway				3500
CSU-10-40				Driveway				4200
CSU-10-41	Alumin Structures	Clara	Nanyangwe	Driveway				3060
CSU-10-42	Get Legal Firm	Moses	Mwanza	Driveway				5250
CSU-10-43				Driveway				2890
CSU-10-44				Driveway	Lawn			6590
CSU-10-45		Joyce	Shila	Driveway	Lawn			4750
CSU-10-46		Liswaniso	Mubita	Driveway	Lawn			9185
CSU-10-47		Isdore	Mundungani	Driveway	Lawn	Driveway		11490
CSU-10-48				Driveway				4630

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CSU-10-49	Sprout &Shout Marketing	Sumit	Verma	Driveway				3600
CSU-10-50		Traver	Mwinde	Driveway	Driveway			3300
CSU-10-51		Steady	Kabanga	Driveway	Lawn			7000
CSU-10-52	Theotis Mutemi Legal Practioners	Chisha	Katongo	Driveway	Driveway	Lawn	Lawn	8990
CSU-10-53				Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		17120
CSU-10-54	CIDRZ	Westone	Kangungu	Driveway				1925

Mass Media Reinstatement

Unique Identifier	Name of Institution	First Name	Surname	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Asset 6	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
MM-01		Natasha	Mulima	Booth						6300
MM-02		Joyce	Chinonge	Booth						13650
MM-04		Unknown		Booth						6300
MM-08		Unknown		Shop						12862
MM-09		Unknown		Booth						29750
MM-10	Admark	Unknown		Billboard						
MM-11		Unknown		Billboard						
MM-12	Admark	Unknown		Billboard						
MM-13	Pelican House George and Kunda Company			Paving						68250
MM-14	Valis Properties	Arno		Paving	Fence					50250
MM-15	Guanhao International Club			Paving						85775
MM-16	Swan Insurance	Judy	Lungu	Paving						42000
MM-17	PSC Corporate Park			Paving	Fence					115400
MM-18	G&G Garden	Given	Zulu	Paving	Fence	Booth	Gate			79575
MM-19	Cheers	Girish		Paving						39450
MM-20		Unknown		Driveway						2400
MM-21	Petroda			Fence						35438
MM-22				Booth						4375
MM-23				Driveway	Lawn					24870
MM-24		Ackim	Mutawa	Driveway						4200
MM-25	Blue Nile Inn Limited	Netsanet	Mengistu	Paving						91875
MM-26	Multichoice	Paisa	Masumba	Paving						65300
MM-27	Chinese Centre	Alan	Suchi	Paving						68250
MM-28		Unknown		Fence	Driveway	Paving				125000
MM-29	ZEP-RE			Lawn	Driveway	Paving	Billboard	Street Light		105125
MM-30	Patrick Masheka	Kagma	Lukela	Lawn	Driveway	Bus Stop Shelter	Sign Post			43700
MM-31	Ndeke House	Naomi	Phiri	Lawn	Drainage	Driveway	Driveway	Sprinklers		108875
MM-32	Election House			Paving	Driveway	Paving	Paving	Sign Post	Lawn	303640
MM-33	Elias Mwape	Michael	Gondwe	Paving	Driveway	Wall	Septic Tank			105125

Garden Ponds

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 001	Vince	Lungu		M	53					Garden		1,950.00
GP - 002	James	Banda		M	27	Fridah	Chola		24	Garden		2,130.00
GP - 003	Royce	Banda		F	60	Edward	Mulenga		65	Garden		6,318.00
GP - 004	Tisilile	Banda		F	49	Davison	Phiri		53	Garden		1,194.00
GP - 005	Timayechi	Banda		F	65	Watson	Phiri			Garden		1,782.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 006	Elizabeth	Banda		F	50					Garden		5,418.00
GP - 007	Agai	Banda		M	41	Thresa	Banda		38	Garden		2,526.00
GP - 008	Betty	Banda		F	69					Garden		594.00
GP - 010	Titamane	Banda		F	89					Garden		4,896.00
GP - 011	Tyson	Banda		M	35	Dorren	Mwenso		30	Garden		1,236.00
GP - 012	Mukalimo	Banda		F	42					Shelter		2,160.00
GP - 013	Cecilia	Banda		F	32					Shelter		2,400.00
GP - 014	Edson	Banda	Muteya	M	69	Loyce	Banda		65	Garden		6,936.00
GP - 015	Damalesi	Banda		F	41					Garden		1,236.00
GP - 016	Josephine	Banda		F	57	Davison	Banda		65	Garden		912.00
GP - 017	Betina	Mapulanga	Dominic	F	64					Garden		2,118.00
GP - 018	Drogen	Chalimbana		F	30					Shelter		2,205.00
GP - 019	Bwalya	Chalukila		F	62					Garden		558.00
GP - 020	Loveness	Chama		F	56	Isaac	Banda		60	Garden		3,606.00
GP - 021	Alfred	Chewe		M	33	Jane	Sakala		28	Work Area		948.00
GP - 022	John	Chibwe		M	55	Fridah	Ngandwe		52	Tree Nursery		5,508.00
GP - 023	Lorrence	Chihana		F	68					Garden		702.00
GP - 024	Dorothy	Ngoma		F	57					Garden		1,362.00
GP - 025	Naomi	Chilombo		F	37					Garden		2,634.00
GP - 026	Osiya	Chipeshi		F	39	Mike	Mutwale		46	Garden		1,440.00
GP - 027	Gilbert	Chirwa		M	34	Rona	Nyirongo		29	Shelter		1,584.00
GP - 028	Florence	Chisavu	Devision	F	75					Garden		5,886.00
GP - 029	Edena	Chitenge		F	65					Garden		2,124.00
GP - 030	Belinda	Chomba		F	32					Garden		876.00
GP - 031	Mary	Chongo		F	77					Garden		5,814.00
GP - 032	Tiyese	Daka	Fackson	F	74					Garden		1,938.00
GP - 033	Tomaida	Daka		F	73					Garden		4,368.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 034	Milika	Daka		F	51	Charles	Mulenga		53	Garden		2,010.00
GP - 035	Getrude	Mwanza		F	48					Garden		1,410.00
GP - 036	Jonathan	Daka		M	31	Martha	Namwembe		32	Garden		3,034.00
GP - 037	Naomi	Daka		F	26					Garden		1,188.00
GP - 038	Voilet	Demba		F	40					Garden		1,308.00
GP - 039	Getrude	Diachilalu		F	63					Garden		1,782.00
GP - 040	Justin	Goma		M	67	Fanisa	Kaluba			Garden		1,782.00
GP - 041	Solomon	Hamisako		M	26	Fridah	Banda		25	Mobile Money Booth		6,300.00
GP - 042	Keneth	Hanyinde		M	58	Eunice	Moonga		56	Garden		1,386.00
GP - 043	Rosemary	Jauli		F	69	River	Mbewe		73	Garden		2,148.00
GP - 044	Steven	Jere		M	63	Priscilla	Banda		48	Garden		1,939.00
GP - 045	Samuel	Jere		M	50					Garden		3,192.00
GP - 046	Felix	Kabwe		M	42	Memory	Lungu		31	Shelter		6,840.00
GP - 047	Paul	Kabwe		M	41	Martha	Mwale		40	Work Area		2,016.00
GP - 048	Luti	Kabwita	Kantumoya	F	66					Garden		1,872.00
GP - 049	Joseph	Kafinda		M	41	Charity	Namfukwe		28	Garden		4,626.00
GP - 050	Esther	Kalive	Hellen	F	26					Garden		912.00
GP - 051	Mike	Kalive		M	43					Garden		840.00
GP - 052	Joseph	Kalive		M	26	Tionne	Chiliwa		30	Garden		1,506.00
GP - 053	Safira	Kalive		F	38	Moses	Mwansa		47	Garden		1,386.00
GP - 055	Dainess	Kanyepa		F	64					Garden		714.00
GP - 056	Astridah	Kaoma		F	46	Saviour	Chapaseka		51	Garden		5,094.00
GP - 057	Justina	Kaoma	Kabwe	F	62	Visitor	Chibbanyuka		56	Garden		2,868.00
GP - 059	Ocpha	Kapusano	Folodokina	F	76					Garden		1,278.00
GP - 060	Frida	Kapya		F	64	Sekelani	Mwanza		70	Garden		972.00
GP - 061	Jenney	Kauluka		F	52					Garden		426.00
GP - 062	David	Kayoya		M	37					Garden		786.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 063	Belling	Kumwenda		M	59	Elizabeth	Nyirenda		48	Garden		3,516.00
GP - 064	Mandarana	Kunda		F	66					Garden		2,142.00
GP - 065	Davison	Kunda		M	44	Silina	Njovu		37	Shelter		1,800.00
GP - 066	Danfold	Kunda		M	60					Garden		1,836.00
GP - 067	Astridah	Kaoma		F	46					Garden		5,430.00
GP - 069	Kweto	Linda	Mulumba	F	42					Garden		1,614.00
GP - 071	Grace	Lungu		F	74					Garden		3,234.00
GP - 072	Bebili	Lungu		F	69	Kennedy	Zulu		73	Garden		810.00
GP - 073	Abinedi	Lungu	Lekani	F	73					Garden		1,464.00
GP - 074	Bridgette	Lwando	Mandena	F	40	Christopher	Mbushi		46	Garden		1,824.00
GP - 075	Elina	Maimisa Maseke		F	28	Francis	Maseke		31	Shelter		4,320.00
GP - 076	Christina	Maini		F	56	Langson	Chikuba		67	Garden		1,602.00
GP - 077	Mary	Makamo		F	65					Garden		1,188.00
GP - 078	Susan	Makoni		F	35					Shelter		5,760.00
GP - 079	Elise	Ng'uni		F	69					Garden		1,674.00
GP - 080	Maria	Mbangu		F	61					Garden		2,268.00
GP - 081	Elita	Mbao		F	79					Garden		1,260.00
GP - 082	Tekel	Mbewe		F	20	John	Lungu		27	Garden		360.00
GP - 083	Charity	Mbewe		F	28	Billy	Phiri		27	Shelter		2,419.00
GP - 084	Winstanley	Mhango		M	83					Garden		1,836.00
GP - 085	Catherine	M'honi		F	55					Garden		4,014.00
GP - 086	kasela	Milungwe		M	70					Garden		768.00
GP - 087	Faginess	Miti		F	65					Garden		666.00
GP - 088	Mankitonge	Mkandawire		F	87					Garden		2,028.00
GP - 089	Jim	Mkandawire		M	72					Garden		1,332.00
GP - 090	Eneless	Mkwinda		F	52					Garden		5,160.00
GP - 091	Agatha	Mphanza		F	62					Garden		5,946.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 092	Joyce	Mtambo		F	62	Mackdonald	Banda		66	Garden		582.00
GP - 093	Esau	Mtonga		M	42	Margaret	Mwanza		35	Garden		2,190.00
GP - 094	Mary	Mtonga		F	32					Garden		2,640.00
GP - 095	Justina	Mubanga		F	50					Garden		1,848.00
GP - 097	Ades	Mukuni		F	78					Garden		1,212.00
GP - 098	Sibonkosi	Mulenga		F	21					Garden		1,218.00
GP - 099	Febby	Mulenga		F	63					Garden		2,844.00
GP - 100	Elizabeth	Mulenga		F						Garden		2,988.00
GP - 101	Alfred	Phiri		M	58					Garden		3,954.00
GP - 102	Alufonsina	Mumba		F	66					Garden		1,182.00
GP - 103	Agness	Mumba		F	67					Garden		4,446.00
GP - 104	Bridget	Mumba		F	38					Garden		2,784.00
GP - 105	Gezile	Mumba		F	48					Garden		2,784.00
GP - 106	Fadah	Mumba		F	51	Godfrey	Mwanza			Garden		606.00
GP - 107	Patricia	Mumba		F	43					Garden		1,212.00
GP - 108	Catherine	Munganga		F	51					Garden		8,022.00
GP - 110	Charity	Musonda		F	37	Webster	Ngosa		52	Shelter		2,880.00
GP - 111	Edward	Chiwile		M	70					Garden		1,200.00
GP - 112	Richard	Mutafinga	Sunday	M	64	Ruth	Mubanga		60	Garden		2,388.00
GP - 113	Fredah	Mutale		F	60					Garden		2,592.00
GP - 114	Lite	Chibulu		F	40					Garden		1,434.00
GP - 115	Mwanika	Mvula		F	80					Garden		1,284.00
GP - 116	Alfred	Mvula		M	91					Garden		19,254.00
GP - 117	Linile	Mvula		F	53					Garden		1,500.00
GP - 118	Soap	Mwale		M	69	Farazila	Phiri		65	Garden		4,956.00
GP - 119	Gezile	Mumba		F	48					Garden		2,772.00
GP - 120	William	Mwale		M	54					Garden		390.00
GP - 121	Morris	Mwale		M	40	Grace	Chilambo		33	Shelter		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
												3,600.00
GP - 122	Cathrine	Mwale		F	81					Garden		2,130.00
GP - 123	Lupando	Mwamba	Maria	F	77					Garden		4,038.00
GP - 124	Ayinala	Mwanza		F	77					Garden		2,628.00
GP - 125	Charity	Mwando		F	55					Garden		6,444.00
GP - 127	Beatrice	Mwanza		F	58	Christopher	Mvula			Garden		990.00
GP - 128	Godfrey	Mwanza		M	55	Fadah	Mumba		51	Car Wash		768.00
GP - 129	Sophia	Mwanza		F	50					Garden		3,438.00
GP - 130	Anderson	Mwanza		M	74	Leti	Tembo		50	Garden		2,382.00
GP - 131	Gift	Mwanza		F	30					Garden		5,802.00
GP - 132	Malineli	Mwanza		F	70					Garden		3,276.00
GP - 133	Sekelani	Mwanza		M	68	Fridah	Bwalya		65	Garden		2,484.00
GP - 134	Iness	Mbewe		F	52					Garden		1,182.00
GP - 135	Rosemary	Mwanza		F	65					Garden		1,122.00
GP - 138	Yosifina	Mutabanda		F	75					Garden		3,060.00
GP - 139	Agness	Daka		F	34					Garden		3,672.00
GP - 140	Whited	Mwanza		M	67	Cecilia	Daka		59	Garden		732.00
GP - 141	Chewe	Mwanza		F	23					Garden		774.00
GP - 142	Tionenji	Mwanza		M	40	Marliot	Kangachepe			Garden		1,866.00
GP - 143	Tasila	Mwanza		F	22	David	Mwanza		27	Garden		1,872.00
GP - 144	Tasila	Mwanza		F	22	David	Mwanza		27	Garden		990.00
GP - 145	Edward	Mwanza		M	28					Garden		2,808.00
GP - 146	Catherine	Mwansa	Chipili	F	63					Garden		2,214.00
GP - 147	Eunice	Mwewa		F	59					Garden		432.00
GP - 148	Febby	Mwewa		F	58					Garden		1,236.00
GP - 149	Naish	Mwila		M	29	Agness	Nyirenda		26	Car Wash		2,520.00
GP - 150	Honor	Nakazwe		F	61					Garden		1,998.00
GP - 151	Christina	Nali		F	43					Garden		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
												1,044.00
GP - 152	Sylvia	Nambeye		F	32					Garden		1,554.00
GP - 153	Charity	Namfukwe		F	28	Joseph	Kafunda		41	Garden		1,770.00
GP - 154	Christine	Namfukwe		F	48					Garden		936.00
GP - 155	Mercy	Namukoko		F	44	Davie	Mweba			Garden		1,038.00
GP - 156	Beauty	Namunkonde		F	46					Garden		2,136.00
GP - 157	Vernon	Ndulwa		M	40	Susan	Mbewe		38	Garden		708.00
GP - 158	Georgina	Ng'ambi		F	37	Lombani	Kafinda		43	Garden		1,164.00
GP - 159	Sabina	Ngoma		F	47					Garden		708.00
GP - 160	Lyness	Ngosa		F	40	Bernard	Ngosa		48	Garden		1,290.00
GP - 161	Florence	Ngulube		F	53	Bande	Phiri		75	Garden		2,652.00
GP - 162	Martha	Ngwira		F	28					Garden		3,366.00
GP - 163	Peter	Njovu		M	62					Garden		2,298.00
GP - 164	Mulenga	Nkaka		F	31	Kelvin	Mwape		40	Garden		1,362.00
GP - 165	Noah	Nkata		M	45					Garden		1,860.00
GP - 166	Estele	Musaka		F	56					Garden		3,084.00
GP - 167	Faides	Banda	Mwila	F	78					Garden		4,116.00
GP - 168	Alice	Nkunika		F	52					Garden		1,374.00
GP - 169	Faidess	Nundwe		F	36	Jimmy	Chibuye		40	Garden		1,356.00
GP - 170	Jimmy	Chibiya		M	38					Garden		1,734.00
GP - 171	Shilliya	Bweupe		F	51					Garden		1,254.00
GP - 172	Loveness	Nyale		F	70					Garden		2,016.00
GP - 173	Maggie	Nyangu		F	57					Garden		2,712.00
GP - 174	Margaret	Nyangu		F	30	Sydney	Lubasi		37	Garden		5,382.00
GP - 175	Justina	Nyirenda		F	72					Garden		4,392.00
GP - 176	Fales	Nyirongo		F	69					Garden		2,004.00
GP - 177	Joyce	Nyirongo		F	61					Garden		4,608.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 178	Forida	Nyoni		F	88					Garden		1,938.00
GP - 180	Susan	Pelezo		F	65					Garden		1,710.00
GP - 181	Ovalesi	Ngwira		F	82					Garden		828.00
GP - 182	Iredy	Phiri		F	70					Garden		6,000.00
GP - 183	Agness	Phiri		F	43					Garden		3,456.00
GP - 184	Julia	Phiri		F	46	David	Chalwe		49	Garden		2,760.00
GP - 185	Deniya Olomani	Phiri		F	74					Garden		5,364.00
GP - 186	Maggie	Phiri		F	43					Garden		1,956.00
GP - 187	Roidah	Namukoko		F	46					Garden		1,278.00
GP - 188	Tionenji	Phiri		F	50					Garden		1,080.00
GP - 189	Faith	Phiri		F	30	Matthews	Masale		36	Garden		4,572.00
GP - 190	Joyce	Mbewe	Phiri	F	76					Garden		2,250.00
GP - 191	Kesandi	Phiri		M	65	Prisca	Mwambi		61	Garden		4,746.00
GP - 192	Isaac	Phiri		M	39	Mary	Nkunde		38	Shelter		3,600.00
GP - 193	Tiimepo	Phiri	Enala	F	77					Garden		1,326.00
GP - 194	Milika	Phiri		F	48					Garden		1,038.00
GP - 195	Bruce	Mwale		M	42					Garden		876.00
GP - 196	Sylvia	Chomba	Chanda	F	46					Garden		930.00
GP - 197	Faraza	Phiri	Falanziya	F	72	Sopo	Mwale	Soap	69	Garden		2,304.00
GP - 198	Noria	Phiri		F	56	Bisalom	Phiri		55	Garden		510.00
GP - 199	Julia	Phiri		F	46					Garden		2,772.00
GP - 200	Stephan	Phiri		M	57	Agness	Mbewe		54	Garden		1,680.00
GP - 201	Tiyanke	Phiri		F	78					Garden		3,696.00
GP - 202	Grace	Phiri		F	55	Jaison	Nkhoma		62	Garden		1,476.00
GP - 203	Idah	Pasikale		F	60					Garden		1,848.00
GP - 204	Astridah	Phiri		F	45					Garden		795.00
GP - 205	Veronica	Phiri		F	24					Shelter		3,600.00

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
GP - 206	Mkumbeni	Phiri		F	44					Shelter		3,600.00
GP - 207	Divaison	Phiri		M	81	Mwanizonda	Phiri		79	Garden		2,424.00
GP - 208	Shiliya	Bweupe		F	51					Garden		3,060.00
GP - 209	Sarah	Phiri		F	44					Garden		6,330.00
GP - 210	Jessie	Phiri	Paul	F	71					Garden		396.00
GP - 211	Vernon	Ndulwa		M	40					Garden		2,130.00
GP - 212	Elizabeth	Phiri		F	32	Felix	Mwanza		45	Garden		4,170.00
GP - 213	Singayi	Sabinah		F	66	Davy	Hangwara		68	Garden		3,714.00
GP - 214	Joseph	Sachinyama		M	60	Regina	Mpundu		51	Garden		1,545.00
GP - 215	Eddy	Sakala		M	43	Manasse	Ngwenya		36	Garden		3,270.00
GP - 216	Eunice	Sakala		F	65	Whited	Daka		73	Garden		4,020.00
GP - 217	Tilileko	Sakala	Toby	F	72					Garden		3,306.00
GP - 218	Mirriam	Sakala		F	32	Elijah	Phiri		46	Shelter		3,600.00
GP - 219	Eunice	Sakala		F	52					Garden		1,662.00
GP - 220	Thembah	Sakala		M	40	Lizzy	Nkhama		37	Garden		2,262.00
GP - 221	Astess	Sakala		F	67					Garden		1,986.00
GP - 222	Ester	Samu		F	74					Garden		876.00
GP - 223	Mary	Sesa		F	32	Jessy	Ngandu		53	Garden		1,506.00
GP - 225	Nkandu	Silulya	Dickson	M	89	Grace	Nkandu		70	Garden		1,746.00
GP - 226	Moses	Simukoko		M	40	Harriet	Nyirongo		27	Garden		1,320.00
GP - 227	Sophia	Sipaita		F	73	Beda	Malama		77	Garden		4,608.00
GP - 228	Mainess	Soko	Veronica	F	63					Garden		2,136.00
GP - 229	Ruth	Tembo		F	34					Garden		1,878.00
GP - 230	Masauso	Tembo		M	42	Salome	Mwale		41	Garden		1,590.00
GP - 231	Esnart	Tembo		F	34	Anthony	Mwiya	Mulemwa	35	Garden		1,002.00
GP - 232	Florence	Tembo		F	55					Garden		4,146.00
GP - 234	Adinala	Tembo		F	75	Tobbius	Kalinda		85	Garden		4,146.00
GP - 235	Gladys	Tembo		F	47					Shelter		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
												3,312.00
GP - 236	Lyson	Tembo		M	74					Garden		1,290.00
GP - 237	Civilian	Tembo		M	27	Lasiwe	Sakala		22	Mobile Money Booth		3,120.00
GP - 238	Idah	Tembo		F	55					Garden		1,320.00
GP - 239	Tiki	Washen		M	86	Ailess	Sibakwi			Garden		798.00
GP - 240	Elizabeth	Zimba		F	49					Shelter	Shelter	846.00
GP - 241	Triza	Zimba		F	58	Davis	Chirwa		59	Garden		2,946.00
GP - 242	Kesnayi	Zimba		F	65					Garden		2,946.00
GP - 243	Justina	Zule		F	48	Frazer	Zule		52	Shelter		2,419.00
GP - 244	Eunice	Zulu		F	66					Garden		2,946.00
GP - 245	Maureen	Zulu		F	46					Garden		1,308.00
GP - 246	Emelia	Zulu		F	65					Garden		6,138.00
GP - 247	Alesi	Zulu		F	82					Garden		1,704.00
GP - 248	Leya	Zulu		F	32					Garden		690.00
GP - 249	Ireen	Zulu		F	44					Garden		13,212.00
GP - 250	Maria	Zulu		F	73					Garden		2,412.00
GP - 252	Regina	Zulu		F	59	Christopher	Kasukila		63	Shelter		3,600.00
GP - 253	Adrian	Munthali		M						Shelter		3,600.00
GP - 254	Victoria	Zulu		F	61	Andrew	Mwale		65	Garden		7,350.00
GP - 256	Tamara	Zyalunga		F	36					Garden		1,314.00
GP - 257	Trywell	Zyambo		M	69	Kesnayi	Zimba		65	Garden		1,002.00

Pump House

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Gender	Age	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
PS-01	Collins	Kavamba		M	27						Parking Lot				2100
PS-02	Webby	Nkole	Mulenga	M							Paving	Paving			6430
PS-03	Priscilla	Muchinshi		F	30						Mobile Money Booth				12600
PS-04	Fred	M'Membe		M	64	Mutinta	M'Membe		F	46	Paving	Lawn			8250
PS-05											Paving				2520
PS-06	Dickson	Mindolo		M	27						Mobile Money Booth				5030

PS-07											Mobile Money Booth				4200
PS-08	Frank	Kalizinje		M		Mutale	Kalizinje		F		Paving				5530
PS-09	Chibwe	Chikapa		M	40						Mobile Money Booth				12140
PS-10	Panta	Chileshe		M	28						Paving				3175
PS-11											Paving	Garage	Mobile Money Booth		30360
PS-12	Talha	Nadat		M	25						Paving				2410
PS-13	Julius	Sikazwe									Paving				20490
PS-14											Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		4000
PS-15	Tom	Katali									Driveway	Lawn			8060
PS-16	Neseeme	Patel									Driveway	Lawn			3230
PS-17	Martin	Silungwe									Driveway	Lawn			2350
PS-18	Martha	Mbewe		F	37	Hassan	Shanze		M	40	Mobile Money Booth				12140
PS-19											Paving				6300
PS-20	Kokowe										Parking Lot	Driveway	Parking Lot	Driveway	95560
PS-21											Mobile Money Booth	Mobile Money Booth			11090
PS-22	Dominic	Kasampi		M	24						Mobile Money Booth				6050
PS-23											Mobile Money Booth				4200
PS-24	Molten	Tembo		M	30						Shop				3200
PS-25											Mobile Money Booth				5040
PS-26											Mobile Money Booth	Mobile Money Booth			16800
PS-27	Mohamed	Taha		M	35						Driveway	Driveway	Drainage		20180
PS-28	Noorjehan	Alibhai		F	63	Mohamed	Alibhai		M	66	Lawn	Lawn			6430
PS-29	Benjamin	Mulenga		M	32	Joyce	Nonde		F	21	Mobile Money Booth				6050
PS-30	Feroz	Ebrahim		M	48	Fehmidia	Ebrahim	Gulam	F	46	Parking Lot	Driveway	Lawn		5115
PS-31	Suzen	Phiri		F							Parking Lot				23520
PS-32	Esther	Mulwanda		F	26						Driveway	Lawn			4160
PS-33	Collins	Musonda		M	30						Mobile Money Booth				4200
PS-34											Billboard	Billboard			55400
PS-35	Allan	Banda		M	27						Mobile Money Booth				4200
PS-36	Suhayl	Dudhia		M							Driveway	Lawn	Lawn		18730
PS-37	Patrick	Mwene	Chilanga	M	32						Mobile Money Booth				26250
PS-38	Irfan	Patel	Ishmail	M	45	Afroza	Patel		F	36	Driveway				1000
PS-39	Jason	Ngoma									Lawn	Driveway	Lawn		7250
PS-40	Bee	Phiri									Lawn	Driveway			4385
PS-41	Inutu	Phiri	Mwilima								Driveway	Lawn	Driveway	Lawn	7930

CSU- 07

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-1	Lisa	Sinabo							Wall Fence					9000
CS7-2	Esther	Shawa		Iwell	Njovu		M		Stall/ Makeshift structure	Paving				2220
CS7-3	Tessy	Twala							Paving					840
CS7-4	Lewis	Luvanda	Vasily	Jessica	Munyana		F	37	Veranda					4200
CS7-5	Claude	Hakizimana	Jean						Concrete Slab					1800
CS7-6	Nathan	Lungu		Brenda	Lungu		F	56	Wall Fence		Tap			30500
CS7-7									Shop					18000
CS7-8	Noel	Zulu							Lawn					1140
CS7-9	Phales	Mutonga							Hedge					1400
CS7-10	James	Mbao		Rajabu	Ngandwe		F	26	Shop					2350

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-11	Nervous	Miti		Catherine	Miti		F	34	Mobile Money Booth					200
CS7-12	Alice	Kabwe							Shop	Driveway				37500
CS7-13	Justin	Phiri		Esther	Phiri		F	37	Lawn	Lawn				200
CS7-14									Wall Fence					17000
CS7-15									Lawn					940
CS7-16	Sharon	Chali		Mwalimu	Silwembe		M		Wall Fence	Retaining Wall				36370
CS7-17	Abigail	Nyirenda							Lawn					4500
CS7-18									Veranda					1500
CS7-19									Veranda					6000
CS7-20	Grace	Phiri		James	Juma		M	43	Paving					14000
CS7-21	Binold	Mutoya		Shalot	Shimucho		F	48	Paving					630
CS7-22									Lawn					1730
CS7-23	Billy	Kunda		Roise	Zulu		F	32	Shop					9000
CS7-24									Paving					6380
CS7-25									Concrete Slab					600
CS7-26									Wall Fence					70500
CS7-27	Micheal	Nkonde		Florence	Phiri		F	33	Fruit Tree					4500
CS7-28	Victor	Chileshe							Shop					500
CS7-29	Musole	Munalula		Ireen	Mwanza		F	40	Wall Fence	Stall/ Makeshift structure				12000
CS7-30														
CS7-31									Shop	Shop	Mobile Money Booth			5000
CS7-32				Anna	Mbula		F	68	Shop					1600
CS7-33									Veranda	Veranda				20700
CS7-34	Lazarus	Banda							Stall/ Makeshift structure	Lawn	Concrete Slab			5000
CS7-35									Veranda					560
CS7-36	Caroline	Nyemba							Mobile Money Booth					3500
CS7-37	Aaron	Simfukwe		Brenda	Choolwe		F	34	Lawn					250
CS7-38									Wall Fence					7700
CS7-39									Wall Fence					3300
CS7-40									Wall Fence					3300
CS7-41									Wall Fence					3780
CS7-42														4500
CS7-43									Wall Fence					8750
CS7-44	Given	Kabanda		Laskey	Kaunda		M	30	Wall Fence					10130
CS7-45				Elizabeth	Zulu		F	62	Wall Fence	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln		65580
CS7-46	Jean	Mugisha							Wall Fence					1570
CS7-47	Robson	Chifaniso		Nkumbu	Tembo		F	29	Wall Fence					56100
CS7-48	Mulenga	Shula							Lawn					106600
CS7-49	Eric	Nineza							Concrete Slab					420

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-50	Zebbies	Mumba		Christine	Lundamumba		F	51	Wall Fence					13000
CS7-51	Benson	Masaka		Rabecca	Masaka		F	42	Paving	Lawn	Lawn			2000
CS7-52	Christian	Mayuku		Diana	Muyuku		F	30	Paving	Canopy				3500
CS7-53	Patrick	Moyo							Shop					12100
CS7-54	Harrison	Mwanza							Shop					12100
CS7-55				Nickson	Sumaili		M	52	Wall Fence					8400
CS7-56									Wall Fence	Driveway	Fruit tree			61080
CS7-57	Nathan	Bulawayo	Mukuni	Emma	Katongo		F	35	Wall Fence					1800
CS7-58	Charity	Mwansa							Pit Latrine	Wall Fence				148200
CS7-59									Wall Fence	Shop				103640
CS7-60	Patrick	Munyikwa							Mobile Money Booth					5460
CS7-61	Oliver	Girumugisha							Shop					2600
CS7-62	Euunice	Tembo		Paul	Tembo		M	35	Shop					630
CS7-63									Wall Fence					9550
CS7-64									Wall Fence					15250
CS7-65	Joshua	Longa		Natasha	Longa		F	24	Driveway					170
CS7-66	Temba	Limbani		Mirriam	Zulu		F	34	Driveway	Shop entrance				7920
CS7-67	Shadreck	Mumba							Concrete Slab					640
CS7-68									Paving					2100
CS7-69	Tamara	Sakala		M					Mobile Money Booth					5040
CS7-70	Peter	Banda		Sally	Banda		F	34	Lawn					1750
CS7-71	Helen	Makomba	jane						Lawn	Guard House	Fruit tree			57900
CS7-72	Peter	Banda	Mutentula	Sally	Banda		F	34	Lawn	Driveway				2080
CS7-73	Zeles	Phiri							Field					21000
CS7-74	Elina	Lungu							Field					1730
CS7-75	Suzen	Phiri							Field					360
CS7-76	Violet	Fimondoka							Field					500
CS7-77	Mutinta	Muchangwe							Field					1030
CS7-78	Zakariah	Dube		Shalle	Dube		F	37	Field					200
CS7-79	Charles	Phiri		Grace	Phiri		F	60	Field					940
CS7-80	Emmanuel	Ngoma							Field					860
CS7-81	Elias	Ndhlovu		Betty	Chanda		F	35	Field					1280
CS7-82									Shop					37700
CS7-83	Abraham	Hunter		Edith	Sakala		F	38	Shop					35700
CS7-84									Concrete Slab	Lawn	Paving	Lawn	Paving	1650
CS7-85									Field					250
CS7-86									Field					290
CS7-87				Philp	Tembo		M	54	Field					650
CS7-88				Beatrice	Nawale		F	52	Field					450
CS7-89	Rabecca	Nkoma		Moses	Banda		M		Field					970
CS7-90									Field					200

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-91									Field					470
CS7-92									Field					240
CS7-93	Howard	Sakala	Chaponda						Field					1000
CS7-94	Sharon	Phiri							Field					320
CS7-95									Field					680
CS7-96				Vasty	Banda		F	33	Field					320
CS7-97				Tisa	Banda		F	27	Shop					9370
CS7-98	Christopher	Nyirongo		Susan	Nyirongo		F	41	Field					4680
CS7-99	Peter	Zulu		Florence	Zulu		F	47	Field					2900
CS7-100	Lameck	Mwamba		Agness	Phiri		F	46	Field					1800
CS7-101	Mary	Ngoma		Danford	Ngoma		M	68	Field					1500
CS7-102	Charles	Makate							Field					4100
CS7-103	Biseck	Lungu		Mevis	Phiri		F	31	Field					1600
CS7-104	Emmanuel	Chinyama		Nyangu	Mwanza		F	44	Field					1030
CS7-105	Sara	Nkhoma							Field					2950
CS7-106	Lisa	Chisenga							Field					5350
CS7-107	Lawrence	Chileshe							Field					1900
CS7-108	Ackson	Chirwa		Judith	Tembo		F		Field					4250
CS7-109	Andrew	Mupukuta							Field					2360
CS7-110	Charles	Chanda		Abigail	Nanyangwe		F	30	Field					1000
CS7-111	Rita	Chigwenembe							Field					2000
CS7-112	Paul	Milimo		Rabecca	Phiri		F	21	Field					2050
CS7-113	Lumbiwe	Moyo					M	31	Field					1130
CS7-114	Dennis	Tembo							Field					1100
CS7-115	Mary	Ngoma							Field					970
CS7-116	Eldy	Lampy							Field					7200
CS7-117	Mary	Phiri							Shop	Mobile Money Booth	Stall/ Makeshift structure	Mobile Money Booth		7500
CS7-118	Christopher	Chota							House	Wall Fence				195120
CS7-119	Royce	Daka			Mwale		M	65	Field					4000
CS7-120	Philimon	Gumbo							Field					2150
CS7-121	Regina	Tembo	Zenaida						Field					1600
CS7-122	Kelvin	Silungwe			Chika		F	38	Field					3000
CS7-123	Joseph	Kalyati			Zulu		F	22	Workshop					93600
CS7-124	Edrisco	Monde			Monde		F	25	Shop					5600
CS7-125	Nsambo	Chanda							Shop					9600
CS7-126									Mobile Money Booth					9600
CS7-127	Justina	Nyirenda			Bota		F	71	Shop	Garden				5400
CS7-128	Edward	Simuyuni			Simuyuni		F	60	Shop	Paving	Wall Fence			23600
CS7-129	Millon	Daka	Flaza		Daka	Kangwa	F		Field					19500
CS7-130	Gift	Moonga			Muteka		F	23	Field					400

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-131	Sylvester	Phiri			Banda		F	29	Field					1270
CS7-132	Elestina	Banda							Field					300
CS7-133	Richard	Chileshe							Field					
CS7-134	Patricia	Mwanza			Kalungwe		M	65	Field					200
CS7-135	Doris	Nambeya			Sinkala				Stall/ Makeshift structure					3300
CS7-136	Yvone	Kalunga							Field					100
CS7-137	Michael	Banda							Field					1980
CS7-138	Peter	Daka			Daka		F	43	Field					170
CS7-139	Geoffrey	Mukwala			Mwila		F	41	Field					400
CS7-140	Avelina	Banda							Field					2500
CS7-141	Moses	Zulu			Ngwenya		F	32	Field					200
CS7-142	Sylvester	Phiri			Banda		F	32	Field					4400
CS7-143	Bwalya	Mwansa			Lungu		F		Field					1360
CS7-144									Field					4450
CS7-145	Clovis	Hakoringingo			Mbewe		F	29	Field					700
CS7-146	Jameson	Mwango			Mwango		F	80	Shop					9600
CS7-147	Ateredy	Tembo							Field					2350
CS7-148	Maureen	Njovu			Phiri		M	69	Field					2000
CS7-149	Falesi	Nkhosana			Mwanza		M	48	Field					3270
CS7-150	Lucey	Tembo							Field					780
CS7-152	Ateredy	Tembo							Field					3450
CS7-153	Dickson	Kalusha							Field					11880
CS7-154	Kennedy	Tembo			Siwale		F	45	Field					1030
CS7-155	Jimmy	Lungu							Mobile Money Booth					3460
CS7-156	Recho	Phiri			Phiri		M	48	Field					15300
CS7-157	Beauty	Banda							Field					1950
CS7-158	Elizabeth	Mwanza							Field					690
CS7-159	Vastina	Banda			Zulu		M	26	Field					1160
CS7-160									Field					200
CS7-161	Vote	Mankishi							Field					2500
CS7-162	Vestina	Ngoma							Field					1800
CS7-163	Alefa	Phiri							Field					1300
CS7-164	Ruth	Banda							Field					2750
CS7-165	Fales	Tembo							Field					860
CS7-166									Field					2380
CS7-167	Mary	Hankombo	Mutinta		Lwizi		M	24	Field					1150
CS7-168	Bryson	Tembo			Banda		F	53	Field					1080
CS7-169	Beatrice	Miti							Field					1370
CS7-170	Nsapo	Moonga			Moonga		F	49	Field					2660
CS7-171	Tenjiwe	Sakala							Field					1080
CS7-172	Esnart	Mpande			Phiri		M	50	Field					600

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-173	Brian	Phiri			Mwansa		F	35	Field					550
CS7-174	Loveness	Mudenda							Field					380
CS7-175	Likando	Mukumbuta			Muakombwe		F	48	Wall Fence					2550
CS7-176	Racheal	Phiri							Field					57750
CS7-177	Ireen	Kunda							Field					2200
CS7-178	Margret	Ngoma							Field					830
CS7-179	Mulemwa	Siame							Field					970
CS7-180	Brise	Phiri							Field					560
CS7-181	Hope	Bwalya			Mwanza		M	35	Shop					940
CS7-182	Grace	Phiri			Phiri		M	69	Field					6000
CS7-183	Peter	Daka			Kashanga		F	42	Field					860
CS7-184	Magret	Sakala							Field					1800
CS7-185	Martha	Lungu							Field					2450
CS7-186	Michelo	Choolwe							Field					990
CS7-187	James	Zulu			Simovwe		F	39	Field					2000
CS7-188	Nelson	Chanda			Phiri		F	38	Field					1000
CS7-189	Racheal	Phiri							Field					5850
CS7-190	Gideon	Lungu			Lungu		F	42	Wall Fence	Garage				1650
CS7-191									Wall Fence					60900
CS7-192	Abraham	Malata			Kachota		F		Field					48000
CS7-193	Tokozile	Siwawa							Field					2000
CS7-194	Grace	Chulu							Field					7350
CS7-195	Richard	Ngoma							Field					3700
CS7-196	Patrick	Nyangu		Banda			F	35	Field					920
CS7-197	Danford	Ngoma		Ngoma			F	48	Field					6090.08
CS7-198	Shadreck	Sakala		Kapansa			F	34	Field					3840
CS7-199	Lloyd	Nyangu		Nyangu			F	38	Field					1530
CS7-200	Bernard	Zulu		Mulanzi			F	28	Field					1040
CS7-201	Moses	Yimbura		Mulenga			F	32	Field					2000
CS7-202	Enny	Tiki		Tembo			M	53	Field					3800
CS7-203	Esineya	Kapasa		Kapasa			M	50	Field					1580
CS7-204	Jeris	Zulu							Field					1790
CS7-205	Samson	Ngulube							Field					1220
CS7-206	Elvis	Habbanti							Field					3050
CS7-207	Daniel	Shampinda							Field					5480
CS7-208	Kenson	Phiri							Field					7200
CS7-209	Mercy	Shampinda							Field					2590
CS7-210	Eliot	Chipango							Hedge					1180
CS7-211	Luneyi	Kadongo							Field					600
CS7-212									Lawn	Field				5500
CS7-213	James	Ndelemani		Banda			F		Shop	Field				1790
CS7-214	Cheshe	Kalwashi		Kalwashi			F	27	Field					83600

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-215	Betarice	Chibebe			Chibebe		M	84	Fruit tree					7030
CS7-216	Luka	Banda							Field					7200
CS7-217	Lovenes	Ndhlobvu							Field					1200
CS7-218									House	House				380
CS7-219									House					930000
CS7-220									Plot					50
CS7-221	Dumiso	Dube							Field					3600
CS7-222	Jennipher	Nyirongo							Field					670
CS7-223									Field					960
CS7-224	Goldwin	Sakanga	Matakala		Mulenga		F	46	Field					1440
CS7-225	Steward	Mketwa			Jambo		F	35	Field					1800
CS7-226	Andrew	Naibontele							Field					2360
CS7-227	Mary	Phiri							Field					3960
CS7-228	Shila	Mbewe							Field					
CS7-229	Ruth	Banda			Phiri		M	46	Field					1870
CS7-230	Charles	Phiri			Phiri		F	32	Field					460
CS7-231	Charles	Chima			Phiri		F	43	Field					3600
CS7-232	Ruth	Chima			Chipoya		M	25	Field					970
CS7-233	Faidess	Phiri							Field					1080
CS7-234	Lusaka	Phiri			Mphande		F	46	Field					1800
CS7-235	Joseph	Chamowa			Njobvu		F	52	Field					430
CS7-236	Eunice	Bwalya							Stall/ Makeshift structure					810
CS7-237	Evans	Kayenge							Field					600
CS7-238	Sikazwe	Dickson			Sikazwe		F	42	Field					1400
CS7-239									Field					1800
CS7-240	Felix	Mushitu			Lungu		F	40	Field					1080
CS7-241	Zakariah	Dube			Ncube		F	66	Field					1080
CS7-242	Bridget	Kunkuta							Field					1040
CS7-243	Isaac	Phiri			Lungu		F	42	Wall Fence	Wall Fence	Field			9360
CS7-244	Chileshe	Zimba	John						Field					10400
CS7-245	Lawrence	Mwambula			Mwambula		F	28	Field					4320
CS7-246	Master	Miti							Field					1500
CS7-247	Wisdom	Chima			Chima		F	25	Field					2450
CS7-248	Soft	Lungu							Field					860
CS7-249	Jeff	Chima							Field					3960
CS7-250	Leonard	Malambo			Zulu		F	62	Kiln					1800
CS7-251	Brise	Phiri			Banda		F	41	Field					3830
CS7-252	Mavis	Phiri							Field					1580
CS7-253	Eneless	Mukwebu			Kweleza		M	44	Field					860
CS7-254	Jenipher	Phiri			Tembo		M	60	Field					7920
CS7-255	Christina	Mwanza							Field					1190
CS7-256	Anna	Nalumande							Field					1440

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other names	Spouse Name	Surname	Other Name(s)	Gender	Age	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	Asset 4	Asset 5	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
CS7-257	Catherine	Phiri							Field					1560
CS7-258	Joyce	Banda							Field					1080
CS7-259	Agness	Sakala							Field					1260
CS7-260	Agness	Nambulwe							Field					1050
CS7-261	Mary	Lungu							Field					1850
CS7-262	Luka	Washeni							Field					1440
CS7-263	Josephine	Bwalya							Field					1150
CS7-264	Emmanuel	Silwimba							Field					3240
CS7-265	Rachel	Tembo							Field					1150
CS7-266	Given	Namwizye			Mbewe		M	38	Field					1440
CS7-267	Violet	Kalanda							Field					360
CS7-268	Florence	Bwembya							Field					3130
CS7-269	Majory	Chileya							Field					1680
CS7-270	Engelina	Mwaba							Field					1630
CS7-271	George	Chiluba							Field					790
CS7-272	Makomba	Chileshe							Wall Fence					940
CS7-273	Seba	Litiya	Nalumino						Field					5850
CS7-274	Catherine	Mutale							Field					300
CS7-275	Mary	Mumba			Bwalya		M	66	Field					1510
CS7-276	Fanny	Daka			Simusokwe		M	59	Field					270
CS7-277									Field					270
CS7-278									Field					4950
CS7-279	Chanda	Phiri							Field					3240
CS7-280									Field					900
CS7-281	Marina	Mwale							Field					3960
CS7-282	Eunice	Mwape							Field					3600

Mass Media Resettlement

Survey ID	First Name	Surname	Gender	Marital Status	Asset 1	Valuation Amount (ZMW)
MM-03	Joyce	Chinonge	F	Married	Shop	19687
MM-07	Ackim	Mutawa	M	Married	Booth	26775
MM-05	Joyce	Chinonge	F	Married	Shop	19687
MM-06	Ackim	Mutawa	M	Married	Shop	20212

Annex 4

Photos of Affected Assets

CSE 16

Unique Identifier	Picture(s)
16-RP-1	
16-RP-2	

16-RP-3	

16-RP-4	

16-RP-5	
16-RP-6	

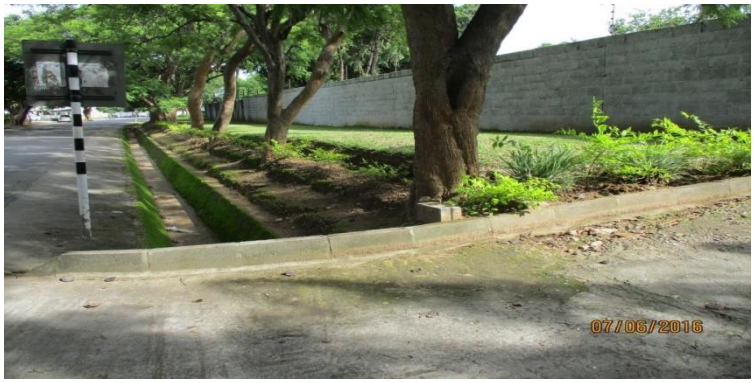
16-RP-7	

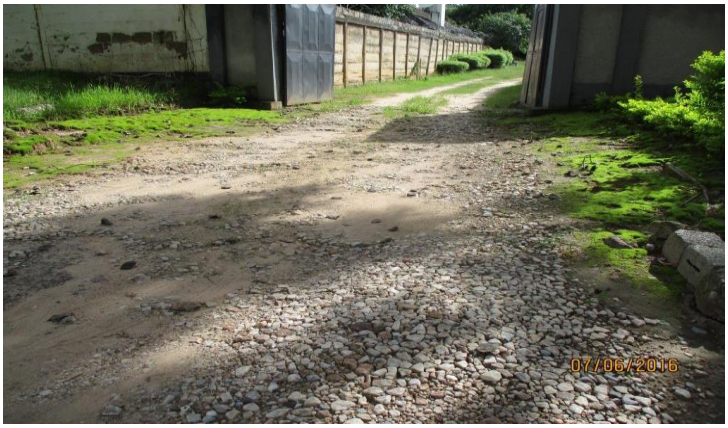
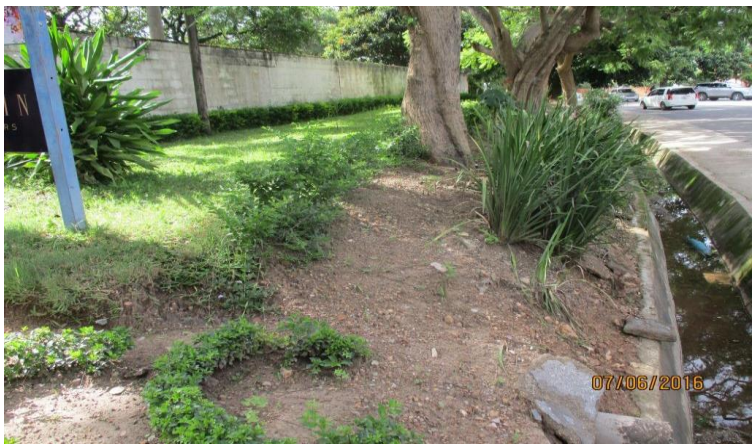
16-RP-8	
16-RP-9	

16-RP-10	
16-RP-11	

16-RP-12	
16-RP-13	

16-RP-14	
16-RP-15	

16-RP-16	 
16-RP-17	
16-RP-18	

16-RP-19	
16-RP-20	 

16-RP-21	

16-RP-22	
16-RP-23	

16-RP-24	
16-RP-25	

16-RP-26	

16-RP-27	

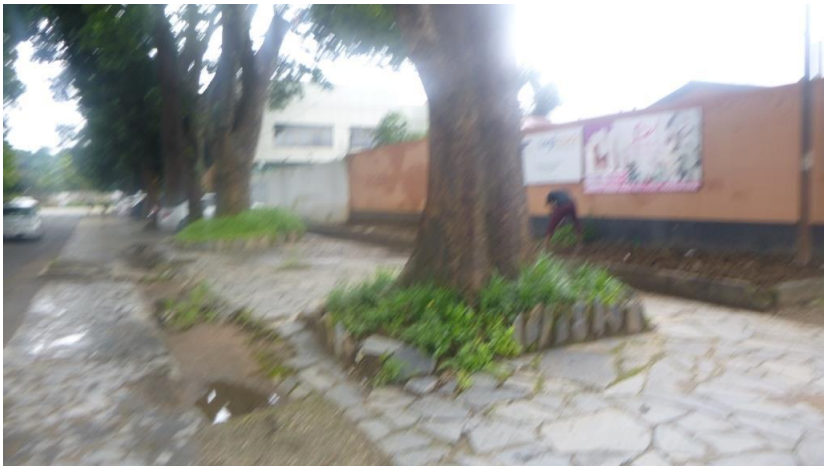
16-RP-28	

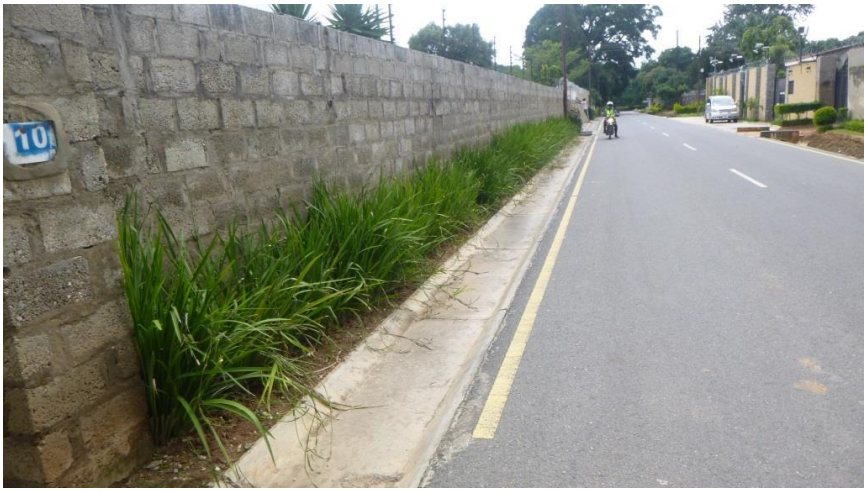
16-RP-29	

16-RP-30	

16-RP-31	
16-RP-32	

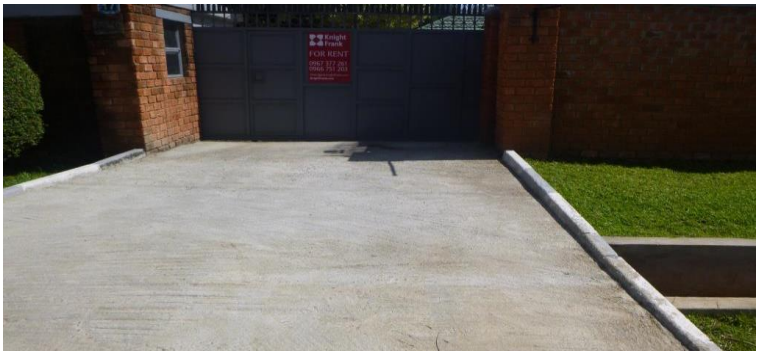
16-RP-33	

16-RP-34	

16-RP-35	 

16-RP-36	

16-RP-37	

16-RP-38	

16-RP-39	

16-RP-40	
16-RP-41	

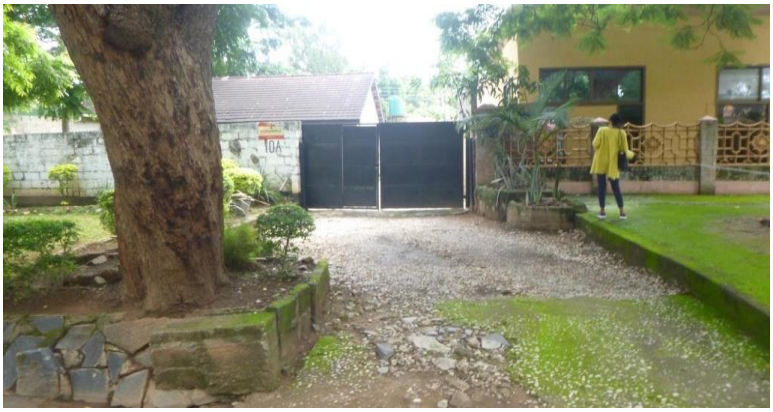
16-RP-42	
16-RP-43	

16-RP-44	

16-RP-45

16-RP-46	

16-RP-47

16-RP-48	 
16-RP-49	

16-RP-50	
16-RP-51	

16-RP-52	

16-RP-53	
16-RP-54	

16-RP-55	

16-RP-56	

16-RP-57	
16-RP-58	

16-RP-59	

16-RP-60	

16-RP-61	

16-RP-62	

16-RP-63	

16-RP-64	

16-RP-65

16-RP-66	

16-RP-67

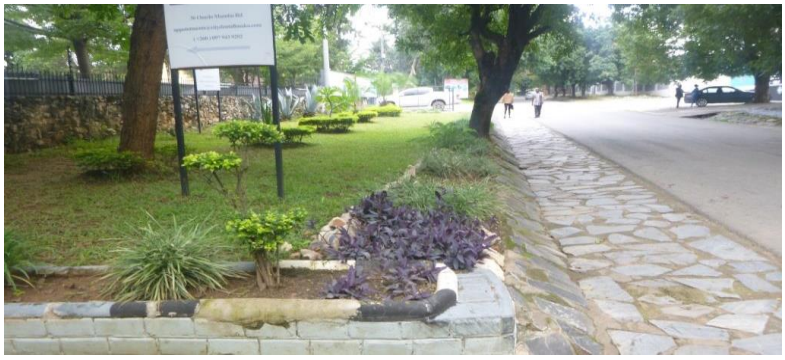
16-RP-68	

16-RP-69	

16-RP-70	

16-RP-71	

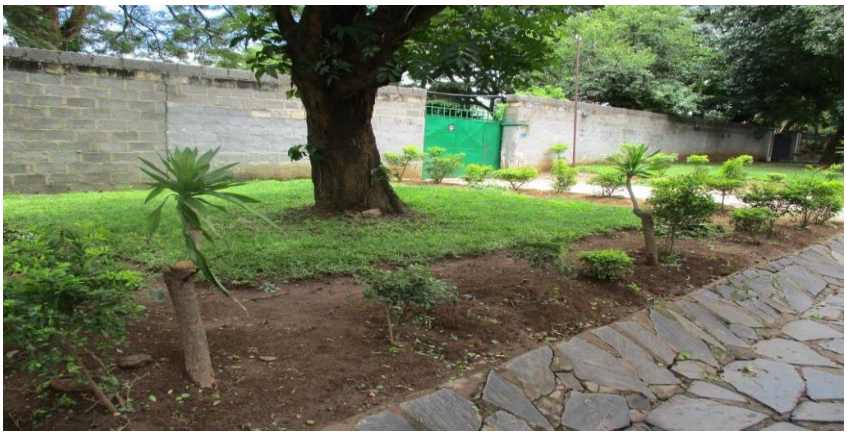
16-RP-72	

16-RP-73	
16-RP-74	

16-RP-75	

16-RP-76	

16-RP-77	

16-RP-78	
16-RP-79	

16-RP-80	
16-RP-81	
16-RP-82	

16-RP-83	
16-RP-84	

16-RP-85

16-RP-86	
16-RP-87	

16-RP-88	
16-RP-89	
16-RP-90	

16-RP-91	
16-RP-92	

16-RP-93	
16-RP-94	
16-RP-95	

16-RP-96	

16-RP-97	

16-RP-98	

16-RP-99	
16-RP-100	

16-RP-101	
16-RP-102	

16-RP-103	
16-RP-104	

16-RP-105	
16-RP-106	

16-RP-107	

16-RP-108

BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT
•
DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
•
LOW-CODE PLATFORM

16-RP-109	
16-RP-110	
16-RP-111	NO PICTURE.

16-RP-112	
16-RP-113	

16-RP-114	
16-RP-115	

16-RP-116	
16-RP-117	

16-RP-118	

16-RP-119	
16-RP-120	

16-RP-121	
16-RP-122	

16-RP-123	
16-RP-124	NO PICTURE.

16-RP-125	
16-RP-126	

16-RP-127	
16-RP-128	

16-RP-129	

16-RP-130	
16-RP-131	

16-RP-132

16-RP-133	

16-RP-134

BBC
3610
02/06/2016

ABK
9209
ALH 353
02/06/2016

AIC
5124
02/06/2016

16-RP-135	
16-RP-136	

16-RP-137	
16-RP-138	

16-RP-139	
16-RP-140	

16-RP-141	
16-RP-142	

16-RP-143	
16-RP-144	

16-RP-145	
16-RP-146	
16-RP-147	

16-RP-148	
16-RP-149	
16-RP-150	

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16-RP-152	
16-RP-153	

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16-RP-159	

16-RP-160	
16-RP-161	
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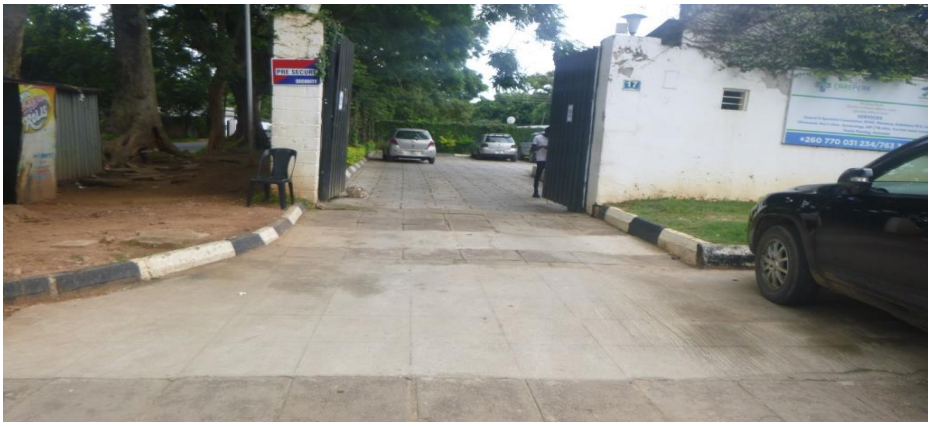
16-RP-163	

16-RP-164	
16-RP-165	
16-RP-166	

16-RP-167	

16-RP-168	

16-RP-169	
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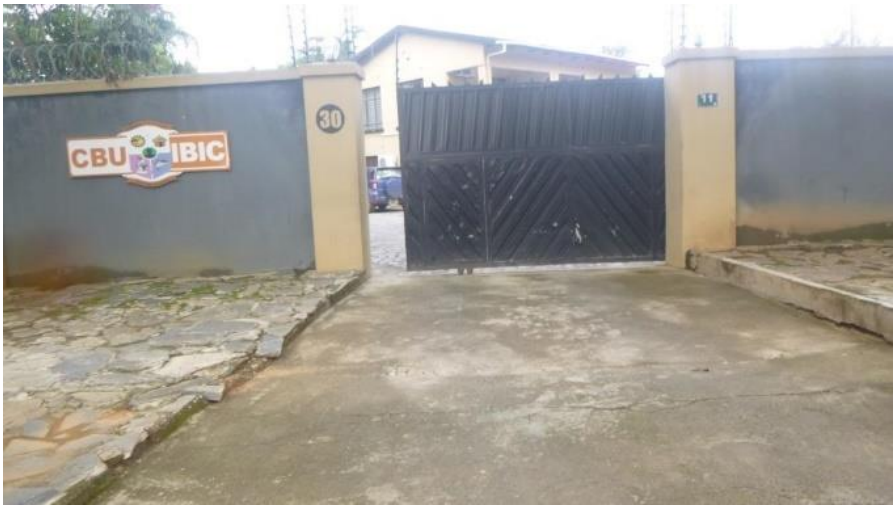
16-RP-171	

16-RP-172

16-RP-173	

16-RP-174

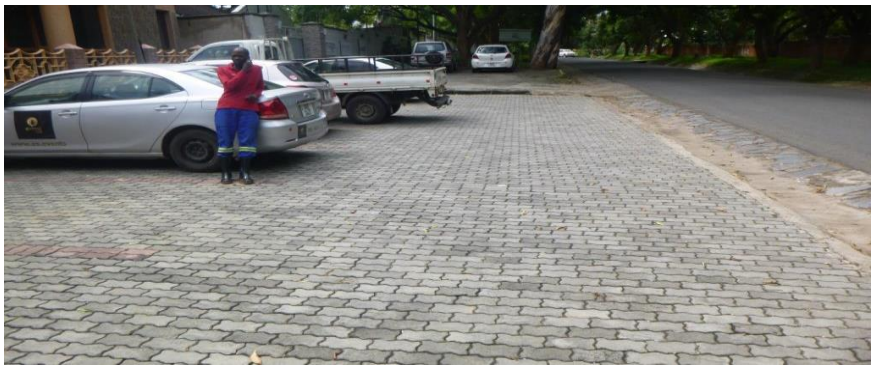


16-RP-175	
16-RP-176	

16-RP-177	
16-RP-178	

16-RP-179	

16-RP-180

16-RP-181	 
16-RP-182	

16-RP-183	
16-RP-184	

16-RP-185	
16-RP-186	

16-RP-187	

16-RP-188	

16-RP-189	

16-RP-190	
16-RP-191	

16-RP-192	

16-RP-193	

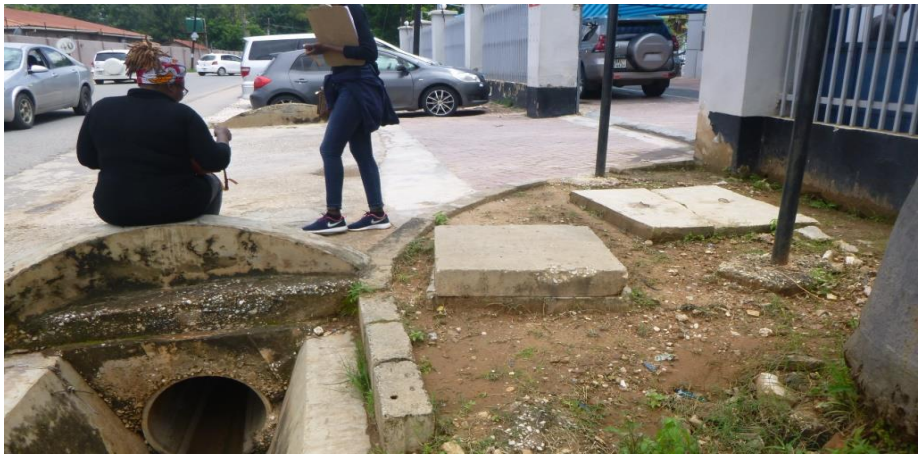
16-RP-194	
16-RP-195	

16-RP-196	

16-RP-197	

16-RP-198	
16-RP-199	

16-RP-200	

16-RP-201	
16-RP-202	

16-RP-203	
16-RP-204	

16-RP-205	
16-RP-206	

16-RP-207	

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16-RP-209	

16-RP-210	

16-RP-211	

16-RP-212	
16-RP-213	

16-RP-214	

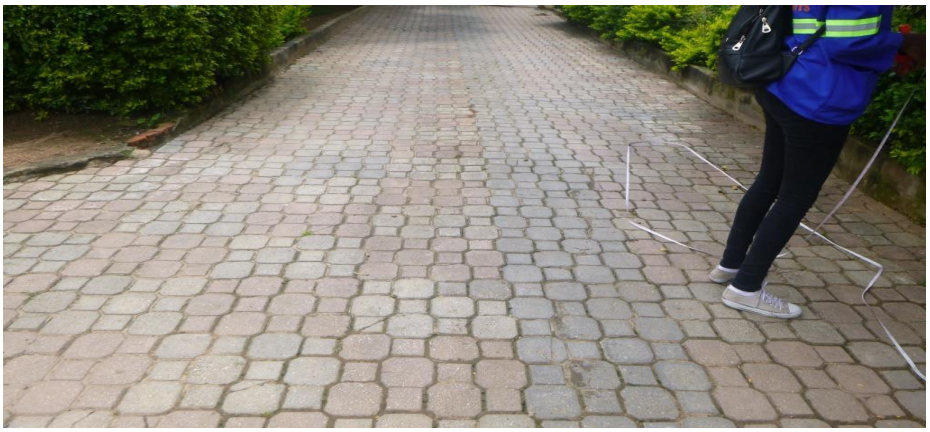
16-RP-215	

16-RP-216	
16-RP-217	

16-RP-218	
16-RP-219	
16-RP-220	

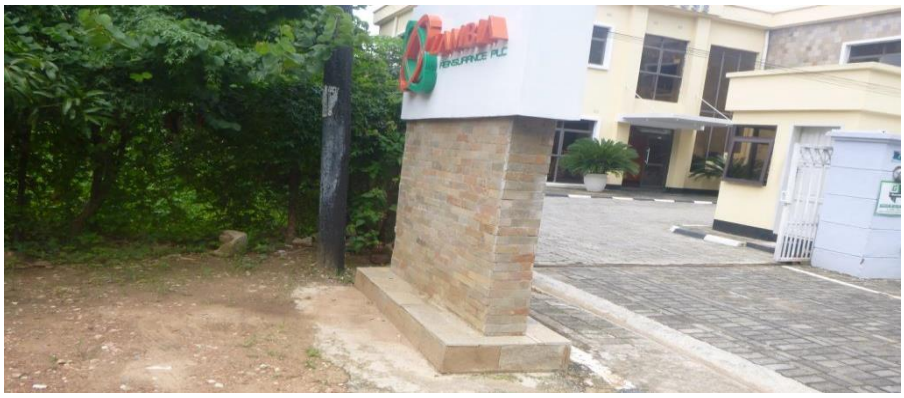
16-RP-221	
16-RP-222	
16-RP-223	

16-RP-224	
16-RP-225	
16-RP-226	
16-RP-227	

16-RP-228	
16-RP-229	
16-RP-230	

16-RP-231	
16-RP-232	

16-RP-233	
16-RP-234	

16-RP-235	 
16-RP-236	

16-RP-237	
16-RP-238	
16-RP-239	

16-RP-240	
16-RP-241	

16-RP-242	

16-RP-243	
16-RP-244	

16-RP-245	
16-RP-246	
16-RP-247	

16-RP-248	
16-RP-249	

CSU 10

Unique Identifier	Picture(s)

CSU-10-1	
CSU-10-2	

CSU-10-3	

CSU-10-4	

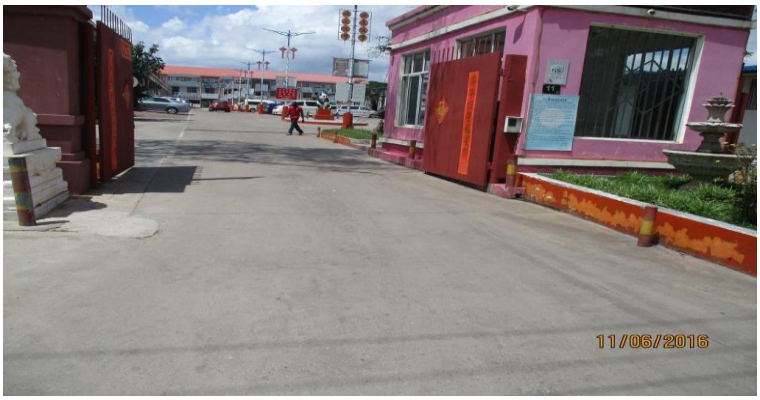
CSU-10-5	

CSU-10-6	
CSU-10-7	

CSU-10-8	
CSU-10-9	

CSU-10-10	

CSU-10-11	

CSU-10-12	 

CSU-10-13	
CSU-10-14	

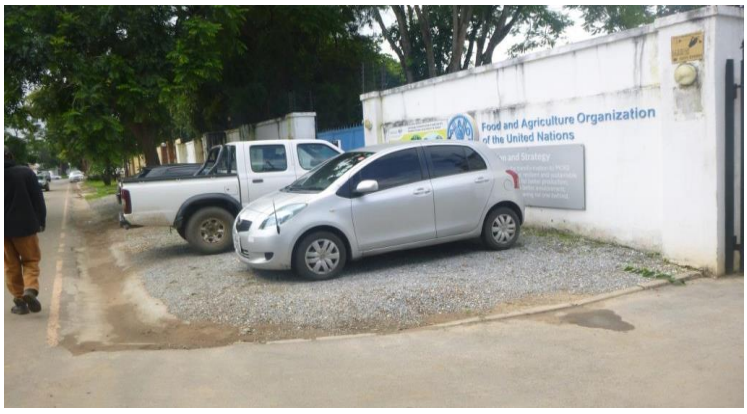
CSU-10-15	
CSU-10-16	

CSU-10-17	

CSU-10-18	
CSU-10-19	

CSU-10-20	
CSU-10-21	

CSU-10-22	
CSU-10-23	
CSU-10-24	

CSU-10-25	
CSU-10-26	 

CSU-10-27	
CSU-10-28	

CSU-10-29	
CSU-10-30	
CSU-10-31	

CSU-10-32	
CSU-10-33	

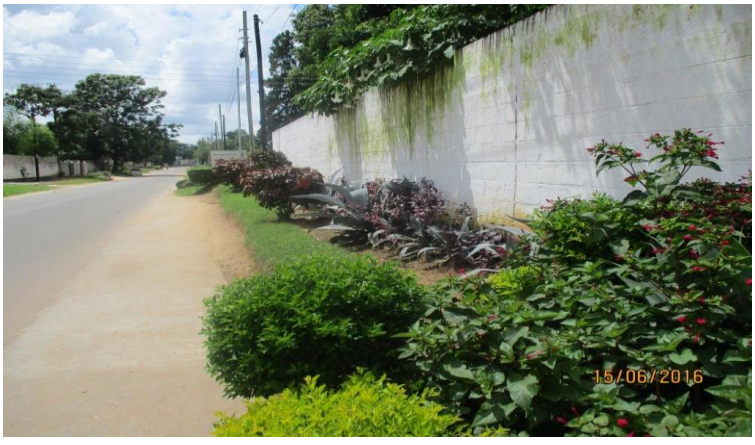
CSU-10-34	

CSU-10-35	

CSU-10-36	
CSU-10-37	

CSU-10-38	
CSU-10-39	
CSU-10-40	
CSU-10-41	

CSU-10-42	
CSU-10-43	
CSU-10-44	

CSU-10-45	
CSU-10-46	 

CSU-10-47	
CSU-10-48	
CSU-10-49	NO PICTURE.

CSU-10-50	
CSU-10-51	

CSU-10-52	

CSU-10-53	
CSU-10-54	

CSU 7
Reinstatement

Unique Identifiers	Picture(s)
CS7-1	
CS7-2	
CS7-3	NO PICTURE.

CS7-4	
CS7-5	

CS7-6	
CS7-7	

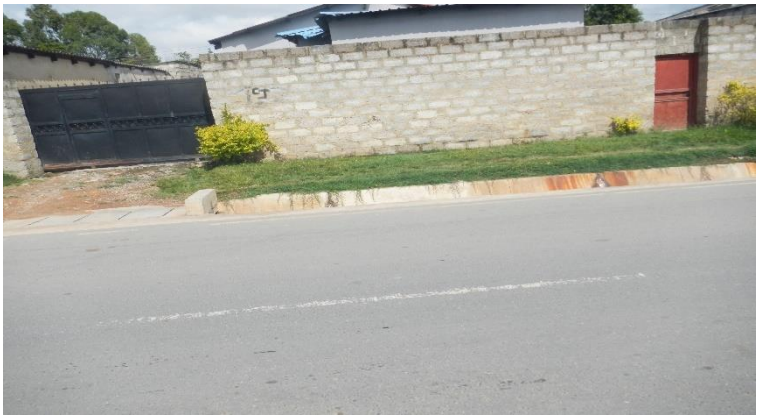
CS7-8	
CS7-9	
CS7-10	
CS7-11	

CS7-12	

CS7-13	
CS7-14	
CS7-15	NO PICTURE.

CS7-16	

CS7-17	
CS7-18	
CS7-19	

CS7-20	
CS7-21	NO PICTURE.
CS7-22	
CS7-23	

CS7-24	

CS7-25	
CS7-26	

CS7-27	BLESSING 27/07/2016 0975 382466
CS7-28	TRAP NERD KAAIMANSGAT 26/07/2016

CS7-29	
CS7-30	NO PICTURE.

CS7-31	

CS7-32	
CS7-33	

CS7-34	
CS7-35	

CS7-36	
CS7-37	
CS7-38	
CS7-39	NO PICTURE.

CS7-40	
CS7-41	
CS7-42	

CS7-43	
CS7-44	
CS7-45	

CS7-46	
CS7-47	
CS7-48	
CS7-49	

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CS7-56

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CS7-58	

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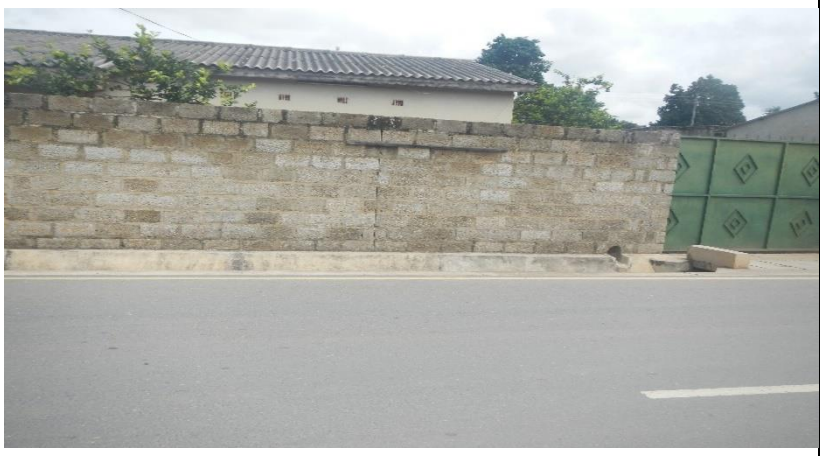
CS7-60	

CS7-61	
CS7-62	
CS7-63	

CS7-64	
CS7-65	
CS7-66	

CS7-67	
CS7-68	
CS7-69	
CS7-70	NO PICTURE.

CS7-71	
CS7-72	NO PICTURE.

Resettlement

Unique Identifier	Picture(s)
CS7-73	
CS7-74	
CS7-75	

CS7-76	
CS7-77	

CS7-78	
CS7-79	NO PICTURE.
CS7-80	
CS7-81	

CS7-82	
CS7-83	Clover Innocent Boy ENT. Clover TASTE AND NUTRITION FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY Clover Clover

CS7-84	
CS7-85	NO PICTURE.
CS7-86	NO PICTURE.

CS7-87	
CS7-88	
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CS7-90	

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CS7-125	
CS7-126	
CS7-127	

CS7-128

Beauty Salon
WE ARE SPECIALISED IN
WEAVING
BRAIDS
BONDING
NAILS AND
MAKE UP

NAI Shop
MTN

CS7-129	NO PICTURE.
CS7-130	
CS7-131	
CS7-132	
CS7-133	

CS7-134	
CS7-135	
CS7-136	
CS7-137	

CS7-138	
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CS7-143	

CS7-144	
CS7-145	
CS7-146	NO PICTURE.
CS7-147	
CS7-148	

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CS7-223	
CS7-224	
CS7-225	

CS7-226	
CS7-227	
CS7-228	NO PICTURE.
CS7-229	

CS7-230	
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CS7-256	

CS7-257	
CS7-258	
CS7-259	
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CS7-261	
CS7-262	
CS7-263	
CS7-264	

CS7-265	
CS7-266	
CS7-267	NO PICTURE.
CS7-268	

CS7-269	
CS7-270	
CS7-271	
CS7-272	

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CS7-274	
CS7-275	
CS7-276	

CS7-277	
CS7-278	
CS7-279	
CS7-280	

CS7-281	
CS7-282	

Decommissioning of Garden Ponds

Unique Identifier	Picture(s)
GP - 001	
GP - 002	
GP - 003	

GP - 004	
GP - 005	
GP - 006	
GP - 007	

GP - 008	
GP - 010	NO PICTURE
GP - 011	
GP - 012	
GP - 013	NO PICTURE.

GP - 014	
GP - 015	
GP - 016	
GP - 017	

GP - 018	
GP - 019	
GP - 020	
GP - 021	
GP - 022	NO PICTURE.

GP - 023	
GP - 024	
GP - 025	

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MASS MEDIA

Resettlement

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MM-06	

Reinstatement

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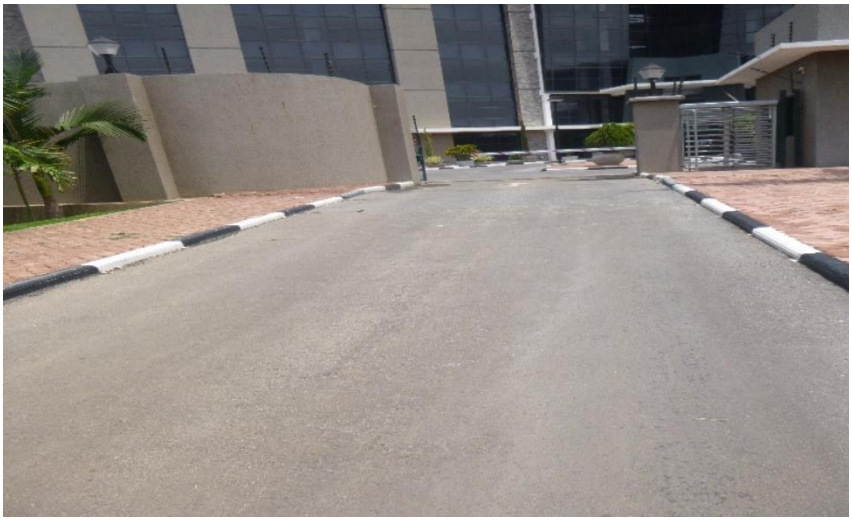

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CSE - 15

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PAUL MARTINS
INVESTMENTS LIMITED
PAUL MARTINS

ALPHA
RAPID SECURITY

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NM-13	
NM-14	

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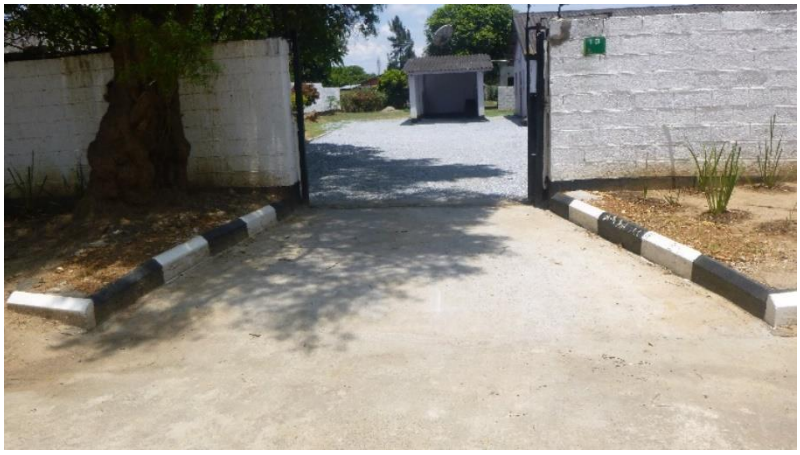
NM-16	

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NM-28	M.a.S Aluminium and Construction Ltd
NM-29	HARVEY PRODUCTS OFFICES

NM-30	
NM-31	
NM-32	

NM-33

NM-33

welcome to
TotalEnergies

TotalEnergies
PETROL
DIESEL
QUARTZ
CARD
bonjour

NM-34	

NM-35	

NM-36	
NM-37	

NM-38	

NM-39	

NM-40

Ministry of Labour and
Social Security
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
AND SAFETY INSTITUTE
Head Office
Corner Independence Avenue
& Langashe Street
PO Box 20205, Kitwe
E-mail:ohmb@zamnet.zm
0750 125 258 or 0764 636 633
Plot No. 24
Wuskill Crescent
Northmead
E-mail:infor@ohsi.co.zm
Cell: 0973 869 675
Tel: 0212 224006 / 0212 230155
Solwzi Office
Off old Chingola Road
Plot 17327
Mbonga Area
0961 948 748

NM-41	
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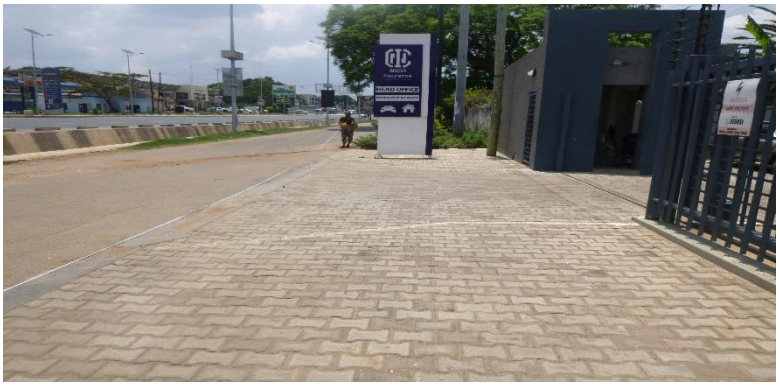
NM-58	
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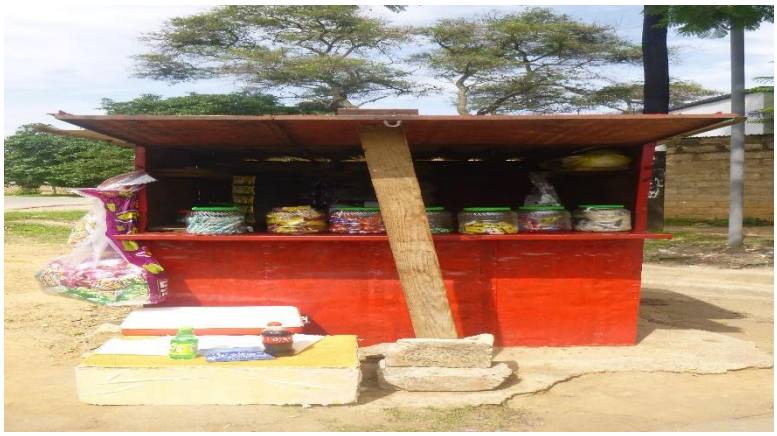
NM-70	
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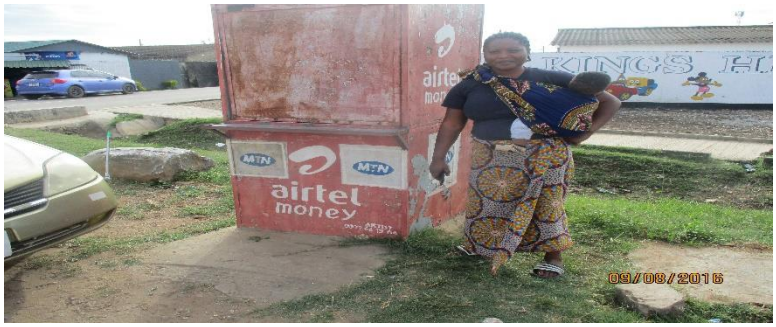
PS-3	

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PS-8	
PS-9	

PS-10	
PS-11	

PS-12	
PS-13	

PS-14	

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PS-16	
PS-17	

PS-18	Dial *778# • Register for Airtel Money • Deposit & Withdraw Money • Buy airtime • Pay Bills • SIM registration • SIM replacement airtel airtel
PS-19	09/08/2016

PS-20

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PS-23	

PS-24	
PS-25	
PS-26	

PS-27

ELSEWEDY
ELECTRIC

ELSEWEDY
ELECTRIC
ZESCO
ELSEWEDY ELECTRIC
ZAMBIA LTD

PS-28	
PS-29	

PS-30

PS-31	
PS-32	
PS-33	

PS-34

FNB
ATM
10/08/2016

Rhapsody's
USAID
Local Impact Governance Project
ROTO TANK
10/08/2016

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airtel
money
10/08/2016

PS-36

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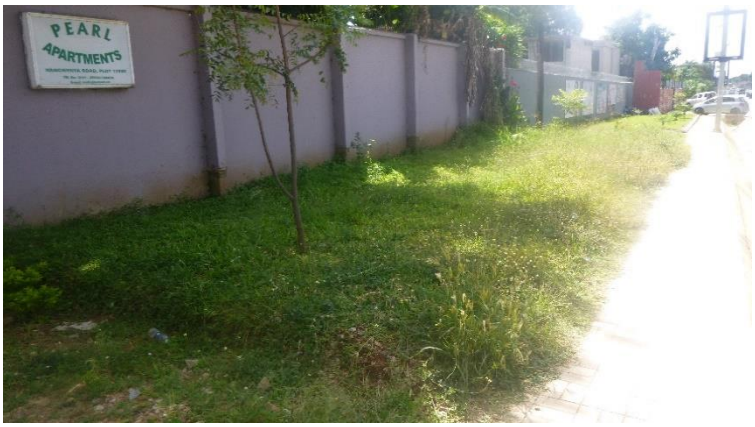
PS-41



Annex 5

Identified Vulnerable Persons

Garden Ponds Vulnerable PAPs

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 001	Ngulube	Agness	F	52	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 004	Tisilile	Banda	F	49	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 006	Elizabeth	Banda	F	50	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 007	Agai	Banda	M	41	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 008	Betty	Banda	F	69	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 010	Titamane	Banda	F	89	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 012	Mukalimo	Banda	F	42	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 014	Edson	Banda	M	69	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 015	Damalesi	Banda	F	41	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 017	Rozaria	Banda	F	54	Single	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 019	Bwalya	Chalukila	F	62	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 023	Lorrence	Chihana	F	68	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 025	Naomi	Chilombo	F	37	Divorced	Female Headed Household			
GP - 026	Osiya	Chipeshi	F	39	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 028	Florence	Chisavu	F	75	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 029	Edena	Chitenge	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 030	Belinda	Chomba	F	32	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 031	Mary	Chongo	F	77	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 032	Tiyese	Daka	F	74	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 033	Tomaida	Daka	F	73		Disabled and Chronically Ill Household Member	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 035	Elizabeth	Daka	F	68	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate
GP - 038	Voilet	Demba	F	40	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 039	Getrude	Diachilalu	F	63	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 040	Justin	Goma	M	67	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 043	Rosemary	Jauli	F	69	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 045	Samuel	Jere	M	50	Widowed	Disabled Household Member	Single Parent with Dependents		
GP - 046	Felix	Kabwe	M	42	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 048	Luti	Kabwita	F	66	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 049	Joseph	Kafinda	M	41	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 050	Esther	Kalive	F	26	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 055	Dainess	Kanyepa	F	64	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 056	Astridah	Kaoma	F	46	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 059	Ocpha	Kapusano	F	76	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Chronically Ill Household Member	
GP - 060	Frida	Kapya	F	64	Married	Chronically Ill Household Member	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 061	Jenney	Kauluka	F	52	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 062	David	Kayoya	M	37	Single	Single Parent with Dependents			
GP - 064	Mandarana	Kunda	F	66	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	
GP - 065	Davison	Kunda	M	44	Married	Disabled Household			

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
						Member			
GP - 066	Danfold	Kunda	M	60	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 067	Elizabeth	Kunda	F	52	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 071	Grace	Lungu	F	74	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Chronically Ill Household Member	
GP - 072	Bebili	Lungu	F	69	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 073	Abinedi	Lungu	F	73	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 076	Christina	Maini	F	56	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 077	Mary	Makamo	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 078	Susan	Makoni	F	35	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 080	Maria	Mbangu	F	61	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 081	Elita	Mbao	F	79	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate
GP - 084	Winstanley	Mhango	M	83	Widowed	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 085	Catherine	M'honi	F	55	Widowed	Female Headed Household			

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 086	kasela	Milungwe	M	70	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 087	Faginess	Miti	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 088	Loveness	Mkandawire	F	29	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 089	Evelyn	Mkandawire	F	39	Divorced	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		
GP - 090	Eneless	Mkwinda	F	52	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 091	Agatha	Mphanza	F	62	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 094	Mary	Mtonga	F	32	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 095	Justina	Mubanga	F	50	Married	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 097	Ades	Mukuni	F	78	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 098	Sibonkosi	Mulenga	F	21	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 099	Febby	Mulenga	F	63	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 100	Elizabeth	Mulenga	F		Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 101	Rozi	Mulezi	F	58	Married	Functionally Illiterate			

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 102	Alufonsina	Mumba	F	66	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 103	Agness	Mumba	F	67	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 104	Bridget	Mumba	F	38	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 105	Gezile	Mumba	F	48	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 108	Catherine	Munganga	F	51	Divorced	Female Headed Household			
GP - 111	Florence	Musukwa	F	46	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 113	Fredah	Mutale	F	60	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 115	Mwanika	Mvula	F	80		Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 116	Alfred	Mvula	M	91	Widowed	Elderly Headed Household	Single Parent with Dependents		
GP - 117	Linile	Mvula	F	53	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 118	Soap	Mwale	M	69	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 120	Monica	Mwale	F	24	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 122	Cathrine	Mwale	F	81	Widowed	Female	Elderly Headed		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
						Headed Household	Household		
GP - 123	Lupando	Mwamba	F	77	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 124	Laiton	Mwandila	M	65	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 125	Charity	Mwando	F	55	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 127	Beatrice	Mwanza	F	58	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 129	Sophia	Mwanza	F	50	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 130	Anderson	Mwanza	M	74	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 131	Gift	Mwanza	F	30	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 132	Malineli	Mwanza	F	70	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 133	Sekelani	Mwanza	M	68	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 134	Sekelani	Mwanza	M	68	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 135	Rosemary	Mwanza	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 138	Joyce	Mwanza	F	52	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 139	Alineli	Mwanza	F	77	Widowed	Female Headed	Elderly Headed Household		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
						Household			
GP - 140	Whited	Mwanza	M	67	Married	Chronically Ill Household Member			
GP - 141	Chewe	Mwanza	F	23	Single	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		
GP - 142	Tionenji	Mwanza	M	40	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 145	Edward	Mwanza	M	28	Single	Single Parent with Dependents			
GP - 147	Eunice	Mwewa	F	59	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 148	Febby	Mwewa	F	58	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 149	Naish	Mwila	M	29	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 150	Honor	Nakazwe	F	61	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 151	Christina	Nali	F	43	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 152	Sylvia	Nambeye	F	32	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 153	Charity	Namfukwe	F	28	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 154	Christine	Namfukwe	F	48	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 156	Beauty	Namunkonde	F	46	Widowed	Female Headed Household			

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 160	Lyness	Ngosa	F	40	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 163	Benadetta	Njovu	F	26	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 164	Mulenga	Nkaka	F	31	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 167	Esther	Nkhoma	F	52	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 168	Alice	Nkunika	F	52	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 172	Loveness	Nyale	F	70	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 173	Maggie	Nyangu	F	57	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 175	Justina	Nyirenda	F	72	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 176	Fales	Nyirongo	F	69	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 177	Joyce	Nyirongo	F	61	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 178	Forida	Nyoni	F	88	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 180	Susan	Pelezo	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 181	Edward	Phiri	M	41	Single	Functionally Illiterate	Single Parent with Dependents		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 182	Iredy	Phiri	F	70	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 183	Agness	Phiri	F	43	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 185	Deniya Olomani	Phiri	F	74	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 186	Maggie	Phiri	F	43	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 187	Edward	Phiri	M	41	Single	Single Parent with Dependents			
GP - 188	Tionenji	Phiri	F	50	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 191	Kesandi	Phiri	M	65	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 193	Tiimepo	Phiri	F	77	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	
GP - 194	Milika	Phiri	F	48	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 196	Julia	Phiri	F	46	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 197	Faraza	Phiri	F	72	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		
GP - 199	Julia	Phiri	F	46	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 201	Tiyanke	Phiri	F	78	Widowed	Female	Elderly Headed	Functionally	

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
						Headed Household	Household	Illiterate	
GP - 202	Grace	Phiri	F	55	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 203	Edward	Phiri	M	41		Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 204	Astridah	Phiri	F	45	Divorced	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		
GP - 205	Veronica	Phiri	F	24	Divorced	Female Headed Household			
GP - 206	Mkumbeni	Phiri	F	44	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 207	Divaison	Phiri	M	81	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 210	Jessie	Phiri	F	71	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 211	Catherine	Mwale	F	57	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 212	Elizabeth	Phiri	F	32	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 216	Eunice	Sakala	F	65	Married	Disabled Household Member			
GP - 217	Tilileko	Sakala	F	72	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member	Functionally Illiterate
GP - 219	Eunice	Sakala	F	52	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
GP - 221	Astess	Sakala	F	67	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Chronically Ill Household Member	
GP - 222	Ester	Samu	F	74	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household		
GP - 223	Mary	Sesa	F	32	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 225	Nkandu	Silulya	M	89	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 228	Mainess	Soko	F	63	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 229	Ruth	Tembo	F	34	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 232	Florence	Tembo	F	55	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Disabled Household Members		
GP - 233	Esther	Tembo	F	32	Divorced	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 235	Gladys	Tembo	F	47	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate		
GP - 236	Lyson	Tembo	M	74	Widowed	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Members	Functionally Illiterate	Single Parent with Dependents
GP - 238	Idah	Tembo	F	55	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 239	Tiki	Washen	M	86	Married	Elderly Headed Household			
GP - 240	Elizabeth	Zimba	F	49	Widowed	Female			

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria	Vulnerability Criteria
						Headed Household			
GP - 241	Triza	Zimba	F	58	Married	Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 242	Kesnayi	Zimba	F	65	Married	Disabled Household Members			
GP - 244	Eunice	Zulu	F	66	Widowed	Female Headed Household			
GP - 245	Maureen	Zulu	F	46	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 246	Emelia	Zulu	F	65	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 247	Alesi	Zulu	F	82	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 248	Leya	Zulu	F	32	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Chronically Ill Household Member		
GP - 249	Ireen	Zulu	F	44	Single	Female Headed Household			
GP - 250	Maria	Zulu	F	73	Widowed	Female Headed Household	Elderly Headed Household	Functionally Illiterate	
GP - 251	Ireen	Zulu	F			Functionally Illiterate			
GP - 255	Ireen	Zulu	F	44	Single	Chronically Ill Household Member			
GP - 257	Trywell	Zyambo	M	69	Married	Elderly Headed Household	Disabled Household Member		

Annex 6

Proof of Notification Of Meetings and Cut-Off Date Announcements

LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM
Building healthy families together.

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE – OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT-OFF DATE FOR GARDEN, MAZYOPA, NGWERERE AND KABANANA AREAS ALONG NGWERERE STREAM – EFFECTIVE 12TH APRIL 2023

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons in Garden, Mazyopa, Ngwerere and Kabanana areas along the Ngwerere Stream, the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the installation of sewer pipes, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of 12th April 2023 has been established. The Project will only compensate those property owners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.
2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 12th April 2023 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.
3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and communicated to the public for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

The Consultant further invites all interested and affected persons to the Disclosure meetings to be held on the following dates:

No.	Date	Time	Venue
1	12th April 2023	10:00hrs	Garden Community Hall in Garden
2	12th April 2023	14:00hrs	Kaonga Community Hall in Mazyopa
3	13th April 2023	10:00hrs	Pakachele Community School in Chamba Valley, Zambezi Road

The purpose of the meeting is to disclose the findings of the Environmental and Social Assessments conducted on behalf of LWSC.

RSO326780/7.03

ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, Friday, June 24, 2022

LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT - OFF DATE – EFFECTIVE 24TH JUNE 2022

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons around the Garden Sewer Ponds, the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the general public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the Decommissioning of the Garden Ponds, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of 24th June 2022 has been established. The Project will only compensate those landowners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.
2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 24th of June 2022 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.
3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

RSO306815/24.06

NOTICES - Page 13

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE - OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT -OFF DATE - EFFECTIVE 25TH NOVEMBER 2022

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

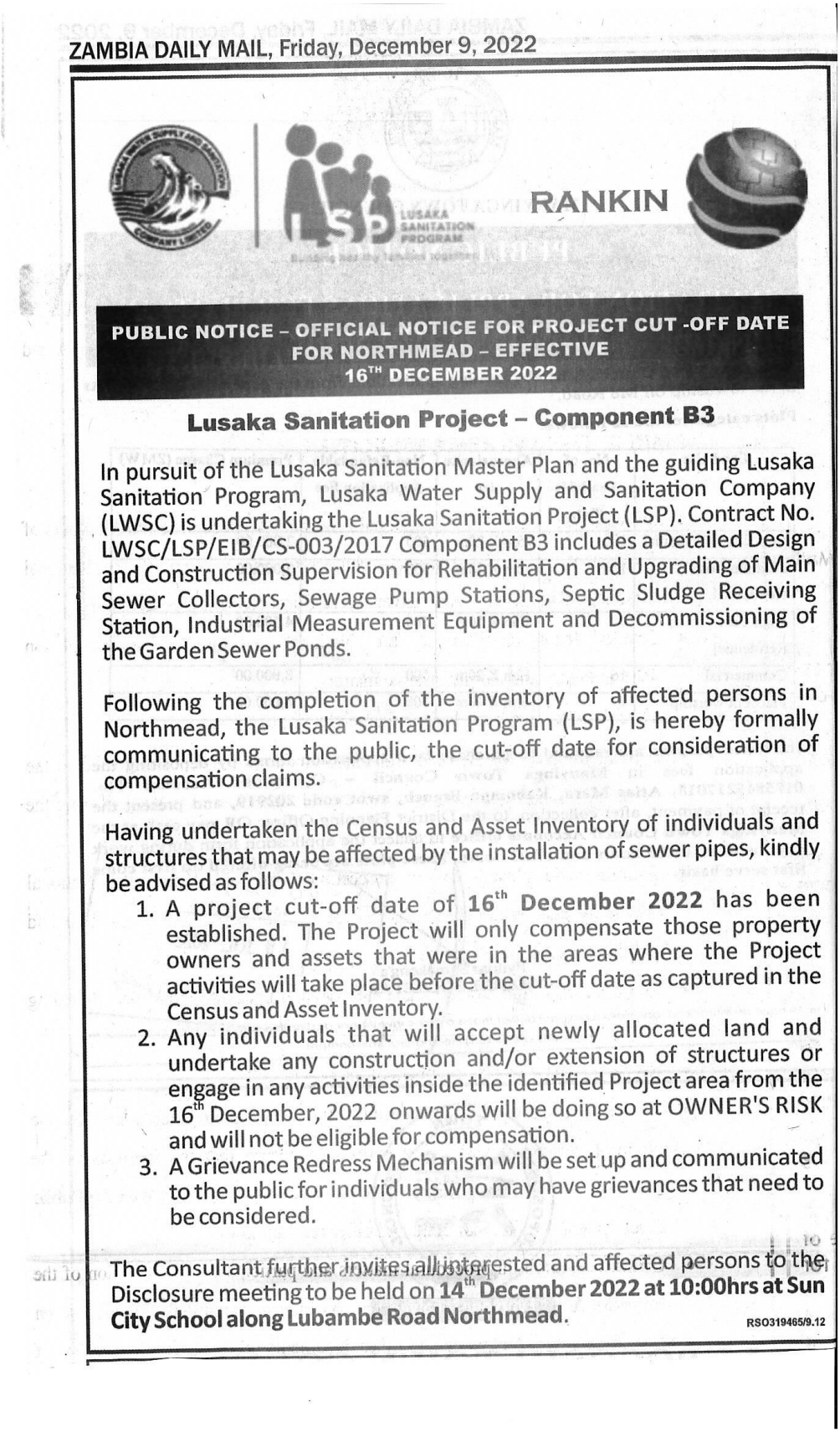
Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons in Mass Media, the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the installation of sewer pipes, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of 25th November 2022 has been established. The Project will only compensate those property owners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.
2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 25th of November 2022 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.
3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and communicated to the public for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

The Consultant further invites all interested and affected persons to the Disclosure meeting to be held on **24th November, 2022 at 10:00hrs at Alliance Française Mass Media opposite WARMA**.

RSO317921/21.11



ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, Friday, December 9, 2022

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE – OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT -OFF DATE FOR NORTHMEAD – EFFECTIVE 16TH DECEMBER 2022

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

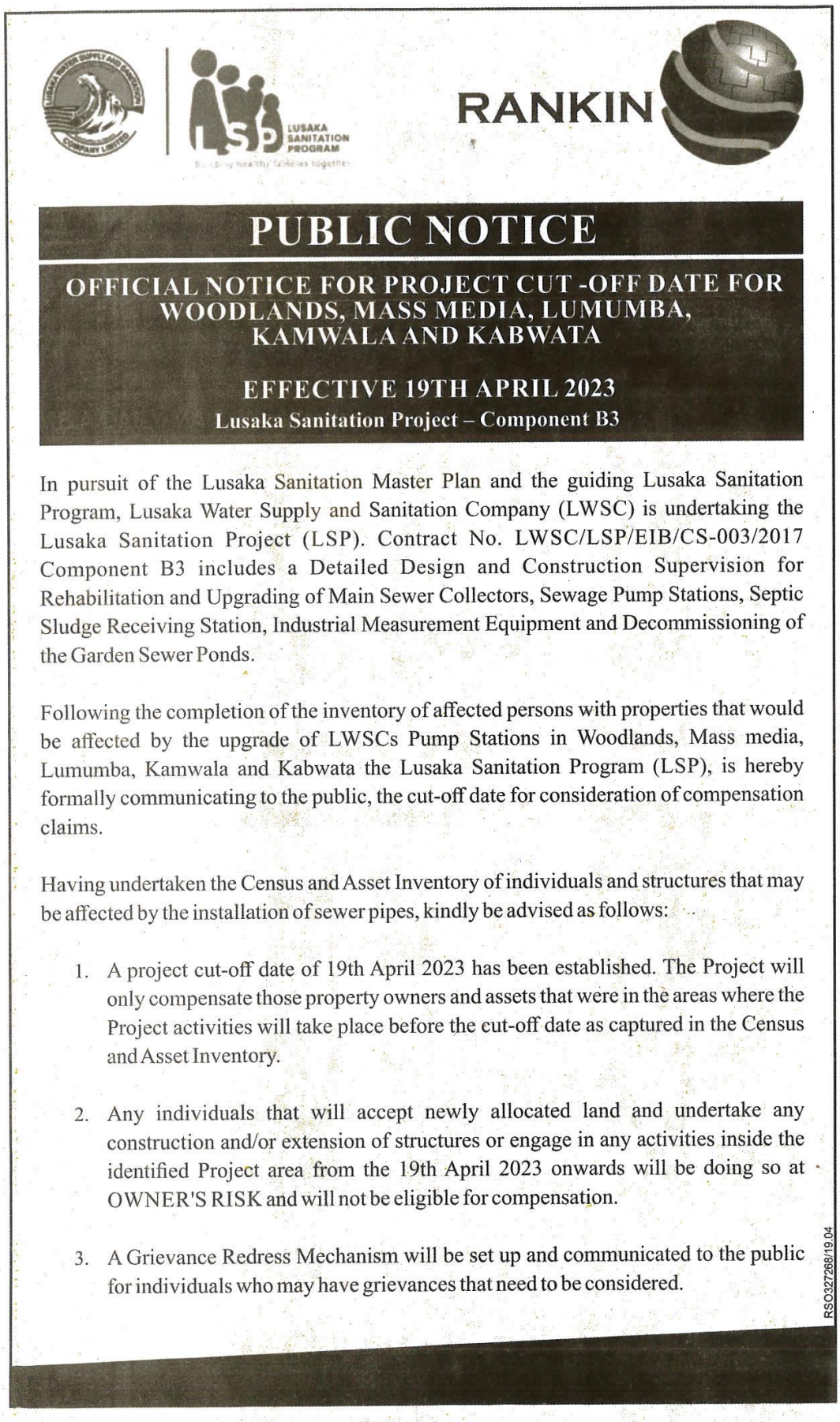
Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons in Northmead, the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the installation of sewer pipes, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of **16th December 2022** has been established. The Project will only compensate those property owners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.
2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 16th December, 2022 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.
3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and communicated to the public for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

The Consultant further invites all interested and affected persons to the Disclosure meeting to be held on **14th December 2022 at 10:00hrs at Sun City School along Lubambe Road Northmead.**

RSO319465/9.12



LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT -OFF DATE FOR WOODLANDS, MASS MEDIA, LUMUMBA, KAMWALA AND KABWATA

EFFECTIVE 19TH APRIL 2023

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons with properties that would be affected by the upgrade of LWSCs Pump Stations in Woodlands, Mass media, Lumumba, Kamwala and Kabwata the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

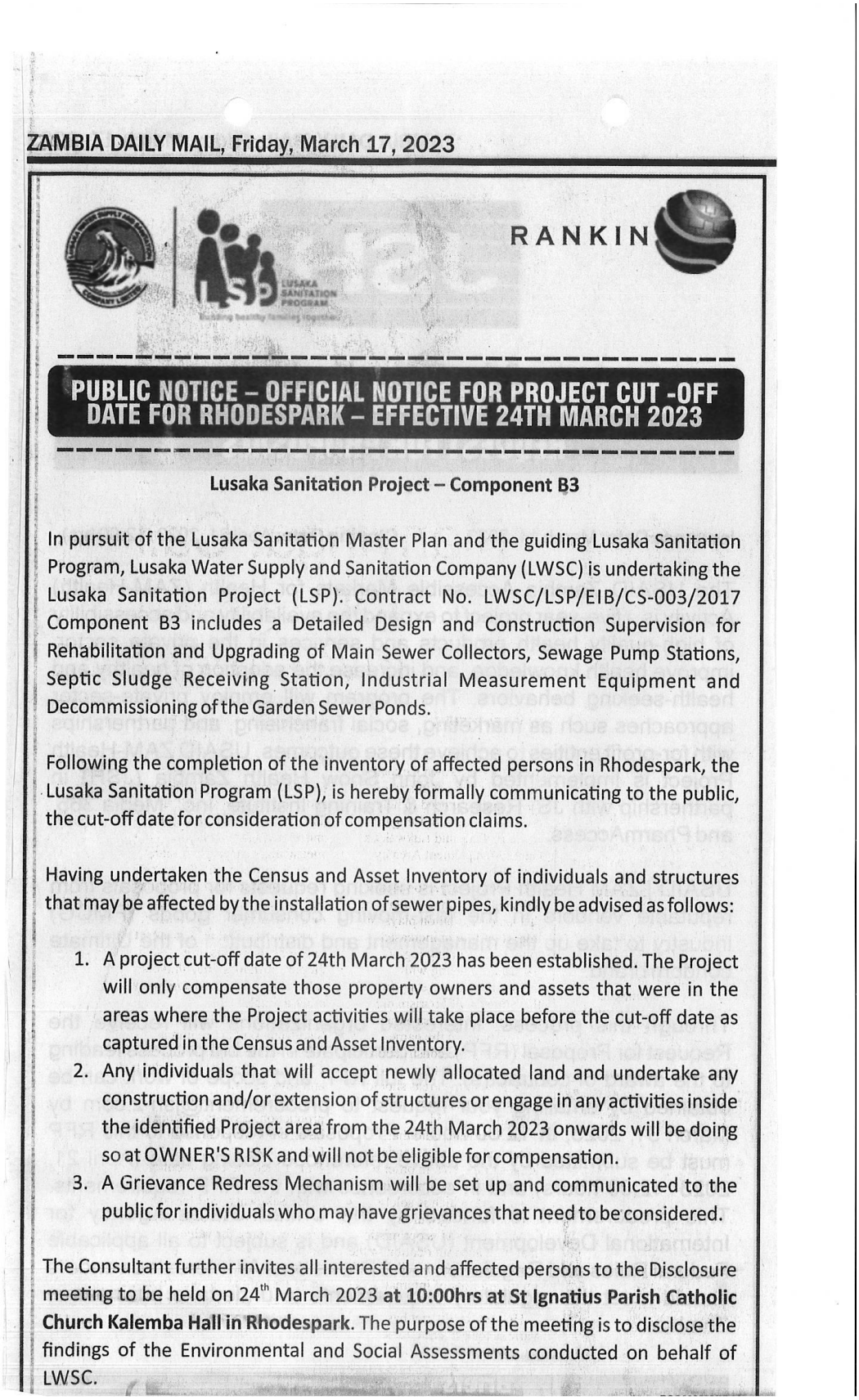
Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the installation of sewer pipes, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of 19th April 2023 has been established. The Project will only compensate those property owners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.

2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 19th April 2023 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.

3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and communicated to the public for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

RSO327268/19.04



ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, Friday, March 17, 2023

RANKIN

PUBLIC NOTICE – OFFICIAL NOTICE FOR PROJECT CUT -OFF DATE FOR RHODESPARK – EFFECTIVE 24TH MARCH 2023

Lusaka Sanitation Project – Component B3

In pursuit of the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan and the guiding Lusaka Sanitation Program, Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the Lusaka Sanitation Project (LSP). Contract No. LWSC/LSP/EIB/CS-003/2017 Component B3 includes a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Main Sewer Collectors, Sewage Pump Stations, Septic Sludge Receiving Station, Industrial Measurement Equipment and Decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

Following the completion of the inventory of affected persons in Rhodespark, the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP), is hereby formally communicating to the public, the cut-off date for consideration of compensation claims.

Having undertaken the Census and Asset Inventory of individuals and structures that may be affected by the installation of sewer pipes, kindly be advised as follows:

1. A project cut-off date of 24th March 2023 has been established. The Project will only compensate those property owners and assets that were in the areas where the Project activities will take place before the cut-off date as captured in the Census and Asset Inventory.
2. Any individuals that will accept newly allocated land and undertake any construction and/or extension of structures or engage in any activities inside the identified Project area from the 24th March 2023 onwards will be doing so at OWNER'S RISK and will not be eligible for compensation.
3. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up and communicated to the public for individuals who may have grievances that need to be considered.

The Consultant further invites all interested and affected persons to the Disclosure meeting to be held on 24th March 2023 **at 10:00hrs at St Ignatius Parish Catholic Church Kalemba Hall in Rhodespark**. The purpose of the meeting is to disclose the findings of the Environmental and Social Assessments conducted on behalf of LWSC.

Annex 7

Grievance Registration Form

Reference No (CF/YYYY/No):	
Date complaint received:	
Project Name:	
Name of complainant:	
Telephone number:	
Email address:	
Company name (if required):	
Address	

Purpose: [ ] Comment [ ] Complaint
Nature of Comment / Complaint:
Date of Incident:
Results of Investigation:

Action Taken:	
Further action required to ensure issue does not re occur:	
Date complainant contacted about results of investigation	
Complainant satisfied with outcome Y/N	
Method of communication with complainant	
Signed by complaint investigator	

Annex 8

Valuation Reports

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All communications should be addressed to
The Regional Valuation and Property Management Officer
Telephone: +260-211 254713
LUSAKA

In reply please quote:

No.:.....
MIHUD/DVPM/101/7/149/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGION
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

24th May 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your written instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation purposes.**

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject property was inspected between 10th April 2023 and 15th May 2023, by our David Lung'anda, the undersigned, Mrs Rita Njuka Chubili, Mrs Natasha Kalunga Tembo in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

4.0 CONDITION

We did not carry out structural surveys of the buildings/structures as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the buildings/structures in the attached valuation schedule.

5.0 PLANNING

The properties are situated in an area designated for residential development and for purposes of this report, we have assumed that planning permission for the property was obtained and that there are no existing planning restrictions which can substantially or materially affect the value of the property in this report.

6.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

7.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the properties. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the properties or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

9.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

10.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

11.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

11.1 Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

11.2 The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

11.3 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to

yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

12.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

13.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

14.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties surrounding the Pump Station area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K489,058.00 (Four Hundred Eighty-Nine Thousand Fifty Eighty Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

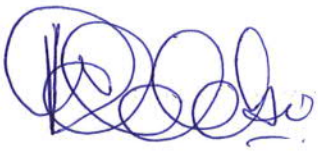
Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,



Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
DEPARTMENT VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

16.0 SUMMARY OF VALUES – (PUMP STATION ASSET INVENTORY)

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: AFFECTED PROPERTIES – LUSAKA PROVINCE

Survey ID.	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	NAME OF SETTLEMENT	RFA (M^2)	DESCRIPTION	Amount to Compensate (ZMW)
PS-001	Collins	Kavamba	Woodlands nambula close	30.00	Blocks/pavements, flowers	2,100.00
PS-002	Webby	Nkole	Kabwata	34.80 11.70	Paving/Concrete	6,430.00
PS-003	Priscilla	Muchinshi	Kabwata Site & service	3.00	Metal mobile booth/concrete slab	12,600.00
PS-004	Fred	M'membe	Nangwenya Road	63.9	Paving/Lawn/7 palm trees	8,250.00
PS-005	Banda	Timayechi	Kamwala	30.00	Paving	2,520.00

PS-006	Dickson	Mindolo	Lumumba road	1.21	Metal Mobile booth	5,030.00
PS-007			Lumumba road	0.81	Metal Mobile booth	4,200.00
PS-008	Frank	Kalizinje	76 72 A (11) Woodlands extention	42.00	Stone/paving	5,530.00
PS-009	Chibwe	Chikapa	Kabwata Site & service	2.89	Metal Mobile booth	12,140.00
PS-0010	Panta	Chileshe	7671 woodlands extention	37.80	Stone Paving	3,175.00
PS-011			7671 woodlands extention	93.90 120.60 2.25	Cement coarse aggregate/garage/cement coarse aggregate/metal mobile booth	30,360.00
PS-012	Talha	Nadat	Kamwala	20.10	Concrete slab	2,410.00
PS-013	Julius	Sikazwe	Mass media	243.90	Paving/concrete slab	20,490.00
PS-014			Mass media	17.10 26.40 9.00	Driveway/aggregates/lawn/lawn	4,000.00
GP-015	Tom	Katali	32 mass media	45.00 102.00	Driveway/Lawn	8,060.00

PS-016	Neseeme	Patel	7371 mass media	35.00 7.00	Driveway/Lawn	3,230.00
PS-017	Martin	Silungwe	7349 house No. 38 mass media	28.00	Driveway/Lawn	2,350.00
PS-018	Martha	Mbewe	New Kamwala	2.89	Metal mobile booth	12,140.00
PS-019			Kamwala	75.00	Paving	6,300.00
PS-020	Kokowe		38110 woodlands	432.00 135.00 492.00 91.20	Paving/driveway/paving/driveway	96,560.00
PS-021			City market	1.44 1.20	Metal mobile booth/metal mobile booth	11,090.00
PS-022	Dominic	Kasampi	City market	1.44	Metal mobile booth	6,050.00
PS-023			Lumumba pump station	1.00	Metal mobile booth	4,200.00
PS-024	Molten	Tembo	West gate	4.00	Shop	3,200.00
PS-025			Eastgate	1.20	Metal mobile booth	5,040.00
PS-026			Lumumba road/city market	4.00 4.00	Metal mobile booth	16,800.00

PS-027	Mohamed	Taha	4186 Addis Abba drive	26.64 26.64 145.41	Driveway/driveway/drainage/concrete lined	20,180.00
PS-028	Noorjehan	Alibhai	8233 Nangwenya road	29.40 104.10	Lawn/lawn/plants & small trees	6,430.00
PS-029	Benjamin	Mulenga	Lumumba road/city market	1.44	Metal mobile booth	6,050.00
PS-030	Feroz	Ebrahim	16&34 Nangwenya road	39.90 21.00 45.30	Paved parking lot/driveway/lawn with palm trees	5,115.00
PS-031	Suzen	Phiri	10 woodlands	280.00	Parking lot with aggregates	23,520.00
PS-032	Esther	Mulwanda	7674 woodlands	48.00 3.00	Driveway/lawn	4,160.00
PS-033	Collins	Musonda	City market	0.90	Metal mobile booth	4,200.00
PS-034			Mass media		FNB poster billboard/iron sheets & poles	55,400.00
PS-035	Allan	Banda		1.00	Metal mobile booth	4,200.00
PS-036	Suhayl	Dudhia	26 mass media	35.00 126.00 182.00	Driveway/Lawn/grass&trees/lawn	18,730.00

PS-037	Patrick	Mwene	Lumumba pump station	6.25	Metal mobile booth	26,250.00
PS-038	Irfan	Patel	2 manisha road kamwala	12.60	Driveway	1,000.00
PS-039	Jason	Ngoma	7344 House No.28	37.20 21.60 75.00	Lawn with palm trees/driveway/lawn&trees	7,250.00
PS-040	Bee	Phiri	36 nangwenya road	74.40 15.00	Lawn/driveway	4,385.00
PS-041	Inutu	Phiri	12529 House No.18&20 Pearl Apartment Nangwenya	15.90 83.10 15.30 46.20	Tarred Driveway/lawn/paved driveway/lawn	7,930.00
	GRAND TOTAL				**ZMW**	**489,058.00**

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All communications should be addressed to
The Regional Valuation and Property Management Officer
Telephone: +260-211 254713
LUSAKA

In reply please quote:

No.:.....

MIHUD/DVPM/101/7/149/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGION
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

24th May 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your written instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation purposes.**

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject property was inspected between 5th April 2023 and 20th May 2023, by our David Lung'anda, the undersigned, Mrs Rita Njuka Chubili, Mrs Natasha Kalunga Tembo in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

4.0 CONDITION

We did not carry out structural surveys of the buildings/structures as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the buildings/structures in the attached valuation schedule.

5.0 PLANNING

The properties are situated in an area designated for residential development and for purposes of this report, we have assumed that planning permission for the property was obtained and that there are no existing planning restrictions which can substantially or materially affect the value of the property in this report.

6.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

7.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the properties. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the properties or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

9.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

10.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

11.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

11.1 Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

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11.2 The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

11.3 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to

yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

12.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

13.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

14.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties surrounding the CSU-07 area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K3,143,150.00 (Three Million One Hundred Forty-Three Thousand One Hundred Fifty Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

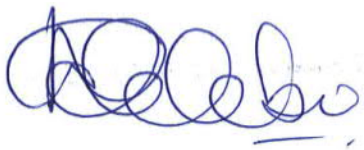
Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,



Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
DEPARTMENT VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

15.0 SUMMARY OF VALUES – (CSU 07)

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: CSU 07 REINSTATEMENTS – LUSAKA PROVINCE

Survey ID.	First name	Surname	Plot No.	RFA(M^2)	LOCATION	TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	Amount to Compensate (ZMW)
CS 7-01	Lisa	Sinabo	18/02 pendela road	9.00 9.00	Garden Compound	Wall fence/brick wall fence	9,000.00
CS7-02	Easter	Shawa	13/07 pendela road	6.00 6.00	Garden Compound	Makeshift/Paving/cement	2,220.00
CS7-03	Tessy	Twala		8.00 4.00	Garden Compound	Paving/concrete slab	840.00
CS7-04	Olivine	Luwisha	13/18 pendela road	14.00	Garden Compound	Veranda/concrete/ Iron sheets	4,200.00

CS7-05	Claude	Hakizimama		11.52	Garden compound	Concrete slab/concrete veranda, 2 iron poles/iron roofing sheets	1,800.00
CS7-06	Nathan	Lungu	42/02 pendela road	61.10 9.60 2.76	Garden Compound	Wall fence/incomplete/ /crops/tap	30,500.00
CS7-07	Unkown		Pendela road	12.00	Garden Compound	Shop	18,000.00
CS7-08	Josephat	Zulu	13/12 pendela road	32.48	Garden Compound	Lawn/flowers	1,140.00
CS7-09	Phales	Mutonga	18/06 pendela road	7.00	Garden Compound	Live fence/live fence	1,400.00
CS7-10	James	Mbao		7.80	Garden Compound	Wood & iron sheets	2,350.00
CS7-11	Tyson	Miti	164/32	2.88	Garden site 3	Concrete for a Booth	200.00
CS7-12	Alice	Kabwe	23/03	50.00 8.40	Garden site 3	Shop- concrete block wall	37,500.00

CS7-13	Kay	Njovu	146/42 pendela	2.80 2.80	Garden compound	Lawn & hedge	200.00
CS7-14	Chisuyu	Chibwe	378	34.00	Garden site 3	Brick wall fence/ lemon tree	17,000.00
CS7-15	Alice	Phiri	163/17	26.88	Garden site 4	Grass lawn	940.00
CS7-16	Sharon	Chali	8531 pendela road	56.88 15.85	Garden Ponds	Wall fence/ retaining wall	36,370.00
CS7-17	Agripa	Nyirenda	163/17 pendela road	41.60	Garden Ponds	Flowers, grass/man hole cover	4,500.00
CS7-18	Mirriam	Namukwasa	313	2.60	Garden Ponds	Veranda - tiled	1,500.00
CS7-19	Paul	Sakala	163/19	3.00	Garden	Concrete veranda, floor, concrete bridge	6,000.00
CS7-20	Emma	Mwinilunga	314/8533	200.00	Garden site 4, flat B	Concrete pavement	14,000.00
CS7-21	Binold	Mutoya	163/11	9.00	Garden site 3	Concrete pavement	630.00
CS7-22	Issac	Yambisa	024/04	24.70	Garden site 3	Grass bounded by block pavers	1,730.00
CS7-23	Special	Zulu	23/14	12.00	Garden site 3	Shop	9,000.00
CS7-24	Harry	Lupiya	164/55	91.14	Garden site 3	Paving	6,380.00
CS7-25	Mary	Chola	163/37	8.36	Garden	Concrete cement	600.00
CS7-26	Seli	Saidi	110A	141	Roma	Wall fence	70,500.00

CS7-27	Michael	Nkonde	022/06		Garden site 3	4 mangoe trees	4,500.00
CS7-28	Samwela	Maswela	1322	3.12	Garden Ponds	Makeshift shop (salaula shoes)	500.00
CS7-29	Musole	Munalula	0027/2880	24.00 1.60	Garden	Wall fence/makeshift structure	12,000.00
CS7-30			13/1		Garden		
CS7-31	Margret	Phiri	14/16	6.00 4.00 1.00	Garden Ponds	Wooden shop with iron roofing/wooden shop/metal booth	5,000.00
CS7-32	David	Lungu	018/3	8.00	Garden Ponds	wood	1,600.00
CS7-33	Paulina	Mutepuka	16/19	22.00 24.00	Garden	Verandahs with ceramic floor tiles	20,700.00
CS7-34	Lazarus	Banda		16.32 18.00 72.00	Garden	Makeshift/steel bar fence/concrete slab	5,000.00
CS7-35	Joseph	Zulu	13/16	8.00	Garden	Concrete slab and steel pole	560.00
CS7-36	Gideon	Lungu	45 Katima Mulilo	1.00	Garden chimwansa	Booth	3,500.00
CS7-37	Davison	Matutu	Sub of 3046/M	6.36	kabanana	Lawn	250.00
CS7-38				15.40	Chamba valley extension	Wall fence	7,700.00
CS7-39			11066	6.60	Roma	Wall fence	3,300.00
CS7-40				6.60	Foxdale extension	Wall fence	3,300.00

CS7-41				7.56		Wall fence	3,780.00
CS7-42				3.60	Foxdale	Mangoe trees	4,500.00
CS7-43				17.50		Wall fence	8,750.00
CS7-44	Agness	Luputa		20.25	Roma	Wall fence	10,130.00
CS7-45	Leonard	Malambo		131.16	kabanana	Wall fence & Kiln	65,580.00
CS7-46	John	Muntemba		3.14	Garden site 3	Wall fence	1,570.00
CS7-47	Gideon	Lungu	45 katima Mulilo road	112.20	Garden	Wall fence	56,100.00
CS7-48	Mulenga	Shula	3046	138.36	Foxdale (new chamba valley)	Garden/lawn	106,600.00
CS7-49	Samson	Chikomba		6.00	Garden Overspill	Concrete slab	420.00
CS7-50	Lukwesa	chipepa	14/26	26.00	Garden	Wall fence	13,000.00
CS7-51		Mundodoki	13/26	9.40 16.20 6.60	Garden Ponds	Paving/concrete/lawn	2,000.00
CS7-52	Atto	Musamba	16/80	7.20	Garden overspill	Paving/concrete/2 poles & iron sheets	3,500.00
CS7-53	Patrick	Zulu		16.12	Garden	Shop/iron sheets	12,100.00
CS7-54	Charity	Tembo		16.12	Garden	Shop/ iron sheets	12,100.00
CS7-55	Hildah	Pikiti	67	16.80	Garden	Concrete block Wall fence	8,400.00
CS7-56	Samaria	Maswela	13/22	102.00 144.00	Garden overspill	Concrete block wall fence/driveway	61,080.00

CS7-57	Nathan	Bulawayo	14/06	25.75	Garden overspill	Blocks and cement	1,800.00
CS7-58	Charity			17.00 276.00	Garden	Pit latrine/ concrete block wall fence	148,200.00
CS7-59	Vida	Sakala	13/32	180.00 18.80	Garden	Concrete block wall fence/ shop	103,640.00
CS7-60	Mary	Phiri	16/17	1.56	Garden	Metal booth	5,460.00
CS7-61	Mary	Phiri	16/17	5.20	Garden chilulu	Shop vendah	2,600.00
CS7-62	Ruth	Tembo		9.00	Garden Elshadai overspill	Pavement at salon	630.00
CS7-63	Allan	Lungu	377	19.10	Garden site 3	Concrete block wall fence	9,550.00
CS7-64	Mathew	Lungu	8531/376	30.50	Garden Ponds	Concrete block wall fence	15,250.00
CS7-65	Anna	Mangoma	163/28 pendela road	2.46	Garden	Drive way	170.00
CS7-66	Temba	Limbani	312 pendela road	6.00 10.00	Garden	Driveway/concrete shop entrance	7,920.00
CS7-67	Shadreck	Mumba	163/63 pendela road	8.00	Garden	slab	640.00
CS7-68	Gilbert	Hamwela	163/50 pendela road	30.00	Garden	pavers	2,100.00

CS7-69	Mary	phiri	16/17	1.44	Garden chilulu	booth	5,040.00
CS7-70	Peter	Banda	3046/B kabanana	290.70	Garden chilulu	Lawn/trees/plants/vegetebles	1,750.00
CS7-71	Hellen	Makomba	foxdale	776.60 154.00	kabanana	Lawn/guard house	57,900.00
CS7-72	Peter	Banda	3046/13	29.70		Lawn/drive way	2,080.00
CS7-73	Zeles	Phiri		3500.00	mazyopa	Maize field	21,000.00
CS7-74	Elina	Lungu		288.00	Roma-mazyopa	Maize field	1,730.00
CS7-75	Suzen	Phiri		60.00	Roma-mazyopa	Maize field	360.00
CS7-76	Violet	Fimondoka		53.00 33.30	Roma mazyopa	Maize fields	500.00
CS7-77	Trina	Matutu		171.60	Kabanana maplot	field	1,030.00
CS7-78	Fatima	Phiri		30.00	Kabanana maplot	Crop field	200.00
CS7-79	Charles	Phiri		156.00	Ngwerere high land	field	940.00
CS7-80	Emmanuel	Ngoma		144	Ngwerere high lands	field	860.00
CS7-81	Loveness	Mpanda		212.40	Ngwerere high land	field	1,280.00
CS7-82	Esnart	Daka		50.29	Garden site 3	Shop	37,700.00
CS7-83	Lusero	Phiri		47.58	Garden	Shop	35,700.00

CS7-84	Catherine	Zulu		1.38 5.80 5.29 7.80 2.76	Garden site 3	Lawn/paving/lawn/paving	1,650.00
CS7-85	Suzan	Ngoma		36.00	mazyopa	Maize field/chibwabwa/groundnuts	250.00
CS7-86	Rabbecca	Mutono		48.00	Mazyopa	field	290.00
CS7-87	Esnart	Kalimina		108	mazyopa	field	650.00
CS7-88	Fredrick	Simwinga		72.00	Mazyopa	field	450.00
CS7-89	Rabecca	Nkoma		162.00	Mazyopa	field	970.00
CS7-90	Brighton	Phiri		36.00	Mazyopa	vegetables	200.00
CS7- 91	Peggy	Mubanga		78.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	470.00
CS7- 92	Getrude	Tembo		40.00	Kabanana maplot	vegetables	240.00
CS7-93	Justina	Mumba		168.00	mazyopa	field	1,000.00
CS7-94	Fredrick	Simwinga		54.00	Mazyopa		320.00
CS7-95	Benson	Ngoma		144.00	Mazyopa		680.00
CS7-96	Andrew	Mushili		54.00	Mazyopa		320.00
CS7-97	Shadreck	Banda	Pendela road	12.50	Garden	Shop	9,370.00

CS7-98	Christopher	Nyirongo		780.00	kabanana	Field	4,680.00
CS7-99	Peter	Zulu		478.80	kabanana	Field	2,900.00
CS7/100	Lameck	Mwamba		300.00	kabanana	Field	1,800.00
CS7-101	Mary	Ngoma		254.00	kabanana	Field	1,500.00
CS7-102	Febian	Makate		681.60	kabanana	Field	4,100.00
CS7-103	Mervis	Phiri		267.60	Kabanana maplot	Maize/tomatoes/cabbages	1,600.00
CS7-104	Emmanuel	Chinyama		171.60	Ngwerere high land	Field	1,030.00
CS7-105	Sara	Nkhoma		492.00	Kabanana maplot	Vegetables/maize	2,950.00
CS7-106	Lisa	Chisenga		892.80	Kabanana site & service	Maize/vegetables	5,350.00
CS7-107	Maneta	Catherine		318.00	Kabanana site & service	Field	1,900.00
CS7-108	Angelica			708	Chamba valley	Field	4,250.00
CS7-109	Andrew	Mupukuta		393.60	kabanana	Field	2,360.00
CS7-110	Charles	Chanda		162.00	kabanana	Field	1,000.00
CS7-111	Rita	Chigwenembwe		332.40	kabanana	Field	2,000.00
CS7-112	Paul	Milimo		340.80	kabanana	Field	2,050.00
CS7-113	Lumbiwe	Moyo		188.40	Nwerere high land	Field	1,130.00
CS7-114	Betina	Sakala		178.80	Ngwerere high land	Field	1,100.00

CS7-115		Nyati		162.00	Kabanana	Field	970.00
CS7-116	Howwen	Mupusha		1200.00	Chamba valley extension	Field	7,200.00
CS7-117	Mary	Phiri		15.00	Garden chilulu	Shop/booth/makeshift/booth	7,500.00
CS7-118	Kamfwa	Mwila		62.72 13.72	Garden chilulu	House/wall fence	195,120.00
CS7-119	Frank	Nkandu		660.00	Ngwerere	Field	4,000.00
CS7-120	Regina	Tembo		358.80	New chamba valley ext	Maize/vegetables	2,150.00
CS7-121	Regina	Tembo		274.80	New chamba valley ext	Maize field	1,600.00
CS7-122	Chifwembe			500.40	Foxdale forest	Field	3,000.00
CS7-123	Chomba	Chomba		468.00	Garden	Workshop	93,600.00
CS7-124	Susan	Zulu		7.50	Garden overspill	Shop	5,600.00
CS7-125	Dominic	Changwe		16.00	Garden	Shop	9,600.00
CS7-126	Aaron	Nyangu		16.00	Garden	Booth	9,600.00
CS7-127	Justina	Nyirenda		9.00	Garden overspill	Shop	5,400.00
CS7-128	Edward	Simuyuni		9.00 2.00 30.00	Garden chaise overspill	Shop/paving/wall fence	23,600.00
CS7-129	Peggy	Kangwa		250.48	Roma	Field/ 12 mangoe trees	19,500.00
CS7-130	Gift	Moonga		66.00	Mazyopa	Field	400.00

CS7-131	Sylvester	Phiri		212.40	Mazyopa	Field	1,270.00
CS7-132	Elestina	Phiri		50.00	Mazyopa	Field	300.00
CS7-133	Richard	Chileshe		00.00	Mazyopa	Field	00.00
CS7-134	Patricia	Mwanza		35.50	Mazyopa	Field	200.00
CS7-135	Doris	Nambeya		6.60	Garden site 3	Makeshift	3,300.00
CS7136	Yvonne	Kalunga		17.40		Field	100.00
CS7-137	Michael	Banda		328.80	Mazyopa	Field	1,980.00
CS7-138	Catherine	Daka		288.00	Mazyopa	Field	170.00
CS7-139	Geoffrey	Mukwala		68.04	Mazyopa	Field	400.00
CS7-140	Avelina	Banda		399.60	Mazyopa	Field	2,500.00
CS7-141	Margret	Ngwenya		306.00	Mazyopa	Field	200.00
CS7-142	Sylvester	Phiri		732.00		Field	4,400.00
CS7-143	Bwalya	Mwansa		226.80	Mazyopa	Field	1,360.00
CS7-144		F		746.40	Roma	Field	4,450.00
CS7-145	Faides	Banda	Kapendela road	11.60	Garden	Field	700.00
CS7-146	Jameson	Mwango		16.00	Garden site & service	Shop	9,600.00

CS7-147	Judith	Mbewe		387.60	kabanana	Field	2,350.00
CS7-148	Maureen	Njovu		334.80	Garden Ponds	Field	2,000.00
CS7-149	Falesi	Nkhosana		394.80	kabanana	Field	3,270.00
CS7-150	Lucey	Tembo		130.80	kabanana	Field	780.00
CS7-151	Charles	Simayoba		576.00	kabanana	Field	3,450.00
CS7-152	Ateredy	Tembo		1980.00	kabanana	Field	11,880.00
CS7-153	Dickson	Kalusha		171.60	kabanana	Field	1,030.00
CS7-154	Charles	Simayoba		576.00	kabanana	Field	3,460.00
CS7-155	Jimmy	Lungu		2,552.00	Garden site 3	Field	15,300.00
CS7-156	Chaos	Phiri		324.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,950.00
CS7-157	Misozi	Phiri		114.40	Mazyopa ngwerere	Field	690.00
CS7-158	Elizabeth	Mwanza		193.20	Mazyopa ngwerere	Field	1,160.00
CS7-159	Vastina	Banda		32.80	Mazyopa	Field	200.00
CS7-160	Felesiya	Ngulube		420.00	kabanana	Field	2,500.00
CS7-161	Vote	Mankishi		304.80	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,800.00
CS7-162	Vestina	Ngoma		219.60	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,300.00
CS7-163				459.36	Kabanana maplot	Field	2,750.00

CS7-164	Bright	Chansa		142.80	kabanana	Field	860.00
CS7-165	Fales	Tembo		396.00	Kabanana site & serv	Field	2,380.00
CS7-166	Faides	Tembo		192.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,150.00
CS7-167	Mary	Hankombo		180.00	kabanana	Field	1,080.00
CS7-168	Bryson	Tembo		228.00	Garden Ponds	Field	1,370.00
CS7-169	Manda	Chansa		444.00	Foxdale	Field	2,660.00
CS7-170	Nsapo	Moonga		180.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,080.00
CS7-171	Tenjiwe	Sakala		102.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	600.00
CS7-172	Esnart	Mphande		92.40	Kabanana maplot	Field	550.00
CS7-173	Brian	Phiri		64.00	Mazyopa	Field	380.00
CS7-174	Loveness	Mudenda		424.80	Roma	Field	2,550.00
CS7-175	Likando	Mukumbuta		117.50	Roma	Wall fence	57,750.00
CS7-176	Racheal	Phiri		112.90	kabanana	Field/ 1 mangoe tree	2,200.00
CS7-177	Ireen	Kunda		138.00	Mazyopa ngwerere	Field	830.00
CS7-178	Margret	Ngoma		162.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	970.00
CS7-179	Mulemwa	Siame		93.60	Mazyopa	Field	560.00
CS7-180				156.00	Mazyopa	Field	940.00

CS7-181	Joseph	Zulu		4.00	Garden compound	Shop	6,000.00
CS7-182	Grace	Phiri		144.00	Ng'ombe maplot	Field	860.00
CS7-183	Peter	Daka		300.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,800.00
CS7-184	Regina	Tembo		276.00 135.60	Chamba valley ext	Fields	2,450.00
CS7-185	Mike	Bearmgton		165.00	New chamba valley	Field of cassava	990.00
CS7-186	Mornica	Lungu		336.00	Mazyopa ngwerere	Field/vegetables	2,000.00
CS7-187	James	Zulu		168.00	Ngwerere high land	Maize field/vegetables	1,000.00
CS7-188	Nelson	Chanda		975.60	Mazyopa/roma	Maize field/vegetables	5,850.00
CS7-189	Racheal	Phiri		276.00	Kabanana site & serv	Maize field/vegetables	1,650.00
CS7-190	Gideon	Lungu	Katima mulilo road	112.20 33.00	Garden	Wall fence/ unfinished garage	60,900.00
CS7-191	Xu			240.00		Wall fence	48,000.00
CS7-192	Abraham	Malate		333.60	Chamba valley	Field	2,000.00
CS7-193	Marble	Siwawa		1224.00	Ngwerere maplot	Field	7,350.00
CS7-194	Grace	Chulu		624.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	3,700.00
CS7-195	Richard	Ngoma		153.30	Kabanana maplot	Field	920.00
CS7-196	Patrick	Nyanngu		1015.60	Kabanana maplot	Field	6,090.008

CS7-197		Nyanyati		640.80	Kabanana site & serv	Field	3,840.00
CS7-198	Shadreck	Sakala		254.40	Garden Ponds	Field	1,530.00
CS7-199	Lloyd	Nyangu		172.80	kabanana	Field	1,040.00
CS7-200	Benard	Zulu		334.80	kabanana	Field	2,000.00
CS7-201	Moses	Yimbura		636.00	kabanana	Field	3,800.00
CS7-202	Enny	Tiki		246.00	kabanana	Field	1,580.00
CS7-203	Esineya	Kapasa		298.80	Ngwerer high land	Field	1,790.00
CS7-204	Jeris	Zulu		204.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,220.00
CS7-205	Samson	ngulube		508.80	kabanana	Field	3,050.00
CS7-206	Dickson	Kalusha		913.20	Kabanana maplot	Field	5,480.00
CS7-207	Daniel	Shampinda		1200.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	7,200.00
CS7-208	Kenson	Phiri		432.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	2,590.00
CS7-209	Mercy	Shampinda		196.00	kabanana	Field	1,180.00
CS7-210	Sara	Banda		12.00	Garden	Shop/Field/fruit tree/makeshift	600.00
CS7-211	Luneyi	Kadongo		916.80	Foxdale	Field	5,500.00
CS7-212				24.00 274.80	Chamba valley	Lawn/field	1,790.00
CS7-213	James	Ndelemani		142.80 429.80	ngwerere	Shop/field	83,600.00

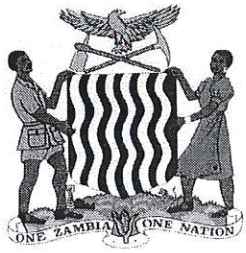
CS7-214	David	Katepa		632.40 540.00	Foxdale	Field/field	7,030.00
CS7-215	Beatrice	Chibebe		1200.00	Ngwerere	Fruit tree	7,200.00
CS7-216	Luka	Banda		204.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,200.00
CS7-217	Loveness	Ndhlovu		63.60	Kabanana maplot	Field	380.00
CS7-218	Chota	Mulenga		310.59 7.60	Foxdale	House/soakway	930,000.00
CS7-219	Elizabeth			9.00	Garden Ponds	Field	50.00
CS7-220				600.00	Garden Ponds	Field	3,600.00
CS7-221		Mudenda		111.60	Garden Ponds	Field	670.00
CS7-222	Charles	Chima		160.80	Garden Ponds	Field	960.00
CS7-223				240.00	Garden Ponds	Field	1,440.00
CS7-224	Goldwin	Sakanga		300.00	Garden Ponds	Field	1,800.00
CS7-225	Sterwad	Mketwa		81.60 312.00	Garden Ponds	Field	2,360.00
CS7-226	Regina	Tembo		660.00	Garden ponds	Field	3,960.00
CS7-227	Siman	Phiri		00.00	Mazyopa	Field	00.00
CS7-228	Shila	Mbewe		312.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,870.00
CS7-229	Ruth	Banda		76.80	Mazyopa	Field	460.00
CS7-230	Charles	Phiri		600.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	3,600.00

CS7-231	Charles	Chima		162.00	Mazyopa	Field	970.00
CS7-232	Ruth	Chima		180.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,080.00
CS7-233	Faidess	Phiri		300.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,800.00
CS7-234	Lusaka	Phiri		72.00	kabanana	Field	430.00
CS7-235	Joseph	Chimowa		134.40	Mazyopa	Field	810.00
CS7-236	Eunice	Bwalya		12.00	Garden site 3	Makeshift	600.00
CS7-237	Grace	Phiri		234.00	Kabanana site & serv	Field	1,400.00
CS7-238	Sikazwe	Dickson		300.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,800.00
CS7-239	Elestan	Banda		180.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,080.00
CS7-240	Felix	Mushitu		180.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,080.00
CS7-241	Zakariah	Dube		173.40	Kabanana maplot	Field	1,040.00
CS7-242	Daniel	Sichula		1560.00	Foxdale new chamba valley	Field	9,360.00
CS7-243		Shimi		108.00 108.00 840.00	Roma-foxdale	Wall fence/wall fence/field	10,400.00
CS7-244	Joyce	Zimba		720.00	kabanana	Field	4,320.00
CS7-245	Lawrence	Mwambula		252.00	kabanana	Field	1,500.00
CS7-246	Master	Miti		408.00	Kabanana maplot	Field	2,450.00

CS7-247	Wisdom	Chima		142.80	Mazyopa	Field	860.00
CS7-248	Joyce	Chanda		660.00	Mazyopa	Field	3,960.00
CS7-249	Jeff	Chima		84.00	Mazyopa	Field	500.00
CS7-250	Leonard	Malambo		57.07 242.40	Kabanana maplot	Field/kiln	1,800.00
CS7-251	Brise	Phiri		638.40	Roma	Field	3,830.00
CS7-252	Mavis	Phiri		264.00	Mazyopa	Maize/pumpkin leaves/ chinese	1,580.00
CS7-253	Eneless	Mukwebu		144.00	Mazyopa	Maize/pumpkin leaves/ chinese	860.00
CS7-254	Jenipher	Phiri		660.00 660.00	Mazyopa	Maize/pumpkin leaves/ sweet potatoe leaves	7,920.00
CS7-255	Christina	Mwanza		198.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,190.00
CS7-256	Anna	Nalumande		240.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,440.00
CS7-257	Catherine	Phiri		260.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,560.00
CS7-258	Joyce	Banda		180.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,080.00
CS7-259	Agness	Sakala		210.00	Roma	Field	1,260.00
CS7-260	Agness	Nambulwe		175.00	Mazyopa	Field	1,050.00
CS7-261	Mary	Lungu		304.80	Mazyopa	Pumpkin leaves/chimpapila field	1,850.00
CS7-262	Luka	Washeni		240.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	1,440.00

CS7-263	Josepphine	Bwalya		192.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	1,150.00
CS7-264	Emmanuel	Silwimba		540.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	3,240.00
CS7-265	Rachel	Tembo		192.00	Mazyopa	Maize/vegetables	1,150.00
CS7-266	Given	Namwizye		240.00	Mazyopa	Maize/pumpkin leaves/chinese	1,440.00
CS7-267	Violet	Kalanda		60.00	Mazyopa	Maize/vegetables	360.00
CS7-268	Florence	Bwembya		522.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	3,130.00
CS7-269	Majory	Chileya		279.60	Mazyopa	Maize field	1,680.00
CS7-270	Engelina	Mwaba		272.40	Mazyopa	Maize field	1,630.00
CS7-271	George	Chiluba		132.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	790.00
CS7-272	Makomba	Chileshe		75.00	Roma	Brick fence with razor wire	940.00
CS7-273	Seba	Litiya		975.00	Roma	Maize/vegetables	5,850.00
CS7-274	Catherine	Mutale		50.00	Mazyopa	Maize/beans field	300.00
CS7-275	Mary	Mumba		252.00	Mazyopa	Maize/vetables/tomatoes	1,510.00
CS7-276	Fanny	Daka		45.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	270.00
CS7-277				45.00	Mazyopa	Maize field	270.00
CS7-278				825.00	Roma	Maize field	4,950.00
CS7-279	Chanda	Phiri		540.00	Roma	Maize/vegetables	3,240.00

CS7-280				150.00	Mazyopa	Field	900.00
CS7-281	Marina	Mwale		660.00	Roma	Maize field	3,960.00
CS7-282	Eunice	Mwape		600.00	Chamba valley ext	Maize/ carrots	3,600.00
GRAND	**Total**					**ZMW**	**3,143,150.00**



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM (RHODES PARK) - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All correspondence to be addressed to
the Regional Valuation and Property
Management Officer(s)
Telephone:+260 0211 250427

In reply please quote:

No. : MHUD/DVPM/101/7/155/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

4th March 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation** purposes.

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject properties were inspected between 20th February to 02nd March 2023, by our David Lung'anda in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

3.0 CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES

We did not carry out structural surveys of the building/structure as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the building/structure in the attached valuation schedule.

4.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

5.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the property. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the property or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

7.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

8.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

9.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

i) Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

ii) The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

9.2 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation.

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

10.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

11.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

12.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties in Rhodespark area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K743,450.00 (Seven Hundred Forty Three Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
VALUATION DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

13.0 SUMMARY OF VALUE

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: Affected Properties – RhodesPark

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-1	10 Lubu road	48.0			Rhodespark	Entrance	3,600.00
RP-2	16 Nalubutu road	25.00 60.00 90.00			Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	8,440.00
RP-3	8a Nalubutu road	38.50 137.5			Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	8,900.00
RP-4	20 Nalubutu road	44.00 44.00 44.00		Mary Paraheart	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Entrance	8,525.00

The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka MIHUD/DVPM/101/7/155/2023/DL

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-5	22 Nabulutu road	38.5 175		Costa	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	36,450.00
RP-6	26 Nabulutu road	30.0 30.0		Adam Aburaham	Rhodespark	Entrance Entrance	4,580.00
RP-7	16 Enock Kavu	45.5 162.5		Adam Aburaham	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	10,485.00
RP-8	8 Enock Kavu	28.20 180.0 0 12.00			Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	10,515.00
RP-9	14 Nabulutu road	38.50		Charles Singini	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,890.00
RP-10	8 Lubu road	375.0 120.0		Mrs Phiri	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	33,375.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-11	12 Lubu road	43.20		Bernard Phiri	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,240.00
RP-12	39 Chilekwa mwaba	38.50 105.00			Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	7,480.00
NM-13	6 Chilekwa road	33.00		Chrispin Senge	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,475.00
RP-14	12 Chilekwa road	33.00 19.25 13.75		Samson Punzisani	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	3,890.00
RP-15	22 Lubu road	38.50			Rhodespark	Entrance	2,890.00
RP-16	18 Lulu road	41.25 225.00		Abudu Sedat	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	12,940.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-17	1306/14 Lubu road	30.00		Monica Maisani	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,250 .00
RP-18	19 Lubu road	135.00		Chilandila Mbewe	Rhodespark	Entrance	10,125.00
RP-19	20 Lubu road	42.00		Mwansa Kapeka	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,150.00
RP-20	1311 Lubu road	72.00 48.00 564.00		Ngocc Mwanja	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	32,175.00
RP-21	8145/46 Kasiba road	448.00 234.00 180.00 38.70 38.70		Kafeka Seyuba	Rhodespark	Lawn Pavement Pavement Entrance Exit	58,725.00
RP-22	14 Chilekwa Mwamba rd	40.00 24.00		Kafeka Seyuba	Rhodespark	Entrance/lawn	33,440.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-23	8 Chilekwa Mwamba road	18.00		Kunda Phyllis	Rhodespark	Entrance	1,350.00
RP-24	4207 Longacres	50.00		Monih Shar	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,750.00
RP-25	37 los Angeles road	36.00		Prof. Margret Maimbolwa	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,700.00
RP-26		50.00 170.00 240.00			Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	26,690.00
RP-27		20.00 20.00 140.00		Petronella Mpundu	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	12,225.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-28	1394 Mushemi road	65.00 60.00 24.00			Rhodespark	Entrance/exit Carpark Carpark	12,225.00
RP-29	4198 Kasisi road	30.00 102 207.6		Mabel Mbololwa	Rhodespark	Entrance Entrance(R) Entrance (L)	25,020. 00
RP-30	3510/10 Matandi	35.00 182.0 21.00	Fobs Scientific		Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn	11,505.00
RP-31	2282 corner of lubuto road	35.00 25.00	Mars Clinic		Rhodespark	Entrance Exit	4,500.00
RP-32	3909/2 Matandane Close	40.00		Fredah Nkweto	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,000.00

RP-33	5a Matandane close	26.50	Brasys initiatives		Roadspark	Entrance	4,990.00
RP-34	4134a Lubutu road	40.00 264.0 160.0	Jacquelines lovely & Spa		Roadspark	Entrance/entrance(R) /entrance (L)	34,800.00
RP-35	1407/10 Chilekwa Mwamba Rd	10.00 44.00		Ngosa Malambo	Rhodespark	Entrance / Entrance (R)	16,950.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-36	2 Chilekwa Mwamba	57.27 42.00 90.00 30.00	Quim Marketing		Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn Lawn Entrance	12,320.00
RP-37	1417/41 Los Angeles	35.00 125.0		David Zulu	Rhodespark	Entrance Lawn	8,090.00

RP-38	1420 Los Angeles	44.00 237.6 44.00		Temwani Musonda	Rhodespark	Entrance/ Lawn / Exit	16,995.00
RP-39	16807 Alick Nkhata	82.50 900.0 300.0			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn / Lawn	8,350.00
RP-40	5 Kasisi Close	56.00			Rhodespark	Entrance	4,200.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-41	2b Zimbambwe road	30.0 30.0			Rhodespark	Entrance / Entrance	5,500.00
RP-42	1 Nyati Close	42.0			Rhodespark	Entrance	3,150.00
RP-43	14 Lungwebungu road	30.0 100			Rhodespark	Entrance/ Carpark	13,385.00
RP-44	6 Chipovu road	31.8			Rhodespark	Entrance	2,385.00

RP-45	33 Omelo road	66.0 77.0 121 57.2			Rhodespark	Entrance /Carpark/Lawn/Entrance	21,255.00
RP-46	187 Namambozi rd	54.6 163.8			Rhodespark	Entrance / Lawn	11,200.00
RP-47	21 Omelo rd	6.50			Rhodespark	Access	490.00
RP-48	10A Omelo rd	275.0 77.00			Rhodespark	Carpark/entrance	29,835.00
RP-49	354437 Danny Pule rd	420.0		Chiyaba	Rhodespark	Entrance/carpark	31,500.00
RP-50	6 Suez road	36.50 36.50 292.0			Rhodespark	Lawn/Lawn/Entrance	25,090.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	IMAGE NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-51	Kanchibiya	36.00		Suliman	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,700.00
RP-52	Kanchibiya	65.32 138.00		Betts Namuyamba	Rhodespark	Entrance / Lawn	13,490.00
RP-53	2 kanchibiya	56.70 150.00		Phillipe Munene	Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn	10,810.00
RP-54	4825 Corner of Mambilima & Teak road	203.00			Rhodespark	Wall fence	126,875.00
RP-55	Omelo road	72.00 240.00			Rhodespark	Entrance / Lawn	15,900.00
RP-56	23 Katemo Road	69.30 36.00 48.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Entrance/Entrance	11,500.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-57	4 Katemo road	33.0 192.5		Judith Kapumpa	Rhodespark	Entrance / Lawn	10,875.00
RP-58	1 changomba road	70.00		Kakosa Nsofwa	Rhodespark	Entrance	5,250.00
RP-59	1285 Mambilima road	35.00 203.0 273.0	ML Mukande & Co.		Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn/ Lawn	23,450.00
RP-60	Teak rod				Rhodespark	Start Point/ End Point	
RP-61	1257 Mambilima road	38.50 118.25 38.50			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn/ entrance	10,945.00
RP-62	3325 corner of Mamboma & Chipovu road	93.00 70.00 51.00		Imran Pando	Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn / Lawn	12,265.00

RP-63	5 Chingomba road	27.00 126.00 16.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn/Lawn	8,225.00
RP-64	1413 A	40.00			Rhodespark	Entrance	3,000.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-65	11 Katemo road	30.00 42.00 270.00			Roadspark	Entrance /Lawn /Lawn	15,900.00
RP-66	Wash Zambia	325.50 35.00 49.00	British commissioner House		Rhodespark	Lawn /Entrance/ Lawn	18,985.00
RP-67	Galaxy Residencies	135.00 48.00 42.00 120.00		Rajeshi Gambhir	Rhodespark	Lawn/ entrance/exit/ Lawn	17,910.00
RP-68		25.00 125.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn	7,345.00

RP-69		30.78 36.18 297.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn/Lawn	16,890.00
RP-70	284 A Namambozi road	26.00 182.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Carpark	17,875.00
RP-71		253.00 104.50 99.00	Guardian Insurance		Rhodespark	Carpark /Entrance/ Lawn	34,300.00
RP-72	19 Omelo Mumba road	70.00 448.00			Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn	24,850.00
RP-73	28 Omelo Mumba	76.65 194.91		Happy Mashawa		Entrance / Lawn	14,280.00
RP-74	36 Omelo Mumba	90.00 480.00		Dr. Leon	Rhodespark	Entrance / Lawn	27,750.00
RP-75	284 Joseph Mwilwa road	23.04 28.80 134.40			Rhodespark	Entrance/ Entrance/ Carpark	15,650.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
RP-76	15 Omelo Mumba	60.00 210.0 675.0	Belina Payroll		Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn/Lawn	43,220.00
RP-77	35 Omelo Mumba	75.40 65.00 108.55	E.M.K & Associates		Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn/Lawn	13,245.00
RP-78	32 Omelo Mumba	45.00 30.00 140.00	High Commissioner of India		Rhodespark	Lawn /Entrance/Lawn	10,340.00
RP-79	35 Joseph Mwilwa	27.50			Rhodespark	Entrance	2,060.00
RP-80	41 Joseph Mwilwa	49.00		Henry Ndau	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,675.00
RP-81	10 Joseph Mwilwa	30.00			Rhodespark	Entrance	2,250.00
RP-82	37 Joseph Mwilwa	30.00		Rikky	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,250.00

RP-83	43 Joseph Mwilwa	105.00 50.00		Maria	Rhodespark	Entrance /Lawn	10,065.00
RP-84	45 Joseph Mwilwa	18.00		Simwanza	Rhodespark	Entrance / Tree	15,765.00
RP-85	53 Joseph Mwilwa	27.50 90.00 32.50 30.00	Cherry Hills International School		Rhodespark	Entrance/ Carpark/entrance/Carpark	4,500.00
RP-86	48 Joseph Mwilwa	24.00 144.00 30.00	Cherry Hills International School		Rhodespark	Entrance/Carpark/Entranc	16,650.00
RP-87	18/20 Bwinjimfu mu road	22.40	Pearl of Health Hospital		Rhodespark	Entrance	1,680.00
RP-88	26 Bwinjimfu mu road	149.16	Tikumane Lodge		Rhodespark	entrance	11,190.00
RP-89	17 Bwinjimfu mu road	20.00		Chaponda Kuwani	Rhodespark	Entrance	1,500.00

RP-90	38 Bwinjimfu mu road	36.80		Chiluba Himunyange	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,760.00
RP-91	Bwinjimfu mu road	78.00 72.00 130.00 20.00		Abdul Rashid	Rhodespark	Lawn/Lawn/Lawn/Entrance	10,340.00
RP-92	B54 Parirenyatwa road	16.20		Chestan	Rhodespark	Entrance	1,215.00
RP-93	51 Joseph Mwilwa	18.00			Rhodespark	Entrance	1,350.00
RP-94	40 Bwinjimfu mu road	24.00	Napsa Staff Pension Scheme		Rhodespark	Entrance	1,800.00
RP-95	32 Bwinjimfu mu road	33.00	Diamond TV		Rhodespark	Entrance	2,475.00
RP-96	32	33.00		Pushpaben Patel	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,475.00
RP-97	1260a	28.81 62.35 45.15	Magnum Security		Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn/Lawn	6,860.00

RP-98	54 A Perirenyatwa road	41.25 35.69 50.74		Inayat Ismail	Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn/Lawn	6,870.00
RP-99	Bwinjimfumu road	84.00 52.00 111.60		Paratus Nicholas	Rhodespark	Entrance/entrance/entranc	18,570.00
RP-100	52 Joseph Mwilwa road	25.65	Sezi Electrical Contractors		Rhodespark	Entrance	1,920.00
RP-101	42.00 42.00		Dynamic Design Consultants		Roadspark	Entrance/Entrance	6,300.00
RP-102		32.00		Zohra Lucat	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,400.00
RP-103	Bwinjimfumu road	30.00 165.00 30.00	Security firm		Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn/Exit	11,720.00
RP-104		28.00		Henry	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,100.00
RP-105	St. Ignitius Paris	40.00 40.00			Rhodespark	Entrance/Exit	6,000.00

RP-106		21.00		Sarah Chola	Rhodespark	Entrance	1,575.00
RP-107		77.00 88.00 47.5	Standard chartered bank		Rhodespark	Lawn/Carpark/Entrance	14,630.00
RP-108	Tito road	145.00 55.00 65.00 300.00		Soneka Kamuzu	Rhodespark	Lawn/Entrance/Entrance/ Lawn	28,470.00
RP-109	Tito road	45.00 280.00		Banda	Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn	15,625.00
RP-110	24 Tito road	30.00		Violet Sakala	Rhodespark	Entrance	2,250.00

RP-111	4635 Lubwe road	333.00 66.60 89.10 227.70 178.50 52.50 121.8 2.70	International Labour Organisation		Rhodespark	Carpark/entrance/carpark/ carpark/carpark/entrance/ pavement/Block decorations	76,680.00
RP-112		52.00		Chris Mweene	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,900.00
RP-113	4646 corner of Chikwa and Nasser road	30.00	Citi Bank		Rhodespark	Entrance	2,250.00
RP-114	12 Kanga road	38.50 137.50			Rhodespark	Driveway/Lawn	9,385.00
RP-115	7 Saise road	38.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,370.00
RP-116	Saise road	44.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,850.00
RP-117	4853 Saise road	44.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,850.00

RP-118	kabanga road	33.75			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,950.00
RP-119	4 Kabanga road	38.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,370.00
RP-120		20.80			Rhodespark	Driveway	1,820.00
RP-121	3577 Chikwa road	78.40 203.00 101.50 115.50 132.00			Rhodespark	Entrance/rightside/leftside/ exit/ carpark	48,930.00
RP-122	6941 suez road	44.10 123.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/exit	13,085.00
RP-123	Chikwa road	68.80 90.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance	12,770.00
RP-124	1389 Mushemi road	120.00			Rhodespark	Right side/driveway	10,500.00
RP-125	6 Kabanga road	31.20 270.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/leftside	26,355.00
RP-126	12 Kasange road	54.00		Bodwell Mulenga	Rhodespark	Driveway	4,725.00

RP-127	11 Saise road	64.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	5,600.00
RP-128	5 Saise road	56.00		Glory Mukonka	Rhodespark	Driveway	4,900.00
RP-129	5016 Saise road	60.00 40.00		Kenneth Munkombwe	Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/leftside	8,750.00
RP-130	5022 Saise road	320.00 96.00 144.00			Rhodespark	Leftside/driveway/rightside	49,000.00
RP-131	18 Saise road	35.00 120.00		Banda	Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside	13,560.00
RP-132	4 Mushemi road	33.00 57.75 57.75			Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/leftside	12,990.00
RP-133	8/1/1392 Mushemi road	22.00 22.00 6.00		Clement Siwale	Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/leftside	4,375.00

RP-134	Lubuto road	56.00 424.00 64.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/carpark	47,600.00
RP-135	11 Matandani	41.25 137.50			Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	15,640.00
RP-136	7 Matandani road	39.90			Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside	3,400.00
RP-137	5b Matandani road	28.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,450.00
RP-138	3 Matandani road	38.50 88.00	Goodluck Restaurant		Rhodespark	Drive way/carpark	11,070.00
RP-139	Lungwebu ngu road	56.00 77.00	Izwe loans		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	11,640.00
RP-140	4 Zimbabwe	24.00	Jarcana enterprise Ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside	2,100.00
RP-141	12 Lungwebu ngu road	30.60		conchak	Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	2,680.00
RP-142	3 Nyati road	30.80 151.00		Kate mwendafilumb a	Rhodespark	Driveway /leftside	15,910.00

RP-143	8 Chipovu road	29.20 92.25 31.50			Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside/rightside	13,380.00
RP-144	1279 Lungwe road	52.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	4,590.00
RP-145	4300 B Matandani road	32.64			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,860.00
RP-146	2283 Lubuto road	32.64	Mirror and masks Matebeto		Rhodespark	Driveway	2,860.00
RP-147	13 Matandani road	84.00 48.00 90.00			Rhodespark	Leftside/driveway/ rightside	19,425.00
RP-148	6 Lungwebu ngu road	34.84			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,050.00
RP-149	6 Zimbambw e road	24.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,140.00
RP-150	10 Lungwebu ngu	33.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,890.00
RP-151	7 Nyati road	27.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,400.00

RP-152	17 Lagos road	43.8 58.40 56.94	Chemsol Science ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/carpark	13,920.00
RP-153	10 chipovu road	18.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	1,575.00
RP-154	14 chipovu road	15.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	1,310.00
RP-155	4 chipovu road	45.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,940.00
RP-156	23 Lagos road	76.00	Onoma restaurant		Rhodespark	Driveway	6,650.00
RP-157	4143 teak road	31.35			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,740.00
RP-158	8 Nkachibaya road	20.00	Megea design		Rhodesprk	Driveway	1,750.00
RP-159	19 Mambilima road	37.17 195.30		Yunosi sipando	Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside	20,340.00
RP-160	12 Nkachibaya	40.30	Maran Site		Rhodespark	Driveway	3,530.00
RP-161	27348/4148 Teak road	120.00			Rhodespark	Rightside	10,500.00
RP-162	24 Mambilima road	39.68			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,470.00

RP-163	26 Mambilima road	48.00		Muhamad Bhayati	Rhodespark	Drive way	4,200.00
RP-164	23 Lagos/ stand No. 1143	74.25			Rhodespark	Driveway	6,500.00
RP-165	26 Mambilima road	48.00	Dapp		Rhodespark	Driveway	4,200.00
RP-166	12 chipovu road	15.00		Sakwiba	Rhodespark	Driveway	1,310.00
RP-167	1141/27 Lagos	56.94 54.75 261.30			Rhodespark	Carpark /driveway/carpark	27,850.00
RP-168	Omelo Mumba	70.00 207.00 80.00	Care Peak Hospital		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/leftside	31,240.00
RP-169	36 B	49.00		Mukeshi	Rhodespark	Driveway	4,290.00
RP-170	Joseph Mwilwa road	24.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,100.00
RP-171	42 Joseph Mwilwa road	70.00 150.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	4,070.00

RP-172	34 Omelo Mumba road	90.00 285.00 90.00 105.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/driveway /carpark	49,875.00
RP-173	34 Omelo Mumba road	18.00 42.00 8.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/leftside	5,950.00
RP-174	30 Omelo Mumba	120.00 270.00 225.00	CBU		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside/rightside	56,440.00
RP-175	23 Omelo Mumba	77.00			Rhodespark	Drive way	6,740.00
RP-176		34.98 34.98	Chinese International school		Rhodespark	Driveway/exit	6,120.00
RP-177	15 Lagos road	64.80 302.40 530.00	Golden view Properties		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/carpark	78,500.00

RP-178		16.80 84.00	Ministry of Health		Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside	8,820.00
RP-179	4a	44.82 84.66	Zulu Burrow Consulting		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	7,450.00
RP-180	248 Omelo Mumba	60.00 108.00 234.00	Fodep		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside/rightside	35,175.00
RP-181		36.00 189.00 144.00	Rapid Global		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark/rightside	32,290.00
RP-182	46 Joseph Mwilwa road	37.12	Computech Zambia ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway	3,250.00
RP-183	39 Joseph Mwilwa road	48.00	Sherpard New Apostolic Church		Rhodespark	Driveway	4,200.00
RP-184	4 lubu road	72.00 384.00	Mogari International		Rhodespark	Entrance/Lawn	22,200.00

RP-191	8 Suez road	36.00 65.25 148.50			Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance/entranc	38,930.00
RP-192	6975/1 corner church & Suez road	133.30 49.60 155.00	ZEMA		Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance/drivewa	16,750.00
RP-193	3 Chikwa road	44.20 90.00 110.00 44.20	Property Maintance ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance/entranc /driveway	22,735.00
RP-194	2 Nalubuto road	31.96		Hamalungo	Rhodespark	Driveway	2,800.00
RP-195	8b Nalubuto	30.00 156.00	African Natural Gases		Rhodespark	Driveway /Lawn	9,150.00
RP-196	18 Nalubuto road	44.40 220.80 24.00	Spalite Candle Ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway/Lawn/Lawn	14,560.00

RP-197	28 Nalubuto road	32.00 160.00	Mircs Insurance		Rhodespark	Driveway/Lawn	9,800.00
RP-198	12 Enock Kavu	31.02 13.20	Digi mart Advertising		Rhodespark	Driveway/signpost	4,540.00
RP-199	2 Lubu road	40.00		Moses Phiri	Rhodespark	Driveway	3,500.00
RP-200	6 Lubu road	35.70 229.50	Heal it Lab. Diagnostis		Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance	20,320.00
RP-201	3532 independence Avenue/Chikwa road	115.00 30.00 144.00	Cathedral of the holy cross		Rhodespark	Driveway/driveway/lawn	9,040.00
RP-202	34620 corner of Danny Pule& Lukasu roads	91.00	CIDRZ		Rhodespark	Driveway	7,960.00
RP-203	1393/10 Mushemi road	9.00 58.80			Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	3,360.00
RP-204	2 Ruwe close	49.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	4,290.00

RP-205	4877/4 saise	24.50 140.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	8,265.00
RP-206	9 Saise road	27.50 100.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance	9,900.00
RP-207	4134 matandani close	84.00 150.00 22.50			Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	8,690.00
RP-208	5021/8 katanga road	66.00 24.00 84.00		Rshm sisters	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	10,500.00
RP-209	14 kabanga road	18.90			Rhodespark	Driveway	1,650.00
RP-210	17a/3 suez road	45.50 49.00 140.00		Harrison Sakala	Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance/entranc	14,530.00

RP-211	15 Alick Nkata	700.00 140.00 140.00 280.00	ZCCM-IH		Rhodespark	Carpark/driveway/driveway /carpark	98,000.00
RP-212	3082/16 chipovu road	28.56 122.40	Margic Carpet Advertisment		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	13,210.00
RP-213	18 Mambilima road	54.40 192.00 190.72		Ismail Nadat	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	13,260.00
RP-214	4 Nkhachibaya	26.95 141.61		Carol Nyambe	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	8,555.00
RP-215	20 Mambilima road	62.72 69.12 352.00		Yunosi Sipando	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	20,960.00
RP-216	1290/E Mambilima road	18.80 74.80		Ehmed Saradi	Rhodespark	Drive way/lawn	4,915.00
RP-217	147/5 Teak road	30.00		Agness	Rhodespark	Driveway	2,625.00

RP-218	1 teak road	25.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,190.00
RP-219	1144 Lagos road	61.75		Mutinta Habeenzu	Rhodespark	Driveway	5,400.00
RP-220	1144 Lagos road	43.20		Voilet Chabula	Rhodespark	Driveway	3,780.00
RP-221	13 Lagos road	98.00 48.00		Shehzad	Rhodespark	Driveway/drainage	13,375.00
RP-222	840/76 Lagos road	67.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	5,910.00
RP-223	14 Lagos road	51.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	4,460.00
RP-224	6 Lagos road	36.00	Chartered Accountants Zambia		Rhodespark	Driveway	3,150.00
RP-225	3 kangombe road	39.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,410.00
RP-226	15 Ketemo road	34.56			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,025.00
RP-227	21 Katemo road	44.10		Ibrahim	Rhodespark	Driveway	3,680.00
RP-228	2751/2 Lagos road	135.00 112.00			Rhodespark	Pavement/driveway	15,190.00
RP-229	27 Katemo road	80.56			Rhodespark	Driveway	7,050.00

RP-230	Namamboz i road	82.80	Karaatrade industries ltd		Rhodespark	Driveway	7,245.00
RP-231	13 namamboz i road	58.50 202.50	The Mix restaurant		Rhodespark	Driveway Lawn	5,120.00
RP-232	17 katemo road	28.35 209.25		Richard Belcos	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	35,440.00
RP-233	19 Katemo road	33.60 178.20 118.80		Karit Ishmail	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	15,930.00
RP-234	10 Katemo road	45.00		Robert Masiya	Rhodespark	Driveway	3,940.00
RP-235	7 Namamboz i road	39.60 151.20	Zambia reinsurance ltd	Chama Chipulu	Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	16,695.00
RP-236	5981 Benakalr road	30.00		Sanju	Rhodespark	Driveway	2,625.00
RP-237	32 Manchinch road	38.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,370.00
RP-238	30 Manchinch i road	38.50			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,370.00

RP-239	1821 Manchinch i road	48.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	4,200.00
RP-240	1820 Manchinch i road	40.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	3,500.00
RP-241		48.75			Rhodespark	Driveway	4,265.00
RP-242	4652 Addis Ababa road	111.50 53.69 217.10	Set Apart international		Rhodespark	Lawn/driveway/lawn	14,310.00
RP-243	8 Addis Ababa	489.70 129.32	Mimosa Bar& Lounge	Chanda Chisanga	Rhodespark	Lawn/lawn	27,080.00
RP-244		44.62 180.96		Akalilwa Amusad	Rhodespark	Carwash/working space	19,740.00
RP-245	4626 Mwaimwen a road	111.50 53.68 217.10		Chalila Julius	Rhodespark	Carpark/entrance/carpark	19,110.00
RP-246	4945	430.00		Justin Chola	Rhodespark	wallfence	130,350.00
RP-247		24.00		Mary Phiri	Rhodespark	Restaurant	24,000.00

RP-248		4.00	Airtel Money booth		Rhodespark	Booth	16,000.00
RP-249	4650/10	925.00	Frisco Mponela	Frisco Mponela	Rhodespark	Lawn	40,470.00
	Total						**ZMK 743,450.00**

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM(NORTHMEAD AREA) - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All correspondence to be addressed to
the Regional Valuation and Property
Management Officer(s)
Telephone:+260 0211 250427

In reply please quote:

No. : MHUD/DVPM/101/7/155/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

16th February 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation** purposes.

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject properties were inspected between 04th February to 17th February 2023, by our David Lung'anda in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

3.0 CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES

We did not carry out structural surveys of the building/structure as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the building/structure in the attached valuation schedule.

4.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

5.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the property. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the property or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

7.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

8.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

9.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

i) Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

ii) The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

9.2 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation.

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

10.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

11.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

12.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties in Northmead area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K743,450.00 (Seven Hundred Forty Three Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
VALUATION DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

13.0 SUMMARY OF VALUE

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: Affected Properties – NorthMead

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	IMAGE NO.	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-1	Pascal Mulobeshi	13.2 21.00 188.00	Nil	Male	Northmead	Driveway Lawn Paving	19, 180.00
NM-2	Philip CHibundi	15.64	Nil	Male	Northmead	Driveway	1,370.00
NM-3	Catherine Mumba	270.00	Nil	Female	Northmead	Lawn	20,250.00
NM-4	D.C Mumba	31.20 34.20	Nil		Northmead	Driveway Lawn	5,295.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	IMAGE NO.	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-5	Mwale	153.00	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Carpark	13,500.00
NM-6	Mc ANN School	45.00	Nil	Sampa	Northmead	Driveway	3,940.00
NM-7	Eleanor Dodia	75.00 2.50	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Lawn Retaining Wall	7,185.00
NM-8	Boss Msimuko	28.00 140.00 42.00	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Driveway Lawn Driveway	16,625.00
NM-9	Omega Risk Solutions	56.00 336.00	Nil	Charles Singini	Northmead	Driveway Flower bed	25,900.00
NM-10	Rita Machinshi	24.00 55.00 60.00	103-0398	Female	Northmead	Driveway Lawn Paving	6,225.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	IMAGE NO.	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-11	Owner not known	18.00	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Access	1,350.00
NM-12	Justin Mwambazi	55.00 35.00	Nil	Male	Northmead	Paving Driveway	9,220.00
NM-13	Institutionally Owned	36.00	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Driveway	3,150.00
NM-14	Latitute Spa	30.00 40.00 50.00	Nil	Chileshe Chisanga	Northmead	Driveway Lawn Sign post	8,750.00
NM-15	Humphrey Mwale	30.00 40.00	Nil	Male	Northmead	Lawn Driveway	5,750.00
NM-16	Luchi Car Hire/Tours	30.00 145.60	Nil	Soko	Northmead	Driveway Lawn	13,545.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	IMAGE NO.	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-17	BKS Car Hire	36.00 45.24 40.00	Nil	Monica Maisani	Northmead	Driveway Lawn Sign post	9,040 .00
NM-18	Rita Machinshi	100.19 41.71 100.19	Nil	Female	Northmead	Lawn Driveway Barbed wire fence	13,600.00
NM-19	Technosoft	35.00 127.5	Nil	Donn Tutai	Northmead	Driveway Sign post	11,030.00
NM-20	Dorothy Nkole	153.00 45.00	Nil		Northmead	Lawn Driveway	15,400.00
NM-22	Bernard Muma	20.00 33.40 5.60	Nil		Northmead	Lawn Hedge Driveway	2,335.00
NM-21	Wisdom Kidergatten	30.00	Nil	Brown Ndlovu	Northmead	Kerb	1,125.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	IMAGE NO.	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-23	Davy Mukwasilito	41.28 40.00 30.80	Nil	Male	Northmead	Driveway/Sign post/lawn	8,400.00
NM-24	JM Academy	15.91 10.75	Nil	James Kunda	Northmead	Driveway/Paving	2,330.00
NM-25	Muhanya Solar Ltd	15.00	Nil	Precious Ngalande	Northmead	Driveway	1,310.00
NM-26		27.30 7.80 37.20	Nil		Northmead	Driveway/Flower beds/lawn/retainin Wall	6,130.00
NM-27	Shafi Dudhia	18.00 18.00 36.00	Nil	Nil	Northmead	Driveway/ Retaining wall/ Car park	6,300.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-28	M&S Aluminium and Construction Ltd	13,40 24.50		Northmead	Driveway /Kerb	2,400.00
MM-29	Harvey Products	108.00	Elias Chibwe	Northmead	Carpark	9,450. 00
MM-30	Adil Suleman	12.00	Nil	Northmead	Driveway	1,050.00
MM-31	Reformed Church in Zambia	42.00	Esau Chalema	Northmead	Paving	3,675.00
MM-32	Owner not Nkown	48.00	Institutionally Owned	Northmead	Paving	4,200.00
MM-33	Total Energies	45/57.6/54/54/1265/54/27/1/27/12.4	Rasford Kunda	Nothmead	Access/Access/Access/Lawn/Carpark/Signpost/Access/Signpost/Kerb/Paving	.00
NM-34	Tokyo Vehicles Ltd	15.00	Adil Suleman	Northmead	Driveway	1,300.00
NM-35	Owner not found	8.00/18.00/8.00	Hammad	Northmead	Lawn/Driveway/Kerb	2,875.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-36	Rhodes Park School	82.50 55.00 33.6 39.06	Alfred Phiri	Northmead	Lawn/ Retaining wall/Driveway /Driveway	17,090.00
NM-37	Siimut Academy	3.50		Northmead	Signpost	220.00
NM-38	MAHARATY Skincare and Laser Clinic	28.00 143.00 5.00	Cosmas Chilifya	Northmead	Driveway //Lawn/ Retaining wall	13,830.00
NM-39	Eastern Construction Company	137.50 37.80	Dansu	Northmead	Lwan/ Driveway	9,850.00
NM-40	Occupational Health & Safety Institute	12.00 92.00 12.00 40.00		Northmead	Driveway /Paving/Flowerbed/ Signpost	12,350.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-41	Mwaba Mutale	54.72 123.00		Nothmead	Driveway /Flowerbed	12,480.00
NM-42	Blissful Spa	6.40		Northmead	Access	480.00
NM-43	Vikas Vidya	16.20 5.10		Northmead	Driveway /Kerb	1,670.00
NM-44	Elizabeth Mvula	32.00	Nil	Northmead	Driveway	2,800.00
NM-45	Sqirrel Book Centre	36.00	Nil	Northmead	Driveway	3,150.00
NM-46	Jolin Sikaonga	32.25		Northmead	Driveway	2,820.00
NM-47	Sanjay Patel	6.50		Northmead	Access	490.00
NM-48	Country Lodges	9.00		Northmead	Signpost	560.00
NM-49	Smartnet	9.00	Chiyaba	Northmead	Access	675.00
NM-50	Violet Sameta	27.00 25.00		Northmead	Driveway /Paving	4,550.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-51	Mwangala	30.00 15.00 15.00		Northmead	Driveway /Lawn / Hedge	4,125.00
NM-52	Antonio Mwanza	97.35 97.35		Northmead	Lawn/Hedge	9,730.00
NM-53	Aqua Raj	162.00	Cindy Hamonga	Northmead	Lawn	12,150.00
NM-54	Jabes Banda	355.80 30.00 13.20		Northmead	Paving/ Driveway/ Flowerbed	34,565.00
NM-55	Wisdom Kindergatten	40.00		Northmead	Signpost	2,500.00
NM-56	Barbra Chitambo	77.60		Northmead	Lawn	5,820.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-57	City Drive	5.50 102.06 2.70			Driveway/Paving/Drainage	10,085.00
NM-58	Nico Insurance	210.00 40.00	Satunia	Northmead	Paving/Signpost	20,875.00
NM-59	Northmead Assemblies of God	603.00	Victoria Muzumara	Northmead	CArpark	52,760.00
NM-60	Kelita Kamanga	48.06	Female	Northmead	Lawn	3,600.00
NM-61	Maboshe	24.60		Northmead	Paving	2,150.00
NM-62	Christina	94.50 30.00	Female	Northmead	Lawn /Kerb	7,840.00
NM-63	Lazarus Kafwimbi	1.00 1.00	Male	Northmead	Booth/ Booth	8,750.00
NM-64	Owner not Nkown	1.00		Northmead	Booth	4,375.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-65	Owner not Known	1.00		Northmead	Booth	4,375.00
NM-66	Wash Zambia	10.00		Northmead	Driveway	875.00
NM-67	Ephraim Chilembo	4.00		Northmead	Makeshift Shop	2,000.00
NM-68	Owner not Nkown	4.00		Northmead	Booth	17,500.00
NM-69	Owner not Nkown	4.00		Northmead	Booth	17,500.00
NM-70	Agness Phiri	4.00		Northmead	Booth	17,500.00
NM-71	Women for Change	15.00	Patrick Mumba	Northmead	Driveway	1,300.00
NM-72	Siimut Academy	1.00		Northmead	Booth	4,375.00
NM-73	Tenant	4.00	Happy Mashawa		Booth	8,750.00
NM-74	Tenant	30.00 42.4 10.6	Magdalen Mwangala		Driveway/Lawn /Kerb	6,070.00
NM-75	Ghandi Vijay	12.00		Northmead	Driveway	1,050.00

S/NO.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RFA	GENDER	LOCATION	NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
NM-76	Joseph Masongwe	24.00 9.00		Northmead	Lawn /Driveway	2,590.00
	Total					**ZMW 743,450.00**

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM (MASS MEDIA) - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All correspondence to be addressed to
the Regional Valuation and Property
Management Officer(s)
Telephone:+260 0211 250427

In reply please quote:

No. MLHUD/DVPM/101/7/149/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

26th January 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation purposes.**

2.0 VALUATION STANDARDS

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Standards as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ). The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Chapter 207, of the Laws of Zambia.

3.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject properties were inspected between 17th January to 03rd February 2023, by our David Lung'anda in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

4.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

5.0 CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY

We did not carry out structural surveys of the building/structure as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the building/structure in the attached valuation schedule.

6.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

7.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the property. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the property or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

9.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

10.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

11.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

i) Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

ii) The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

12.2 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

13.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

14.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

15.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties in Mass Media area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K1,724,096.00 (One Million Seven Hundred Twenty Four Thousand Ninety Six Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
VALUATION DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

15.0 SUMMARY OF VALUE

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

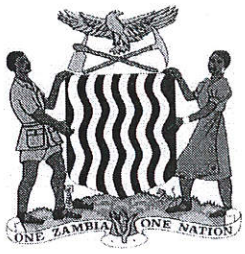
Table 2: Affected Properties – MASS MEDIA

S/No.	Name of beneficiary/ Institution	RFA	Image No.	Institution	Location	Number and type of property affected	Amount to Compensate (ZMW)
MM-01	Natasha Mulima	1.44	103-0406		Mass Media	Booth	6,300.00
MM-02	Lydia Kazovu	3.12	103-0405		Mass Media	Booth	13,650.00
MM-03	Quincy Jones	4.5	103-0404		Mass Media	Shop	19,687.00
MM-04		1.44	103-0403		Mass Media	Booth	6,300.00

MM-05	Chifuna Mandevu	4.5	103-0403		Mass Media	Shop	19,687.00
MM-06	Kondwani Mwale	4.62	103-0402		Mass Media	Shop	20,212.00
MM-07	Kondwani Mwale	6.12	103-0401		Mass Media	Booth	26,775.00
MM-08	Natasha Sakala	2.94	103-0400		Mass Media	Shop	12,862.00
MM-09	Ruth Phiri	6.8	103-0399		Mass Media	Booth	29,750.00
MM-10	Admark	75.6	103-0398	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Billboard	Not eligible
MM-11		23.2	103-0397	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Billboard	Not eligible
MM-12		75	103-0396	Institutionally owned	Media Mass	Billboard	Not eligible
MM-13	Pelican House & Kunda Co.	780	103-0345	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Paving	68,250.00
MM-14	Valis Properties	360 30	103-0393/103-0394	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Paving/Steel fence	50,250.00
MM-15	Guahano International Club	406	103-0392		Mass Media	Paving	85,775.00
MM-16	Swan Insurance	480	103-0391	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Paving	42,000.00

MM-17	PSC Corporate Park	1,226.34 16.2	103-0386	Institutionally owned	Mass Media	Paving /fence	115,400.00
MM-18	G&G Garden	114 235.6 3.75	103-0365		Mass Media	Paving/ fence& Booth	79,575.00
MM-19	Cheers	450.85	103-0366	Girish	Mass Media	paving	39,450.00
MM-20	Muyunda	27.5	103-0376		Mass Media	Driveway	2,400.00
MM-21	Petroda	56.7	107-0799		Mass Media	Fence	35,438.00
MM-22		1.00	103-0372		Mass Media	Booth	4,375.00
MM-23	Moffat Daka	97.92 372.64	103-0367	Male	Mass Media	Driveway/Lawn	24,870.00
MM-24	Ackim Mutawa	48.00	107-0798	Male	Mass Media	Driveway	4,200.00
MM-25	Blue Nile Ltd	1050	107-0781	Institutionally owmed	Mass Media Ponds	Paving	91,875.00
MM-26	Muilt-choice	746.45	107-0797		Mass Media	Paving	65,300.00
MM-27	Chinese Centre	780.00	107-0797	Institutionally Owned	Mass Media	Paving	68,250.00
MM-28		200.00	103-0388		Mass Media	Fence	125,000.00

MM-29	ZEP-PRE	1120.00 70.00 80.00	103-0377	Institutionally Owned	Mass Media	Lawn/paving/Billboard	105,125. 00
MM-30	Patrick Masheke	467.1 208.8 0.39	103-0368	Institutionally Owned	Mass Media	Lawn/Driveway/Bus-stop shelter	43,700.00
MM-31	Naomi Phiri	1520.00 190.00 120.00 120.00	107-0764		Mass Media	Lawn/Drainage/Drive way(2)	108,875.00
MM-32	Elections House	1487.50 113.75 297.50 18.00	107-0775	Institutionally Owned	Mass Media	Paving/Driveway/Paving /Sign Post	303,640.00
MM-33	Micheal Gondwe	710.00/400.00 /5.00	IMG-2399	Institutionally Owned	Mass Media	Paving/Driveway/Septic Tank	105,125.00
	Total					**ZMW**	**1,724,096.00**



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM (GARDEN PONDS) - LUSAKA

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All correspondence to be addressed to
the Regional Valuation and Property
Management Officer(s)
Telephone:+260 0211 250427

In reply please quote:

No. MLHUD/DVPM/101/7/149/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

16th January 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your written instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation purposes.**

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject property was inspected on 13th December 2023, by our David Lung'anda, the undersigned, Mrs Rita Njuka Chubili, Mrs Natasha Kalunga Tembo in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

4.0 CONDITION

We did not carry out structural surveys of the buildings/structures as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the buildings/structures in the attached valuation schedule.

5.0 PLANNING

The properties are situated in an area designated for residential development and for purposes of this report, we have assumed that planning permission for the property was obtained and that there are no existing planning restrictions which can substantially or materially affect the value of the property in this report.

6.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

7.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the properties. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the properties or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

9.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

10.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

11.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

11.1 Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

11.2 The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

11.3 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to

yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group

(January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

12.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

13.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

14.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties surrounding the Sewerage Ponds in Garden compound affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K4,323,607.00 (Four Million Three Hundred Twenty-Three Thousand Six Hundred Seven Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
DEPARTMENT VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Government Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

16.0 SUMMARY OF VALUES – (PARCELS OF LAND USED AS GARDENS)

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: Parcels of Land Surrounding Garden Sewerage Ponds – LUSAKA PROVINCE

Survey ID.	Surname	First Name	NRC /Mobile Number -----	Gender	Location	Size of Land (M^2)	Amount to Compensate (ZMW)
GP-001	Ngulube	Agness	576920/11/1	F	Garden Ponds	325	1,950.00
GP-002	Banda	James	373582/10/1	M	Garden Ponds	355	2,130.00
GP-003	Banda	Royce	376651/11/1 Nil	F	Garden Ponds	1053	6,318.00
GP-004	Banda	Tisilile	102858/11/1	F	Garden Ponds	199	1,194.00
GP-005	Banda	Timayechi	171248/47/1	F	Garden Ponds	297	1,782.00

GP-006	Banda	Elizabeth	320996/47/1	F	Garden Ponds	903	5,418.00
GP-007	Banda	Agai	824157/11/1 Nil	M	Garden Ponds	421	2,526.00
GP-008	Banda	Betty	254511/52/1	F	Garden Ponds	99	594.00
GP-009	Banda	Chefulia		M	Garden Ponds	171	1,026.00
GGP-0010	Banda	Titamane		F	Garden Ponds	816	4,896.00
GP-011	Banda	Tyson		M	Garden Ponds	206	1,236.00
GP-014	Banda	Edison		M	Garden Ponds	1156	6,936.00
GP-015	Banda	Damalesi		F	Garden Ponds	152	912.00
GP-017	Banda	Rozaria		F	Garden Ponds	353	2,118.00
GP-019	Chalukila	Bwalya		F	Garden Ponds	93	558.00
GP-020	Chama	Loveness		F	Garden Ponds	601	3,606.00
GP-021	Chewe	Alfred		M	Garden Ponds	158	948.00
GP-022	Chibwe	John		M	Garden Ponds	918	5,508.00
GP-023	Chihana	Lorrence			Garden Ponds	117	702.00

GP-024	Chileshe	Mervis		F	Garden Ponds	227	1,362.00
GP-025	Chilombo	Naomi		F	Garden Ponds	439	2,634.00
GP-026	Chipeshi	Osiya		F		240	1,440.00
GP-028	Chisavu	Florence		F		981	5,886.00
GP-029	Chitenge	Edina		F	Garden Ponds	354	2,124.00
GP-030	Chomba	Belinda		F	Garden Ponds	146	876.00
GP-031	Chongo	Mary		F	Garden Ponds	969	5,814.00
GP-032	Daka	Tiyese		F	Garden Ponds	323	1,938.00
GP-033	Daka	Tomaida		F	Garden Ponds	728	4,368.00
GP-034	Daka	Milika		F	Garden Ponds	335	2,010.00
GP-035	Daka	Elizabeth		F	Garden Ponds	235	1,410.00
GP-036	Daka	Jonathan		M	Garden Ponds	504	3,024.00
GP-037	Daka	Naomi		F	Garden Ponds	198	1,188.00
GP-038	Demba	Violet		F	Garden Ponds	218	1,308.00
G-039	Diachilalu	Getrude		F	Garden Ponds	277	1,782.00
GP-040	Goma	Justin		M	Garden Ponds	297	1,782.00

GP-042	hanyinda	Kenneth		M	Garden Ponds	231	1,386.00
GP-043	Jauli	Rosemary		F	Garden Ponds	358	2,148.00
GP-044	Jere	Stephen		M	Garden Ponds	323	1,939.00
GP-046	Kabwe	Felix		M	Garden Ponds	532	3,192.00
GP-047	Kabwe	Paul		M	Garden Ponds	336	2,016.00
GP-048	Kabwita	Luti		F	Garden Ponds	312	1,872.00
GP-049	Kafinda	Joseph		M	Garden Ponds	771	4,626.00
GP-050	Kalive	Esther		F	Garden Ponds	152	912.00
GP-051	Kalive	Mike		M	Garden Ponds	140	840.00
GP-052	Kalive	Joseph		M	Garden Ponds	251	1,506.00
GP-053	Kalive	Safira		F	Garden Ponds	231	1,386.00
GP-054	Kamilo	Priscilla		F	Garden Ponds	358	2,148.00
GP-055	Kanyepa	Dainess		F	Garden Ponds	119	714.00
GP-056	Kaoma	Astrida		F	Garden Ponds	849	5,094.00
GP-057	Kaoma	Justina		F	Garden Ponds	478	2,868.00
GP-058	Kapika	Chintu		M	Garden Ponds	651	3,906.00

GP-059	kapusano	Olpha		F	Garden Ponds	213	1,278.00
GP-060	Kapya	Frida		F	Garden Ponds	162	972.00
GP-061	Kauluka	Jenney		F	Garden Ponds	71	426.00
GP-062	Kayoya	David		M	Garden Ponds	131	786.00
GP-063	Kumwenda	Belling		M	Garden ponds	586	3,516.00
GP-064	Kunda	Mandarana		F	Garden Ponds	357	2,142.00
GP-066	Kunda	Danfold		M	Garden Ponds	306	1,836.00
GP-067	Kunda	Elizabeth		F	Garden ponds	905	5,430.00
GP-069	Linda	Nkweto		F	Garden Ponds	269	1,614.00
GP-070	Longwe	Jam		M	Garden Ponds	1250	7,500.00
GP-071	Lungu	Grace		F	Garden Ponds	539	3,234.00
GP-072	Lungu	Bebili		F	Garden Ponds	135	810.00
GP-073	Lungu	Abinedi		F	Garden Ponds	244	1,464.00
GP-074	Lwendo	Bridget		F	Garden Ponds	304	1,824.00
GP-076	Maini	Christina		F	Garden ponds	267	1,602.00
GP-077	Makamo	Mary		F	Garden Ponds	389	2,334.00

GP-079	Makubuli	Steven		M	Garden Ponds	279	1,674.00
GP-080	Mbangu	Maria		F	Garden Ponds	378	2,268.00
GP-081	Mbao	Elita		F	Garden Ponds	210	1,260.00
GP-82	Mbewe	Tikel		F	Garden Ponds	60	360.00
GP-084	Mhango	Winstanley		M	Garden Ponds	306	1,836.00
GP-085	Mhoni	Catherine		F	Garden Ponds	669	4,014.00
GP-086	Milungwe	Kasela		M	Garden Ponds	128	768.00
GP-087	Miti	Faginess		F	Garden Ponds	111	666.00
GP-088	Mkandawire	Loveness		F	Garden Ponds	338	2,028.00
GP-089	Mkandawire	Everlyn		F	Garden Ponds	222	1,332.00
GP-090	Mkwinda	Eneless		F	Garden Ponds	860	5,160.00
GP-091	Mphanza	Agatha		F	Garden Ponds	991	5,946.00
GP-092	Mtambo	Joyce		F	Garden Ponds	97	582.00
GP-093	Mtonga	Esau		M	Garden ponds	365	2,190.00
GP-094	Mtonga	Mary		F	Garden Ponds	440	2,640.00
GP-095	Mubanga	Justina		F	Garden Ponds	308	1,848.00

GP-096	Muchenje	Bonanventure		M	Garden Ponds	404	2,424.00
GP-097	Mukuni	Ades		F	Garden Ponds	202	1,212.00
GP-098	Mulenga	Sibonkosi		F	Garden Ponds	203	1,218.00
GP-099	Mulenga	Febby		F	Garden Ponds	474	2,844.00
GP-100	Mulenga	Elizabeth		F	Garden ponds	498	2,988.00
GP-101	Mulezi	Rozi		F	Garden Ponds	659	3,954.00
GP-102	Mumba	Alphonsina		F	Garden ponds	197	1,182.00
GP- 103	Mumba	Agness		F	Garden ponds	741	4,446.00
GP- 104	Mumba	Bridget		F	Garden Ponds	464	2,784.00
GP-105	Mumba	Gezile		F	Garden Ponds	101	606.00
GP-106	Mumba	Fada		F	Garden Ponds	202	1,212.00
GP-107	Mumba	Patricia		F	Garden Ponds	1337	8,022.00
GP-109	Mupimbili	Debra		F	Garden Ponds	583	3,498.00
GP-111	Musukwa	Florence		F	Garden Ponds	200	1,200.00
GP-112	Mutafunya	Richard		M	Garden Ponds	398	2.388.00
GP-113	Mutale	Fredah		F	Garden Ponds	432	2,592.00

GP-114	Mutale	Charity		F	Garden Ponds	239	1,434.00
GP-115	Mvula	Mwanika		F	Garden Ponds	214	1,284.00
GP-116	Mvula	Alfred		M	Garden Ponds	3209	19,254.00
GP-117	Mvula	Linile		F	Garden Ponds	250	1,500.00
GP-118	Mwale	Soap		M	Garden Ponds	826	4,956.00
GP-119	Mwale	Morris		M	Garden Ponds	462	2,772.00
GP-120	Mwale	Monica		F	Garden Ponds	65	390.00
GP-122	Mwale	Catherine		F	Garden Ponds	894	5,364.00
GP-211	Mwale	Catherine		F	Garden Ponds	355	2,130.00
GP-124	Mwamba	Lupando		F	Garden Ponds	673	4,038.00
GP-125	Mwando	Charity		F	Garden Ponds	1074	6,444.00
GP-125	Mwanza	Mabvuto		M	Garden Ponds	199	1,194.00
GP-127	Mwanza	Beatrice		F	Garden Ponds	165	990.00
GP-128	Mwanza	Godfrey		M	Garden Ponds	131	768.00
GP-129	Mwanza	Sophia		F	Garden Ponds	573	3,438.00
GP-130	Mwanza	Anderson		M	Garden Ponds	397	2,382.00

GP-131	Mwanza	Gift		F	Garden Ponds	967	5,802.00
GP-132	Mwanza	Milineli		F	Garden Ponds	546	3,276.00
GP-134	Mwanza	Sekelani		M	Garden Ponds	414	2,484.00
GP-135	Mwanza	Rosemary		F	Garden Ponds	187	1,122.00
GP-136	Mwanza	Godfrey		M	Garden Ponds	303	1,818.00
GP-137	Mwanza	Joackim		M	Garden Ponds	749	4,494.00
GP-138	Mwanza	Joyce		F	Garden Ponds	510	3,060.00
GP-139	Mwanza	Alineli		F	Garden Ponds	612	3,672.00
GP-140	Mwanza	whited		M	Garden Ponds	122	732.00
GP-141	Mwanza	Chewe		F	Garden Ponds	129	774.00
GP-142	Mwanza	Tionenji		F	Garden Ponds	311	1,866.00
GP-143	Mwanza	Tasila		F	Garden Ponds	312	1,872.00
GP-144	Mwanza	Tasila		F	Garden Ponds	165	990.00
GP-145	Mwanza	Edward		M	Garden Ponds	468	2,808.00
GP-146	Mwelwa	Leornad		M	Garden Ponds	369	2,214.00
GP-147	Mwewa	Unice		F	Garden Ponds	72	432.00

GP-148	Mwewa	Febby			Garden Ponds	206	1,236.00
GP-149	Mwila	Naish		M	Garden Ponds	160	960.00
GP-150	Nakazwe	Honor		F	Garden Ponds	333	1,998.00
GP-151	Nali	Christina		F	Garden Ponds	174	1,044.00
GP152	Nambeye	Sylvia		F	Garden Ponds	259	1,554.00
GP-153	Namfukwe	charity		F	Garden Ponds	295	1,770.00
GP-154	Namfukwe	Christine		F	Garden Ponds	156	936.00
GP-155	Namukoko	Mercy		F	Garden Ponds	173	1,038.00
GP-157	Namukonde	Beauty		F	Garden Ponds	356	2,136.00
GP-158	Ndulwa	Vernon		M	Garden ponds	194	708.00
GP-159	Ngoma	Sabina		F	Garden ponds	118	708.00
GP-160	Ngosa	Lyness		F	Garden Ponds	215	1,290.00
GP-161	Ngulube	Florence		F	Garden ponds	442	2,652.00
GP-162	Ngwira	Martha		F	Garden Ponds	561	3,366.00
GP-163	Njovu	bernadete		F	Garden Ponds	383	2,298.00
GP-164	Nkaka	Mulenga		F	Garden Ponds	227	1,362.00

GP-165	Nkata	Noah		M	Garden Ponds	310	1,860.00
GP-166	Nkhoma	Esther		F	Garden Ponds	514	3.084.00
GP-167	Nkhoma	Esther		F	Garden Ponds	686	4,116.00
GP-168	Mkunika	Alice		F	Garden Ponds	229	1,374.00
GP-169	Nundwe	Faides		F	Garden Ponds	226	1,356.00
GP-170	Nundwe	Faides		F	Garden Ponds	289	1,734.00
GP-171	Nundwe	Faidess		F	Garden Ponds	209	1,254.00
GP-172	Nyale	Loveness		F	Garden Ponds	336	2,016.00
GP-173	Nyangu	Maggie		F	Garden Ponds	452	2,712.00
GP-174	Nyangu	Margaret		F	Garden ponds	897	5,382.00
GP-175	Nyirenda	Justina		F	Garden Ponds	732	4,392.00
GP-176	Nyirongo	Fales		F	Garden Ponds	334	2,004.00
GP-177	Nyirongo	Joyce		F	Garden Ponds	768	4,608.00
GP-178	Nyoni	Forida		F	Garden Ponds	323	1,938.00
GP-179	Pasomba	Joseph		M	Garden Ponds	156	936.00
GP-180	Pelezo	Susan		F	Garden ponds	285	1,710.00

GP-181	Phiri	Edward		M	Garden Ponds	138	828.00
GP-187	Phiri	Edward		M	Garden Ponds	213	1,278.00
GP-182	Phiri	Iredy		F	Garden ponds	1000	6,000.00
GP-183	Phiri	Agness		F	Garden Ponds	576	3,456.00
GP-184	Phiri	Julia		F	Garden Ponds	460	2,760.00
GP-196	Phiri	Julia		F	Garden Ponds	155	930.00
GP-199	Phiri	Julia		F	Garden ponds	462	2,772.00
GP-195	Phiri	julia		F	Garden Ponds	146	876.00
GP-185	Phiri	Deniya		F	Garden Ponds	894	5,364.00
GP-186	Phiri	Maggie		F	Garden Ponds	326	1,956.00
GP-188	Phiri	Tionenji		F	Garden Ponds	180	1,080.00
GP-189	Phiri	Faith		F	Garden Ponds	762	4,572.00
GP-190	Phiri	Veronica			Garden ponds	375	2,250.00
GP-191	Phiri	Kesadi			Garden Ponds	791	4,746.00
GP-193	Phiri	Tilimepo			Garden Ponds	221	1,326.00
GP-194	Phiri	Milika			Garden Ponds	173	1,038.00

GP-197	Phiri	Faraza			Garden Ponds	384	2,304.00
GP-198	Phiri	Noria		F	Garden Ponds	85	510.00
GP-200	Phiri	Stephan		M	Garden Ponds	280	1,680.00
GP-201	Phiri	Tiyanke		F	Garden ponds	616	3,696.00
GP-202	Phiri	Grace		F	Garden Ponds	246	1,476.00
GP-203	Phiri	Edward		M	Garden Ponds	308	1,848.00
GP-204	Phiri	Astridah		F	Garden Ponds	159	795.00
GP-207	Phiri	Davaison		M	Garden ponds	404	2,424.00
GP-208	Phiri	Faith		F	Garden Ponds	510	3,060.00
GP-209	Phiri	Sarah		F	Garden Ponds	1055	6,330.00
GP-210	Phiri	Jessie		F	Garden Ponds	66	396.00
GP-212	Phiri	Elizabeth		F	Garden Ponds	695	4,170.00
GP-213	Sabina	Singayi		F	Garden Ponds	619	3,714.00
GP-214	Sachinyama	Joseph		M	Garden Ponds	258	1,548.00
GP215	Sakala	Eddy		M	Garden Ponds	545	3,270.00
GP-216	Sakala	Eunice		F	Garden Ponds	267	4,020.00

GP-217	Sakala	Tilileko		F	Garden ponds	551	3,306.00
GP-219	Sakala	Eunice		F	Garden Ponds	277	1,662.00
GP-220	Sakala	Thembah		M	Garden Ponds	377	2,262.00
GP-221	Sakala	Thembah		F	Garden Ponds	331	1,986.00
GP-222	Samu	Esther		F	Garden Ponds	146	876.00
GP-223	Sesa	Mary		F	Garden Ponds	251	1,506.00
GP-224	Samunanko	Edison		M	Garden ponds	823	4,938.00
GP-225	Silulya	Nkandu		M	Garden Ponds	291	1,746.00
GP-226	Simukoko	Moses		M	Garden Ponds	220	1,320.00
GP-227	Sipaita	Sophia		F	Garden Ponds	768	4,608.00
GP-228	Soko	maineSS		F	Garden Ponds	356	2,136.00
GP-229	Tembo	Ruth		F	Garden Ponds	313	1,878.00
GP-230	Tembo	Masauso		M	Garden Ponds	265	1,590.00
GP-231	Tembo	Esnart		F	Garden Ponds	167	1,002.00
GP-232	Tembo	Florence		F	Garden Ponds	276	4,146.00
GP-234	Tembo	Edinala		F	Garden Ponds	691	4,146.00

GP-236	Tembo	Gladys		F	Garden Ponds	215	1,290.00
GP-238	Tembo	Idah		F	Garden Ponds	220	1,320.00
GP-239	Washeni	Tiki		M	Garden Ponds	133	798.00
GP-241	Zimba	Elizabeth		F	Garden Ponds	141	846.00
GP-242	Zimba	Triza		F	Garden Ponds	335	2,946.00
GP-244	Zimba	Kesinayi		F	Garden Ponds	491	2,946.00
GP-245	Zulu	Maureen		F	Garden Ponds	218	1,308.00
GP-246	Zulu	Emelia		F	Garden Ponds	1023	6,138.00
GP-247	Zulu	Alesi		F	Garden Ponds	284	1,704.00
GP-248	Zulu	Leya		F	Garden Ponds	115	690.00
GP-249	Zulu	Ireen		F	Garden Ponds	2202	13,212.00
GP-250	Zulu	Maria		F	Garden Ponds	402	2,412.00
GP-254	Zulu	Victoria		F	Garden Ponds	1225	7,350.00
GP-256	Zyalunga	Tamara		F	Garden Ponds	219	1,314.00
GP-257	Zyambo	Trywell		M	Garden ponds	167	1,002.00
	Total						**ZMW 576,898.00**

15.0 SUMMARY OF VALUE

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: Affected Dwelling Houses – GARDEN SEWERAGE PONDS

S/No.	Name of beneficiary	RFA	Identification Number	Location	Number and type of property affected	Amount to Compensate (ZMW)
1	Deborah Mupimbili	75.00m² Dwelling house 25.00m² incomplete house	GP 109	Garden Ponds	Dwelling/house with an extension of Incomplete house. The walls are constructed with concrete blocks. Floors are screed/earthly compacted. Mango tree@ 3000 Guaver tree@ 1,500 Pawpaw @1,000	255,300.00

2	Chifulia Banda	Dwelling House 152.00m^2 Pit latrine 2.00m^2	GP 009	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks.	481,000.00
3	Joakim Mwanza	Dwelling House 152.00m^2 Pit latrine 2.00m^2	GP 137	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks. Fruit tree@ 1,000	422,650.00
4	Priscilla Kamilo	Dwelling House 179.00m^2 Pit latrine 4.00m^2	GP 054	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks.	514,300.00
5	Edison Siamunanko	Dwelling House No 1 59.00m^2 Dwelling house No.2 161.00m^2 Pit latrine 2.00m^2		Garden Ponds	2 Dwelling houses and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks. Variety of fruit trees@ 3.600	668,700.00
6	Daniel Siamunanko	Incomplete structure 25.00m^2		Garden Ponds	Incomplete structure Constructed of concrete blocks with earthly compacted floors.	49,500.00

7	Chintu Kapika	Dwelling House 151.00m² Pit latrine 2.00m²	GP 058	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house and One (01) pit latrine Constructed of concrete blocks.	460,800.00
8	Midlands West Zambia Conference	Place of Worship 117.00m²	GP 136	Garden Ponds	Constructed with timber poles, coverer with metal sheets (IT4), earthly compacted floors.	140,400.00
9	Bonaventure Mucheyi	Dwelling House 41.00m² Pit latrine 2.00m²	GP 096	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks.	129,760.00
10	Gladys Tembo	Katemba 9.00m²	GP 235	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered with sacks & cartoon boxes, earthly compacted floors.	3,312.00
11	Gilbert Chirwa	Katemba 4.4m²	GP 027	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered with sacks & cartoon boxes, earthly compacted floors.	1,584.00
12	Charity Mbewe	Katemba 5.00m²	GP 083	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered with sacks & cartoon boxes, earthly compacted floors.	2,419.00
13	Civilian Tembo	Katemba 1.3m²	GP 237	Garden Ponds	Metal box	3,120.00

14	Justina Zulu	Katemba 7.00m²	GP 243	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered with sacks, earthly compacted floors.	2,419.00
15	Chalimbana Drogen	Katemba 7.00m²	GP 108	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered with sacks, earthly compacted floors	2,205.00
16	Felix Kabwe	Katemba 19.00m²	GP 046	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered corrugate metal sheets, earthly compacted floors	6,840.00
17	Kunda Davison	Katemba 5.00m²	GP 065	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	1,800.00
18	Cecilia Banda	Katemba 1.21m²	GP 013	Garden Ponds	Metal box	2,400.00
19	Veronica Phiri	Katemba 9.72m²	GP 205	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	3,600.00
20	Isaac Phiri	Katemba 4.68m²	GP 192	Garden ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	3,600.00

21	Charity Musonda	Katemba 5.75m²	GP 110	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered metal sheets, earthly compacted floors	2,880.00
22	Banda Mukalimo	Katemba 5.50m²	GP 012	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	2,160.00
23	Suzen Makon	Katemba 12.09m²	GP 078	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered metal sheets, earthly compacted floors	5,760.00
24	Alina Maimisa Maseke	Katemba 9.00m²	GP 075	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered metal sheets, earthly compacted floors	4,320.00
25	Mwila Naish	Katemba 7.29m²	GP 149	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	2,520.00

26	Longwe Jam		GP 070	Garden Ponds	Dwelling house, 2 unfinished structures and One (01) pit latrine. Constructed of concrete blocks. Variety of fruit trees@ 2.600	569,400.00
27	Lister Zulu	Katemba 12.00m²	GP 258	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	4.320.00
28	Banda Josua	Katemba 3.00m²	GP 259	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	1,080.00
29	Musonda Febby	Katemba 3.00m²	GP 260	Garden Ponds	Constructed on timber poles and covered plastic, earthly compacted floors	1,080.00
	Total					**3,746,709.00**

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

REPORT AND VALUATION

OF

PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM (CSU-10)

Southern Region
P O Box 50027
LUSAKA

Northern Region
P O Box 21999
KITWE

All correspondence to be addressed to
the Regional Valuation and Property
Management Officer(s)
Telephone:+260 0211 250427

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In reply please quote:

No. MLHUD/DVPM/101/7/155/2023/DL

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 50236
LUSAKA

5th March 2023

The Team Leader
JV Fichtner water & Transportation Gmbh-FCG
Lusaka Sanitation Program
Lusaka Water & Sanitation Company
LUSAKA

Dear Sir,

REPORT AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM - LUSAKA

Reference is made to your instructions dated 12th July 2022, requesting us to advise on the market value of the above-mentioned properties for Property compensation purposes. The properties have been inspected and we are now pleased to report as follows: -

1.0. INSTRUCTIONS

Client

The instructions were received from the Team Leader, JV Fichtner & Transportation Gmbh-FCG, Lusaka Sanitation Program - Lusaka.

Purpose

To assess the market value of the subject properties for **compensation** purposes.

2.0 DATE OF INSPECTION

The subject properties were inspected between 25th February to 03th March 2023, by our David Lung'anda in the presence of a representative of the client, during which information regarding location, age of the buildings, building materials used, state of repair, accessibility, services and the neighborhood was obtained.

3.0 MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDINGS

All measurements were taken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice as recognized by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) - Valuation Chapter. Areas have been calculated on Gross External Area (GEA) basis.

Dimensions and data of a technical nature and thus considered irrelevant to our client was not included in this report.

3.0 CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES

We did not carry out structural surveys of the building/structure as this was beyond the scope of this assignment. However, based on the information obtained from the accessible parts of the building/structure, we have commented on the condition of the building/structure in the attached valuation schedule.

4.0 LIMITING FACTORS

While due care was taken to note any significant defects during the course of inspections, this is a valuation report and not a structural or building survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite or pest infestation or other structural defects to buildings whether exposed or unexposed.

5.0 INSURANCE

We did not inquire and therefore have no knowledge of any insurance cover taken out on the property. For properties covered that are adequately insured, the policy is assumed to cover the cost of demolishing and clearing away existing structures and rebuilding them to their original design, using modern materials and techniques to a standard equal to the existing properties and in accordance with the building regulations and other statutory requirements.

The market value of the property in this report should not be taken to be the cost of reinstatement.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

We are not aware of the content of any environmental investigations or soil survey which might have been carried out on the real properties and which may draw attention to any contamination/pollution or the possibility of any such contamination/pollution of the real properties.

In undertaking our work, we have assumed that no contamination/pollution or potential contaminative/pollute uses have ever been carried out in any of the real properties. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses, on the property or on any neighboring land, to establish whether there is any contamination/pollution or potential for contamination/pollution to the property from its uses and have therefore assumed that none exist.

However, should it be established subsequently that contamination/pollution exists at the property or any neighboring land, or that any of the premises have been or are being put to any contaminative/pollute use, this might reduce the value now reported.

7.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information obtained included capital and rental values or sales of similar properties that recently transacted of similar properties from within and from other low-density areas, Private Valuation Firms, Estate Agency and in-house data base.

During physical inspection of the property, vital information was obtained regarding the approximate age of the building, construction details, size, condition, services and the neighborhood.

8.0 BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis adopted is market value. This is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

9.0 METHOD OF VALUATION

In order for us to determine the market value of the subject property, the Direct Comparative Method was adopted. This method is described below: -

i) Comparable Method of Valuation

The Direct Comparative method renders an estimate of value through comparison with other similar available properties which have recently transacted in the vicinity in an attempt to discern the actions of buyers and sellers active in the market place.

The current market value is built up from the Land and improvement values of the buildings derived from comparable transactions. Considerations were made with reference to;

Location factors- this extremely important factor of valuation is influenced by the nature of surrounding real property uses and their overall impact on the subject property.

Time of Sale- this factor considers when the sale or lease of comparable properties took place and gives consideration to increases and decreases in the general market that has occurred with respect to the subject property since the date of sale or lease.

Accessibility – this considers access to public transportation highways and social amenities.

Demand for and Supply of such Properties- this considers the availability of competing properties and the effects of a relatively scarce commodity on the value of the subject property.

Other factors considered were quality, standard of workmanship of the building the condition of repairs and the prevailing Economic Property Market trends.

ii) The Contractor's Method of Valuation- Used as a check method

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design, and layout.

Methods of Estimating Building Costs

The Comparative Unit.

i) Ascertain the area of the building being assessed. If plan available, it needs to be verified by careful inspection.
ii) Ascertain the cost per square metre to construct this kind of building – that is one, which is of similar floor area, perimeter, design, finishes and quality of construction. The rate should include builder's profit and overheads.
iii) Multiply the area of the subject property by the appropriate rate to give a preliminary estimate of the current cost of construction
iv) Make cost adjustments for features not common between the building being assessed and the model building from which the cost per square metre was derived.

9.2 VALUATION NOTES

The Lands (Compulsory) Acquisition Act, Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia, provides that any acquisition of Land by the state under the Act shall require a reasonable and fair compensation based on market value of the property.

Section 12 of Part III (Compensation) of the Lands Acquisition Act Cap.189 of the Laws of Zambia states as outlined below:

"In assessing adequate compensation as provided in the Constitution for any property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister and the Court shall act in accordance with the following principles:

(a) No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory; Principles for assessment of compensation.

(b) The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to yield up possession:

Provided that there shall be taken into account and deducted-

(i) Any returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant:

(ii) Any money granted by the Government for the development of the property or any other investment or donations made by the Government, or deemed to have been made or granted; or any investment or donation, whether in the form of money, services, equipment or any other contribution, made by a company or any other body, unless any contributor indicates in writing that the contribution was specifically made for the use and benefit of the registered owner:

Provided further that such grants, donations or investments, made as aforesaid shall have such value calculated on a pro rata basis of the property as assessed at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession under section seven;

(c) The special suitability or adaptability of the property for any purpose shall not be taken into account if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers, or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of the Government or a local authority;

(d) No allowance shall be made on account of any improvements effected works constructed after the publication of the notice to yield up possession;

(e) Where part only of the land held by any person is acquired, there shall be taken into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;

(f) Allowance shall be made for the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land;

(g) No allowance shall be made for any probable enhancement in the future of the value of the land to be acquired".

However, Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement of the International Finance Corporation – World Bank Group (January 1, 2014, provides as follows: "To help avoid and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, [states] are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this performance standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent."

The property affected in this project is not surveyed and numbered as it is developed on traditional land and therefore, have no legal title. Lands Acquisition Act has been applied since we expect that alternative land will be provided to the affected property owner. Negotiated settlement allows for participation of property owner thereby achieving amicable settlement.

We are aware of World Bank guidelines requiring the resettlement of displaced persons/communities as a result of beneficial projects. However, we are unable to provide land values of land where structures are developed in most cases due to the fact that the property affected is not surveyed and numbered, and therefore have no defined boundaries. This may be mitigated through the provision of alternative large piece of land is readily available to be allocated to affected property owners. Nevertheless, we have assessed the affected property based on land extent provided by the client.

10.0 PROVISO

This report is based on the information supplied and verbal enquiries only with the relevant authorities. We have assumed that the subject property comply with all Council By-laws and Statutory Ordinances and clear title will be transferred to the buyer in an event that the property is sold.

11.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of **The Team Leader, JV Fichtner Water & Transportation Gmbl-FCG** to whom it is addressed. It is confidential to them and their professional advisers. Consequently, and in accordance with the current practice, no responsibility is accepted by Government Valuation Department or its employees to any third party in respect of the whole or any part of its contents.

Before this report or any part of it is reproduced or referred to in any document circular or statement, the wording and contents should be agreed in writing with the Director, Government Valuation Department, before-hand.

In preparing this valuation report, we have acted as professional valuation surveyors. The valuation surveyor who has prepared this report is fully qualified and registered to practice valuation surveying in accordance with Section 3 of the Valuation Surveyors Act, Cap 207, of the Laws of Zambia. The surveyor has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out valuations of this nature in Zambia.

12.0. VALUATION

After taking all relevant factors into account, it is our considered opinion that the Market Value of the subject properties in CSU- 10 area affected by the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program for compensation purposes is **K518,721.00 (Five Hundred Eighteen Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty One Kwacha)** as broken down in the attached schedules.

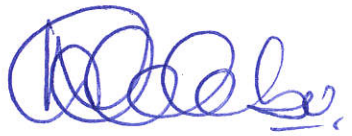
Note: The summary below contains the details of the property owner and brief description of subject property which is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part: The summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Date of Valuation: This is taken to be 12th July 2022, being the date of your written instructions.

This report should not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

We thank you for the instructions and should you have any queries please, do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,



Rosemary Sifuel Ndeleki-Kombe (Mrs)
SENIOR VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER
For/REGIONAL VALUATION AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER(S)
VALUATION DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

cc: The Director
Department of Valuation and Property Management
LUSAKA

13.0 SUMMARY OF VALUE

The summary below is to be used in conjunction with the valuation report of which it forms part, and is subject to the assumptions, caveats and bases of valuation stated within the report; the summary should therefore not be read in isolation.

Table 2: Affected Properties – CSU- 10

S/NO.	STAND No	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-1	1 Chisekela road	26.40	WARMA		Mass Media	Driveway/carpark	8,080.00
CSU-2	9086 Chisekela road	70.00			Mass Media	Entrance	5,250.00
CSU-3	6 Chisekela road	90.00 70.00	Oak University		Mass Media	Entrance(L)side	5,340.00
CSU-4	Chisekela road	30.00 90.00 30.00 48.00	Empty Offices		Mass Media	Entrance/Lawn/exit/lawn/ mango tree	12,440.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-5	7372 Mtendza road	216.00 160.00 176.00		Dorothy Chanda	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn ornamental	38,600.00
CSU-6	10 Mtendza road	42.00 210		Jubilee Kopa	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	12,865.00
CSU-7	16 Mtendza road	40.00 120.00 24.00	Nil	Peter Sikutwa	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	4,670.00
CSU-8	12 Mtedza road	84.00	Nil	Nil	Rhodespark	Driveway	7,350.00
CSU-9	8 Mtedza road	64.00 240.00	Nil	Hasshan Nardat	Rhodespark	Entrance/entrance	22,800.00

CSU-10	14 Mtendza road	126.00 42.00 70.00			Rhodespark	Lawn/entrance/lawn	6,340.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION OWNED	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-11	7371 Mtendza road	108.00 120.00 120.00		Justin Kamba	Rhodespark	Driveway/rightside/ leftside	16,745.00
CSU-12	11 Chisekela road	72.00 156.00 156.00 96.00			Rhodespark	Entrance/entrance/exit /exit	19,130.00
CSU-13	1 Lukasu road	42.00 140.00		Thompson	Rhodespark	Entrance/lawn	9,800.00
CSU-14	5 Lukasu road	25.00 120.00		Maureen Temba	Rhodespark	Entrance/lawn	7,125.00
CSU-15	2 Lukasu road	300.00			Rhodespark	Lawn	13,125.00

CSU-16	7 Lukasu road	60.00 108.60		Emma Malawo	Rhodespark	Driveway//Lawn	10,000.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-17	9 Lukasu road	88.20 135.00 135.00 63.00		Zakki Nadat	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn/driveway/	11,640 .00
CSU-18	4188 Lukasu road	42.00 126.00		P.H Banda	Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn	7,185.00
CSU-19	4139 Chaholi road	72.00	Archline Building Consultant		Rhodespark	Entrance	5,400.00
CSU-20	13 Chaholi road	130.00 72.00	Rainbow Capital	Mousam	Rhodepark	Lawn/entrance	11,090.00
CSU-21	7 Chaholi road	188.50 33.00		Simukanaga	Rhodespark	carpark/entrance	18,965.00
CSU-22	1 Chaholi road	42.00		Ismail Badat	Rhodespark	Entrance	3,150.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-23	19 Chaholi road	38.50	Nil		Rhodespark	Driveway	3,370.00
CSU-24	4141 Chaholi road	58.50 100.00	M.H Technology	James Kunda	Rhodespark	Driveway/entrance	14,810.00
CSU-25	11 chaholi road	73.04 283.5	USAID A2C Project		Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	31,110.00
CSU-26	5 Chaholi road	27.00 171.00	Food & Agriculture Organisation		Rhodespark	Driveway/carprk	14,990.00
CSU-27	Chaholi road	96.00 75.00 30.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/lawn/lawn	12,990.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-28	2 chaholi road	32.00			Rhodespark	Driveway	2,800.00
CSU-29	9 Chaholi road	31.50	Spice, Bar & Restaurant		Rhodespark	Driveway	2,760. 00
CSU-30	3 Chaholi road	35.75 22.75			Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	20,260.00
CSU-31	6 Chaholi road	77.08 176.30	Great north road Rehabitation center		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	15,500.00
CSU-32	1259 Mambilima road	114.00 26.22 45.60	Robert & Syls Financial services ltd	Monde Jane	Rhodespark	Lawn/entrance/lawn	4,080.00
CSU-33	4 Mambilima road	48.00	Hope Walks		Rhodespark	Entrance	3,600.00

CSU-34	2 Mambilima road	37.50 125.00	Beauty & Longrich	Eva Kibona	Rhodespark	Driveway/carpark	10,975.00
CSU-35	8 Mambilima road	56.00 70.00 245.00		Juleka Issa	Rhodespark	Entrance/entrance/driveway/entrance	21,560.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-36	6 Mambilima road	38.50 100.00 48.00			Rhodespark	Driveway/rifhtside/leftside	4,340.00
CSU-37	Mambilima road	42.00 60.00	Community Owned		Rhodespark	Driveway/leftside	5,290.00
CSU-38	7 Limbe road	32.50		Mukololo Akapelwa	Northmead	Driveway	2,840.00
CSU-39	1818/21 limbe road	44.00			Northmead	Driveway	3,500.00
CSU-40	1807 Limbe & Paseli rd	48.00			Northmead	Driveway	4,200.00

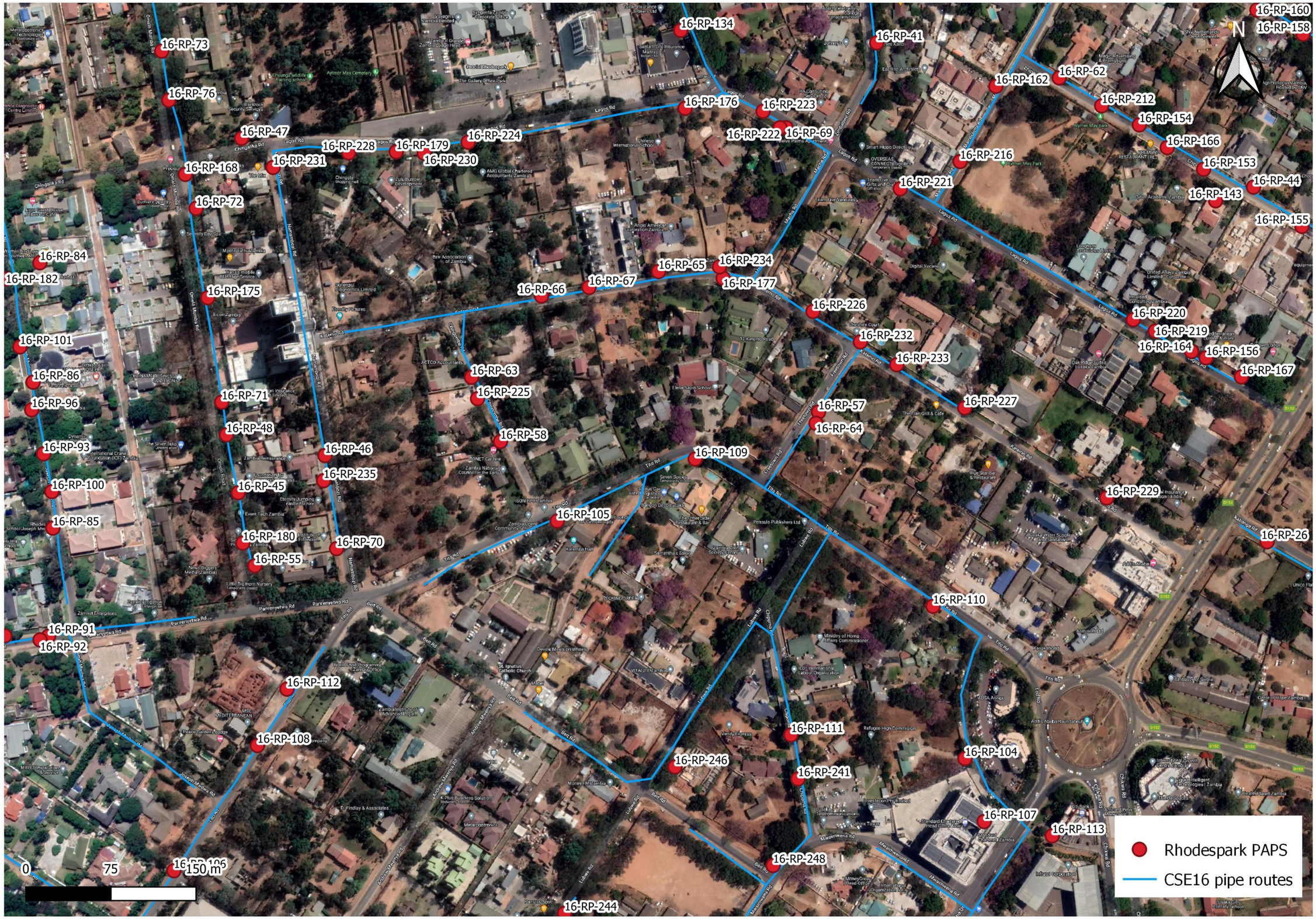
S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAMAE OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-41	27 Limbe road	35.00	Alumin Structures	Clara Nanyangwe	Rhodespark	Driveway	3,060.00
CSU-42	17A Paseli road	60.00	Get legal firm		Northmead	Driveway	5,250.00
CSU-43	25 Limbe road	33.00			Northmead	Driveway	2,890.00
CSU-44	3 Paseli road	31.50 87.50			Northmead	Driveway/lawn	6,590.00
CSU-45	5 Paseli road	32.50 45.50		Joyce Shila	Northmead	Driveway/lawn	4,750.00
CSU-46	3331 Paseli road	35.00 140.00		Liswaniso Mubita	Northmead	Driveway/lawn	9,185.00
CSU-47	4804 Chisekela road	31.20 195.00 39.00		Isdore Mundungani	Long acres	Entrance/lawn/entrance	11490.00
CSU-48	3 Benakale road	61.75		Maulik Verma	Northmead	Entrance	4,630.00

CSU-49	5978 Benakale road	48.00	Sprout & Sprout Marketing		Northmead	Entrance	3,600.00
CSU-50	1A/B Benakale road	22.00 22.00		Travor Miinde	Northmead	Entrance/entrance	3,300.00

S/NO.	STAND No.	RFA	INSTITUTION	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	LOCATION	PROPERTY AFFECTED	AMOUNT TO COMPENSATE (ZMW
CSU-51	5968 Benakale road	52.50 70.00		Steady Kabanga	Northmead	Entrance /Lawn	7,000.00
CSU-52	13 Benakale road	30.00 32.00 150.00	Theotis Mutemi legal practitioners		Rhodespark	Entrance/exit/lawn/lawn	8,990.00
CSU-53	9 Benakale road	35.00 150.00 15.00			Northmead	Driveway /Lawn/lawn ornamental	17,120.00
CSU-54	5977 Benakale road	22.00	CIRDZ		Rhodespark	Driveway	1,925.00
Total							**ZMW 518,721.00**

Annex 9

Maps of Affected Assets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16-RP-76
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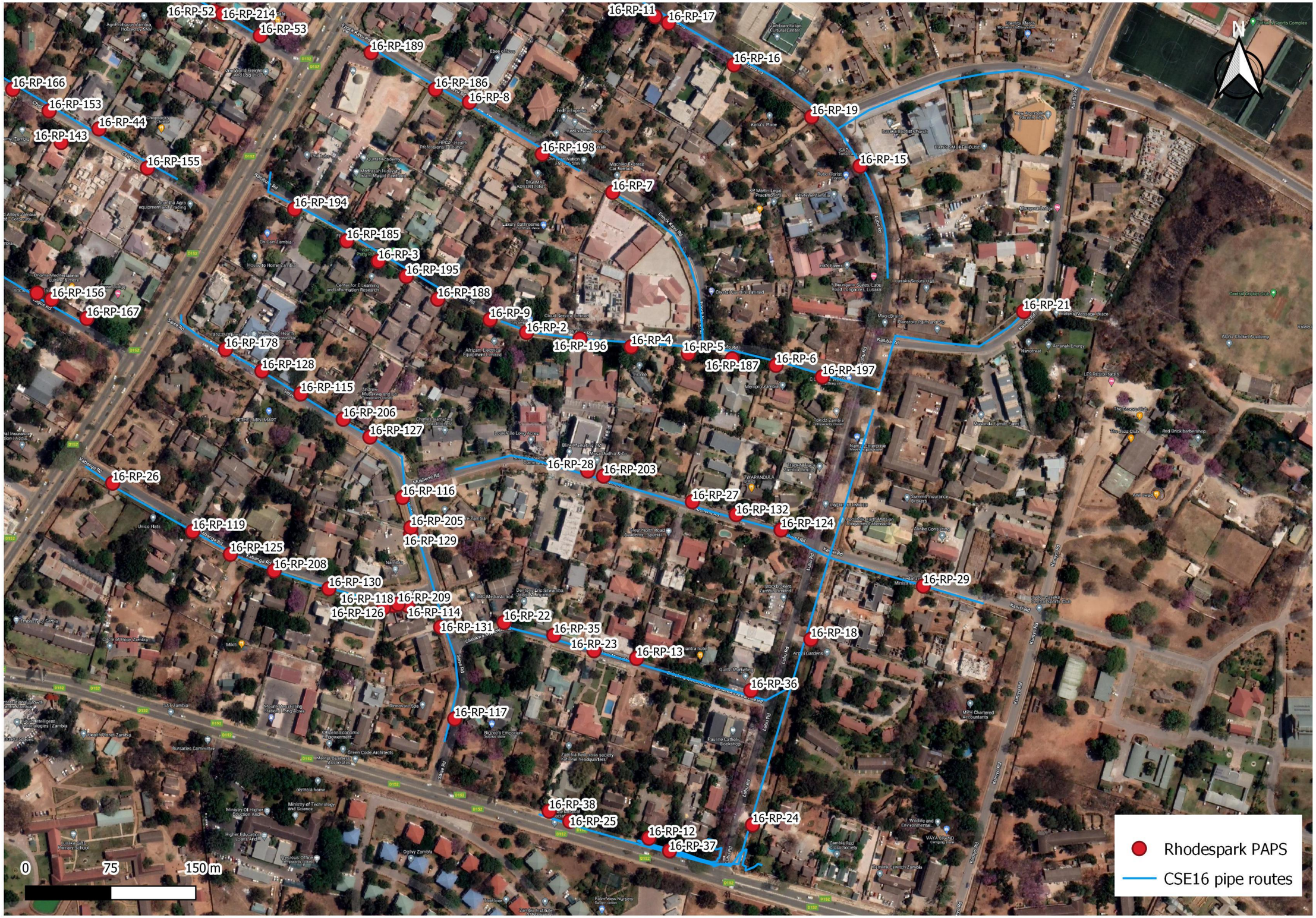
16-RP-176
16-RP-223
16-RP-154
16-RP-47
16-RP-222
16-RP-69
16-RP-224
16-RP-228
16-RP-179
16-RP-166
16-RP-231
16-RP-230
16-RP-216
16-RP-153
16-RP-168
16-RP-221
16-RP-44
16-RP-72
16-RP-143
16-RP-155
16-RP-84
16-RP-65
16-RP-234
16-RP-182
16-RP-67
16-RP-177
16-RP-66
16-RP-175
16-RP-226
16-RP-220
16-RP-232
16-RP-219
16-RP-101
16-RP-164
16-RP-156
16-RP-233
16-RP-86
16-RP-167
16-RP-63
16-RP-71
16-RP-225
16-RP-227
16-RP-96
16-RP-57
16-RP-64
16-RP-48
16-RP-58
16-RP-93
16-RP-46
16-RP-109
16-RP-235
16-RP-229
16-RP-45
16-RP-100
16-RP-105
16-RP-26
16-RP-85
16-RP-180
16-RP-70
16-RP-55
16-RP-110
16-RP-91
16-RP-92
16-RP-112
16-RP-111
16-RP-108
16-RP-246
16-RP-241
16-RP-104
16-RP-107
16-RP-113
16-RP-248
16-RP-244
N
0
75
150 m
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes

16-RP-91
16-RP-92
16-RP-112
16-RP-108
16-RP-106
16-RP-246
16-RP-111
16-RP-241
16-RP-104
16-RP-107
16-RP-113
16-RP-248
16-RP-244
16-RP-247
16-RP-249
16-RP-123
16-RP-191
16-RP-50
16-RP-121
16-RP-122
16-RP-193
16-RP-210
16-RP-192
16-RP-201
N
0
75
150 m
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes

N
16-RP-204
16-RP-190
16-RP-49
16-RP-39
16-RP-202
16-RP-211
16-RP-120
16-RP-20
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes
0
75
150 m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16-RP-189
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16-RP-17
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16-RP-166
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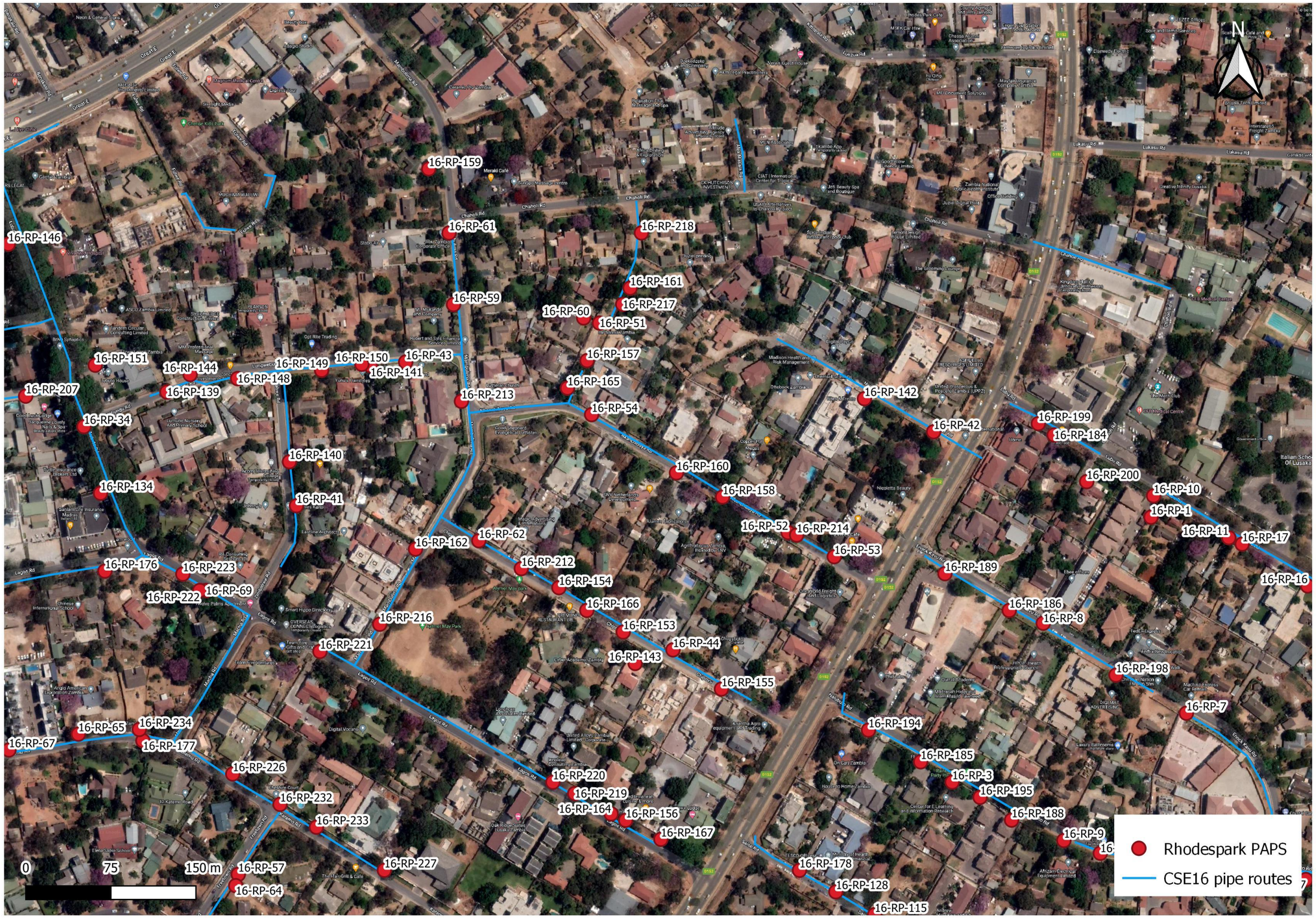
16-RP-44
16-RP-143
16-RP-186
16-RP-8
16-RP-19
16-RP-198
16-RP-15
16-RP-155
16-RP-7
16-RP-194
16-RP-185
16-RP-3
16-RP-195
16-RP-188
16-RP-156
16-RP-167
16-RP-9
16-RP-2
16-RP-196
16-RP-4
16-RP-5
16-RP-6
16-RP-187
16-RP-197
16-RP-21
16-RP-178
16-RP-128
16-RP-115
16-RP-206
16-RP-127
16-RP-28
16-RP-203
16-RP-26
16-RP-116
16-RP-27
16-RP-132
16-RP-124
16-RP-119
16-RP-205
16-RP-129
16-RP-125
16-RP-208
16-RP-130
16-RP-118
16-RP-209
16-RP-126
16-RP-114
16-RP-22
16-RP-131
16-RP-35
16-RP-23
16-RP-13
16-RP-18
16-RP-29
16-RP-36
16-RP-117
16-RP-38
16-RP-25
16-RP-12
16-RP-37
16-RP-24
N
0
75
150 m
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes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16-RP-159
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16-RP-60
16-RP-217
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16-RP-151
16-RP-144
16-RP-149
16-RP-150
16-RP-43
16-RP-148
16-RP-141
16-RP-157
16-RP-207
16-RP-139
16-RP-213
16-RP-165
16-RP-142
16-RP-34
16-RP-54
16-RP-199
16-RP-42
16-RP-184
16-RP-140
16-RP-160
16-RP-200
16-RP-134
16-RP-158
16-RP-10
16-RP-41
16-RP-1
16-RP-52
16-RP-214
16-RP-11
16-RP-17
16-RP-162
16-RP-62
16-RP-53
16-RP-176
16-RP-223
16-RP-212
16-RP-189
16-RP-222
16-RP-69
16-RP-154
16-RP-16
16-RP-166
16-RP-186
16-RP-216
16-RP-153
16-RP-8
16-RP-221
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16-RP-198
16-RP-143
16-RP-155
16-RP-65
16-RP-234
16-RP-7
16-RP-67
16-RP-177
16-RP-194
16-RP-185
16-RP-226
16-RP-220
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16-RP-232
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16-RP-195
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16-RP-233
16-RP-167
16-RP-9
16-RP-178
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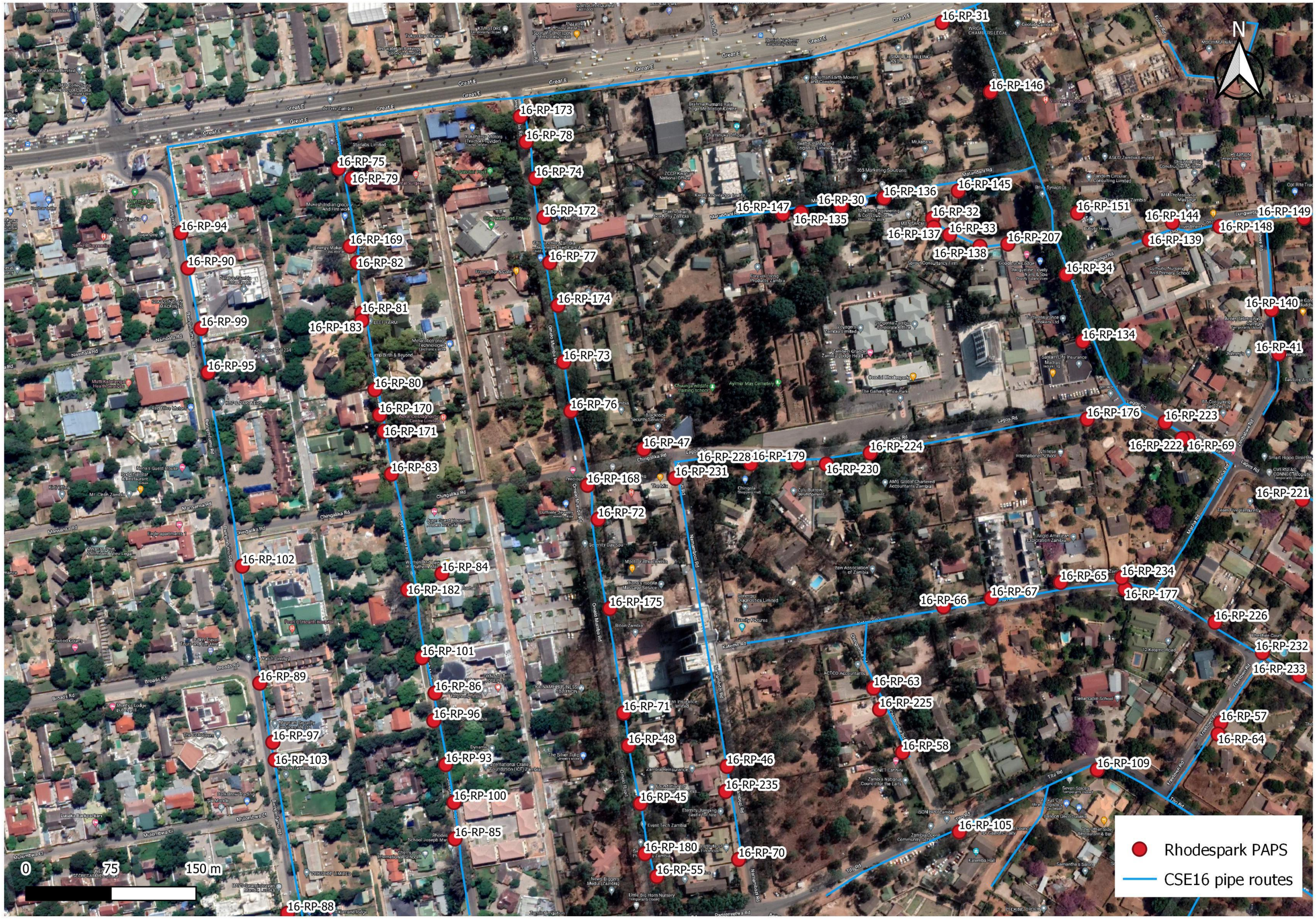
16-RP-115
0
75
150 m
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes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16-RP-170
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16-RP-228
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16-RP-72
16-RP-102
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16-RP-89
16-RP-86
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16-RP-93
16-RP-46
16-RP-235
16-RP-100
16-RP-45
16-RP-85
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16-RP-135
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16-RP-207
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16-RP-67
16-RP-226
16-RP-232
16-RP-233
16-RP-63
16-RP-225
16-RP-57
16-RP-64
16-RP-58
16-RP-109
16-RP-105
N
0
75
150 m
Rhodespark PAPS
CSE16 pipe routes

PS-11
PS-32
PS-1
PS-10
PS-8
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

Woodlands Pump Station
TMS Woodlands Clinic
Kop-teq multilines limited
Healthy Living Pharmacy
Inspire Leadership School
PS-20
TMS Hospital
Word Active Ministries International
PS-31
ADMUS PLUS
Grace & Faith
Convenience store
Okavango Foods
Matti's School
Temporarily closed
Mpezeni Academy And Consultancy
Temporarily closed
Barbar Shop JB Lajoulogique
Temporarily closed
Mwila's Zed Online plug
SpeedMAK Express Courier
La Sue
PS-11
PS-32
Acc Executive
Temporarily closed
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

Fringilla Butchery
Butcher shop
Howard and Marietta
legal practitioners
Forest Park
Specialised Hospital
Nangwenya Rd
PS-13
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
Mass Media Pump Station
ISL Sports Field
Kalengas Car Breakers
Auto parts store
The Loft Apartments
Tecla Lodge | Olympia
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

Sea Salt Restaurant & Bar
La Piazzetta
Apex Cargo
Howard and
legal practiti
PS-36
PS-34
PS-40
PS-28
PS-15
PS-17
PS-21
PS-14
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
My Party Store
Party store
Nangwenya R
Kasiba Rd
Kasiba Rd
Kasiba Rd
Baptist Guest
House Lusaka
Margaret Tembo Road
ISL - International
School of Lusaka
ISL Sports Field
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

D152
St Columba's Presbyterian Church
KK
Benmak Car Hire
The Solar Guys & Gas Guys Zambia
Pearl
Pearl Apartment
Nails By Judz Nail Bar
Rhodesville Apartments
Eden University ZM
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
Nangwenya Rd
PS-39
PS-41
PS-16
To be lashed lash and Brow bar
EEZEE Offices
Save and Remit Services
Scallywags Café and
Pizza · $$
Fonzi's Deli
s limited
PS-27
PS-29
Elsewedy Electric
Kish & Ash Cake Bar and
Fred's babbershop
Srujala Tech Limited
Le Elementos
Interstate65 Freight Zambia
Lukasu Rd
Lukasu Rd
Lukasu Rd
Genikós enterprise
Creative Infinity Lusaka
Mtedza Rd
Lukasu Rd
La Dolce Di beauty
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

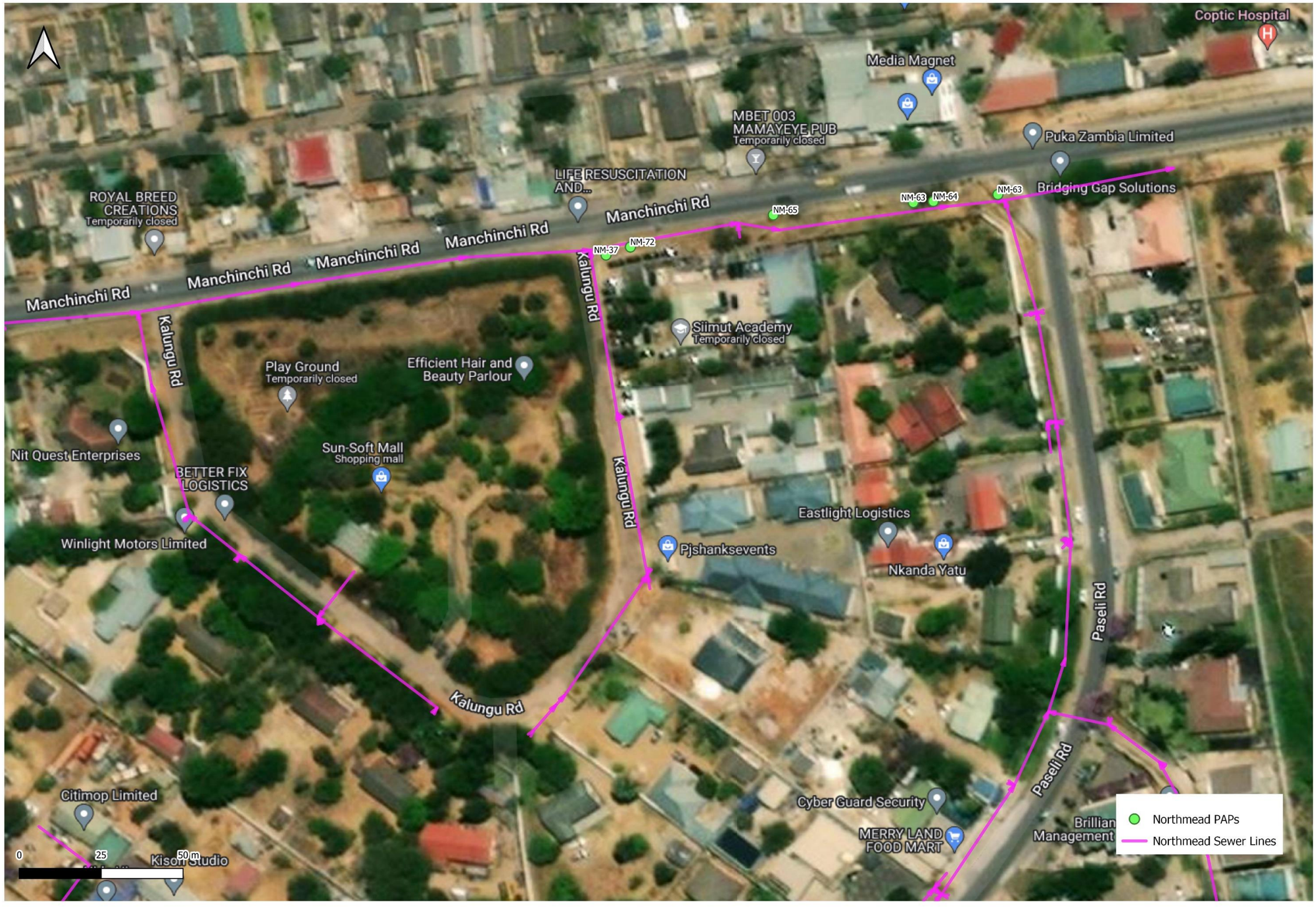
Dupengo Investments Limited
PAXTON TYRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Tire shop
NIDOS TECH SUPPLYING &...
M9
M9
Mumbwa
Mumba Rd
Westgate Pharmacy
G & G Bakery
SALDEES HARDWARE LTD-WEST GATE
Hardware store
AAFRIN INVESTMENTS LTD...
Hardware store
Fidelity Store
Loverty Phones Paradise
Electronics store
Walilanji Enterprises Ltd (1977)
Hardware store
Zambeef Freedom Butchery
Butcher shop deli
Burton Soldier Music
Music store
Swift sports store
Clothing store
Freedom Way
LSI - T-shirts (Luxorstyle Invstments Ltd)
Radian Stores | Freedom Way
Electronics store
Kalundwe Rd
Prax hardware and electronic
Hardware store
Just Fries
Town Furnitures
Furniture store
Sorores GLAM
Temporarily closed
City Centre suppliers
Electronics store
Ojays store
Finrex Enterprises
Hardware store
Nishman Comforts
Betsa Enterprises Lusaka
New Kwacha Fast Foods
Dreambigteamrice
Misheck Simbeye Limited
Hardware store
Casanova 2 Shop
Temporarily closed
Tadmor Zambia
Musepa Trading Limited
Hardware store
PEP Zambia Lusaka 3 Freedom Way
Clothing store
Techno Hub Investments Limited Zambia
Temporarily closed
KAZINGA CHICKEN
NOC ELECTRONICS
Henry Kay's Motor Spares
Motor vehicle dealer
Tele Corporate
USABEL COMPANY
Beer store
Almacs Steel
Cholbro technologies
A & T Marketing
Spice store
Lumumba Rd
PS-23
PS-24
PS-25
PS-35
PS-6
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

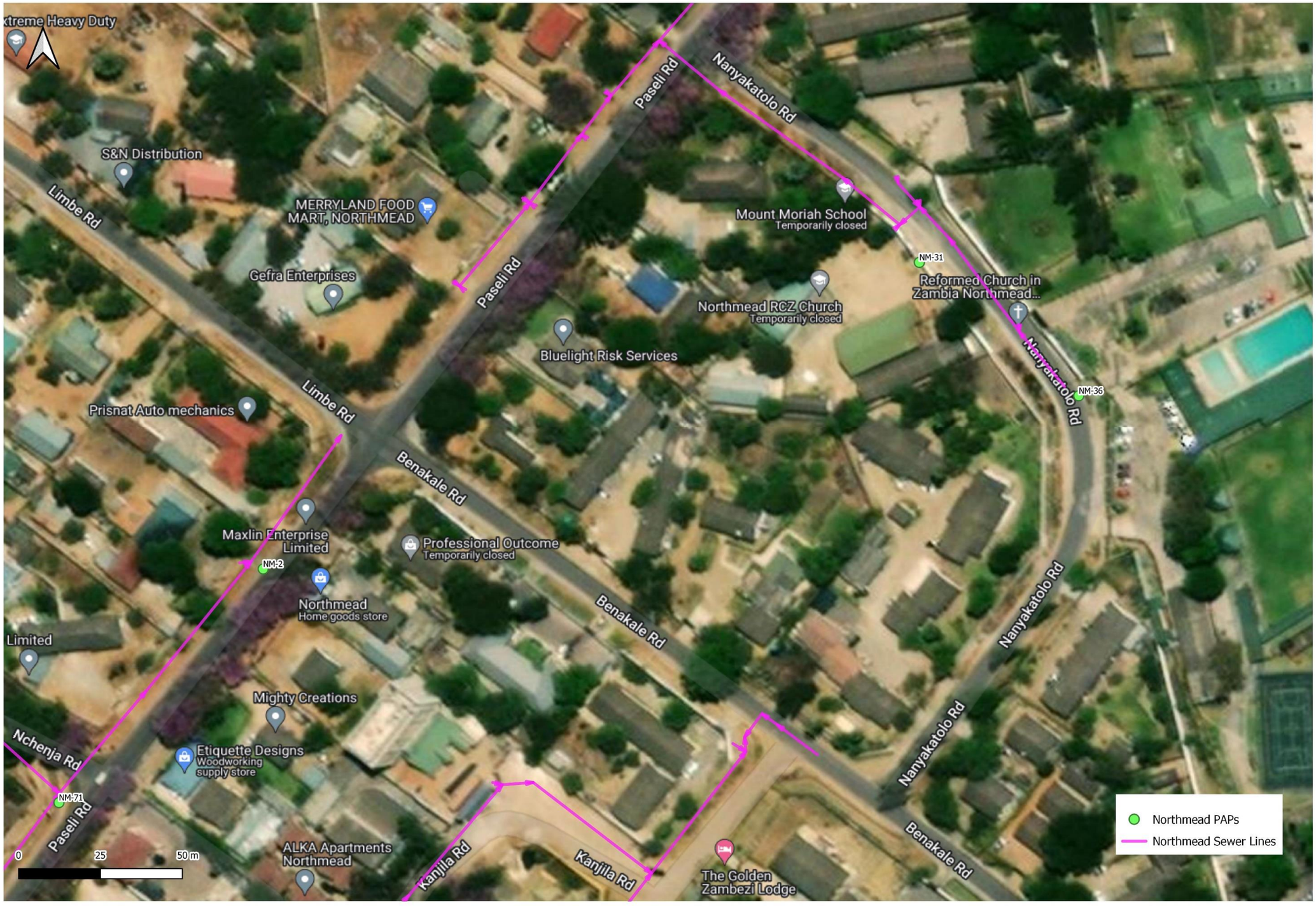
PS-33
PS-22
PS-26
PS-37
City Market
Lumumba Pump Station
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

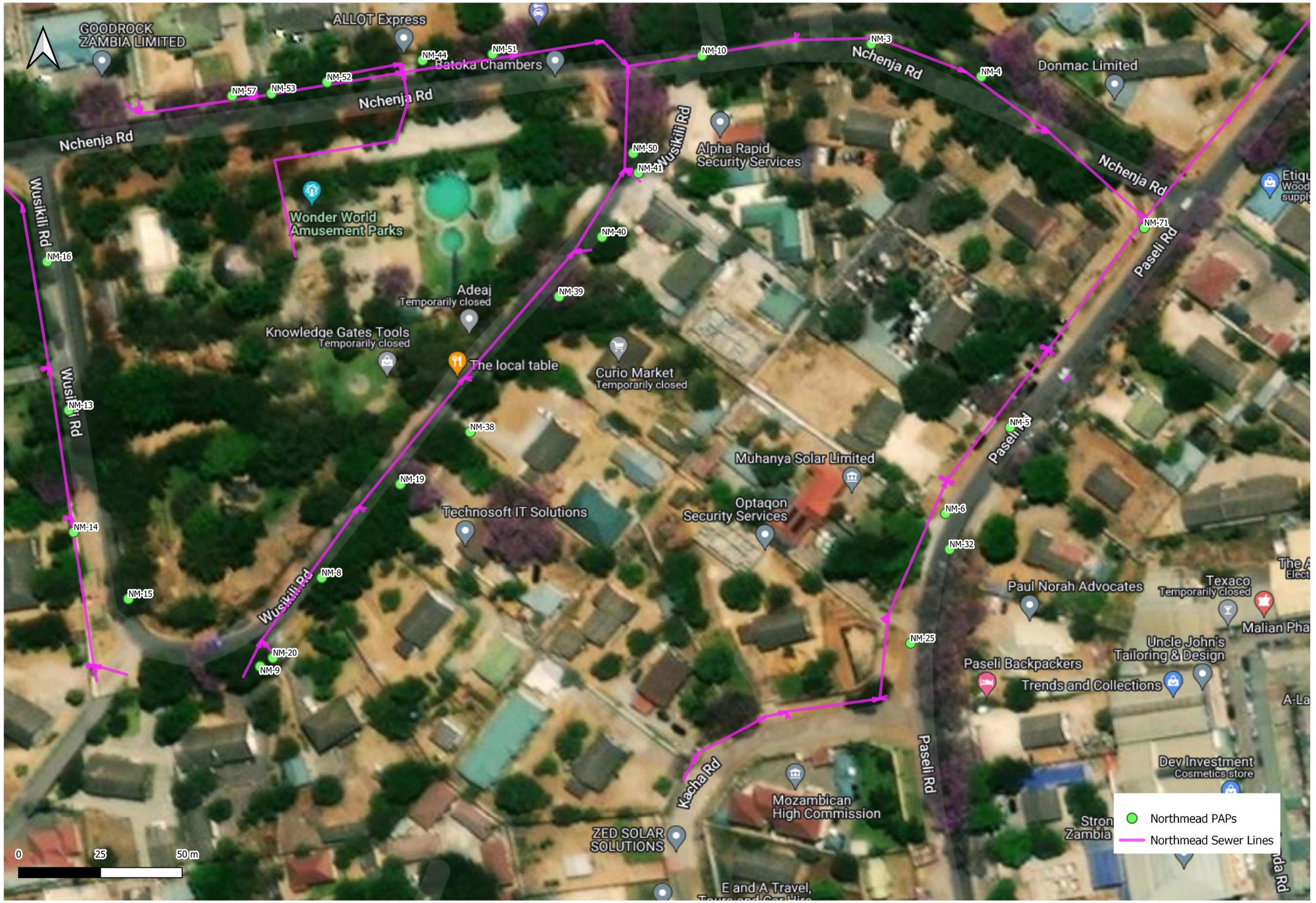
Mpota Camp
Chishtiya villa
A1 DENTAL
Luangwa Rd
Chongwe Rd
PS-9
PS-19
PS-38
El dorado pub
Ndiyo Center
Lubuto Library at Fountain of Hope
Luena Rd
Manshya Rd
Mwambwa
Luapula Rd
Chipongwe Rd
Kawando Rd
Lumezi Rd
Lukulu Rd
PS-12
Paliba Jose Grocery
Temporarily closed
Capver Software Solutions
Donut delights
Donuts
HEG Tech Limited
Nangombe Rd
EUPRAS ELECTRICAL & CONSTRUCTION...
Kalungwishi Rd
Kamwala Pump Station
MD PRODUCTION
Kakuzi Rd
Recherché Wears
Shoe store
Lutempwe Rd
Komboni Radio
Falane Solutions limited
0
25
50 m
MIBANET
Amazing School
Temporarily closed
Visha Academy
Temporarily closed
Kamwala PAPs
Kamwala Forced Main Route

Kamwala car repairs
PS-2
ZAOGA Kabwata Christian Center
Paul Ngozi St
Kabwata Pump Station
Charlie plug
PS-9
PS-3
St. Patrick's Church
JC Shop (Uncle Claude's)
Kombe Collection
SHAWTY'S SCENTS & FASHION
Perfume store
SUIT PLUG
Clothing store
0
25
50 m
Forced Mains PAPs
Forced Main Route

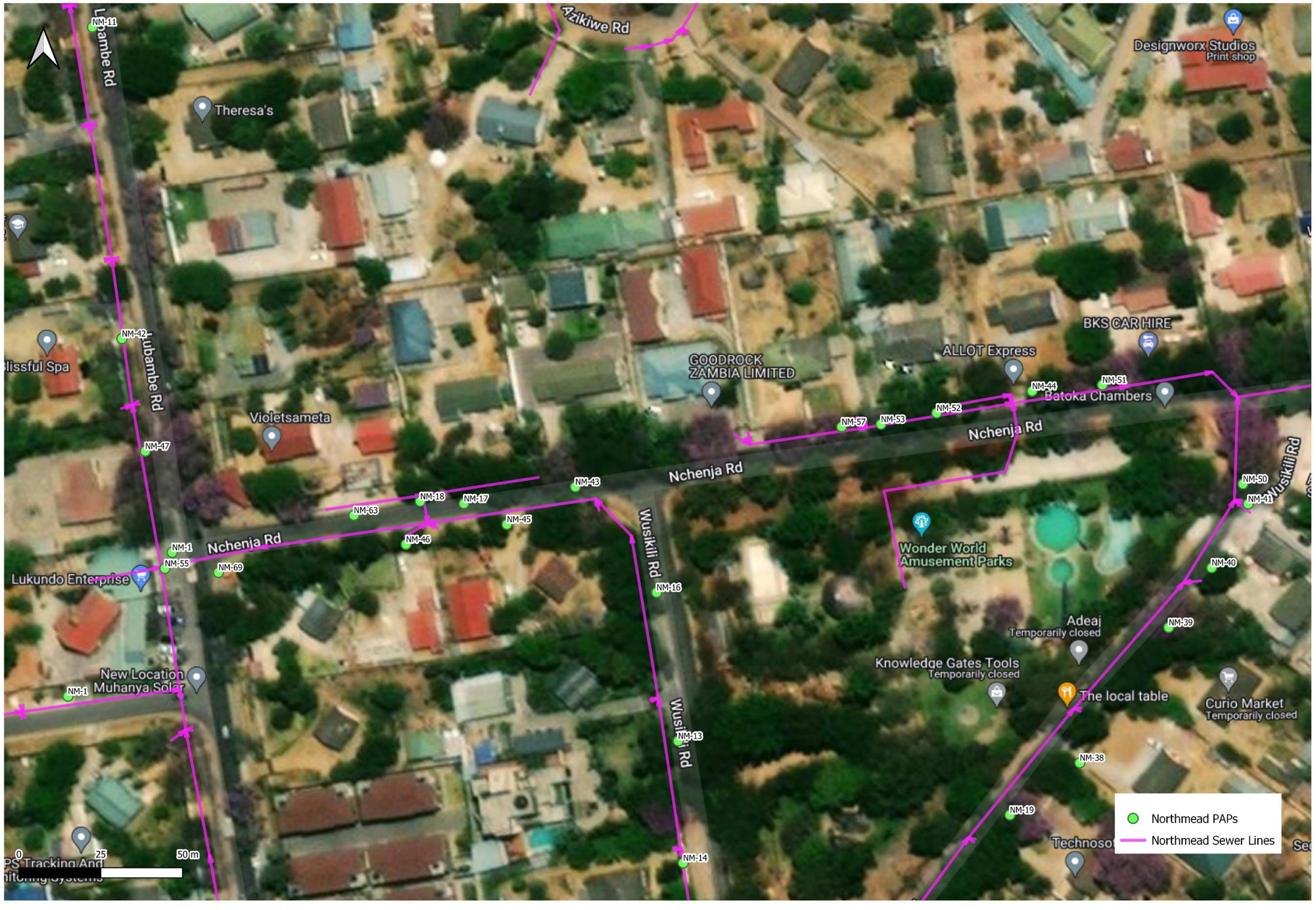
Zambia Tool Hire
Lubambe Rd
NM-70
Buchi Rd
NM-48
Debtech Electronics and office supplier's
Electronics store
Partners Group
Smartnet Energy
Zambia Institute Of Human Resource...
NM-49
THE FATHER & MOTHER HORUS
Smartnet Networks
Buttress Insurance Brokers Limited
Azikiwe Rd
Azikiwe Rd
Azikiwe Rd
Buchi Rd
Breenckam Investments
Azikiwe Rd
NM-11
Lubambe Rd
Theresa's
Fairview College Of Education: Campus 2
Buchi Flats
School
Fairview College of Education
Blissful Spa
NM-42
Lubambe Rd
GOODROCK ZAMBIA LIMITED
Violetsameta
NM-47
NM-57
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines
NM-43
NM-18
NM-17
NM-63
NM-45
NM-46
NM-1
Nchenja Rd
0
25
50 m


Coptic Hospital
Media Magnet
MBET 003
MAMAYEYE PUB
Temporarily closed
Puka Zambia Limited
Bridging Gap Solutions
LIFE RESUSCITATION
AND...
ROYAL BREED
CREATIONS
Temporarily closed
Manchinchi Rd
Manchinchi Rd
Manchinchi Rd
Manchinchi Rd
Manchinchi Rd
NM-63
NM-64
NM-63
NM-65
NM-37
NM-72
Kalungu Rd
Kalungu Rd
Siimut Academy
Temporarily closed
Play Ground
Temporarily closed
Efficient Hair and
Beauty Parlour
Nit Quest Enterprises
Sun-Soft Mall
Shopping mall
BETTER FIX
LOGISTICS
Winlight Motors Limited
Eastlight Logistics
Pjshanksevents
Nkanda Yatu
Paseli Rd
Kalungu Rd
Citimop Limited
Cyber Guard Security
MERRY LAND
FOOD MART
Brillian
Management
Kisom Studio
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

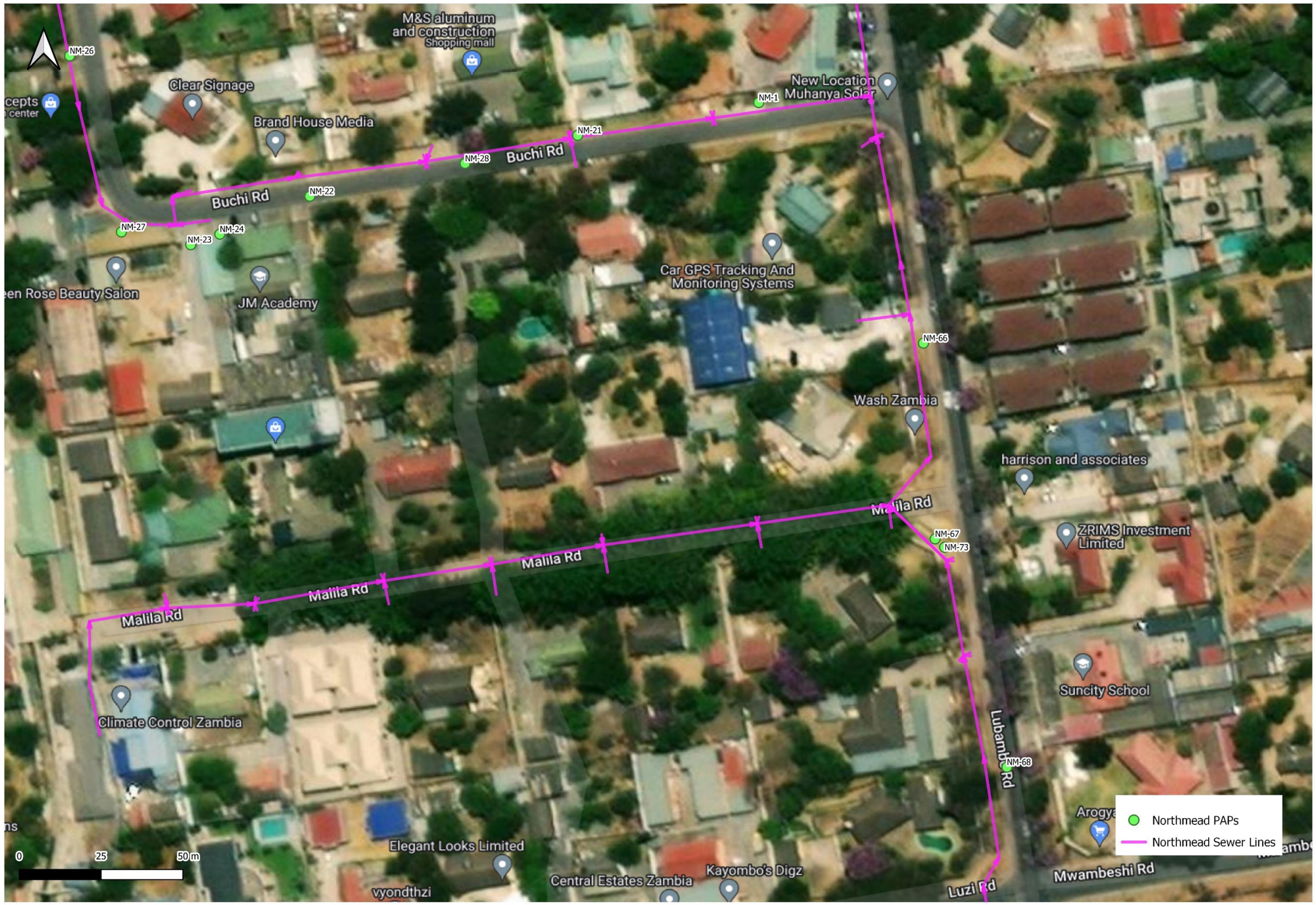

xtreme Heavy Duty
S&N Distribution
Limbe Rd
MERRYLAND FOOD MART, NORTHMEAD
Gefra Enterprises
Paseli Rd
Nanyakatolo Rd
Mount Moriah School
Temporarily closed
NM-31
Reformed Church in Zambia Northmead...
Northmead RCZ Church
Temporarily closed
Bluelight Risk Services
Nanyakatolo Rd
NM-36
Limbe Rd
Prisnat Auto mechanics
Benakale Rd
Maxlin Enterprise Limited
NM-2
Professional Outcome
Temporarily closed
Northmead
Home goods store
Benakale Rd
Nanyakatolo Rd
Limited
Mighty Creations
Nchenja Rd
Etiquette Designs
Woodworking supply store
NM-71
Paseli Rd
Nanyakatolo Rd
Benakale Rd
0
25
50 m
ALKA Apartments Northmead
Kanjila Rd
Kanjila Rd
The Golden Zambezi Lodge
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines



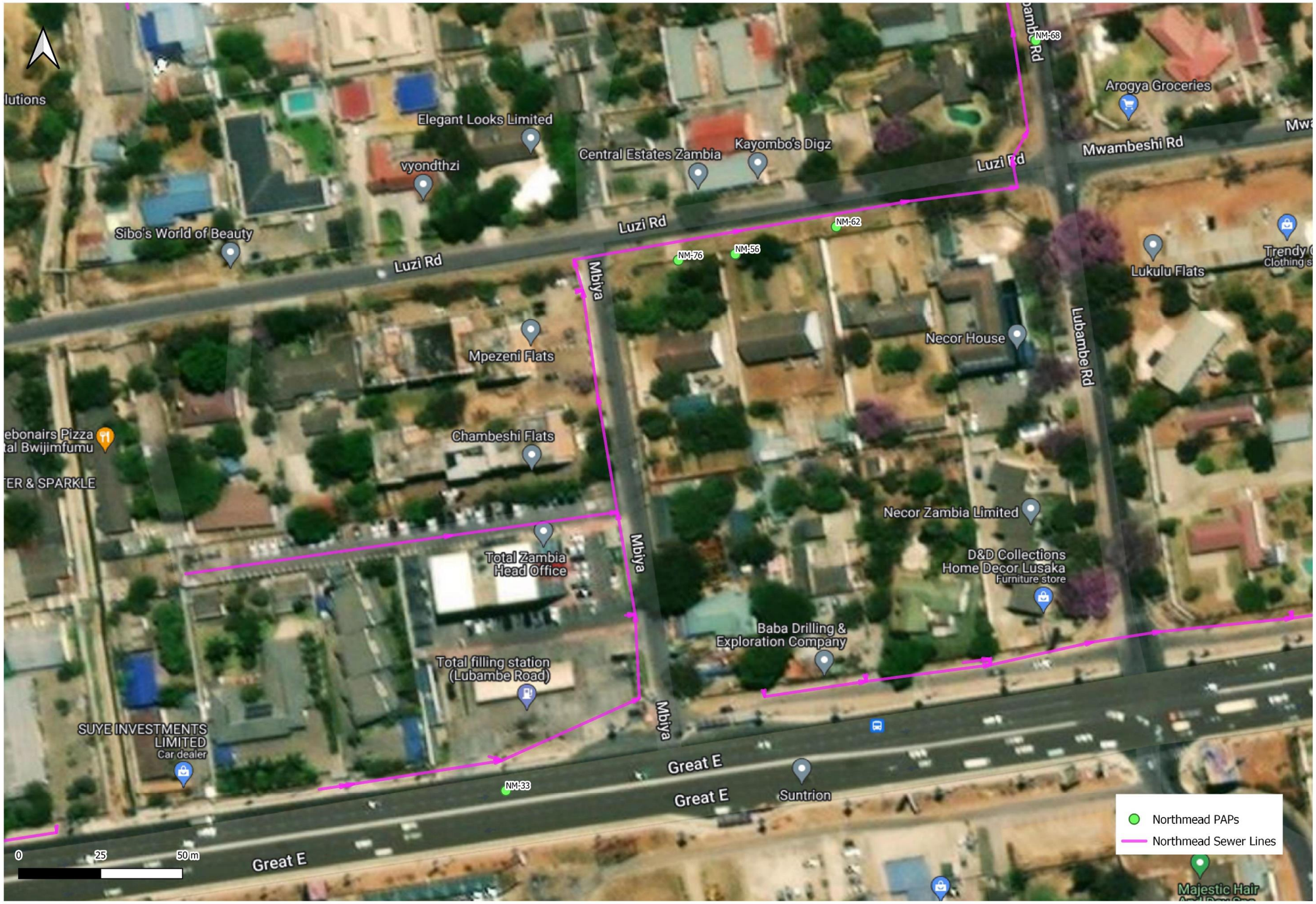
GOODROCK ZAMBIA LIMITED
ALLOT Express
Batoka Chambers
Nchenja Rd
Donmac Limited
Wusikili Rd
Alpha Rapid Security Services
Wonder World Amusement Parks
Paseli Rd
Adeaj
Temporarily closed
Knowledge Gates Tools
Temporarily closed
The local table
Curio Market
Temporarily closed
Muhanya Solar Limited
Technosoft IT Solutions
Optaqon Security Services
Paul Norah Advocates
Texaco
Temporarily closed
Uncle John's Tailoring & Design
Paseli Backpackers
Trends and Collections
Dev Investment
Cosmetics store
Kacha Rd
Mozambican High Commission
ZED SOLAR SOLUTIONS
E and A Travel,
NM-3
NM-4
NM-5
NM-6
NM-8
NM-9
NM-10
NM-13
NM-14
NM-15
NM-16
NM-19
NM-20
NM-25
NM-32
NM-38
NM-39
NM-40
NM-41
NM-44
NM-50
NM-51
NM-52
NM-53
NM-57
NM-71
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines


Lubambe Rd
Zikiwe Rd
Designworx Studios
Print shop
Theresa's
NM-11
NM-42
NM-47
Violetsameta
GOODROCK
ZAMBIA LIMITED
ALLOT Express
BKS CAR HIRE
NM-44
NM-51
Batoka Chambers
NM-57
NM-53
NM-52
Nchenja Rd
NM-43
NM-18
NM-17
NM-63
NM-45
NM-46
NM-1
NM-55
NM-69
Lukundo Enterprise
Wusikili Rd
NM-16
Wonder World
Amusement Parks
NM-50
NM-41
NM-40
NM-39
Adeaj
Temporarily closed
Knowledge Gates Tools
Temporarily closed
The local table
Curio Market
Temporarily closed
NM-38
NM-19
NM-13
NM-14
New Location
Muhanya Solar
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

Temporarily closed
GIANTNET TECHNOLOGIES
Buchi Flats
Fairview College Of Education: Campus 2
Enruemes School Of Driving
Fairview College of Education
Theresa's
Blissful Spa
Violetsameta
Country Lodge Lusaka
Lukundo Enterprise
M&S aluminum and construction
Shopping mall
Clear Signage
Brand House Media
New Location Muhanya Solar
Car GPS Tracking And Monitoring Systems
JM Academy
Buchi Rd
Nchenja Rd
Ubambe Rd
NM-1
NM-17
NM-18
NM-21
NM-22
NM-23
NM-24
NM-26
NM-27
NM-28
NM-42
NM-43
NM-45
NM-46
NM-47
NM-55
NM-63
NM-69
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines


M&S aluminum and construction
Shopping mall
Clear Signage
Brand House Media
New Location Muhanya Solar
Buchi Rd
Buchi Rd
NM-26
NM-1
NM-21
NM-28
NM-22
NM-27
NM-24
NM-23
Car GPS Tracking And Monitoring Systems
JM Academy
NM-66
Wash Zambia
harrison and associates
Malila Rd
Malila Rd
Malila Rd
Malila Rd
NM-67
NM-73
ZRIMS Investment Limited
Suncity School
Climate Control Zambia
Lubambe Rd
NM-68
Elegant Looks Limited
Central Estates Zambia
Kayombo's Digz
Luzi Rd
Mwambeshi Rd
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

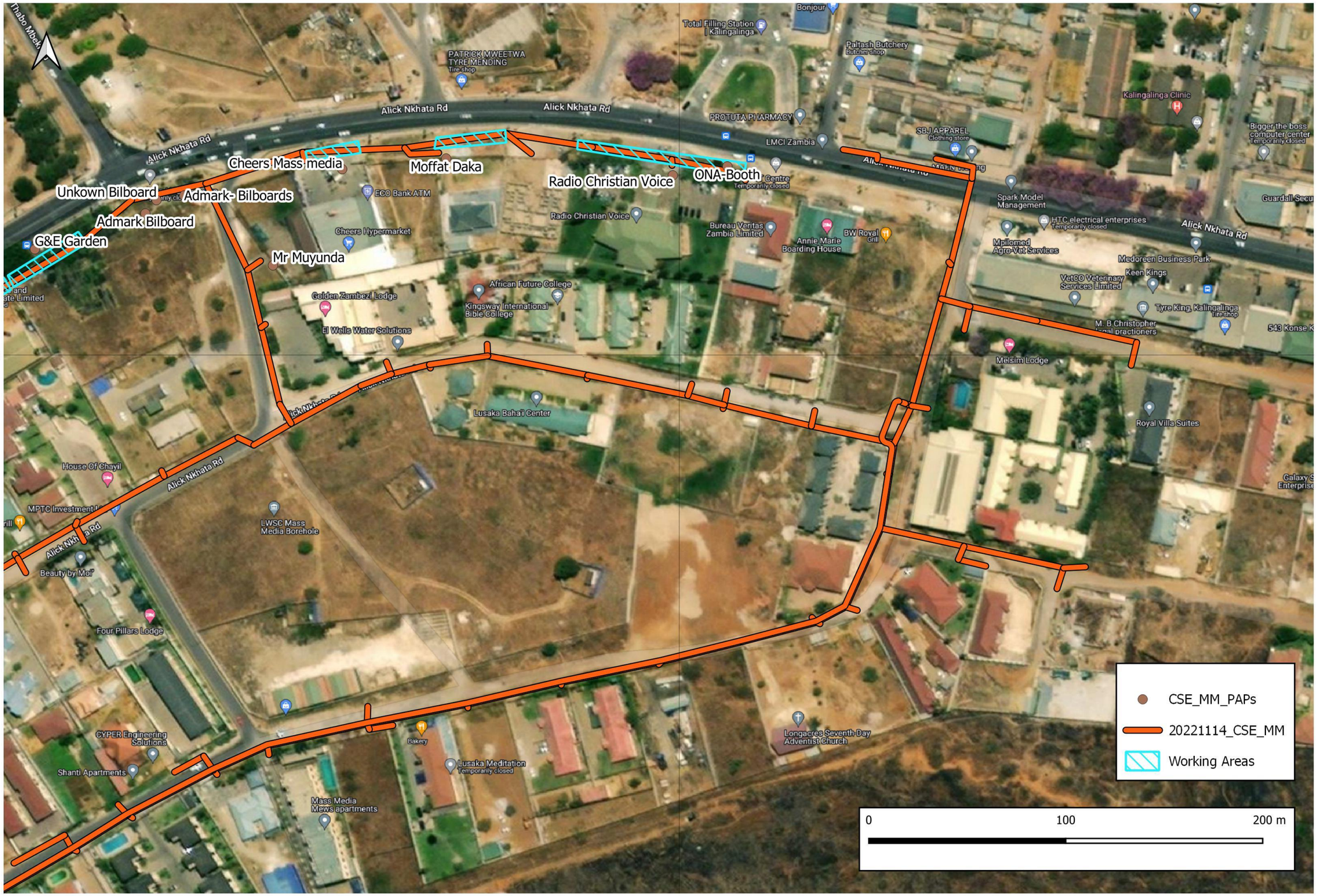
Expanded
Church Response
Sabchill
Refrigeration Zambia
MIBT Solutions
Emerald Telecom
Zambia limited
Zeus Business Solutions
Smart Business centre
Temporarily closed
Massage therapist
Sibo's World of Beauty
Luzi Rd
Luzi Rd
Lumbe
Debonairs Pizza
Total Bwijimfumu
Smart bazaar
EBENEZER MOTORS
ZAMBIA LIMITED
GLITTER & SPARKLE
Ritecure Pharmacy
Blueberry Travel
NM-35
Makishi Rd
MOON Home
House And Homes Store
Home goods store
Chiyanga Rd
NM-29
Chiyanga Rd
NM-34
Venus Construction
limited
HARVEY PRODUCTS
LIMITED
Roofing supply store
Lumbe
Carbon Car Care
& Dunlop Tyres
Tire shop
Mahak
Indian • $$
SUYE INVESTMENTS
LIMITED
Car dealer
Engen
Bakersnest
Africonnect
Great E
Makishi Service Station
NM-30
Great E
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines


Elegant Looks Limited
vyondthzi
Central Estates Zambia
Kayombo's Digz
Luzi Rd
Sibo's World of Beauty
Luzi Rd
Luzi Rd
NM-68
Arogya Groceries
Mwambeshi Rd
NM-62
NM-76
NM-56
Mbiya
Lukulu Flats
Mpezeni Flats
Necor House
Lubambe Rd
Chambeshi Flats
Necor Zambia Limited
D&D Collections
Home Decor Lusaka
Furniture store
Total Zambia
Head Office
Mbiya
Baba Drilling &
Exploration Company
Total filling station
(Lubambe Road)
SUYE INVESTMENTS
LIMITED
Car dealer
Great E
Great E
Suntrion
NM-33
Great E
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

NM-39
NM-38
NM-19
NM-8
NM-5
NM-6
NM-32
NM-25
NM-59
The local table
Curio Market
Temporarily closed
Muhanya Solar Limited
Optaqon
Security Services
Technosoft IT Solutions
Paseli Rd
Kacha Rd
Mozambican
High Commission
ZED SOLAR
SOLUTIONS
E and A Travel,
Tours and Car Hire
NK PROJECT AND
SERVICES LIMITED
Matukuchila lodge
Zambia Reprographic
Rights Society
Mwambeshi Rd
Curprite Geoservices
Northmead Assembly
of God Church
WASAZA - Water
Paul Norah Advocates
Texaco
Temporarily closed
Malian Pharmacy
The Apple Guy
Electronics store
Twentieth Street
Lingerie store
Corner Mall
Shopping mall
Pa-zed.com - Zambian
Online Shopping
Shopping mall
Uncle John's
Tailoring & Design
Paseli Backpackers
Trends and Collections
A-La-Fashionista
Clothing store
Heritage Mall
Shopping mall
Northmead Market
Dev Investment
Cosmetics store
Strong Technologies
Zambia Ltd Northmead
Finesse beauty Zm
Klub Vegas
Landa Rd
Chozi Rd
Diva's hut
Konka by royal park
Omega Mall
Shopping mall
NITI Distributors
Computer
accessories store
Melissa Super
Market (Lusaka)
Burger Buzz
Fast Food
Kwidu Pharmacy
Joy-Chem Pharmacy
ZESCO Customer
Service Centre
ZANACO
Northmead Branch
Northmead Pharmacy
(a mutti Pharmacy)
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

Chitemene Rd
Chitemene Rd
Chitemene Rd
Chisokone Rd
Manchinchi Rd
Great E
Great E
Great E
Great E
Mukonteka Rd
D152
Lusaka national park
Manda Hill Police Post
RE/MAX Peu
Beta Properties
Study Connect International
FoodBee Indian Restaurant And Bar
The Travel Boutique Zambia
Manda hill bridge
Nico Insurance
NICO House
UPmarket Property Consultants
Efficace Start-Up Services
Temporarily closed
IZB - Indo-Zambia Bank | Headquarters
Top Travel Trip
Medton Group of Companies
City Drive
RAJ AGRO AND CONSTRUCTIONS...
Temporarily closed
Litchi Boreholes And Construction Ltd
Lake Petroleum | Manda Hill
NM-58
NM-60
NM-57
NM-75
NM-12
0
25
50 m
Northmead PAPs
Northmead Sewer Lines

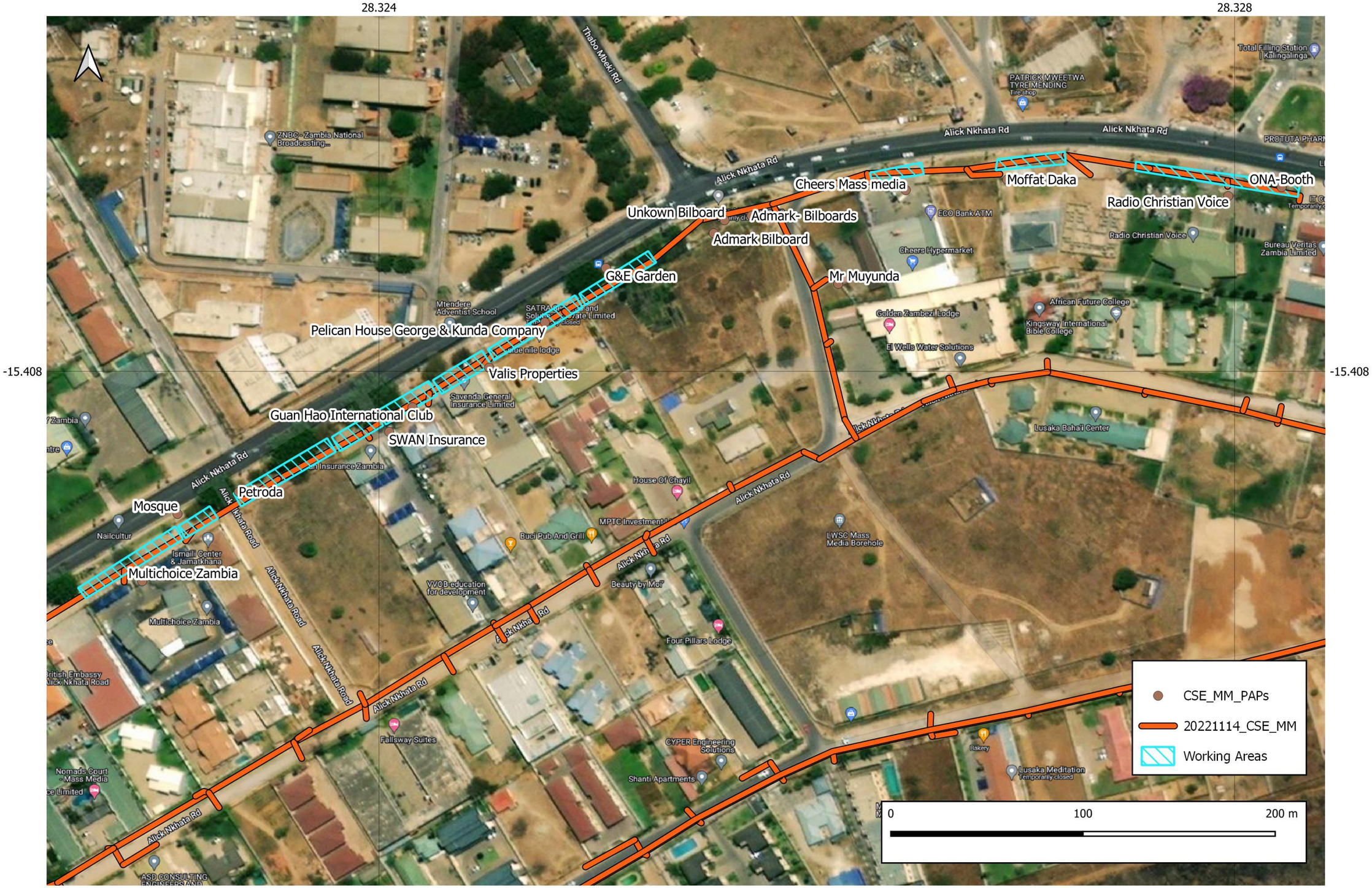
28.328

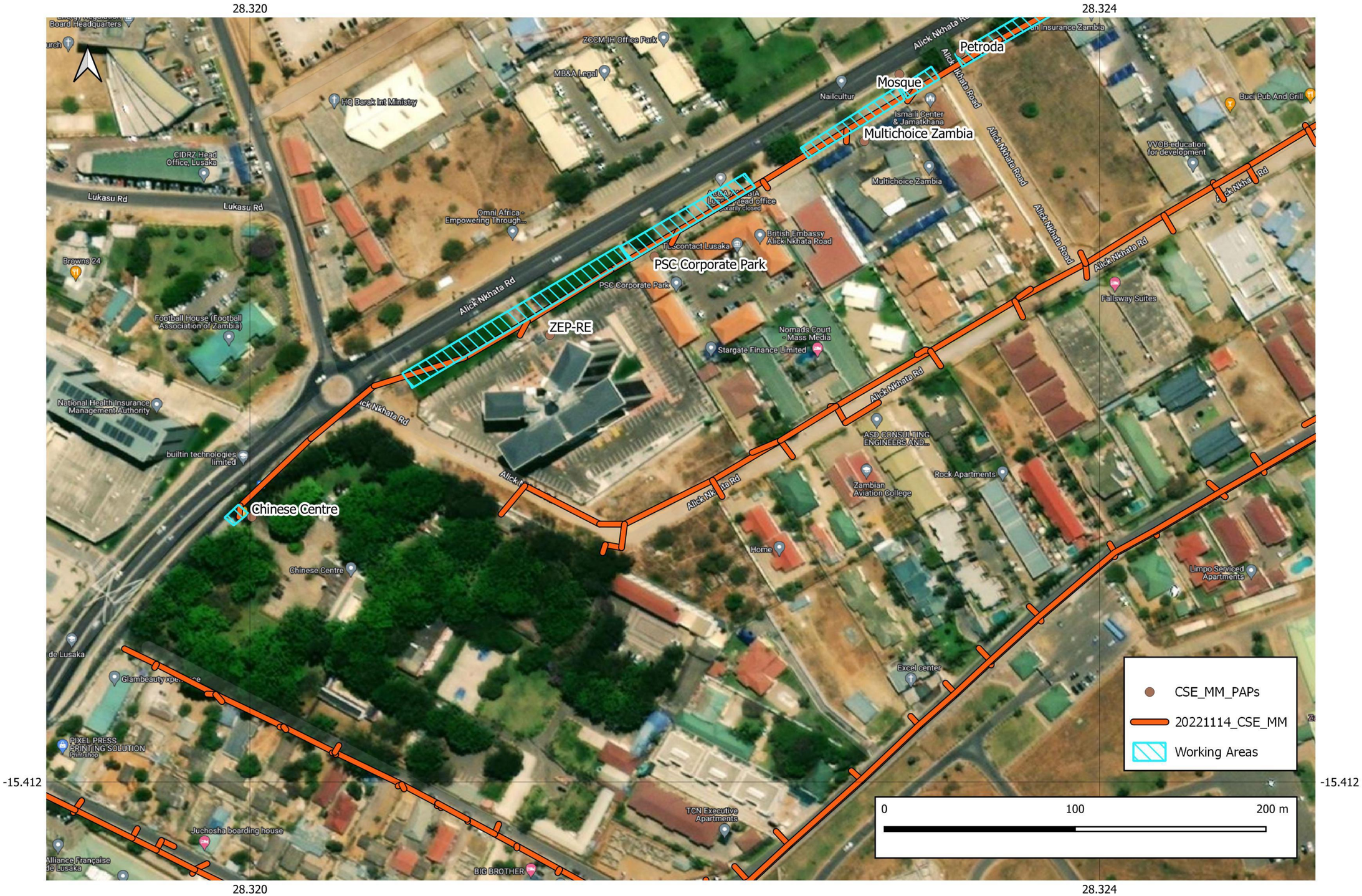


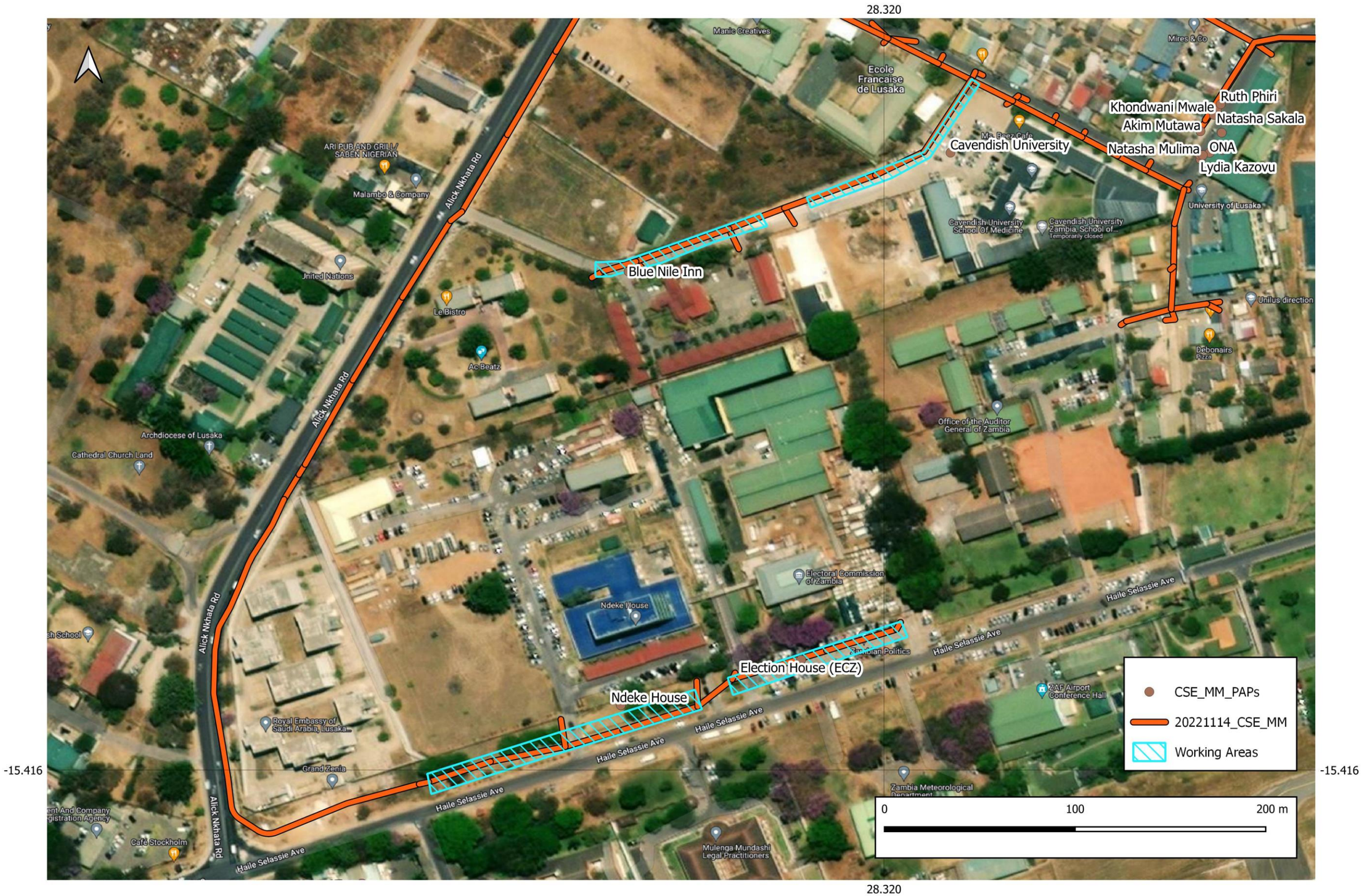
-15.408

-15.408

28.328


28.324
28.328
-15.408
-15.408
Thabo Mbeki Rd
Alick Nkhata Rd
Alick Nkhata Rd
Alick Nkhata


28.320
28.324
-15.412
-15.412
Petroda
Mosque
Multichoice Zambia
PSC Corporate Park
ZEP-RE
Chinese Centre
Alick Nkhata Road
Alick Nkhata Rd
Lukasu Rd
CSE_MM_PAPs
20221114_CSE_MM
Working Areas
0
100
200 m


28.320
-15.416
Manic Creatives
Ecole Francaise de Lusaka
Mires & Co
Ruth Phiri
Khondwani Mwale
Natasha Sakala
Akim Mutawa
Ma. Baez Cafe
Cavendish University
Natasha Mulima
ONA
Lydia Kazovu
University of Lusaka
Cavendish University School Of Medicine
Cavendish University Zambia, School of...
Temporarily closed
ARI PUB AND GRILL/ SABEN NIGERIAN
Malambo & Company
Alick Nkhata Rd
Jnited Nations
Blue Nile Inn
Le Bistro
Ac Beatz
Unilus direction
Debonairs Pizza
Archdiocese of Lusaka
Cathedral Church Land
Office of the Auditor General of Zambia
Electoral Commission of Zambia
Ndeke House
Haile Selassie Ave
Election House (ECZ)
Zambian Politics
ZAF Airport Conference Hall
Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, Lusaka...
Grand Zenia
Zambia Meteorological Department
Mulenga Mundashi Legal Practitioners
Cafe Stockholm
CSE_MM_PAPs
20221114_CSE_MM
Working Areas
0
100
200 m

Legend
GP a
GP b
GP c
0 45 90 180 270 360
Meters
Garden Sewerage Pond
N
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
28°17'20"E
28°17'25"E
28°17'30"E
28°17'35"E
28°17'40"E
28°17'45"E
28°17'50"E
28°17'55"E
28°18'0"E
15°23'0"S
15°22'55"S
15°22'50"S
15°22'45"S
15°22'40"S
15°22'35"S

28°17'35"E
28°17'40"E
28°17'45"E
15°22'55"S
15°23'0"S

N

Sewerage Pond

0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

GP-160
GP-146
GP-031
GP-036
GP-120
GP-100
GP-069
GP-163
GP_048
Garden Sewerage Pond
GP-022
GP-248
GP-020
GP-025
GP-190
GP-247
GP-178
GP-213
GP-232
GP-102
GP-039
GP-032
GP-115
GP-032
GP-135
GP-166
GP-194
GP-123
GP-056
GP-173
GP-145
GP-098
GP-062
GP-186
GP-033
GP-080
GP-042
GP-165
GP-104
GP-093
GP-082
GP-238
GP-141
GP-149
GP-089
GP-088
GP-191

Legend

- Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
- Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
- Affected Property Boundaries

0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

28°17'35"E
28°17'40"E
28°17'45"E
15°22'45"S
15°22'50"S
N
GP-015
GP-111
GP-004
GP-125
GP-214
GP-024
GP-074
GP-148
GP-095
GP-202
GP-055
GP-160
GP-146
GP-031
GP-036
GP-120
GP-100
Sewerage Pond
Garden Sewerage Pond
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters
Legend
Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
Affected Property Boundaries
0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

28°17'40"E

28°17'45"E

15°22'40"S

15°22'45"S

N

GP-182
GP-116
GP-227
GP-026
GP-124
GP-001
GP-228
GP-25
GP-005
GP-230
GP-117
GP-063
GP-014
GP-161
GP-008
GP-107
GP-130
GP-162
GP-183
GP-154
GP-028
GP-209
GP-113
GP-112
GP-064
GP-109
GP-221
GP-108
GP-254
GP-224
GP-224
GP-224
GP-054
GP-137
GP-054
GP-224
GP-054
GP-054
GP-137
GP-009
GP-137
GP-054
GP-054
GP-009
GP-009
GP-070
GP-058
GP-070
GP-070
GP-070
GP-058
GP-058
GP-058
GP-179
GP-179
GP-037
GP-219
GP-086
GP-245
GP-223
GP-015
GP-015
GP-111
GP-004
GP-125

Sewerage Pond

Garden Sewerage Pond

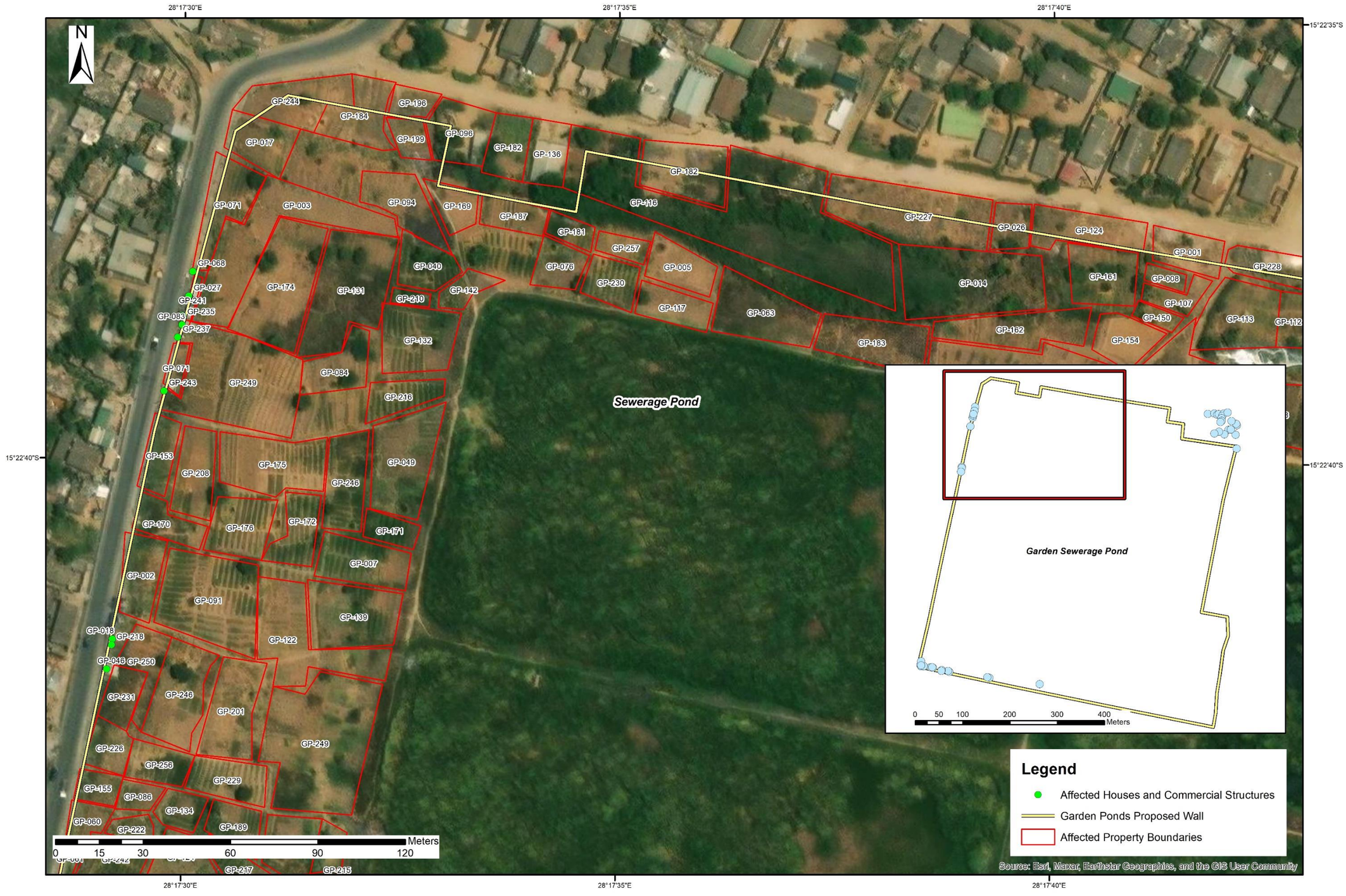
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

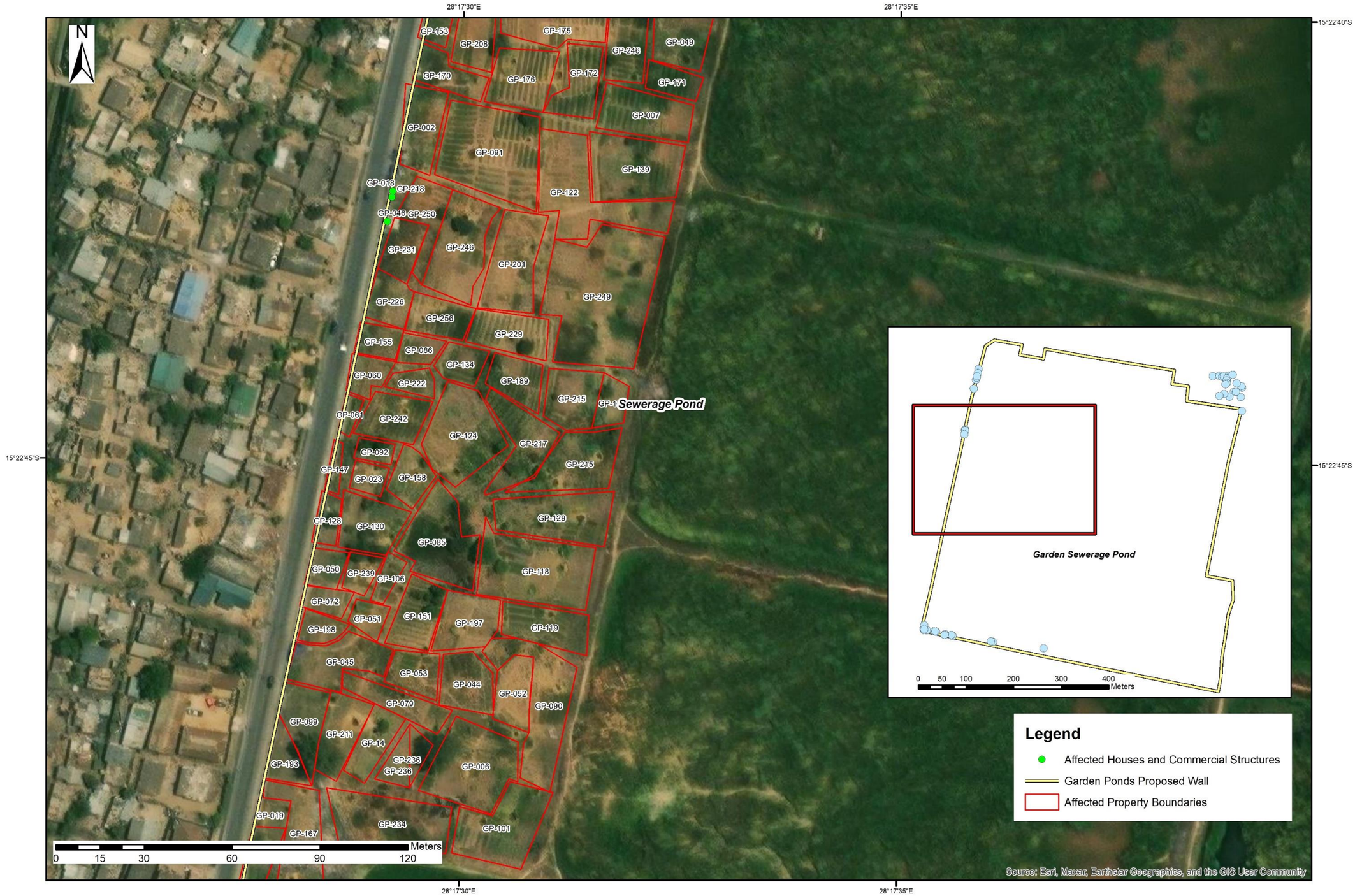
Legend

- Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
- Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
- Affected Property Boundaries

0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community


28°17'30"E
28°17'35"E
28°17'40"E
15°22'35"S
15°22'40"S
N
GP-244
GP-184
GP-196
GP-017
GP-199
GP-096
GP-182
GP-136
GP-182
GP-071
GP-003
GP-094
GP-169
GP-137
GP-116
GP-227
GP-026
GP-124
GP-001
GP-228
GP-131
GP-257
GP-068
GP-040
GP-076
GP-005
GP-027
GP-174
GP-131
GP-142
GP-230
GP-014
GP-161
GP-008
GP-241
GP-219
GP-107
GP-235
GP-117
GP-063
GP-150
GP-113
GP-112
GP-083
GP-237
GP-162
GP-154
GP-132
GP-183
GP-071
GP-084
GP-243
GP-249
GP-216
Sewerage Pond
GP-153
GP-208
GP-175
GP-049
GP-246
GP-170
GP-176
GP-172
GP-171
GP-007
GP-002
GP-091
GP-139
GP-013
GP-218
GP-122
GP-046
GP-250
GP-231
GP-246
GP-201
GP-249
GP-226
GP-256
GP-229
GP-155
GP-086
GP-134
GP-060
GP-222
GP-189
GP-217
GP-215
0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters
Garden Sewerage Pond
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters
Legend
Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
Affected Property Boundaries
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community


28°17'30"E
28°17'35"E
15°22'40"S
15°22'45"S
N
GP-153
GP-208
GP-175
GP-246
GP-049
GP-170
GP-176
GP-172
GP-171
GP-007
GP-002
GP-091
GP-139
GP-018
GP-218
GP-122
GP-046
GP-250
GP-231
GP-246
GP-201
GP-249
GP-226
GP-253
GP-229
GP-155
GP-086
GP-134
GP-060
GP-222
GP-189
GP-215
GP-1
Sewerage Pond
GP-061
GP-242
GP-124
GP-217
GP-092
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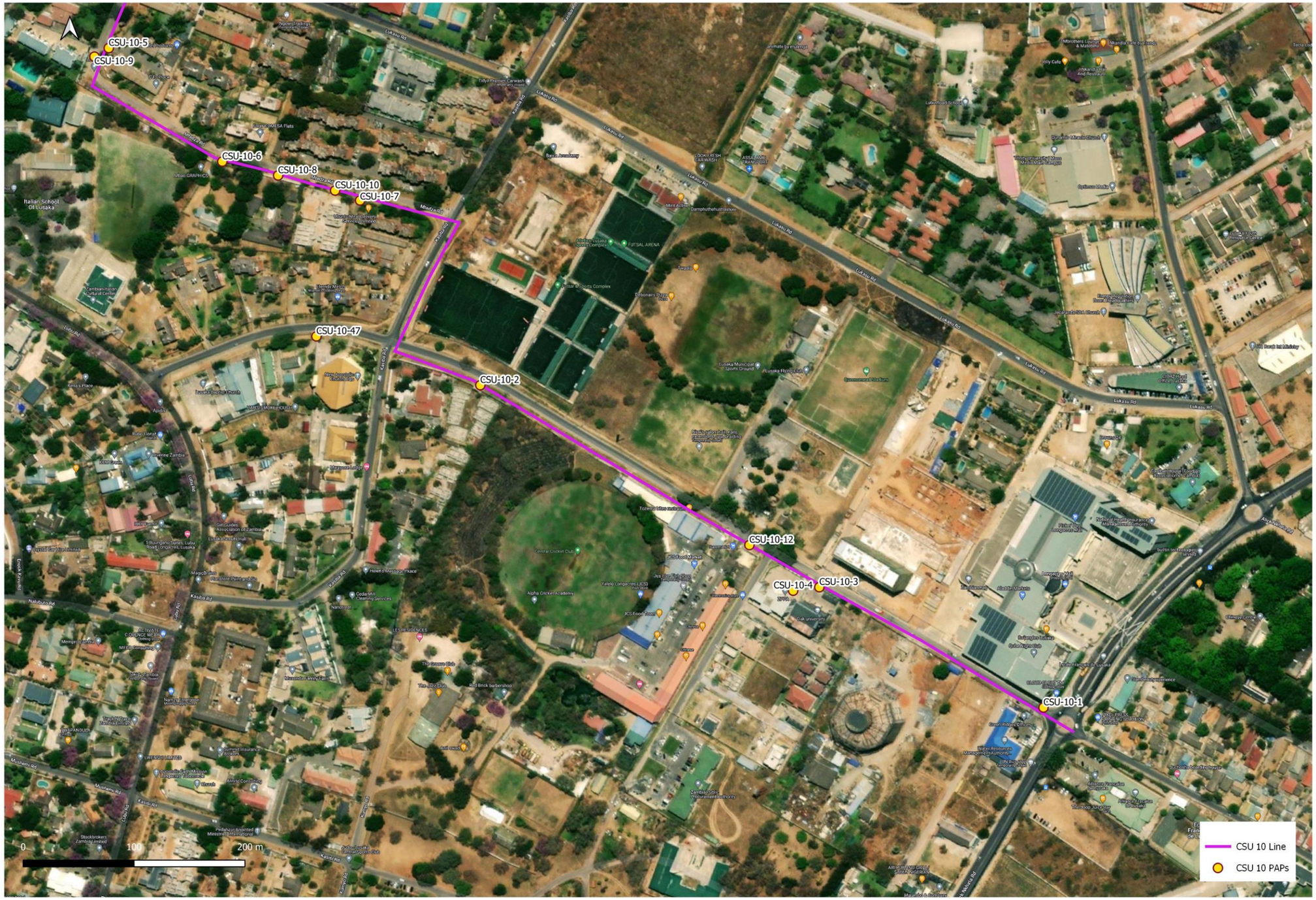
GP-023
GP-153
GP-129
GP-128
GP-130
GP-085
GP-050
GP-239
GP-106
GP-118
GP-072
GP-051
GP-151
GP-197
GP-119
GP-198
GP-045
GP-053
GP-044
GP-052
GP-090
GP-079
GP-099
GP-211
GP-14
GP-193
GP-236
GP-236
GP-006
GP-019
GP-234
GP-101
GP-167
Meters
0 15 30 60 90 120
Garden Sewerage Pond
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters
Legend
Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
Affected Property Boundaries
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

28°17'30"E
28°17'35"E
28°17'40"E
15°22'50"S
15°22'55"S
N
GP-114
GP-167
GP-038
GP-011
GP-156
GP-138
GP-159
GP-057
GP-077
GP-127
GP-077
GP-077
GP-152
GP-142
GP-043
GP-203
GP-168
GP-164
GP-097
GP-240
GP-059
GP-204
GP-046
GP-240
GP-013
GP-190
GP-119
GP-225
GP-253
GP-252
GP-192
GP-041
GP-030
GP-012
GP-206
GP-110
GP-140
GP-087
GP-081
GP-021
GP-212
GP-103
GP-180
GP-207
GP-006
GP-078
GP-034
GP-075
GP-185
GP-010
GP-191
GP-088
GP-149
GP-185
GP-039
GP-104
GP-093
Sewerage Pond
Garden Sewerage Pond
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters
Legend
Affected Houses and Commercial Structures
Garden Ponds Proposed Wall
Affected Property Boundaries
0 15 30 60 90 120
Meters
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

CSU-10-41
CSU-10-43
CSU-10-39
CSU-10-38
CSU-10-45
CSU-10-44
CSU-10-40
CSU-10-46
CSU-10-42
CSU-10-52
CSU-10-53
CSU-10-49
CSU-10-54
CSU-10-51
CSU-10-48
CSU-10-50
CSU-10-34
CSU-10-33
CSU-10-36
CSU-10-35
CSU-10-32
CSU 10 Line
CSU 10 PAPs
0
100
200 m

CSU-10-35
CSU-10-32
CSU-10-37
CSU-10-23
CSU-10-27
CSU-10-19
CSU-10-24
CSU-10-20
CSU-10-31
CSU-10-25
CSU-10-29
CSU-10-26
CSU-10-30
CSU-10-22
CSU-10-21
CSU-10-28
CSU-10-13
CSU-10-18
CSU-10-14
CSU-10-16
CSU-10-17
CSU-10-15
CSU-10-11
CSU-10-5
CSU-10-9
CSU-10-6
CSU-10-8
CSU-10-10
CSU-10-7
CSU-10-47
0
100
200 m
CSU 10 Line
CSU 10 PAPs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CSU-10-9
CSU-10-6
CSU-10-8
CSU-10-10
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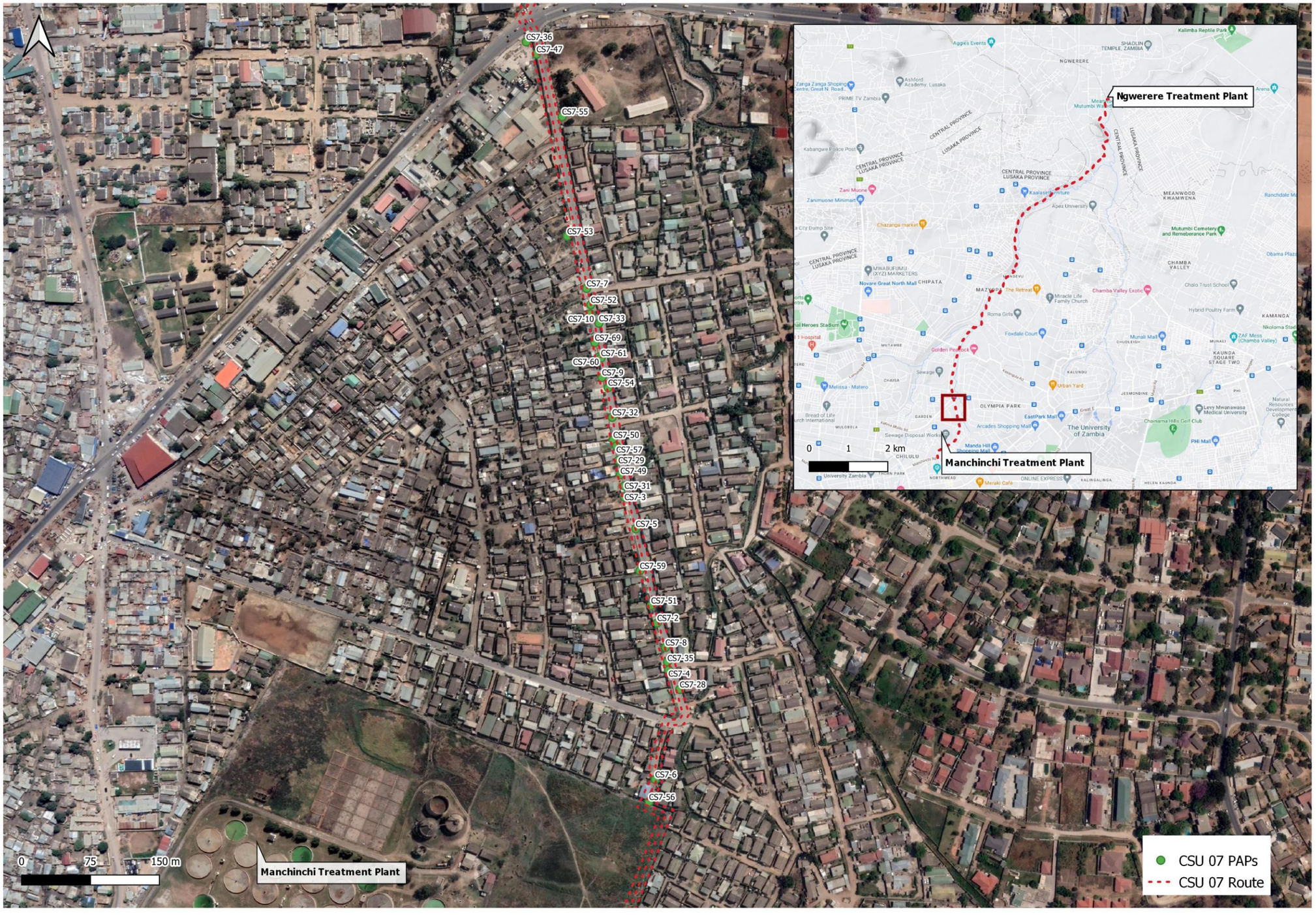
CSU-10-47
CSU-10-2
CSU-10-12
CSU-10-4
CSU-10-3
CSU-10-1
0
100
200 m
CSU 10 Line
CSU 10 PAPs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CS7-55
CS7-53
CS7-7
CS7-52
CS7-10
CS7-33
CS7-69
CS7-61
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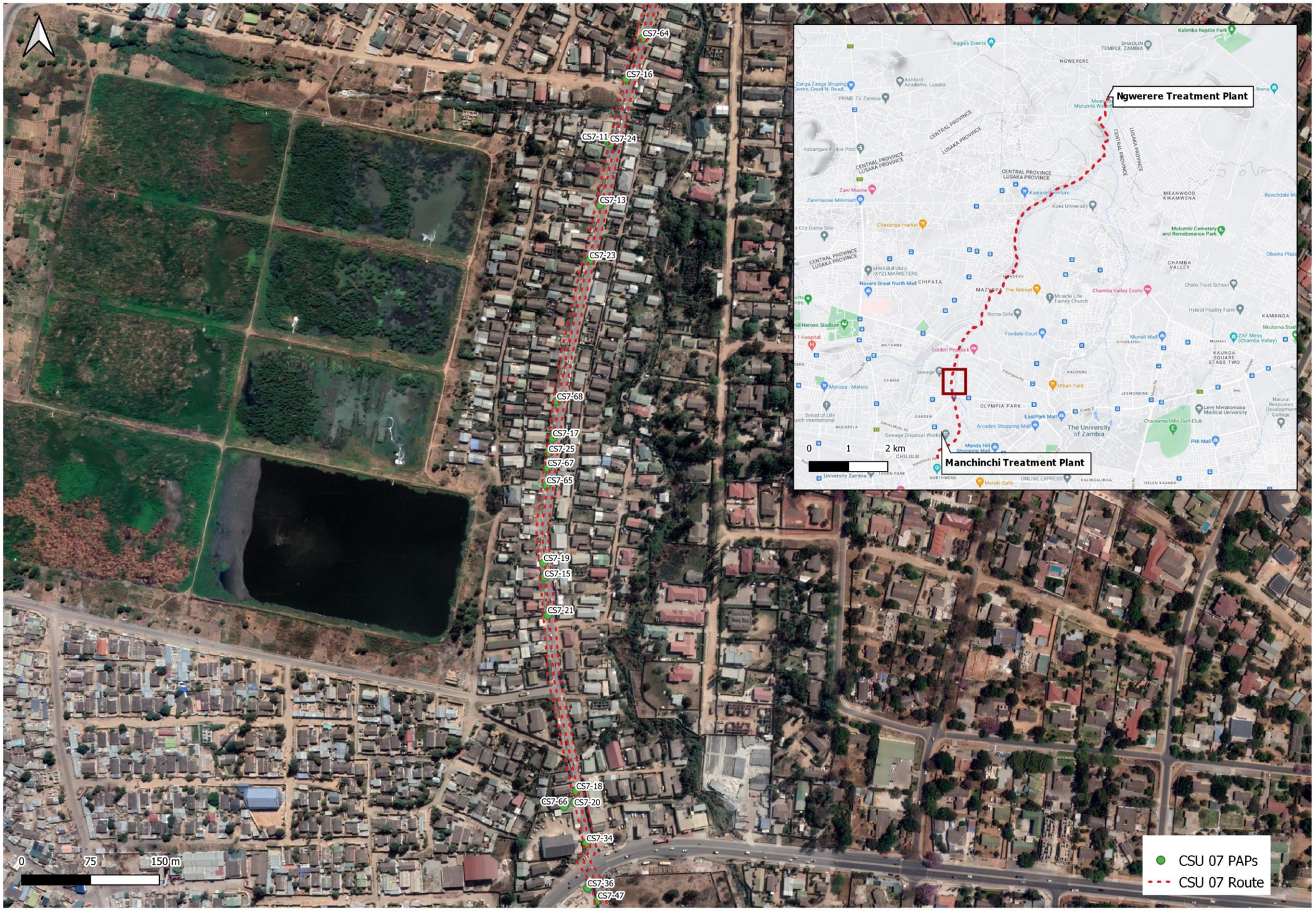
CS7-9
CS7-54
CS7-32
CS7-50
CS7-57
CS7-29
CS7-49
CS7-31
CS7-3
CS7-5
CS7-59
CS7-51
CS7-2
CS7-8
CS7-35
CS7-4
CS7-28
CS7-6
CS7-56
0
75
150 m
Manchinchi Treatment Plant
Ngwerere Treatment Plant
Manchinchi Treatment Plant
0
1
2 km
CSU 07 PAPs
CSU 07 Route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CS7-23
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CS7-25
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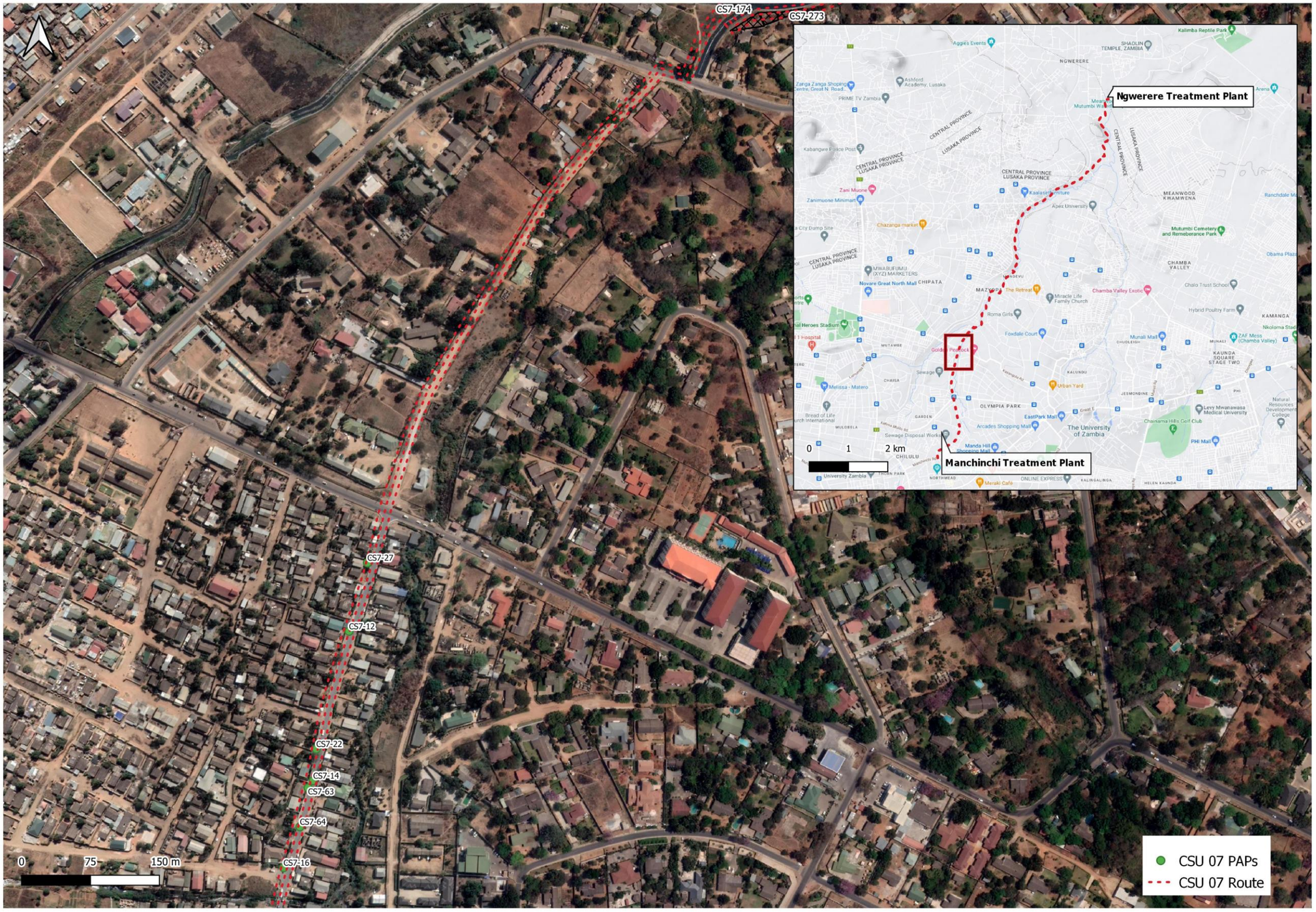
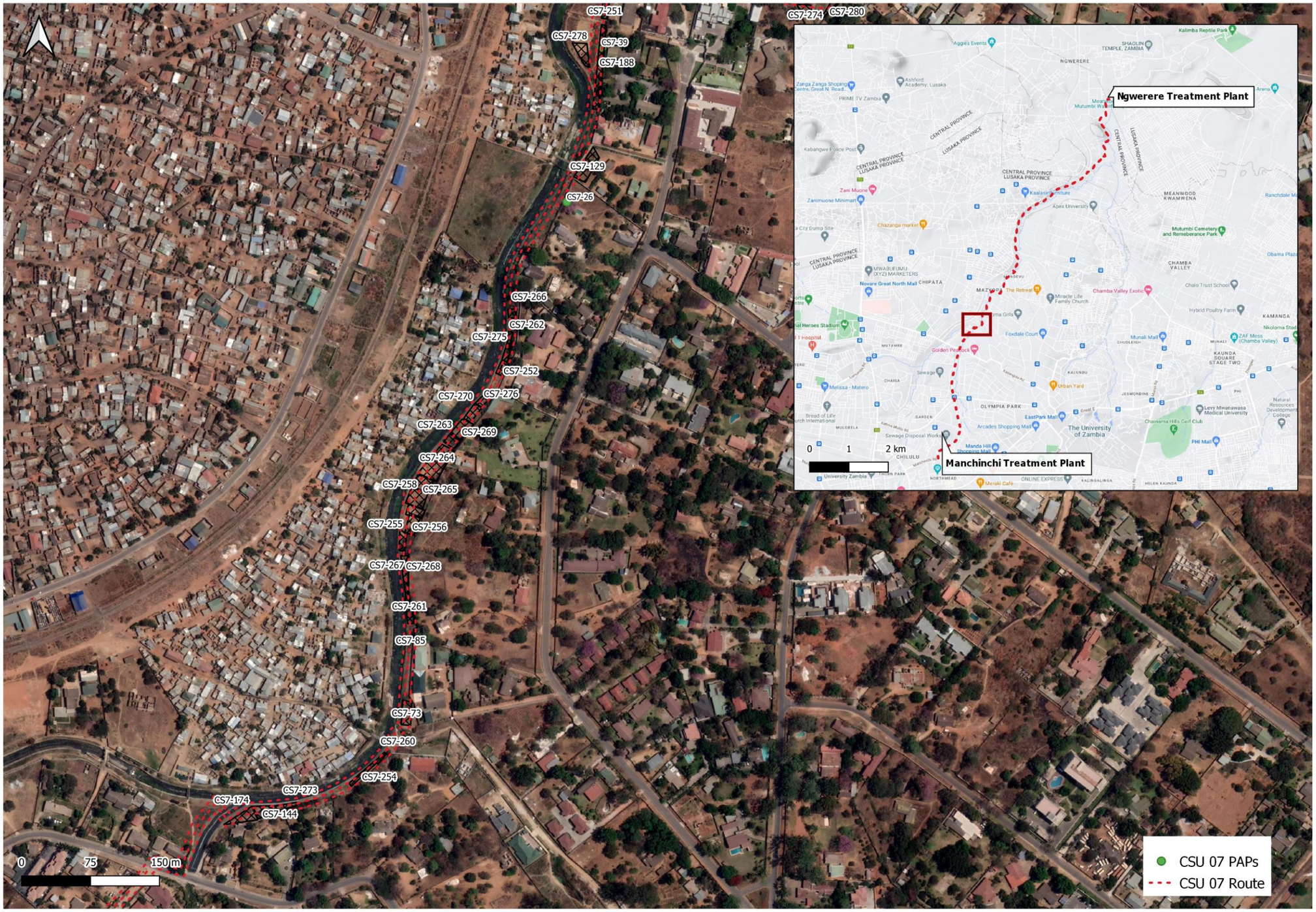
CS7-65
CS7-19
CS7-15
CS7-21
CS7-18
CS7-66
CS7-20
CS7-34
CS7-36
CS7-47
0
75
150 m
Ngwerere Treatment Plant
Manchinchi Treatment Plant
0
1
2 km
CSU 07 PAPs
CSU 07 Route


CS7-174
CS7-273
CS7-27
CS7-12
CS7-22
CS7-14
CS7-63
CS7-64
CS7-16
0
75
150 m
Ngwerere Treatment Plant
Manchinchi Treatment Plant
0
1
2 km
CSU 07 PAPs
CSU 07 Route


CS7-251
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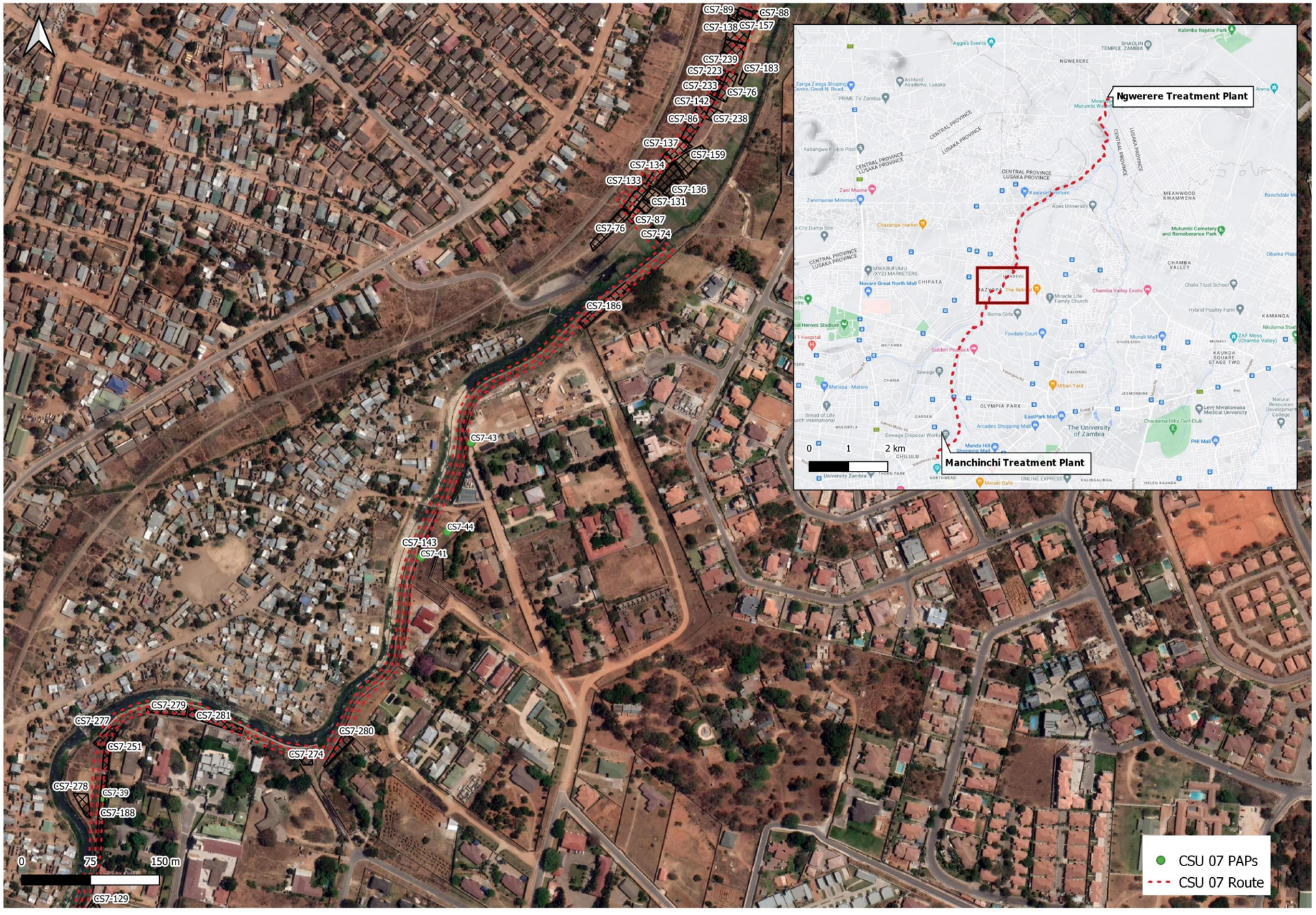
CS7-276
CS7-263
CS7-269
CS7-264
CS7-258
CS7-265
CS7-255
CS7-256
CS7-267
CS7-268
CS7-261
CS7-85
CS7-73
CS7-260
CS7-254
CS7-273
CS7-174
CS7-144
CS7-274
CS7-280
0
75
150 m
Ngwerere Treatment Plant
Manchinchi Treatment Plant
0
1
2 km
CSU 07 PAPs
CSU 07 Route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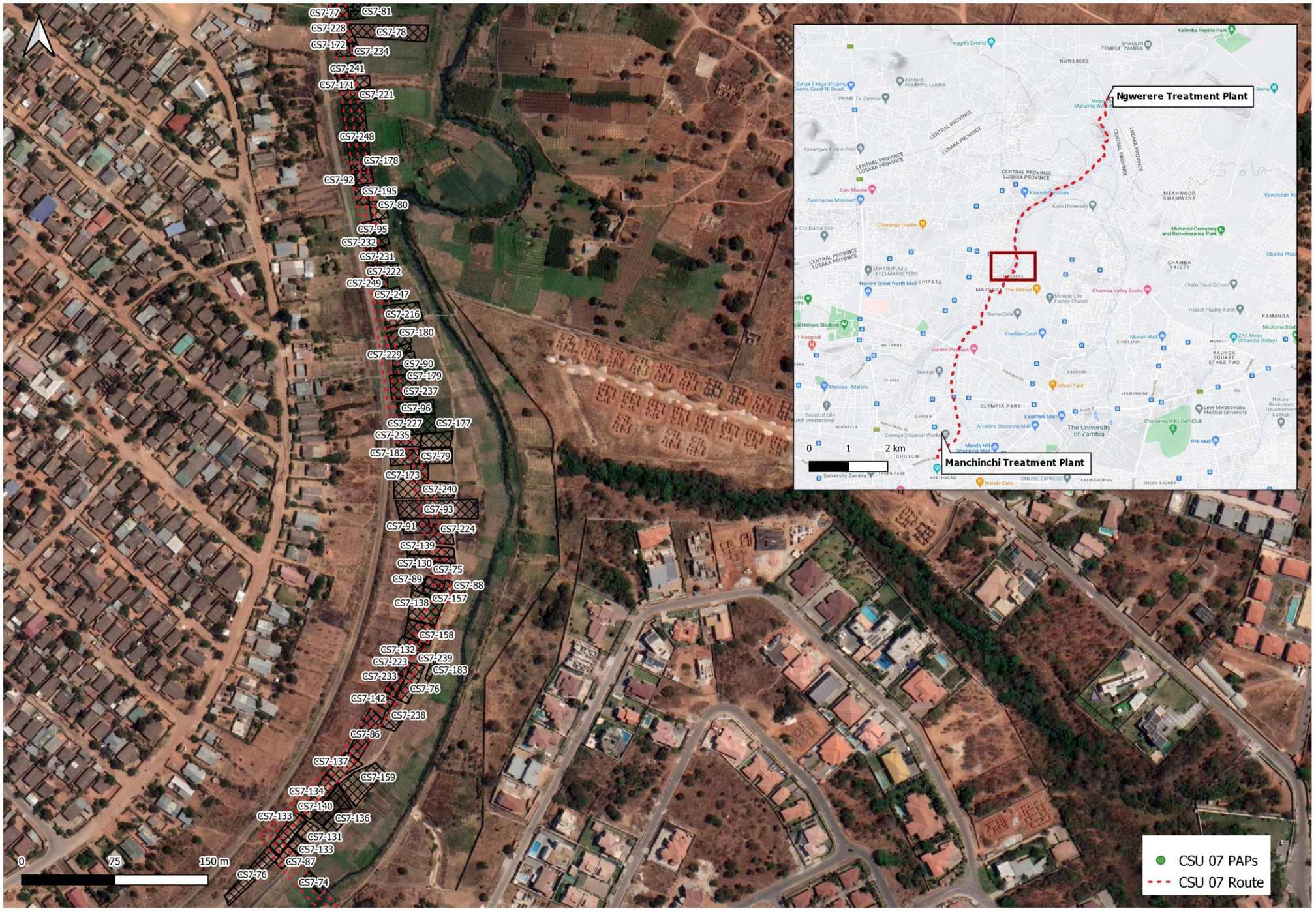
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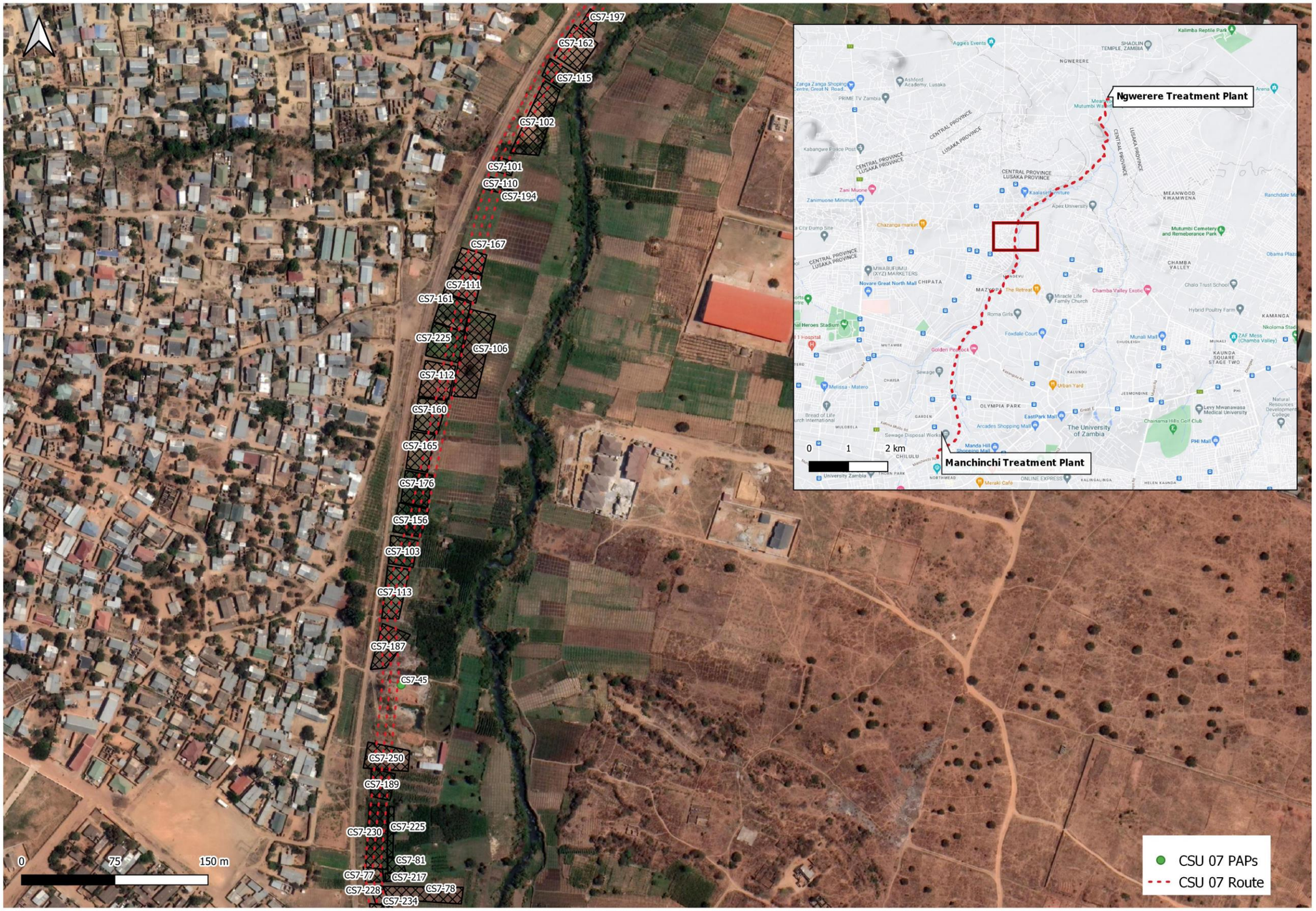
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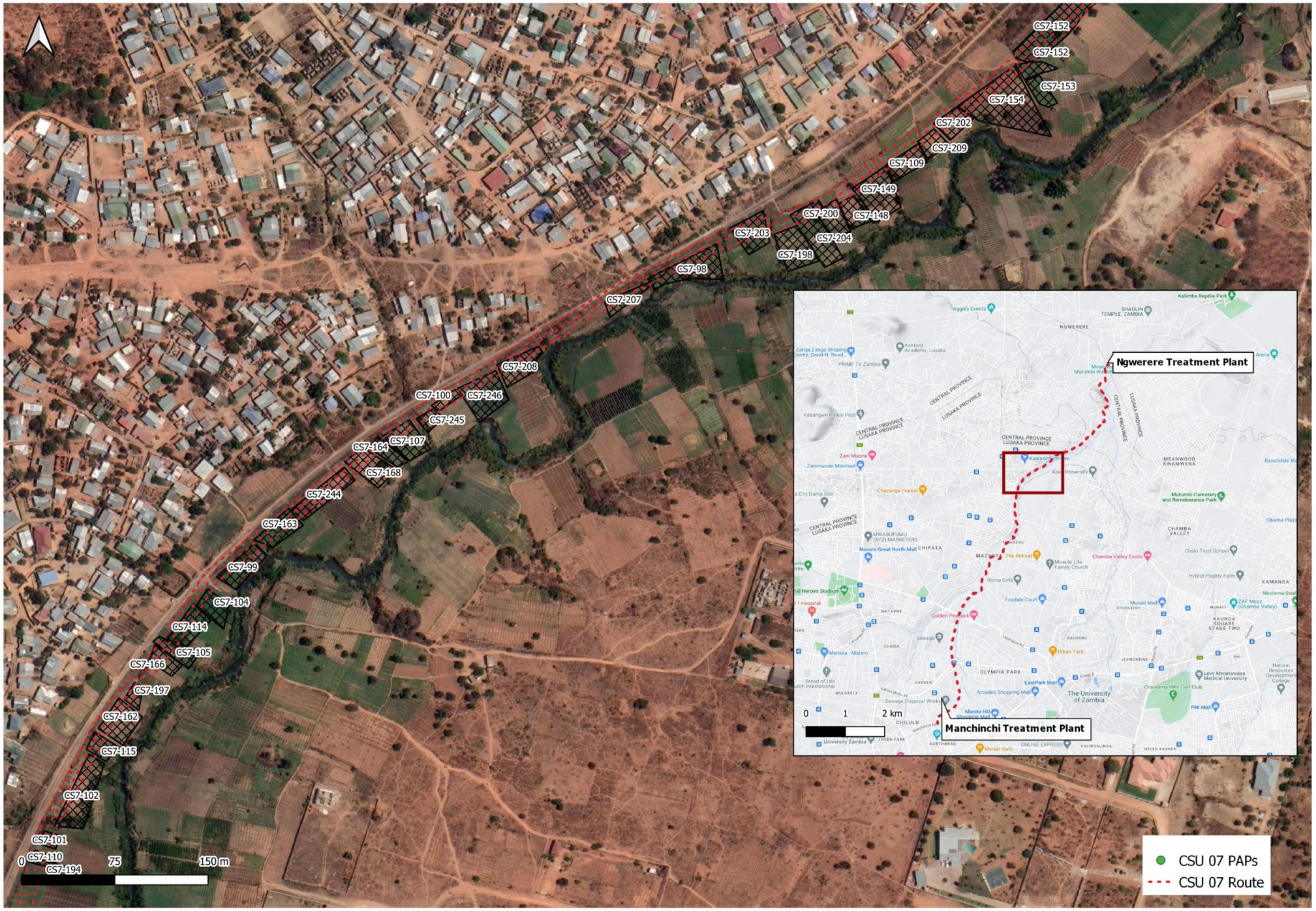
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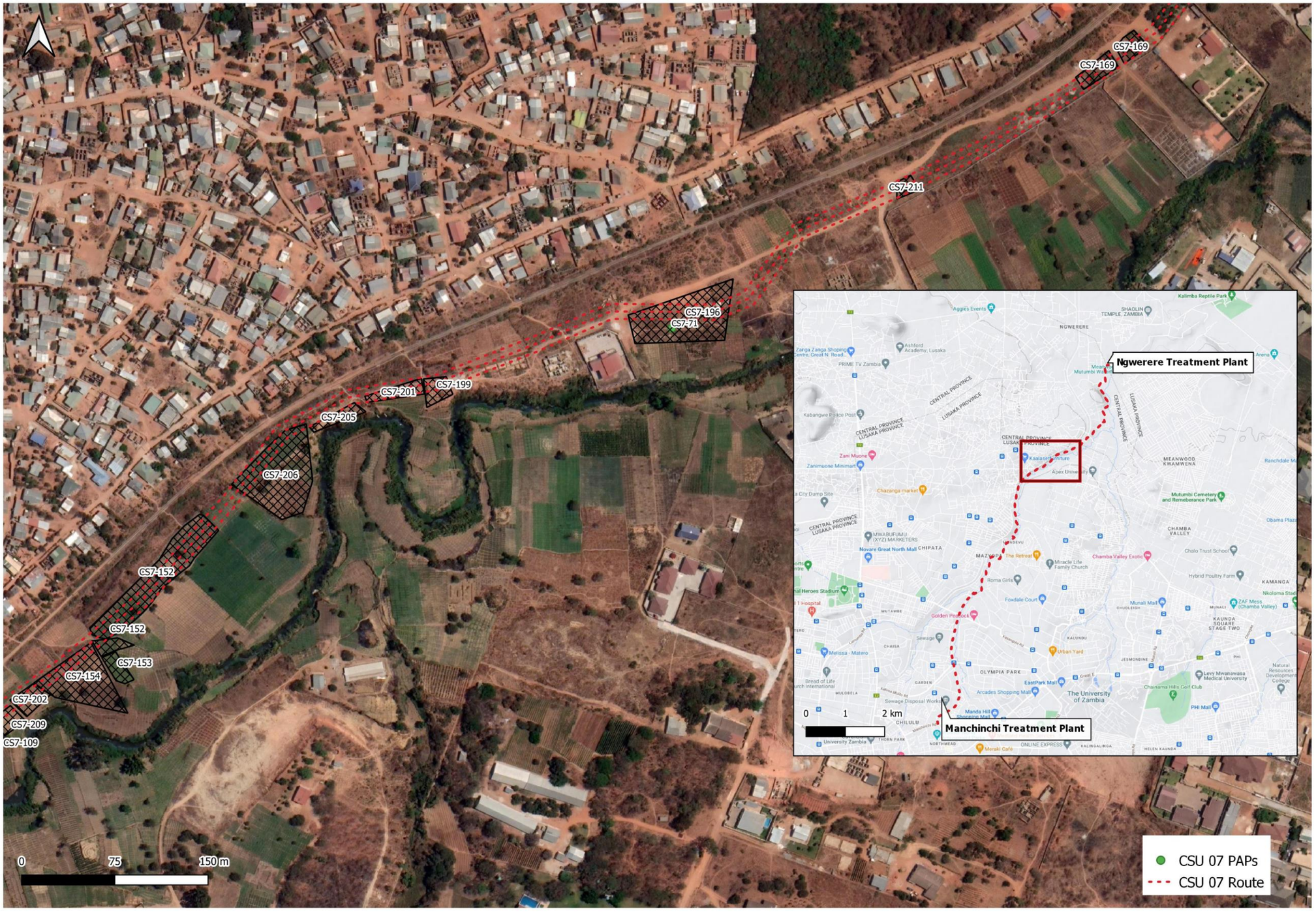
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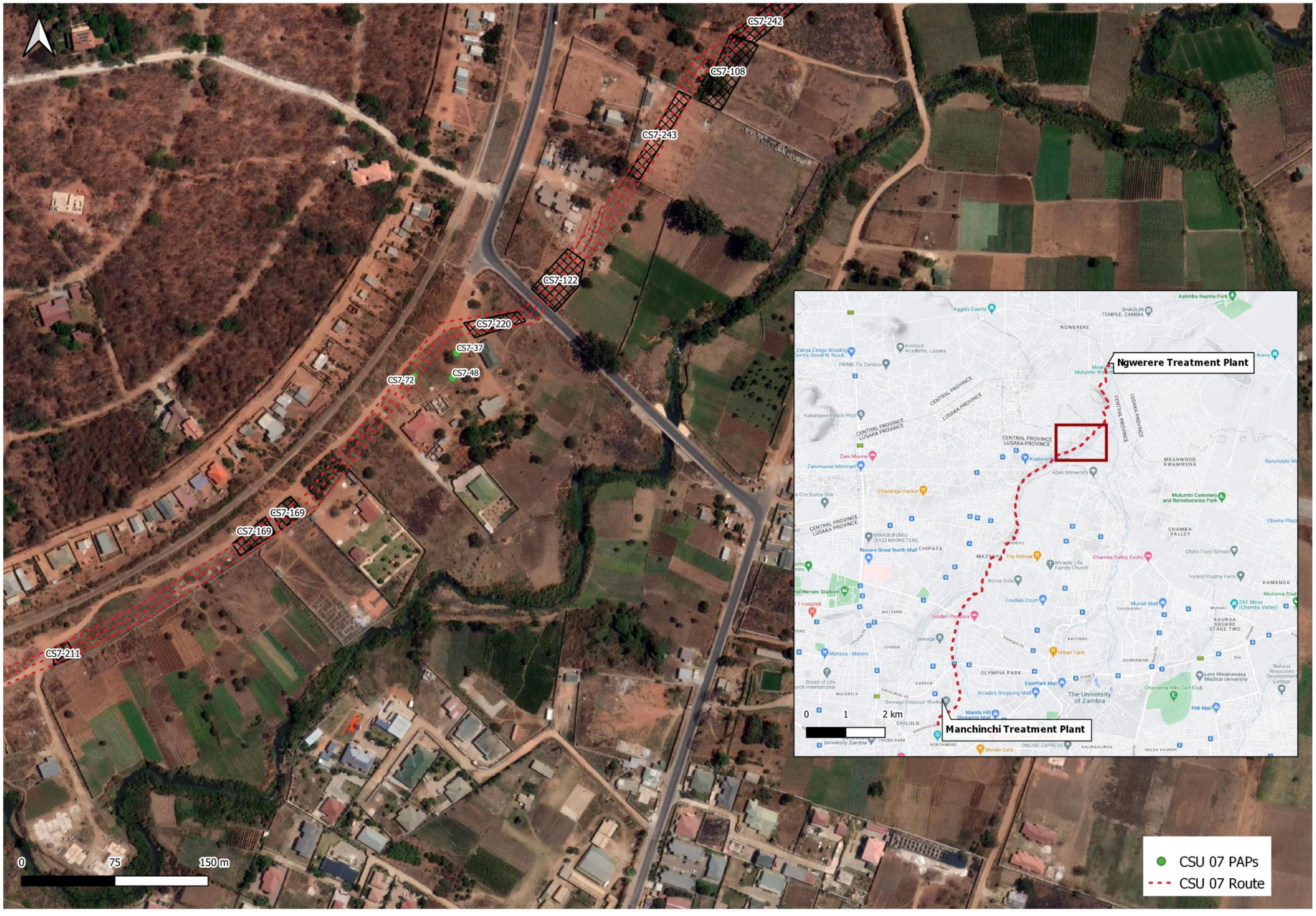
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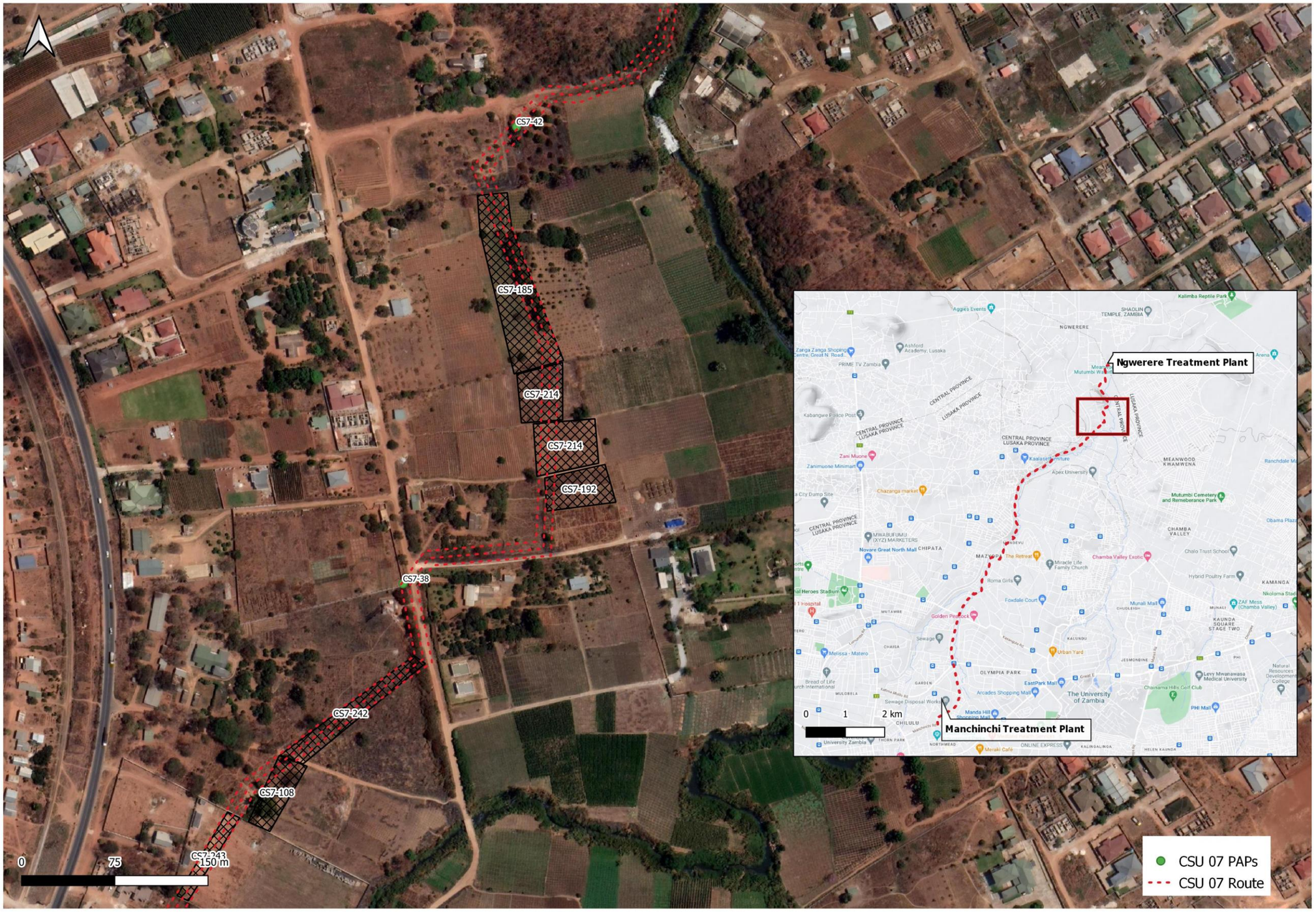
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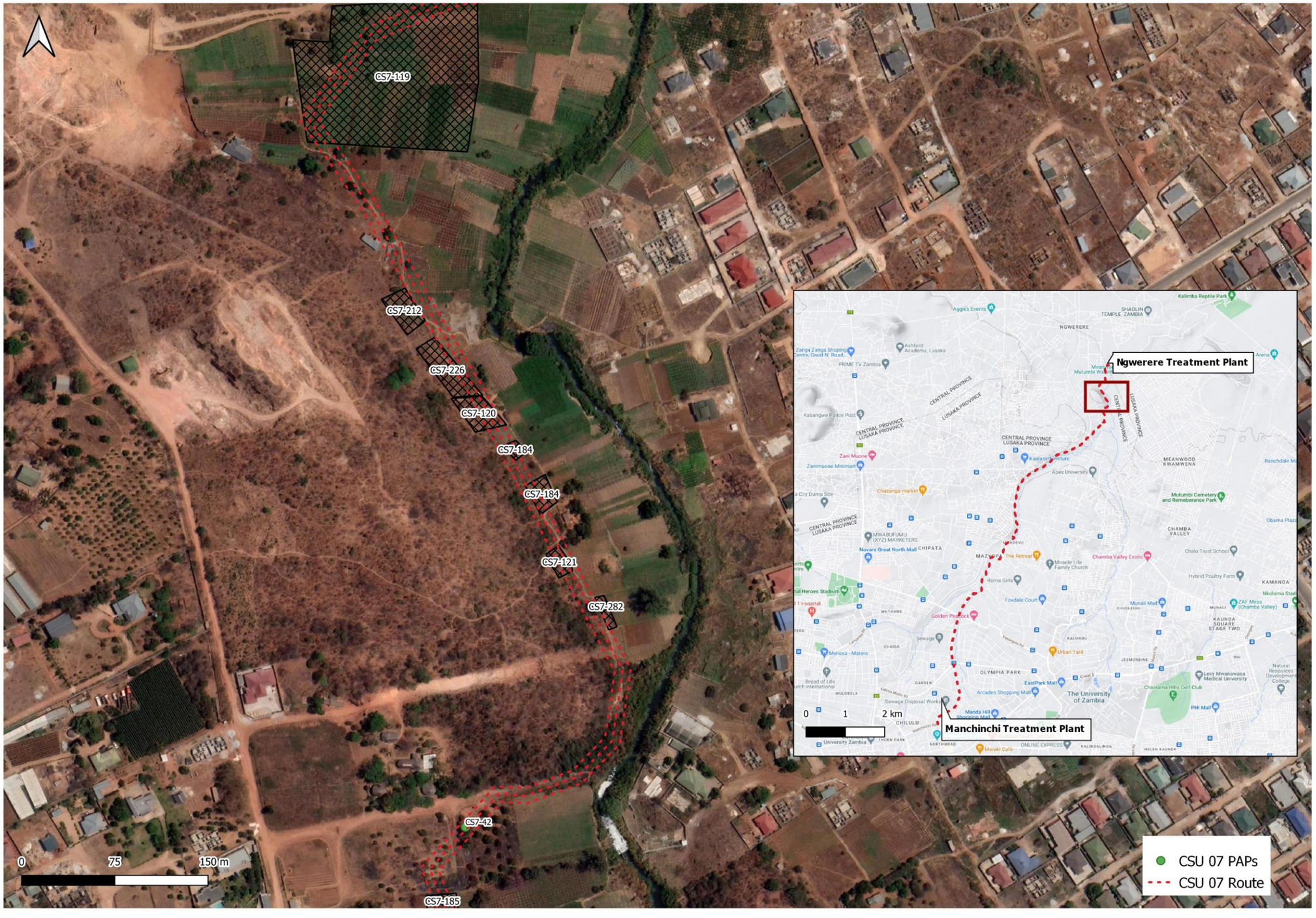
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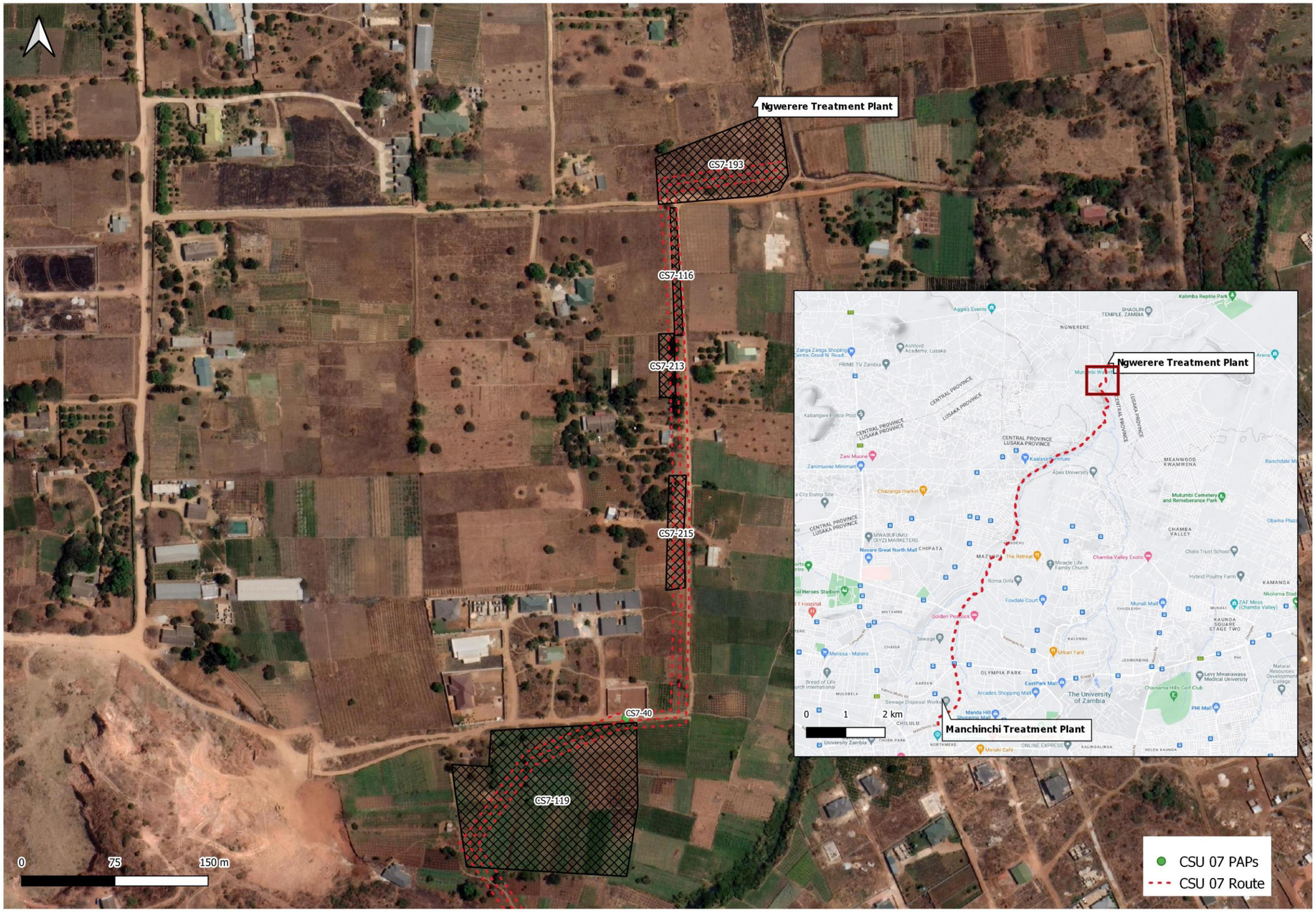
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Annex 9

Livelihood Restoration Plan

LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM
COMPONENT B3 – CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Proj. No. 610-1436

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Report Prepared by: Rankin Engineering Consultants
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Client: Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company
Plot 871/2 Rhodes Park
Katemo Rd
Lusaka
Zambia

TITLE: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Report No:

Issue No: 00

Date: 21st February 2024

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Currency Equivalents

1 EUR = 19.246 ZMW
(Source Oanda.com, 26.06.2023)

Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
EIB	European Investment Bank
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LSP	Lusaka Sanitation Program
LWSC	Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Consultant
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
WDC	Ward Development Committees
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

The Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan is a strategy for providing 100% sanitation coverage for Lusaka by 2035. Part of this strategy is the Lusaka Sanitation Program, which implements short term investments required for improving Lusaka's sanitation system.

The Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC) is undertaking the implementation of the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP) with financial support from World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), German Government via KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ). The main objective of the Lusaka Sanitation Programme (LSP) is to provide long-term solutions to the sanitation challenges in Lusaka. Component B3 of the LSP comprises the expansion of wastewater collection systems and associated ponds provisionally located in Manchinchi and Ngwerere sewersheds and will be funded by EIB.

The current project aims to upgrade and extend Lusaka's wastewater system in Manchinchi, Ngwerere, Chunga and part of the Kaunda sewersheds. The Contracting Authority is the Lusaka Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LWSC), herein referred to as the Project Developer.

The scope of the work for this project involves the rehabilitation and upgrade of sewer mains, extension of the sewer network, upgrade of sewage pumping stations, provision of additional offices near the Manchinchi Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) septage receiving station and supply of equipment and monitoring of industrial dischargers.

The project will involve the expansion and upgrade of the sewer network and selected sewage pump stations in Lusaka City and will be implemented in the following areas:

Table 1-1: Project components.

Project Code	Sub-Project
1. Collector System Upgrades	
CSU-05	Extension of CSU-05 to connect CSU-07 (approximately 2 km)
CSU-07	Upgrading of Manchinchi to Ngwerere Sewer Connector
CSU-09	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Manchinchi Main Sewer Collector
CSU-10	Upgrade of Manchinchi East
CSU-11	Upgrade of Manchinchi South and Interceptor to Garden ponds
2. Pumping Stations and Force Mains	
CSU- 16	Mass Media
CSU-17	Woodlands
CSU-18	Kabwata
CSU-19	Kamwala

Project Code	Sub-Project
CSU-20	Lumumba
CSE-15 LPS1	Prefabricated lifting pump station in Northmead
CSE-18 LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stationS in Rhodes Park
CSE-MM LPS1/ LPS2	Prefabricated lifting pump stations in Mass Media
3. Decommissioning Works	
	Manchinchi WWTP
	Garden Ponds
4. Collector Sewer Extensions	
CSE-13	Villa Elizabetha
CSE-15	Northmead
CSE-16/18	West, East and North of Rhodes Park
CSE-17	Shakespeare
CSE-29	Prospect Hill
CSE-MM	Mass Media
4. Industrial Trade Effluent Works	
	Supply and installation of industrial measurement equipment complete with vandalism proof chambers
5. Manchinchi Office Buildings	
	Office / workshop buildings situated at the Manchinchi WWTP

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the implementation of CSU-7, CSU 10, CSE 16, CSE-15, CSE-MM, and the decommissioning of Garden Sewer Ponds. The RAP report identifies that economic displacement will result from the displacement of persons affected by the Decommissioning of garden sewer ponds. Economic impacts that is caused by other project components are expected to be temporary, and PAPs will be allowed to continue economic activity once construction affecting their activity has been completed. However, persons carrying out gardening activities around the Garden Sewer Ponds will be permanently displaced by the decommissioning of the sewer ponds. For this reason, a livelihood restoration plan has been developed to address the economic impact this will have on these PAPs.

PAPs carrying out gardening activities will be impacted by the project because they would no longer have access to the land surrounding the sewer ponds. It is anticipated that the land use characteristics of the land will change and will be fenced off. Without the availability of replacement land, PAPs will require livelihood restoration interventions to enable them to engage in alternative livelihood activities.

The main objective of the LRP is to restore or enhance the livelihood of the households that are at risk of experience a loss of livelihood resulting from the project. The interventions presented in this report have been informed by consultations with PAPs.

1.2 Methodology

The LRP is largely informed by the ESIA and RAP Reports prepared for this project. These contain information on the number, socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs, and assets that would be impacted by project activities. The baseline data provided in the ESIA and RAP served as a starting point for the identification of the target group and stakeholders to be contacted for information during the preparation and implementation of the LRP.

Focus group discussion (FGDS) were held with male and female PAPs separately. FGDs were held with the aim of obtaining a gender perspective towards the project and displacement impacts and were also used as a platform for discussing and identifying livelihood interventions. Meeting minutes of FGDs are available in Annex 2.

A service provider was also identified for the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Activities presented in this document. A proposal for the implementation of the LRP has been presented in Annex 1.

2. PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS

The following section provides details of the proposed livelihood restoration programs as derived from discussions with affected persons, the ward development committee (WDC), and includes the consultant and service providers recommendations. The Livelihood Restoration interventions will be implemented to achieve the following objectives:

- Helping affected individuals rebuild their livelihoods which would be impacted by the decommissioning of the garden sewer ponds.
- Facilitating the economic recovery of affected individuals by promoting sustainable livelihood strategies and fostering entrepreneurship.

The specific objectives of the proposed livelihood restoration interventions, as provided by the Service Provider, will include:

- Improved adult literacy of participants ensuring they are able to read, write, and display numeracy skills.
- Enhanced financial literacy for personal business financial management.
- Improved business management demonstrated skills for effective entrepreneurship.
- Gained diverse vocational skills training in chosen field.

2.1 Proposed Interventions

The LRP programs will consist of an adult literacy program, financial literacy, and business management program which will be provided to all affected persons. These programs will form the basis for the livelihood training programs which will include catering, baking, hairstyling/cosmetology, hospitality/housekeeping, events decoration, tailoring, catering, and bricklaying. Summaries of these programs are provided in this section, whereas a more detailed methodology is provided in the Service Providers Technical and Financial proposal provided in Annex 1.

The livelihood restoration programs are designed to be gender-responsive and inclusive, promoting equal participation and opportunities for both women and men.

2.1.1 Adult Literacy

Given the prevalent issue of high illiteracy amongst PAPs, it is imperative to integrate an adult literacy program within the LRP. These adult literacy initiatives are designed to address the fundamental literacy gaps experienced by affected individuals, encompassing essential skills such as reading, writing, and numeracy. By imparting these foundational abilities, participants can better engage in subsequent vocational skills training programs and, subsequently, contribute more effectively to social and economic development initiatives within their communities.

The structure of the adult literacy programs is envisioned to entail weekly classes, accommodating the diverse learning needs of participants, and extending over a period of 3 to 6 months. The duration of the program may be subject to adjustment based on the progress and performance of the learners, ensuring that sufficient time is allotted for comprehensive skill acquisition and retention. Through consistent participation and tailored instruction,

individuals will have the opportunity to build upon their existing knowledge and acquire the literacy skills necessary to navigate various aspects of their personal and professional lives more proficiently.

2.1.2 Business Management and Financial Literacy Training

In addition to their involvement in the adult literacy program, all participants are mandated to engage in a comprehensive Business Management training initiative, which integrates essential financial literacy training components. The program is structured to equip participants with the requisite skills and knowledge to effectively navigate the realms of entrepreneurship, financial management and group dynamics. Recognizing the potential collaborative opportunities amongst participants, the Business Management program will offer insights into forming cooperatives or business partnerships, fostering collaboration and synergy among individuals.

The curriculum of the Business Management training will encompass modules tailored to entrepreneurship, financial management, and group dynamics, drawn from the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training materials developed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). With the use of these resources, participants will benefit from practical insights, case studies, and best practices aimed at fostering entrepreneurial acumen and financial competence.

Furthermore, the Business Management Training curriculum will integrate a dedicated financial literacy training component, enabling participants to be able to comprehend financial concepts and make informed financial decisions. Through interactive sessions, participants will gain insights into aspects such as budgeting, capital management, managing debt etc. This training will aim at giving participants the competencies essential for sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurial success.

2.1.3 Vocational Skill Training

The vocational skills training program represent a pivotal aspect of the Livelihood Restoration Program, designed to empower individuals with specialized competencies necessary to establish and manage their own businesses or enterprises within their chosen fields. As a part of the participatory approach in program development, extensive consultations, and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with affected persons to ascertain their preferences and interests regarding vocational skills acquisition.

During the consultative processes, female participants expressed keen interest in acquiring skills relevant to catering, baking, hairstyling/cosmetology, hospitality/housekeeping, and events decoration. Conversely, male participants showed preference for skills in tailoring, catering, and bricklaying, reflecting the diverse preferences amongst participants.

In alignment with the identified preferences, each of the vocational skills training programs will be delivered over a period of 3 months, ensuring a comprehensive learning in the respective trades. Participants will have the opportunity to select one vocational skills training program aligned with their interests and aspirations. Upon selection, participants will be provided with detailed information regarding the scheduled dates and duration to their chosen training program to enable them to plan and commit to their participation in the training program.

By offering tailored vocational skills training opportunities and providing participants with the opportunities to select their desired program, the LRP endeavours to empower individuals to cultivate sustainable livelihoods, pursue entrepreneurial ambitions, and restore or exceed their livelihoods.

2.2 Participation of Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerable or disadvantages individuals include those who are disproportionately susceptible to the adverse impacts of the project activities and may have difficulty accessing the benefits of the project. Often vulnerable persons or vulnerable groups are at risk of exclusion from or limited consultation processes due to various socio-economic constraints. As such, these individuals may require tailored measures and support to facilitate their engagement and enable them to fully participate in livelihood restoration initiatives.

In this report, vulnerable classifications encompass a spectrum of socio-economic circumstances, including female-headed households, single parents (both male and female) with dependent children, households headed by children, elderly-headed households, individuals living in extreme poverty, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, individuals managing chronic illnesses along with their caregivers, and illiterate Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Identification of vulnerable persons was conducted while assessing the potential impacts of the project. Throughout the implementation of the LRP, it is imperative that the Service Provider assumes responsibility for ensuring and monitoring the active participation of vulnerable individuals. In instances where these individuals encounter challenges in directly engaging with training programs, provisions will be made to accommodate their circumstances. Specifically, vulnerable persons will be afforded the opportunity to nominate a household member or family representative to partake in training activities on their behalf, thereby ensuring inclusivity and equitable access to capacity-building opportunities.

3. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Effective implementation of the LRP will require the participation of public, private, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to deliver the proposed interventions. This section will provide a description of the implementing partners and responsibilities that will be required for the implementation of the LRP.

3.1 Implementing Partners

3.1.1 RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC)

The RAP Implementation Consultant (RIC) will be responsible for ensuring that LRP activities are implemented alongside the implementation of RAP activities. Their responsibilities within the scope of LRP implementation will include:

- Coordinate the LRP implementing partners, ensuring all relevant parties are engaged, understand their responsibilities, and are kept informed throughout LRP implementation.
- Engage with the LRP Service Provider during RAP Implementation. This will include ensuring that the LRP Service Provider understands the scope of their assignment and key performance indicators (KPIs).
- Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of LRP activities against the indicators presented in Section 5.1
- Maintain record of LRP activities including progress reports.

3.1.2 LRP Service Provider

Overall, the LRP Service Provider will be responsible for the provision of LRP trainings that have been described in Section 2.1. The Service Provider will be charged with the following responsibilities:

- Implement the LRP programs.
- Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track the progress of the LRP activities and measure their impact on livelihoods.
- Provide a monthly progress report of LRP activities to the RIC.

3.2 LRP Implementation Plan

Implementation of the LRP will involve the following steps/activities:

- Pre-Implementation
- Implementation of trainings
- Monitoring and Evaluation

These are described below as well as in the Service Providers proposal presented in Annex 1.

3.2.1 Pre-Implementation

The pre-implementation phase of the project will involve consultations with LRP stakeholders including the RIC, LRP Service Provider, Ward Development Committee (WDC), and relevant community leaders. The purpose of these consultations will be to discuss the goals of the LRP and ensure collaboration between stakeholders.

Consultations will also be held with affected persons with the aim of determining the training needs of community members i.e. existing knowledge and knowledge gaps related to literacy levels, financial literacy, and business management. The findings of these consultations will be used to develop a training curriculum that will address the specific knowledge gaps and economic context of affected persons.

3.2.2 Training Implementation

This will involve the delivery of LRP trainings i.e. adult literacy, business management training, and vocational skills training. Trainings will be scheduled to be conducted two to three times a week to accommodate PAPs other activities.

3.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of implementation of LRP activities. Indicators have been included to monitor the effectiveness of participation and delivery of activities, as well as the effectiveness of skills development and livelihood restoration. The monitoring and evaluation framework is presented in Section 5.1.

4. COSTS AND BUDGET

The budget below is a presentation of the amounts that would be required for the implementation of the LRP.

Table 4-1: Estimated Budget for the LRP

Budget Details	Description	Rate/Day (Euros)	Units	Total (Euros)	Total (Kwacha)
CONSULTANTS FEES					
Greenwell Mukwavi	Project Manager	220	47	10,340.00	
Edward Esau Mwale	Assignment Director	210	10	2,100.00	
Mavis Kyakilika Bota	Entrepreneurship Training Expert	200	107	21,400.00	
Kaela Mutale	Financial Literacy Facilitator	190	30	5,700.00	
To Be Advised	Adult Literacy Facilitator	190	30	5,700.00	
Subtotal				45,240.00	870,689.04
TRAINERS MATERIALS					
Manuals and Learning Resources	Materials per participant	20	12	240.00	
Stationery and Supplies	Notebooks, pens, markers, flip charts – per group	45	12	540.00	
Subtotal				780.00	15,011.88
VOCATIONAL TRAINING					
Training of 243 participants	Cost per participant	145	324	46,980.00	
Subtotal				46,980.00	904,177.08
VENUE AND EQUIPMENT					
Hire of Training Venue	Cost of Community Centre or Facility per week	70	12	840.00	
Food and Refreshments	Refreshments for participants	35	240	8,400.00	
Subtotal				9,240.00	177,833.04
OTHER DIRECT COSTS					
Administration Costs	10% of Consultants Fee	45,240.00	10%	4,524.00	
TOTAL				106,764.00	87,068.90
Contingency (10%)				10,676.40	205,477.99
GRAND TOTAL				**117,440.40**	**2,260,257.94**

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will aid in monitoring the effectiveness of the Livelihood Restoration Plan. This document will be subject to review at least once a year or whenever LWSC deems it necessary. The reviews will be conducted to ensure that issues pertaining to the LRP are being correctly addressed, trainings are being conducted, and relevant parties are receiving training. This section provides the results framework indicators that will be used to monitor the progress of the livelihood restoration programs.

5.1 Results Framework Indicators

The table below shows the management and monitoring requirements of the LRP. Indicators have been identified and listed for which each LRP activity should be monitored. Outcome indicators of Livelihood interventions will be measured against the baseline social and economic conditions od individual households. The Monitoring indicators are presented in

Table 5-1: Management and Monitoring Requirements

Proposed Interventions	Responsible	Monitoring Performance Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring
Adult Literacy	RIC/ LRP Service Provider	• Record of trainings conducted on adult literacy. • Progress of trainings against training curriculum. • Number of PAPs participating in adult literacy programs. • Number of female PAPs participating in adult literacy programs. • Number of vulnerable PAPs participating in adult literacy programs.	Monthly
Business Management and Financial Literacy	RIC/ LRP Service Provider	• Record of trainings conducted on Business Management and Financial Literacy. • Progress of trainings against training curriculum. • Number of PAPs participating in Business Management and Financial Literacy program. • Number of female PAPs participating in Business Management and Financial Literacy Program. • Number of vulnerable PAPs participating in Business Management and Financial Literacy programs.	Monthly

Proposed Interventions	Responsible	Monitoring Performance Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring
Vocational Skills Training	RIC/ LRP Service Provider	• Record of trainings conducted for individual vocational skills training programs. • Progress of trainings against training curriculum. • Number of PAPs participating in each vocational skills training program. • Total number of PAPs trained under vocational skills training programs in each quarter. • Number of female PAPs participating in vocational skills training programs. • Number of vulnerable PAPs participating in vocational skills training programs.	Monthly/ Quarterly

Table 5-2: Monitoring and Evaluation Output/Impact Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators	Responsible Party	Frequency	Content for Monitoring
Social Impact	Project related grievances	RIC	Bi-annually, LRP Service Provider	• Functional literacy levels of household heads and dependents. • Number of school dropouts associated with a lack of financial support.
Economic Impact	Livelihood, Income, and Expenditure	RIC	Bi-annually, LRP Service Provider	• Number of wage earners per household, disaggregated by gender. • Household income of individual households. • Household expenditure of individual households. •

6. APPENDICES

Annex 1

LRP Service Provider Technical Proposal

CIRCLE OF HANDS
INVESTMENTS LTD
Strength in Unity

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

CAPACITY BUILDING IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, ADULT AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

AND

SPECIFIC SKILLS

Submitted to

Rankin Engineering Consultants Consultants

16th November 2023

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Edward E. Mwale-**Board Chairperson**
Paul Y. Kalumba-**Board Member**
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Lusaka, Zambia

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1. Introduction

This proposal is a response to an invitation from Rankin Engineering Consultants to Circle of Hands (CoH). The proposal is on providing capacity building within the greater framework of the *Livelihood Restoration Plan for Displaced People of Garden Compound* affected by the decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds.

The proposed capacity building is with the view of helping the displaced rebuild their resilience and find alternative livelihoods - from the gardening around the sewer ponds. The identified target group is of 245 residents who will be displaced after the sewer ponds are decommissioned. The proposal is focused on providing essential skills in business management, adult literacy, and financial literacy to enhance their employability, entrepreneurship capabilities, and overall improved livelihoods.

A survey by Rankin Engineering Consultants identified key characteristics of poverty in the Garden Compound as limited access to basic services, proliferation of different kinds of informal employment, inadequate housing, low educational attainment, health challenges and an unhygienic environment arising from seepage from the sewer ponds. The socioeconomic situation is worsened by the decommissioning of the Garden Sewer Ponds, affecting Project Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly the gardeners who are reliant on the sale of crops grown around the sewer ponds.

CoH has the capability to provide that required technical capacity to deliver and facilitate training in the various fields as identified and those to be as implementation is underway.

2. About Circle of Hands Investments Limited

CoH Investments Limited, is a Zambian owned and legally registered company, undertaking various investments and specialised in the provision of Consultancy and Technical Services for sustainable economic and social development. It was formed under the realisation that there is *Strength in Unity* and thus pulling of resources together to achieve substantial growth in various forms of investment and socio-economic development.

CoH brings together individual experienced consultants with the shared vision of providing quality professional services. CoH has at its disposal impeccable qualified and experienced personnel who have previously provided services to a variety of clients including the one now being requested. It also has several consultants on its database in Sub-Saharan Africa and internationally.

CoH through its Consultants and Directors has undertaken capacity building assignments including assessment surveys for a number of organizations notable among these are for World Vision International Zambia, the SIDA funded Project Economic Expansion in Outlying Areas (EEOA) Program, and the JICA funded under the Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDiA) Project. Further, CoH Consultants and Directors have worked various Programmes including World Bank funded Zambia Social Investment Fund, CARE International Zambia on an Agro-Dealers Program, the EU funded Instruments for Devolution and Advice Support Program in Kenya and designing the Local Development Support Program in Malawi.

The Director on charge of the Business Development and Consultancy is headed by Mr. Greenwell Mukwavi. He has been able to put together diverse and inclusive teams to conduct successful assignments for clients such as JICA, World Vision International, CARE International, CRS, WFP, FAO and many others. CoH is able to bring this wealth of experience into this assignment.

CoH will build and enhance the capacity of the identified 245 displaced residents of Garden Compound, aiming to address the challenges they are to face in adapting to new livelihood changes in circumstances in the compound. Greenwell Mukwavi managed a program with similar challenges in Chainda with World Vision International, working with Lusaka City Council and other collaborating agencies.

3. Scope of the Assignment

The scope of this business management and adult literacy training proposal, encompasses a comprehensive program designed to empower participants with essential skills and knowledge for informed financial decision-making and effective business management. The training will cover fundamental key concepts in adult literacy and technical skills such as budgeting, financial planning, and investment strategies, providing participants with the tools to navigate personal and business finances successfully.

3.1 Main Objective of the Assignment

To empower a socio-economically displaced group of Garden Compound with Skills in Business Management, Adult and Financial Literacy and Specific Skills, thus fostering economic resilience and livelihoods.

3.2 Specific Objectives

- Improved adult literacy of participants - be able to read, write and display numeracy skills.
- Enhanced financial literacy for personal business financial management.
- Improved business management demonstrated skills for effective entrepreneurship.
- Gained diverse vocational skills training in chosen field.

3.3 Proposed activities

The following are the key activities expected to be accomplished by the project.

Table 1: Summary of Objectives and Activities

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES
1. Improved adult literacy of participants - be able to read, write and display numeracy skills	Facilitate Adult Literacy training to enhance participants reading, writing and numeracy skills
2. Enhanced financial literacy for personal business financial management.	Provide financial literacy training to enhance their understanding of personal and business financial management
3. Improved business management demonstrated skills for effective entrepreneurship.	Deliver business management training equipping participants with the skills necessary for effective entrepreneurship and business leadership
4. Gained diverse vocational skills training in chosen field	Facilitate basic skills development training across various areas, including but not limited to bricklaying, catering/baking, tailoring, and carpentry, to foster diverse skill sets and increase employability

4. Approach and Methodology

4.1 Approach

Circle of Hands will deliver an integrated package of capacity building services as outlined below to 245 PAPs who are beneficiaries from the Garden Compound project area.

The training assignment will be approached in the following manner:

i. It is appreciated that Rankin Engineering Consultants undertook a Socio-Economic Feasibility Study. CoH would like to propose to use the study results, in the first month, to validate through conducting a quick Training Needs Assessment (TNA) prior to the training. This is important as CoH will have a comprehensive understanding of the skills, knowledge, attitudes, practices and abilities of the participants. The needs once established will be used to tailor the interventions. The TNA also offers an opportunity for CoH to have a feel of the communities they will be working with during the training.
ii. The number of groups or cohorts to be trained will be created by dividing the 245 identified participants into comfortable training groups of 20 each. There will be groups that have one or two extra people to create a total of 12 groups. This is for the general training - including Business Management, Adult and Financial Literacy that will cover all the participants.
iii. The cohorts for specific skill straining will be determined upon participants being identified during the training.
iv. CoH will facilitate the short courses or training of the groups in chosen vocational skills. Those that require TEVETA certification will be linked relevant institutions using data provided by Rankin Engineering Consultants.

4.2 Methodology

The following methodology is proposed to conduct this training considering the information provided by Rankin Engineering Consultants.

i Adult Literacy

CoH will facilitate Adult Literacy classes which constitute two hourly class attendance for participants held two times a week. These classes will run over a period of 3 to 9 months - depending on the performance of the individual participants. The content of Adult Literacy program constitutes reading, writing and numeracy skills and will be an ongoing process.

ii Start and Improve Your Business

The Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training material developed by the ILO will be used to train participants in entrepreneurship, financial management and group dynamics. The participants will be disaggregated into two groups:

- Start Your Business (SYB) focusing on the participants who do not yet have a business. This training will include the aspect of group dynamics or formation of cooperatives.
- Improve Your Business (IYB) will focus on the participants who are already in business to introduce them to strategies for improving their operations and profits.

The training in Financial Literacy will be incorporated in the SIYB training. It is anticipated it will take 60 days to implement following 5-day training of 12 groups of twenty (20).

These Entrepreneurial Skills Training type will be comprehensive modules covering ideas creation, business planning, market analysis, and financial management and practical sessions on understanding key entrepreneurial principles.

iii. Skills Development

Rankin Engineering Consultants undertook a Socio-Economic Feasibility Study through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the project area. The prominent life skills identified by the PAPs in the FGDs are in the table below.

Table 2: Identified Life Skills by Gender

S.No.	Selected by Males	Selected by Females
1.	Tailoring	Catering
2.	Carpentry	Baking
3.	Bricklaying	Hair Styling/Cosmetology
4.	Catering	Hospitality and Housekeeping
5.	None	Events Decoration

Source: Focus Group Discussions (Rankin Engineering Consultants - 2023)

CoH understands that these are Vocational and Technical Skills types of training. In order to be effective, they need to be tailored to the expressed needs (see above TNA), aligned with industry demands, hands-on so that participants are able to apply acquired skills in real-world scenarios. This process will contribute to enhanced retention, problem-solving skills, and the ability to apply knowledge in actual business situations.

In addition, CoH will facilitate short tailor-made courses through workshops and hands-on training. The detailed mechanics on how the training will be delivered will be worked out during the inception meeting with Resettlement Implementation Consultant (RIC).

5. Work Plan

5.1 Phased Approach

CoH envisages that the Work Plan can be accomplished in 3 Phases as outlined below.

a) Phase 1: Pre-Implementation

i Stakeholder Engagement:

Engagement with stakeholders will include groups of community leaders, local businesses, and relevant organizations to build partnerships and gather insights. Stakeholder engagement will be a platform used to discuss the project goals and gather support from key stakeholders.

ii Needs Assessment:

The Training Needs Assessment will include mostly literature review and gaps filled by the conducting of rapid surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions to understand the specific training needs of the community members, identify literacy levels, existing business knowledge, and financial literacy gaps.

iii Curriculum Development:

During this phase CoH will develop a flexible curriculum that integrates entrepreneurship, adult literacy, and financial literacy components in the training and ensure cultural relevance and alignment with the community's economic context.

b) Phase 2: Training Implementation

i. Business Management Training:

Conduct weekly business management workshops covering topics such as business planning, marketing, and financial management. These will include practical sessions, case studies, and guest lectures from local entrepreneurs.

ii. Adult Literacy Classes:

Organize adult literacy classes focused on reading, writing, and numeracy skills. Offer flexible schedules to accommodate diverse participant needs.

iii. Vocational skills training

CoH to facilitate identified vocational skills training and engage accredited TAVETA skills development training institutions. It is anticipated that all training can be done in the localities of the PAPs. It is proposed that the training periods will be flexible to accommodate PAPs other activities. A 3-day training per week is proposed over a 3-month period for each the currently 9 identified courses (i.e. 324 days).

c) Phase 3: Monitoring and Evaluation (Ongoing)

Progress Tracking:

i Implement pre- and post-training assessments to measure improvements in literacy and business management skills
ii Monitor attendance and participation in each training session
iii Conduct regular feedback sessions with participants to gather insights on the effectiveness of the program
iv Identify areas for improvement and address any challenges
v Report writing and handover

5.2 Activity Plan

Taking into account the above, the proposed activity plan is presented below.

Table 3: Proposed Activity Plan

Activity	Who	Number of CoH Experts	Duration (Days)
Phase 1			
Signing of contract - hold a kick-off meeting - common understanding	CoH and RIC	2	1
Consultative meeting with PAP's	CoH and RIC	2	1
Conducting TNA, analyse data, organizing groups for training	CoH	4	14
Validation meeting	CoH and RIC	2	1
Facilitating vocational skill development	CoH	1	5
Preparation of training materials and content	CoH	3	2
Validation meeting	CoH and RIC	2	1
Phase 2			
Training implementation - Adult Literacy	CoH and Partners	5	90
Training implementation - Business Management and Financial Literacy	CoH	2	60
Training implementation - Entrepreneurship Skills	CoH		324
Phase 3			
Monitoring of training	CoH	4	On-going
Drafting Report	CoH	5	2
Presentation of Draft Report	CoH and RIC	2	1
Incorporating comments	CoH	1	2
Submission of Final Report	CoH	1	1
Total Activity Days			**505***

*The actual number of days will be determined during the Kick-Off Meeting

6.0 Monitoring & Evaluation of the Assignment

6.1 M&E Objectives

The objectives of the M and E of this assignment is to assess the impact of the business management and financial literacy training on participants. It will involve monitoring of the implementation of the training program and evaluating of the effectiveness of training methodologies.

6.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The following are the indicators which will be tracked:

- Improvement in participants' business management skills
- Percentage increase in financial literacy scores
- Improvement in participant reading, writing and numeracy skills
- Number of participants completing a skills development course

6.3 Data Collection Methods

- Pre- and post-training assessments to measure baseline and final knowledge.
- Surveys or questionnaires to gather participant feedback.
- Interviews with participants and stakeholders.
- Observations during training sessions.

6.4 Baseline Assessment

Baseline data will be collected using data already collected by Rankin Engineering Consultants.

6.5 Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of the training will be conducted in the following manner:

- Regular check-ins with participants to gauge their progress.
- Tracking attendance and participation rates in training sessions.
- Monitoring the implementation of the curriculum.

6.6 Evaluation Plan

Post-training assessments to measure the acquired skills and knowledge will be conducted.

Comparison of pre- and post-training data to assess changes in participants' financial literacy and business management skills.

6.7 Data Analysis

Data will be analyzed through the comparison of results against predefined KPIs.

6.8 Reporting and Feedback Mechanisms

The Team will give regular progress reports during the training activities followed by a comprehensive final report at the conclusion of the program.

Regular Feedback sessions with participants will be carried out to discuss results and gather insights for improvement.

7. Budget

The proposed budget for the assignment is presented in table below. This has been based on a lot of assumptions and will be discussed during the inception period and adjusted accordingly.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Budget Details	Position Title/Description	Rate/Day (US$)	Units	Total (US$)
1. CONSULTANTS FEES				
Greenwell Mukwavi	Project Manager	220	47.00	10,340
Edward Esau Mwale	Assignment Director	210	10.00	2,100
Mavis Kyakilika Bota	Entrepreneurship Training Expert	200	107.00	21,400
Kaela Mutale	Financial Literacy Facilitator	190	30.00	5,700
To be Advised	Adult Literacy Facilitator	190	30.00	5,700
Subtotal				**45,240**
2. TRAINERS MATERIALS - BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, ADULT AND FINANCIAL LITERACY				
Manuals and Learning Resources	Materials per participant (	20	12	240
Stationery and Supplies	Notebooks, pens, markers, flip charts - per group	45	12	540
Subtotal				***780***
3. VOCATIONAL TRAINING				
Training of 245 participants	Cost per participant	145	324	46,980
Subtotal				***46,980***
4. VENUE AND EQUIPMENT				
Hire of Trainig Venue	Cost of Community Centre or Facility Per Week	70	12	840
Food and Refreshments	For participants	35	240	8,400
Subtotal				***9,240***
5. OTHER DIRECT COSTS				
Adminstration Costs (10% of the fees)	10% of total	45,240	10%	4,524.00
Subtotal				***4,524***
TOTAL				**106,764**

8. Delivery Team Profiles and Core Tasks

The Delivery Team will consist of a core team of 3 experts to deliver on this complex assignment. Other trainers or team members who will be part of the training team are the Adult Literacy and Community Facilitator and Financial Literacy Facilitator. As necessary and need demands, other skills set can be added to the team. The CoH will use one team approach for this assignment with the Project Director - Business Development Expert - as the Lead Consultant.

The Delivery Team, with its diverse skills and expertise is on hand to deliver a high-quality training program that addresses the identified needs of the client and participants. This collaborative effort will ensure the success of the training initiative and contribute to the overall development, growth and resilience of the PAPs and community involved.

The Delivery Team once engaged will have a debriefing to provide for a common understanding of the assignment, the terms, and agreed approach and methodology. This will enable the Team prepare an inception report from an informed position. The key leads in this assignment will be:

a) Project Manager - Business Development Expert - **Greenwell Mukwavi Evaluation Specialist - B.A Ed.; ILO Certified BDS Provider, EU Certified Project Cycle Management Specialist.** Greenwell has over 20 years project management involving International, national, district and community development level work experience. He also has over 15 years of conducting evaluations and studies of a similar nature to this assignment. He thus brings to the assignment a wealth of knowledge and expertise acquired from many organisations including World Bank funded projects, International Non-Governmental organisations such as World Vision International, Plan International, Project Concern International and Care International Zambia. Greenwell is also a Director leading the Business Development Services and Project Management Provision by Circle of Hands Investments Limited.

The Project Manager will provide overall leadership for the training. He will finalise the training materials, coordinate activities, arrange periodic meetings, consolidate individual input from team members, and coordinate the process of assembling the training reports. He will be the key to engaging other training institutions on the Skills Training.

b) Assignment Director - Edward E. Mwale - a Socio-Economic Development Expert and a **Master of Science - Agricultural Economics; Post Graduate Diploma - Agricultural Development Economics; Diploma in Agriculture - Crop Sciences.** Edward is an accomplished international development expert, with over 30 years hands-on experience in various areas including strategic development and management, operational systems, capacity development, decentralisation and governance, project and programme planning and project cycle management. Edward has skills and experience in providing technical advisory, mentoring, facilitation, training and engaging with of Non-State Actors (CBOs, CSO's, private sector), national and sub-national level state actors (governments) including Local Authorities and Traditional leaders.

Edward has excellent operations programme management skills and experience having worked in senior positions successfully for: the EU supported Instruments for Devolution Advice and Support (IDEAS) on Local Economic Development (LED) and Devolution (Kenya); the GIZ Decentralisation for Development as Technical Advisor on Decentralisation and Team Leader in the EU Non-State Actors Development Programme Botswana. Edward was also the Operations Coordinator (effectively Deputy Programme Director) at the World Bank's Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF).

Edward has recently completed a *Capacity Building Needs Assessment* and developed a *Skills Development Strategy* for the North Luangwa Livelihoods Conservation Activity. The activity was supported by USAID in Zambia through ZAYOHUB Zambia.

The Assignment Director will be responsible for client liaisons, administrative and all human resources contracting as well as logistics for the assignment. He will also provide technical backstopping to the Project Manager and the Delivery Team as a whole. The Director will also support in the designing and implementing of the Training Needs Assessment and ensuring its quality delivery.

c) Entrepreneurship Training Expert - Mavis Kyakilika Bota - holds a **Master of Development Studies and a Masters of Business Administration.** Mavis is an International Labour organisation certified Trainer in Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) for entrepreneurs and has undertaken several trainings for international organisations. She is a Committed Professional Development worker with years of experience in International Development work and well versed with project management and fund-raising skills. Among the several experiences, Mavis has relevant skills as a Consultant Entrepreneurship Trainer and Project Management with Vision Unlimited. She provided her expertise in the End of Project evaluation of JCPZ Access to health Project, training young women in business planning and business Management skills, consulted on Mid Term Evaluation of resilient Equitable Sustained Empowered Transformed (RESET) Communities and as an SME consulting and coaching.

The Expert will be the key in designing and delivering training as an International Labour organisation certified Trainer in Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) for entrepreneurs. She will also bring to the table professional development worker with years of experience in International Development work.

Circle of Hands Investments has a plethora of experienced Consultants in development work that will provide backstopping and provide quality control for this assignment. The table below shows the proposed composition of the Delivery Team.

The Curricula Vitae for the core team are at Annex 1.

9. Annex 1 - Curricula Vitae for Core Team

greenwell.mukwavi@gmail.com

+260977780376

Proposed role in the project: Project Manager

1. **Family name:** Mukwavi
2. **First names:** Greenwell
3. **Date of birth:** 04 /08/1961
4. **Nationality:** Zambian
5. **Civil Status:** Male
6. **Based in/Residence: Chilanga,** Lusaka Province and Ndola/Luanshya, Copperbelt Province, Zambia
7. **Education:**

Institution from – to	Degrees and Diplomas obtained
Management College of Central Africa, 2004 – 2005	MBA - Completed Course work. (Discontinued – Curriculum Changed) Tourism Development and Management
University of Zambia, October 1982 – September 1986	B.A with Education – Geography Major and English Minor

8. **Language skills: (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Nyanja/Chichewa	3	3	3
Tonga	4	5	4
Bemba	1	1	1
Mambwe	1	1	1
Kaonde	4	5	4

9. **Membership of professional bodies:**

Former Steering Committee Member of the Accelerating Growth for SMEs (AGS) Programme (2019-2021) – A project jointly funded and administered by the Finish Government and GRZ; Board member Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) of Zambia; Chairperson Finance & Admin. Committee – 2013 – 2016; Founder President of the Business Development Service Providers Association of Zambia (BDSPAZ); 2010 – 2021; **Founder Member of the Zambia Monitoring and Evaluation Association (ZaMEA); Member and National Chairman - Zambia Evaluation Association 2010 – 2013**;

Start and Improve Your Business {SIYB} ILO package trainer, Certified ILO Expand Your Business (EYB) trainer; Training of Trainers in Entrepreneurship.

10. **Other skills (e.g. Computer literacy, etc.):** Expertise on MS Office Program, Email and Internet Browsing
11. **Present position: Director - Consultancy Directorate - Circle of Hands Investments Limited**
12. **Years within the firm: 2**

13. **Key qualifications: (relevant to the assignment)**

Over 25 years Project Management with 12 years of hands on Community based management involving community mobilisation, community identification of micro-projects. Conducted training of community facilitators, District development involving decentralisation and Local Authorities capacity building.

- Conducting of evaluations of various projects including strategic plans for various organizations in Zambia and Sothern African Region.
- Facilitating communities in Safeguarding activities.
- Conducting needs assessments and feasibility studies for various projects.
- Community mobilization in Mpika, Mbala, Lusaka Chainda, Nchelenge, Mufulira, Petauke, Mufumbwe, Kafue, Chibombo, Siavonga, Senanga and other districts.
- Facilitating and training in climate smart agriculture and other enterprise, climate change mainstreaming in planning and project implementation.
- Provider of Business Development Services (BDS)
- Master trainer in Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Business coaching, mentorship and counseling.

2020/2021 Training of trainers in Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) supported by AGS - Accelerated of Growth Oriented Micro, Small and Medium enterprise (MSMEs).

- Conducting of Training Needs Analysis (TNA) of MSMEs and identification of participants for training.

2020 **Monitoring of the training of Micro, Small and Medium Scale enterprises training by BDS providers under with support from AGS in North Western Province.**

2012 Contracted by GIZ and Zambia Development Agency to train and prepare 16 Zambian entrepreneurs to be involved in the export market.

2012 Contracted by ILO to conduct individualized counseling for entrepreneurs one in Agro dealer business, the other in building and construction as well as road construction and the third one being in transport business.

2011 Contracted by ILO to conduct individualized counseling for entrepreneurs one in Dairy farming business, the other business in organic farming specializing in chilli and honey, business and lastly agro-dealer business.

14. Specific experience in the region:

Country	From…to
Zambia	1986 – Present
Angola	2013 – 2014
Botswana	2013 – 2014
Namibia	2013 – 2014
Zimbabwe	2013 – 2014
Lesotho	2009
South Africa	2008
Tanzania	2006

20. Professional experience:

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
November – December, 2022	Zambia	FAO Geoffrey Chomba Assistant FAO Representative - Programmes Geoffrey.Chomba@fao.org +260977174389	National Consultant Mid-Term Review of Strengthening Climate Resilience in Agricultural Livelihoods in Agroecological Regions I&II of Zambia. (SCRALA)	The assignment involved development of a sample size both geographical and population (respondents) out of the target beneficiaries, development of an inception report inclusive of data collection instruments. Then the consultant collected data using participatory approach in the sample size of six districts, analyzed and drafted the report.
Oct 2003 – 2021	Zambia	Twiza Associates Limited Clement Mugala, Board Chairman, clementmugala@msn.com	Director and Managing Consultant.	Duties included over-all business vision, strategy and international liaison with collaborating partners. He is also involved in recruitment and supervision of consultants on the various study and consultancy assignments.
2021	Zambia	Rev. Crispin Chiundaponde Executive Director RCZ –Diaconia 0977817399 crispinmumbichiunda@gmail.com	Lead Project Evaluator	Endline evaluation of Resilient, Equitable, Sustained, Empowered and Transformed Community (RESET-Community). The project focused on increased yields as a result of adopting Sustainable Agriculture, equitable and empowered Households and Improved health and nutrition in 16 communities of Chadiza and Vubwi. The project was implemented by Reformed Church of Zambia – Diaconia Response (RCZ-DR) with support from Tearfund Australia and World Renew
2019 - 2020	Zambia	Kennedy Bowa +0977199539 C/O TEVETA Zambia	Resource Person	Part of the team that developed a skills award curriculum for Business Development Services providers under TEVETA.
January April, 2020	Kabwe, Chisamba, Central Province	Plan International, Kabulonga, Lusaka, Zambia	Lead Evaluator	End of Project Evaluation of a Community Based Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Project.

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
2017-2018	Southern Province	Ministry of National Development Planning – Climate Change Secretariat	Participatory Training and Climate Risk Management Consultant in the Kafue Sub Basin	.Duties involved training 6 pilot districts in mainstreaming climate change in their planning process. The training extended to the sub-district farm level. It also involved providing technical expertise in the adaptation initiatives for community members susceptible to impacts of climate change. Designing Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and training the districts in M&E.
December 2017 – March, 2018	Kabwe, Chisamba, Central Province	Plan International, Kabulonga, Lusaka, Zambia	Lead Evaluator	Mid Term Evaluation of a Community Based Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Project.
January – March, 2017	Zambia	World Food Program, Zambia Office Alan Mulando allan.mulando@wfp.org	Lead Evaluator	Mid-Term Evaluation of the R4. Rural Resilience Initiative in Zambia under World Food Program (WFP). Assignment involved evaluation of climate smart agricultural practices including other community based enterprises.
Mar – Jun 2016	Zambia	World Vision International, Zambia. Andrew Nswana Andrew_Nswana@WVI.ORG	Lead Evaluation Consultant	End of term evaluation of a five-year rights program called Citizen Voice Action (CVA)
May – October, 2015	Zambia	Indevelop Consultants hired by the Swedish Embassy. Indevelop Sweden AB info@indevelop.se	National/ Local Consultant	Evaluation of a multi-donor program that provides grants to grantees that are involved in governance programs. The assignment involved interviewing various stakeholders including cooperating partners as well as grantees. This took place in Lusaka, Central, Luapula and Copperbelt provinces. Assignment involved working with two international consultants.
September – November,2014	Zambia	Catholic Relief Services Zambia Office. Office Phone: +260 977 781895	Consultant	Evaluation of the Farmers Advance Market Engagement (FAME). The overall objective the exercise was to establish the level of achievement of objectives and their indicators. Secondly, the assessment was to demonstrate the change that the project had made to the beneficiaries. FAME was a three-year project funded by the Food Resource Bank (FRB). Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and its partner -Diocese of Mongu (DOM). Western Province Eight communities of Mongu, Limulunga and Senanga districts, Western Province of Zambia

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
December, 2013 – May, 2014	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Part of the consortium between Twiza Associates Ltd, University of Namibia and E-C-O the lead firm contracted by Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) KAZA TFCA Secretariat info@kazatfca.org.bw	Tourism and Project Management Specialist	Socio-economic baseline survey for the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) and development of a framework for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the KAZA TFCA programmes on rural livelihoods. Managed the project and oversaw recruitment and supervision of data collection and entry personnel.
September – December, 2013	Zambia	FCG International Ltd, Osmontie 34, FI-00610 Helsinki, Finland Otsamo Riikka Riikka.otsamo@fcg.fi	Environmental, Climate Change and Livelihood Specialist	Undertaking an appraisal for a sustainable forest management program supported by the Finish Embassy to be implemented by the Government of Zambia in Muchinga and North Western Provinces.
September - November 2015	Zambia	World Vision International Zambia Office, Great East Road, Lusaka Zambia. inzima@yahoo.com	Lead Consultant	End of first phase evaluation of the World Vision International Supported Area Development Program (ADP) in Nchelenge district of Luapula Province. This included livelihood projects such as enterprises.
2012	Zambia	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services - Lusaka	Consultant -Team Member	Annual review of the Social Cash Transfer under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare.
2011	Zambia	UNDP Zambia Office	Consultant	Stakeholder consultations in Luapula Province of Zambia on the implementation of the UN-REDD+ program. Contracted by UNDP.
2011	Zamia	Zambia Interfaith Network of NGOs on HIV and AIDS. (ZINGO)	Lead Consultant	Evaluation of a 2006-2011 Strategic plan for Zambia Interfaith Network of NGOs on HIV and AIDS.
2010 - 2011		Tearfund UK	M&E Specialist	2010-2011 Capacity Building Consultant Project Cycle Management with special emphasis on M&E planning and reporting system development for 8 Tearfund UK supported partners in Zambia. The partners manage HIV/AIDS programs in addition to their conventional activities. Some of the partners manage PEPFAR supported HIV/AIDS programs.
September –	Zambia	Ministry of Finance and National	Consultant/Facilitator	Facilitator – Stakeholder workshop on the finalization of the Sixth National Development

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
October, 2010		Planning Director Planning Department		Plan. Facilitated and documented the proceedings of the Support Sectors: Science, Technology and Innovation, Natural Resources, Local Government and Decentralisation.
August - November 2010	Zambia	World Vision International Head of Monitoring and Evaluation inzima@yahoo.com	, World Vision Zambia.Lead Consultant	Baseline study for Sinazongwe Area Development Programme supported by World Vision International. This included livelihood projects such as enterprises.
March - June 2010	Zambia	World Vision International Zambia Office inzima@yahoo.com	Lead Evaluator	End of Program Evaluation of a World Vision International funded 15-year program Called ZamTan Area Development Program in Kitwe. The program has income generating activities as part of the interventions.
2009	Zambia	CRS Zambia	Lead Evaluator	End of project evaluation of Success Return to Life Program under the CRS Zambia. This was a country-wide study involving all provinces in Zambia.
May –July, 2009	Lesotho	World Vision International Lesotho Office Martin Silutongwe National Director then pastormartin.mts@gmail.com	Lead Evaluator	Evaluation of three World Vision Lesotho Area Development Programs. These are integrated programs based in three different districts of Lesotho. Exercise involved training stakeholders to participate in the evaluation and writing three different reports. Some of the interventions are Income Generating Activities which have an entrepreneurial approach.
2008		Tearfund UK		Facilitator in the formulation of implementation plans including monitoring and evaluation plans for Tearfund UK partners Zambia in line with the HIAF for Zambia.
February – April, 2008	South Africa	World Vision South Africa	Lead Evaluator	Mid Term Evaluation of the KwaMaphumulo Area Development Program in Kwazulu Natal. The program espouses Natural Resources and Environment as part of its core activities. Some of the interventions are Income Generating Activities which have an entrepreneurial approach.
November 2007 – February 2008	Zambia	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Consultant	Consultant in the first ever reviews of the performance of the Zambia Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) by the Sectoral Advisory Groups (SAGs) including provinces. Was Responsible for consolidating reports on the Economic Sectors. This included Tourism, Environment and Natural resources sectors as well as agriculture
November-December, 2006	Tanzania, Zambia	European Union PricewaterhouseCoopers Enterprise Advisory	Expert	Part of the Monitoring Mission to Tanzania. Specifically monitored two EU funded projects; one a community-based Ecosystem management in Serengeti Area and North Luangwa, Zambia as well as the project on protected areas management by Tanzania

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
		Woluwe Garden Woluwedal 18 B-1932 Sint-Stevens-Woluwe Telephone +32 (0)2 710 4211 www.pwc.com		Wildlife Authority
June - July 2006	Zambia	JICA, Zambia Patrick Chibbamulilo PatrickChibbamulilo.zb@jica.go.jp	Consultant	JICA funded Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas. Analysis of individual and village level social economic baseline data using SPSS and Access was employed. This is a livelihood-based project.
August – September, 2005	Zambia	JICA, Zambia Patrick Chibbamulilo PatrickChibbamulilo.zb@jica.go.jp pchibbamulilo@yahhoo.com	Team Leader	Thematic Evaluation of the Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas. This is a livelihood-based project. There was a Japanese team based in Japan and Zambian team. I lead the Zambian team. Assignment involved designing qualitative and quantitative research instruments, training research assistants and supervising collection of data. Analysis of data using SPSS (for quantitative data) and report writing.
2005	Zambia	Plan International	Co-Trainer (National Consultant) with an International Consultant from the International Agriculture Centre (IAC) Netherlands	Training of Plan International Zambia Office Operational staff in Orientation to Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation – Learning for Impact.
Jun 2003 – Feb 2004	Zambia	Zambia Evaluation Association	Executive Secretary	Duties involved management of the association business as well as organization of association meetings. Contracting and supervision of consultants on assignments undertaken by the association. Drawing up of plans, budgeting and financial control. Development of project proposals and expressions of interest in responding to Terms of Reference.
2001 – 2003	Zambia	Zambia Social Investment Fund – Ministry of Finance with World Bank Loan	Environmental Specialist/National Pilot Environmental Fund Coordinator	Coordinating and managing all the activities of the Pilot Environmental Fund. Providing technical advice to Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) management and its technical committees on Environmental mainstreaming in the conventional ZAMSIF supported projects and social sector studies. Project proposal appraisal. Supervising the activities of environmental studies and research. Managing the fund, training district facilitators in community mobilization and facilitation, monitoring implementation of Community Based Micro-projects activities and the utilization of funds.
1998 – 2001	Zambia	MTENR / World Bank	Component	Pilot Environmental Fund a component under the Environmental Support Programme

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
			Coordinator/Fund Manager	(ESP) in the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources. Job involved funding community environmental micro-projects, studies and research. Designed and adapted the guidelines and operational guidelines for accessing and implementing environmental studies and micro-projects funds. Managing the fund, training district facilitators in community mobilisation and facilitation, monitoring implementation of PEF activities and utilization of funds.
1995 – 1998	Zambia	PMTC (Zambia) Limited	Senior Managing Consultant	Senior Managing Consultant with Project Management and Training Consultants (PMTC) Zambia Limited. The job involved marketing the company services as well as proposal writing, recruiting and supervising consultants. Led the team of Consultants and support staff at PMTC (Zambia) Limited. Managed job contracts and the company.
1992 – 1995	Zambia	World Vision International	Programme Manager	Managing two large-scale community-based development programmes; initially the rural based Kopa Area Development Programme in Mpika and then the urban based Chainda Area Development Programme in Lusaka. Responsibilities involved work planning and budgeting; managing and controlling, training of community groups in community based financial management, community organisation and mobilisation, projects proposal writing and soliciting for funding from WVI partners and other agencies.
1988 – 1995	Zambia	World Vision International	Projects Coordinator	Coordinating community-based projects and community based organisations (CBOs) and assisting them access support from WVI partnership and other agencies. Most of the projects were income generating and livelihood based at household and group levels. These were in Mbala, Mpika and Lusaka.
1986 – 1988	Zambia	Mukinge Mission Secondary School	Secondary school teacher	Secondary school teacher of Geography, English and literature in English. Head of the English Department

edward.mwale@gmail.com

+260771798115

Proposed role in the project: Assignment Director

1. Family name: Mwale
2. First names: Edward Esau
3. Date of Birth: 31/01/1961
4. Nationality: Zambian
5. Gender: Male
6. Place of Residence: House #5 Solwezi Road, Chilenje South, Lusaka, Zambia.
7. **Education:**

Institution	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained
University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom	MSc - Agricultural Economics
University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom	Postgraduate Diploma - Agricultural Development Economics
Natural Resources Development College, Lusaka, Zambia	Diploma in Agriculture - Crop Sciences Major
Institution	**Additional Training**
Human Dynamics	Practical Guide to Procedures under the 10th and 11th European Development Fund
Human Dynamics	Project Cycle Management Training - Logical Framework Approach - 10th and 11th European Development Fund

8. **Language skills: (1 - excellent; 5 - basic):**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Chewa	1	1	1
Bemba	1	1	1
Kiswahili	5	5	5

9. **Membership of professional bodies**: Institute of Organisation Development Facilitators – Zambia (IODF)
10. **Other skills**: Good knowledge of Windows environment on Excel, Word, PowerPoint, Outlook and Internet Explorer
11. **Present position:** Chairman Circle of Hands Investment Limited and Freelance Consultant
12. **Years within the firm:** 2 years
13. **Key Experience:**
    - Thirty-three (33) years professional experience in programmes, project design and management, grants management, local governance, decentralization, community driven development and Local Economic Development (LED); of which 30 years have been in senior program management, technical advisory, mentoring, facilitation and training in development projects in Sub-Sahara Africa, mostly in the position of team leader.
    - Proven expertise working at senior management levels of programmes - including Technical Advisor for 6 years in the Local Economic Development's (LED) Instruments for Devolution, Advice and Support (IDEAS) - Kenya; 3 years at GIZ - Zambia as Team Leader and Capacity Building Expert; 3 years as Team Leader in the Non-State Actors Capacity Building Programme (NSA-CBP) in Botswana and 6 years as Operations Coordinator in the World Bank's supported Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF).
    - High proficiency and understanding in managing and advising large-scale donor-funded development programmes, including financial management, budgeting and financial reporting.
    - Extensive expertise in Project Cycle Management techniques. In-depth knowledge of international development partners including the EU's European Development Fund, World Bank and GIZ.
    - Extensive experience in grant operations and management - including development of Call for Proposals, capacity building of grantees, assessment of proposals, award processes, grant monitoring and evaluation, financial and physical closure and impact assessment.

- Experienced in institutional development, institutional building, and in undertaking capacity assessments and training needs analysis in public sector organisations. Hands-on experience in designing training manuals, an experienced capacity building facilitator, resource person, trainer and public speaker.
- Solid understanding of governance, local government and overall decentralisation processes in Sub-Sahara Africa, knowledge and experienced in government sector operations at national and sub-national level.
- Detailed experience in facilitation of Local Economic Development (pro-poor) with a focus of building the economic capacity, growth and employment generation. Experience in advising, undertaking and supervising agribusiness value chain analysis.
- Experienced in Monitoring, Evaluation and Action Learning - gathering lesson learnings, development of case studies and best practices and dissemination.
- Experience in administering collaborative Human Resource Management and Teamwork. Strongly value teamwork with inclination towards people-management approaches of administration with strong belief for consensus-management.

14. Specific experience in the region:

Country	Date from - Date to
Kenya	04/2016 - 09/2022
Botswana	06/2009 - 05/2012
Malawi	02/2007 - 06/2007
Angola	08/2003 - 08/2003

15. Professional Experience

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
1	01/06/2023 - 15/08/2023	38	Lusaka, Zambia	ZAYOHUB Zambia Limited Ms. Clara Nanja - Luangwa Livelihoods Conservation Programme Manager E-mail:clara.nanja@zayohub.com Mobile: +260 97 8918387	Consultant - Socio-Economist	**ZAYOHUB Zambia Limited** is a Zambian registered NGO established in 2018. ZAYOHUB develops technology-enabled 'enterprise and development' Hubs in remote rural locations in Zambia, that aim to bring about sustainable, long-term change in last-mile communities. Conducted a Community Needs Assessment in the ZAYOHUB operational area of Eastern Province of Zambia. Based on the Assessment, developed a Skills Development Strategy 2023-2026. Key Achievements: • A report on "Community Needs Assessment - Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms" • Developed a "Skills Development Strategy 2023 to 2026 - Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms"
2	01/04/2016 - 13/09/2022	1,386	Nairobi, Kenya	Instruments for Devolution Advice and Support (IDEAS) Programme - supported by the EU Ms. Romina Carrer - Project Manager Eurecna S.p.A. Email : carrer@eurecna.it Tel: +39 041 2919-417 Mr. John Njoroge Mungai - European Union Delegation to the Republic of Kenya - Project Officer - Macroeconomics, Governance & Private Sector Email Address: john.mungai@ec.europa.eu Tel: +254 20 2802000	Local Economic Development Technical Advisor	The specific objective of the Instruments **for Devolution Advice and Support** (IDEAS) program was to *"support Central and County capacities in the responsible transfer and use of resources for the achievement of Local Economic Development at the County level".* Thus: - Strengthening national institutional capacities for the management of the devolution process and fiscal decentralisation; and Development of County capacity to facilitate inclusive and sustained economic growth, participatory planning and service delivery through Local Economic Development (LED) projects. The main responsibilities were: • Facilitated identification, selection and implementation of the LED grant projects in 15 pilot Counties to value-add agricultural produce. Each project had a budget of up to 1million Euros; • Ensured quality control of all capacity building and training initiatives as part of the value chain; • Provided on-the-job capacity-building to support implementation of LED grant projects and related financial and procurement; • Facilitated assignments for Short-Term Experts ensuring quality delivery of activities and reports; • Monitored, Evaluated and Action Learning on the performance of the implementing Counties and share lessons;

						• Provided technical advisory for the sustainable operations of public investment to ensure private management for profit - developed various institutional and business models of operations. Key Achievements: • All 17 LED projects were completed and operationalised; • Revised and improved the Logical Frameworks for all 17 projects including the intervention logic, objectives and indicators; • Supervised quality outputs of STEs towards project designs, implementation and operations; • Successfully contributed to the development of the LED Framework for Kenya - Operations and Policies and Interventions; • Facilitated institutional, management and operational modalities for the LED investments

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
3	01/04/2015 - 31/03/2016	242	Lusaka, Zambia	Decentralisation for Development (D4DII) Programme/GIZ Zambia Mr. Eike Vater - Programme Coordinator Email: eike.vater@giz.de Tel: +260 978 772461	Senior Advisor - Financial Frameworks and Planning to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) and Ministry of Finance (MoF)	The **Decentralisation for Development II (D4DII) Programme** supported implementation of the governments Decentralisation Policy. My main responsibilities were: • Financial Framework - advised, management, coordination and implementation of a Public Finance System - the Intergovernmental Fiscal Architecture (IFA) reform process - advised MLGH and Ministry of Finance (MoF and now MoFND) on financial frameworks for disbursing and accounting for funds to Local Authorities; facilitated development, and subsequent training of Local Authorities in various tools of financial management and capacitated umbrella body for Local Authorities in Zambia to engage and dialogue with government on policy matters; • Planning - managed processes for Local Authorities to develop Strategic Plans, Integrated Development Plans and Geographical Information System (GIS) for Local Authority Property Rates revenue enhancement and planning; • Human Resources - managed 3 professional staff - with skills in Planning, GIS and Financial Management; • Developed strategies for the introduction of Output Based Budgeting based on the Planning and Budgeting Policy of 2014 to Local Authorities; • Coordinated and communicated with partners (sector line ministries, other development partners), Non-State Actors and academic institutions. Key Achievements: • Facilitated the revival and co-Chairing (MLGH and MoF) of an Intergovernmental Committee on IFA and implementation of the IFA; • Developed a proposal to justify the increase of the LGEF from 5% to 15% for consideration by MLGH; Piloted the use of GIS for determining Property Rates for Mufulira Town Council.
4	02/02/2013 - 31/08/2013	60	Livingstone, Zambia	Whydah Consulting Limited Ms. Clare Barkworth Email: clare@whydah.co.zm consulting@whydah.co.zm Tel: +260 211 213188	Team Leader - Community Driven Development	**Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) - Components: Participatory Adaptation Programme Support - Ministry of Finance - World Bank support -** prepared process manuals and supported documentation of community and district planning and included in the Programme Adaptation Implementation Manual and Programme Operations Manual. Supervising and editing input from field researchers and

				Mobile: +260 977 874 353		presenting draft manuals to the client. Key Achievements: Contributed to development of Process Manuals and supporting documentation on Community and District Planning which was included in the "*Programme Adaptation Implementation Manual and Programme Operations Manual for PPCR"*.
5	01/07/2013 - 15/07/2013	5	Livingstone, Zambia	Particip GmbH Germany/GIZ Zambia Mr. Johannes Miller Email:Johannes.miller@particip.de Tel: +49 761 79074 47	Consultant	**Strengthening Local Governance in Zambia Project** - KfW/Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Lusaka, Zambia Key Achievement: • Developed the methodology and technical approach of the proposed project.

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
6	01/09/2012 - 31/03/2015	594	Livingstone, Zambia	Decentralisation for Development (D4DII) Programme Particip GmbH Germany/GIZ Zambia Dr. Rene Madrid - Project Director Email: Rene.madrid@particip.de Tel: +49 761 79074 0	Lead Consultant and Team Leader (Capacity Development and Decentralisation)	**Decentralisation for Development Programme** - supported implementation of the governments Decentralisation Policy in Southern Province - Zambia. Tasks: • Service orientation of Local Authorities to various stakeholders - CBOs, NGOs, private sector. Services include - waste management systems, market management; • Institutionalised participation of civil society in the Local Authorities on how to engage with CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and private sector; • Facilitated HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming and development of work place policies in Local Authorities level via gender action plans and HIV/AIDS workplace programmes; • Capacity development of financial management of Local Authorities, advocacy and budget tracking; • Managing and supervising long-term and short-term team members; • Writing mission reports and other products and services delivered to the Contracting Authority (GIZ). Key Achievements: • Developed Service Standards and Service Charters for services provided by Local Authorities • Developed Gender and HIV/AIDS Workplace Policies, Action Plans and Budgets for Local Authorities • Trained Local Authorities on Participatory Planning and Budgeting
7	03/03/2012 - 15/03/2012	5	Gaborone, Botswana	Hulla & Co Human Dynamics – KG Austria Ms. Agata Standa Email: agata.standa@humandynamics.org Tel: +43 1/402 50 20-39	Consultant	**Civil Society Fund II in Ethiopia** Key Achievement: • Developed the Organisation & Methodology of the Technical Proposal
8	01/02/2012 - 15/02/2012	5	Gaborone, Botswana	PARTICIP GmbH, Germany	Consultant	**Technical Assistance for Non-State Actors Strengthening Programme, Kenya** Key Achievement:

				Dr. Rene Madrid - Project Director Email: Rene.madrid@particip.de Tel: +49 761 79074 0		• Developed part of the methodology in the technical proposal
9	01/06/2010 - 15/06/2010	5	Gaborone, Botswana	World Bank/JIMAT Development Consultants, Zimbabwe Mr. Tawanda Mutyambizi Email: tawanda@jimatconsult.co.zw Tel: +263 772 128 069	Consultant	**Development of the Technical Approach and Methodology for Improving Results Based Monitoring and Coordination in Target Sectors** Key Achievement: • Prepared part of the methodology in the technical proposal to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia.

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
10	01/06/2009 - 30/05/2012	772	Gaborone, Botswana	Non-State Actors Capacity Building Programme (NSA-CBP) European Commission/Particip GmbH Dr. Rene Madrid - Project Director Email: Rene.madrid@particip.de Tel: +49 761 79074 0	Team Leader and Capacity Building Expert	**Non-State Actors Capacity Building Programme** - provided NSAs: Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), economically focussed organisations (Private Sector), associated networking and umbrella organisations and research institutions, with skills, capacity and financial resources to enhance meaningful and effective contribution to the development processes in Botswana. Tasks: • Capacity building activities for long term financial sustainability of NSA; • Networking and liaison with NSAs, government at high level policy making and the EU Delegation; • Hands-on capacity development of umbrella NSAs to lobby and advocate for policy changes with government; • Monitoring overall programme activities and Programme Estimates; • Project Cycle Management - development of Call for Proposals, capacity building of NSAs, assessment of proposals, grant monitoring and capacity building; • Supervision of 5 professional staff on Grants Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, Financial Management & Administration. Key Achievements: • The NSACBP was successfully implemented - closure of Programme Estimates and grant projects; • Revised the Botswana NSA Mapping Study (2008) to 2012 status; • Closed the Grant Projects with less than 2% Recovery Orders; • Contributed to the revision of the NGO Act for Botswana; • Produced a report *"Sustainability of NSAs in Botswana and the role of NSAs in consultative bodies";* • Produced a final End of Programme Impact Assessment and Capitalisation of Results - feeding into Phase II of the NSA-CBP.
11	01/10/2008 - 30/12/2008	60	Sana'a, Yemen Livingstone,	World Bank/Social Fund for Development - Yemen	Social Fund Grants Expert	The assignment was to provide to the Social Fund for Development (SFD) a clear up-date of its internal **Guidelines for Operations** focusing on gender perspectives, taking into account all improvements that came from the evolution of the SFD mandate over

			Zambia (Home Based)	Ms. Lamis Arilyani Email: lamis@sfd-yemen.org Tel: +967 449669		the period 2004-2008. The other was to revise the **Project Administration Operations Manual** providing guidance for policy makers in the management of the Social Fund in Yemen. Key Achievements: • Revised all the Guidelines for Operations (Operational Manuals), through the whole Project Cycle for the Social Fund for Development of Yemen; • Delivered training of SFD staff on the new Operations Manual; • Updated the Project Administration Operational Manual.
12	01/04/2008-30/04/ 2008	15	*Livingstone, Zambia*	GIZ/GFA Consulting Group Mr. Tilman Welte Email: twelte@web.de	*Consultant*	**Zambia - Southern Provincial Strategic Plan 2009-2013** Key Achievements: • Developed the Chapter on Tourism Sector and edited all chapters of the Southern Provincial Strategic Plan 2009-2013.

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
1	01/05/2008 - 30/05/2009	250	Southern Province, Zambia	GTZ GmbH Zambia Country Office Mr. Robert Kressirer Email: Robert.Kressirer@giz.de Tel: +260 978 772 461	Team Leader - Local Government Capacity Building Expert	**Support to Decentralisation Implementation Programme** - supported implementation of the governments Decentralisation Policy in Southern Province - Zambia. • Coordinated implementation of the programme's capacity development activities on decentralisation in the 3 focal Local Authorities of Mazabuka, Kalomo and Sinazongwe of Southern Province; • Provided professional advice on decentralisation and council capacity levels to all the SDI programme's partner organisations in the Southern Province; • Developed and assisted in implementing "mentoring" mechanisms where key processes, best practices, lessons learnt and specific outputs/achievements in the focal districts were shared with the other eight Local Authorities in Southern Province; • Office Manager - supervised, evaluated and ensured staff welfare, of 2 professionals and 7 support staff based in Livingstone and 4 professional staff and 5 support staff based in Mazabuka. Key Achievements: • Trained Local Authorities on Participatory Planning and Budgeting and use of the FMS • Delivered activities on devolving functions to councils satisfactorily.
14	01/02/2008 - 30/02/2008	20	Lusaka, Zambia	GTZ GmbH Zambia Country Office Mr. Martin Philips Email: martin.phillips@giz.de Mobile: +260 978 770 683	Consultant on Decentralisation	Develop detailed activities for the **Support to Decentralisation Implementation (SDI) Programme** Key Achievements: Provided technical input in developing a detailed Work Programme, outputs, results, indicators, M&E in six "thematic" areas namely: • Development of Stakeholder Participation and Dialogue • Promotion of a Client Orientation • Development of Skills for Service Delivery • Institutionalization of a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and Activity Based Budgeting • "Own" Revenue Enhancement • Strengthening Financial Management and Auditing • Facilitated SDI staff to prepare an Implementation Plan • Documented workshop proceedings and findings in an end of assignment report
15	01/12/2007-20/12/2007	10	Lusaka, Zambia	GTZ GmbH Zambia Country Office	Development Consultant	**Capacity Development for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) in Zambia**. Objective - raise awareness in the PSIA approach among all stakeholders at various

				Mr. Chris Pain - Technical Advisor Email: chris.pain@giz.de Tel: +260 211 291918		levels to generate demand and commitment for evidence-based policy making. Key Achievements: • Produced a report on PSIA in Zambia • Developed a roadmap for a capacity development programme for PSIA type of work in Zambia • Initiated the setup of a process to co-ordinate and take forward the further planning of PSIA in Zambia. • Delivered training to staff at Ministry of Finance and National Institute of Public Administration on PSIA

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
16	01/11/2007-30/11/2007	20	Lusaka, Zambia	Whydah Consulting Limited Ms. Clare Barkworth Email: clare@whydah.co.zm consulting@whydah.co.zm Mobile: +260 977 874 353	Development Consultant	**Small Holder Essential Oil Production and Marketing Project - Arulussa Limited.** The objective of the project was to enhance household food security and incomes of participating groups by promoting the adoption of Conservation Farming practises, to increase the yields of maize, soyabeans and beans. The assignment was to conduct an end of Project Evaluation. Key Achievements: • Produced and Evaluation Report - established the lessons learnt and recommended future initiatives and facilitated stakeholders on the use of Public Private Partnerships as a vehicle for improved livelihoods through the project.
17	01/09/2007-30/10/2007	40	Lusaka, Zambia	Whydah Consulting Limited Ms. Clare Barkworth -Lead Consultant Email: clare@whydah.co.zm Mobile: +260 977 874 353	Social-Economic Development Consultant	**Review the Situation of Children Living in Highly Vulnerable Households - study commissioned by UNICEF Zambia** Key Achievements: • Developed twenty (20) Case Studies from rural and urban households.
18	01/02/2007 - 30/06/2007	120	Lilongwe, Malawi	GFA Consulting Group/ Government of Malawi (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development) Dr. Ulrich Leffler-Franke - Project Director Email: lefflerfranke@yahoo.de	Expert in Local Government and Decentralisation	**Design the Operationalisation of the Local Development Fund (LDF) for Malawi -** designed the LDF Operational Framework taking into account the policy, legal, institutional contexts and general LDF operational environment. Key Achievements: • Developed an Operational Framework for the LDF; • Produced the Operational Guidelines covering; • Developed Minimum Access Criteria for the Grant Scheme; • Developed a Performance Assessment System.
19	01/07/2006 - 31/01/2007	154	Lusaka, Zambia	World Bank/Government of Zambia Mr. Cosmas B. Mambo Email: cosmasbmambo@zamnet.zm Mobile: +260 955 802 008	Deputy Team Leader - Local Development Programme Preparation Team	**Local Development Programme - Preparatory Team (LDP-PT**) - developed a programme proposed to be funded by the World Bank, KfW and GIZ to support decentralisation in Zambia through capacity building of state and Non-State Actors (NSAs) at local levels. The assignments tasks were: • Assessment and design relevant strategies in capacity development of Local Authorities and NSAs in financial management, project planning, gender, environmental management and mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS and the IFA; • Engaged NSAs (Caritas Zambia, Civil Society for Poverty Reduction, Transparency International) and other development partners (Irish AID, DfID) in developing the LDP; • Monitored and coordinated activities in the preparation of the LDP through

						the various specialists in the LDP: Capacity Development, Monitoring and Evaluation, Social Service Delivery Systems, Information Technology, Technical Services and Finance and Management Administration; • Managed World Bank and other Cooperating Partners supervision missions and drafted progress reports for the World Bank and government; • Coordinated preparation of Terms of Reference, design, cost and appraisal of various consultancies. Key Achievements: • Developed the Institutional and Standard Operational Procedures of the LDP.

#	Date from - Date to	Days	Location	Company and Reference Person	Position	Description
20	01/08/2003-30/08/2003	20	Luanda, Angola	World Bank/Angola Social Action Fund Ms. Mirey Ovadiya Email: movadiya@worldbank.org	Consultant - Local Government Capacity Building	**Local Government Capacity Building, Social Action Fund - World Bank** - part of a consultancy team that appraised the Third Social Action Fund project in Angola (FAS III). Further, supported the FAS Management and prepared project components and implementation arrangements. Key Achievements: • Developed the Operational Manual of the Municipal Development Fund (MDF) Component (included District Graduation Scheme, Performance Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation framework); • Developed the Capacity Development Framework, implementation plan for each component with identified Capacity Development modules and activities, budgets and the monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
21	01/07/2000 - 30/06/2006	1,432	Lusaka, Zambia	World Bank/Government of Zambia/ Zambia Social Investment Fund Mr. Cosmas B. Mambo Email: cosmasbmambo@zamnet.zm Mobile: +260 955 802 008	Operations Coordinator (Deputy Director)	**Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) -** a World Bank and Government of Zambia programme supporting capacity development of Local Authorities (LA), in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) through provision of funds and capacities for services to communities in line with the Decentralisation Policy of Zambia. Key tasks performed: • Led a team of professionals in strategic development and coordination of all functions necessary to support and build capacity for the districts to facilitate community and district development; • Managed the ZAMSIF devolution of project cycle functions to LAs and sector line governments; • Engaged national level institutions on policy dialogue and decision making; • Developed and managed capacity building strategies and activities for NGOs and CBOs in quest to advocate and lobby for "demand-led decentralisation"; • Provided guidance and managed the *Vulnerable Groups and Gender Specialist* - to plan, develop and implement co-ordinated best practices; • Liaised with the Technical Coordinator, Financial Controller; Chief Internal Auditor and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager - on management of the project cycle processes; • Managed World Bank supervision missions, attended various meetings of operational and policy nature, with senior government officials, donor agencies and NGOs; • Produced reports (half year, annual, indicator monitoring) for various target groups. Key Achievements:

						• Successfully managed a total of 611 projects under the Community Investment Fund and District Investment Fund with about US$52m disbursed; • Capacitated districts to directly receive and manage annual grants from ZAMSIF; • Managed 20 professionals on operations and management of ZAMSIF activities; • Managed staff welfare of around 60 staff and office operational funds of average US$20,000 per month.
22	15/01/1999 - 31/03/1999	40	Lusaka, Zambia	Khanya - Managing Rural Change Dr. Ian Goldman Email: ian@psppd.org.za Mobile: +27 (0)82 550 8460	Researcher - Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	**Study on Sustainable Rural Livelihoods** - part of a 3-person research team on a study of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (SRL) in Zambia (Mpika District of Northern Province). **Key Achievements:** • Drafted part of the "*Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Report for Zambia*".

#	Dates	Days	Country	Company and Reference	Position	Description
23	01/04/1994 - 01/06/2000	836	Lusaka, Zambia	World Bank and European Union (EU)/ Government of Republic of Zambia/ Microprojects Unit Mr. Cosmas B. Mambo Email: cosmasbmambo@zamnet.zm Mobile: +260 955 802 008	Head of Field Operations	**Microprojects Unit** - supported small, simple and locally-generated community-based projects that improved infrastructure and service delivery. Key tasks performed: • Analysed grant project proposals; • Managed of around 540 community-based grant projects, with a value of about US$40million; • Used guidelines prepared and agreed to between the EU and government of Zambia in assessing grant proposals. • Checking financial management of resources through reviewing reports, analysis and comparison of physical and financial progress and advising RFs on course of action, approval of tranches of funds for disbursements • Developed training modules covering topics such as financial management, stores management, lobbying and advocacy skills required in engaging NGOs and development partners, quality of grant projects, monitoring and evaluation and overall PCM • Facilitated the enhancement of project planning and implementation capacities of communities, Local Authority, sector line government staff and NGOs through workshops • Facilitated inclusion of cross cutting issues of environmental management, gender and HIV/AIDS in grant projects • Directly supervised 10 professionals and 21 support staff attending to both staff welfare and technical requirements. Key Achievements: • As a result of good performance, Edward was contracted as Operations Coordinator for the Zambia Social Investment Fund • Managed 540 community projects to their successful completion • Provided capacity development for community led development and Local Authorities
24	01/02/1993 - 03/30/1994	286	Kasama, Northern Province, Zambia	World Bank and European Union/ Government of Republic of Zambia- Microprojects Unit Mr. Cosmas B. Mambo Email: cosmasbmambo@zamnet.zm	Regional Officer -Northern Province	**Microprojects Unit** - the supported small, simple and locally-generated community-based projects that improved infrastructure and service delivery, during the Structural Adjustment Programme period in Zambia. Key tasks performed: • Ensured effective execution of community-based project cycle activities in about 60 projects being funded at any one time, with a total value of about US$1million; • Built the capacity of communities in advocacy and lobbying; support of projects that meet community interests, improved governance and

				Mobile: +260 955 802 008		participatory monitoring and evaluation; • Monitored and facilitated implementation of community-based grant projects; • Capacity Building of Local Authorities and sector line staff in PCM; • Coordinated development activities with relevant government line departments and NGOs at district and provincial level; • Disseminated information to promote awareness and understanding of MPU. Key Achievements: • Promoted to Head of Field Operations for the MPU only after 1 year as Regional Officer; • Managed 60 community projects to their successful completion; • Developed the capacity of communities, Local Authorities and government staff in PCM.

#	Dates	Days	Country	Company and Reference	Position	Description
25	01/08/1985 - 30/08/1990	1,320	Mpika, Northern Province, Zambia	District Development Support Programme (DDSP) Dr. Charlotte Harland Email: charlotteharlandscott@gmail.com charlotte.scott@zayohub.com Mobile: +260 978 778 151	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	**District Development Support Programme (DDSP)** - provided capacity development, physical infrastructure and Organisational Development Skills to support improved agriculture production to staff in Local Authorities of Serenje, Mpika, Chinsali and Isoka Districts of Northern Province. Key tasks performed were: • Monitored internal resource management of Local Authorities and District Line Departments; • Monitored and evaluated infrastructure projects; • Provided technical advice on data collection, management and analysis; • Conducted Farm Management Survey comprising of 205 households. Collected data on agricultural and socio-economic activities; • Directly supervised 3 Analysis Clerks based at Head Office and 5 Field Enumerators. Key Achievements: • Produced timely Monitoring and Evaluation reports for Local Authorities, District Line Departments and DDSP Management for decision making.

15. Other relevant information

Selected documents developed:

- "Community Needs Assessment - Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms - Zambia", August 2023
- "Skills Development Strategy - Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms - Zambia", August 2023
- "Guidelines of Operations for the Social Fund - Yemen" September 2008
- "Review of the Situation of Children Living in Highly Vulnerable Households - Situation Analysis of Children living in Child Headed Households - Case Studies" February 2008
- "Capacity Development for Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) in Zambia"' April 2008
- "Small Holder Essential Oil Production and Marketing Project - Post Project Assessment Report", Whydah Consulting Limited, December 2007
- "Local Development Fund - Malawi, Performance Assessment Criteria and Minimum Access Conditions for Local Authorities", April 2007
- "Local Development Fund - Malawi, Organisational and Management Structure", Marc

mavis.k.bota@gmail.com

+260977845701

Proposed role in the project: Facilitator/Trainer

1. **Family name:** Bota
2. **First names:** Mavis Kyakilika
3. **Date of birth:** 28 /10/1963
4. **Nationality:** Zambian
5. **Gender:** Female
6. **Residence: MKP flats Presidential Housing Initiative, Lusaka Zambia**
7. **Education:**

Institution from – to	Degrees and Diplomas obtained
Cavendish University 2020 – 2022	MA Development Studies
Management College of South Africa 2008-2012	MBA
Human Rights Education Associates 2006-2006	Human rights Based Approach Programming
University of Zambia 2003-2003	Post graduate Diploma in Human Rights Law
University of Zambia 1996- 2000	BA Public Administration with minor in Sociology

8. **Language skills: (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Kaonde	2	1	2
Nyanja	4	5	5
Bemba	3	1	5

9. **Membership of professional bodies:**

Member of the Business Development Service Providers Association of Zambia (BDSPAZ); 2018 – 2023
ILO certified Start and Improve Your Business {SIYB}, ILO Certified Expand Your Business (EYB) trainer; ILO certified Training of Trainers (TOT) SIYB

10. **Other skills (e.g. Computer literacy, etc.):** use of Microsoft Office package

11. **Present position:** CEO Business Development Services, coaching and training consultancy – Vision Unlimited.
12. **Years in business: 2**

13. **Key qualifications: (relevant to the assignment)**

Experience of over ten years in Community and international development. Training and capacity building of implementing partners.

- Experienced manager of local partnerships including technical support to local projects and programmes in the 10 provinces of Zambia
- Facilitating and training in youth livelihoods and life skills in partner organisations and communities
- Training communities is Savings and Internal Lending communities
- Provider of Business Development Services (BDS)
- Master trainer in Training of Trainers (TOT) in business management
- Business coaching

14. **Specific experience in the region:**

Country	From…to
Zambia	2001 – Present

15. Professional experience:

Date from – Date to	Location	Company& reference person	Position	Description
2021	Zambia	Rev. Crispin Chiundaponde Executive Director RCZ –Diaconia 0977817399 crispinmumbichiunda@gmail.com	Assistant Project Evaluator	Endline evaluation of Resilient, Equitable, Sustained, Empowered and Transformed Community (RESET-Community in communities of Chadiza and Vubwi. The project was implemented by Reformed Church of Zambia – Diaconia Response (RCZ-DR) with support from Tearfund Australia and World Renew
2010-2011	Zambia	Mr. Martin Sampa Head of Development Caritas Zambia Kapingila House P O Box 31965, Lusaka Cell: +260 977424598 Email: chileshesampa@gmail.com	National level Trainer and Facilitator	Implemented training for communities on behalf of Caritas Zambia Gender Program in the 10 dioceses of Zambia
2015	Zambia	Mrs. Margaret Machila Head of Programs Norwegian Church Aid P O Box 30703, Lusaka JCP +260977771165	Assistant Evaluator	Part of the team that conducted an end of Project Evaluation for the Joint Country Program which ran from 2011-2015 as an evaluator for the Access to Quality Health Care Program.
2004-2010	Zambia	Mrs Batuke Walusiku Mwewa Country Manager Catholic Medical Missions Board Zambia Plot 2400 Kabelenga Road Fairview Lusaka Cell: +260 978773067 Email: batukewalusiku@gmail.com	Trainer and facilitator	Trainer and facilitator for youth Life skills and community livelihoods under the World Vision RAPIDS project in Chainda and 22 other districts in the 10 Provinces of Zambia

Annex 2

Focus Group Discussions

Garden Compound Women's FGDs

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	Ngwerere Ward
	Name of Area Chief	N/A
	Name of village	N/A
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	Nyanja, Bemba
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	Yes
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	We need to cooperate with the people that will be working on the project by attending meetings. We can form a neighbourhood team that can be responsible for safety and security issues. Parents should counsel their children that are junkies to reduce on criminal activities such as theft. Parents should not recommend junkies for consideration for employment by the project to also reduce on theft cases.
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	By avoiding vandalism of project infrastructure.
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	Bigger pipes will reduce on blockages caused by negligence of dumping waste into the sewer line. Improved hygiene, reduced incidence of mosquitoes and bad odour around the garden sewer ponds. Reduced smoke due to the current open burning activities at the garden sewer ponds. Reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases.
	How can all these impacts be enhanced?	-
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	Bricklaying, plumbing, cooking, driving, cleaning and general work.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	Employment of locals will improve community welfare. Decommissioning of the sewer ponds will result in reduction of promiscuous activities such as smoking weed, sexual activities among youths and the dumping of waste and human bodies.
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	Increased dust in homes. As women we may be forced to stay home to guard any clothes we wash and hang to dry outside in case of theft. We will also have to stay home to watch the children. Increased safety and security risks for school going children especially when school wall fences are broken down.
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	Businesses will be affected.
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	Covering properties where wall fences will be demolished with iron sheets. Community patrols.
Resettlement impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	Loss of income. Loss of customers.
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	Phasing the activities in a way that customers are still able to access our businesses.
	Who should be contacted with regards to resettlement?	Each affected owner.
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	Constructing improved structures when reinstating.
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	Being compensated in instalments. Losing more than what was signed for in the Compensation agreements.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	Entrepreneurship programs such as baking, tailoring, catering, poultry and deco. Adult literacy
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for women?	The same entrepreneurship programs including housekeeping and distance farming where you provide us with seed and fertilizer and then after we grow and harvest the crops, you purchase from us.
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	Entrepreneurship programs on hospitality, deco, cosmetology, catering, baking and hairstyling.
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	None.
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	-
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	Following them to their homes during these processes. Forming women's groups for '*chilimba*' (savings scheme) or business to help the vulnerable members.
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	None
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	-
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	-
	What challenges do people have in accessing the services/resources provided in these programs?	-
Community expectation of the project	What are your expectations of the project	We expect that the contract will go well and be successful because it will benefit us. We expect change. We would like to request that a school is built on the garden sewer ponds site after it is decommissioned.

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
	Any questions and concerns	Help us to form a women's empowerment group. We do not have a hospital in Garden and everyone goes to Chipata Hospital. We also do not have a secondary school nearby because Ngwerere and Northmead are not adequate. We would appreciate it if the project could help with such issues.

Garden Compound Men's FGDs

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Project location area and authority	Name of District	• Lusaka
	Name of Ward or Zone	• Ngwerere Ward 22
	Name of Ward Chairperson	• Kalimukwa Kalimukwa
	Main tribe spoken in the areas (other languages)	• English,
Acceptance of the project	Is the proposed project essential to this community?	• Yes, considering that LWSC is also relocating the sewer ponds.
	How would you support the project during construction phase?	• Corporation with the Project Management • Dissemination of information • Security for project equipment and infrastructure
	How would you support the project during the operation phase?	• Security for project infrastructure
Positive impacts	If yes outline some of the positive impacts that you expect?	• Reduction in smells • Reduced malaria cases • Increased value of land
	If employment is one of the positive impacts What type of skills do communities have to enable them to participate in the project?	• Builder, Metal Fabrication, Plumbing, Accountants
	In general how would your quality of life be uplifted by the proposed project?	• Improvement of health and general well-being
What are the negative impacts	What are the negative impacts	• Traffic, Respiration, workers, male workers will disturb our daughters and may cause unwanted pregnancies, noise, water pollution
	Which aspects of your lives will be negatively impacted (economic activities)?	• Businesses (shops, tenants) • Expensive
	How can the negative impacts be mitigated	• Provide portable toilets to those whose sewer lines may be disturbed during installation of CSU 07 pipe. • Provide water using bowsers if water lines are disturbed during installation of

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
		CSU 07 pipes.
Resettlement Impacts	What concerns would you have if the project would lead to economic displacement (e.g. displacement of fields and shops)	• Lack of compensation for disturbed assets
	How should the project handle possible economic displacement impacts?	• Compensate those who are disturbed
	What can the project do to ensure that those who are resettled by the project are left better off?	• Adequate compensation to be given. • Provide replacement structures with material of higher quality
	Do you have any concerns over any part of the resettlement process e.g. timeliness of replacement of assets, signing of compensation agreements, payment of compensation in cash, addressing of grievances?	• Compensation agreement should be mutual. • Reinstatement should be given priority as opposed to cash. • Ensure that owners are engaged
Livelihood Restoration	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing to help restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons?	• Basic business management training • Training in skills that are in demand. • Provide employment opportunities for those whose shops are to be affected. • Tailoring, catering, carpentry, brick laying
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for men?	• Skills training • Provide opportunities for creation of small companies for community to participate in construction
	What Livelihood Restoration programs should the project consider developing specifically for the youth?	• Skills training
	Are there any existing skills training programs in the area that the project can support as a part of the Livelihood Restoration programs?	• There are none
	What measures can the project put in place to promote participation in livelihood programs?	• Sensitisation to communities on importance • Proper project management • Monitoring and evaluation • Transparency

Thematic Area	Questions	Responses
Vulnerable Groups	What form of assistance can be provided to vulnerable groups?	• Wheel chair accessibility over trenches
External support	Which organisations both public and private frequently visit and operate in this area?	• Cheshire Homes • Zukacholinga • Kafwa • SDA congregation
	What assistance do they provide to the local community/	• Provide services to the disabled children • Training youths in different skills
	Are there any programs that are being run by public and private organizations in the area?	• They provide catering courses for men and women • Provide support to orphans
	Any questions and concerns	• Provision of signage around all sites • Crossing points should be standardised • Road should be neatly done • House keeping and collection of waste should be done properly

Annex 3

List of PAPs

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 001	Vince	Lungu		576920/11/1	M	53
GP - 002	James	Banda		373582/10/1	M	27
GP - 003	Royce	Banda		376651/11/1	F	60
GP - 004	Tisilile	Banda		102858/54/1	F	49
GP - 005	Timayechi	Banda		121538/51/1	F	65
GP - 006	Elizabeth	Banda		111594/11/1	F	50
GP - 007	Agai	Banda		824157/11/1	M	41
GP - 008	Betty	Banda		254511/52/1	F	69
GP - 010	Titamane	Banda		197968/52/1	F	89
GP - 011	Tyson	Banda		929759/11/1	M	35
GP - 012	Mukalimo	Banda		291618/51/1	F	42
GP - 013	Cecilia	Banda		171509/10/1	F	32
GP - 014	Edson	Banda	Muteya	269459/52/1	M	69
GP - 015	Damalesi	Banda		868697/11/1	F	41
GP - 016	Josephine	Banda		217780/53/1	F	57
GP - 017	Betina	Mapulanga	Dominic	232101/53/1	F	64
GP - 018	Drogen	Chalimbana		425142/74/1	F	30
GP - 019	Bwalya	Chalukila		142213/45/1	F	62
GP - 020	Loveness	Chama		270125/33/1	F	56
GP - 021	Alfred	Chewe		447483/61/1	M	33
GP - 022	John	Chibwe		139564/63/1	M	55
GP - 023	Lorrence	Chihana		161144/11/1	F	68
GP - 024	Dorothy	Ngoma		943064/11/1	F	57
GP - 025	Naomi	Chilombo		916863/11/	F	37
GP - 026	Osiya	Chipeshi		902384/11/1	F	39
GP - 027	Gilbert	Chirwa		948598/11/1	M	34
GP - 028	Florence	Chisavu	Devision	165003/51/1	F	75
GP - 029	Edena	Chitenge		306700/11/1	F	65
GP - 030	Belinda	Chomba		327908/43/1	F	32
GP - 031	Mary	Chongo		190059/24/1	F	77
GP - 032	Tiyese	Daka	Fackson	174951/52/1	F	74
GP - 033	Tomaida	Daka		171684/53/1	F	73
GP - 034	Milika	Daka		497190/11/1	F	51
GP - 035	Getrude	Mwanza		294730/11/1	F	48
GP - 036	Jonathan	Daka		123475/10/1	M	31
GP - 037	Naomi	Daka		400295/16/1	F	26

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 038	Voilet	Demba		763378/11/1	F	40
GP - 039	Getrude	Diachilalu		125940/75/1	F	63
GP - 040	Justin	Goma		198540/51/1	M	67
GP - 041	Solomon	Hamisako		467323/10/1	M	26
GP - 042	Keneth	Hanyinde		406606/11/1	M	58
GP - 043	Rosemary	Jauli		233664/52/1	F	69
GP - 044	Steven	Jere		276964/52/1	M	63
GP - 045	Samuel	Jere		552408/11/1	M	50
GP - 046	Felix	Kabwe		830358/11/1	M	42
GP - 047	Paul	Kabwe		749908/11/1	M	41
GP - 048	Luti	Kabwita	Kantumoya	151548/23/1	F	66
GP - 049	Joseph	Kafinda		792444/11/1	M	41
GP - 050	Esther	Kalive	Hellen	387323/10/1	F	26
GP - 051	Mike	Kalive		726647/11/1	M	43
GP - 052	Joseph	Kalive		354359/10/1	M	26
GP - 053	Safira	Kalive		771490/11/1	F	38
GP - 055	Dainess	Kanyepa		181091/16/1	F	64
GP - 056	Astridah	Kaoma		107911/49/1	F	46
GP - 057	Justina	Kaoma	Kabwe	174428/43/1	F	62
GP - 059	Ocpha	Kapusano	Folodokina	131386/11/1	F	76
GP - 060	Frida	Kapya			F	64
GP - 061	Jenney	Kauluka		534769/11/1	F	52
GP - 062	David	Kayoya		788052/11/1	M	37
GP - 063	Belling	Kumwenda		212845/16/1	M	59
GP - 064	Mandarana	Kunda		154801/66/1	F	66
GP - 065	Davison	Kunda		719657/11/1	M	44
GP - 066	Danfold	Kunda		162958/31/1	M	60
GP - 067	Astridah	Kaoma		163955/44/1	F	46
GP - 069	Kweto	Linda	Mulumba	227810/10/1	F	42
GP - 071	Grace	Lungu		261303/11/1	F	74
GP - 072	Bebili	Lungu		159851/53/1	F	69
GP - 073	Abinedi	Lungu	Lekani	171404/52/1	F	73
GP - 074	Bridgette	Lwando	Mandena	848091/11/1	F	40
GP - 075	Elina	Maimisa Maseke		463914/16/1	F	28
GP - 076	Christina	Maini		145047/45/1	F	56

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 077	Mary	Makamo		128149/51/1	F	65
GP - 078	Susan	Makoni		902564/11/1	F	35
GP - 079	Elise	Ng'uni		634254/10/1	F	69
GP - 080	Maria	Mbangu		232918/67/1	F	61
GP - 081	Elita	Mbao		201824/11/1	F	79
GP - 082	Tekel	Mbewe		665142/10/1	F	20
GP - 083	Charity	Mbewe		456323/10/1	F	28
GP - 084	Winstanley	Mhango		11690274/1	M	83
GP - 085	Catherine	M'honi		403570/11/1	F	55
GP - 086	kasela	Milungwe		113735/41/1	M	70
GP - 087	Faginess	Miti		278757/52/1	F	65
GP - 088	Mankitonge	Mkandawire		220735/10/1	F	87
GP - 089	Jim	Mkandawire		927476/11/1	M	72
GP - 090	Eneless	Mkwinda		516768/11/1	F	52
GP - 091	Agatha	Mphanza		300498/52/1	F	62
GP - 092	Joyce	Mtambo		178997/64/1	F	62
GP - 093	Esau	Mtonga		762992/11/1	M	42
GP - 094	Mary	Mtonga		163735/10/1	F	32
GP - 095	Justina	Mubanga		215819/43/1	F	50
GP - 097	Ades	Mukuni		133830/11/1	F	78
GP - 098	Sibonkosi	Mulenga		655580/10/1	F	21
GP - 099	Febby	Mulenga		189235/66/1	F	63
GP - 100	Elizabeth	Mulenga		832996/11/1	F	
GP - 101	Alfred	Phiri		405122/11/1	M	58
GP - 102	Alufonsina	Mumba		217487/67/1	F	66
GP - 103	Agness	Mumba		304535/11/1	F	67
GP - 104	Bridget	Mumba		865166/11/1	F	38
GP - 105	Gezile	Mumba		581198/11/1	F	48
GP - 106	Fadah	Mumba		505443/11/1	F	51
GP - 107	Patricia	Mumba		694412/11/1	F	43
GP - 108	Catherine	Munganga		556336/11/1	F	51
GP - 110	Charity	Musonda		986216/11/1	F	37
GP - 111	Edward	Chiwile		349144/61/1	M	70
GP - 112	Richard	Mutafinga	Sunday	187522/16/1	M	64
GP - 113	Fredah	Mutale		179332/68/1	F	60
GP - 114	Lite	Chibulu		215890/45/1	F	40

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 115	Mwanika	Mvula		163581/53/1	F	80
GP - 116	Alfred	Mvula		154896/11/1	M	91
GP - 117	Linile	Mvula		526119/11/1	F	53
GP - 118	Soap	Mwale		241013/52/1	M	69
GP - 119	Gezile	Mumba		107974/14/1	F	48
GP - 120	William	Mwale		457306/10/1	M	54
GP - 121	Morris	Mwale		887842/11/1	M	40
GP - 122	Cathrine	Mwale		187693/52/1	F	81
GP - 123	Lupando	Mwamba	Maria	107993/43/1	F	77
GP - 124	Ayinala	Mwanza		197008/51/1	F	77
GP - 125	Charity	Mwando		442748/11/1	F	55
GP - 127	Beatrice	Mwanza		427070/11/1	F	58
GP - 128	Godfrey	Mwanza		505442/11/1	M	55
GP - 129	Sophia	Mwanza			F	50
GP - 130	Anderson	Mwanza		212932/11/1	M	74
GP - 131	Gift	Mwanza		152597/19/1	F	30
GP - 132	Malineli	Mwanza		149329/53/1	F	70
GP - 133	Sekelani	Mwanza		188414/53/1	M	68
GP - 134	Iness	Mbewe		188414/53/1	F	52
GP - 135	Rosemary	Mwanza		127892/63/1	F	65
GP - 138	Yosifina	Mutabanda		505610/11/1	F	75
GP - 139	Agness	Daka		170828/11/1	F	34
GP - 140	Whited	Mwanza		181674/53/1	M	67
GP - 141	Chewe	Mwanza		440959/10/1	F	23
GP - 142	Tionenji	Mwanza		871391/11/1	M	40
GP - 143	Tasila	Mwanza		440830/10/1	F	22
GP - 144	Tasila	Mwanza		440830/10/1	F	22
GP - 145	Edward	Mwanza		227607/10/1	M	28
GP - 146	Catherine	Mwansa	Chipili	216397/44/1	F	63
GP - 147	Eunice	Mwewa		209730/66/1	F	59
GP - 148	Febby	Mwewa		201479/66/1	F	58
GP - 149	Naish	Mwila		302511/10/1	M	29
GP - 150	Honor	Nakazwe		171230/42/1	F	61
GP - 151	Christina	Nali		694172/11/1	F	43
GP - 152	Sylvia	Nambeye		111830/10/1	F	32
GP - 153	Charity	Namfukwe		748580/10/1	F	28

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 154	Christine	Namfukwe		573859/11/1	F	48
GP - 155	Mercy	Namukoko		658890/11/1	F	44
GP - 156	Beauty	Namunkonde		659300/11/1	F	46
GP - 157	Vernon	Ndulwa		871107/11/1	M	40
GP - 158	Georgina	Ng'ambi			F	37
GP - 159	Sabina	Ngoma		596270/11/1	F	47
GP - 160	Lyness	Ngosa		227357/10/1	F	40
GP - 161	Florence	Ngulube		452596/11/1	F	53
GP - 162	Martha	Ngwira		456132/10/1	F	28
GP - 163	Peter	Njovu		178560/19/1	M	62
GP - 164	Mulenga	Nkaka		293820/68/1	F	31
GP - 165	Noah	Nkata		694201/11/1	M	45
GP - 166	Estele	Musaka		514640/11/1	F	56
GP - 167	Faides	Banda	Mwila	514640/11/1	F	78
GP - 168	Alice	Nkunika		520154/11/1	F	52
GP - 169	Faidess	Nundwe		220593/10/1	F	36
GP - 170	Jimmy	Chibiya		220593/10/1	M	38
GP - 171	Shilliya	Bweupe		220593/10/1	F	51
GP - 172	Loveness	Nyale		127005/11/1	F	70
GP - 173	Maggie	Nyangu		414338/11/1	F	57
GP - 174	Margaret	Nyangu		438693/10/1	F	30
GP - 175	Justina	Nyirenda		170628/51/1	F	72
GP - 176	Fales	Nyirongo		206992/52/1	F	69
GP - 177	Joyce	Nyirongo		370313/11/1	F	61
GP - 178	Forida	Nyoni		326985/99/3	F	88
GP - 180	Susan	Pelezo		121066/25/1	F	65
GP - 181	Ovalesi	Ngwira		164354/55/1	F	82
GP - 182	Iredy	Phiri		355147/11/1	F	70
GP - 183	Agness	Phiri		650215/11/1	F	43
GP - 184	Julia	Phiri		645410/11/1	F	46
GP - 185	Deniya Olomani	Phiri		134127/52/1	F	74
GP - 186	Maggie	Phiri		877175/11/1	F	43
GP - 187	Roidah	Namukoko		164354/55/1	F	46
GP - 188	Tionenji	Phiri		525947/11/1	F	50
GP - 189	Faith	Phiri		297231/10/1	F	30
GP - 190	Joyce	Mbewe	Phiri	764983/11/1	F	76

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 191	Kesandi	Phiri		300467/11/1	M	65
GP - 192	Isaac	Phiri		792713/11/1	M	39
GP - 193	Tiimepo	Phiri	Enala	116717/52/1	F	77
GP - 194	Milika	Phiri		565433/11/1	F	48
GP - 195	Bruce	Mwale		645410/11/1	M	42
GP - 196	Sylvia	Chomba	Chanda	645410/11/1	F	46
GP - 197	Faraza	Phiri	Falanziya	150421/16/1	F	72
GP - 198	Noria	Phiri		400101/11/1	F	56
GP - 199	Julia	Phiri		645410/11/1	F	46
GP - 200	Stephan	Phiri		425654/11/1	M	57
GP - 201	Tiyanke	Phiri		256891/52/1	F	78
GP - 202	Grace	Phiri		489422/11/1	F	55
GP - 203	Idah	Pasikale			F	60
GP - 204	Astridah	Phiri		627485/11/1	F	45
GP - 205	Veronica	Phiri		220085/19/1	F	24
GP - 206	Mkumbeni	Phiri		663206/11/1	F	44
GP - 207	Divaison	Phiri		179143/52/1	M	81
GP - 208	Shiliya	Bweupe		297231/10/1	F	51
GP - 209	Sarah	Phiri		666068/11/1	F	44
GP - 210	Jessie	Phiri	Paul	266271/52/1	F	71
GP - 211	Vernon	Ndulwa		431169/11/1	M	40
GP - 212	Elizabeth	Phiri		220847/10/1	F	32
GP - 213	Singayi	Sabinah		151375/73/1	F	66
GP - 214	Joseph	Sachinyama		160151/21/1	M	60
GP - 215	Eddy	Sakala		762023/11/1	M	43
GP - 216	Eunice	Sakala		191663/53/1	F	65
GP - 217	Tilileko	Sakala	Toby		F	72
GP - 218	Mirriam	Sakala		588790/52/1	F	32
GP - 219	Eunice	Sakala		533453/11/1	F	52
GP - 220	Thembah	Sakala		795933/11/1	M	40
GP - 221	Astess	Sakala		270353/52/1	F	67
GP - 222	Ester	Samu		154518/11/1	F	74
GP - 223	Mary	Sesa		119148/49/1	F	32
GP - 225	Nkandu	Silulya	Dickson	130652/64/1	M	89
GP - 226	Moses	Simukoko		842882/11/1	M	40
GP - 227	Sophia	Sipaita		115079/46/1	F	73
GP - 228	Mainess	Soko	Veronica	271569/52/1	F	63

Unique Identifier	First Name	Surname	Other Names	ID Number	Gender	Age
GP - 229	Ruth	Tembo		998908/11/1	F	34
GP - 230	Masauso	Tembo		685818/11/1	M	42
GP - 231	Esnart	Tembo			F	34
GP - 232	Florence	Tembo		257683/52/1	F	55
GP - 234	Adinala	Tembo		117635/53/1	F	75
GP - 235	Gladys	Tembo		663232/11/1	F	47
GP - 236	Lyson	Tembo		158466/53/1	M	74
GP - 237	Civilian	Tembo		154005/57/1	M	27
GP - 238	Idah	Tembo		457198/11/1	F	55
GP - 239	Tiki	Washen		188446/11/	M	86
GP - 240	Elizabeth	Zimba		581074/11/1	F	49
GP - 241	Triza	Zimba		223411/51/1	F	58
GP - 242	Kesnayi	Zimba		196461/51/1	F	65
GP - 243	Justina	Zule		586788/11/1	F	48
GP - 244	Eunice	Zulu		193001/53/1	F	66
GP - 245	Maureen	Zulu		148004/72/1	F	46
GP - 246	Emelia	Zulu		302228/11/1	F	65
GP - 247	Alesi	Zulu		211463/11/1	F	82
GP - 248	Leya	Zulu		317486/10/1	F	32
GP - 249	Ireen	Zulu		746909/11/1	F	44
GP - 250	Maria	Zulu		103959/11/1	F	73
GP - 252	Regina	Zulu		386188/11/1	F	59
GP - 253	Adrian	Munthali		214793/10/1	M	
GP - 254	Victoria	Zulu		355152/11/1	F	61
GP - 256	Tamara	Zyalunga		878570/11/1	F	36
GP - 257	Trywell	Zyambo		105823/51/1	M	69