

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

**Project Name:** Lusaka Sanitation Program  
**Project Number:** 20100302  
**Country:** Zambia

**Project Description:** This project will entail rehabilitation and construction of wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations and some of the main collectors. In the second phase the project will address the expansion of the sewage networks and onsite sanitation facilities.

**EIA required:** yes. This is required on each component of the project according to Zambia's regulation and to the satisfaction of the bank. The documents will be published in the bank's website

**Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>1</sup>:** no

### Environmental and Social Assessment

#### Environmental Assessment

The project consists of rehabilitation and expansion of existing wastewater treatment plants and expansion of sewerage infrastructure in Zambia's Capital, Lusaka. The wastewater treatment plant at Ngwerere site will fall under annexe I of the EU EIA Directive 2011/92/EU that require EIA to be carried out. While the new Wastewater treatment plant to be constructed at Chunga site fall under annexe II since its caPacity does not exceed 150 000 population equivalent as defined in Directive 91/271/EEC urban waste-water treatment.

The current applicable effluent criteria in the Zambia Environment Management Authority (ZEMA) Environmental Management Regulations SI 112 of 2013, which relates on the new Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 are assessed to be more stringent than the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC

According to SEA directive 2001/42/EC, no strategic environmental assessment would be required as this is only required for global plans/ programs,

A baseline ESIA sponsored by KfW has been carried out in line with international best practices and in accordance with Zambia regulations as part of the project formulation study.

The baseline shows that all the existing wastewater treatment plants and ponds are in a degraded condition with no proper treatment leading to discharge of wastewater in the receiving water bodies. There is also encroachment around the treatment plants due to urban growth and lack of fencing.

The typical project activities will involve clearing of construction sites from obstacles, excavation of trenches, laying of pipelines and installation of electromechanical equipment.

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<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

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According to the ESIA baseline study, the possible negative environmental impacts are limited to the construction period and shall include land disturbance, air pollution due to dust generation, and ecosystem disturbance due to excavations as well as temporary loss of agricultural land as some sewer trunks traverse agricultural land. These impacts are expected to be only temporary and confined to the immediate construction sites. They will be properly addressed within the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP). The programme is unlikely to result in any lasting loss of flora and fauna. There are many positive impacts associated with this project notably public health benefits arising from collection and treatment of wastewater, reduction in water pollution, improved compliance to environmental and other legislation, reduced water pollution among others.

The baseline ESIA concludes that environmental impacts are neutral or slightly adverse during construction. No adverse impact on biodiversity is expected. The project is not likely to affect any protected areas. Nevertheless, a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) shall be carried according to ZEMA regulations and to the satisfaction of the bank, for each project component as described above. The documents will be made available on the Bank's website. In addition, proper environmental and social management plan (ESMP) will be developed by an international consultant to the satisfaction of the bank and implemented to ensure that the negative impacts are mitigated. The bank is providing a Project Implementation Consultant who will support the promoter, the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) during the implementation phase of this project and will in particular deliver support for the supervision of the implementation of ESMP and environmental audits.

### **Social Assessment, where applicable**

The project will ensure improved wastewater collection and treatment and sludge treatment in addition to improved collection of the wastewater from homes and industries. According to the ESIA baseline study, the project will result in improved health, increased employment opportunities during the implementation and operation of these infrastructure and economic improvement of the locals. It will ensure good quality sludge used for farming activities. The known negative social impacts as is common with all construction sites include the possible disruption of services, noise pollution, and temporary occupation of public or private space, traffic disruptions and safety hazards. The new wastewater treatment plants will be in the same location as the existing plants therefore there will not be any resettlement issues related to them. In addition, the sewers will as much as possible be located on the road reserves or along boundaries which may only result in temporary relocation of any structures within these wayleaves. All these impacts will require strict management to minimize the negative disturbances, inconveniences and impacts common for this type of project in urban areas and will be addressed in the planning permission. Positive social impacts by far outweigh the assessed negative impacts that would mainly result from construction activities.

### **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

Public consultation will be carried out as part of the different required assessment stages by Environment Management Act No. 12 of 2011. The Promoter will have to ensure compliance with national environmental and nature regulations and facilitate the access by the public to project related relevant information in accordance with the Bank's Transparency Policy.

### **Other Environmental and Social Aspects**

#### **Policy and Regulatory Framework**

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 12 of 2011 is the principle environmental legislation in Zambia. The Act, among other things, provides for: integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources; conduct of strategic environmental assessments

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of proposed policies, plans and programmes likely to have an impact on environmental management; prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation; public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information, and facilitate the implementation of international environmental agreements and conventions to which Zambia is a party.

Environmental impact assessments are provided for under Section 29 while Section 30 mandates the Minister to make regulations for the effective administration of strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments. The Zambian environmental laws, therefore, prohibits the undertaking of any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval..

Public participation in environmental decision making is provided for under Part VII. EMA recognises the right of the public to be informed and avails the public with opportunities to participate in decision making. Section 91 (1) states: “...*The public have the right to be informed of the intention of public authorities to make decisions affecting the environment and of available opportunities to participate in such decisions*”. The Agency is mandated under Section 91 (3) to provide mechanisms to collect and respond to public comments, concerns and questions relating to the environment including public debates and hearing, as well as facilitate public review (Section 92) and public hearings (Section 94)..

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The implementation of this project will lead to improvement of health, provision of employment and improved local economy. In addition, this project will lead to reduced pollution from wastewater to the receiving water bodies. The abandoned Manchinchi wastewater treatment plant and garden ponds once reclaimed will avail land for other important use as well as remove the negative impacts of having a wastewater treatment plant in the middle of the city.

To ensure that the bank’s requirements are met, a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for the components where required, must be received to the satisfaction of the Bank. In addition, the Promoter shall ensure that project complies with ILO labour standards ratified by the Republic of Zambia or otherwise legally applicable and binding in the Country. To this end, the tender documents shall make specific reference to labour standards, so that bidders can integrate this requirement into their ESMPs.

With the above mentioned environmental and social (E&S) framework in place, the project is therefore acceptable for Bank financing from an E&S perspective.