RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE AMCO COMMUNITY
KITWE, COPPERBELT PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Report No 1: First Draft

Submitted to:

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overview

The resettlement of the AMCO community in Kitwe, Zambia, is to take place as part of the Copperbelt Environmental Project (CEP), which aims to address the environmental and social legacy of mining in the Copperbelt conducted during the years of state-owned enterprise under Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Limited, in light of current privatisation efforts. In this instance, houses occupied by the AMCO community are cracking as a result of surface subsidence caused by mining and are to be relocated.

The objectives of the study are to undertake a detailed analysis of the social and economic activities of AMCO residents and develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure that residents are resettled in a timely and efficient manner.

Planning for the resettlement of the community is being conducted according to the requirements of the Copperbelt Environmental Project, the appropriate laws and regulation of the Republic of Zambia as well as the applicable World Bank guidelines. Responsibility for the resettlement vests with ZCCM-Investment Holdings, the company formed after the privatisation of its predecessor, ZCCM.

1.2 Historical Background

AMCO is located adjacent to a residential area, Mindolo, on the northwestern periphery of the city of Kitwe some 500m north of the Mindolo Stream. AMCO is approximately 5 km from the centre of Kitwe. The settlement falls within the Mindolo Ward and is under the administrative control of the Kitwe City Council.

The houses were originally built for contract labour by AMCO in the 1960's, a contractor to ZCCM Ltd., on land now owned by Mopani Copper Mines (MCM). Mpelembe Drilling then used these buildings in the 1980's. Many of the houses are still occupied by the original labourers, or their families and descendants, who have assumed "ownership" status. Others have been sold, or given, to new residents by the original labourers, many of whom have now been residing in this location for an average of 12 years. The sale and purchase of these houses, whilst done in exchange for money, was never concluded with an exchange of title or registration with the council. Tenants have mostly been resident in their homes for a shorter period, commonly less than 4 years, although one has been renting since 1982.

Cracking of a few houses has resulted in some AMCO residents being provided with temporary accommodation by ZCCM-IH until such time as the construction of the new settlement is complete.

1.3 Resettlement Principles

ZCCM-IH recognises the fact that involuntary displacement of households from the caving area could, if not carefully managed, result in socio-economic hardships for the affected persons.
However, given that the residents' lives are in danger as a result of subsidence, their relocation is viewed to be in their best interests, with which they concur. A number of principles have been detailed in the report that would underpin the resettlement planning and implementation process.

1.4 Planning

The compilation of the RAP was preceded by a considerable amount of preparatory work undertaken by ZCCM-IH, both in initiating a consultation process with the affected community, and in gathering information on the community via a census conducted by Citizens for a Better Environment. Additional work by the Government Valuation Department also recorded valuable information concerning the community in their valuation report.

A Steering Committee was formed early in 2003 to represent the community in consultations with ZCCM-IH and other stakeholders. The RAP process focussed on corroborating the information gathered previously, adding to the level of detail the necessary for the compilation of the plan and consulting with a wider range of key stakeholders to gather views, obtain support and conceptualise the resettlement process.

1.5 Profile of affected community

An overview of the national, regional and local populations has been included in the report to provide comparison with the AMCO and host community. Overall, the community is poor by comparison with limited skills and employment opportunities.

AMCO is comprised of 89 households, 583 persons, occupying 78 homes (actually very small apartments), which are affected by surface subsidence. 52 households were noted to “own” their homes, while 37 families reported that they were tenants. Three of these families reside with the “owners” of their respective houses, to whom they pay rent, while 8 units are occupied by 2 families each (16 families). Rent is paid to 29 “owners” either living in AMCO (5 cases) or elsewhere.

The AMCO community is characterised by a very youthful population, with 46% of the population under the age of 15 and only 4% over 55 years of age. Such a young demographic has important implications for dependency patterns.

55% of the total population is female with 51% of those older than 19 married. 64% of household heads are male.

Only 18% of the economically active population are formally employed, 40% being “self-employed” and the remainder unemployed. Formal employment is significantly higher among men who comprise 79% of those formally employed with women mainly being self-employed.

In terms of economic activity, 85% cited agriculture as the main activity followed by informal trade at 25% (e.g. charcoal and grocery retailing), small business (22%) and mining (19%).
household income of the AMCO community is about K280 000 per month. Agricultural activities are geared to food production with vegetables, maize and groundnuts being the main crops. The only livestock are ducks and chickens. Banana and mango are the main fruit trees owned by residents. Limited agricultural production inputs are purchased with cultivation being only by hand. 22% indicated that they irrigate their crops, mostly from the Mindola stream. Natural resources used include charcoal, grasses/reeds for construction and some fishing.

43 residents identified fields close to the village, which averaged 3 105m² with a median of 1 762m². Total land sizes (including all fields) ranged from 14 676m² (1.47 ha) to 34m². In addition to the fields close to the village, many residents noted other fields used by them located some “two hours” walk away. Many members were reluctant to disclose details, as utilisation of these fields would not be affected by the move.

Education levels are low, which is partly a reflection of the young population, with 16% with no formal education, 18% having completed Grade 7 and only 26% having completed Grade 8 or higher (5% completed Grade 12). The majority (66%) of scholars, representing 35% of the population, are in primary school (Grades 1 – 7). Children attend a wide range of schools in the area with the majority attending Mindolo Upper Basic School, some 2 km to the east. Many children do not attend school.

Religion plays an important role in the lives of AMCO residents with a range of churches attended, which is also a reflection of the range of languages spoken. ChiBembeba is predominantly the home language of most residents but 6 other languages are also spoken.

House ownership, rental and general occupancy is complicated, which needs to be taken into account for compensation arrangements - especially when the central thrust of the resettlement is to afford people improved opportunities and circumstances at their new place of residence. Housing in AMCO is largely in the form of contiguous houses ranging in size from 31 to 17 m². There are other larger freestanding structures including a tavern. Many residents have constructed additional structures, which abut the houses. Typically, these include showers/washrooms, cabins, latrines and verandas.

There is a single operational water standpipe in AMCO with households using an average of 100l per day. Few residents are aware of who is responsible for maintenance of the supply. The other source of water is the Mindolo Stream. The majority of respondents indicated that they would be willing to pay if piped water were to be provided, but at nominal rates (K5 000 pm).

The primary sources of energy used is charcoal for cooking and heating and candles for lighting (none recorded electricity) However, the majority of respondents indicated that they would be willing to pay for electricity, at an average of K15 000 pm. By comparison, the majority of residents were less willing to pay for solid waste disposal.

The most common illness noted by AMCO respondents is malaria, followed by respiratory tract infections, sexually transmitted infections including HIV / AIDS, diarrhoea and tuberculosis. A
total of 60 (10%) household members were noted to have been ill during the month of July 2003. Residents mainly utilise the nearby Mindolo Clinic for health services.

There are no communal, religious or recreational facilities other than the office of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD). The nearest football field is located next to the Mindolo Clinic.

1.6 Profile of host community

The proposed relocation site is located in a vacant area close to the existing settlement, in Mindolo, between the Mindolo clinic and Mindolo Upper Basic School. The Mindolo Ward has a population of 16,025 people (2000) comprising of 2,329 households. A sample survey of households indicated a young population as per the AMCO village with 29% adult males, 28% adult females, and 43% children under the age of 18. Similarly, 32% are formally employed (mainly work in the mining sector), a further 28% either informally or self-employed, with 40% unemployed. These high levels of unemployment can be expected to lead to friction with AMCO residents for local jobs.

Average income levels are much higher than AMCO at K600,000 pm. This differential may explain negative perceptions of sectors of the host community towards AMCO residents regarding such matters such as general living standards, levels of hygiene and cleanliness, social practices, as well as potential criminal activity. Should the AMCO residents be settled in conditions potentially superior to their own then this could also lead to conflict.

1.7 Extent And Impact Of Resettlement

The potential impacts resettlement will have on the residents of AMCO can be summarised as follows:

- Displacement of a total of 89 households, comprised of 583 persons
- Certain of these can be considered vulnerable households, including female-headed households, those relying on external remittances, as well as young children, orphans, the elderly and disabled persons. A total of 189 persons fall within these latter categories.
- Loss of existing croplands and fruit trees (within caving area),
- Loss of certain economic activities and social facilities, such as the tavern, communal areas, trading stalls, etc.
- Effect on public safety and security, felt mainly by the host community
- Positive impacts include better access to markets, proximity to social services (schools, clinics, churches, police and transport services)
1.8 Views on community resettlement

The conceptualisation and planning of this RAP are based on a wide range of consultations that have taken place with key stakeholders. The consultation process was initiated by ZCCM in December 2002 with a number of interactions subsequently occurring. Numerous interactions then took place between the AMCO community and the RAP planning team in August 2003. The host community was engaged on two separate occasions by the RAP team. Views on resettlement were obtained from the AMCO residents, the host community as well as the following government organisations:

- Kitwe City Council; Local councillor; Mindolo Clinic; Mindolo Upper Basic School; Deputy District Administrator; and District Agricultural Coordinator

In addition consultations were also held with the following NGO’s to obtain their views and where they could assist the resettlement process:

- CETZAM; Citizens for a Better Environment; Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation; Oxfam; YWCA

Finally consultation was held with the Mopani Copper Mines and the Asset Holding Company – MMS. A Key Stakeholders meeting was then held where all views were outlined and workshopped.

1.9 Resettlement Implementation

Site selection

Two alternative sites for resettlement were presented to the AMCO community. The first, at Kawama Farm, was rejected because of its distance from the social, commercial and agricultural resources, services and facilities AMCO utilise. The AMCO community decided on a site for resettlement immediately adjacent to, and east of, the Mindolo Township. The topography, soils and climate on the resettlement sites are very similar to those of the AMCO site. Both sites have been heavily urbanised and degraded.

Since the proposed land for resettlement belongs to ZCCM-IH, there is no need to apply for authorisation for the settlement. However, finality on zoning is required. The portion of land used for settlement would then be excised from the existing portion of ZCCM-IH’s land and a new subdivision created. This subdivision would then be handed over to the Kitwe City Council, which would then issue individual leasehold (99-year) title to the members of the AMCO community.

Since the area is to be used for residential use, there cannot be any large-scale agricultural activity, other than small-scale home-based cultivation. Mopani Copper Mines has undertaken to allocate larger fields on land some 5 km from the site. This land will not vest with the AMCO community, but will be theirs to use under a written agreement with Mopani.
Valuation of assets

Following the initial population census conducted on 26 and 27 December 2002, a valuation of the community’s assets was undertaken by the Government of Zambia’s Valuation Department. The valuation covered the following assets:

a) Houses, latrines, showers, stores, shops and ancillary structures,
b) Fruit trees,
c) Backyard gardens and land used for agricultural purposes within the caving area.

The community has not signed off on the findings of the survey.

1.10 Eligibility & compensation

The types of house occupation that exist in AMCO are as follows:

1. Owners” residing in AMCO, not renting any property to others;
2. Owners residing in AMCO and renting out space inside their homes, which they share with the tenants;
3. Owners residing in AMCO and renting out other houses in the settlement;
4. Owners residing elsewhere, renting out houses in AMCO;
5. Tenants living in separate structures;
6. Tenants sharing with other tenants; and
7. Tenants sharing with owners.

Different compensation entitlements apply to each of the above categories. Compensation has been divided into following categories:

1. Compensation for structures lost, as determined by the Government Valuation Survey;
2. Compensation for additional structures such as vegetable stands, latrines, shelters other assets including fruit trees and crops lost, also noted in the survey;
3. Disturbance allowance (20% of the value of structures indicated above) based on the recommendations of the Government Valuation Department
4. House at resettlement site (including title deeds signifying official ownership) – standard size, based on replacement size of structures lost plus 10m2;
5. House at resettlement site of minimum size (30m2) for tenants;
6. Transport of household and moveable assets to new site; and
7. Compensation for lost rental income.

Table E2 shows the eligibility and compensation framework for the AMCO community.
### Table E2 – Entitlement Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Population</th>
<th>Ownership and Residence status</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Compensation for original structures lost</th>
<th>Compensation for additional structures/other assets added by tenant</th>
<th>Disturbance allowance</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;standard&quot; size</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;minimum&quot; size</th>
<th>Transport of household and moveable assets to new site</th>
<th>Compensation for lost rental income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Owners residing in AMCO, not renting out any property</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Owners sharing with tenants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Owners residing in AMCO and renting out other houses in the settlement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Owners residing elsewhere, renting out houses in AMCO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Tenants living in separate structures</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Tenants sharing with other tenants</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Tenants sharing with owners.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL – Resettled – Compensated</td>
<td>89 114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1.11 Key issues and management actions

The following key activities are listed and elaborated in the report, which are required to progress the RAP implementation process:

- Disclosure of valuation survey
- Expansion of the resettlement steering committee
- Appointment of implementation agent
- Appointment of a resettlement working group
- Planning of new settlement
- Preparation of cost schedules
- Measures to prevent settlement
- Community liaison structure
- Dispute & grievance procedures
- Actual site for resettlement
- Construction
- Physical relocation
- Demolition of old settlement

1.12 Implementation schedule

An indicative schedule for resettlement is shown in Figure E1.
**Organisational responsibilities**

ZCCM-IH will be responsible for the implementation of this resettlement action plan. They will fund its implementation and be responsible for its success. The implementation of the RAP itself will be the day-to-day responsibility of the implementation agent who will work with the resettlement steering committee and resettlement working group to guide and manage the process.

### 1.13 Cost estimate

An indicative cost estimate for the resettlement is shown in Table E3 below. The table includes provision for all compensation, design and implementation costs:

---

**Figure E1 – Indicative implementation schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Implement measures to halt settlement / farming</td>
<td>Sep Oct Nov Dec</td>
<td>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Formalise ZCCM-IH liaison structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Formalise grievance procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Second key stakeholder workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Disclose valuation survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Finalise site selection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Expand steering committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Public display of RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Approve RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Appoint implementation agent</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Endorse liaison and grievance procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Appoint working group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Site survey &amp; demarcation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Settlement planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Plot demarcation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Tender process</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Preparation of contract documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Approval of contracts</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Procurement of materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Preparation of household gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Site clearance for construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Construction of new houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Relocation of affected households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Demolition of existing AMCO settlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Transfer of responsibility to Kitwe City Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Monitoring</td>
<td>? ?</td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Ongoing community liaison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table E3 – Indicative cost estimate for RAP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost estimate (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) House design (architect)</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Construction of houses, site preparation, service installation</td>
<td>838 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Compensation for structures lost by non-resident owners</td>
<td>19 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Disturbance allowance</td>
<td>15 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Fruit trees</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Rental loss (12 months)</td>
<td>1 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Implementation agent &amp; engineering fees</td>
<td>100 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Surveying &amp; production of plans</td>
<td>15 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Government &amp; other administrative charges</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Site preparation &amp; drainage</td>
<td>see b above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) Upgrade of internal roads</td>
<td>see b above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) Water reticulation</td>
<td>80 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) Electricity</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) Sanitation</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) Preparation of home gardens</td>
<td>see Section 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p) Transportation</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q) Demolition</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r) Monitoring</td>
<td>40 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s) Contingency (10%)</td>
<td>120 996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 330 956</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.14 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring is an essential component of the resettlement process designed to ensure that targets are achieved and standards maintained. An independent monitoring agent must be appointed by ZCCM-IH, who has past experience in monitoring of similar projects and be familiar with the particular context. Initially, monitoring should be conducted every quarter beginning January 2004. After the first year of monitoring, visits should be conducted every six months for at least twenty-four months thereafter. The monitoring requirements are listed in the report.

1.15 Livelihoods Restoration Plan

Of crucial importance for the AMCO community is their ability to sustain themselves in their new settlement. Therefore, the livelihoods restoration plan is a vital component of resettlement planning and ultimately decides the fate of the affected community. On the positive side, the AMCO community will be relocating to a proximal site and hence will not be removed from places of work, schooling or health services. In fact, they will be closer to these facilities than before. However there will be negative impacts, the most conspicuous of these being the loss of their food gardens and other
fields as a result of the move. One must not underestimate the stress caused by resettlement and the ability of these emotional aspects to adversely affect people's livelihoods.

The livelihoods restoration plan consists of seven components:

- Agriculture;
- Institutional capacity building;
- Health, hygiene & family;
- Financial skills;
- Enterprise training;
- Recreational facility; and
- Community participation in the resettlement.

ZCCM-IH will appoint an independent agent to finalise the planning and implement the livelihood restoration plan. This agent should be an individual or organisation with a depth of experience in sustainable development projects and experience with poorer communities. Responsibility for the livelihoods restoration plan will fall on ZCCM-IH. It will be responsible for the initial cost of project planning and implementation and monitoring for two years after resettlement. Thereafter, responsibility for the community vests with the Kitwe City Council and other authorities involved.

The implementation of the livelihood restoration plan should commence as soon after the RAP has been approved.

An indicative budget for the livelihoods restoration plan is provided in the Table E4. The figures will require confirmation prior to implementation of the plan.
Table E4: Indicative Budget for Livelihoods Restoration Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Initiative</th>
<th>Indicative Cost (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Home garden</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fields</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fruit trees</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional capacity building</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- AMCO committee</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Home owners</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health, hygiene &amp; family</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic financial skills</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enterprise training</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational facility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community involvement in RAP</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- implementation</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead agent consulting fees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>130 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of the livelihoods restoration plan should form part of the overall RAP monitoring process.

1.16 Conclusion

According to process, the RAP is to be presented to all parties involved to establish that all issues have been incorporated and appropriately addressed. Once the draft report has been approved by ZCCM, it is to be distributed to all Key Stakeholders and presented to a public workshop in late September, after which it will be finalised.
4.4.5 Household assets inventory .................................... 33
4.4.6 Croplands inventory .................................... 33
4.4.7 Education profile .................................... 36
4.4.8 Religious activities .................................... 38
4.4.9 Health and welfare status .................................... 38
4.4.10 Cultural and language profile .................................... 39
4.4.11 Security .................................... 39
4.4.12 Local NGOs and CBOs .................................... 39
4.5 Land tenure and use ...................................... 39
4.5.1 Land tenure ...................................... 40
4.5.2 Settlement patterns ...................................... 40
4.6 Agricultural activities ...................................... 40
4.6.1 Ownership of livestock and domestic animals .......... 40
4.6.2 Crop production ...................................... 40
4.6.3 Fruit and vegetables ................................... 41
4.6.4 Agricultural practices ................................... 42
4.6.5 Utilisation of Natural Resources .............................. 42
4.7 Communal infrastructure ...................................... 43
4.7.1 Water Supply .................................... 43
4.7.2 Sources of Energy .................................... 44
4.7.3 Transport, access and communication systems .......... 45
4.7.4 Sanitation/ Waste disposal systems .......................... 45
4.7.5 Schools ...................................... 46
4.7.6 Health care facilities .................................... 47
4.7.7 Communal facilities .................................... 48
4.7.8 Churches ..................................... 49
4.7.9 Cemeteries .................................... 49
4.7.10 Public safety and security .................................... 49
4.8 Host Community Profile ...................................... 50
4.8.1 Population Size and Composition ................................ 50
4.8.2 Economic Activity .................................... 50
5 EXTENT AND IMPACT OF RESETTLEMENT ...................................... 53
5.1 Introduction .................................................. 53
5.2 Magnitude of displacement ...................................... 53
5.2.1 Households ...................................... 53
5.2.2 Identification of vulnerable persons ............................ 53
5.2.3 Extent of partial or total loss of household assets .... 54
5.2.4 Loss of existing cropland ...................................... 54
5.2.5 Affected public infrastructure .................................... 54
5.2.6 Effect on public safety ...................................... 55
5.3 Affected Economic Structures .................................... 55
5.3.1 Effect on cropping activities ................................ 55
5.3.2 Effect on fruit trees and standing crops .............. 56
5.3.3 Effect on utilization of natural resources ........... 56
5.3.4 Access to markets and trade .............................. 56
6 VIEWS ON COMMUNITY RESETTLEMENT .................................... 57
6.1 Introduction .................................................. 57
6.2 Affected Communities ...................................... 57
6.2.1 AMCO ............................................. 57
6.2.2 Host community ..................................... 58
6.3 Local Authorities ............................................. 59
6.3.1 Kitwe City Council ..................................... 59
6.3.2 Local councillor ..................................... 60
6.3.3 Mindolo Clinic ..................................... 60
| V underwent | 8.6 |
| Needs | 8.5 |
| Scope | 8.4 |
| Objective | 8.3 |
| Introduction | 8.2 |

**LEVEL 0 RESOLUTION PLAN**

| 8.1 | Budget |
| 8.2 | Responsibility for RAP Implementation |
| 8.3 | Administrative and Financial Responsibility |
| 8.4 | Organizational Responsibilities and Functions |
| 8.5 | Implementation Schedule |
| 8.6 | Demolition of old settlement |
| 8.7 | Conclusion |
| 8.8 | Approach of a resettlement working group |
| 8.9 | Key Resolution Issue and Management Actions |
| 8.10 | Basis of Resolution and Compromise |
| 8.11 | Land Tenure, Acquisition and Transfer |
| 8.12 | Site Selection Process |
| 8.13 | Survey and Planning |
| 8.14 | Consultation |
| 8.15 | Process Summary |

**LEVEL 1 RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION**

| 7.1 | Key Stakeholder Workshop |
| 7.2 | Government Validation Department |
| 7.3 | Revised Holding Company - MMS |
| 7.4 | Initial Copper Mines |
| 7.5 | Other Organizations |
| 7.6 | Minnesota Environmental Foundation |
| 7.7 | Citizens for a Better Environment |
| 7.8 | CEZAM |
| 7.9 | Non-governmental Organizations |
| 7.10 | District Agricultural Coordinator |
| 7.11 | Deputy District Administrator |
| 7.12 | District Authorities |
| 7.13 | Mindo Upper Basic School |

**LEVEL 2 RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION**

| 6.1 | Key Resolution Issue and Management Actions |
| 6.2 | Basis of Resolution and Compromise |
| 6.3 | Land Tenure, Acquisition and Transfer |
| 6.4 | Site Selection Process |
| 6.5 | Survey and Planning |
| 6.6 | Consultation |
| 6.7 | Process Summary |

**LEVEL 3 RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION**

| 5.1 | Key Resolution Issue and Management Actions |
| 5.2 | Basis of Resolution and Compromise |
| 5.3 | Land Tenure, Acquisition and Transfer |
| 5.4 | Site Selection Process |
| 5.5 | Survey and Planning |
| 5.6 | Consultation |
| 5.7 | Process Summary |
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ........................................ 9
TABLE 2: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE PER AGE GROUP, ZAMBIA, 1998 ................................ 16
TABLE 3: AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY (YEARS) ..................................................... 22
TABLE 4: AMCO TEMPORARY RESETTLEMENT ...................................................... 23
TABLE 5: AMCO RELOCATION STEERING COMMITTEE ............................................ 25
TABLE 6: CROPS CONSUMED BY HOUSEHOLDS ..................................................... 32
TABLE 7: PERMANENT STRUCTURES INVENTORY .................................................... 32
TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF OWNERS OF DISTANT FIELDS ........................................... 36
TABLE 9: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED ............................................. 37
TABLE 10: CURRENT LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF SCHOLARS .................................... 37
TABLE 11: RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING WATER SOURCE ................................ 43
TABLE 12: SANITATION ............................................................................................ 46
TABLE 13: SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY AMCO SCHOLARS ........................................ 47
TABLE 14: MINDOLO CLINIC STAFF .......................................................................... 48
TABLE 15: POTENTIALLY VULNERABLE GROUPS .................................................... 53
TABLE 16: VULNERABLE GROUPS – CHILDREN, ELDERLY, DISABLED, ORPHANS .......... 54
TABLE 17: ENTITLEMENT CATEGORIES .................................................................... 71
TABLE 18: ENTITLEMENT NUMBERS ....................................................................... 72
TABLE 19: SUMMARY OF ENTITLEMENT .................................................................. 73
TABLE 20: SUMMARY OF HOUSE REPLACEMENT NUMBERS ................................... 85
TABLE 21: INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION ................................. 86
TABLE 22: INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN ............. 97
LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: COPPER PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ZAMBIA ........................................................... 6
FIGURE 2: DURATION OF STAY ............................................................................................................. 22
FIGURE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AMCO POPULATION ...................................................................... 26
FIGURE 4: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF AMCO COMMUNITY ..................................................... 27
FIGURE 5: MARITAL STATUS .................................................................................................................. 28
FIGURE 6: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ............................................................................. 29
FIGURE 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ....................................................................................................... 30
FIGURE 8: HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF AMCO COMMUNITY .................................................................. 31
FIGURE 9: ASSETS OWNED BY SURVEYED POPULATION .................................................................. 33
FIGURE 10: COMMON ILLNESSES RECORDED IN AMCO COMMUNITY ............................................. 38
FIGURE 11: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH FIELD CROPS ...................................................................... 41
FIGURE 12: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH FRUIT TREES ...................................................................... 41
FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH VEGETABLES ...................................................................... 42
FIGURE 14: AMOUNT OF WATER OBTAINED FROM COMMUNAL TAP PER DAY ............................... 44
FIGURE 15: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN HOST COMMUNITY ....................................... 51
FIGURE 16: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN HOST COMMUNITY ................................................................ 52
FIGURE 17: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .................................................................................. 83
FIGURE 18: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN ....................... 96

LIST OF MAPS

MAP 1: REGIONAL SETTING ................................................................................................................ 1
MAP 2: LOCATION IN RELATION TO OTHER COPPERBELT TOWNS ......................................................... 3
MAP 3: LOCATION OF THE AMCO VILLAGE .................................................................................. 4
MAP 4: DETAIL OF AMCO VILLAGE, RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ........................................ 4
MAP 5: FIELDS CULTIVATED BY AMCO VILLAGE RESIDENTS ............................................................ 34
MAP 6: FIELDS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO AMCO VILLAGE .............................................................. 35
MAP 7: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES USED BY RESIDENTS .................................................. 45
MAP 8: CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE .......................................................... 78

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 2 Copperbelt Environmental Project Environment & Resettlement Framework
Annex 4 Government Evaluation
Annex 5 Register of Affected Population
Annex 6 Register of Vulnerable Persons
Annex 7 Index of Tenants & Owners (incl. Rental paid)
Annex 8  Index of households sharing
Annex 9  MMD Branch Committee Register
Annex 10 Records of meetings held prior to RAP
Annex 11 Records of meetings held as part of RAP process
Annex 12 Photo's
Annex 13 Maps

List of Abbreviations

*(Add list in final report)*
2 INTRODUCTION

The resettlement of the AMCO community in Kitwe, Zambia is to take place as part of the Copperbelt Environmental Project (CEP), which aims in part to address the environmental and social legacy of mining in the Copperbelt conducted during the years of state-owned enterprise under Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Limited, in light of current privatisation efforts. In this instance, houses occupied by the AMCO community are cracking as a result of surface subsidence caused by mining. The houses were originally built for contract labour by AMCO, a contractor to ZCCM Ltd., on land now owned by Mopani Copper Mines (MCM). Many of the houses are still occupied by the original labourers, or their families and descendants, who have assumed ownership status. Others have been sold, or given, to new residents by the original labourers, many of whom have now been residing in this location for approximately 10 years.

Map 1 below provides the regional setting for the project:
2.1 Background to the Copperbelt Environmental Project

The mining of copper and minor minerals such as cobalt, lead and zinc, has been the backbone of Zambia’s economy for over 80 years. While these mining activities have provided infrastructure development and have accounted for the bulk of Zambia’s foreign earnings, they have resulted in many negative and sometimes harmful environmental consequences. These impacts have accumulated over time.

ZCCM-IH, the holding company created out of ZCCM, retained liability for a wide range of environmental concerns, which were not passed on to private investor consortia. ZCCM-IH is charged with, among other tasks, managing the remediation of the defunct mine sites and lands, as well as implementing and/or financing the obligations agreed to with investors as part of specific privatisation deals, such as decommissioning of defunct sites within newly defined Mine License Areas.

The CEP is being implemented in both the Copperbelt (see Map 2 for location) and Kabwe, to address environmental liabilities associated with the mining sector, following the privatisation of the mining assets. The principal objectives of the plan are to:

- Protect the public health and safety;
- Reduce or prevent environmental degradation; and
- Allow a productive re-use of the land either to its pre-mining use or an acceptable alternative, where applicable.
2.2 Location of Study Area

The study area concerned is AMCO, a settlement consisting of a cluster of structures on the outskirts of the city of Kitwe, near Mindolo Township, and close to the Mindolo Stream. Map 3 below indicates location of the settlement in relation to neighbouring suburbs with providing more details of the site:
Map 3: Location of the AMCO Village

Map 4: Detail of AMCO Village, Resources and Infrastructure
2.3 Historical Background

The AMCO settlement has been in existence since the 1960s when it was used as housing for mine labourers. The majority of current residents have lived in the settlement since the early 1990s when they either bought or were given houses by former mine employees resident in the village. These transactions were never legally registered, and, in fact, were illegal in that the mine employees never owned them in the first place. A number of current residents are renting their homes from others who have lived in the houses they have become de facto “owners” of since 1966 (for example, Mr. Iloni Simpamba in house A14 who is the oldest man in the village, aged 77). Tenants have mostly been resident in their current homes for a shorter period, commonly less than 10 years, although one (Mr Chipulu Mungole in house G1) has been renting the house he lives in since 1982 from Mr. Augustine Mwaba, who owns a number of properties in the settlement. It is however important to note that actual ‘ownership’ status is somewhat intangible, since the only actual title for the houses in question still belongs to ZCCM-IH.

2.4 Current Economic Context

The predominant economic activity in the area is mining of copper. While Kitwe is the most economically diversified city in the Copperbelt, it is still heavily dependant on the mining and processing of copper and cobalt. Copper prices have been in continuous decline since the highs reached shortly after independence in the 1960s (see Figure 1). This has resulted in a loss of profitability and retrenchments in the mines and related industries. Poverty has deepened and more people have been forced into the informal economy to survive.
The socio-economic problems at AMCO are symptomatic of other urban areas in the Copperbelt. The establishment of large-scale mining and metallurgical facilities in the 1930s resulted in a substantial and sustained influx of job seekers. These people migrated to the Copperbelt, a region that had previously been thinly populated. In 1969, 91% of the Copperbelt’s population lived in urban centres (Hywel Davies, 1971). Eighteen percent of all Zambians lived in the Copperbelt at this time, which had five of the country’s six largest towns. In this province the location of each of the principal urban centres (excluding Ndola) was dictated by the location of the ore deposits. By the 1990s, more than one million people resided in the Copperbelt.

The decline of the copper industry has had serious social and economic consequences. Increasing numbers of people have been retrenched from the copper mines and the industries, which support them. This has lead to high rates of unemployment. The inability of many residents of Copperbelt towns to pay for services has decreased the viability of local authorities. Increasing numbers of people are engaging in informal agricultural activities as a survival strategy. Large tracts of ZCCM-IH land, formerly set-aside for mining purposes, has been targeted by local authorities for settlement and cultivation.
2.5 Need for Resettlement

AMCO is located on mine land adjacent to a residential area on the north-western periphery of the city of Kitwe. A prominent fracture, that can be seen in old surface subsidence plans, cuts across the AMCO housing area. This fracture is shown in the plan attached to the “Report on Stability Concerns of AMCO houses located in the Mindola caving area.” (Mopani Copper Mines, 2002. See Annex 3), and has raised concerns about the safety of the residents living in the area. A surveillance survey was conducted in November 2002 to investigate the extent of surface fractures and cracks. The surveillance team determined that fractures pass through some gardens and some of the AMCO houses. A decision was therefore taken to demolish all existing buildings in the area, and to resettle residents.

2.6 Statement of Principles

ZCCM-IH recognises the fact that involuntary displacement of households from the caving area could, if not carefully managed, result in socio-economic hardships for the affected persons. The following principles were adopted to underpin the resettlement planning and implementation process:

- Resettlement will be planned and carried out in accordance with the laws of Zambia, the CEP Environment and Resettlement Framework, the guidelines of World Bank Operational Policies and Bank Procedures, 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), as outlined in Annex 1, and the Resettlement Plan. Where full adherence to these laws and guidelines is not possible (e.g. if these laws and guidelines clash), plans and motivations for deviation will be prepared by ZCCM-IH and submitted to the relevant authorities for approval.

- The resettlement process will be transparent and conducted with the active participation of the affected households and communities.

- Affected households have been notified of the need to relocate, and a representative community structure has been formed to facilitate communication between ZCCM-IH and the communities. This structure will be capacitated to participate in the resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.

- The importance of minimising the disruption of natural resource utilisation and seasonal crop cycles will be factored into the planning process, as will other sources of livelihoods.

- The affected communities will be relocated to a township, which is to be established on a site selected by the communities. Provision will be made for full compensation of losses, as well as provision for municipal services at the relocation site.

- In accordance with the objectives of World Bank OP 4.12, “resettlement activities (will be) conceived and executed as (a) sustainable development program, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons (will) be meaningfully consulted and (will) have opportunities
to participate in planning and implementing (the) resettlement program.” Furthermore, “Displaced persons (will) be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels.”

- Affected households will be assisted to relocate, i.e. to physically move possessions to their new homes.
- Affected households will also be assisted to re-establish their economic base.
- The resettlement process will be subjected to a regular process of independent monitoring and review.

Against the background of these principles, the following actions have already occurred:

- Affected households have been notified of the need to relocate, and a representative community structure has been formed to facilitate communication between ZCCM-IH and the communities. This structure will be empowered to participate in the resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.
- It has been agreed with the AMCO community that they will be relocated to the Mindolo Township, to a site selected by the community. Provision will be made for full compensation of losses, as well as provision for municipal services at the relocation site.
- This RAP has been commissioned to integrated all previous and ongoing actions, and will be approved by the appropriate authorities prior to implementation.

2.7 Approach and Methodology

2.7.1 Introduction

The compilation of the RAP was preceded by a considerable amount of preparatory work that was undertaken by ZCCM-IH, both in initiating a consultation process with the affected community, and in gathering information on the community. In the sphere of consultation, a Steering Committee representing the community was formed early in 2003. Information gathered has included socio-economic data by means of a census survey, as well as an official valuation of assets conducted by the Government Valuation Department. Records of meetings held prior to the RAP process commencing in August 2002, including findings of the original census, are included as Annex 10, while findings of the Government Evaluation Report are included as Annex 4. The task of the RAP consultants was to integrate this existing information and build on it through the various activities outlined below. This was used to compile a RAP in accordance with the principles described in Section 2.6.

2.7.2 Objectives

The specific objectives of the work conducted as part of compiling the RAP were to
• Provide a detailed analysis of the social and economic activities of AMCO residents who will need to be resettled as a result of mining activities causing houses to crack and associated dangers of subsidence.

• Develop a RAP, which will ensure that the AMCO residents are resettled in a timely and efficient manner, without disrupting their social and economic livelihoods.

2.7.3 Methodology

In order to satisfy the requirements of the ZCCM-IH terms of reference (ToR), and the residents of AMCO, the following broad process was adopted to conduct a situation analysis and compile the RAP:

• Stakeholder consultation;
• Data collection;
• Geo-spatial analysis and mapping; and,
• Resettlement budgeting.

These steps are described in detail in the sections that follow.

Consultation

Virtually the entire RAP planning process comprised one form of consultation or another. A summary of meetings held is provided in Table 1 below. Views solicited are captured in Section 6. Records of meetings are attached in Annex 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting no:</th>
<th>Meeting with</th>
<th>Purpose of meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/8/03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ZCCM-IH</td>
<td>Introduction of team and outline of proposed process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8/03</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>AMCO Steering Committee</td>
<td>Introduction of RAP team and outline of proposed process plus role of AMCO RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ZCCM-IH</td>
<td>Discussion of RAP process details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/03</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CETZAM</td>
<td>To discuss CETZAM's possible involvement with the AMCO resettlement process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/03</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kitwe City Council</td>
<td>Introduction of RAP team and outline of proposed process plus role of AMCO RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/03</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Councillor Kajinga</td>
<td>To introduce the RAP team to the councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mopani Copper Mines</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Citizens for a Better Environment</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deputy District Administrator</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Meeting no.</td>
<td>Meeting with</td>
<td>Purpose of meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>District Agricultural Coordinator</td>
<td>To discuss the possible input to the resettlement process by the coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Manager, Asset Holding Company – Mine Municipal Services</td>
<td>To discuss the provision of water to the resettled AMCO community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mindolo residents</td>
<td>To discuss the views of the host community with regard to the AMCO resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>AMCO RDC</td>
<td>To provide a detailed overview of the resettlement process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>To discuss Oxfam’s possible involvement with the AMCO resettlement process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Government Valuation Department</td>
<td>To discuss the valuation conducted on the AMCO’s community’s assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mindolo Clinic</td>
<td>To discuss health issues of the Mindolo and AMCO communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Councillor Kajinga</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO resettlement in detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO resettlement with the local YWCA office in lieu of possible involvement in the livelihood restoration process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8/03</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO resettlement in lieu of possible involvement in the livelihood restoration process and to gather opinions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/8/03</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Key Stakeholder Workshop</td>
<td>To inform all key stakeholders of the resettlement process and to stimulate disunion on the resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/8/03</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Head Teacher, Mindolo Upper Basic School</td>
<td>To discuss the AMCO resettlement in detail and the education issues of the local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/8/03</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ZCCM-IH</td>
<td>To summarise the RAP planning process for ZCCM-IH and to discuss pertinent issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/8/03</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>AMCO RDC</td>
<td>To summarise the RAP process and what the next steps entail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8/03</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>AMCO community</td>
<td>Introduction of enumerators and start of survey process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8/03</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>AMCO community</td>
<td>Survey continues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/03</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>ZCCM-IH</td>
<td>Progress discussions and obtain electronic copies of CEP framework &amp; Valuation Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Host Community representatives in Mindolo Township</td>
<td>Introduction of RAP team; Obtain key issues from host community pertaining to resettlement; inform of Stakeholder Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>AMCO Community</td>
<td>Initiate field measurement process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/03</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>AMCO Committee</td>
<td>Discuss resettlement issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The aims of the consultation process were:

- To determine the basis for compensation in terms of household possessions;
- To continue the dialogue between ZCCM-IH, its consultants and the community;
- To provide a platform for discussion and resolution of resettlement issues and processes;
- To maintain transparency; and,
- To build trust.

All meetings with stakeholders were documented and a record was kept of comments, questions and attendance. Responses to queries were provided as far as possible, with outstanding queries still awaiting final response documented.

**Consultation with AMCO community**

Meetings with the community were pursuant to consultations already held between ZCCM-IH and the AMCO community. The community had already consented to relocate, hence the thrust of the RAP consultations was to inform the community of the purpose of the surveys and valuations, to explain to them their rights as co-planners of the resettlement process and to begin the resettlement process in earnest.

**Consultation with host community**

The incorporation of the host community into the resettlement planning process is critical in the event of resettlement of the AMCO community into a currently inhabited area. One of the potential resettlement sites identified by the AMCO community in the nearby Mindolo Township will have an impact on the host community. This community resides in houses and flats purchased from ZCCM as part of the privatisation process. The consultants included this community in the consultation process giving special attention to the possible differences in income levels between the settlers and the host community.

While a final decision on a relocation site for the AMCO residents has not been made, the community has made a preliminary selection of one of three sites offered to them in Mindolo Township. This site
lies on a vacant piece of land, which was formerly used for residential purposes. Based on the probability of this site being used for resettlement, consultation during the RAP process included residents surrounding this area who may be considered as the potential host community. Consultation focused on the Mindolo community near the vacant land in general, and more specifically on people residing in blocks of flats immediately adjacent to the proposed relocation site.

Consultation with other stakeholders

A range of key stakeholders were consulted as part of the RAP planning process. Details of these meetings are provided in Section 6.

2.8 Limitations

The compilation of this document was based on three weeks of intensive consultation and community surveying that built on approximately nine months of groundwork initiated by the project proponent, ZCCM-IH, and some key stakeholders. This groundwork includes the formation of the AMCO resettlement steering committee, a census of the community and the valuation of household conducted by the Government Valuation Department. However, given the sensitivity of resettlement and the impacts the process has, more time would have served the planning process. Fortunately, community liaison structures are included on the RAP to maintain the consultation process and keep AMCO informed.

Costing of the RAP is also constrained by a lack of information. Only once detailed planning commences can costs be accurately determined. Therefore, the indicative budgets for the implementation of the RAP and for the livelihoods restoration plan are based on previous resettlement exercises with the necessary escalation factored into the budget to account for currency fluctuations and inflation. Budgets have been conservatively prepared.
3 KEY FEATURES OF BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Climate

The area falls into an equatorial convergence zone dominated by warm, moist tropical maritime and equatorial air masses yielding heavy rainfall by means of convection storms in summer. The climate of the study area is sub-divided into three “seasons”. The rainy season is warm and wet and lasts from November to March. Most of the annual precipitation (1250 mm, INR, 1997) falls within this period, and mean daily temperatures range from 20 to 23°C. This is followed by the cool season – lasting from April to August – where little if any rainfall occurs and mean daily temperatures range from 15 – 19°C (Envirolink, 1999). After this the hot season occurs, a hot, dry period lasting from September to the end of October, when mean daily temperatures range from 24 – 31°C.

3.2 Topography

The Zambian Copperbelt is characterised by gentle relief with a thick soil layer moderating changes in elevation. Between Kitwe and the Congolese border, the land surface dips towards the south, with a maximum elevation of 1,460 m occurring at the Kafue/Congo watershed (the DRC border). Ninety five km south-south-east of this maximum, near Kitwe, the surface is 1,160 m above mean sea level (Limpitlaw, 2003).

The AMCO site slopes to the south towards the Mindola stream, which is also similar to the selected resettlement site.

3.3 Soils and Land Capability

Soil formation in Zambia is strongly influenced by rainfall patterns as these affect the degree of weathering and leaching (Mäckel, 1971). In the Copperbelt, high rainfall and low nutrient base rock have resulted in leached, nutrient-poor and sandy soils (Booth et al., 1994).

Traditional agricultural practices in the Copperbelt consist of chitemene slash-and-burn cultivation (Limpitlaw, 2003). This type of cultivation is widely practiced in Zambia but is not an option at the AMCO site owing to intense levels of cultivation by AMCO residents. The settlement adjoins the Mindola stream and cultivation is thus typical of “dambo” cultivation. Dambos are geomorphological features and are commonly treeless, grassy floodplains, filled with partly residual and partly transported soils and clays. Dambos are local water sources, and while many dry out in the dry season, most retain a water table close to the surface (Mäckel, 1974).

The soils of the AMCO site are possibly higher in clay than those of the resettlement site, where the soils are redder in colour. With access to water, the potential for vegetable production at the homestead should be higher than the AMCO site.
3.4 Water Resources

The Mindola stream flows some 500m south of the AMCO village. Water bodies, including those associated with tailings dams, such as the Mindola tailings dam complex, are extensively fished in the Copperbelt. The Mindola 15A tailings impoundment lies a few kilometres upstream of the AMCO Settlement.

3.5 Biological Diversity

The ecozone in which the Zambian Copperbelt occurs is a moist savanna, known as the miombo woodland. Miombo is considered to be a fire-climax because, without the disturbance caused by fire, the climatic climax vegetation would be a dense dry forest known as muhulu (Limpitlaw, 2003). Characteristic species of miombo woodlands are *Brachystegia, Julbernardia* and *Isoberlinia* (Mäckel, 1971). Under optimal conditions miombo woodlands are characterised by 10 – 15 m tall trees, which form a light canopy. Species diversity is high and many smaller trees form an irregular lower layer or understory. The woodland floor is lightly covered by medium to tall grasses and a shrub layer is frequently present. In some places, and often due to the activities of man, this structure changes into open grassy woodland with continuous grass cover and an open canopy (Mäckel, 1974).

In the Copperbelt, and elsewhere on the plateau, nearly all miombo has been subjected to chitemene or other types of agriculture, and consequently its structure and floristic composition have been altered and probably greatly simplified (White, 1983). This is typical of both the AMCO and resettlement site with both areas greatly disturbed with limited natural vegetation (or wildlife) remaining.

3.6 Overview of Mining Operations

High levels of ore extraction, such as those at Mindola, result in surface deformation. This consists of (Butcher, 1998):

- A subsidence zone immediately above the workings;
- A zone of ravelling characterised by tensional fractures; and
- A possible tension zone.

Butcher (1998) reports that subsidence features in the Zambian Copperbelt are usually characterised by the formation of smooth subsidence troughs with some surface cracking. Sinkholes form due to

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1 Chitemene, or citemene, means “to cut”. It is historically associated with the Bemba people. It is an effective means of establishing high levels of transient fertility in low fertility soils. Characteristics of the system include cutting and burning of trees to create ash-gardens, as well as mound creation, where grass is naturally composted (Limpitlaw, 2003). Essentially a system of mixed cropping, chitemene gardens may be planted with millet, gourds, pumpkins, small cucumbers, sorghum and some maize (Moore & Vaughan, 1994).
dewatering of strata overlying the ore body. These structures are present in the area adjacent to the AMCO Settlement.
4 PROFILE OF AFFECTED COMMUNITY

4.1 Social Context

4.1.1 National

Population

(Possibly move the following section to annex in final report)

The population of Zambia was estimated at about 10.3 million people according to the 2000 National census. Of these approximately 5.1 million are male and 5.2 million female. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS), which was conducted in 1998, approximately 62% of the population live in rural areas, compared to 38% residing in urban areas. The Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces are the most urbanised. The Zambian population is notably young, with 45% being under the age of 15 and 15% under the age of 5. A further 24% comprises youths between the ages of 15 and 24. The potentially most productive age group, aged between 25 and 49 years, constitutes only 29% of the population and only 3% of Zambians are over the age of 60. Mortality levels are high, with 15% of households accounted for in the LCMS having experienced at least one death in 1998. The highest number of deaths (51%) occurred amongst children under the age of 5, indicating poor living conditions characterised by poor nutrition and sanitation, followed by the 24-59 year olds who constitute the most productive age group.

Education

School attendance recorded in the 1998 LCMS can be summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Percentage attending school:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-18</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-22</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender disparities between those attending school change with the age groups of the learners. In the 5-6 year old group the percentage of girls attending school was higher than that of boys, while percentages in the 7-13 year old age group (primary school), are equal. By secondary school (aged 14-18), the proportion of girls attending school is lower than that of boys, with disparities increasing significantly by tertiary level, thus indicating that girls drop out of school at a much higher rate than boys, especially from secondary level upwards.

Golder Associates Africa
Health

The LCMS found 11% of the population to be either ill or injured at the time of the survey. Incidences of illness or injury were higher in rural households than urban, and particularly high amongst small-scale farmers in rural areas. The highest level of illness/injury in urban areas occurred in low cost residential areas. The most common illnesses were fever/malaria (32%), cough/cold/ chest infection (15%), headache (9%), and diarrhoea without blood (7%).

The Zambian labour force² totalled approximately 4 million people in 1998, 53% of which were male compared to 47% female. The total employed labour force in the same year was approximately 3.5 million, also 53% male and 47% female. These figures increased to 4.6 million (labour force) and 4.5 million (employed) respectively by 1999 (according to the central Statistical Office’s “Selected Socio Economic Indicators 2000 publication). This left a total of about half a million unemployed in 1998, decreasing to just over 400 000 in 1999. The proportion of ‘employed’ persons aged 12 and above involved in the informal sector was estimated at 79% in 1998, with 89% being female compared to 71% male. The informal sector was defined as “employment where the employed persons were not entitled to paid leave, pension gratuity and social security, and worked in an establishment employing 5 persons or less”.

The LCMS noted that the majority of the unemployed in 1998 were in the age groups 12-19 (25%), 20-24 (21%), and 25-29 (13%).

Of those formally employed, the majority (70%) were working in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry.

Of the 3.5 million ‘employed’ according to the LCMS, 55% were self-employed, while “unpaid family work” constituted a further 27%, government employees 7%, and parastatal organisations about 2%.

Income and Assets

Average monthly household income in 1998 was about K204 621 according to the LCMS, while the official census estimate for that year placed average earnings at K184 281. Average earnings recorded in the 2000 census had risen to K245 265. The LCMS noted average income in urban areas to be almost 3 times higher than that in rural areas.

The most important sources of income according to the LCMS were regular salaries/wages (33% of total national income), and non-farming business (32%). In rural areas the most important source of income was the consumption of own-produce, accounting for 26% of income, followed by non-

² The portion of the population aged 12 years and above, either working or seeking work, excluding housewives engaged fulltime in household duties, full time students, or those unable to work due to old age/illness, those with other sources of income, prisoners etc.
farming business (23%). Regular salaries/wages were the primary source of urban income (47%), while non-farming business constituted a further 37%.

The most prominent assets owned by households accounted for in the LCMS were radios (54%), bicycles (30%), televisions (26%), stoves/cookers (23%), and electric irons (21%). In rural areas radios (38%), followed by bicycles (36%) were most commonly owned assets, while radios, owned by 71% of the urban population was the most common asset, followed by televisions (48%), stoves/cookers (44%), electric irons (40%), refrigerators/deep freezers (25%), bicycles (23%), and video players (16%).

**Household Expenditure**

Food is the most important item of household expenditure, accounting for 59% of total expenditure, significantly higher in rural areas (72%), than in urban areas (48%). Such high proportional expenditure on food implies constrained or low household income levels, as indicated by the Engels Curve. Rural households depend largely on own-produced food, amounting to 43% of total expenditure (consumption), compared to only 3% in urban households.

**Poverty and Coping Strategies**

Incidence of poverty measured in the LCMS had increased from 69% in 1996 to 73% by 1998. 58% of the population were recorded to be extremely poor, 15% moderately poor, and 27% not poor, according to the 1998 survey. The increase in poverty is mainly attributed to an increase in urban poverty from 46% in 1996 to 56% in 1998, while rural poverty levels remained about equal. This also correlates to the fact that economic growth in 1998 was negative, compared to a high positive growth rate in 1996.

The most common coping strategies households turned to in times of need were:

1. Reducing the number of meals per day (64% of households);

2. Reducing other household items (62%);

3. Substituting ordinary meals with items such as mangoes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes (51%); and

4. Charity from relatives, friends or neighbours (58%).

**Access to Facilities**

The LCMS noted that 55% of the Zambian population had access to clean and safe water in 1998. Such access was significantly higher in urban areas (89%), than rural (37%).
The most common source of energy used for lighting is kerosene/paraffin, used by 62% of households, while electricity is used by only 19%. The predominant energy source used for cooking is firewood (61%), followed by charcoal (23%), while 15% use electricity.

Pit latrines are the most common toilet facility used by 62% of the population. 17% of households use flush toilets, 3% “other” types of toilets, while 19% did not have any type of toilet facility in 1998.

Garbage disposal is predominantly done by digging a pit, with only 3% of households noting collection for landfill disposal.

Urban households are on average closer to facilities such as a food market, post office, health facilities, etc., than rural households, but rural and urban households have equally easy access to a primary school and a hammer mill, and to a lesser extent, to public transport facilities.

**Household food production**

The majority of Zambian households are engaged in some form of agriculture, either growing crops, or raising of livestock or poultry, or fish farming, or game ranching, or a combination of these activities. In 1998 such activities were recorded for 71% of total households, including almost all rural households (91%), and 33% of urban households.

About 71% of agricultural households grew maize in 1998, producing about 9.4 million 90 kg bags of maize in the 1997/98 season (amounting to about 0.990 kg bags of maize per capita). Local maize was grown by the majority (59%) of maize growers while 41% grew hybrid maize. Most maize (88% of total production) was produced in rural areas.

**Child Nutrition**

Almost half (46%) of children under five years of age, who had started receiving food supplements, were fed 3 times a day in 1998. Nutritionists recommend children under 5 to be fed five times a day (LCMS, 1998). Children in urban areas were on average fed more often than those in rural areas. Children with more educated mothers were on average fed more often than those whose mothers are less educated.

Vaccines against tuberculosis (BCG) had been received by 98% of children aged 12-23 months in 1998, while over 70% had been vaccinated against Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus (DPT3 vaccine), and polio, and about 91% against measles.

Stunted growth (too short for age) was recorded amongst 53% of children aged 3-59 months, while 24% were underweight (low weight for age), and 5% wasted (low weight for height). The incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting was lower in higher income households, and mother’s level of education.
Community Development Issues

Agricultural requirements, including inputs, credit facilities to purchase inputs, markets for produce and extension services, were most highly ranked amongst the majority of households surveyed in the LCMS in 1998.

The second most important requirement was water supply, followed by food, and then the provision of health facilities or improvement of existing facilities.

4.1.2 Regional

The study area falls within Zambia's Copperbelt Province. The Copperbelt has dominated the history of Zambia since the first modern copper mines were constructed in the 1920s. Copper has provided around 80 – 90% of the value of Zambia's exports for the rest of the century. Zambians from all over the country flocked to the Copperbelt throughout the century, attracted by the relatively well-paid jobs and good working conditions offered by the mines. In 2000 the population of the Province was 1.7 million (just over 50% female). Kitwe District, in which the study area falls, has the largest population within the province, at almost 390 000, almost 51% of which are female.

4.1.3 Local

The study area falls within the Nkana Constituency of Kitwe Ward which, according to the 2000 Census, had almost 80 000 people, belonging to 11 439 households. The Mindolo Ward of this constituency, within which both the current AMCO village, and the proposed relocation site fall, had approximately 16 025 people, belonging to about 2 329 households, with men and women approximately equally distributed. The AMCO community as well as that at the host site fall within what is known as Mindolo 2 ward, which has a population of just under 7 000 people based on clinic catchment figures.

4.2 Historical Sketch of affected settlement

4.2.1 AMCO community

The AMCO Settlement is located on mine land near Mindolo, a residential area situated on the outskirts of the city of Kitwe, and has been in existence since the 1960's. The settlement was initially established as a temporary housing unit for personnel who were hired to sink the Mindola North Shaft at Nkana Mine. The original intention to demolish the houses after the shaft was completed never occurred and the original residents who remained, and others who subsequently moved into the houses, assumed de facto "ownership" of the structures as there were never any eviction actions taken against these occupants.
Shared houses

During the socio-economic survey conducted as part of the RAP process, it was noted that a number of households currently share homes. Such cases were noted in 9 of the “households” (as indicated by house number) surveyed. While in some cases families sharing the house are related, as children grow up, marry, and share their parents home, in other cases the relationship is either that of an ‘owner’ and ‘tenant’ and their respective families, or more than one family of tenants co-renting a house from an ‘owner’ living elsewhere. A list of households indicated to be sharing houses is attached as Annex 8.

Owners and Tenants

Official, legally binding ownership of the AMCO houses is vested in ZCCM-IH, while Mopani Mines, which has taken over the surrounding area through the privatisation process, owns the land. However, it is important to note that a type of “ownership” status has emerged over the years during which the houses have been occupied, to such an extent that some residents regard themselves as “tenants” and are paying rent to others whom they regard as the rightful “owners” of the houses. While some “owners” are still resident in AMCO, others have moved elsewhere but still collect rental income from the properties now occupied by tenants.

Of the 77 households recorded in the original survey conducted in January 2003 by ZCCM, 58 claimed to own the homes they live in, while the remaining 19 rented their homes. The 89 households of the RAP survey undertaken in August 2003, reside in a total of 78 houses (no vacant houses were recorded in this survey), some of which have been physically divided into separate units (block F), others housing more than one family per unit.

During the RAP survey 52 households were noted to “own” their homes, while 37 families reported that they were tenants. Three of these families reside with the “owners” of their respective houses, to whom they pay rent, while 8 units are occupied by 2 families each (16 families). These 16 families each pay rent to “owners” living elsewhere. The remaining 18 tenant families occupy separate homes either belonging to absentee landlords (16 cases) or, in 2 cases, “owned” by other AMCO residents. There are thus a total of 29 “owners”, either living in AMCO (5 cases), or elsewhere, who are obtaining rental income from homes in the settlement.

A list of tenants, including the names of the owners to whom they are paying rent, and amounts paid for rental, is included as Annex 7 to this report.

Duration of Stay

Table 3 below shows that AMCO residents have been living in their current homes for a period of between two months and 37 years, with an average length of stay of 9 years, (8 measured by median. The median, as opposed to the average, is the number in the middle of a set of numbers; that is, half the numbers have values that are greater than the median, and half have values that are less). This table shows that owners have on average been living in their current homes much longer than tenants.
Table 3: Average Duration of Stay (years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greater period of residence by owners, relative to tenants, is shown in Figure 2 below. This figure indicates the duration of stay of owners, tenants, and the population as a whole. While the majority of tenants have lived in their current homes less than 5 years, most owners have lived there for over 10 years.

![Figure 2: Duration of Stay](image)

Many of the current “owners” are former employees of Mpelembe Drilling, who used the compound built by AMCO and added one unit, or relatives who have inherited the houses from their original “owners”. Others claim to have bought the houses for varying amounts, some more realistic than others. What emerges from this is that the houses, whether legally “owned” by residents/outsiders, have been regarded as an economic asset which some have been willing to buy, while others willingly pay rentals, thus providing an income to the perceived “owners”.

Temporary Resettlement of certain houses

In July 2003 it became necessary to temporarily resettle 8 households whose houses were starting to show particularly severe damage and were considered unsafe to remain in. Table 4 below provides a summary of the households resettled, dates they were moved, payment of compensation based on the Government Valuation, and addresses to which they have been temporarily moved. ZCCM-IH has negotiated a 6-month contract with landlords from whom the temporary resettlers are currently renting, following which alternate arrangements may be sought. This will depend on progress of
resettlement planning, as well the possible need for additional contingency measures should more people require such a temporary move due to further damage to houses. ZCCM has agreed to undertake another structural survey of the AMCO settlement before the rainy season commences in about October 2003, to determine the potential need for additional contingency plans to temporarily relocate others who may be in danger of structures collapsing.

Table 4: AMCO Temporary Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item NO</th>
<th>DATE moved</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
<th>Date Paid</th>
<th>AMCO Block Shifted</th>
<th>Name of Occupier</th>
<th>Name of Landlord</th>
<th>Address of New Landlord</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>24 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>24 July 2003</td>
<td>B10</td>
<td>Rodwell Simpamba</td>
<td>Annie Chishimba</td>
<td>E10, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>24 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>24 July 2003</td>
<td>B9</td>
<td>Vickness Chileshe</td>
<td>Theresa Mulenga</td>
<td>A50, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>25 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>25 July 2003</td>
<td>B11</td>
<td>Jessy Phiri</td>
<td>Theresa Bwalya</td>
<td>E17, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>28 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>28 July 2003</td>
<td>B6</td>
<td>Felistus Chisenga</td>
<td>Sarah Kapole</td>
<td>E65, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>26 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>26 July 2003</td>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Sharon Banda</td>
<td>Victoria Kalunga</td>
<td>E466, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1 August 2003</td>
<td>K1,800,000</td>
<td>25 July 2003</td>
<td>A10 &amp; A12</td>
<td>Ireen Namunyemb &amp; Lubumbe Mpondo</td>
<td>Tarrins Musonda</td>
<td>A3, Block 3, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>25 July 2003</td>
<td>K900,000</td>
<td>25 July 2003</td>
<td>A16</td>
<td>Mannas Chanda</td>
<td>Gertrude Milambo</td>
<td>E50, Mindolo T/ship, Kitwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>K7,200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in "ownership"

Although the various surveys conducted (ZCCM census, valuation, and RAP survey) correlate for the majority of households, a number of apparent changes have been noted with respect to ownership of some of the houses. While the majority of these cases can be explained, certain cases have yet to be resolved and are being investigated further to determine authenticity of residence. The most prominent of these is the case of house A16, from which Mannas Chanda, originally noted as owner of this house, was relocated on 25 July as part of the temporary relocation process (see above). The RAP survey found this house re-occupied by an extended family comprised of a mother's family, and that of one of her daughters. The family originally claimed to comprise two households, and has been thus captured in the register, with a query regarding the authenticity of such a split. It now appears as though no one should be residing in this house. Attempts to determine the current household's relationship to Mr. Chanda revealed only vague responses.
Host community

The proposed relocation site is located in a vacant area close to the existing settlement, in Mindolo, between the Mindolo clinic and Mindolo Upper Basic School. (See Map 8). The host community refers to Mindolo residents living nearest to the proposed site.

Houses in Mindolo were originally built by ZCCM for mine employees. The area on which the proposed resettlement site is located also used to contain mine houses, but these were demolished in about 1985, due to being sub-standard housing. The original intention was to replace these houses with other residential units, but this never materialised. Subsequently the vacant area has been used for some cultivation, although the particular area chosen as resettlement site has been less subjected to this than the areas closer to the river.

Other houses in the surrounding settlements which also belonged to the mine were transferred to sitting tenants as part of retirement/redundancy packages at the time that ZCCM Limited was unbundled and the various units offered for sale to different mining houses as part of the privatisation process. In many cases, title has yet to be passed to the new owners of these houses but this aspect is being handled by ZCCM-IH under its property management wing.

4.3 Government and Administration

The AMCO settlement falls within the Mindolo Ward of Kitwe. A councillor, Councillor S.E. Kajinga, represents the ward. Mindolo was a ZCCM mine township before houses were sold to residents and responsibility for service provision transferred to the Kitwe City Council and the Asset Holding Company. Water, sewerage and solid waste disposal is managed by AHC while electricity is supplied by ZESCO. The DA's office is responsible for coordinating government departments and implementing government policy at the district level while the provincial authorities in Ndola coordinate government policy at provincial level. The agencies through which this is done are the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) in each district and the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) in each province. The DDCC reports to the PDCC, which in turn reports to the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC). The DA chairs the DDCC while the PDCC is chaired by the respective Provincial Permanent Secretary or Deputy Minister. Council officials attend the DDCC and the District Planning Officer (a Council official) will report on relevant development issues to the DDCC. The DDCC meets once a month and PDCC meetings most probably on a quarterly basis.

4.4 Population Profile of affected settlement

4.4.1 Leadership structures

Prior to the establishment of the Relocation Steering Committee in January 2003, the only leadership structure existing in AMCO community was the Movement for Multi Party Democracy (MMD) executive committee for the area, known as the Mwanawasa branch of Mindolo ward of the Nkana Constituency. This committee consists of 24 people and chaired by Mr. Stephen Kasongo, while
MMD membership in the community is approximately 50 people. This committee has been the structure primarily responsible for overseeing issues such as general maintenance of basic living conditions (notably the water supply, as well as general sanitation and cleanliness around the settlement), as well as obtaining, through requests to the Ward Councillor, Mrs Kajinga, transport for events and other basic services. This committee is also the structure through which disputes and conflict within the community is mediated. The Branch Committee Register can be found in Annex 9 to this report.

The primary leadership structure present in the AMCO community is the Steering Committee that was formed on 28 January 2003 to represent the community in the relocation process. This committee is comprised of representatives from the various blocks in the settlement, as well as a representative of those renting homes, and, due to the important role they play in the community, a representative from the MMD executive. The Steering Committee is comprised of the following members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Augustine Mwaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Rodwell Simpamba (replaced by Martin Chileshe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Jones Kajinga (Chairman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Morris Chisembele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Regina Chanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Bornwell Hilufya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters</td>
<td>Danny Mwila Chela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMD Executive</td>
<td>Stephen Kasongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Members</td>
<td>Annet Bwalya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E3)</td>
<td>Dories Makamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F7)</td>
<td>Rosemary Mulenga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reason for Mr. Rodwell Simpamba (originally elected representative for Block B)’s replacement was that he was among those who had to be temporarily resettled in June 2003 due to the already severely damaged state of their houses.

When asked what they felt the Steering Committee’s role should be, responses from the community all indicated that the committee’s main functions are to represent the community, and relay information on the resettlement from outsiders (e.g., ZCCM, Mopani Mine, the consultants, and others) to the community. Emphasis was placed on the committee’s responsibility to organise meetings to disseminate information to the community, as well as to ensure that community views are effectively transmitted to outside parties. Particular concerns the committee are expected to deal with include matters relating to the rights of tenants, and to ensure that the resettlement proceeds quickly and smoothly.
4.4.2 Population size and character

According to the original census of the community who are to be resettled, which was conducted in December 2002, a total of 620 persons were to be resettled. These comprised of 103 adult males, 226 adult females, and 291 children below the age of 18. These people inhabited a total of 77 houses (one of the total 78 is vacant), equating to an average household size of 8 people per household. Of the 77 households, 52 were male-headed, and 25 female-headed. However, the detailed census and socio-economic survey conducted as part of the RAP in August 2003 accounted for more households in total as note was taken of instances in which houses were shared by more than one household, but a slightly smaller population. An additional 11 households were accounted for by the additional families, resulting in a total of 89 households recorded. The population accounted for by these households however is only 583, equating to a smaller average household size of 6.5 people per household. One possible reason for this is that the original census also enquired specifically about other persons living in the house at the time of the census, both children and adults, some of who were not recorded again at the time of the second census since they may have moved on from the original location.

A complete register of households recorded in the RAP survey is included as Annex 5 to this report.

Age and Sex Distribution

The AMCO community is characterised by a very youthful population, with 46% of the population under the age of 15 and only 4% over 55 years of age, as can be seen in Figure 3 below. The remainder equates to 50% between the ages of 15 and 55, which may be considered the potentially most productive age group. Such a young demographic has important implications for dependency patterns, as well as for future population growth potential.

Figure 3: Age Distribution of AMCO Population

![Age Distribution Chart]

Golder Associates Africa
The RAP survey counted a total of 583 people, 55% of which were female, and 45% male. The higher number of women is possibly a function of limited alternatives available to them but could also reflect a higher mortality of men (husbands).

Figure 4 below notes the age and sex distribution of the AMCO population in 5-year time intervals. From this figure, it can be seen that early-adolescent girls (aged 10-14) comprise a large proportion of the community, followed closely by pre-adolescent (5-9 years old) boys and girls. These groups are significant for various reasons. The fact that they are all in potentially school-aged category places emphasis on the importance of access to educational facilities, and a potential need for additional resources in this regards (whether it be in the form of assistance to existing schools, or provision of additional training facilities). Another possible deduction from these age characteristics is a potential for a high rate of fertility and potential future population growth, particularly considering the large number of girls who will soon reach puberty. In this regard, factors that need to be considered include special emphasis on awareness raising programmes especially focusing on (although not restricted to) girls, dealing with issues such as family planning and AIDS education, and emphasising alternate roles for women that need not revolve around bearing and raising children.

![Figure 4: Age and Sex Distribution of AMCO Community](image)

**Marital Status**

In the original census (January 2003) 51 married couples were noted, translating into 102 of the adults accounted for. This leaves a further 227 unmarried adults (no indication of whether these are “never married”, “divorced” or “widowed”).

Golder Associates Africa
Marital status of the recorded population over age 19 based on the RAP survey (August 2003) is shown in Figure 5 below:

Figure 5: Marital Status

- Widowed: 9%
- Divorced: 7%
- Married: 52%
- Single: 32%

Household Heads

Of the 89 households heads recorded in the RAP Survey, 57 (64%) are male, and 31 (35%) are female. Household heads are aged between 21 and 77 years old, with an average age of 42.

4.4.3 Economic Profile

Economically Active Population

Of the 77 households surveyed in December 2002, 37 household heads were formally employed, 23 were self-employed and had small businesses, 10 relied on farming for an income, while the remaining 7 claimed to depend on support of family members. The RAP census in August 2003 recorded economic activity of all household members. Of the 264 adults over 18 (51% female) accounted for, 153 (58%) are economically active, with 47 (18%) indicating formal employment, the remaining 105 (40%) being "self-employed". Formal employment is significantly higher among men who comprise 79% of those formally employed (37 people), compared to only 10 women (21%). By contrast more women (64 = 61%) than men (41 = 39%) are self-employed. A total of 106 people (40%) were noted as "unemployed", the majority of these (53%) being women. Only 7 "migrant workers" (6 male, 1 female) were accounted for by the households surveyed. This information is presented graphically in Figure 6 below:
Economic Activity

The types of economic activities or sources of income indicated by the AMCO population during the RAP survey are shown in Figure 7 (Note that more than one answer was possible and percentages thus do not add up to 100%).
Households were urged to include agricultural practices members engage in as economic activities, noting this to be for subsistence/consumption purposes only if no cash income was derived from such activities. From the Figure above the importance of agriculture is clear.

Apart from agriculture, the most common economic activities are informal trade (25%), small business (22%) and mining (19%). Trade-related activities clearly form an important component of people’s livelihoods, which needs to be considered in the design of an appropriate livelihoods restoration/enhancement programme.

**Household Income**

Average household income of the AMCO community is about K280 000 per month, which translates to a per capita income of less than K50 000 (US$10) per month (based on average household size of between 6 and 7 people). Figure 8 indicates the percentage of the population falling in different income categories, noting that about two thirds of the population earn under K300 000 ($61) per month.
Average income derived by what households indicated as their “main” activity (as part of all activities) is just under K300,000 per month.

Average income from agriculture as “main” cash activity, as indicated by 7 respondents, is approximately K250,000 per month. This figure is inflated by one respondent claiming to earn K1.2 million per month through sale of agricultural produce. Removing this “outlier” from the equation results in an average of just under K80,000 per month from agricultural activities. Of the 71 respondents who noted agriculture as a non-main activity, the majority (60), noted it to be for subsistence/agricultural purposes only.

Agricultural (cropping) activities commonly occupy all those family members not engaged in other activities. A total of 181 people from the total 78 households who indicated crop production as an economic activity (both “main” and “other”) were noted to engage in this activity.

Mining, which is the most common “main” activity indicated by 16 households, with 17 people employed in this sector, provides the respective households with an average income of approximately K450,000 per month.

Small businesses, trading, and informal trade provide an income for 11, 4 and 10 households respectively, and occupy 27 household members combined. The average income derived from these activities combined is estimated at about K330,000 per month.

It is also important to note that there are 29 families, 5 of which are resident in AMCO, while the remaining 26 live elsewhere, who rent out houses in the settlement as a source of income. Although the legal status of such “ownership” may be in question, the fact that they are regarded as such, and obtain an income on this account, needs to be recognised in determining eligibility for compensation as part of the resettlement process. Rental income varies between K5,000 and K36,000 per month, with an average amount of approximately K20,000. Detail on rentals paid by individual tenants is summarised in Annex 7.
Income in Kind

In addition to cash incomes, household livelihoods are supplemented by subsistence agricultural practices. Table 6 below notes the percentage of the population surveyed indicating that they consume the following crops grown either in gardens around the settlement, or in fields further away. Note that more than one answer was possible for this question and percentages thus do not add up to 100%. From this figure maize and groundnuts stand out as the most commonly produced crops for home consumption purposes, noted by 71% and 69% of the surveyed population respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Percentage Consumed per Year (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chibwabwa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin leaves</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.4 Permanent structures inventory

Permanent structures in the AMCO area consist of 6 blocks, and a further 2 separate houses. A total of 78 houses (one vacant) were counted during the December 2002 census survey of the AMCO area. The distribution of these within the blocks is summarised in Table 7 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Number of Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(one vacant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More detail on the physical structures to be compensated can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report. (Possibly include summary of this valuation in final report)

4.4.5 Household assets inventory

Detail on the household assets to be compensated can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report. Figure 9 below notes the percentage of the population owning a variety of moveable household assets that may be considered as an indication of relative well-being – 45% of residents having TV's and 76% having some form of furniture. Transport of these assets to the relocation site will need to be provided.

Figure 9: Assets Owned by Surveyed Population

![Asset Ownership Chart]

4.4.6 Croplands inventory

Detail on the croplands to be compensated can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report but details are limited (6 gardens recorded) and no values have been indicated. It is to be noted that the majority of residents claim to be farmers. Of the 77 households recorded in the December census, 25 have gardens within AMCO area, either behind their houses or in the caving area. A further 44 have gardens outside the AMCO area. Only 9 households have no gardens. However, information on location per resident was limited so further survey was undertaken as part of the RAP.

Georeferenced, panchromatic, aerial photographs at scales ranging from 1:8,000 to 1:30,000 were used to assess existing land use patterns in the settlement area. The most recent photography
available (1:8,000) was acquired in 2000 and was made available by courtesy of Konkola Copper Mines plc. These photographs were used to create maps of the existing site at AMCO and of the proposed resettlement site near Mindolo.

The map below provides a summary of the fields cultivated by AMCO residents. The numbers A1 to F10 reference the particular units of each household:

**Map 5: Fields Cultivated by AMCO Village Residents**

Map 6 below presents those fields in close proximity to the village. The map illustrates the range and shape of field sizes. The distance from the Mindolo stream, used by a few residents for watering certain crops, can also be noted. It will be noted from the map that there are a number of fields cultivated by non-AMCO residents within the caving area, which is a common problem in many restricted mining areas of Zambia.
The survey established that 43 residents clearly identified their fields, which totalled 13,35 ha giving an average area of 3 105m² and a median of 1 762m². Most residents had one field with one resident having 5 fields. Total land sizes (including all fields) ranged from 14 676m² (1.47 ha) to 34m². Information obtained from the RAP survey established that 43 residents identified fields close to the village as opposed to 23 in the December survey. These have been illustrated in Map 5. Presently these fields and gardens are mainly rainfed. See Chapter 8 for recommendations on replacement and development options.

In addition to fields near the settlement and within the caving area, it was also noted that community members make use of fields located far away - "more than two hours' walk". It must be noted that, although efforts were made to obtain more detailed information on the fields in question, community members were reluctant to become involved in such investigations, particularly since they emphasised that their access to these fields would not be affected by the move and would be available after the move. The list below must also be seen just as an indication of the extent of this phenomenon, since some community members declined to become part of the discussion, noting that their fields were "too far away" to record.
### Table 8: Summary of owners of distant fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>House #</th>
<th>Description of field</th>
<th>Crops planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exilda Banda Mwape</td>
<td>A18</td>
<td>T field</td>
<td>Groundnuts, maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Chisirimba</td>
<td>B4</td>
<td>1 field</td>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwa Malungwe</td>
<td>A22</td>
<td>Siwale</td>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Mulenga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 fields</td>
<td>Groundnuts, maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devin Bwalya Chisenga</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinfs Musonda</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>T field</td>
<td>Groundnuts, maize, beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipulu Munhole</td>
<td>G1</td>
<td>2 fields - Kapenda</td>
<td>Groundnuts, maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Namfunkwe</td>
<td>C18</td>
<td>1 field - Kasengu</td>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Kazinga</td>
<td>C9</td>
<td>3 fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Mpage</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>1 field - Kapenda</td>
<td>Groundnuts, beans, pumpkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josephine Chama</td>
<td>C10</td>
<td>1 field</td>
<td>Groundnuts, beans, pumpkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Bunda</td>
<td>E5</td>
<td>field (dam)</td>
<td>Groundnuts, beans, pumpkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Mwase</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>T field</td>
<td>Groundnuts, beans, pumpkins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.4.7 Education profile

Table 9 below shows the highest level of education attained by members of the AMCO community. From this table it can be seen that the highest level of education attained by the largest group (18%) of the population is Grade 7 (end of primary education). Only 26% have completed Grade 8 and higher levels of education, and a significantly smaller percentage (5%), have completed Grade 12.

The table also shows that women outnumber men in most primary levels (except Grades 1 and 4), up to Grade 8, after which men outnumber women at all higher levels, except in one instance where a woman can be seen to have obtained a university degree.
Table 9: Highest level of Education attained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school/ nursery</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>269</strong></td>
<td><strong>314</strong></td>
<td><strong>583</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 204 current scholars were noted to form part of the AMCO community recorded in the RAP survey. Their current levels of education are summarised in Table 10 below. The majority (66%) of these scholars are primary school (Grades 1 - 7), while 19% are in Grades 8-12 (high-school). The remainder are either in pre-school/ nursery school (11%), or college (1%), while 2% are unknown.

Table 10: Current Level of Education of Scholars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school/ nursery</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>204</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.8 Religious activities

Religion plays an important role in the lives of AMCO residents, similar to the rest of Zambia. Community members attend a variety of churches in the surrounding areas, as summarised in Section 4.7.8.

4.4.9 Health and welfare status

The most common illness noted by AMCO respondents to the RAP survey is malaria, noted to have affected members of 45 of the households surveyed, followed by respiratory problems, indicated by 29 households. These and other illnesses noted are summarised in Figure 10 below:

A total of 60 household members, 20 male and 40 female, were noted to have been ill during the past month (July 2003). The ages of those ill, range between 4 months and 77 years, with an average age of 20 years. Of these the majority (18) suffered from Malaria, followed by coughing (14). The high incidence of respiratory diseases in AMCO village as well as the broader Mindolo environment may be attributed to pollution and dust generated by mining activity in the area.

Findings from the survey regarding most common illnesses correspond closely to information obtained from the nearby Mindolo clinic, indicated as the primary health care facility used by the majority of the SMCO community. According to Sister Harriet Bwele of the Mindolo Clinic, the five most common diseases in the areas are as follows:

- Malaria;
- Respiratory tract infections such as pneumonia;
- Diarrhoea;
- Tuberculosis (TB);
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
Apart from STIs and TB, these diseases are particularly common in local children. In the case of the former, Sister Bwele commented that the clinic had noticed a doubling in the number of infections during 2002 – 2003. STIs infect mainly the sexually active youth. Peer educators have been trained to educate the youth regarding safe sex practices. Unfortunately, according to Sister Bwele, miners in the community feel “invincible” and are thus not concerned with safe sex practices. They also have numerous lovers and their spouses are therefore at risk.

4.4.10 Cultural and language profile

The community, like the majority of people in the Kitwe area, are predominantly Bemba speaking, and this is the language used by all in general interaction. People do however originate from all over Zambia, and other languages that are spoken, if only within households and in the company of others from their home provinces, include:

- Mambwe
- Namwanga
- Tumbuka
- Lozi
- Nyanja
- Tonga

4.4.11 Security

Security is not considered a serious concern within AMCO at present. This may at least partly be attributed to the high extent of poverty in the settlement, which makes it an unattractive target for crime.

4.4.12 Local NGOs and CBOs

There is a range of NGOs working in the Kitwe area. Many of these have religious affiliations and others are local offices of familiar international organisations. During the consultations conducted as part of the planning, several of these organisations were contacted. Details of these consultations are contained in Section 6.

The only community-based organisations that were consulted as part of the planning programme were the AMCO RDC and the Crime Prevention Unit of Mindolo.

4.5 Land tenure and use

Land on the Copperbelt as in the rest of the country is classified in two basic categories referred to as state land and customary land and can be held under statutory leasehold for a period not exceeding 99 years. Mine licence areas on the Copperbelt fall under the category of state land. ZCCM Limited held
land under statutory leaseholds of 99 years on all its mine licence areas. The land on which the AMCO settlement is situated belonged to ZCCM Limited before its privatisation and since the sale of the Mindola Shaft and ancillary facilities, belongs to Mopani Mines Plc the new owners of the Mindola Mine.

In the transition from state ownership of the mines to private ownership, illegal squatting and use of mine land have occurred on some pockets of land on the Copperbelt. Mopani Mines Plc has put in place a scheme for allocating seasonal farming plots to individuals in order not to cut off access to productive land for subsistence farming. This scheme is being implemented on all Mopani land that is not in a caving area and will be strictly enforced and monitored so that fields cannot be extended or used by anyone other than the individual to whom the permit is issued.

4.5.1 Land tenure

The land on which the AMCO community currently resides belongs to MCM. It was formerly ZCCM-IH land, which vested with the new owners upon privatisation. However, as part of the privatisation process, ZCCM-IH is responsible for a number of social and environmental issues, of which AMCO is one. Thus ZCCM-IH, even though they do not own the land where the AMCO community resides, is responsible for the planning and implementation of the community resettlement programme.

4.5.2 Settlement patterns

Houses are located within 6 blocks as indicated in Section 4.4.2.

4.6 Agricultural activities

4.6.1 Ownership of livestock and domestic animals

The only livestock noted were chickens and ducks, while a few dogs could be observed in the settlement. Poultry appeared to be kept for consumption purposes. These livestock will be moved with the community.

4.6.2 Crop production

An analysis of residents undertaking agricultural activities was undertaken, which is summarised in the following three figures. Figure 11 shows the numbers planting field crops with maize and groundnuts being the main field crops produced. These are commonly planted between November and December, but with a range from October to January.
4.6.3 Fruit and vegetables

Banana and mango are the main fruit trees owned by residents with sugarcane being a very popular crop as illustrated in Figure 12 below. Minimal inputs, such as fertilizer, are applied to these trees or sugar cane.

The most common vegetables produced are okra and tomatoes with a range of others as illustrated in Figure 13 below:
4.6.4 Agricultural practices

Those engaged in Agriculture make use of very basic methods of production. The majority use no additional inputs (e.g. pesticides and fertilizer).

Seeds are commonly obtained and stored from the previous year’s harvest, or bought from others in the community or other sources, commonly also stock from previous harvests.

Of 72 respondents who indicated engaging in agricultural activities, 24% indicated using fertilisers, and a further 5% noted using manure in soil preparation. Only 8% indicated use of pesticides.

In cases where inputs (including seeds, fertilisers and pesticides) are purchased, these are commonly obtained from the following sources: Nakadoli Market, Chisokane Market, Swings Farm Products, Swinney Enterprises, and Zamseed.

Ploughing is without exception done by hand by means of a hoe. This limits the effective area that can be brought under cultivation, thus reinforcing the subsistence rather than commercial nature and scale of agriculture practiced.

Only 22% of respondents indicated that they irrigate their crops, mostly from the stream, by means of buckets and other containers, although others use water from the communal tap for this purpose as well for fields near their homes. Two respondents noted using furrows from the stream, while one noted sprinkler irrigation.

4.6.5 Utilisation of Natural Resources

Charcoal is widely used as cooking fuel, while some households also noted use of firewood for cooking and lighting purposes (See Section 4.7.2).
Grass is used for erection of pit latrine and shower screens as well as for fencing around vegetable gardens. In cases where families have built additional rooms mud block walling is used for construction.

A number of respondents noted fishing from the local (Mindolo) stream as a source of income, while some also noted this stream as a source of water for irrigating crops. In such cases water is collected from the stream in buckets and other containers.

4.7 Communal infrastructure

4.7.1 Water Supply

The community obtain water from one communal tap in the area. Another communal tap exists but is not working. Since water is currently obtained free of charge, implications of future rates to be charged for water provision need to be considered. When asked who is responsible for maintaining their source of water, responses varied, indicating that few know this. Responses are indicated below in Table 11, showing that while 10% of respondents acknowledged that they were unsure about the issue, 46% claimed that it is the community who is responsible, 27% thought it to be Mopani Mine, while 4% and 3% respectively indicated “Council”, or “Government” as the responsibility, and 9% believed some other party (including the MMD and “Nkana Water & Sewerage”) to be responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other??</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households currently use on average just over 100 litres of water per day, obtained from the communal tap. Based on an average household size of between 6 and 7 people, this translates to between 14 and 17 litres of water per person per day. A breakdown of approximate amounts of water used per day can be seen in Figure 14 below, which shows that the majority (51%) use between 50 and 100 litres per day.
Figure 14: Amount of Water obtained from Communal Tap per Day

Although no one currently pays for water, the vast majority (83 respondents) indicated that they would be willing to pay if piped water were to be provided. Amounts respondents indicated that they would be willing and able to pay vary between K1 000 and K150 000 per month, with an average of K17 000, and a more realistic mode and median amount of K5 000 per month.

4.7.2 Sources of Energy

The primary sources of energy used are charcoal for cooking (83 respondents) and heating (81 respondents), and candles for lighting (81 respondents). Some respondents also indicated using wood for cooking (11 respondents) and heating (3 respondents), and paraffin for lighting (14 respondents). Another energy source noted by 11 respondents was batteries, used in televisions, radios and other appliances.

Although there is a Zesco line running through the settlement, none of the residents indicated electricity as a source of energy. It was however noted amongst their more important needs and requirements for post-resettlement.

When asked about their willingness to pay for electricity 83 respondents agreed that they would, while 5 noted that they would not, due to lack of income. The remaining 4 did not respond. Amounts households indicated that they would be willing to pay for electricity varies between K2 000 to K50 000 per month. While the average amount indicated just under K15 000, the median and mode, both K10 000 is a more realistic measure of what the majority of households feel they would be willing and able to pay for such a service. When considering households’ ability to pay for electricity, it is important to consider that they are currently paying for charcoal, candles and paraffin, which, although cheaper, already make people aware of the concept of paying for energy. When the concept of pre-paid electricity was explained at a community meeting all agreed that this would be the optimal system of payment.
4.7.3 Transport, access and communication systems

There are no public transport facilities that come directly to AMCO village. The nearest taxi rank is located next to the Mindolo clinic, about 10 minutes walk away. In emergencies, particularly related to cases of illness or pregnancy when community members urgently need to get access to health care facilities, arrangements can sometimes be made to organise transport through the Ward Councillor and the local branch of the MMD. Roads surrounding the suburb, particularly leading to Mindolo, are in poor condition.

Figure 9 in 4.4.5 shows that 54% of the community have radios and 45% have televisions, which can be regarded as means of obtaining information to on the outside world.

Infrastructure and services used by the AMCO community are shown in below:

Map 7: Infrastructure and services used by Residents

4.7.4 Sanitation/ Waste disposal systems

Sanitation systems used by the 77 households surveyed in December 2002 can be summarised as follows in Table 12:
Table 12: Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Sanitation</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine (constructed by households)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal latrine</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine at tavern</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3 (C6, F1, A7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most common means of solid waste disposal is through "disposal in a field", indicated by 62% of respondents to the RAP survey. Other methods used include digging a hole to bury waste (30% of respondents), or burning waste (18%). Removal of waste to a landfill or "dumping site" is rare but was noted by 6% of respondents, while 2% noted "other" means, including discarding it in a vacant house. (Note that more than one response was possible and percentages hence do not add up to 100).

Respondents appeared somewhat less willing to pay for waste disposal, with 16 respondents indicating that they would not pay for such a service. The remaining 73 households did however indicate willingness to pay amounts varying from K500 to K50 000, with an average amount of just over K4 000, and a more realistic median and mode of K2 000 per month.

4.7.5 Schools

According to the original census conducted in January 2002, of the total 291 children below the age of 18, 152 attend schools outside AMCO since there are no schools within the AMCO community.

The RAP survey recorded a total of 204 scholars. When asked about the various schools attended, responses were received for 155 (76%) of the scholars, the remaining 24% being "unknown" by the respondent. The schools indicated are summarised in Table 13 below, noting the number and percentage of scholars attending the respective schools. While some of these schools are far away (some in Ndola, others as far as Lusaka), and scholars attending them may be expected to reside away from home to do so, those within the Kitwe environment are indicated on Map 7, in which the position of the schools with respect to the current settlement as well as the host community are shown.

It can be seen from Table 13 that the largest proportion of scholars (47%) attend the Mindolo Upper Basic School, which is located just next to the proposed resettlement site. Another 10% go to Salimu Community School for the vulnerable, which is also located in Mindolo, within easy access from the resettlement site.
Table 13: Schools attended by AMCO scholars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mindolo</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salimu</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukuha</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machona</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YMCA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buntungwa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamboli</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimwemwe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twikatane</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazing grace</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt Sophie</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mindolo Teachers centre</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndeke</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wusakile</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowmaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiluba primary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-market</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Kaunda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawama</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawama orphanage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitwe main</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luangwa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusaka trades</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malela Basic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mocha Community School</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moja</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise pre school</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twalubuka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>155</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7.6 Health care facilities

Since there are no health care facilities in the area, residents all seek medical attention from the clinic in Mindolo, which is situated approximately 2 km from the community. Some residents also indicated seeking medical attention at the Central Hospital in Parklands approximately 5 km from the settlement, as well as the Buchi Clinic located near the hospital. These facilities are indicated on Map 7, noting their position with respect to the current settlement and proposed resettlement site.

The Mindolo Clinic caters for the demarcated ward of Mindolo 2, which has a catchment population of 6 288 people (2003). Both the existing AMCO settlement and the host site are included in this ward catchment. The clinic has 23 staff, comprised as follows in Table 14 below:
The clinic was involved in an education programme, which involves informing the local populace about the various diseases, their cause, reasons for their prevalence and means to limit their spread. This includes basic hygiene tutorials, the sale of mosquito nets, and lessons on nutrition.

Insofar as combating the five common illnesses (See Section 4.4.9), Sister Bwele made the following remarks:

- Malaria – draining marshy areas to limit the availability of suitable habitat for mosquito plus encouraging community members to purchase mosquito nets;

- Train volunteers to go out into the community and teach a range of health and hygiene issues which lead to reduced gastric problems, increased nutritional value in the foods people eat and so forth;

- Encouraging home-based care for HIV / AIDS and TB patients. Although no proof is available, it is that that the increase in TB is as a result of an increase I HIV / AIDS.

- The clinic provides a series of training programmes for no more than 30 adults at a time, which include a range of health, and hygiene related matters. These training programmes are known to improve the situation in communities.

Among the communities’ concerns regarding health care facilities is the distance that must be travelled on foot, which although only a “10 minute walk”, becomes problematic in cases of emergency, most notably in the case of pregnant mothers.

### 4.7.7 Communal facilities

Recreational facilities include a football field for (male) children, located next to the Mindolo Clinic, and a tavern, which was built by one of the landlords “owning” houses in AMCO. Other recreational activities include house visits.

There is a communal “gathering place” in the centre of the village where some wooden benches have been constructed under the shade of a tree.
The settlement also contains an office for the Movement for Multi Party Democracy (MMD), which is the only existing leadership structure apart from the Relocation Steering Committee.

Community members also engage in recreational activities outside AMCO, including

- Church events and interactions at a variety of churches summarised in Section 4.7.8.
- Activities organised at the various schools indicated in Section 4.7.5,
- Bars and taverns in surrounding neighbourhoods.

It is for this reason some AMCO members believe integration with the host community will be smooth, since people already interact in various social situations.

4.7.8 Churches

Churches that are attended by members of the AMCO community include the following:

- Catholic
- United Church of Zambia
- Pentecostal
- Methodist
- 7th day Adventist
- Christian Missions in Many Lands
- Kimbanguist
- Watchtower Society

The location of these churches with respect to the existing settlement and proposed resettlement site can be seen in Map 7.

4.7.9 Cemeteries

The community all make use of the Municipal Cemetery situated on the Kitwe-Chingola road about 2.5 km from the T-junction connecting Mindolo to the Kitwe-Chingola road.

4.7.10 Public safety and security

Security infrastructure for both the AMCO community and the host community in Mindolo, include the Mindolo Police station, as well as the community-policing forum, situated next to the Mindolo clinic.
4.8 Host Community Profile

The Host Community is comprised of residents of Mindolo Township, particularly those residing within close proximity of the proposed resettlement site. A sample survey was conducted in this community to obtain some indication of population characteristics, particularly with regard to household size and composition, and economic activities. The survey focused on residents closest to the proposed site, residing in the flats opposite Mindolo clinic, and in Nkosi and Bupe roads of Sections A1 and A3. This information can be used in combination with population estimates from the 2000 Census to obtain an understanding of the community.

4.8.1 Population Size and Composition

According to the 2000 Population census, the Mindolo Ward, situated within the Nkana Constituency of Kitwe District in the Copperbelt Province, had a population of 16,025 people, with men and women approximately equally distributed. The population was comprised of 2,329 households, translating to an average household size of just under 7 people per household.

The sample survey in the host community was conducted with 15 households, accounting for a population of 114 people, thus indicating an average household size of 7.6 people per household, slightly higher than that of the ward as a whole. The larger households commonly relate to increased incidences of extended families living together as children who are financially unable to move out of their parent’s homes begin to raise their own families in the same homes. This was among the concerns noted in the host community, motivating a need for additional housing space to be made available following the resettlement, when the area surrounding the site becomes zoned for residential purposes.

The population of the surveyed households was comprised of 29% adult males, 28% adult females, and 43% children under the age of 18. This indicates a relatively young and potentially burgeoning population, emphasising needs such as education and employment creation, as well as housing and other infrastructure to cater for future population growth.

4.8.2 Economic Activity

Of the adult population recorded in the sample survey, 72% were noted to be potentially “economically active”, defined as either working (full or part time), or looking for work.

State of employment of the “economically active” population are summarised in Figure 15 below, noting 32% to be formally employed, a further 28% either informally or self employed, while 40% are unemployed. This figure is the same as that for the AMCO community’s unemployment (see section 4.4.3). Informal/ self-employment is however much higher among AMCO residents (40%), while formal employment is significantly lower (18%). The similarly high rate of unemployment among the host community could be a potential cause of friction as community members could see the new community as potential competition for scarce jobs. The higher rate of informal/ self-employment
could also be seen as competition to the smaller proportion of Mindolo residents engaging in similar activities.

**Figure 15: Economically Active Population in Host Community**

![Economically Active Population Chart](image)

The types of activities engaged in by members of the host community are summarised in Figure 16 below, noting mining to be the most prominent occupation for almost 30% of the population followed by informal trade and small businesses. This pattern is similar to that noted in the AMCO community, with respect to sectors of employment other than agriculture. The prominence of informal trade and small businesses among the AMCO community could be regarded as a threat to those engaged in similar activities in Mindolo. This could manifest in areas such as common market areas, and attention should be given to ensuring smooth integration of AMCO traders in the host area’s social and economic frameworks.

Although 1 respondent in the host community noted agriculture, the area’s residential status prohibits extensive cultivation around the settlement, limiting agricultural production to household gardens and distant fields, as some members of AMCO were also noted to use.
Average income among the host community is significantly higher than that of AMCO residents, ranging between K200 000 and K1.2 million per month, with an average income of about K600 000 ($122). This aspect is worth considering when evaluating perceptions the host community may have of the resettlers, particularly with regards to matters such as general living standards, levels of hygiene and cleanliness, social practices, as well as potential criminal activity. Another area of potential conflict that may arise as result of social perceptions related to well-being, relates to how the host community will react to seeing AMCO residents resettled in conditions potentially superior to their own, potentially aggravated by current differences in living standards based on significant income differences.
5

EXTENT AND IMPACT OF RESETTLEMENT

5.1 Introduction

This section summarises the potential impacts resettlement will have on the residents of AMCO, also noting the probable extent of such impacts based on information on various aspects of community life described above.

5.2 Magnitude of displacement

5.2.1 Households

The displacement will potentially affect a total of 89 households, comprised of 583 persons. These figures are based on the most recent RAP survey that was conducted in August 2003. It needs to be noted however that there are still some queries pertaining to the eligibility of certain of these households to be resettled, based on inconsistencies between the final RAP survey, and the ZCCM census and Valuation report findings conducted earlier in 2003. These cases are being followed up.

5.2.2 Identification of vulnerable persons

Persons/households who are considered to be particularly vulnerable to any potential shocks\(^3\) such as resettlement may require special attention to ensure ongoing viability of existing livelihoods. Some such potentially vulnerable groups include the following, identified in the ZCCM Census of the AMCO community in December 2002 as well as RAP survey:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable Groups</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households relying exclusively on external remittances for income</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households depending primarily on agriculture for survival</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who have gardens in the AMCO area</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households relying on self-employment in the form of small businesses for a living</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other potentially vulnerable groups include children, the elderly and the disabled (recorded the RAP survey) as well as orphans (recorded in ZCCM survey). Details about such individuals within the AMCO community are summarised in Table 16 below, indicating a total of 189 persons, 80 male and

\(^3\) "Sudden events which undermine household livelihoods" (Oxfam, *Learning about Livelihoods: Insights from Southern Africa*, 2002)
109 female, who may require special attention as part of the resettlement process. Detail on these individuals is included in Annex 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable Groups</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt;7</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly &gt;60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>189</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.3 **Extent of partial or total loss of household assets**

Detail on the household assets that will be lost and require compensation can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report.

5.2.4 **Loss of existing cropland**

Certain detail on the existing cropland that will be lost and require compensation can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report. Since the land in question never officially belonged to the community, it was not valued as part of the process of determining compensation. It is however important to consider use of this land as an important part of households' means of subsistence, and for this reason a detailed survey of fields was carried out as part of the RAP process. The results of this survey are presented in the land use map shown in Map 5 and Map 6. These maps correlate fields with households.

5.2.5 **Affected public infrastructure**

The impact on existing public infrastructure will be minimal, since facilities to be impacted directly (i.e. existing within the current settlement), are few, and the proposed resettlement site is within easier access of most social infrastructure (including schools, health care facilities, churches, and transport facilities) currently used by the community.

Losses that will be incurred include:

- 2 taps – 1 of which is functional,
- The local tavern belonging to Mr. Augustine Mwaba, for which he will be compensated,
- Communal space in the centre of the settlement, which could be incorporated in plans for the resettlement site,
- The YMCA pre-school, which may be resumed at the resettlement site.
A number of stalls belonging to residents and catering for the community, selling items such as vegetables, fish, and charcoal. These can however resume operation after resettlement. Physical infrastructure has been noted in the Valuation Report, and will be compensated for accordingly.

5.2.6 Effect on public safety

Potential impacts the resettlement could have on matters related to public safety and security are felt more acutely by the host community, some of whom claim there to be a strong criminal element within AMCO. Such fears and perceptions relate largely to the difference in socio-economic status between AMCO residents, who are regarded as “squatters” who are mostly unemployed and thus expected to turn to crime, and residents of Mindolo who are accustomed to a somewhat higher standard of living.

A contrary position which has been noted is the advantage of having the AMCO community move into the proposed resettlement site, since this area, which is currently vacant, is said to be a hiding place or escape route for thieves. This will no longer be possible once the area has been converted into a residential settlement.

For AMCO residents, the more central location and close proximity of the community-policing forum next to the Mindolo clinic can be expected to result in an improved sense of security. It is however also true that AMCO residents are currently unlikely victims of crime, owing to their perceived (and actual) poverty levels. Following relocation their living standards can be expected to improve, which could increase their vulnerability to crime, particularly theft.

5.3 Affected Economic Structures

Economic structures that will be affected by the resettlement include the following:

1. A tavern belonging to Mr. Augustine Mwaba
2. Various stalls selling items to others in the settlement, including fruit and vegetables, charcoal, fish, and other grocery items.
3. Houses which are rented out, thus providing rental income to owners

While items 1 and 3 above have been included in the Government Valuation Report, and will be compensated accordingly, it is recommended that compensation for lost rental income be provided to owners who will be affected by this. The period for this compensation should be long enough for replacement of the structures and for new tenants to be found.

Impacts on crop production as an economic activity is discussed in further detail below:

5.3.1 Effect on cropping activities

Cropping activities affected are:
1. Vegetable plots close to current homesteads

2. Fields used for cropping

Phasing of relocation can be undertaken in such a manner as to minimise loss of field production, as households will still have access to their fields during the resettlement process both close to the current village as well as those more distant (located “two hours walk” away). Household vegetable production losses may be more difficult to minimise owing to the incidence of theft when left unattended. It is therefore proposed that vegetable gardens be established at the replacement homesteads before relocation takes place. These new homestead gardens, with access to water, will largely replace production from fields close to the AMCO village.

Once resettlement has been successfully undertaken, it is recommended that the community be discouraged from returning to the AMCO site, owing to the inherent dangers of subsidence.

5.3.2 Effect on fruit trees and standing crops

Detail on the fruit trees and standing crops that will be lost and require compensation can be found in the Valuation Report compiled by the Government Valuation Department, included as Annex 4 to this report. It is proposed that cash compensation be combined with a mix of fruit tree seedlings provided to each household.

5.3.3 Effect on utilization of natural resources

Current use of natural resources is summarised in Section 4.6.5. Particular impacts could relate to reduced access to wood as source of energy by those using it as the move is to within a residential area with fewer trees around. The more commonly used charcoal will however still be readily available.

Those engaged in fishing will still have access to the stream, while irrigation from the stream, which was only noted by a few 22% of respondents, may be replaced through a potential agricultural assistance programme forming part of the Livelihoods Restoration Programme (See Section 7.4.2).

5.3.4 Access to markets and trade

Access to markets and potential for trade is likely to be improved by the move, since the community will be moved to a more central position within the same social structures, and utilising the same facilities, as they are operating in currently. Access to transport will be improved since the resettlement site is nearer to the current taxi rank used, and this in turn will facilitate easier access to markets around Kitwe, including Nakadoli, Chimwemwe main market and Chisokone market in the town centre.
6 VIEWS ON COMMUNITY RESETTLEMENT

6.1 Introduction

A wide range of consultations that have taken place, and which will still take place with key stakeholders underpins the conceptualisation and planning, and ultimately implementation of this RAP. The list of stakeholders consulted as part of the RAP planning process is shown in Table 1. It should be noted that the consultation process did not begin with the start of the RAP planning process. ZCCM-IH, the AMCO community, the Mindolo community, Councillor S E Kajinga, Citizens for a Better Environment and others began this process at least as far back as December 2002. This dialogue assisted the RAP planning process in several ways, most important being the fact that the community and key stakeholders were already familiar with the intended process.

The intensive consultation process conducted as part of the RAP planning exercise aimed to:

- Inform key stakeholders of the RAP process, its objectives and outputs;
- Solicit the views of keys stakeholders, including the affected community;
- Identify possible partners in the resettlement implementation and livelihood restoration processes;
- Consult with potential service providers;
- Objectively describe the process to the AMCO community.

Minutes of meetings held with key stakeholders are appended (Annex 11). A summary of the key issues emerging from the stakeholder consultation process are summarised in the sections that follow. Note that some of the engagements with the AMCO community were not recorded in formal sets of minutes and therefore are not appended. However, the views gathered during these informal discussions are incorporated into the sections below.

6.2 Affected Communities

The views of the two affected communities, namely AMCO and the host community, Mindolo, are presented below.

6.2.1 AMCO

Numerous interactions took place between the AMCO community and the RAP planning team. Of these interactions, the meetings held with the AMCO RDC, including the key stakeholder workshop, were formally recorded and appear in Annex 11 as minutes. The AMCO RDC was formed in response to the impending resettlement and comprises nine members. The RAP team was formally introduced to the committee on Friday 1 August 2003. Thereafter, the committee was consulted on two occasions as well as at the key stakeholder workshop. As part of the household and cropland surveys, individuals from the AMCO community were also consulted. A needs analysis survey was conducted the results of which appear in Section 8.5. Their views, questions and opinions are incorporated below.
Compensation:

- The community is aware of, but has not signed off on, the government valuation survey.
- When will compensation take place?

Host community:

- The host community will be jealous of the AMCO community because they will be the recipients of new houses and services.
- Suggestion that a joint working group be formed to facilitate integration.

Tenants and landlords:

- The RDC suggested that tenants be given plots to build on at the new site, but not houses.

Agricultural lands

- The community was open to the idea that agricultural land be provide on exiting Mopani Copper Mines land under a formal arrangement with Mopani.

Site selection

- The AMCO RDC has selected the middle option next to Mindolo as the resettlement site.

Services

- The RDC expressed their desire for electricity at the new site.

House design

- The community asked how many rooms their new houses would have.
- The community expressed a desire to see what the Ming’omba settlement at Kasumbalesa looked like.

6.2.2 Host community

The host community was engaged on two separate occasions – at a meeting with host community representatives and at the key stakeholder workshop. Prior to engaging with the host community, there were several rumours focusing on a perception that the host community did not want AMCO persons to settle next to them because of various social pathologies that AMCO people apparently exhibited. Upon consultation, however, these views were toned down considerably, although the host community did express a need for AMCO to conform to the requirements of Mindolo insofar as behaviour is concerned. The host community had been in contact with the local councillor, Councillor Kajinga, to discuss their views. She was also present at the meeting with the host community.
The views of the host community which were presented at a meeting on 6 August 2003 are summarised as follows:

- Not all of the Mindolo community are opposed to the AMCO resettlement;
- The host community are concerned about AMCO’s reputation and wanted them to be educated and sensitised;
- The new settlement would reduce crime in the area by developing marginal land and encouraging settlement by others;
- The Mindolo representatives expressed a wish that housing plots also be allocated to Mindolo residents to combat their own overcrowding issues;
- Mindolo proposed setting up a joint committee with AMCO to facilitate integration;
- The Mindolo community requested that Mindolo residents be allocated houses in the new areas;
- They requested a community recreation centre.

6.3 Local Authorities

The Kitwe City Council is responsible for Mindolo where the AMCO community will settle. Their involvement in the resettlement planning and implementation processes is crucial. Two meetings with the council took place and it was also represented at the keys stakeholder workshop. In addition, Councillor Kajinga was present at the workshop and formally met with on two occasions.

6.3.1 Kitwe City Council

The council expressed the following views:

- Legalities of resettlement – since the land earmarked for resettlement belongs to ZCCM-IH there is no need to apply for settlement authorisation. However, the current zoning did require confirmation. The site for settlement would be excised from the existing portion and a new subdivision created. This subdivision would then be transferred to the council, which would then issue individual title to the new homeowners. The settlement plans have to be presented to the council and letters of offer made to the new settlers.

- Service provision – the area would be serviced but the level of service is undecided. The council opined that providing the AMCO community with services they could not pay for and maintain was not sustainable, yet it is equally important for AMCO to be sensitised to the obligations of what a homeowner must do.

- Planning requirements – the area would need to be surveyed. The council would provide the planning services for the new site.

- Host community issues – the possibility of tension between the host community and the AMCO settlers was raised. The council suggested that development inputs be directed at both communities to stimulate integration.
• Council participation in the process – the council is very important player in the process and its involvement should be from the beginning. The council should have a seat on the resettlement steering or planning committee.

• Influx control – influx of people should be managed and new settlement on the site must be prevented. Once AMCO have moved, the council would encourage others to settle on the new site when it became council property and was a site and service area.

6.3.2 Local councillor

The local ward councillor, Mrs Kajinga, has been party to the AMCO settlement from its inception. The councillor’s views on the resettlement are as follows:

• Community integration – the councillor has been facilitating integration by listening to the concerns of both parties.

• Mindolo community perceptions – the councillor conveyed that many in Mindolo view people from AMCO as prone to unsavoury behaviour.

• Land availability – the councillor conveyed the community’s request that land owned by ZCCM-IH be given to the council thereby opening up land for settlement.

• Recreation facilities – the councillor mentioned that the Mindolo Ward did not posses a recreation facility. The local community lacked a centre where basic skills could be taught.

• Timing of resettlement – the councillor expressed concern that with the onset of the rainy season, the AMCO residents would be in further danger from subsidence.

6.3.3 Mindolo Clinic

The Mindolo Clinic located at Mindolo Township caters for some of the health requirements for the local community. It is clearly strained in terms of being able to satisfy the community. For a brief overview of the area’s most pressing health issues, please refer to Section 4.4.9. Although Sister Bwele did not present an opinion regarding the AMCO resettlement, she did outline what type of education programmes she would be able run for the AMCO community as part of the livelihood restoration process. This basically entails the training of up to 30 persons at a time in a range of health and nutrition related matters.

6.3.4 Mindolo Upper Basic School

The school is one of several to which the children of the AMCO community attend. The school will be the closest school to the new site. The Head Teacher was met with and he outlined some of the basic educational issues the ward faced:

• The school is over enrolled and another school is necessary in order to meet the demand;

• There is only 1 high school in the area which cannot cope with the number of students in need of secondary education;
6.4 District authorities

At the district level, the Deputy District Administrator and the District Agricultural Coordinator (DACO) were consulted. The District Administrator is a political appointee and represents the national government at district level.

6.4.1 Deputy District Administrator

The Deputy District Administrator expressed concern regarding the danger that AMCO residents were exposed to in the form of surface subsidence.

6.4.2 District Agricultural Coordinator

The DACO was consulted over his possible role in the livelihood restoration process, which will emphasise small-scale agriculture and improved productivity. The DACO is able to provide training and extension services.

6.5 Non-governmental Organisations

The purpose of consulting with a range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) was firstly to discuss the type of livelihood restoration activities that could be suitable for the AMCO community and, secondly, to establish which of these NGOs would be willing to participate in the livelihood restoration process. Many of these organisations have a wealth of experience in skills training, agricultural, micro-finance and so on, the very areas that the livelihood restoration plan focuses on.

6.5.1 CETZAM

CETZAM are specialists in providing training in basic financial management skills, financial discipline, and the benefits of savings to poorer communities. It also runs trust banks and provide incremental loans to small-scale business people. The organisation also teaches spiritual awareness and deals with other social issues such as HIV / AIDS, family planning. Given that the AMCO community will be receiving relatively substantial compensation monies, it was thought that establishing a dialogue with CETZAM would be beneficial. They are likely to become involved in the project and will provide basic financial management skills to the community.

6.5.2 Citizens for a Better Environment

Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) are an active environmental NGO in the Copperbelt. It has been involved in the AMCO resettlement for a considerable period and was a keen participant at the key stakeholder workshop. Its track record in monitoring the Kawama and Ming’omba resettlement in Chililabombwe is exemplary. The organisation was approached because of its involvement with the AMCO resettlement but also to establish whether it would be prepared to participate in the AMCO community’s livelihood restoration process. CBE’s views are as follows:
• CBE involvement – CBE sits on the resettlement steering committee and also conducted a census of the AMCO community.

• Host community – CBE do not foresee any problems with the host community although there may be some jealousy and vandalism.

• Livelihood restoration – CBE remarked on the need for small business development and agriculture.

• Agricultural land – CBE stated that if no agricultural land was provided for the AMCO community, then the site selected for resettlement would be unsuitable.

• Environmental issues associated with the resettlement – the Mindolo Stream is periodically contaminated with cholera, which, in 1992, resulted in 1,000 deaths. Currently the stream is not impacted on by mining but by run-off from townships and sewers. CBE mentioned that there were no negative environmental impacts associated with the new site but if waste management was inadequate then the stream will be impacted upon.

6.5.3 Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation

The Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation (MEF) borders the site for resettlement. The centre is home to a variety of religious organisations and has a strong training focus. The site to be settled by AMCO was previously a mine township, which was raised in the 1985. When the township was in existence, the MEF had problems with theft and vandalism. This was expressed in relation to the development of a new settlement in the area. The MEF asked whether alternative land elsewhere was not available for settlement. The MEF also commented on the high number of orphans in the area, some of who originate from AMCO, as well as the prevalence of malnutrition amongst AMCO children.

The MEF provides training and expressed a willingness to participate in the training of the AMCO community. Training programmes centre on, amongst others, welding, brick making, brick laying, candle making and batik.

6.5.4 Oxfam

Oxfam run a livelihoods programme in certain Copperbelt districts and as such their involvement with the AMCO resettlement is important. The organisation promotes rather than implements and therefore works through local partners involved in agriculture, basic education, institution building and micro-enterprise. Oxfam commented that the Ming’omba community near Chililabombwe exhibited a lack of ownership and responsibility for their new houses. This was something that was to be avoided with AMCO. Oxfam expressed a willingness to participate in the livelihood restoration process in a coordination role. The organisation views this work as a logical extension of its livelihoods work. Oxfam emphasised the importance of land for agriculture as well as the need for a livelihoods assessment.
6.5.5 YWCA

The YWCA is located in the grounds of the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. The aim of engaging with the YWCA was to determine what training function it performs within the community with a view to incorporating some of these programmes into the livelihood restoration plan. The training conducted includes tailoring, fashion designing, English, marketing and HIV / AIDS awareness. An issue, which the YWCA representative raised, was that of physical abuse especially of women and children.

6.6 Other organisations

The organisations covered below are all key stakeholders in the AMCO resettlement process.

6.6.1 Mopani Copper Mines

Mopani Copper Mines (MCM) owns the land where the existing AMCO community resides. The history of the land is discussed earlier in this report (Section 4.5). The following were discussed with MCM:

- Access to land – the AMCO community would not have access to their old lands once they had moved. This was because MCM was trying to halt land-use in caving areas. MCM has initiated a programme to halt cultivation in hazardous areas but also assisted in finding alternative lands for people to cultivate. This land was demarcated and farmers signed an application form and were granted rights to a piece of land. The MCM Community Liaison Officer, together with the MCM Manager of Special Projects, was coordinating this programme. MCM’s awareness campaign had already halted farming in some areas. According to MCM only three AMCO residents were farming in MCM caving land: O Muyenda, G Mwanamute and J Bwalya. However, only these three were eligible for MCM compensation in the form of alternative plots. MCM land rangers patrolled MCM land and monitored settlement and cultivation. A register of users is kept and only these are allowed into the farming areas. MCM have a ChiBemba / English brochure explaining their actions.

- Alternative land for AMCO - MCM will consider providing land to the northwest of AMCO, on the same basis as outlined above, as an alternative for the AMCO community. It is to be noted that this land will be available for as long as MCM does not require it for mining purposes.

6.6.2 Asset Holding Company – MMS

The Asset Holding Company – Mine Municipal Services (AHC) is responsible for the provision of water to what were mine townships. The AHC is a private company and the intention is to merge it with the Kitwe City Council after a period. The AHC was engaged to determine the options for water reticulation for the AMCO community once they relocate as well as what are the most suitable means for providing water and water borne sewerage. In addition, the issue of payment for services (10 – 15% collection efficiency in poorer areas) was debated. The AHC is of the view that it is best if a community divides into groups of 10 households each of which is responsible for payment for a single
standpipe. In terms of the availability of water at the new site, the AHC explained that this was not a problem. The only issue is to decide what type of water provision would be suitable for the community. The consultant’s propose that every household should have piped water, as a) they will need to be connected to the water-borne sewerage system and b) have access to water for small-scale homestead vegetable production.

6.6.3 Government Valuation Department

The Government Valuation Department (GVD) conducted a household asset inventory evaluation, which included physical structures, business evaluation and fruit tree compensation estimates. The survey is described elsewhere in this report (Section 7.4). The GVD were consulted and also attended the key stakeholder workshop. A key issue was that the AMCO community had not signed off on the GVD report. This was emphasised as critical to the process and a recommendation was made to both the GVD and to ZCCM-IH that this should take place as a matter of urgency.

6.7 Key Stakeholder Workshop

A workshop held on Friday 8 August 2003 brought together all the key stakeholders in the AMCO resettlement process excepting for CETZAM, the Asset Holding Company and the District Agricultural Coordinator. Aside from the absence of these stakeholders, the workshop was the first forum where the resettlement was debated at length and the main issues brought to the fore. The agenda for the workshop included the following: Reason for workshop; Workshop outline & presentation; ZCCM overview; Questions; Golder presentation; RAP process; Government valuation & compensation; Socio-economic survey; On-going consultation; Site selection; Relocation timing; Proposed services; Livelihoods; Restoration Plan; Resettlement implementation management; Monitoring and evaluation; Questions and the Way forward.

The key issues emerging from it are as follows:

- The need to disclose the results of the Government Valuation Department survey as well the need for the AMCO community to sign-off on the survey;
- The need to ensure that the community’s access to agricultural land is guaranteed;
- The general need to ensure that the resettlement does not detract from the affected community’s livelihoods, but enhances them;
- The need for the AMCO community to recognise that their resettlement and ownership of new homes is a responsibility that requires commitment especially for maintenance of the homes and for the provision of services such as water and sanitation.

A second public workshop is scheduled for the end of September 2003 where the recommendations of this report will be disclosed to key stakeholders and the larger public. Input
from this workshop will be incorporated into the RAP and thereafter the report circulated for final review including the 60-day disclosure period at the World Bank Infoshop in Washington DC.
7  RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1  Policy Framework and Guidelines

The guidelines governing the approach adopted are as follows:

- The ZCCM-IH Environmental and Resettlement Framework;
- The objectives of the Copperbelt Environmental Project (CEP);
- The requirements of the Government of the Republic of Zambia;
- Sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA)
- The IFC / World Bank involuntary resettlement policy documentation.

These policies are applicable to not only physical relocation and its planning, but also to loss of assets necessary to sustain livelihoods. In this respect, one of the key components of involuntary resettlement is that the RAP includes provisions for the reestablishment of the affected persons' livelihoods and that these provisions are supported by adequate financial provision, competent persons to guide and implement the plan, and sufficient time. An equally important component of resettlement is that of monitoring. The resettlement process does not end with the physical relocation of persons to new houses, but continues until such time as the community has been re-established.

The sustainable livelihoods approach will be applied as a theoretical guide to ensure that the various components of people's lives are accounted for and factored into the resettlement planning. The SLA is a useful tool for understanding the various components that constitute people's livelihoods and developing social management plans to reduce and mitigate shocks and vulnerabilities and enhance opportunities.

7.1.1  CEP Environmental and Resettlement Framework

The RAP for AMCO residents has been conducted in line with the principles outlined in Chapter 8 of the Environmental and Resettlement Framework for the CEP, dealing specifically with resettlement issues (see Annex 2).

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4 The emphasis of their policies is that livelihoods should be restored to at least the same level as prior to relocation if not materially improved.
7.2 Process Summary

7.2.1 Consultation

The resettlement planning process has involved a significant amount of consultation with the residents of AMCO as well as other key stakeholders. Following the decision that houses would be demolished and the community resettled (see Section 2.5), a meeting was held with the community in December 2002 to discuss the resettlement process, and particularly the need to collect information regarding the number of people living in the area and social and economic activities engaged in. This first meeting was attended by 52 community members, who all supported and cooperated with the data collection process.

Following the initial census, a meeting was held on 2 January 2003 to provide feedback on the census to the community, as well as to discuss further issues related to the resettlement process, and obtain comments from the community regarding the process. This meeting was attended by 85 community members.

On 28 January 2003 another meeting was held with the AMCO community, during which the Resettlement Steering Committee, consisting of AMCO representatives, was formed through a process of nomination and elections.

As part of the final preparation for the AMCO RAP, a community meeting was held by the RAP team appointed on 8 August 2003.

Table 1 provides a summary of the consultation process and Section 6 summarises the views of the key stakeholders regarding the AMCO resettlement.

7.2.2 Surveys and planning

Once the community had been informed of the resettlement process, an initial survey was undertaken to determine the size and character of the community. The survey team comprised of 3 ZCCM-IH officials, 1 from Kitwe Town Council, and 2 from Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE). Four community leaders were identified to assist with mobilising residents for meetings, as well as to point out the boundaries of the community. The first survey was conducted on 26 and 27 December 2002, and aimed primarily at determining the number of households to be resettled.

Activities undertaken as part of the compilation of the RAP involved a detailed socio-economic survey aimed to

a) verify and update findings from the original census survey, and

b) obtain additional detailed information on socio economic conditions to serve as baseline against which to measure potential impacts of resettlement on the
community, as well as to guide the design of a livelihoods restoration plan for the affected community.

In addition to the socio-economic survey, fields used by households for cultivation of crops, both inside the caving area and outside, were measured and geo-referenced as part of a process to determine the degree to which the community utilises land and the importance the land is for subsistence. Land inside the caving area will not be accessible after resettlement, and hence it will be necessary to find suitable alternatives for cultivation resettlement.

7.2.3 Site selection process

Two alternative sites for resettlement were presented to the AMCO community. The first, at Kawama Farm, was rejected because of its distance from the social, commercial and agricultural resources, services and facilities AMCO utilise. The second site, on ZCCM-IH land adjacent to Mindolo Township, was accepted on the basis that it is very near to the existing AMCO settlement and its ownership by ZCCM-IH is fortuitous. Up until 1985, the proposed site was inhabited but the residences were demolished.

7.3 Land Tenure, Acquisition and Transfer

Since the proposed land for resettlement belongs to ZCCM-IH, there is no need to apply for authorisation for the settlement. However, it is unclear what the land is currently zoned for, and should this be for purposes other than residential, the land will have to be rezoned. The portion of land used for settlement would then be excised from the existing portion of ZCCM-IH’s land and a new subdivision created. This subdivision would then be handed over to the Kitwe City Council, which would then issue individual leasehold (99-year) title to the AMCO community. Prior to construction, the township layout and house designs would have to be presented to the council and letters of offer made to the new settlers. The cost of making arrangements for title is ZCCM-IH’s responsibility. The provision of water will be the responsibility of the Asset Holding Company, but the community will be required to pay for this service.

Given that the area is to be used for residential (and not agricultural) use, there cannot be any major agricultural activity, other than small-scale home-based cultivation, in the area. Larger fields will be located on Mopani Copper Mine land some distance - ± 5 km - from the site. This land will not vest with the AMCO community, but will be theirs to use under a written agreement with Mopani.

7.4 Valuation and Compensation of Assets and Croplands

Following the initial population survey that was conducted on 26 and 27 December 2002, a Valuation of Assets of the AMCO community was commissioned on 21 January 2003. The valuation was undertaken by the Government of Zambia’s Valuation Department. The valuation covered the following assets:

a) Houses, latrines, showers, stores, shops and ancillary structures,
b) Fruit trees,

c) Backyard gardens and land used for agricultural purposes within the caving area.

Assets were evaluated between 3-6 February 2003 by an inspection team from the Government Valuation Department.

7.4.1 Eligibility

The matter of eligibility for compensation as part of the resettlement process needs to consider a variety of factors relating to different categories of people who may be said to be affected by the relocation. Such categories include:

1. Owners residing in AMCO, not renting any property to others
2. Owners residing in AMCO and renting out space inside their homes, which they share with the tenants
3. Owners residing in AMCO and renting out other houses in the settlement
4. “Owners” residing elsewhere, renting out houses in AMCO
5. Tenants living in separate structures,
6. Tenants sharing with other tenants,
7. Tenants sharing with owners.

Different compensation entitlements apply to each of the above categories of affected persons. Compensation itself can be divided into various items, including:

1. Compensation for structures lost, as determined by the Government Valuation Survey
2. Compensation for additional structures such as vegetable stands, latrines, shelters other assets including fruit trees and crops lost, also noted in Valuation
3. Disturbance allowance (20% of the value of structures indicated above) based on the recommendations of the Government Valuation Department
4. House at resettlement site (including title deeds signifying official ownership) – standard size, based on replacement size of structures lost (the consultant’s recommend that this be increase by 10m² - see Section 7.8)
5. House at resettlement site – minimum size (the consultant’s recommended that a minimum size of 30m$^2$ be considered for those with units smaller than this and for tenants sharing one unit - see Section 7.8)

6. Transport of household and moveable assets to new site

7. Compensation for lost rental income

Recommendations regarding how the compensation requirements listed above should be allocated amongst the various categories of affected parties are summarised in Table 17 below, which also indicates the number of households per category of affected parties. A “✓” in this matrix indicates that a particular category of affected party is entitled to a particular category of entitlement, while a blank denotes that it is not. Table 18 indicates the total number of households who will be entitled to each of the various compensation categories, which is then summarised in Table 19.
### Table 17: Entitlement Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership and Residence status</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Compensation for original structures lost</th>
<th>Compensation for additional structures/other assets added by owner/tenant</th>
<th>Disturbance allowance</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;standard&quot; size</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;minimum&quot; size</th>
<th>Transport of household and moveable assets to new site</th>
<th>Compensation for lost rental income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Owners residing in AMCO, not renting out any property</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Owners sharing with tenants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Owners residing in AMCO and renting out other houses in the settlement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>✓ (tenant’s house)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ (tenant’s house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Owners residing elsewhere, renting out houses in AMCO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tenants living in separate structures</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Tenants sharing with other tenants</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Tenants sharing with owners.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Golder Associates Africa
## Table 18: Entitlement Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership and Residence status</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Compensation for original structures lost</th>
<th>Compensation for additional structures/other assets added by tenant</th>
<th>Disturbance allowance</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;standard&quot; size</th>
<th>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;minimum&quot; size</th>
<th>Transport of household and moveable assets to new site</th>
<th>Compensation for lost rental income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Owners residing in AMCO, not renting out any property</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Owners sharing with tenants</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Owners residing in AMCO and renting out other houses in the settlement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Owners residing elsewhere, renting out houses in AMCO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Tenants living in separate structures</td>
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<td>6 Tenants sharing with other tenants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Tenants sharing with owners.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
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<td>TOTAL – Resettled –Compensated</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL – Compensated</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Golder Associates Africa
Table 19: Summary of Entitlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entitlement</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for original structures lost</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for additional structures/ other assets added by tenant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance allowance</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;standard&quot; size</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New houses at resettlement site - &quot;minimum&quot; size</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of household and moveable assets to new site</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for lost rental income</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.2 Basis of valuation and compensation

The section that follows is based on the report submitted by the Government Valuation Department:

The basic principle of the law of compensation is that the sum awarded, should, place the claimant in the same financial position as he would have been in, had there been no question of his land being compulsorily acquired. This means that he should not be worse off than he was before the acquisition.

In addition to assessing the value of the land acquired, assessments for severance, injurious affection and disturbance are also made.

Injurious affection refers to depreciation caused by what is done on land taken by the acquiring authority. Both severance and injurious affection do not apply to the present case because in fact the land in question does not belong to the settlers.

The amount of disturbance payment shall be equal to:

a) the reasonable expenses of the person entitled to the payment in removing from the land from which he/she is displaced; and

b) if he was carrying on a trade or business on the land, the loss he will sustain by reason of the disturbance of that trade or business consequent upon his having to quit the land.

For the subject properties, the issue of disturbance does not in the true sense arise as there are no fixtures to be removed or some business disrupted and the affected households will be transported to the new and better homes to be built for them. However, we are of the considered opinion that the

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5 Republic of Zambia Government Valuation Department: Valuation of assets for compensation or replacement for AMCO - Kitwe
6 He is used to indicate male or female and does not indicate a bias
compensation for any “invisible” costs of relocation, be taken at 20% of the total value of the assets for the household.

7.5 Key Relocation Issues and Management Actions

The following sections outline some of the key resettlement issues and management actions.

7.5.1 Disclosure of valuation survey

See 7.4 above.

7.5.2 Expansion of the resettlement steering committee

A Resettlement Steering Committee was formed on 28 January 2003 at a community meeting. The formation of this committee involved the nomination of representatives from each of the housing blocks in AMCO, followed by the election of candidates from the nominees. In addition to the block representatives, the Branch Chairman from the MMD executive for AMCO was also allowed to elect a representative to the committee. A representative was also elected from the residents renting houses in the settlement. The composition and functions of this committee is discussed in more detail in Section 4.4.1.

The implementation of the RAP will see the involvement of additional stakeholders and it is recommended that the Steering Committee be expanded to include these key stakeholders. The composition of the committee should be as follows:

- AMCO community representatives;
- Mindolo Township (host) representatives;
- ZCCM-IH representatives;
- CBE representative;
- Oxfam representative;
- Kitwe City Council representatives;
- Asset Holding Company representative;
- Implementation agent;
- Mopani Copper Mines representative.
The committee should convene twice a month during the initial phases of RAP implementation and thereafter on a monthly basis. The responsibilities of the committee are to oversee RAP implementation. The committee is also charged with resolving disputes and grievances and also with discussing the settlement plans, services and other provisions of the RAP. Expansion of the steering committee should take place immediately after the appointment of the implementation agent.

7.5.3 Appointment of implementation agent

The implementation of the RAP is to be conducted by qualified experts. ZCCM-IH will be responsible for their appointment and remuneration, but the team appointed will be expected to liaise with the steering committee and the working group (see Section 7.5.4). The nature of implementing a RAP requires that the team is on the ground for a considerable length of time and includes local expertise. In light of this, it is recommended that the appointed experts are able to maintain a team on the ground for at least three months. Once the RAP is approved, ZCCM-IH should consider the appointment of the implementation agent. The agent can then be tasked with funding suitable contactors, ensuring ongoing communication with the affected community and other stakeholders and generally taking responsibility for implementing the RAP. The implementation agent will be appointed via a closed tender process and their appointment will be referred to the steering committee for comment but not for approval. The agent should comprise a team of persons; this could also change during the process as the demands of the implementation change. It is also advised that ZCCM-IH retain resettlement advisers during the process.

The implementation agent will be expected to:

- Deal with complex issues that will certainly emerge during the implementation process;
- Be present throughout the RAP implementation process;
- Be experienced with Zambian social issues;
- Negotiate with a range of stakeholders;
- Skilled in managing community expectations;
- Be punctual in meeting deadlines; and
- Have budgeting skills, and
- Project management skills for development as well as construction projects.

Use of ZCCM-IH’s own community and environmental personnel is also expected to facilitate the resettlement process with the appointed implementing agent. The agent will be expected to take joint responsibility for liaison with the affected and host communities, and other stakeholders, during the
RAP implementation process. This communication should dovetail with ZCCM-IH’s own liaison efforts and structures.

7.5.4 Appointment of a resettlement working group

The resettlement working group is responsible for the overseeing the daily implementation of the RAP. Its membership, significantly smaller than the steering committee, should comprise:

- AMCO community representatives;
- Mindolo (host) representative;
- ZCCM-IH representatives;
- Kitwe City Council representatives;
- Asset Holding Company representative;
- Implementation agent.

The working group is expected to meet frequently, at least weekly during the initial phases of RAP implementation and thereafter on an ad hoc basis. Its main responsibilities are as follows:

- Finalising the actions contained in the RAP;
- Coordinating the RAP’s implementation;
- Monitoring progress of RAP implementation;
- Maintain communication with the affected and host communities;
- Deal with local government issues, and
- Deal with contractual issues.

Appointment of the working group should take place immediately after the appointment of the implementation agent.

7.5.5 Planning of new settlement

The responsibility for the design of the new AMCO suburb will fall with the Director of Planning at the Kitwe City Council. Planning of the new site will entail a site survey, site demarcation, both of the perimeters of the entire site as well as the individual plots, as well as the location of the houses on the standard low-cost housing plot (size 12m x 27m). Costs involved with the planning of the site will be
borne by ZCCM-IH. Until such time as the settlement is completed, ZCCM-IH will be responsible for any costs incurred.

The provision of services, especially water and electricity, still needs to be finalised. At this stage, water provision will be provided to each household with responsibility for coordinating payment for the water falling on the owner. Power supply has been identified by the community as a priority, but at this stage it is unclear whether power will in fact be affordable. However, it is recommended that the site be planned and provision be made for main-line infrastructure to supply the community. Negotiation in this regard will need to be taken up with ZESCO, the Zambian energy supply utility. It is understood that ZESCO are introducing a pre-paid power option, which could be suitable for the AMCO community’s needs. Therefore, the planning of the new settlement will require the input of the Asset Holding Company as well as ZESCO.

7.5.6 Conceptual layout of the new site

The map below illustrates the possible location of the new settlement site. It can be noted that the site is located away from the Mindola stream, where current cultivation is highest, and between the existing roads in the area to minimise disruption to existing traffic movements but to also to provide good access during and after construction.
Plans will require the approval of the Kitwe City Council and the Surveyor-General in Ndola.

7.5.7 **Preparation of cost schedules**

The resettlement process comprises a number of different activities. Many of these will require a tender process and the drawing up of contracts. An indicative list of activities which constitutes the physical implementation of the RAP is as follows:

- Site survey;
- Site demarcation;
- Plot demarcation;
- House design;
7.5.8 Measures to prevent settlement

ZCCM-IH are in the process of obtaining sign boards which inform the public of the intention to use a portion of the land next to Mindolo Township for the purposes of resettling the AMCO community. These signboards will discourage settlement on the land and also prohibit use of the land for agricultural purposes. As part of the community liaison function to be continued by ZCCM-IH (see following section), the liaison personnel are to regularly visit the new site (weekly) and monitor land use activities. Prompt erection of these signboards is advised. Using existing structures such as the Crime Prevention Unit of Mindolo, the local councillor and so forth, ZCCM-IH can disseminate their intention to use the land and limit its random use.

A further concern in many resettlement projects is the appearance of settlers on affected land. Given that ZCCM-IH has three registers – their own census, the Government Valuation Department survey and the RAP survey - of affected persons, the new settlement by persons at the AMCO site can be controlled. ZCCM-IH has conveyed to the affected community that no further settlement will be tolerated. If this does occur, then these new residents will not be compensated or resettled. ZCCM-IH will liaise with the authorities to ensure that new settlement is halted and that agricultural land use at the new site is discouraged. However, given that construction of the new site will not commence until at least April 2004, limited farming of the proposed site should be tolerated.

Agricultural land use in caving areas will not be permitted on Mopani Copper Mines’ land. MCM have land rangers who regularly patrol the areas and are actively discouraging farming in caving areas (see Section 4.5). Cases of settlement will also be reported to the steering committee.

All key stakeholders are to be informed of the initiatives designed to halt settlement and farming.
7.5.9 Community liaison structure

ZCCM-IH has been in consultation with the AMCO community and other key stakeholders since December 2002. It is essential that this momentum is sustained and formalised. It is proposed that:

- ZCCM-IH have a dedicated team to take responsibility for community liaison up until the implementation agent is appointed;

- That this team communicates with the affected community every fortnight until the appointment of the implementation agent whereupon the agent will assume responsibility for community and key stakeholder liaison;

- A member of the liaison structure is to represent ZCCM-IH on the resettlement steering committee and working group;

- ZCCM-IH is to record its formal interactions with the affected community and key stakeholders and note any major issues that arise;

- The ZCCM-IH liaison structure is to prepare a summary of the RAP findings for the affected community and key stakeholders in ChiBemba and English;

- The liaison personnel are to encourage the affected community to continue with their livelihood activities throughout the duration of implementation of the RAP so as to avoid their losing vital sources of income or other livelihood benefits;

- Affected community members and other stakeholders are to be encouraged to consult the ZCCM-IH liaison personnel. Responses to their queries should be given and recorded.

7.5.10 Dispute & grievance procedures

Given the sensitivity with relocation and the range of expectations the move is likely to generate, it is certain that a range of issues will emerge. Many of these will revolve around important considerations such as timing of relation, compensation, payment of disturbance allowance and so forth. It is also likely that intimidation will take place and that vulnerable sectors of the AMCO community may be at risk. In order to allow people to voice their concerns confidentially if required, it is necessary that a formal dispute resolution procedure be implemented. It is vital that all grievances receive a fair hearing and that they are resolved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The suggested dispute resolution procedure for the affected community, and also for other stakeholders, is as follows:

- The matter should first be brought to the attention of the AMCO Resettlement Steering Committee or the ZCCM-IH liaison person, or the implementation agent, or any member of the working group or steering committee;
Upon further investigation of the matter by the ZCCM-IH liaison person or the implantation agent, a meeting will be convened between the complainant and the relevant community structure;

- If the matter cannot be resolved at the above forum, the it will be referred to the working group or steering committee;

- If this body fails to provide the necessary clarity on the matter, then the formal authorities will be consulted, namely the Kitwe City Council;

- If the matter requires legal input, then it should be referred to the legal department of the Kitwe City Council with full participation by ZCCM-IH;

- All disputes and grievances are to be formally recorded and tabled at working group meetings for the record. The monitoring agent will use these records during the resettlement monitoring process.

### 7.5.11 Actual site for resettlement

Although the site selection process is completed at a general level, the exact boundaries of the site have not been confirmed. This will require the participation of the community in conjunction with the Kitwe City Council and ZCCM-IH. This should be completed soon after the implementation agent is appointed. Please refer to Map 8 for the suggested site.

### 7.5.12 Construction

Once the surveying and town planning of the new site has been completed and accepted by the affected community, other key stakeholders and the Kitwe City Council and the Surveyor-General in Ndola, the construction aspect of the resettlement can be initiated. This entails:

- Tendering process;

- Preparation of contract documents for various contractors;

- Site preparation;

- Procurement and preparation of building materials;

- Service installation;

- House construction.
7.5.13 Physical relocation

Dates for resettlement are outlined in the implementation schedule (Figure 17). Movable household assets will be transported prior to the occupation of the houses at the new site. The implementation agent and the affected community will agree upon dates for transportation of assets and for occupation. At this stage, land for agriculture will be formally available to the affected community.

7.5.14 Demolition of old settlement

Upon relocation, the existing AMCO structures will be demolished. This area, on Mopani land, will be unavailable for agriculture and settlement given that it is on land prone to surface subsidence. An approved contractor will conduct demolition. All salvageable materials will be made available to the affected community before demolition. Demolition should take place as soon after relocation as possible to prevent occupation of the structures by squatters.

7.6 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the RAP should commence as soon possible after the RAP has been approved. This serves to manage expectations and also reduces the anxiety of the affected community. It is essential that the community be encouraged to continue to live as normally as possible until such time at the resettlement takes place. This implies that their agricultural practices should not be halted and their commercial activities continue. Delays in implementation also result in changes to the settlement population, which ultimately renders the survey data redundant. Delays in resettlement also have cost implications, which are also to be avoided. Overall, the sooner resettlement takes place the better. The major influences on executing the RAP are as follows:

- The onset of the rains determine agricultural practices but also prevent construction of the new settlement until April 2004; and
- The appointment of the implementation agent once the RAP has been approved.

An indicative implementation schedule is shown in Figure 17.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Implement measures to halt settlement /</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Formalise ZCCM-IH liaison structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Formalise grievance procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Second key stakeholder workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Disclose valuation survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Finalise site selection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Expand steering committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Public display of RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Approve RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Appoint implementation agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Endorse liaison and grievance procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Appoint working group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Site survey &amp; demarcation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Settlement planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Plot demarcation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Tender process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Preparation of contract documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Approval of contracts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Procurement of materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Preparation of household gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Site clearance for construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Construction of new houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Relocation of affected households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Demolition of existing AMCO settlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Transfer of responsibility to Kitwe City Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Ongoing community liaison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7.7 Organisational Responsibilities and Functions

This section summarises the agents responsible for the financing and implementation of the RAP. It does not include those responsible for the livelihoods restoration plan.

7.7.1 Administrative and financial responsibility

The administrative and financial responsibility for implementing the AMCO RAP belongs to ZCCM-IH. Elsewhere in this report its historical obligations have been described. ZCCM-IH will provide the funding for the implementation of the RAP including payment for the services of experts employed for its implementation, the construction and relocation of the AMCO community as well as the funding of the livelihood restoration plan.

7.7.2 Responsibility for RAP implementation

The actual implementation of the RAP will be the duty of the implementation agent and the structures created – the steering committee and working group – to support its implementation. The roles of each of these agencies have been discussed previously (Sections 7.5.2 to 7.5.4).

7.8 Budget

The indicative budget presented in Table 21 is based on the resettlement at Ming’omba with figures escalated to 2003 and adjusted using input from a local architect. A rate of US $240 per square metre was used to calculate the cost for house construction, site preparation and service installation. A final budget will be compiled once the various contracts are in place for the RAP implementation.

The size of the houses have been based on the following logic:

- Any house less than 30m² has been increased to a minimum of 30m². The smallest house is currently 13m²;
- Houses above 30m² have been increased by a further 10m² (referred to as “standard houses”);
- Tenants sharing with other tenants and with owners will be allocated the minimum sized house of 30m².

The table below provides a summary of the range in house sizes:
Table 20: Summary of House Replacement Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of House Size (m²)</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 m²</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 40 m²</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 50 m²</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 60 m²</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 70 m²</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 to 80 m²</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 m² (min size new)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL New Structures</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the area of resettlement falls within an area for urban development, it will be necessary for each house to link into the sewerage mainline and will thus require piped water. For this purpose, it is assumed that water will be piped to two rooms in the house as well as a garden tap. Electrical connections are not included in the house costs but provision is made for main reticulation for future connection.

Table 21 below summarises total costs of resettlement, taking account of house replacement costs, water, sewerage and electrical services, establishment costs, design fees as well as other provisions identified in the entitlement framework.
Table 21: Indicative budget for RAP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost estimate (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) House design (architect)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Construction of houses, site preparation, service installation</td>
<td>838,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Compensation for structures lost by non-resident owners</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Disturbance allowance</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Fruit trees</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Rental loss (12 months)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Implementation agent &amp; engineering fees</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Surveying &amp; production of plans</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Government &amp; other administrative charges</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Site preparation &amp; drainage</td>
<td>see b above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) Upgrade of internal roads</td>
<td>see b above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) Water reticulation</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) Electricity</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) Sanitation</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) Preparation of home gardens</td>
<td>see Section 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p) Transportation</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q) Demolition</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r) Monitoring</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s) Contingency (10%)</td>
<td>120,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,330,956</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Owners not resident on site will be compensated for the value of the buildings, as determined by the Government Valuation Department, as well as provision for rent loss. Budget provision has been allowed for 12 month’s rent, which should provide ample time for this income stream to be re-established elsewhere.

7.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is an essential component of the resettlement process designed to ensure that targets are achieved and standards maintained. An independent monitoring agent must be appointed by ZCCM-IH, the appointment of which must be referred to the steering committee for comment but not approval. The agent must have past experience in monitoring of similar projects and be familiar with the particular context. Initially, monitoring should be conducted every quarter beginning January 2004. After the first year of monitoring, visits should be conducted every six months for at least twenty-four months thereafter.

Monitoring should:
• Ensure the implementation of the RAP according to the principles contained in it;
• Ensure that affected persons receive their due compensation;
• Ensure the proper functioning of the resettlement support structures;
• Check that the dispute resolution and community liaison procedures are functional and that records are being kept and issues addressed;
• Ensure that the physical relocation of households is successfully completed;
• Ascertain the well-being of vulnerable persons;
• Ensure that the demolition of the old settlement is completed soon after relocation;
• Ensure that the livelihood restoration plan is successfully implemented;
• Include the submission of reports after each monitoring visit.
8 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN

8.1 Introduction

The physical relation of the AMCO community is a relatively straightforward series of events culminating in the move from the existing site to the new site some 1.5 km to the east. This will involve the use of a range of contractors whose interaction with the community will be limited to some employment opportunities for affected persons and others from the immediate vicinity. Of crucial importance for the AMCO community is their ability to sustain themselves in their new settlement. Therefore, the livelihoods restoration plan is a vital component of resettlement planning and ultimately decides the fate of the affected community. On the positive side, the AMCO community will be relocating to a proximal site and hence will not be removed from places of work, schooling or health services. In fact, they will be closer to these facilities than before. However there will be negative impacts, the most conspicuous of these being the loss of their food gardens and other fields as a result of the move. One must not underestimate the stress caused by resettlement and the ability of these emotional aspects to adversely affect people’s livelihoods.

8.2 Objective

The livelihoods restoration plan is designed to stimulate sustainable development of the AMCO community such that their standard of living is improved. Elements of the plan are also designed to benefit the host community, Mindolo. The plan covers land-, wage- and enterprise-based livelihoods. The plan entails the implementation of social, economic and agricultural projects leading to improved standards of living and the creation of enhanced local capacity.

Note that the plan presented below is a conceptual plan that requires further elaboration and quantification.

8.3 Scope

World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 recognises that resettlement may result in severe social, economic and environmental impacts. These problems include the dismantling of production systems, loss of productive assets and income and the relocation of people to areas where there is increased competition for resources. The directive calls for the planning and execution of development programmes, which provide the resettled community with sufficient investment resources and opportunities to improve their livelihoods.

The livelihoods restoration plan is for the benefit of the affected community, AMCO. However, it is not designed exclusively for their benefit and elements of the plan are also directed at the host community. The selected projects fall within the scope of local development initiatives and programmes and as such there is local capacity to implement and monitor the initiatives.
8.4 Approach

During the RAP consultation process, several key stakeholders were engaged with the specific purpose of establishing their areas of expertise, their experience with development projects and their willingness to participate in the livelihoods restoration plan associated with the AMCO resettlement. The key stakeholders consulted, excluding ZCCM-IH, the affected and host communities, are as follows:

- CETZAM;
- Citizens for a Better Environment;
- Councillor Kajinga;
- District Agricultural Coordinator;
- Kitwe City Council;
- Mindolo Clinic;
- Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation;
- Mopani Copper Mines;
- Oxfam;
- YWCA.

In addition, the community socio-economic section contained a needs analysis component. Members of the affected community were also consulted individually and their needs discussed. A similar, but very much less extensive, exercise was conducted with the host community at Mindolo. The data presented in Section 4 was used in the development of the livelihoods restoration plan.

8.5 Needs Hierarchy

Collating the results of the socio-economic survey as well as the outcomes of various consultations, the affected community put forward the following as their priorities for the ideal type of resettlement:

- Housing:
  - Individual houses,
  - Separate sleeping rooms for adults and children,
  - Separate kitchens,
  - Plots big enough to allow for vegetable gardens;
- Water-borne sanitation;
- Pre-school centre with playground facilities;
- Electricity;

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• Pre-paid or fixed charge;
• Individual household water connections:
  • Families will bear responsibility for payments;
• Market site;
• Hammer mill (milling locally produced grains);
• Carpentry workshop and tools;
• Sewing skills centre;
• Proper waste disposal facility;
• Street lighting;
• Neighbourhood watch security;
• Recreation facilities to promote community interaction:
  • football ground.

8.6 Vulnerabilities

The main vulnerabilities that the affected community will be prone to are as follows:

• Loss of agricultural land;
• Loss of access to fruit trees, although this is limited;
• Exposure to jealousy and other community issues at new site;
• The inactivity associated with waiting and the impact this can have on livelihoods;
• The anxiety associated with resettling and the tendency for timetables to shift.

8.7 Development Initiatives

The livelihoods restoration plan consists of seven components:

• Agriculture;
• Institutional capacity building;
• Health, hygiene & family;
• Financial skills;
• Enterprise training;
• Recreational facility;
• Community participation in the resettlement.
Each of these is discussed in detail in the following sections. An overview of each is provided with timing and costs supplied in later sections. Each component will have to be considered in detail during the planning phase.

8.7.1 Agriculture

The agricultural component has three constituents:

- Home garden production;
- Field production; and
- Fruit trees.

**Home gardens**

All of the affected community have home gardens for very small-scale agriculture. Given that agricultural practices are practices by the majority of the affected community, it is important that agriculture receives the attention it deserves. The aim of the project is to improve the production of homestead vegetable gardens by providing water as well as intensive training, extension and supplementing agricultural inputs such as seeds, seedlings and fertiliser. Home gardens will be developed before the construction of the houses, once the location of house on the plot has been decided. Extension services will provide training on composting, fertilising and green manuring as well as on the layout of gardens and sustainable agricultural cultivation to minimise external purchases. All households will receive seeds or seedlings, an implement and fertiliser.

The District Agricultural Coordinator (DACO) and Citizens for a Better Environment will be responsible for providing the various services to the affected community. Host community farmers should be able to benefit from the training but will not receive the various material inputs. ZCCM-IH will be responsible for funding the training and inputs.

**Fields**

A number of households have larger fields located further away from the existing settlement. They use these and other locations on a seasonal basis and shift according to the season. Replacement lands for that which will be lost is a priority. Mopani Copper Mines (MCM) has agreed in principle to make land available to the affected community on a formal basis but not indefinitely. This land is not close to the new site and will require that people walk to and from their fields, which they already do. The affected community has made it clear that their priority at this point is housing. Agricultural lands are important, but are not afforded the same status as housing. Therefore, it is proposed that the MCM route be considered and that each land user be granted a formal right to use the MCM land for cultivation. The extension services and training provided by the DACO and CBE should be extended to the fields. ZCCM-IH will ensure that formal arrangements are entered into between MCM and the affected community.
Fruit trees

The AMCO community will be moving from a site with mature fruit trees, for which they will receive compensation, to a site with little or no tree cover. For the purposes of shade and fruit production it is recommended that fruit trees be planted, with protection, once site and plot demarcation have been completed. A minimum of five tree species (avocado, papaya, mango, guava, orange) should be planted by every household. These trees will be provided by the DACO’s office and funded by ZCCM-IH. The DACO will provide training as to the best way of planting each species.

8.7.2 Institutional capacity building

This component has two constituents:

- Capacity building of AMCO / host committee members; and
- Capacity building of community in respect of home ownership;

AMCO / host committee members

The AMCO and Mindolo residents who participate on the steering committee require further development to enable them to assume a more active role in the resettlement process. The aim of this initiative is to assist in building the capacity of these individuals to allow them to better input into the resettlement and other processes. These persons will be trained with skills in transparency and accountability and allow them to become more efficient and effective. The training can potentially be provided by CETZAM and the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation (MEF). Costs will be borne by ZCCM-IH.

Home ownership responsibilities

Although the community have naturally expressed their desire for improved homes, they were informed during the resettlement planning process of the responsibilities that home ownership (leasehold) implies. These responsibilities range from basic household care and maintenance to consideration of neighbours and, importantly, payment for services. Given that the community want running water and electricity, they too will be responsible for payment for these services.

CETZAM, Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation (MEF) and the YWCA are potentially able to provide training to the affected community around the responsibilities of home ownership and what this entails. This will include suggestions as to how best to afford services such as water and electricity as well as basic home care skills.

8.7.3 Health, hygiene & family

Some of the main diseases affecting the local community are malaria, diarrhoea and sexually transmitted infections. Some of these can be reduced by very simple training programmes and / or the purchase of very basic preventative materials like mosquito nets. The Mindolo Clinic is able to
provide training for no more than 30 persons, which will cover basics such as family planning, hygiene and sanitation, and treatment for sick persons. Other issues covered include family abuse and other social pathologies. This training is also appropriate for the host community.

8.7.4 Basic financial skills

The affected community will be entitled to a relatively substantial compensation and disturbance allowance. Wise use of this resource is advisable and this requires training. Organisations, such as CETZAM, specialise in equipping communities with basic financial skills such as saving, budgeting, business plans and purchasing. One key issue, which will have to be addressed, is whether the affected persons should receive the entire compensation and disturbance allowance, or whether these funds should be safely invested and accessed at set intervals. Entrepreneurs may want to access these amounts for business ventures. This should be planned in conjunction with the community and financial planners.

8.7.5 Enterprise training

The community expressed the need for skills enhancement, specifically in the areas of tailoring, carpentry and the provision of a mill. The YWCA runs fashion design and sewing classes and hence is ideally suited to training those people wanting tailoring skills. The Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation provides carpentry and related training and can be called upon to provide the necessary programmes. The community also expressed a need for a mill, which could be provide and become the mainstay for a cooperative or for a single businessperson.

8.7.6 Recreational facility

Both AMCO and Mindolo bemoaned the lack of recreational facilities. The construction of a small community hall with rooms and ablution facilities that could function as a gathering centre for training, religious activities and so forth is proposed. The facility should be equipped with a blackboard and benches. This would facilitate community integration.

8.7.7 Community participation in the resettlement

There are a range of opportunities where the affected, and host, community could participate in the actual implementation of the RAP. These include:

- Employment by contractors;
- Clearing the new site and preparing agricultural land; and
- Access to cleared vegetation for charcoal production and other purposes.

The employment of affected persons and persons from the host community should be written into the contractors’ agreements. Obviously, the skills levels would have to be ascertained, but where suitable, local labour should be used for the resettlement construction process. The RAP will be implemented in a manner that optimises community involvement and employment generation opportunities. In
order to facilitate the involvement of the affected and host communities it is recommend that an employment desk be created which will undertake the following:

- Register all community members wanting work during the RAP implementation;
- Register the type of skills that each community member has, their experience and so forth;
- Facilitate the employment of community members by the contractors i.e. a matchmaking role.

This is to be coordinated by the lead agent responsible for the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan.

8.8 Organisational Responsibilities

ZCCM-IH will appoint an independent agent to finalise the planning and implement the livelihood restoration plan. This agent should be an individual or organisation with a depth of experience in sustainable development projects and experience with poorer communities. Ideally a Zambian-based organisation/individual should be used in conjunction with the necessary outside expertise.

It is recommended that the following structure be established to oversee the implementation of the restoration plan:

- ZCCM-IH contracts in the lead agent with extensive experience in sustainable livelihoods, to coordinate the implementation of the livelihoods restoration plan;
- The lead agent is then responsible for delegating the various components of the plan to various competent local agencies;
- ZCCM-IH liaises only with the lead agent, who have the overall responsibility for the plan’s implementation;
- The lead agent is represented on the resettlement working group;
- ZCCM-IH distributes project funding to the agents responsible for the direct implantation of the plan. The lead agent will require a management fee for coordinating the implementation of the plan;
- The lead agent will be responsible for selecting the various agents, but ZCCM-IH will draw up the contractual agreements and be responsible for payment;
- The lead agent will submit a regular progress report to ZCCM-IH;
- The lead agent will also be responsible for hiring agents to monitor the implementation and impact of the restoration plan;
- The lead agent will have to keep detailed records.

The development and implementation of these projects requires ongoing consultation with the affected community. This is required to maintain continuity and also to get buy-in from the community. As soon as the lead agent is confirmed, a formal liaison process with the community will
have to be developed, similar to the one suggested in Section 7.5.8. While ZCCM-IH is responsible for the successful implementation of the restoration plan, the potential partners identified will be required to commit to their respective roles.

8.9 Project Development Process

All the initiatives identified above should follow the cycle indicated below:

- Development of a project committee comprising all actors
- Preliminary planning amongst partners and community leadership
- Development of terms of reference for each partner plus a memorandum of understanding
- Incorporating a strong sustainability component into each initiative
- Ongoing management
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation
- Consultation with the resettlement implementation agent.

8.9.1 Administrative responsibility

The livelihoods restoration plan will be administered by ZCCM-IH in conjunction with the lead agent. The lead agent will liaise directly with the implementation agent, but the two will have separate roles with some overlap. The lead agent responsible for implementing the restoration plan will be represented on the resettlement working group.

8.9.2 Financial responsibility

Responsibility for the livelihoods restoration plan will fall on ZCCM-IH. It will be responsible for the initial cost of project planning and implementation and monitoring for two years after resettlement. Thereafter, responsibility for the community vests with the Kitwe City Council and other authorities involved.

8.10 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the livelihood restoration plan should commence as soon after the RAP has been approved. An indicative implementation schedule is shown in Figure 18:
### Figure 18: Implementation Schedule for Livelihoods Restoration Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2003</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Institutional capacity building;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Health, hygiene &amp; family</td>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Financial skills;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Enterprise training</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Community participation in the resettlement</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational facility;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8.11 Budget

An indicative budget for the livelihoods restoration plan is provided in the Table 22. The figures will require confirmation prior to implementation of the plan.

Table 22: Indicative Budget for Livelihoods Restoration Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Initiative</th>
<th>Indicative Cost (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Home garden</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fields</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fruit trees</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional capacity building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- AMCO committee</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Home owners</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, hygiene &amp; family</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic financial skills</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise training</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational facility</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community involvement in RAP implementation</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead agent consulting fees</td>
<td>35 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>130 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.12 Monitoring

Monitoring of the livelihoods restoration plan should form part of the overall RAP monitoring process. However, each initiative is to develop its own set of indicators, which will be used by the monitoring agent. Please refer to Section 7.9.
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ANNEXES

Annex 2  Copperbelt Environmental Project Environment & Resettlement Framework
Annex 4  Government Evaluation
Annex 5  Register of Affected Population
Annex 6  Register of Vulnerable Persons
Annex 7  Index of Tenants & Owners (incl. Rental paid)
Annex 8  Index of households sharing
Annex 9  MMD Branch Committee Register
Annex 10 Records of meetings held prior to RAP
Annex 11 Records of meetings held as part of RAP process
Annex 12 Photo’s
Annex 13 Maps

(Note – Annexes to be included in Final Report)