Improved Rural Connectivity Project

REHABILITATION OF PRIMARY FEEDER ROADS IN CENTRAL PROVINCE

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PACKAGE I

EASTCONSULT/DASAN CONSULT - JV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION
The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has received financing from the World Bank (WB) towards the cost of implementing the Improved Rural Connectivity Project (IRCP) for the six (6) provinces of Zambia. The financing of the remaining four (4) provinces will come from GRZ. The project will be implemented for a period of five (5) years from 2017 to 2021 using the Output and Performance Road Contract (OPRC) approach. Under the OPRC concept, the service provider is paid not for ‘inputs’ but rather for the results of the work executed under the contract i.e. the service provider’s performance under the contract. GRZ is thus seeking to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the management and maintenance of the Primary Feeder Roads (PFR) network.

Brief Description of the Project
Thus, the OPRC has been designed to provide emphasis on the rehabilitation and maintenance of gravel roads which hitherto remain unpaved due to very low traffic volume and/or lack of funds to adequately improve the sub-grade and base. The roads earmarked for rehabilitation are currently being used. However, due to lack of maintenance and repair, the unpaved roads are potholed, embankments eroded away, rutting in a number of places, drainages eroded or blocked with sand. In some instances, the roads are inaccessible.

During the construction period, much of the work will include rehabilitation while during the operational period, focus will be on maintenance. Rehabilitation is the work performed on the road which extends beyond routine maintenance. Generally, this involves loosening of a significant amount of material and changing part of, or much of the geometry of the roadway including fore-slopes and ditches. Maintenance is the work done routinely on a road surface, generally no more than light shaping to keep the road smooth, removing slight defects and making sure the crown is maintained to allow water to flow off the driving surface.

Project IRCP Objective
The overall objective of the project is to improve rural accessibility for communities in the selected areas.

Project Area, Cost and Implementation Date
The rehabilitation of Package I PFR of total length 235.75km in Mkushi District of Central Province, is estimated to cost US$9.43million. Construction activities will commence once ZEMA approval has been obtained.

Rationale for Preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
The rural roads are planned to have a right-of-way (ROW) of 18m width and a carriageway width of 5.5m. It was observed that the 6.25m width (road reserve) on either side of the road has been encroached in a few selected sections by trading facilities, residences or agricultural fields.

**Objective of the ARAP**

To ensure that the all persons affected by land acquisition are properly consulted, made available to affordable and accessible grievance mechanisms and properly and in time compensated at replacement.

**Scope of the ARAP**

This abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- identification of project impacts and affected populations;
- a legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- a compensation framework;
- a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;
- a detailed budget;
- an implementation schedule;
- a description of organizational responsibilities;
- a framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
- a description of provisions for redress of grievances; and
- a framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

**POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**Institutional Framework**

The following institutions are relevant to this ARAP:

- The President
- Cabinet
- Parliament
- Office of the Vice President – Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
- Government Valuation Department
- Office of the District Commissioner
- The Local Authority
- The Zambia Environmental Management Agency
- Public Social Welfare Assistance Scheme
- Non Governmental Organisations

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1 In case some of the displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.
Policy Framework
- Vision 2030
- Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines from the OVP

Legal Framework
- The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment), 2016
- The Lands Acquisition Act, 1994
- The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015
- The Lands Act (Cap 184)
- The Local Government Act, Cap 22 of 1991
- The Land Survey Act – Cap 188
- The Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 12 2011
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, SI 28 of 1997
- Arbitration Act, No. 19 of 2000

International Standards
- World Bank Resettlement Guidelines
- International Finance Corporation Guidelines

METHODOLOGY
The following activities formed the methodology that was used to prepare the ARAP:
- Inventory and identification of affected assets
- Census survey of affected PAPs
  - Enumeration and Registration
  - Identification of Affected Land Users
  - Beneficiary Capping
- Data Analysis

The completion of the census represented a provisional cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. The cut-off date is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. The inventory was completed on 23 February 2019 and was thus set as the cut-off date.

PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS
The socio-economic baseline for the project affected persons (PAPs) is based on the census and asset survey that was conducted in March 2019. A total of 20 PAPs were found to be affected, three (15.8%) of which were found to be affected by loss of crop fields. Six shops representing 31.6% of the affected facilities are within the road corridor while only three make shift stalls. To avoid impacts of relocation of the shops, the centre of the roads can be shifted to the other side where there is enough width and the
make shift stall can easily be shifted outside of the road reserve. There were also six concrete posters belonging to different institutions such as schools and faith based organisations which have been built within the road reserve. It is proposed that the construction works are limited to the carriage way to avoid relocating these structures. The PAPs were found along the following Roads; U4, U5, U6 and RD206 of Mkushi District.

### Summary of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of crop fields affected</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of stalls affected</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shops affected</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of poster in the road reserve</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of affected PAPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average farm size per farmer (ha)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Size</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROJECT IMPACTS

The identified impacts are summarised in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make shift structure – not to be replaced but relocated</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business affected but structure will not be relocated</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional posters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop fields affected/loss of cultivation potential</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

The budget to implement the ARAP is K2,625.00. The amount will be used for compensating for the loss of business during the construction phase of the project. It is expected that business may be interrupted for only 1 day.

### CONCLUSION

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan has detailed the potential impacts of the road upgrade project on the affected communities and presents a mitigation plan for the economic and physical displacement caused by the project. RDA has committed to implementing this Plan according to its internal procedures and within the budget that has been allocated for this project.

_______________________________
Chief Executive Officer
Roads Development Agency
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>Acute Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRN</td>
<td>Core Road Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Central Statistical Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSA</td>
<td>District Situational Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>Environmental Management Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPB</td>
<td>Environmental Project Brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GER</td>
<td>Great East Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRZ</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAPs</td>
<td>Interested and Affected Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information Communication Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRCP</td>
<td>Improved Rural Connectivity Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Km</td>
<td>Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPRC</td>
<td>Output and Performance-Based Road Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVC</td>
<td>Vehicle Operating Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFR</td>
<td>Primary Feeder Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>Road Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROADSIP</td>
<td>Road Sector Investment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE</td>
<td>State of Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOS</td>
<td>Save Our Souls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Town Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZEMA</td>
<td>Zambia Environmental Management Agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compensation—Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date—Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Host population—People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Involuntary resettlement—Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land expropriation—Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses OD 4.30—The World Bank Group Operational Directive on Involuntary Resettlement. OD 4.30 embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie IFC’s approach to involuntary resettlement associated with its investment projects.

Project-affected household—All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project-affected person—Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Project sponsor—A corporate entity seeking IFC financing for a project either directly or through a financial intermediary supported by IFC.

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

Replacement cost—The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)—The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Abbreviate Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) - A public document which specifies the procedures and actions to be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to project affected households. ARAP is recommended for less than 200 PAPs.

Resettlement assistance—Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Stakeholders—Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
Vulnerable groups—People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has received financing from the World Bank (WB) towards the cost of implementing the Improved Rural Connectivity Project (IRCP) for the six (6) provinces of Zambia. The financing of the remaining four (4) provinces will come from GRZ. The project will be implemented for a period of five (5) years from 2017 to 2021 using the Output and Performance Road Contract (OPRC) approach. GRZ is thus seeking to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the management and maintenance of the Primary Feeder Roads (PFR) network. This is further motivated by the recognition that the road network constitutes the single largest asset owned by the Government, and a less than optimal system of the management and maintenance of that asset generally results in huge losses for the national economy. This occurs not only in the form of road deterioration and massive reduction in the road assets value, but even more so in the form of increased Vehicle Operating Costs (VOCs) which have to be borne by road users and which reduce the competitiveness of any given economy in an increasingly global economy.

The Public Roads Act of 2002 mandates the Road Development Agency (RDA) with the responsibility of providing care and maintenance of the Public Road Network which covers a total of 67,671Km. However, for sustainability purposes and the need to rationalise public expenditure on road infrastructure bearing in mind limited resources, the RDA has concentrated its efforts on a Core Road Network (CRN) of 40,113 Km representing Trunk, Main, District, Primary, Feeder and Urban Roads as shown in Table 1-1. This is the approach that had formed the basis of the RoadSIP II Bankable Document. The same approach has been adopted for the post RoadSIP II era that ended in 2013. In this regard, a strategy to transform Zambia from a landlocked country to a truly land-linked country was launched through the implementation of the Link Zambia 8000 Programme. The programme targets to upgrade approximately 8000km of road over a ten-year period across the country to bituminous standard. The benefits to accrue from the implementation of this programme include reduced vehicle operating costs (VOCs), reduced travel times, employment creation and economic growth through poverty alleviation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Class</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Core Road Network as of December 2002 in Km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trunk (T)</td>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>3,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (M)</td>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>3,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (D)</td>
<td>RDA</td>
<td>13,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban (U)</td>
<td>LRAs</td>
<td>5,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Feeder (PF)</td>
<td>LRAs</td>
<td>14,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40,113</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1 **THE OPRC CONCEPT**

In traditional contracts for maintenance works, the contractor is responsible for the execution of works, which are normally defined by the RDA, and the contractor is paid on the basis of unit prices for different work items, i.e., a contract based on ‘input’ to the works. While this modality often brings improvement over force-account maintenance practices, the results are in many cases still less-than-optimal. The problem is that the contractor has the wrong incentive, which is to carry out the maximum amount of works, in order to maximise turnover and profits. Under this traditional way of “contracting out” maintenance works, it has been observed that even if a lot of work is carried out and much money is spent, the overall service quality for the road user depends on the quality of the design given to the contractor who is not accountable for it and the results are sometimes not satisfactory.

Under the OPRC concept, however, the service provider is paid not for ‘inputs’ but rather for the results of the work executed under the contract i.e. the service provider’s performance under the contract. The parameters defining performance are clearly articulated under the contract. These parameters include the following such as average travel speeds, riding comfort, safety features, etc.

The approach is designed to ensure that the physical condition of the roads under contract is adequate for the need of the road users, over the entire period of the contract, which is normally several years. This approach will avoid a premature deterioration of road assets in general, and ensure that road users are accorded a level of service, which is adequate for their needs and at the same time keeping costs for providing those service levels.

One fundamental feature of the performance–based contract is that the contractor is responsible for designing, scheduling and carrying out the actions he believes are necessary in order to comply with the service quality levels stated in the contract. The contractor is also required to put in place a robust self-assessment system. The service quality levels are defined from a road user’s perspective and may include factors such as average travel speeds, riding comfort, safety features, etc. If the services quality is not achieved in any given month, the payment for that month may be reduced or even suspended. Under the performance-based contract, the contractor has a strong financial incentive to be efficient. In order to maximise profit, he must reduce his activities to the smallest possible volume of intelligently designed intervention, which nevertheless ensures that pre-defined output (measured indicators of service level) are achieved and maintained over time.

1.2 **IMPROVED RURAL CONNECTIVITY PROJECT**

The Improved Rural Connectivity Project for Zambia aims to improve the Recipient’s rural road accessibility for communities in selected areas.
The project will support the upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of priority feeder road infrastructure in all the ten provinces of Zambia with the six top ranked provinces being Central, Eastern, Northern, Luapula, Southern and Muchinga Provinces. It will finance about 4,300 km of feeder roads comprising mainly of roads improved to gravel wearing course standards. The Project will also finance road improvement to low cost seal standards where a ten-year projected vehicular traffic would be in excess of 50 to 100 vehicles per day (VPD).

The initial phase of the project, supported by the World Bank will be implemented in some selected districts of Central, Eastern, Northern, Luapula, Southern and Muchinga Provinces. The remaining four provinces will receive funding from GRZ. The project will be implemented for a period of five (5) years from 2017 to 2021 using the Output and Performance Road Contract (OPRC) approach.

GRZ thus intends to roll out the Output and Performance Based Road Contracting System on the PFR Network covering a total of 14,333Kms country-wide as indicated in Table 1-2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Total Length, km</th>
<th>Primary Length, km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPRC Region I</td>
<td>Luapula</td>
<td>2,247.00</td>
<td>1,053.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>6,346.00</td>
<td>1,865.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muchinga</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,317.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>3,862.00</td>
<td>2,294.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPRC Region II</td>
<td>Copperbelt</td>
<td>1,995.00</td>
<td>403.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N-Western</td>
<td>4,014.00</td>
<td>2,136.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lusaka</td>
<td>814.00</td>
<td>232.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPRC Region III</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>3,808.00</td>
<td>1,106.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>4,658.00</td>
<td>2,535.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>2,941.00</td>
<td>1,391.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30,685.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,333.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 **PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

The overall objective of the project is to improve rural accessibility for communities in the selected areas.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Guarantee a high degree of pass ability throughout the year to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction.
- Increased access to sources of raw materials and thus facilitate value chain development in rural areas;
- Facilitate access to rural and urban markets for primary agro-producers which will contribute to sustainable livelihoods; and
- Increased access to health and educational service, connecting rural communities to urban markets.

1.4 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION
Over the years, the condition of the PFR has deteriorated significantly. According to the last Road Network Condition Survey Report for data collected in 2013, about 72 percent of the PFR were in poor condition with only 28% in good and fair condition. In 2011, 77% of the network was in poor condition. The survey results of 2013 also showed that only 74.4% of this network is passable by a 2-wheel drive vehicle while the remaining 25.6% is impassable for the most part of the year. This condition has acted as a deterrent to the movements of goods and services on these roads and thus negatively impacting on economic development in the affected areas. The improvement in the recent years has been marginal on the PFR portion of the Core Road Network due to limited funds to address the maintenance needs on this part of the network. As a result, a huge maintenance backlog still exists which will require to be addressed to ensure connectivity and access to amenities. The PFR network is in dire need of an optimal road maintenance regime that can guarantee a high degree of passability throughout the year to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction.

The PFR Network in Zambia plays a critical role to the farming communities in rural areas by providing access to transportation for the movement of farm produce from farm sites to marketing centres. They also feed into the Trunk, Main and District Roads Network. Agriculture is an important part of the livelihoods of many poor people, and it is frequently argued that agricultural growth is a fundamental prerequisite for wide-spread poverty reduction. Furthermore, the contribution of agriculture to GDP is higher today, than what it was at independence in 1964.

The agricultural sector is key to the development of the Zambian economy and has been identified as the engine of growth for the next decade and beyond. The sector contributes approximately 10.0 percent of GDP and accounts for about 15 percent of total exports. The sector remains the main source of income and employment in rural Zambia and will therefore contribute to overall poverty reduction and increased food security.

1.5 THE PROJECT PROPONENT
RDA is a statutory body whose functions are to plan, care, maintain and construct all public roads in Zambia. RDA also regulates the maximum permissible loads on roads, conducts studies for development, improvement of the road network, reviews design standards, classification and to control, remove or alter Billboard advertisements along Truck, Main and District roads (TMD) according to the Public Roads Act, No. 12 of 2002.
The contact details for the proponent are as follows:

Table 1-3: Contact Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address of Developer</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road Development Agency</td>
<td>The Director General/CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairley Road</td>
<td>Tel: +260 211 253088/253801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box 50003</td>
<td>Fax: +260 211 253404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusaka, Zambia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 PROJECT AREA

The rehabilitation of Package I PFR of total length 235.75km is located in Mkushi, Central Province.

The identified roads, their locations and the extent of the roads that will be covered under the IRCP project in Central Province are shown in Table 1-4 and Figure 1-1 below:

Table 1-4. Improved Rural Connectivity Project – Package I Road List in Central Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Road No.</th>
<th>Length, km</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Package I</td>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>U6</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>Fiwila</td>
<td>Mboloma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>U17</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>Musofu</td>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>U4</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>Jet T2</td>
<td>Nshinso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td>22.78</td>
<td>Nshinso</td>
<td>Mulungwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>RD212</td>
<td>29.87</td>
<td>Musofu</td>
<td>Salingwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkushi</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td>27.10</td>
<td>Masansa</td>
<td>Fiwila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>235.75</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-5. Location of some roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U17</td>
<td>13° 38' 39.88&quot;S/29° 02' 17.45&quot;E</td>
<td>13° 30' 55.71&quot;S/29° 02' 17.45&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD212</td>
<td>13° 30' 55.71&quot;S/29° 02' 17.45&quot;E</td>
<td>13° 31' 38.17&quot;S/28° 54' 40.13&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U4</td>
<td>13° 30' 44.92&quot;S/29° 56' 56.62&quot;E</td>
<td>13° 45' 40.06&quot;S/30° 07' 10.78&quot;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U5</td>
<td>13° 45' 40.06&quot;S/30° 07' 10.78&quot;E</td>
<td>13° 53' 59.72&quot;S/29° 19' 10.75&quot;E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1-1. Package I, Region III OPRC - Mkushi District
1.7 **LOCATION OF MKUSHI**

Situated about 300km from Lusaka, 156km from Kabwe, 92km from Kapiri Mposhi and 100km from Serenje by road, Mkushi can also be described as a transit district. The district shares its boundaries with the Democratic Republic of Congo in the north and Serenje in the east, while in the south-east is Nyimba district in Eastern Province. In the north-west, Mkushi shares its boundary with the Copperbelt Province and Luano district is in the south.

![Figure 1-2. Location of Mkushi District in Central Province](https://www.investincentralzambia.com/wordpress/district-profiles/)

![Figure 1-3. Location of Mkushi District in Zambia\(^2\)](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9454042)

\(^2\) Before Luano was declared a district
1.8 **RATIONALE FOR PREPARATION OF ABBREVIATED RESSETLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The rural roads are planned to have a right-of-way (ROW) of 18m width and a carriageway of 5.5m width. However, because of the rural nature of the roads, it was observed that the 6.25m width (road reserve) on either side of the road has been encroached in some sections by trading facilities, residences or agricultural fields. It is the desire of RDA that the planned rehabilitation of the roads should not negatively affect the livelihoods of the people living near the roads and that people’s assets that are within the ROW that have to be demolished as a result of the proposed road works should be accordingly compensated at replacement costs in order to mitigate the negative impacts on the affected asset owners.

This document represents the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for Package I of the IRCP project in Mkushi district of Central Province. The ARAP describes the policies, procedures and processes that will be followed throughout the project in the course of mitigation of adverse social impacts due to project activities among the project affected persons, with and without legal title, whose land/properties, businesses and other assets are likely to be expropriated for the execution of the construction works.

The ARAP is prepared to guide land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of the roads in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank (WB) Operational Policy 4.12 and the national legislation. According to OP 4.12, all projects that entail land acquisition or resettlement require a RAP.

1.9 **OBJECTIVES OF THE ARAP**

The main objective of the ARAP is to ensure that the affected Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are properly compensated for their losses, and provided with rehabilitation measures so that they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the Project.

1.10 **SCOPE OF THE ARAP**

This abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- identification of project impacts and affected populations;
- a legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- a compensation framework;
- a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;
- a detailed budget;
- an implementation schedule;
- a description of organizational responsibilities;

---

3 In case some of the displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.
a framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
- a description of provisions for redress of grievances; and
- a framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

1.11 **Policy and Principles**

Where disturbance is unavoidable, there is need to minimize adverse effects on people and on the environment through judicious routing or siting of project facilities. The aim of the involuntary resettlement policy is to ensure that people who are physically or economically displaced as a result of a project end up better off—than they were before the project was undertaken. Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or, if they give their consent, without having the power to refuse resettlement. Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or, if they give their consent, without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Displacement may be either physical or economic. Physical displacement is the actual physical relocation of people resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets (such as land, water, and forests). Economic displacement results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people’s access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves. IFC’s policy applies in either situation. While land acquisition does not necessarily require the displacement of people occupying or using the land, it may have an effect on the living standards of people who depend on resources located in, on, or around that land.

The involuntary resettlement policy applies under all conditions of potential physical or economic displacement resulting from the acquisition or use of land for a project regardless of the total number of people affected or the significance/severity of anticipated impact. Thus, resettlement activities should result in measurable improvements in the economic conditions and social well-being of affected people and communities.

The preparation of this ARAP has adhered to a number of basic principles for addressing the adverse effects of involuntary resettlement associated with the proposed project. These principles are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, all people affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets.
- Involuntary resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
• All people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement are appropriate and sustainable.

1.12 **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS**

During the preparation of the ARAP, stakeholders that were engaged included Officials at District level and the Traditional Authorities where the project will be implemented. The purpose of this engagement was to obtain some relevant information pertaining to the area and in particular the project affected people. Detailed one on one discussions were held with each of the affected persons who were determined that they would be affected by the project implementation process. Data forms were used to collect relevant information from the affected persons.
2 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 GENERAL

This chapter sets out the relevant legal and policy standards applicable to involuntary resettlement related to this Project. Specifically, this chapter summarises the following:

- Relevant institutional framework in Zambia involved in the regulation of this Project;
- Relevant Zambian environmental and social laws and Regulations that are applicable to the involuntary resettlement; and
- International treaties and conventions, and

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.2.1 The President

The President of the Republic of Zambia, elected for a maximum of two five-year terms, is the Head of State and exercises executive authority under the provisions of the Constitution, extending to the execution and maintenance of the Constitution and all laws made under or continued in force by the Constitution:

“As Head of State the President shall perform with dignity and leadership all acts necessary or expedient for, or reasonably incidental to, the discharge of the executive function of Government subject to the overriding terms of this Constitution, obliged to protect, administer and execute”.

2.2.1 Parliament

The parliament, popularly elected every five years, exercises legislative power. The parliament enacts laws to ensure the governance of the country. Parliament controls and regulates the finances of the state through the passage of annual revenue and expenditure budgets.

The affected areas fall under different constituencies headed by an elected Member of Parliament (MP). The MPs are a relevant stakeholder for any developmental project being undertaken in their area of jurisdiction. This is because their mandate includes overseeing, in conjunction with other government agencies and institutions, economic and social developments taking place in their area. The affected will need to be notified of the resettlement and compensation process.

2.2.2 Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit

The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), which also handles matters of resettlement, is a special unit under the Office of the Vice-President whose vision is to provide a "safety net" for protection of the citizenry and their assets and the environment against disasters through a pro-active, community-
based, developmental and multi-sectoral approach that combines disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation and integrates disaster management into national development.

ZEMA considers DMMU as an authorising agency on matters of resettlement and are always consulted before a final decision is made.

2.2.3 Resettlement Department

The role of the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President is to resettle targeted citizens both on voluntary and involuntary basis in order to provide them with an alternative livelihood while uplifting living standards of the rural communities. The targeted citizens for resettlement includes the unemployed, retired, internally displaced persons, physically challenged and those still in employment but are above 45 years. It also coordinates the provision of infrastructure in resettlement schemes in order to make them socially and economically viable. The infrastructure provided in resettlement schemes includes access roads, schools, health facilities, boreholes and agricultural storage sheds among others. In addition, the department is charged with the responsibility of collecting and analyzing statistics on the implementation of resettlement programmes.

2.2.4 Government Valuation Department

The Government Valuation Department (GVD) is responsible for providing Valuation and Property Consultancy Services to Government departments in order to ensure value for money. The Department assists Local Authorities improve revenue mobilisation through the national rating programme, in line with the sixth component of the Decentralisation Implementation Plan (DIP). The Department also facilitates capacity development in Local Authorities to effectively administer property rates in line with the third component of the DIP. Some of the functions of GVD are indicated below:

- Design the national rating programme;
- Monitor the performance and implementation of valuation rolls in local authorities and assess the impact on revenue enhancement;
- Analyse and review the property rates system and evaluate appropriate reform strategies to improve revenue mobilisation in local authorities;
- Formulate and facilitate the implementation of Government Policy on real estate and ensure that set standards are maintained; and
- Collect and maintain technical data related to valuation of properties maintain the property data base management systems in the department.

For valuation of property requiring compensation, RDA may decide to choose GVD or a government registered valuation expert.
2.2.5 District Government

2.2.5.1 Office of the District Commissioner
The administration of the district is vested in the Office of the District Commissioner, established by the Government in 1999 as part of the decentralization process. The office coordinates the functions of all developmental agencies in a local district as well as harmonizing the functions of Central Government and those of Local Government.

2.2.5.2 The Local Authority
The Package I for Central Province is located in Mkushi District which is a Local Authority. A Local Authority is a semi-autonomous institution operating as an agent of Central Government. It is authorized to perform specific functions on behalf of the Central Government. The Council is the highest decision making body at the district level. The Local Authority provides a forum for local representation of the public by electing their local representatives, the Councillors.

The Local Authority is responsible to the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). The Local Authority possesses the statutory powers to make by-laws and regulations. According to the provisions under the Local Government Act No 22 of 1991, MLG can amend or revoke by-laws issued by the Council and make regulations that the Council has to conform to, through circulars and statutory instruments.

The Council management team comprises the Council Secretary who is the Chief Executive Officer supported by departmental directors and other auxiliary staff.

2.2.6 The Zambia Environmental Management Agency
The Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 12 of 2011, establishes the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). ZEMA is a statutory body within the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Environmental Protection and the following are the main functions of ZEMA:

- Integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and sustainable management and use of natural resources;
- The prevention and control of environmental pollution and environmental degradation;
- Provision of a forum for public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information
- Undertaking environmental auditing and monitoring; and
- Facilitating the implementation of international environmental agreements and conventions to which Zambia is a party.

The main services provided by the ZEMA specifically in relation to EIA studies include:
• Provides guidance in conducting the RAP;
• Provides guidance in holding disclosure meetings for the RAP;
• Assist in the preparation of the RAP in the form of recommendations and comments on the report;
• Holding consultative meetings to discuss the submitted RAP with stakeholders;
• Conducting verification surveys of the affected parties;
• Approve the RAP and offer guidance in form of condition on how the project should be implemented in order to minimise the impacts on the environment;
• Monitoring the project once implemented;
• Conducting compliance audits of the project between 12 and 36 months after implementation;
• General administration of all the Regulations under the EMA.

The ARAP will therefore be submitted to ZEMA, after which ZEMA will undertake verification inspections and consultations with the interested and affected parties (IAPs) before making a decision.

2.2.7 Public Social Welfare Assistance Scheme
The Public Social Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) is under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare. This social assistance programme aims at assisting the poor and vulnerable people in Zambia to fulfil their basic needs of food, shelter, health and education. The aim is accomplished by promoting community capacities for comprehensive responses to the challenges facing the poor and vulnerable and by offering support and care to the vulnerable.

2.2.8 Non Governmental Organisations
In view of the importance of NGOs in social development, RDA will identify a suitable NGO from the nearby towns to assist with providing emotional support before, during and after compensation of any affected households.

2.3 POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 Vision 2030
The Vision 2030, Zambia's first ever written long-term plan, expresses the aspirations of the Zambian people to be accomplished by the year 2030. It articulates the appropriate national and sector goals to meet people's aspirations. It is based on policy-oriented research on key national strategic issues and on a process of discussion and dialogue with the private sector, civil society and the general citizenry on the long-term goals and future of Zambia.
All sector policies and development initiatives are expected to be linked to the vision and targets set out in the Vision 2030.

The vision for the agriculture sector is “An efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030.”

The target/goals to achieve the above vision in the agricultural sector are:

i. Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030;
ii. Increase exports of agricultural and agro-processed products by 2030;
iii. Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030;
iv. Increase land under cultivation to 900,000 hectares by 2030; Increasing land under irrigation to 400,000 hectares by 2030;
v. Increase agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 hectares to 2 by 2030;
vi. Increase livestock population to 6,000,000 by 2030;
vii. Increase fish population to 300,000mt by 2030.

The proposal by the government through the RDA to rehabilitate the roads will lead to improved agriculture activities in the area thereby contributing to the attainment of the Vision 2030.

2.3.2 The National Policy on Environment, 2008

The National Policy on Environment (NPE) is designed to create a comprehensive framework for effective natural resource utilization and environmental conservation and which will be sensitive to the demands of sustainable development, thereby filling the existing vacuum.

The overall vision of the NPE is to provide a framework management guide for the management of Zambia’s environment and natural resources so as to ensure that they are managed on sustainable basis and retain their integrity to support the needs of the current and future generation without compromising either of the two.

The aim of National Policy on Environment is to ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in Zambia.

The NPE is supported by many other policies and strategies developed for other sectors and is designed as a holistic approach to establish a national strategy based upon cross-sectoral consensus for care of the environment.
2.3.3 Guidelines for the Compensation and Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons

These guidelines were developed by the Office of the Vice President to provide a mechanism for dealing with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The guidelines identify rights and guarantees which are relevant to the protection of persons from internal displacements and their protection and assistance during displacements as well as during return, resettlement or re-integration. Further, the Guidelines provide developers/investors with relevant information on their obligations and matters that they need to take into consideration when formulating their projects in order to avoid unnecessary displacements. The Guidelines are consistent with international human rights and international humanitarian law.

In particular, Guideline 4 states that “Persons that are physically and economically displaced due to investment or development projects have the right to seek compensation from the developer or investor”.

In addition, Guideline 7 recognises the rights of IDPs by stating the following: “Every human being in Zambia shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence.”

2.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.4.1 The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment), 2016

The Constitution of Zambia is the supreme law of the Republic of Zambia and any other written law, customary law and customary practice that is inconsistent with its provisions is void to the extent of the inconsistency. The Constitution binds all persons in Zambia, State organs and State institutions.

It is worth noting that among the national values and principles that Part II of the Constitution discusses is sustainable development which guides development and implementation of state policy. The inclusion of this principle highlights the importance the country attaches to environmental protection.

Among the responsibilities of citizens of Zambia as indicated in section 43 of the Constitution is the responsibility to protect and conserve the environment, utilise natural resources in a sustainable manner and maintain a clean and healthy environment. This is in line with section 256 of the constitution which provides the duties of persons residing in Zambia as follows:

a) maintain a clean, safe and healthy environment;

b) ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources;

c) respect, protect and safeguard the environment; and

d) prevent or discontinue an act which is harmful to the environment.
Part XIX of the Constitution provides the principles under which land is held and managed. These principles include the following:

a) equitable access to land and associated resources;
b) security of tenure for lawful land holders;
c) recognition of indigenous cultural rites;
d) sustainable use of land;
e) transparent, effective and efficient administration of land;
f) effective and efficient settlement of land disputes;
g) investments in land to also benefit local communities and their economy; and
h) plans for land use to be done in a consultative and participatory manner.

Section 254 of the Constitution provides the classification for land delimitation as state land and customary land.

Relevance
The development of the project will entail involuntary acquisition of privately owned land, customary and state land. While the road span is planned to be 18m, the assessment showed that some encroachment in terms of structures and farm plots were observed on some sections of the roads.

Compliance
Acquisition of privately owned land will involve a consultative process that will ensure that the affected persons are equitably compensated for the loss of land. The preparation of this ARAP provides a mechanism for compensating for social and economic losses that may arise from the civil works along the earmarked roads.

2.4.2 The Lands Acquisition Act, 1994
The Lands Acquisition Act was developed to make provision for the compulsory acquisition of land and other property.

Section 12 (b) of The Lands Acquisition Act of 1994 provides that any person whose property is affected by a public project is entitled to compensation, and provides a mechanism by which people not satisfied with compensation may seek redress through the courts of law. The value of the compensation due is described as below:

“The value of property shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be the amount which the property might be expected to realize if sold in the open market by a willing seller at the time of publication under section seven of the notice to yield up possession”.
The basis for assessment of compensation includes:

- Enhancement of value of land by reason of proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed on part acquired; and
- Damage if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in land by reason of severance of such land.

Other relevant provisions in the Land Acquisition Act are that:

- The President may compulsorily acquire any property of any description, whenever he is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the Republic so to do. This is done by way of notice of intention to acquire property.
- The Minister or any person claiming any interest in the property may institute proceedings in the Court for the determination of such dispute if there is any outstanding dispute relating to or in connection with the property.
- No compensation shall be payable in respect of undeveloped land or unutilised land. However, where the land acquired is unutilised land to which an absentee owner is beneficially entitled, compensation shall be payable in respect of the unexhausted improvements on unutilised land.

Undeveloped Land

Land shall be deemed to be undeveloped if it is inadequately developed bearing in mind the reason only-

- a) that it has been fenced or hedged; or
- b) that it has been cleared, levelled or ploughed; or
- c) that it consists of a cleared or partially cleared site of some former development; or
- d) that it is being used, otherwise than as an ancillary to adjacent land which is not undeveloped or unutilised land, as a place of deposit for refuse or waste or as standing or parking places for vehicles:

In the case of land in a rural area which is used for agricultural, pastoral or mixed agricultural and pastoral purposes, the land shall not be deemed to be undeveloped unless such land has not been used for cultivation or pasturage or mixed cultivation and pasturage, as the case may be, at any time during the period of two years immediately preceding the publication of the notice to yield up possession.

Unutilised land

Land shall be deemed to be unutilised-

- a) in the case of land in a rural area, if the land is not in accordance with good estate management; and
- b) in the case of land in an urban area, if:
  - i. it has been developed by erection of buildings, structures or works which have fallen into substantial disrepair or into disuse, and the land has been unoccupied, or occupied solely
by persons employed as watchmen, for a continuous period of not less than three months preceding the publication of the notice to yield up possession; or

ii. it is used at the time of the publication of such notice solely for cultivation or pasturage or both cultivation and pasturage; or

iii. it is used at the time of the publication of such notice solely for habitation, in dwellings of their own construction or adapted from buildings formerly abandoned by persons holding at the will of a person having title to the land or by trespassers.

Absentee owner

a) in the case of an individual, a person who is not ordinarily resident in Zambia;

b) in the case of a partnership, a co-ownership or a body corporate, one in which the effective control lies, directly or indirectly, in the hands of individuals who are not ordinarily resident in Zambia.

Relevance

The development of this project will entail the acquisition of land. Most of the parcels of land observed on the roads are customarily held and there were a few isolated cases where the land has been converted to statutory ownership. There were also fields which are held by the community such as for the training of small-scale farmers and pupils. The levels of improvements on the parcels of land varies from one area to another.

Compliance

No land shall be acquired compulsorily without adequate compensation being given to the affected households. In so doing, RDA shall ensure that the same conditions or better are maintained even after land acquisition and compensation. Improvements made to the land and the existing land-use activities for the land to be acquired will be taken into account.

2.4.3 The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015

This piece of legislation was developed, among other functions, to:

- Provide for a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning;
- establish a democratic, accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive process for urban and regional planning that allows for involvement of communities, private sector, interest groups and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation and operation of human settlement development; ensure functional efficiency and socioeconomic integration by providing for integration of activities, uses and facilities;
- establish procedures for integrated urban and regional planning in a devolved system of governance so as to ensure multi-sector cooperation, coordination and involvement of different
levels of ministries, provincial administration, local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders in urban and regional planning; and

- ensure sustainable urban and rural development by promoting environmental, social and economic sustainability in development initiatives and controls at all levels of urban and regional planning.

**Relevance**

The Act provides for the appointment of regional planning authorities, provincial planning authorities and local planning authorities whose main responsibilities are the preparation, approval of layout plans and revocation of development plans. The local authorities have role to play in the development and maintenance of primary feeder roads. The proposed project is expected to fit into the integrated development planning of the district and the province.

**Compliance**

The project site layout plan, engineering designs and any modifications will need to be approved by the affected District Council before construction can commence in accordance with the planning guidelines and framework set by the authorities. RDA will also recognize the jurisdiction of the Central Province planning authority and its specifications will be complied with.

**2.4.4 The Lands Act (Cap 184)**

The Lands Act is the statute governing land administration in Zambia which vests all land in the Country in the President and alienation of land by the President.

**Relevance**

The Act gives Zambians an opportunity to participate in the country’s economy.

The Minister responsible for lands has also issued Land Circular No. 1 of 1985. This Circular laid down detailed procedures to be followed on land alienation. The main features of the Circular are that:

- Chiefs and District Councils are restricted to recommend up to 250 hectares of land on title, per applicant, in Reserve or Trust Lands; and

- Chiefs and the District Councils are to certify that they had physically inspected the land in question and that no person’s rights or interests are affected.

The Land Act does not comprehensively provide for compensation or resettlement. This is only partially covered in the Mines and Minerals Development Act, Land Survey Act and the Land Acquisition Act.

**Compliance**
In the acquisition of land, RDA will ensure that the established right channels, both traditional and civil, are adhered to. While determining the value for compensation, RDA will take into account the land tenure of the affected people, that is, whether the parcel of land is customary or state land.

2.4.5 The Local Government Act, Cap 22 of 1991

The Act provides for the establishment of Councils in districts, the functions of local authorities and the local government system. Some of these functions relate to pollution control and protection of the environment in general.

The main functions of the Public Health Department of the local authority are:

- Solid waste management
- Food control services
- Disease control

Relevance

The proposed road package and the affected community are located within Mkushi District.

Compliance

RDA will recognise the authority of the local authorities and will be expected to comply with the specifications and any relevant by laws set up by the affected local authority.

2.4.6 The Land Survey Act – Cap 188

The Land Survey Act enacted in 1960 was aimed at providing guidelines to be followed when activities relating to land surveying were carried out. The Act among other things provides for the production of survey diagrams, plans, survey beacons and other survey marks.

Relevance

Due to the lack of maintenance of the rural roads, it was difficult to identify the centre line on some sections of the roads as the motorists had been moving towards the parts of the roads which were motorable. Thus, the land on which the road will be rehabilitated will need to be surveyed and properly marked. This mapping exercise will also help to identify project affected persons and their property.

Compliance

Qualified surveyors registered in Zambia will be used. Survey diagrams and plans will need to be provided identifying the land acquired by RDA and the structures affected by the project.
2.4.7 The Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 12 2011

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

Relevance

Of particular relevance is section 29 of the Act which states that “A person shall not undertake any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval”.

As defined in section 2 of the Act, “environment” means the natural or man-made surroundings at any place, comprising air, water, land, natural resources, animals, buildings and other constructions. Thus, any land parcels, structures or places where the community depend on for their livelihoods are covered in this definition.

In relation to this project, some of the functions of ZEMA are to review the environmental impact assessment reports and the resettlement action plan, and undertake environmental auditing and monitoring.

The act also provides for public participation in decision-making and access to environmental information.

Compliance

The EPB for Central Province for the road project as well as the associated ARAP for each of the packages has been prepared before the start of civil works.

2.4.8 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, SI 28 of 1997

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Statutory Instrument 28 of 1997, demands that before a developer commences implementing a project, an EIA report be prepared and submitted to the relevant regulatory authority for review and approval.

Regulation 3(2) specifically requires that a developer prepares and submits an EIA report for:

(a) Any project set out in the First Schedule, whether or not the developer is part of a previously approved project;
(b) Any alterations or extensions of any existing project which is set out in the First Schedule; or
(c) Any project which is not specified in the First Schedule, but for which the Council determines a project brief should be prepared.
Relevance
A project of this nature requires that environmental issues relevant to the project construction and implementation are identified at an early stage and environmental management measures incorporated at the planning stage.

The project proponent is required under Regulation 11(h) and (i) of the EIA regulations to assess the “the socio-economic impacts of the project such as resettlement of the affected people” before project implementation.

In addition to the assessment, the proponent is expected to develop an “impact management plan containing a description of measures proposed for preventing, minimising or compensating for any adverse impact” of the project.

Compliance
This ARAP contains the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected households. The ARAP has also identified the impacts to the affected persons and proposed measures for mitigating these socio-economic impacts. A compensation budget has been included.

The EPB reports for the project and the associated ARAP have been prepared before the start of civil works.

2.5 LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA

Land ownership in Zambia can be classified according to the following broad categories:

2.5.1 Statutory (Leasehold) Land Tenure System

Under this system, land is vested in the President and alienation by the President on behalf of the people of Zambia through the Commissioner of Lands. Local Authorities are delegated with powers to administer land on behalf of the Commissioner of Lands, to applicants and recommend suitable developers to the Commissioner for approval.

The Commissioner of Lands must approve these recommendations from Local Authorities before land can be developed. Ownership of land under this system is through the following forms:

i. Fourteen Year Lease

Land is given to the applicant within the fourteen (14) year period with rights to develop, use and enjoy. Unless renewed after expiration of the stated period, land is reverted back to the President.
ii. Ninety – nine Year Lease

Land is given to the applicant for a period not exceeding ninety – nine (99) years with rights to develop, use and enjoy. Land is reverted to the President at the expiration of the stated period unless renewed. In both types of Leases, a title to land is given to the developer as proof of ownership to land.

iii. Occupancy Certificate

The developer is given temporal access and use rights to land within a thirty (30) year period. This usually applies in unplanned settlements. Certificates issued by the Commissioner of Lands with recommendations from the Council grants individuals rights of access to land with a number of restrictions compared to 14 and 99 year leases.

2.5.2 Traditional (Customary) Land Tenure System

Under this system, land is held in common ownership by the community in perpetuity, it is transferable following family or community traits but cannot be sold and its occupancy rights and administration is under the Chief. The Commissioner of Lands cannot alienate land situated in this area unless with consent from the local Chief. Customary practice in land is deep rooted in this system.

For land located in a customary area the land delivery process starts with a prospective developer approaching the Chief or Chieftainess of the area for consent to hold the land on leasehold tenure and to obtain a certificate of title. Where the Chief or Chieftainess is satisfied that the land is available, the Chief or the Chieftainess writes a consent letter addressed to the Town Clerk. In addition, a site plan is drawn by a planning authority depicting the land that is being applied for. The consent letter and site plan are taken to the Town Clerk who endorses and stamps the documents, has the land inspected by the Committee that deals with land matters and has the applicant interviewed. Where the applicant is successful, the Town Clerk recommends the allocation of the unnumbered plot, to the Commissioner of Lands. The application forms, site plan and council minutes are attached to the recommendation letter which certifies that the recommended plot is free of settlement by other subjects of the Chief or the Chieftainess. If satisfied the Commissioner approves the application. For land in excess of 250 hectares the Commissioner of Lands seeks clearance from the Minister responsible for land before the Commissioner of Lands approves the application.

2.5.3 Arbitration Act, No. 19 of 2000

This Act provides for arbitration in cases where the land owner/occupier does not agree with the amount of compensation being offered. Under section 12 (2) of the Act, the parties to arbitration are free to determine the procedure for appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators. Under section 12 (3) (b), if the
parties are unable to agree on the arbitration, the arbitrator shall be appointed, upon request of a party, by an arbitral institution.

2.6 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

2.6.1 World Bank Resettlement Guidelines

This RAP is developed in accordance with the World Bank Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement as an effective and sustainable means of restoring the livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. Where there are gaps between the Zambian legislative norms and the World Bank Policy in regard to compensation for land, the OP 4.12 will apply. In this regard, the OP 4.12 specifies that resettlement compensation and assistance be offered to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not they have legal title to the land. In particular, the OP 4.12 indicates that compensation should be made to the following three categories of affected population:

- Those who have formal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under the local laws,
- Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census began but have a claim to such lands or assets, and
- Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim on land they are occupying.

OP 4.12 aims to ensure that the following key principles of resettlement are in place:

- The Project Affected Persons (PAP) are offered choices including alternative resettlement options that are technically and economically feasible to them and are culturally appropriate.
- When the impacts require physical relocation, the resettlement measures must include provision of assistance during relocation (moving allowance), residential housing or housing sites that are at least equivalent to the old site in terms of productive potential and locational advantages.
- Preferences are given to land-based resettlement strategies of the displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based and are indigenous. Such strategies must be compatible with their cultural preferences and should be prepared in consultations with them.
- The affected people should also be provided with development assistance for losses incurred.
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs and concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups including the landless, women, and children, the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples.
- Resettlement should include measures to ensure that the affected people are offered support for a reasonable transition period based on the estimate of time required to restore the original level of their livelihoods and standards of living.
• Compensations must be made in cash or in-kind depending on the preferences made by the affected people. They should be made promptly, in form of a single payment and shall be at a market value agreed to between willing buyers and sellers, which shall be considered as full replacement cost for the lost assets.

• Cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate under the following circumstances:
  - Where the livelihoods are land based, but the land acquired by the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.
  - Where there is a sufficient supply of land, housing and labour which can be used by the displaced person; and
  - Where the livelihoods are not land based.

• In regard to public consultation and disclosure, the OP 4.12 indicates that:
  - The affected people should be identified and informed about their options and rights in regard to resettlement and should be given the opportunity to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring of the resettlement activities.
  - A census of the affected population and broad consultations in the affected communities should be undertaken in order not only to identify those to be affected, but also to discourage inflow of people not eligible for assistance.
  - Participants in the consultations must include community leaders, NGOs, CBOs and other interest groups active in the project area.

2.6.2 International Finance Corporation Guidelines
The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Policy and Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability is an international benchmark for good practice. The general guidelines of the International Finance Corporation include the following:

Physical or economic displacement must be avoided or minimised as far as possible, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits;

• When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer compensation to displaced persons and communities for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will offer land based compensation, where feasible;

• Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client will consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision making processes related to resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement to achieve outcomes;
• The client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner;

• Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. In the absence of host government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area;

• The developer will establish procedures to offer affected persons and communities compensation and other assistance. The procedures will establish the entitlements of affected persons or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The implementation of the procedures will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance.

• Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.

• Where land acquisition for the project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the client will meet the following requirements:
  - Promptly compensate economically displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets at full replacement cost;
  - In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, compensate the affected business owner for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment;
  - Provide replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost where appropriate, to persons with legal rights or claims to land which are recognized or recognizable under the national laws;
  - Compensate economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land for lost assets (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land) other than land, at full replacement cost. The client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date;
– Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g. credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected;
– Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

2.6.3 Gap analysis – Zambian legislation for expropriation and World Bank Safeguard Policies

The main gaps between the national legal expropriation framework in the Republic of Zambia and World Bank Safeguard Policies are described below. A Gap Analysis is presented in Table 2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zambian Legislation</th>
<th>WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy</th>
<th>Conclusion on Gap</th>
<th>Action to Address the Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entitlement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambian law does not recognize persons who do not have formal legal title</td>
<td>a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.</td>
<td>In general the provisions of the Zambian legislation and WB’s OP 4.12 are the same, except of provision on persons lacking the formal legal right over the property.</td>
<td>The WB involuntary policy will be used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Entitlement</th>
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| Compensation under the Land Acquisition Act law is determined in accordance with the prevailing market price after taking into account the value of land, cost of structures (residential and business) & installations, crops, | Compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. | The difference between OP 4.12 practice and national legislation is that by OP 4.12 gives beneficiary to the PAP by means of improvement of quality of life or restoration to a previous condition. | Compensation will be at replacement value. |
2.7 BEST PRACTICE PERSPECTIVE

RDA is committed to meeting international standards for the planning and implementation of resettlement projects. A set of key principles have been adopted by RDA as guiding principles for this project.

The fundamental principle is the improvement of standards of living and securing tenure where affected persons are displaced from their land. Furthermore, leading international practice prefers compensation in kind over financial compensation (especially for land-based livelihoods) to avoid impoverishment. Cash is only acceptable as compensation for land or housing where there is an active land and housing market and affected persons have participated in this market. Finally, international best practice promotes participatory planning in determining entitlements and compensation rates and to consider options during the resettlement planning.
3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 GENERAL APPROACH
In order to adequately collect information pertaining to the project area, dominantly quantitative methods were used. These methodologies included:

- Inventory and identification of affected assets
- Census survey of affected PAPs
- Valuation of assets (real estate, other affected property and crops)
- Analysis of gathered data, data check

3.2 METHODOLOGY
The following activities formed the methodology that was used to prepare the ARAP:

3.2.1 Inventory and identification of affected assets
The identification of affected parcels of land was determined based on the engineering road designs prepared by the engineering consultants. The rural roads are planned to have a right-of-way (ROW) of 18m width and a carriageway of 5.5m width. However, because of the rural nature of the roads, it was observed that the 6.25m width (road reserve) on either side of the road has been encroached in some sections by trading facilities, residences or agricultural fields. A drive through assessment of the affected roads was carried out and any development beyond the drive way of 5.5m width but within the 18m span was deemed to be affected by the road project.

A detailed survey of all losses that will result from the project for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the project was undertaken using a questionnaire. The survey took account of land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income - temporary or permanent - resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income-generating resources (for instance, roadside traders).

Inventories of assets were compiled, and heads of households countersigned the forms to minimize the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims.

3.2.2 Census survey of affected PAPs
The inventory of affected facilities was carried out along with the census of people affected by the project and included the following:

3.2.2.1 Enumeration and Registration
Census and registration included the size, distribution, and socio-economic diversity of the affected population, regardless of their legal status. Vulnerable groups living in the project area, such as
households headed by women or children, people with disabilities, the extremely poor, the elderly, and groups that suffer social and economic discrimination were identified.

3.2.2.2 Identification of Affected Land Users
Much of the affected land in the project area is under customary ownership and therefore information about the ownership of the parcels of land was determined by on-site assessment and interviews and verified through traditional leadership. Findings, both from site visits and interviews of local population, show that there are few agricultural and roadside trading activities that will be affected by the project.

3.2.2.3 Beneficiary Capping
The completion of the census represented a provisional cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. The cut-off date is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. The inventory was completed on 8 March 2019 and was thus set as the cut-off date. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, any developments established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, will not be compensated.

The forms used for the capturing of data included the cut-of-date and was explained to the affected persons. The measures on beneficiary capping were carried out based on an assumption that there will be no significant time lag between the completion of the census and implementation of the ARAP.

3.2.3 Data Analysis
Gathered data, both from land value assessment and crops value assessment has been merged and compared. It was necessary to determine whether some land owners who will lose major part of parcels actually possess other land elsewhere, or they just rely on the land that is to be acquired for the purpose of the project. This approach helped in the determination of initial vulnerability of the land owners.

Household data was disaggregated to identify economic streams within communities (the poorest and most vulnerable households, households dependent on remittances, etc.) and to identify appropriate assistance as well as development strategies for the populations affected by the project. Socioeconomic studies also yielded important information on the ways in which affected communities are organized and function. These studies helped to identify informal social support networks that are important for the survival of the community, particularly more vulnerable members of the community such as households headed by women, the impoverished, and groups that suffer social and economic discrimination.
4 SOCI-ECONOMIC BASELINE ASSESSMENT

4.1 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

4.1.1 Administrative Structures
This section discusses the administrative arrangement under which the road project falls. The two broad administrative structures are government and traditional authorities.

4.1.1.1 District Government
The proposed road project for this particular package is in Mkushi District.

The administration of the district is vested in the Office of the District Commissioner, established by the Government in 1999 as part of the decentralization process. The office coordinates the functions of all developmental agencies in a local district as well as harmonizing the functions of Central Government and those of Local Government.

All development agencies working in the district are members of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) that is chaired by the District Commissioner.

The Local Authority is a semi-autonomous institutions operating as agents of Central Government. The Local Authority provides a forum for local representation of the public by electing their local representatives, the Councillors.

The Local Authority is responsible to the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). The Local Authority has statutory powers to make by-laws and regulations. According to the provisions under the Local Government Act No. 22 of 1991, MLG can amend or revoke by-laws issued by the Council and make regulations that the Council has to conform to, through circulars and statutory instruments.

Mkushi district has only one constituency, Mkushi North, which is further divided into eleven wards. Mkushi South which previously used to be part of Mkushi district is now under the new Luano district. The constituency and wards are headed by elected Members of Parliament and Councillors respectively.

4.1.1.2 Traditional authority
The highest traditional authority is the Chief who is responsible for a defined geographical area in the district. Each area is further subdivided into sub-chiefs or headmen who act as representatives of the Chief in their respective areas.
The area under a sub-chief is further divided into small areas managed by group leaders. Each group leader has a system of community section heads who report to the group leaders (and then to the sub-chief/headman and finally to the Chief to bring the chief up to date about developments in the village). Each group of houses has a community based committee leader who reports to the community section head, also keeping him informed about developments in the village. Finally, each house has a head of the household who is responsible for the overall wellbeing of its family members.

4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

4.2.1 Demography
During the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CSO, 2010), the population of Mkushi District was stood at 154,534 disaggregated in terms of sex as 77,536 (50.2 per cent) for males and 76,998 females (49.8 per cent). Majority of the population, 135,338 persons, lived in rural areas while only 19,196 persons lived in an urban setting. Even though Mkushi District had the least share of the population in Central Province of 11.8 percent, the district was the fastest growing district the province with an annual rate of population growth of 3.7 percent. With a total land area of 17,726 square kilometres, the district recorded a population density of 8.7 persons per square kilometer. In 2010, Mkushi had 28,389 households. Of these households, 23,897 were headed by males while 4,492 were female headed households. The size of the female headed households was 4.6 persons while that of their male counterparts was 5.6. The female headed households are a vulnerable group.

4.2.2 Culture and Ethnic groupings
Traditional affairs are presided over by three Swaka chiefs namely, Chitina, Shaibela and Mulungwe. Although Swaka and Lala are the indigenous languages in Mkushi, the residents also use Bemba and English for communication. Mkushi is the home of the Chibwelamushi (translated as "return to the village") traditional ceremony of the Lala and Swaka people. It is an annual event that is celebrated in September at Chalata arena. The traditional ceremony is celebrated by the Lala and Swaka people of Mkushi, Luano, Serenje, Chitambo and Kapiri Mposhi districts (Zambia Daily Mail, April 29, 2015).

Traditional crafts include clay pots, reed mats, and baskets and may still be found in the area, although increased access to manufactured goods has reduced production in recent decades. Mkushi district, like much of Central province, is mineral rich and manganese, gem, and gem deposits have attracted new mining development in the area, including the Fishtie copper project at Kashime.

4.2.3 Landuse and Settlement
Mkushi is one of the underdeveloped districts in Zambia and is divided into urban and rural settlements. The district comprises State land, which covers townships, settlement schemes and farm blocks, and customary land which is under subsistence cultivation, forest reserves and protected forest areas. Before
Luano was declared a district after being detached from Mkushi in 2012, Mkushi district covered 17,726 square kilometres.

Closer to the townships, the land use activities on the identified roads include settlements and trading activities. Isolated portions of crop fields are common and crops grown include maize, cotton, and soya. Alongside these sections is cattle rearing and grazing areas are a common feature. However, away from the townships, the land use activities mainly include uncultivated parcels of land overgrown with grass and trees, and interspersed with agricultural activities.

Settlements in the project area are usually located within the main township in Mkushi as well as in villages dotted along the main roads linking the district to outlying areas. The same pattern is also seen in rural areas where the settlements are mainly found along the gravel roads. Easy accessibility of markets for their farm inputs and produce and access to social services such as water, schools and health centres are the main determining factors for location. In the rural areas, the settlements are mainly grouped in families on the land inherited from their ancestors.

4.2.4 Typical housing types
Within the township of Mkushi, it is common to see institutional houses built using concrete blocks, plastered, painted and roofed with either asbestos or iron sheets. Some personal houses are built with baked or concrete bricks and roofed with iron sheets or grass thatched. In the project area in rural areas, the majority of the houses are built of mud-bricks with grass thatched roofs. Occasionally, the houses are built using burnt bricks and corrugated iron sheets.

4.2.5 Water and sanitation
In the townships, piped water is provided to some houses by the provincial Water and Sewerage Company. Chibefwe is the name of a stream which is a reliable source of drinking water for some township residents in Mkushi. In these same houses, sewerage services are provided by the same utility company.

But in some unplanned settlements like Itala, people depend on wells for drinking water.

Outside of the townships, along the project roads, streams and shallow wells are the major sources of water. Occasionally, there are boreholes fitted with hand pumps which are used to provide water for the locals. These boreholes are sunk by the government through the Department of Water Affairs or with financial assistance by NGOs operating in the area. Most of the schools and rural health centres are serviced by water boreholes fitted with pumps, however, most of them have become malfunctioning due to lack of maintenance over the years.
In rural communities, onsite sanitation through drop-down toilets is the common way of disposal of night soil. The showers and toilets are usually constructed behind the main house.

Solid waste disposal is by way of burying a pit near the homestead and which is covered with soil when full. In some instances, burning of waste, especially vegetative waste, is the most common way of waste disposal.

4.2.6 Infrastructure
The project area is rural in nature and is devoid of major infrastructural developments. The town has a district hospital, a post office, banks, fuel filling stations, a market, a bus station and a number of small shops (http://www.daily-mail.co.zm/tag/mkushi-district/).

Communication
The Great North Road (GNR) runs through Mkushi district, connecting Kapiri Mposhi and Serenje districts. The GNR links Zambia with the eastern part of Africa through Nakonde. Telecommunications infrastructure linking Mkushi to the outside is through facsimile, internet services and telephone, which includes landline-based telephone and cellular networks.

The tarring of about 20.5km township roads is a major developmental project implemented in the district and has not only improved connectivity within the township but also raising the facelift of the district.

Health
Malaria, HIV and AIDS, diarrhoea and pneumonia are the common diseases recorded in the district. To improve healthcare service delivery, Government has constructed a new first-level district hospital at a cost of K32 million cater for the people of Mkushi and surrounding areas. Mkushi has 19 health facilities which include a district hospital which was initially used as a district administration office. Cases requiring further medical attention are referred to Kabwe, the provincial headquarters, or Lusaka.

Education
The district has six secondary schools, 98 primary schools and 30 community and some private learning institutions. Coupled with a shortfall of teachers at primary and secondary schools, infrastructure at most schools is also in dire need of rehabilitation. Nkumbi International College is the only tertiary learning institution in Mkushi. The college offers agriculture, mechanics, teaching, accountancy and secretarial courses, among others.

Banking
Being an agrarian district, Mkushi has attracted Zanaco, Barclays Bank, Stanbic Bank and First National Bank. The banks are all located in the central business district and they offer a wide range of services to
the farming community, local business houses and civil servants. The banks also service Luano, Serenje and Chitambo districts.

4.2.7 Local Economy

Agriculture

Mkushi is known for its large commercial agricultural operations and boast a substantial population of expatriate farmers. The district stands out as an agricultural belt of Zambia largely due to the farm block where commercial farmers grow various cash crops and rear animals.

The population of small-scale farmers who mainly grow maize also contribute to the agricultural production in the district. This development has translated into increased crop production, thereby making Mkushi one of the districts that positively contribute to Zambia’s national food security. Other than maize, small-scale farmers also grow cassava, beans, sweet potatoes, sorghum, finger millet and tomatoes.

The commercial farmers grow maize, wheat, soya beans and tobacco. They also keep cattle, pigs and goats, in addition to rearing chickens.

Commercial farmers in Mkushi sell their maize to millers and export some of the produce. Small-scale farmers, on the other hand, sell their maize to the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and private maize buyers who establish buying points in the district during the crop marketing season. Ninety percent of the maize from small-scale farmers is sold to the FRA.

Mining

Copper, manganese and emerald deposits are found in some areas of Mkushi. Aquamarine, blue, pink and green tourmaline and rare earth elements like caesium and lanthanum, cassiterite and gold are some of the precious stones mined in the district. Mining is mostly done on a small scale by the local people and foreigners.

Tourism

The area is largely undeveloped and home to numerous natural attractions including Lunsemfwa Wonder Gorge, Changwena Falls, and historic Fort Elwes.

4.3 PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS
4.3.1 Profile of Affected Households and structures

As used below, Project-Affected Household (PAH), includes all members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project. Project-Affected Person (PAP) is any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

The PAHs were identified taking into account a right-of-way (ROW) of 18m width and a carriageway of 5.5m width. However, because of the rural nature of the roads, it was observed that the 6.25m width (road reserve) on either side of the road has been encroached in some sections by trading facilities, residences or agricultural fields. A drive through assessment of the affected roads was carried out and any development beyond the carriageway of 5.5m width but within the 18m span was deemed to be affected by the road project.

The socio-economic baseline for the project affected persons (PAPs) is based on the census and asset survey that was conducted in March 2019. A total of 20 PAPs were found to be affected, three (15.0%) of which were found to be affected by loss of crop fields. Eight shops representing 40.0% of the affected facilities are within the road corridor while only three make shift stalls are affected. Four of these facilities are owned by women. To avoid impacts of relocation of the shops, the centre of the roads can be shifted to the other side where there is enough width and the make shift stalls can easily be shifted outside of the road reserve. There were also six concrete posters belonging to different institutions such as schools and faith based organisations which have been built within the road reserve. It is proposed that the construction works are limited to the carriage way to avoid relocating these structures.

The PAPs were found along the following Roads; U4, U5, U6 and RD208 of Mkushi District.

4.3.2 Details of affected facilities

Table 4.2 below provides a description of the affected facilities. This includes the category of the facility affected whether dwelling house, business undertaking, crop field or institutional building. The description also includes the details of the affected PAPs such as name, age, household size, presence of any vulnerable individuals. The table also describes the materials used for the roof, floor and wall of the affected structure. Mitigation measures have been proposed which include replacement of the structure, realignment of the road, compensation for the loss of business, or movement of the make shift structures outside of the road corridor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of crop fields affected</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of stalls affected</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shops affected</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of poster in the road reserve</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of affected PAPs</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female owned structures</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of male owned structures</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown owners</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of institution owned facilities</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average farm size per farmer (ha)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Size</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1   | Business | 35L07983 41/UTM8 495123 | Mr. Joe Kabamba 0974270106 HH Size – 9 | Male | **Business:** Charcoal and pine seedlings with average income of K75/day  
**Structure:** poles/grass thatched roof covered with a plastic/earth floor. Located at 7m from the center of the Road and falls within the Road reserve (6.75m). | U4 | ![Picture](image1.jpg) | Relocate the same structure outside of the road corridor |
<p>| 2   | Institution | 35L07982 22/UTM8 494096 | Nambo Primary School | N/A | Institution | Poster located at 5m from the center of the Road and falls in the Road reserve zone. | U4 | <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Picture" /> | Confine the construction works to the carriageway |
| 3   | Institution | 35L07995 09/UTM8 8482827 | Mankanda Primary School | N/A | Institution | Poster located at 6m from the center of the Road and falls in the Road reserve zone. | U4 | <img src="image3.jpg" alt="Picture" /> | Confine the construction works to the carriageway |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Sex of PAP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Affected Road</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L08050 43/UTM8 475590</td>
<td>Mr. Malambika Currently working for the Ministry of Health as a Veterinary Officer</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Recreational Hut for the bar Structure: radius of the hut is 5m/thatched with grass/concrete floor/made out burnt bricks and walls plastered.</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Realign the Road to the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L08050 7/UTM88 475455</td>
<td>Mrs. Roster Mwape 636836/11/1 0975903208 HH Size – 7 Age- 48</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Business; Clothing with average income of K100/day Structure; 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt of bricks</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Sex of PAP</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Affected Road</td>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L05060 07/UTM 8344965</td>
<td>Mrs. Lizzy Chikwamba 095689367 247271/13/1 HHs-11 Age-29</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td><strong>Business;</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Owns one grocery and earns an average income of K500/day&lt;br&gt;- Rents out a house from which gets K400/month&lt;br&gt;<strong>Structure:</strong> All the structures are at the foot of the Road reserve Zone.&lt;br&gt;a. 4m x 3m size, no roof/concrete floor.&lt;br&gt;b. 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt of bricks&lt;br&gt;c. 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt of bricks</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td>![Picture](2019-03-08 14:54:27)</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Sex of PAP</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Affected Road</td>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L08006 99/UTM8 481129</td>
<td>Jehovah’s Witnesses</td>
<td>N/A Institution</td>
<td>Poster inside the Road reserve at 7m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Sex of PAP</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Affected Road</td>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8   | Business | 35L0805060/UTM8 475495 | Mrs. Musungu           | Female     | **Business**; Pharmacy; earns K300/day  
**Structure**: 4mx7m/ concrete floor/ iron sheets roof/plastered walls built out burnt clay bricks | U5 | ![Image](image1.jpg) | Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. |
| 9   | Business | 35L0805075/UTM8 475446 | Mrs. Ednah Mwape 0957608904 | Female     | **Business**; Grocery; earns K150/day  
**Structure**: 3mx3m/ Iron sheet roof/burnt bricks/cement floor | U5 | ![Image](image2.jpg) | Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Sex of PAP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Affected Road</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805084/UTM8 475461</td>
<td>Mr. Swen</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Business; mobile telecom dealer</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td>Relocate the structure about 2m away from the current position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structure; Zamtel booth 2m X 2m about 7m from the center of the Road; income of K200/day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805092/UTM8 475455</td>
<td>Mr. Chilufya J. 205065/31/1 0956751139 HH Size - 6 Age 45 Years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Business; Mobile telecom services with average income of K200/day</td>
<td>U5</td>
<td>Relocate the structure about 2m away from the current position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Structure; 2m x 2m Iron sheet roof and walls. Located at 7m from the center of the Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Sex of PAP</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Affected Road</td>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0812038/UTM 84674226</td>
<td>Katula Primary School</td>
<td>N/A Institution</td>
<td>School poster is within the Road reserve zone at 5m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="School poster" /></td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>35L0506038/UTM 8345066</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Maize field towards Fiwila Mission part of which is in the Road reserve areas at about 6m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Maize field" /></td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Affected area:** 3m x 50m
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Sex of PAP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Affected Road</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>35L 0506038/UTM 8345066</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Field in the Road reserve about 7m from the center of the Road.</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Field in the Road reserve" /></td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected area: 2m x 100m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Farm field</td>
<td>35L0758760/UTM8456688</td>
<td>Mr. Martin Sampa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Tomato field</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Tomato field" /></td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HHS-3 Age 41</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected land size is 150m² Average income K50000/year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Sex of PAP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Affected Road</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L07805/38/UTM8 453907</td>
<td>Fiwila Mission</td>
<td>N/A Institution</td>
<td>Poster at 5m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0/UTM8345263</td>
<td>Fiwila Livelihood Project</td>
<td>N/A Institution</td>
<td>Posters within the 6.75m Road reserve</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0759049/UTM8456 468</td>
<td>Mansansa Center</td>
<td>Series of shops</td>
<td>Shops on either side of the road</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Picture" /></td>
<td>Between the rows of shops on either side of the road at Mansansa, there is enough width of more than 18m to allow the centre of the road to be shifted so that none of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Sex of PAP</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Affected Road</td>
<td>Picture</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L08050 66/UTM8 475473</td>
<td>Mr. Chitambo</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Affected structure at the foot of 9m from the center of the Road; Structure: 4m X 8m/ Iron sheet roof/ burnt bricks</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td></td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L08050 71/84754 68</td>
<td>Mr. Mbanje 0957317581</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Grocery at the foot of 9m from the center of the Road; 4m X 8m/ burnt bricks/cement floor</td>
<td>RD208</td>
<td></td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK
An assessment of the affected land and physical assets was carried out at project site to identify individuals whose properties or livelihoods would be directly affected by the project activities. Valuations were also undertaken to determine the value of the affected physical structures for compensation. Based on these assessments, negotiations about entitlements will be carried out with the affected families.

The following sections describe the basis for determining eligibility for entitlements related to the loss of assets and other assistance that may be required during the resettlement process, a summary of impacts that require mitigation and a description of individual entitlements that will be negotiated with the affected households.

5.1 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY
Eligibility establishes the basis for entitlement to compensation for a project affected person. Based on IFC Performance Standard PS5, eligibility is established through the declaration of a cut-off date (8 March 2019) which is followed by a detailed inventory of all affected assets. Any assets or improvements made after the cut-off are not eligible for consideration of entitlements.

The cut-off date and its implications for the resettlement planning process was explained to the community. In light of this, affected farmers were encouraged to be present at their properties/fields during the asset survey in order to indicate ownership of the farm and standing crops. The community leaders (headmen) gave their full support to the cut-off date procedure and sent a delegation with the survey team to witness the process.

5.2 PROJECT IMPACTS
The identified impacts are summarised in Table 5-1 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make shift structure – not to be replaced but relocated</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business affected but structure will not be relocated</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional posters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop fields affected/loss of cultivation potential</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.1 Loss of cultivation potential
For the purpose of the planned project, the loss of cultivation potential by as a result of land expropriation was arrived at taking into account the ROW of 18m for the proposed rehabilitation works. Any structure or crop field which was found to have encroached into the 6.25m road reserve on either
side of the 5.5m width carriage way was deemed affected. The impact of loss of land applies to instances where expropriation of land is unavoidable and will thus take place. The total land that will be expropriated for road rehabilitation project amounts to 500m² or 0.05Ha (Table 5-2). Three individual farmers have been identified as affected.

### Table 5-2. Details of affected crop field owners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop field</td>
<td>35L 0506038/UTM 8345066</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Maize field towards Fiwila Mission part of which is in the Road reserve areas at about 6m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Affected area</strong>: 3m x 50m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crop field</td>
<td>35L 0506038/UTM 8345066</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Field in the Road reserve about 7m from the center of the Road.</td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Affected area</strong>: 2m x 100m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Crop field</td>
<td>35L0758760/UTM8456668</td>
<td>Mr. Martin Sampa HHS-3 Age 41</td>
<td>Tomato field</td>
<td>Owner to be allowed to harvest and asked not to plant during the construction phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Affected land size</strong>: 150m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average income: K50000/year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2.2 Loss of revenue/income

The loss of revenue/income arises from the relocation of roadside shops or other trading places such as market stalls. The loss of revenue also arises from loss of business during the day/s when the construction works will be carried out. This later impact affects shops that are not within the road corridor but are at the edge of the 18m width of the road. Road earthworks are likely to affect business activities. The total number of make-shift structures affected that will need to be relocated outside of the road reserve is 3 while business undertakings affected but whose structures will not be relocated are 8. The estimated loss of business per day is K2,625.00 (Table 5-3). The faster the rehabilitation works are carried out, the less significant this impact will be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
<th>Total amount due to the PAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0798341/UTM8495123</td>
<td>Mr. Joe Kabamba 0974270106 HH Size – 9 and (keeping old aged parents) vulnerable</td>
<td><strong>Business</strong>: Charcoal and pine seedlings with average income of K75/day</td>
<td>Relocate the same structure outside of the road corridor</td>
<td>K75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Structure</strong>: poles/grass thatched roof covered with a plastic/earth floor. Located at 7m from the center of the Road and</td>
<td>Compensate for a day’s loss of business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>Total amount due to the PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805043/UTM8475 590</td>
<td>Mr. Malambika Currently working for the Ministry of Health as a Veterinary Officer</td>
<td>Recreational Hut for the bar Structure: radius of the hut is 5m/thatched with grass/concrete floor/made out burnt bricks and walls plastered.</td>
<td>Realign the Road to the other side</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L080507/UTM88475 455</td>
<td>Mrs. Roster Mwape 636836/11/1 0975903208 HH Size – 7 Age- 48</td>
<td>Business; Clothing with average income of K100/day Structure; 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt bricks</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. Compensate for a day’s loss of business</td>
<td>K100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0506007/UTM 8344965</td>
<td>Mrs. Lizzy Chikwamba 095689367 247271/13/1 HHs- 11 Age- 29</td>
<td>Business; - Owns one grocery and earns an average income of K500/day - Rents out a house from which gets K400/month Structure; All the structures are at the foot of the Road reserve Zone. d. 4m x 3m size, no roof/concrete floor. e. 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt bricks f. 4m x 12m size, Iron sheet roof/cement floor/Plastered wall made out of burnt bricks</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. Compensate for a day’s loss of business</td>
<td>K500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805060/UTM8475 495</td>
<td>Mrs. Musungu</td>
<td>Business; Pharmacy; earns K300/day Structure; 4mx7m/ concrete floor/ iron sheets roof/plastered</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the</td>
<td>K300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/n</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location (UTM WGS 84)</td>
<td>Details of affected HH</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>Total amount due to the PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805075/UTM8475446</td>
<td>Mrs. Ednah Mwape 0957608904</td>
<td>Business; Grocery earns K150/day Structure; 3mx3m/ Iron sheet roof/burnt bricks/cement floor</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. Compensate for a day's loss of business</td>
<td>K150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805084/UTM8475461</td>
<td>Mr. Swen</td>
<td>Business; mobile telecom dealer Structure; Zamtel booth 2m X 2m about 7m from the center of the Road; income of K200/day</td>
<td>Relocate the structure about 2m away from the current position Compensate for a day’s loss of business</td>
<td>K200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805092/UTM8475455</td>
<td>Mr. Chilufya J. 205065/31/1 0956751139 HH Size- 6 Age 45 Years</td>
<td>Business; Mobile telecom services with average income of K200/day Structure; 2m x 2m Iron sheet roof and walls. Located at 7m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>Relocate the structure about 2m away from the current position Compensate for a day’s loss of business</td>
<td>K200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L079049/U TM8456468</td>
<td>Mansansa Center</td>
<td>Shops on either side of the road</td>
<td>Between the row of shops on either side of the road, there is enough width of more than 18m to allow the centre of the road to be shifted so that none of the structures on either side of the road is affected. No loss of business expected</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805066/UTM8475473</td>
<td>Mr. Chitambo</td>
<td>Affected structure at the foot of 9m from the center of the Road Structure: 4m x 8m/ Iron sheet roof/ burnt bricks Daily income of K600</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side. Compensate for a day's loss of business</td>
<td>K600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>35L0805071/8475468</td>
<td>Mr. Mbanje 0957317581</td>
<td>Grocery at the foot of 9m from the center of the Road; 4m x 8m/ burnt bricks/cement floor Daily income of K500</td>
<td>Realign the Road about 1m to the other side since there is about 12m distance from the center of the Road on the other side.</td>
<td>K500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2.3 Loss of crops

Measures have been proposed to avoid the loss of crops. Since only annual crops were found during the survey, the rehabilitation works will only be carried out after the harvest of the crops is completed. No perennial crops or standing trees are affected by the project. This measure will avoid impact on the livelihoods of the local people.

### 5.2.4 Loss of institutional facilities

The loss of institutional facilities refers to posters by religious and educational facilities which have been erected in the RoW. There are 6 posters which were identified (Table 5.4). There is enough room for construction equipment to manoeuvre and it is proposed that the construction be confined to the carriage way to prevent the incurring the costs of relocating the posters.

#### Table 5.4. Institutional posters identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/n</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (UTM WGS 84)</th>
<th>Details of affected HH</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0798222/UTM8494096</td>
<td>Nambo Primary School</td>
<td>Poster located at 5m from the center of the Road and falls in the Road reserve zone.</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0799509/UTM 8482827</td>
<td>Mankanda Primary School</td>
<td>Poster located at 6m from the center of the Road and falls in the Road reserve zone.</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0800699/UTM8481129</td>
<td>Jehovah’s Witnesses</td>
<td>Poster inside the Road reserve at 7m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0812038/UTM 84674226</td>
<td>Katula Primary School</td>
<td>School poster is within the Road reserve zone at 5m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0780538/UTM8453907</td>
<td>Fiwila Mission</td>
<td>Poster at 5m from the center of the Road</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>35L0/UTM8345263</td>
<td>Fiwila Livelihood Project</td>
<td>Posters within the 6.75m Road reserve</td>
<td>Confine the construction works to the carriage way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.3 COMPENSATION CALCULATION METHODS

The general principle adopted in the formulation of compensation values is that lost income and assets will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the project affected populations should experience no net loss. This is in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12.

Valuations for compulsory acquisition and compensation in Zambia are prepared in harmony with the Land Acquisition Act, Chapter 196 of the Laws of Zambia. Under Section 12(b) of the said legislation,
the value of the property should be, “the amount the property might be expected to realize if sold on the open market at the time of publication of the notice to yield up possession.”

In this regard, Replacement Cost is defined as “The aggregate amount of the value of the land for the existing use or a notional replacement site in the same locality, and the gross replacement cost of the buildings and other site works”.

The Market Value (MV) is defined in the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal Valuation Manual of 1995 as the “best price at which the sale of an interest in property would have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation assuming a willing seller”.

The basic principle of the Law of compensation is that the sum awarded should as far as practicable place the claimant in the same financial position as they would have been, had there been no question of their land/property being compulsorily acquired. This means that the claimant should be no better off and no worse off than they were before the acquisition.

The amount of disturbance payment shall be equal to the reasonable expenses of the person entitled to the payment in removing them from the land from which they are displaced; and if they were carrying on a trade or business on the land, the loss they will incur by reason of the disturbance of that trade or business consequent upon their having to quit the land.

Disturbance allowance has a social dimension not adequately executed in the valuation as it is assumed that the affected persons will retain their occupational sources of income.

5.4 ENTITLEMENTS
The International Resettlement Guidelines require compensation for lost assets and replacement costs to both titled and non-titled landholders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. Thus, in this project, the absence of formal title will not constitute a barrier to compensation. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable persons, such as female-headed households, physically challenged persons, and the destitute. Persons affected by land acquisition are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact that will help to restore livelihoods to pre-project standards at a minimum.

Table 5-5. provides a detailed description of the standard entitlements for each type of loss that requires compensation and mitigation.

Table 5-5. Entitlement Matrix
### Type of Loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Category of Affected People</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Loss of land | Landowners with legitimate interests in the Road Corridor in the following categories:  
1. Traditional land tenure administered by the Chief  
2. Privately purchased land in an area under tribal control  
3. Land with a Certificate of Occupation issued by the Department of Lands  
4. Land owned under a Leasehold with registered Title | • Financial compensation for lost land at full replacement value:
  - Where affected land is smaller than 1.25ha
  - Where the affected portion is less than 20% of the land
• Full replacement of land allocated under traditional system:
  - Where the affected farm is cultivated AND
  - Where the affected portion is more than 20% of the lost land, OR
  - Where the owner can prove that the residual (remainder) area is no longer economically viable, OR
  - Where land acquisition causes landlessness (minimum livelihood requirement is 1 lima or 0.25ha)
• Financial compensation at full replacement value as determined by a registered Valuer or Department of Lands for:
  - Privately acquired land in areas under tribal control and
  - Titled (privately owned) land. |
| 3. Loss of crops | Owners of Annual crops | • Financial compensation for all agreed crops
• Compensation will be based on the standard rates determined from time to time by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) for 2013
• Intercropped crops will be compensated in proportion to the coverage and proportionate reduction of weight of rate as determined by MOA formula |
| 4. Loss of non-residential structures | Owners of non-residential structures (sheds, wells, shelters) at the time of the cut-off date of 23 February 2019 | • Financial compensation based on the full replacement value of the existing structures as determined by a registered Valuer |
| 5. Difficulty for some households coping with transition caused by physical displacement | Vulnerable project affected persons, e.g. disabled persons, elderly persons, persons with chronic illnesses | • Transitional hardship assistance as appropriate to specific cases, e.g. support female headed household to assist during transition and other assistance deemed appropriate under specific circumstances |

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4 Land Acquisition Act: value of the property shall be the amount which the property might be expected to realize if sold in the open market by a willing seller.

5 Agricultural Lands Act
### 5.5 Summary of Compensation Packages

The compensation packages were based on a number of principles and assumptions. The packages are discussed in the following sections.

#### 5.5.1 Land compensation

An estimated 0.05 ha of land will be financially compensated and there will be no replacement land required. However, all the affected parcels of land, structures and crops have encroached onto the road reserve belonging to the RDA on behalf of the government.

#### 5.5.2 Loss of Standing crops

Measures have been proposed to avoid the loss of crops. Since only annual crops were found during the survey, the rehabilitation works will only be carried out after the harvest of the crops is completed. No perennial crops or standing trees are affected by the project. This measure will avoid impact on the livelihoods of the local people.

#### 5.5.3 Shelter

One business owner is affected by losing a shelter located outside the shop. Relocating the shelter will be avoided by confining the construction works to within the carriage way.

#### 5.5.4 Business structures

The following considerations determined the entitlements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Category of Affected People</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Loss of livelihood</td>
<td>Households suffering direct economic displacement (farm-based) resulting from the road project</td>
<td>• Transitional assistance to farmers with cultivated fields to mitigate the loss of livelihood until their crops have been re-established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households suffering direct economic displacement (legitimate businesses) resulting from the road project</td>
<td>• Compensation for loss of business income based on baseline financial data for affected enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Replacement business structure (e.g. shop) in an agreed resettlement site conducive to its continued operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Replacement structure shall be of equal size based on floor area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Any transactional costs to restore previously existing business rights will be borne by the Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Disturbance allowance</td>
<td>Project affected households with affected assets within the road project.</td>
<td>• Compensation for the loss of opportunity as a result of the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• None of the affected immovable structures will need to be relocated. Measures have been proposed to avoid relocation. However, a day's loss of business arising from construction works has been proposed.

• Movable structures such as mobile money booths will be lifted and placed outside the road corridor.

5.5.5 Livelihood restoration

Livelihood restoration package has not been provided for in this ARAP because of the following considerations:

• The total land that will be expropriated, from the three affected PAPs, for road rehabilitation project amounts to 500m² or 0.05Ha. The land in question belongs to RDA and is a small fraction of the remaining parcels of land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops before construction can begin. Livelihood will thus not be negatively affected.

• None of the affected immovable structures will need to be relocated. Measures have been proposed to avoid relocation. However, a day's loss of business arising from construction works has been proposed.

5.6 PROCESS FOR FULFILLING COMPENSATION AND PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

RDA is committed to mitigate the impacts of the road project through a set of compensation measures that will bring about an improved situation for all project-affected persons. In this regard, three specific conditions need to be met as part of its fulfilment of the requirements of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan:

a) Economic displacement in the form of loss of cultivated land has to be mitigated in full. Replacement land must be identified by the Project with the assistance and support from the Chief as the custodian of all land held under customary tenure, as well as other government departments and agencies responsible for the allocation of land and its agricultural development. Access to the affected farmland by the Project is dependent on its appropriate replacement.

b) Livelihood restoration and more specifically the restoration of their income-earning capacity will potentially require transitional support especially if the replacement land mentioned in (a) above is not available in time to resume crop cultivation at the start of the farming cycle. Displacement often causes severe hardship and impoverishment. An appropriate transitional support package must be developed in consultation with the affected farmers and duly implemented with the purpose to improve their standard of living and to prevent a net loss in their economic wellbeing.

c) Replacement structures, where applicable, must be built by RDA in time for occupation prior to the start of construction in the affected area.
6 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

6.1 PHYSICAL RESETTLEMENT
There is no physical displacement anticipated. Only three market stalls will be relocated from where they currently are to outside of the road corridor.

6.2 RELOCATION SITE
In light of the small impact on physical displacement and the availability of land for the movement of business structures, no relocation site has to be identified for these three structures.
7 IMPLEMENTATION

The entities with significant roles and responsibilities in the resettlement process include RDA, the Government of Zambia (as these may be delegated to provincial and district authorities), the traditional authority and the Resettlement Committee.

7.1 ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

RDA will provide the financial resources necessary for final resettlement implementation, planning and the resettlement itself, including providing managerial and technical expertise. RDA will:

- keep government officials, the traditional authority leadership and project affected households informed;
- attend RC meetings, and provide administrative, managerial and technical support as required;
- acquire replacement land, with the support of local authorities and RC representatives;
- develop land-use plans for replacement land, indicating the number and location of fields;
- demarcate fields;
- plan and implement livelihood restoration programs in consultation with affected households;
- establish and manage, with the RC, a resettlement dispute resolution committee;
- act as the first resort for dispute resolution; and
- establish a resettlement monitoring and evaluation program.

7.2 GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA AND THE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

RDA will implement resettlement but will work in close association with the District Commissioners (DCs) in the affected districts, and his officers, who will represent the Government of Zambia, and the Chief, who is the head of the Traditional Authority in the area. It is envisaged that the DC (or his delegates) and the Chief will:

- act as the primary Government (DC) and Traditional Authority (Chief) representative;
- participate in RC meetings to monitor proceedings and provide input as required;
- delegate representatives for the resettlement dispute resolution committee;
- endorse the terms and conditions for resettlement and compensation entitlements agreed between RDA and project affected households;
- ensure that initiatives undertaken as part of livelihood restoration programs are compatible with the overall development vision of the district and the Chiefdom, as well as with broader government objectives for sustainable rural development; and
- ensure that the land-use plans for the resettlement sites are compatible with district development plans.

- Allocate land free of charge to RDA.
7.3 **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)**

Appropriate non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that operate in the area, will be identified to assist in resettlement implementation as required.

7.4 **GRIEVANCE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

It is expected that most resettlement-related grievances that may arise during the project implementation process will be resolved through the overall Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under the IRCP whose structure is as outlined in Table 7-4 below;
### Table 7-1. Structure of the IRCP GRM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration</td>
<td>• All concerned parties</td>
<td>• As provided for under the Zambian Arbitration Act 19, of 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>• Director and Chief Executive Officer - RDA</td>
<td>• Establishment of GRM committees at district level;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Director Planning and Design – RDA</td>
<td>• Appointing Focal Point Persons (FPP) in various road packages who will receive, screen and register the complaints;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Director Construction and Maintenance - RDA</td>
<td>• Providing operational guidelines for GRMs, e.g. ceilings on compensation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Project Manager – IRCP</td>
<td>• Providing necessary funding and staff to facilitate GRM operations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintaining a database on reported and resolved grievances;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitoring grievance-handling processes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Providing orientations to the appointed Focal Point Persons;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinating the functions of GRCs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Providing capacity-building training to members of the GRCs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>• Council Secretary</td>
<td>• Creating awareness in the project area about the project GRM;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• District Director of Works</td>
<td>• Resolving grievances brought to its attention by the FPP;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The District Planning/Development Officer</td>
<td>• Documenting and maintaining all records of grievances and their resolutions;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Area Councillors</td>
<td>• Coordinating with other existing GRMs and referring aggrieved parties to them regarding particular grievances that are beyond the scope of the GRM; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Representative of the Contractor</td>
<td>• Preparing monthly progress reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Representative of the Consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Representative of RDA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>• Appointed Focal Point Persons (FPP)</td>
<td>• Receiving and registering grievances on a prescribed form;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintenance of the grievance/complaint register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Screening the complaints/grievances and conducting field inspections to verify the complaints where necessary;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Providing information and feedback to the affected people; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Forwarding the complaints to the District GRM committees and other existing governing bodies such as Ward Development Committees, Traditional Authorities etc for resolutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decisions of the GRCs shall be implemented by the Project, RDA and the respective Contractors.
7.5 **Time Frame**

The district GRM committees shall meet monthly while the national GRM committee shall meet quarterly to consider the complaints that have been received during that particular period. The GRCs will provide resolutions during the course of their meetings. Grievances are expected to be resolved six (6) weeks after they have been reported. However complaints that shall require urgent attention as determined by the FPP shall be attended to within forty eight (48) hours of being reported. Should a complaint require more time to be resolved the affected persons shall be advised accordingly.

7.6 **Approach**

Affected persons will be allowed if they so wish to be accompanied by a third party with whom they feel comfortable e.g a family member to present their grievances. Affected persons will be allowed to use a language that they are comfortable with in lodging their grievances. Complaints shall be received in various forms ranging from verbal communications to formal and written complaints. Whatever the source and the form in which the complaint is received, it should be recorded and later be registered in the grievance/complaint register.

The Focal Point Persons shall compile complaints that require immediate attention and refer them to the appropriate authorities for a resolution. The other complaints shall be compiled and referred to the GRC district monthly meetings.

Use of gadgets like phones, computers, scanners and the internet shall be utilized where necessary.

Sub committees shall be formed within the district GRCs to handle sensitive matters for example GBV cases. Matters that are beyond the capacity of the district GRCs shall be escalated to the National GRC or other appropriate organs such as the Police or the Judiciary.

7.7 **Appeals**

Affected persons that shall be dissatisfied with the resolution of their grievance by the district GRCs will be free to appeal to the Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Road Development Agency in writing. The Director and Chief Executive Officer shall upon receipt of such complaints convene the National GRM Committee to assess and resolve the complaints that have been received.

Should the decision of the Director and Chief Executive Officer be deemed unsatisfactory, such affected persons will retain the right to take their case for Arbitration as provided for under the Laws of Zambia.

7.8 **Grievance Form**
A grievance form shall be filled in by the Focal Point Persons as a way of documenting grievances that have been received.
8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There will be a resettlement monitoring and evaluation program. The objective is to determine the extent to which resettlement is successfully implemented. The program will have four broad components:

- Performance monitoring;
- Effects monitoring;
- External evaluation; and
- A completion audit.

8.1.1 Performance Monitoring

RDA will coordinate performance monitoring to measure progress with resettlement against scheduled tasks and milestones. Monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis for the first year following resettlement and bi-annually thereafter until the resettlement project is deemed completed. A completion audit will determine the final completion of the resettlement process. The monitoring reports will be distributed to all relevant parties, including the RDA Management Team.

8.1.2 Effects Monitoring

Effects monitoring will focus on the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, the identification of constraints and the recommendation of corrective measures that may be necessary. Indicators and targets for effects monitoring will be established by RDA, in consultation with representatives of project affected households, the Ministry of Agriculture, and/or NGOs. RDA will be responsible for effects monitoring, and may contract components to qualified consultants. Effects monitoring will be conducted on an annual basis. Data generation for effects monitoring will be collected from:

- Households, through the use of standardized, quantitative socio-economic survey instruments; and
- Villages, through the use of qualitative (participatory) monitoring techniques.

Quantitative Monitoring

It will be important to monitor the changing socio-economic status of project affected households. Socioeconomic status will be tracked against baseline conditions prior to resettlement. To achieve this, follow-up surveys will be undertaken using questionnaires similar to those used during the surveys. This will allow comparison of baseline characteristics before and after resettlement, particularly of vulnerable households.

Qualitative Monitoring

Qualitative monitoring will be participatory and gauge the effectiveness of resettlement measures in meeting the needs of project affected households. The value of participatory monitoring is that it involves
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Project affected households in collective assessment of resettlement processes and outcomes. Participatory monitoring is action-oriented and seeks to build the capacity of project affected households by:

- providing opportunities to reflect on progress with/obstacles to resettlement implementation;
- generating knowledge that informs practice and leads to corrective actions; and
- providing the tools to transform the economic and social environment.

The qualitative monitoring program could include workshops with project affected households to give them the opportunity to:

- develop their own criteria for acceptable socio-economic conditions;
- assess their pre-project conditions in terms of their own criteria;
- monitor their own progress towards recovering their pre-project conditions; and
- develop and communicate their own solutions to outstanding problems.

The outcome will be an assessment of people’s attitudes, perceptions, views and fears regarding the resettlement. Given the participatory nature of this monitoring, there will be a continual process of learning, with new ideas and concerns integrated and incorporated into the resettlement process. Monitoring will use qualitative indicators identified in consultation with participants. The following are examples of qualitative indicators that could be used:

- attitudes to resettlement initiatives;
- perceptions and suggestions relating to positive and negative project effects; and
- satisfaction with the consultation process.

8.1.3 Completion Audit

A completion audit will be undertaken two years after the beginning of resettlement implementation. The objectives of the audit will be to:

- confirm that physical inputs specified in the RAP and subsequent resettlement implementation plan have been delivered;
- confirm the expected outcomes of resettlement have been achieved; and
- assess whether outcomes of resettlement are positive.

The audit will also identify outstanding matters that require further action prior to the closing of the resettlement implementation process. If no outstanding matters are identified, the final Completion Audit report signifies the closure of this resettlement project.
9  RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

The summary Resettlement Implementation Budget is limited to compensation for the loss of business only for one day of construction activities. The total amount is K2,625.00.

Implementation of this RAP will commence on formal approval by ZEMA. In order to limit the transitional phase for local growers and to ensure that newly prepared land is productive in the coming growing season, it is critical that the RAP is approved by June. This will allow time for crop harvesting.
10 CONCLUSION

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan has detailed the potential impacts of the road upgrade project on the affected communities and presents a mitigation plan for the economic and physical displacement caused by the project. RDA has committed to implementing this Plan according to its internal procedures and within the budget that has been allocated for this project.

It is recommended that this Plan is approved by ZEMA for implementation, in the interest of the PAHs who will benefit from the compensation that is offered in accordance with the entitlement framework. The objective of this Plan is to improve the livelihood and standards of living of the PAHs or at least to restore their situation to the same condition that prevailed prior to the implementation of the rehabilitation of the primary feeder roads.
11 REFERENCES

▪ AIDS and HIV Statistics, CSO, 2011
▪ Census of Housing and Population, CSO, 2010
▪ Central Province Annual Health Statistical Bulletin, CSO, 2011
▪ Famine Early Warning Systems Network, 2014, Fewsnet
▪ Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, CSO, 2015
11.1 **ANNEX 1 - PHYSICAL ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE**
11.2 **ANNEX 2 - FARM ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE**
11.3 ANNEX 3 - BUSINESS ENTERPRISE QUESTIONNAIRE
11.4 **Annex 4 – Google Earth Image of Affected Structures**