



THE REPUBLIC  
OF ZAMBIA

FINAL UPDATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
(RAP)  
Mwinilunga to Jimbe (T005) Road construction in North Western  
Province



**FINAL**

**UPDATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

**MWINILUNGA-JIMBE (T005) ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
PROJECT IN NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE**

**November 2025**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Compensation Summary Sheet

S/N	Variable	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1	Region/Province/department	North Western Province
2	Municipality/District	Mwinilunga and Ikelenge
3	Village/Suburb	Various villages along the road corridor
4	Activity (ies) that trigger resettlement	-Relocation of assets from the road reserve areas -Loss of land because of extraction of construction material
5	Project Overall Cost	approximately US\$54,315,333.00
6	Overall resettlement cost	ZMW 80,432,988.24
7	Applied Cut-off date (s)	3 April 2025
8	Dates of consultations with the people affected by the project (PAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings on 2 April 2025 and 3 April 2015</li> <li>One on One discussions with PAPs from 23 March 2025 to 3 April 2025</li> </ul>
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates/prices	19 August 2025 to 10 September 2025
<b>B. Specific Information</b>		
10	Number of People affected by the project (PAP)	8,310
11	Number of Physically displaced	8,310
12	Number of economically displaced	N/A
13	Number of affected households	1,598
14	Number of females affected	4,581
15	Number of vulnerable affected	108
16	Number of major PAP	N/A
17	Number of minor PAP	N/A
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	1,598
19	Number of households losing their shelters	1,598
20	Total area of lost arable/productive land (ha)	N/A
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	N/A
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	N/A
23	Estimation of agriculture revenue lost (USD)	N/A
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	2,147
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	N/A



26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	N/A
27	Number of tree crops lost	N/A
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	336
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	N/A
30	Number of community-level infrastructure disrupted or dismantled	84
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	N/A

### Brief Project Description

The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction is part of the Lobito Economic Development Corridor that is part of the T005 international trunk road that runs from the Chingola Solwezi Junction to Jimbe on the border with Angola. The project road is located in North Western Province.

The T005 Road is one of the international Trunk Roads which connects to neighbouring Angola and if the Mwinilunga to Jimbe section is upgraded to bituminous standard, the route would act as a conduit for the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities between DR Congo, Angola and Zambia to the America and Europe. The rehabilitation of the road section between Mwinilunga and Jimbe would thus lead to reductions in transportation costs and would contribute to an increase in trade between Zambia, its immediate neighbours and those countries that benefit from the Lobito Corridor. The section of the T005 between km 70 and km 102 from Ikelenge to Jimbe is in a particularly severe state and becomes almost impassable when it rains. The road is almost non-existent on this section.

The primary economic function of the road is the long-distance transportation of import and export goods for Zambia and the Republic of Angola. In addition, the road traverses' productive agricultural areas and is essential for the local transportation of farm inputs and outputs. The area also has great potential in the livestock industry. Improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the areas of tourism, education, health services provision and other local socio-economic activities, which, whilst difficult to quantify, are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

The road passes through several built-up areas. The road project components or activities that would give rise to resettlement include all project activities and the construction or phases in rehabilitation under which they fall. The other project components that would give rise to resettlement is the actual clearing of the road reserve involving the relocation of all assets within the respective ROW for both the rural and urban sections of the road project. The other project activities that may cause additional displacements include the siting of campsites, quarry sites and borrow pits.



The road reserve that was adopted along the road corridor is 50 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in rural sections of the road and 18 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor. The adoption of the 18 meters on either side of the centreline is meant to minimise the displacements of people in the heavily populated areas. Overall, the project is expected to lead to both physical and economic displacement. The table below provides a radius of the adopted road reserve.

S/N	Town/Area	Road Reserve Radius
1	Mwinilunga	5Km from the Central Business District
2	Ikelenge	3Km before and after the Central Business District
3	Kalene Shopping Centre	100 meters before and after the shopping centre.

### Objectives of the RAP

The preparation of the updated RAP is in fulfilment of the updated African Development Bank 2023 Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) safeguards policies especially the OS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, the Zambian Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 1997 and the Land Acquisition Act of 1970, Cap 189 of the laws of Zambia. The RAP will provide a mechanism for the compensation of people that will lose their assets arising from the civil works. The following RAP guiding principles shall apply during the preparation and implementation of the Mwinilunga Jimbe RAP:

- (i) Avoidance and minimisation of displacement,
- (ii) Full replacement cost compensation,
- (iii) Livelihood restoration,
- (iv) Gender inclusion,
- (v) Support to vulnerable groups, and
- (vi) Stakeholder participation and grievance redress.

### Main Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs along the road project

According to the 2022 census Zambia has an estimated population of 20,720,000 persons and has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. North-western Province, where the project is located has an estimated population of 1,278,000. Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts, in which districts the project road is located, have estimated population of 136,770 and 44,777 respectively. It is estimated that only about 30% reside in the urban areas while the remaining 70% are in the rural areas.

One of the most important aspects of the socio-economic profile of households along the road corridor is the poverty level of the population. Defining “the poor” is a key element needed to establish the baseline and for future monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and thus to assess the project’s effects on poverty alleviation at the end of the project.



In this study, the team defined the poor as “those who live on less than US\$D 2 per day at purchasing power parity (PPP)” in accordance with the latest available international poverty line. This poverty line translates into ZMW300 per month with the ZMW5 conversion factor per USD. Note that the US\$D2 is the minimum but sufficient money required. International Poverty lines also estimate that US\$D1 is the food threshold below which people are not able to secure enough food for a day’s need.

Agriculture is the main land use along the road corridor and accounts for about 50% of the land area of the project area. Cultivation is done along or near the road or behind or around homesteads. Hoe cultivation is mainly practised. The main crops grown in the project area are maize, groundnuts, beans, cotton and pineapples. These crops are a source of household revenue or income.

In terms of poverty levels, majority of household along the road corridor fall within the “poor category” (55%) and over half of these poor households have income far below the upper poverty line (earn less than ZMW150 per month). Only 7% of the households interviewed indicated that their incomes were above ZMW300 per month, while 38% indicated that their income per month is less than ZMW150 and therefore fall under the lower poverty line. The household survey revealed that majority of households (38.9%) have between 5-8 members. In terms of household headship, female headed households are more likely to be below the poverty line.

In terms of disease burden, the 5 top diseases responsible for morbidity and mortality in the project area include malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections (non-pneumonia), anaemia, and maternal complications. Further, due to inadequate public transport and ambulances in the district, women with maternal complications die on the way to referral district hospitals as there are delays in picking up patients from the remote RHCs.

### **Socio and economic Impacts of the project on the affected people**

The road construction project will have both positive and negative impacts on the people along the road corridor. The people that will mostly be affected by the road construction are local people whose livelihood is mostly dependant on subsistence agriculture activities and small shop business along the roadsides. The project road will follow the existing road alignment and will require land to the extent of 50 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in rural sections and 18 meters from the centreline on either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor.



## Positive Impacts

The major positive environmental and social impacts anticipated because of the project are:

- a. Enhanced Economic Activity, once the road is rehabilitated, the road will lead to improved access to markets and opening up business opportunities for the local people in its vicinity hence, better livelihoods will be experienced at household levels.
- b. Income from construction materials-road construction will require supply of gravel and stone aggregate. This will be a source of income for owners of land where these construction materials will be sourced from.
- c. The road will improve transportation of agricultural produce to markets to the neighbouring country of Angola and other destinations in Europe and America through the Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Employment opportunities. It is estimated that, about 500-800 persons mostly from within the communities will be employed on the project.

## Negative Impacts

The major negative environmental and social impacts anticipated because of the project include.

- a. Impacts relating to surveying and mapping of the route will likely cause anxiety and speculation amongst the communities.
- b. The road works will be undertaken while the road remains open to traffic which possess a number of risks to the travelling public and to the workers.
- c. Disruption of roadside trade activities which can arise through relocation of roadside makeshift kiosks at such areas as Kalene, Jimbe, Nyakaseya and Lwakela growth centres. This will impact on mainly women who are operators of such business enterprises.
- d. The impacts on water points especially boreholes/wells that are in the road reserve areas.
- e. Dust and air emissions from earthworks and operating plant and equipment.
- f. Increased risks of sexually transmitted diseases. A potential influx of people in the project area seeking job opportunities will increase the risk of sexually transmitted diseases such as STDs/STIs including HIV/AIDS on both the workers and the communities.
- g. Occupational health safety risks for workers -Road works will have the occupational health and safety risks with potential to cause serious injuries to workers.
- h. Displacement of structures and the Project Affected People. It is estimated that, about 1,598 households will be affected in terms of loss of structures that include both residential and business structures because of the need for them to relocate from the road reserve areas.



- i. Livelihood loss that will be as a result of economic displacement risks due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants. To mitigate this loss RDA has prepared a Livelihood Restoration Plan/Strategy which is annex 8 of the RAP report.

## **Legal and Institutional Framework for Resettlement**

The most significant Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework that will guide the RAP implementation are:

### **Policy Framework**

#### *Zambia Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines 2003*

The implementation of the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road re-construction project will result in the displacement of people and their structures that are located within the road reserve of 100m in rural areas and 36m in urban areas. The RDA's Guidelines for involuntary resettlement dated November 2003, is the first policy document that aims at ensuring that persons who suffer displacement and resettlement arising from road rehabilitation activities are compensated adequately for their losses at replacement costs. The Guidelines further provide guidance on the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders in the implementation of the resettlement activities. The guidelines are in line with the requirements of the African Development Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

#### *African Development Bank Safeguard Policy*

The African Development Bank's Operational Policy is designed to mitigate impoverishment risks associated with Involuntary Resettlement<sup>1</sup> through, among others, the restoration or improvement of income-earning capacity of the project affected people. The policy requires the full public participation of the public in resettlement planning and implementation and describes the conditions that borrowers are obliged to meet in operations involving involuntary resettlement.

#### *The National Gender Policy (2000)*

Among the many objectives associated with this Policy, is the need for developing capacity-building programs to develop technical capacities for mainstreaming gender in all government policies, programs and plans. The policy highlights the need to ensure that both men and women are involved in decision making processes at all levels of development.

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<sup>1</sup> *Involuntary resettlement- Resettlement that occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement*



### *Social Protection Policies*

Social protection comprises a wide range of activities (policies and programs), which aim to protect and promote the welfare and livelihoods of the poorest and those most vulnerable to risks and shocks. Social protection, therefore, plays a critical role in realising human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and supporting inclusive growth. Not only does it help to prevent individuals and their families from falling or remaining in poverty, but it also contributes to economic growth by raising labour productivity and enhancing social stability.

Some of the existing social protection programmes, include the Social Cash Transfer (SCT), Food Security Pack, Emergency Cash Transfer, Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Support Program and the Home-Grown School Feeding among others. To safeguard the lives of persons in the informal sector, Government has extended social security coverage whereby persons in the informal sector have been registered with the National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA). The minimum wage in Zambia as from 1 January 2024 is ZMW 2,313.10 per month.

## **Legal Framework**

### ***The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia***

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

### **The Land Act of 1995**

The Land Act provides for the continuation of Leaseholds and leasehold tenure; provides for the continued vesting of land in the President and alienation of land by the President; provides for the statutory recognition and continuation of customary tenure; provides for the conversion of customary tenure into leasehold tenure; the establishment of a Land Development Fund and a Lands Tribunal. One of the functions of the Lands Tribunal is to inquire into, and make awards and decisions relating to any dispute of compensation to be paid under this Act. The Act further states that If the President does not renew a lease the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements made on the land in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Lands (Acquisition) Act.

### **Land Acquisition Act of 1994**

Land 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 Public Roads Act***

The Public Roads Act, 2002 section 18 (3) gives authority to the RDA to enter upon any land for purposes of extraction of materials for road formation. Under section 18 (4) of the Act, compensation should be paid to the affected landowner/occupier if such land is on title. The Act further states under section 48 (8) that compensation for buildings, fences, trees, crops, constructions or improvements constructed or planted inside a road reserve shall only be payable when the construction or planting has taken place before the road has been designated by statutory order.

### ***Arbitration Act***

The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000 (Arbitration Act) provides for arbitration in cases where the landowner/occupier does not agree with the amount of compensation being offered.

### ***Town and Country Planning Act (32 of 1961 as amended) (Chapter 283)***

The Act provides for the preparation, approval and revocation of development plans, the control of development and subdivision of land, the assessment and payment of compensation in respect of planning decisions, the preparation, approval and revocation or modification of regional plans, and incidental matters. Part VII on Land Acquisition (Sections 40-44) applies to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1994, making such adjustments as are necessary to permit the acquisition of land by a local authority.

## **Institutional Framework**

The RAP will be implemented through the existing institutional structures as highlighted below.

### ***Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development***

The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD) is responsible for overall policy formulation and monitoring of the road infrastructure developments. The Ministry oversees the construction and civil engineering activities to the extent that they should not adversely affect the environment. The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) which will provide valuation services on the road project is located within MIHUD.

### ***Road Development Agency***

The RDA will not only execute the road project, but it will also be responsible for the implementation of the RAP in conjunction with respective district local governments of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge districts and other key stakeholders such as traditional leaders. RDA will mobilise the required funds and effect payments to the PAPs.



### ***District Councils & Traditional Leadership***

Local Councils and Traditional leadership are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolution of local conflicts and the provision of leadership in their respective areas. District Councils and Traditional Leaders are key players in the mobilisation of local people's participation in developmental programmes. The councils and traditional leaders will be helpful during the identification of rightful property owners and the resolution of grievances that may arise.

### ***Zambia Environmental Management Agency***

ZEMA is an apex environmental institution in Zambia charged with the responsibility of among other activities ensuring that environmental assessments are conducted for all major projects which include such projects as the construction of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. Further ZEMA does approve resettlement action plans as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment reports and monitors the RAP implementation process.

### ***Project Implementation Team***

The Road Development Agency will constitute a Project Implementation Team (PIT) that will be made up of staff from the departments within RDA. The PIT will be responsible for the overall management, supervision and execution of the project which will also include aspects of RAP implementation.

## **Gap Analysis**

The gap analysis revealed that there are differences between the Zambian policies and the AfDB Safeguard policies in the implementation of the resettlement activities. To bridge the identified gaps, the more stringent requirement will take precedent in order to ensure that the losses of the Project Affected Persons are fully addressed. Some key differences between the Zambian and AfDB Laws/policies on compensation are as follows:

- i. The Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. The Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and the provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance.
- ii. There is no specific-Zambian resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes that would safeguard and prevent the PAP from being left worse off by the project
- iii. The Zambian laws do not have explicit rights for squatters and informal users. The updating of valuation reports due to delayed payment is not provided for.
- iv. Under the Zambian laws' squatters are not recognised and hence they are simply given adequate notice (usually 6 months) to vacate an area for other development activities.



- v. Under the Zambian law compensation for Land Acquisition is the last resort and only those with titled Property.
- vi. Under the Zambian law informal business along the road corridor is considered illegal even if the practice has been tolerated for years and are therefore not entitled to any form of compensation.
- vii. Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance and
- viii. The Zambian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation.

## **Compensation Plan**

### ***Eligibility***

All persons irrespective of the legal status of their affected properties along the road corridor will be entitled to compensation. The PAPs were informed that the valuation would include the properties that they had built on their respective parcels of land and the land that they were losing despite that they did not hold any title to it since it was mostly traditional land. They were further informed that a disturbance allowance was going to be provided to them and that each one of them was going to be allowed to salvage any item of value from their respective properties which they could use at their new destinations.

### ***Cut-off Date***

The cut-off date of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025 was communicated to the PAPs upon the completion of data collection for the preparation of the updated RAP report. PAPs were informed that developments that would take place after this date would not be considered for compensation.

### ***Valuation and compensation negotiations***

The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) assessed the affected structures from 21<sup>st</sup> May 2025 to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2025 for purposes of determining the replacement costs of the affected structures. During the period 19<sup>th</sup> August 2025 to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2025 RDA disclosed the compensation amounts to the PAPs. The PAPs that were comfortable with the disclosed compensation amounts signed the Individual Agreement Forms (IAF). About 84 PAPs raised grievances on the compensation amounts and therefore they did not sign the IAF. The grievances will be processed for further interrogation/resolution by DVPM. In 2026 RDA will mobilise funds to pay each one of the PAPs in accordance with the Works and Compensation Schedule that will be prepared.



## Consultations

Consultations were attended by village headmen, local businessmen/women, local subsistence farmers, school going children and ordinary community members. The meetings were open to any member of the community who could find time to attend. The table below illustrates the stakeholder engagements that have been held in the project area.

S/N	Location of Meeting	Date	Number of Participants	Nature of Meeting
1.	Jimbe Trading Centre	2 April 2025	28	Public Gathering
2.	Kalene Hill Trading Centre	2 April 2025	32	Public Gathering
3.	Lwakela Trading Centre	3 April 2025	22	Public Gathering
4.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	23 March 2025 to 3 April 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the asset inventory survey exercise
5.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	19 August 2025 to 10 September 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the disclosure of the compensation amounts and the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms.

The following are some of the key concerns that were raised by stakeholders during the stakeholder meetings:

- What will happen to people whose structures are at foundation level?
- What will happen to community services like public water supply that will be affected by the project.
- That local people should be given priority when employing people on the project.
- Expressed fears that properties will be demolished before they are paid their compensation packages.
- Expressed worry that government has a habit of paying monies in instalments. PAPS demanded to receive all monies due to them in full without any delays.
- PAPS requested government to give them adequate time to enable those whose properties are affected to relocate from the road reserve.
- The project affected people requested that government should pay them adequately to enable them to replace their assets.



- The PAPs wanted to know what would happen to their fields and crops that are in the road reserve.
- They wanted to know when the construction of the road will commence so that they can start preparing.
- The PAPs wanted to know if there are sites where the relocated people would be relocated to.
- Some community members were worried that there will be an increase in theft and robbery during compensation time as those being paid will be targeted. They suggested that payments should be made through the banks to reduce on robberies and thefts.
- Some members indicated that lack of letters of administration for the estates of the deceased and family conflicts about who the rightful person should be to receive compensation payments may cause delays in receiving compensation.
- The PAPs requested that local leaders should be involved in the resolution of grievances.
- Some PAPs expressed worries that the lack of legal title deeds for land and buildings to prove ownership may preclude such PAPs from receiving compensation.
- Some PAPs were worried that Gender Based Violence may increase in households as a result of men controlling and squandering compensation payments.
- The PAPs wanted to know when exactly compensation payments would be made.
- PAPs that were developing properties wanted to know if they should stop the construction works or should continue making improvements to a building which had been assessed for valuation.
- Some PAPs wanted to know what would happen in the event that a property owner was dissatisfied with the compensation amount that was disclosed to him/her and
- Some PAPs wanted to know what mechanism was going to be put in place to ensure that compensation is given to the rightful owners of the properties.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84 compensation grievances were recorded by 11 September 2025.

#### **Physical relocations of displaced individuals.**

The affected people are not expected to relocate from the areas where they are currently residing and hence the integration with host communities will not arise. The relocation that will be undertaken is the Push Back method within their respective yards. During consultations, most PAPs whose houses and other auxiliary structures will be affected



stated that they would consider reconstructing their assets outside the road reserve area but within their land

### **Schedule of the Payments and Execution of the Physical Relocation**

A Works and Compensation Schedule (WCS) will be prepared by the Road Development Agency which will clearly outline the sections of the road where the PAPs will be paid and when such PAPs will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works on any particular road section. After the payments the PAPs will be given a grace period of about 3-4 months to relocate. They will also be allowed to salvage any building material of interest such as door frames, iron sheets, window frames from their old structures.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to maximize opportunities for sustainable and amicable resolution of grievances and complaints that might arise among the PAPs during the implementation of the RAP. Non-resettlement issues which may include, but not be limited to, labour disputes, health issues, safety issues, and environmental issues that will be reported will be referred to the appropriate authorities within and outside the project for a resolution. The Resettlement Implementation team will ensure the timely response to the grievances raised in the complainants and will keep records that will be regularly updated.

The GRM shall adhere to the principles of:

- Cultural appropriateness in handling community concerns
- Social and gender equity
- Availability of key messages and documents in local languages
- Accessibility at no cost to affected community members
- Proportionality to the scale of the impacts anticipated
- Equity and non-discrimination on any grounds (gender, religious affiliation, language, economic status, etc.)
- Assurance of confidentiality where complainants require it
- Assurance against victimisation for raising complaints
- Timely, efficient, relevant and transparent handling of grievances and complaints on matters within the remit of the RAP.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation is being proposed to be done at two levels, namely internal and external. Internal monitoring will mainly assess whether the implementation of the updated RAP is in accordance with the approved plans. This will therefore involve reviews of the actual implementation process, including preparatory phase, against the planned timeline and budget, assessing how the operational channels are working, whether compensation due to affected households are met and assessing the adherence and disbursement of resource from compensation and other allowances. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Road Development Agency through its Environmental and Social



Management Unit (ESMU). Some key indicators for monitoring will be amount of compensation that has been paid, progress in the implementation of livelihood restoration plans, levels of PAP satisfaction, demolition of old structures from the road reserve areas and the erection of new structures by the PAPs outside the road reserve areas.

External monitoring and evaluation will mainly assess the attainment of the overall objectives of the updated RAP and as such will focus on the post resettlement. External monitoring and evaluation will therefore assess whether after the resettlement exercise is complete, the standards of living of those affected households has improved, their livelihood restored and sustained. This will be done annually by the developer, in collaboration with the Financer.

The monitoring and evaluation reports will be disseminated to the developer and financier for follow up actions. A RAP completion audit will be undertaken to as part of an indepth assessment of all mitigation measures with respect to the physical and/or economic displacement of the affected people. It will compare the outcomes with the intended objectives and where necessary a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) may be formulated to attend to outstanding issues. The cost of monitoring and evaluation including the preparation of the RAP completion audit will cost about ZMW 4,500,000.00. The cost will be part of the overall cost of the RAP implementation budget.

The estimated resettlement budget for the impacted structures along the road corridor is **ZMW 80,432,988.24** which is broken down as shown in the table below.

**Table15: RAP costs**

<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>
Compensation Value	44,410,898.40
Monitoring and Evaluation and RAP completion audit	6,210,000.00
GRM	4,500,000.00
LRP	16,000,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,120,898.40</b>
Contingency cost at 10%	<b>7,312,089.84</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>80,432,988.24</b>

The disaggregation of the compensation along the road corridor is as illustrated in the tables below:



## Mwinilunga to Jimbe

<b>1. Asset Category (Property Affected)</b>	<b>Total Compensation (ZMW)</b>
House / Houses	9,847,680.00
Shop / Incomplete Shop	1,756,980.00
Kitchen	598,680.00
Church	767,480.00
Hammer Mill / Hammer Mill Shelter	198,900.00
Pit Latrine	21,780.00
Chicken Run	116,640.00
Water Well	36,000.00
Incomplete House	57,300.00
Office / Shelter / Insaka / Storage	109,440.00
Bar	77,760.00
Restaurant	16,320.00
Fence	8,400.00
Ramp	1,036.80
Workshop	10,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,689,253.60</b>

<b>2. PAP Category</b>	
Individual Private Owners	14,753,893.60
Churches / Religious Institutions	767,480.00
Community / Council structures	56,640.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,689,253.60</b>

<b>3. Vulnerable Group (female headed, disabled)</b>	<b>Estimated Compensation (ZMW)</b>
Female-headed / Elderly / Single-parent households	2,940,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,940,000.00</b>



***Ikelenge - Jimbe***

<b>4. Asset Category (Property Affected)</b>	<b>Compensation (ZMW)</b>
House / Houses	18,124,780.00
Shop / Incomplete Shop	3,847,660.80
Kitchen	1,456,880.00
Church / Church Buildings	1,897,940.00
Pit Latrine / Toilet	112,680.00
Hammermill / Hammermill Shelter	398,880.00
Storage Shed / Cooperative Storage	77,760.00
Shelter / Insaka / Office	98,880.00
Water Well / Community Well	48,000.00
Chicken Run	36,000.00
Incomplete Structure	18,684.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,721,644.80</b>

<b>5. PAP Category</b>	
Individual Private Owners	25,846,344.80
Churches / Religious Institutions	1,897,940.00
Community / Public Institutions	237,600.00
Cooperative (Jimbe Multipurpose)	77,760.00
Health Centre (Jimbe Rural Health)	159,840.00
Community Water Well	12,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,721,644.80</b>

<b>6. Vulnerable Group</b>	
Female-headed / Elderly / Single-parent households	6,850,000.00
Child-headed or extremely poor households	1,120,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,970,000.00</b>



The procedures and recommendations outlined in the updated RAP report draws their strength from various consultative meetings that were held with affected households and other relevant stakeholders and expert knowledge. The successful implementation of the updated RAP will to a large extent depend on the cooperation of all key stakeholders that are involved in the project.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following is the definition of terms that have been used in this Resettlement Action Plan.

**“Project Affected Persons” (PAPs)** are persons impacted by involuntary resettlement following project implementation.

**“Involuntary Resettlement”** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by a) relocation or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; or c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, no matter whether or not the PAP must move to another location.

**“Eligibility”** According to E&S OP5, affected persons eligible for compensation may be classified as: Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that are recognized or recognisable under national law; or Who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

**“Cut-off Date”** is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets are identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims for compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership/ use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance regardless of their identification in the census.

**“Compensation”** means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

**“Census”** is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity, including collation of demographic and property information. In preparing the Resettlement Action Plan, a census is carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

**“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)”** is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified to guide resettlement activities. The RAP document contains specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by in the process of resettling and compensating the affected persons before implementation of the project activities.

**“Resettlement Assistance”** entails measures taken to ensure that the Project Affected Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance in terms of moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and required, for ease of resettlement during the relocation. Based on consultation with such displaced



persons, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site

**"Replacement Cost for Houses and other Structures"** means the prevailing market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

**"Land Acquisition"** means the compulsory taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

**"Economic Rehabilitation Assistance"** means the provision of assistance in addition to compensation, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, which would enable PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

**"Woman Headed Household" (WHH)** means a household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male member who makes earnings. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

**"Vulnerable groups"** refer to segments of the population that may be disproportionately affected by project activities due to their socioeconomic, cultural, or physical characteristics. These groups may face greater challenges in accessing project benefits or at higher risk of adverse impacts. People who may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. These may include the poor, women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Their vulnerability may arise from economic disadvantage, social exclusion, limited access to resources, or other factors. The identification and protection of vulnerable groups are crucial for ensuring equitable development outcomes and minimizing negative effects.

**"Economic Displacement"** refers to situations where individuals, households, or communities lose access to productive resources, such as land, jobs, or businesses, due to project-related activities. This type of displacement does not necessarily involve physical relocation but results in a loss of income or livelihood opportunities. Addressing economic displacement ensures that development projects do not exacerbate poverty or inequality, and that affected people are not left worse off than before the project.

**"Full Replacement Cost"** refers to the total cost of replacing or restoring a resource, asset, or livelihood to its original state or equivalent value, in the event of economic displacement or other adverse impacts. It includes all direct and indirect costs, such as tangible costs (e.g. land acquisition, infrastructure, equipment), intangible costs (e.g., lost income, opportunities, cultural heritage), relocation and resettlement costs, environmental restoration and rehabilitation costs".



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been triggered by the proposed upgrading/re-construction of the 102Km Mwinilunga to Jimbe via Ikelenge (T005 Road) which is part of a larger Lobito Corridor project.

The Government of the Republic of Angola, the Government of Democratic Republic of Congo, the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Government of the United States of America, the European Commission, the African Development Bank and the African Finance Corporation in their capacity as the Project Developers expressed their interest to explore on a good faith, non-binding basis, the possibility to work in collaboration to expand an economic corridor that will enhance regional trade growth, including, subject to economic, financial, environmental and social feasibility by assessing the development of the following two Eastern sections of the Lobito Corridor: (i) A greenfield rail line connecting the Lobito Rail Line in Luacano, Angola, to the Zambia Railway Line in Chingola, Zambia, including the Jimbe Boarder crossing (the "Zambia – Lobito Rail Line" or the Project) and (ii) the further development of the Lobito Corridor between the Angola – DRC border in Luan – Dilolo to the town in Kolwezi, DRC taking a step closer to the shared vision of connected Open-access rail from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The Lobito Corridor Project is a multimodal transport facility that consists of a network of Roads, Railway Lines, Airports and the Port of Lobito. It connects the Southern regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), north-western Zambia and Angola to regional and global trade markets via the port of Lobito in Angola.

In January 2023, the Government of the Republic of Angola, the Government of Democratic Republic of Congo and the Government of the Republic of Zambia herein referred to as the "Host Governments" joined together to launch the Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency Agreement (LCTTFA) in Lobito, to accelerate growth in domestic and cross-border trade along the Lobito Corridor through the implementation of harmonized trade facilitation instruments, strengthening coordination of joint corridor development activities, and fostering effective participation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in value chains. The LCTTFA is, among other requirements, meant to ease the movement of people and goods with improved services, reduce travel times and eventually encourage cost reduction associated with moving freight and passengers along the corridor and promote joint planning and development of Port, Rail, Road and Border Post infrastructure.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) as part of its economic reform agenda and realization of a land – linked regional transit hub, views the Lobito Corridor as not



only the shortest route to bring its critical minerals and other exports to part, but also as a new strategic route to improve the transit of goods to and from the western countries. Further, as part of Zambia's Core Road Network (CRN) the construction of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road stretch will enhance connectivity (international or provincial linkages), poverty alleviation and agricultural/marketing activities. Once the road infrastructure is developed, it is expected that access to rural and urban areas will improve, which will stimulate socio-economic development in real terms.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has expressed interest to support the reconstruction of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe (T005) road as part of honouring their commitment to the development of the Lobito corridor subject to the host country (Zambia) preparing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan reports among other expected feasibility study reports.

The T005 Road is one of the international Trunk Roads which connects to neighbouring Angola and if the Mwinilunga to Jimbe section is upgraded to bituminous standard, the route would act as a conduit for the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities between DR Congo, Angola and Zambia to America and Europe. The rehabilitation of the road section between Mwinilunga and Jimbe would thus lead to reductions in transportation costs and would contribute to an increase in trade between Zambia, its immediate neighbours and those countries that benefit from the Lobito Corridor. The section of the T005 between km 70 and km 102 from Ikelenge to Jimbe is in a particularly severe state and becomes almost impassable during the rainy seasons. The road is almost non-existent on this section.

The primary economic function of the road is the long-distance transportation of import and export goods for Zambia and Angola. In addition, the road traverses' productive agricultural areas and is essential for the local transportation of farm inputs and outputs. The road corridor also has great potential in the livestock industry. Improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the areas of tourism, education, health services provision and other local socio-economic activities, which, whilst difficult to quantify, are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

The project will involve upgrading the road from the current gravel/earth road to paved standard and demarcation of the road reserve of 100m (i.e. 50m on both sides of the existing centreline). The project has adopted a construction width of 18m on both sides of the proposed centreline in the urban sections, which will significantly reduce the number of structures to be relocated/demolished. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is therefore meant to facilitate fair compensation and ensure that those who will be affected along the road project receive adequate compensation for their loss.

The RDA's Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) was tasked to prepare/update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Impact



Assessment (ESIA) reports for the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. Earlier in 2016 Zenith Consulting Company Limited had prepared the ESIA and RAP reports for the upgrading of 327 Km of the Manyinga to Jimbe Via Mwinilunga Road. The updated RAP and ESIA reports will inform decision-making for the re-construction of the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road project. The preparation of the ESIA and RAP reports are expected to be conducted in the context of the national laws and policies and in line with the Integrated Safeguards System (2023) of the African Development Bank.

## 1.2 PROJECT RATIONALE

It is proposed to construct the road by surfacing using crushed stones which are bonded using asphalt. The surfacing will be made from already mixed crushed stones and asphalt (hot mix) which will then be applied on the road base. The bonding between the road base and the surfacing will be enhanced by tack coat which will be spread on the road base before the surfacing material is applied. This was taken as a preferred Option/Alternative in implementing the road project.

The Mwinilunga to Jimbe road will be constructed based on 100 meters right of way (ROW) in rural sections and 36 meters ROW in the urban/growth centre sections. The design follows SATCC standard code of design for the Geometric Design of Trunk Roads (Ed. Sept 1998) together with Recommendations on Road Design Standards – Geometric Design of Rural Roads (Ed. Dec. 1994) issued by Roads Department, Zambia. The design standards for the project road have been adopted after reviewing the relevant latest Manuals, specifications, and design guidelines (SATCC, AASHTO and Zambia Specifications). The road will be constructed using the conventional road construction method which involves clearing and grubbing, sub-base construction, road base construction, surfacing, construction of drainage infrastructure, and installation of road signage. The project road will be constructed with Asphalt concrete pavement on granular base on a cement stabilized sub-base course. The Mwinilunga to Jimbe road is of importance, and therefore, the need for it to be rehabilitated based on the following considerations:

The Mwinilunga – Jimbe forms part of the trunk road T005 which is one of the international trunk routes connecting Zambia with its neighbouring country of Angola. It forms an important component of the Lobito Corridor Project and is a critical route to improving the transit of goods to and from Angola, DRC and the Western countries. If reconstructed and upgraded to bituminous standard, the route will attract trade and the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities among the countries of Zambia, and southern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Angola to regional and global trade markets via the port of Lobito. The proposed re-construction of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe stretch will lead to reduction in transportation costs and an increase in Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as that of the countries benefiting from the Lobito Corridor.



The construction of the road has immediate relevance to inter-regional trade and transit traffic between Zambia and its neighbours. The road passes through high productive agricultural areas and is essential for local agricultural inputs and the transportation of produce. The project area also has great potential to develop its livestock industry.

It is anticipated that improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the provision of basic social services such as access to health facilities and educational institutions, as well as markets and administrative centres— aspects which are difficult to quantify but are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

The implementation of the project will result in temporal and permanent impacts. Temporal impact may include disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site. While permanent impact will mostly include those impacts occurring during the operational phase such as loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise), loss of structure (houses, shops, buildings or immovable properties or assets attached to the land) and loss of livelihood.

### **1.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

The overall goal and benefits of upgrading the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road, is to contribute towards improved livelihoods; improved public transport; improved access to health and public service delivery; enhanced opportunity for employment and incomes; and achievement of sustainable development goals. The upgrading and rehabilitation of the road is considered to be of national and regional importance, in terms of facilitating trade which includes cross border trade with Angola through the Jimbe border.

A better road is intended to result in improved transportation services to the main centres along the road (the implication being that transport becomes cheaper, although this benefit is rarely passed on to the service user). This in turn will result in better access to health centres, improved delivery of social services by the Government (particularly in the health, education and agriculture sectors), and increased secondary school enrolment rates. These socio-economic benefits are expected to contribute to improving household income levels and standards of living.

Socially, upgrading and construction of the road project will increase mobility, accessibility of basic services (e.g., clinics and hospitals, market, schools, employment, etc.), and safety (i.e., prevention of accidents). This will address basic human needs of both male and female road users, especially the pregnant and lactating women, children, persons with disabilities and senior citizens. A road infrastructure project that is designed to promote equal access of women and men to employment and basic services, and equal opportunity to participate in governance structures will help women address their strategic gender interests. These interests refer to needs that if addressed will promote



equal opportunities and empowerment of women. and lead to the achievement of gender equality.

It is anticipated that improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the provision of basic social services such as access to health facilities and educational institutions, as well as markets and administrative centres – aspects which are difficult to quantify but are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

#### **1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE RAP**

The objective of the RAP is to provide an implementation roadmap to ensure that the construction of the Mwinilunga Jimbe road fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and culture of the people along the road; avoid potentially adverse effects, ensures that affected persons are not left worse off as a result of the Project and as a minimum their livelihoods are restored to what it was before the start of the Project.

In view of the foregoing, the specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- To prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the project in line with the national laws/policies and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System;
- Ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and culture of the people located the road;
- Develop mitigation measures to ensure that the affected persons are not worse off as a result of the project and that, as a minimum their livelihoods are restored to what was obtaining prior to the start of the project;
- Provide information necessary for the implementation of resettlement plans;
- Outline institutional arrangements and grievance mechanisms necessary for the implementation of the RAP; and
- Define the implementation schedule and monitoring and evaluation of the RAP

#### **1.5 SCOPE OF THE RAP**

The RAP covers the road reserve areas of 100m in rural areas and 36m in urban/developed areas of the road corridor. Further it covers displacements that will arise as a result of opening up borrow pit sites for material extraction, the establishment of camp sites and quarry sites. It will affect the population in the 200m radius throughout the road corridor which is the area of influence of the project. The RAP will affect about 8,310 people in the road corridor. The thematic scope of the RAP will include the conduct of a socio-economic census of the project area, enumeration of the affected structures and their ownership, assessment of the affected assets for valuation purposes, disclosure of compensation amounts to the property owners, payment of compensation and implementation of livelihood restoration plans as well as the resolution of grievances that may arise during the implementation of the RAP. RAP audits will be conducted periodically and prior to the close of the project.



The resettlement shall be carried out in line with requirements of the Lands Act of 1995 and the Lands Acquisition Act of 1994 and the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of 2023 especially the OS 5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. Where there are gaps between the Zambian and AfDB requirements the more stringent requirement will take precedent in order to ensure that the losses of the Project Affected Persons are fully addressed.

## 1.6 PROJECT LOCATION

The starting point (Ch0+000) is considered to be where the Manyinga-Mwinilunga (D286) road intersects with the T005 just outside the town of Mwinilunga at the mouth of the Lunga Acrow bridge.

From the project start point km 0.00 the project follows the T005 through Mwinilunga and comprises a surfaced 2-lane carriageway for 10.29 km. The road then reverts to a single-lane earth/gravel track of varying width. At about Km 72 the road reverts into an impassable bushy road during the rainy season until it reaches the project termination point after at the Jimbe River Bridge, which also forms the international border between Zambia and Angola (centre of bridge deck). Two larger towns, namely Ikelenge at km 56.6 and Kalene Hills at km 72.6 are located along the project route with smaller villages and settlements interspersed.

The route traverses two districts, namely Mwinilunga and Ikelenge. The total project length is about 102.53 km. The project area of influence is the 200m radius throughout the road corridor. The direct impacts will be in the road reserve areas of 100m in rural areas and 36m in urban/developed areas of the road corridor and in areas where borrow pit, camp sites and quarry sites will be established. Hence indirect social and economic impacts are expected to be felt between the 100m and the 200m radius.

### Settlements

The settlement pattern along the Mwinilunga to Jimbe Road Project is greatly influenced by livelihood systems and population growth dynamics. Overall however, the settlement pattern is linear along the project road. Other pull factors that have influence on settlement patterns along the road corridor include location of social institutions and streams. The population to be directly affected by the project road was taken to include a 200m radius throughout the road corridor as an area of influence.

Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts, in which districts the project road is located, have estimated population of 136,770 and 44,777 respectively. According to the census of population and housing of 2022 the population density of Mwinilunga is 7.3 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent while the population density of Ikelenge is 20.2 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent. The household data results for the project road indicate that the road corridor has a greater number of younger people than older



people. Analysis of the characteristics of household members indicate that majority of people (74%) along the road corridor are below the age of 35 years.

The names of the key settlements along the Mwinilunga Ikelenge road section are Nswana, Muchanga, Kazhima, Nsanganyi, Lukama, Kashinakazhi, Mwanauti, Kalusa, Lwakela, Kayepa, Kakunga, Pulumani, Chitambala, Kapwaya, Mundongo, Mundungu, Kalezu, Sakuwaha, Mukangala, Samuheba, Chamakimba, Mashata, Kankawami, Kasayanga, Sapilinya, Kelondu, Sokasoka, Nswana Kabunda and Mungwayanga while those along the Ikelenge Jimbe road section are Lundungu, Safwalanga, Ngandwe, Chapwi, Sahando, Nyakaseya, Chapepi, Kalichi, Kemba, Yanga Yanga, Mwakama, Sandumba, Kawangu, Kambilima, Muliyeimba, Kalombi, Ichiya, Mbuya, Mwatalunda, Kalwaji, Jimbe, Chisasa, Kachiza and Waseheli. These are the areas where displacements of people and their properties is expected to be high.

### **Land Use**

The concept of 'land use planning' is still new and only practiced to a limited extent in townships (as is the case within the Ikelenge Township) where specific areas are assigned for industries, commercial building and dwelling. However, most of the structures including some structures within areas where local authorities have planning jurisdiction have no titles.

Outside the local authorities' jurisdiction, land along the road corridor is held in customary ownership and is administered by the Traditional Leaders. No title deeds are issued for land under customary tenure system because this type of land is basically under communal ownership and as such property rights and security is dependent on the traditional leader's goodwill. The advantage of this system compared to leasehold is that everyone belonging to a particular chiefdom has shared ownership rights and cannot be declared landless. User rights on a given piece of land are thus passed on through inheritance or as a gift from the chief or his representatives (headmen or clan leaders).



A locality plan of the project area is given in figure 1 below.

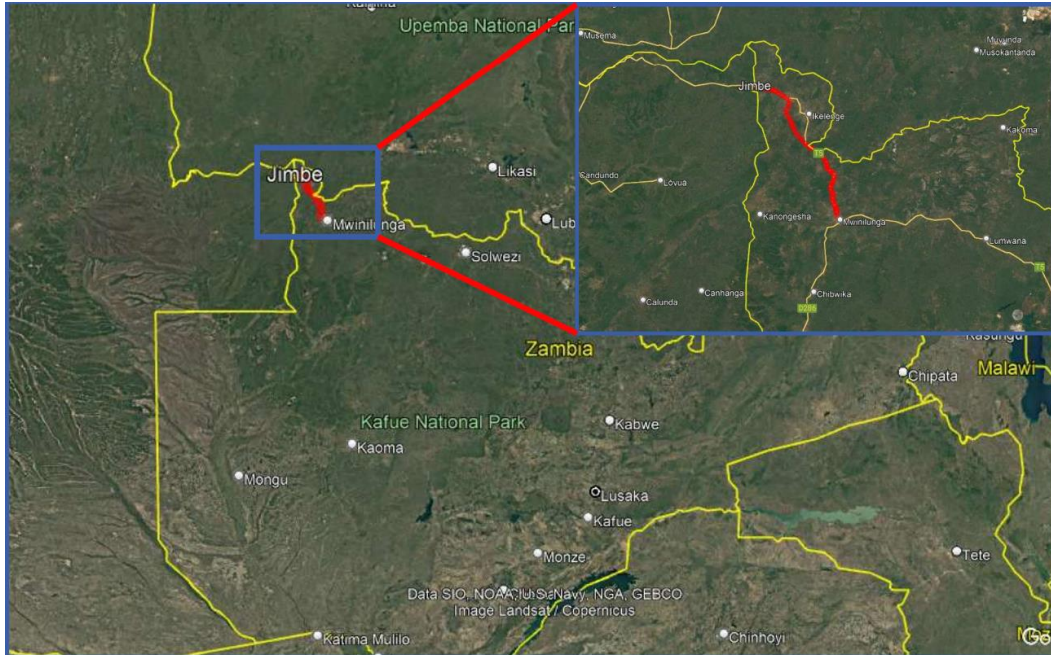


Figure 1: Location Map of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe via Ikelenge Project Road

### 1.7 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The road will follow the already existing alignment the first 10.29 Km where the road comprises a surfaced 2-lane carriageway; where the road reverts to a single-lane earth/gravel track of varying width the road could include improvements to the vertical and horizontal alignments of isolated sections, which will enhance the safety of road users. Earthworks will thus essentially be carried out throughout the entire stretch of the T005 road section from Mwinilunga to Jimbe before applying a layer of tar. It is expected that there will be minimal re-alignment which may result in reduced potential impacts but can still rise during the road's construction and operational phases.

In addition to the civil works the project will involve the relocation of structures that have over the years been erected in the road reserve areas of the road corridor. The Public Roads Act of 2002 does not allow the erection of permanent structures in the road reserve area. The road reserve of the road project which is a Trunck road is 100m in the rural sections and 36m in the urban/developed sections of the road corridor. The 36m road reserve sections will be as illustrated in the table below:



S/N	Town/Area	Road Reserve Radius
1	Mwinilunga	5Km from the Central Business District
2	Ikelenge	3Km before and after the Central Business District
3	Kalene Shopping Centre	100 meters before and after the shopping centre.

The relocation of people from the road reserve area will be the major cause of the displacement of people and the affected structures.

The construction activities that may further contribute to the relocation of people/structures, land acquisition or livelihood disruption will be the siting of borrow pits, camp sites and quarry sites as well as the creation of detours and drainage works.

### 1.8 PROJECT TEAM

The Study Team for the updated RAP comprised three (3) RDA's ESMU experts namely:

- Mr Gershom Chilukusha – Principal Environmentalist as the Team Leader
- Ms Mutinta Malambo – Senior Environmental Specialist. and
- Mr Delema Nkandela – Social Expert

The RDA team was responsible for conducting the census, stakeholder engagement and sensitization, resolution of grievances, data collection and data analysis. Ms Mutinta Malambo who is fluent in the Lunda language which is spoken along the road corridor provided interpretation services to ease communication flow.

The following external specialists from the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) provided valuation services.

- Mr. David Kampeshi - Regional Valuation and property Management Officer – Northern Region
- Mr. Duncan Chulu - Senior Valuation and property Management Officer
- Mr. Dalitso Mbewe - Valuation and property Management Officer
- Ms. Prudence Soli - Valuation and Property Management Assistant

Some staff from the Planning Department of the Ikelenge Town Council together with a few Teachers/community members who were hired during the field visit in August 2025 provided support in community mobilisation, community sensitization and the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms.

### 1.9 IMPLEMENTATION DATE AND LIFE SPAN

The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction project is expected to be implemented after approvals have been obtained from ZEMA and the AfDB including other relevant permits.



As an AfDB-financed project, commencement of works is also subject to the fulfilment of various Financing Agreement requirements.

The project is expected to run for **three years**, from 2026 to 2028. The project will be implemented in a phased approach in accordance with the Works and Compensation Schedule (WCS) that will be prepared by the Road Development Agency which will illustrate the phased approach of the implementation of the RAP. Civil works in any particular section of the road shall only commence after the PAPs in that particular section have been compensated and resettled.



## 2.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE ROAD CONSTRUCTION

### 2.1 TYPES OF IMPACTS

It is envisaged that the project will have both temporal and permanent impacts as explained below;

#### 2.1.1 Temporal Impacts

The impacts that end at construction phase are considered as temporal such as the disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and plant site.

#### 2.1.2 Permanent Impacts

The impacts that will continue in the operational phase are considered as permanent impacts such as complete resettlement, loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise), loss of structures (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land). Table 1 below shows impacts of resettled populations and proposed mitigation measures.

#### 2.1.3 Physical and Economic displacements Impacts

Overall the impacts arising from the implementation of the project will either be physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of income/livelihoods). 2,147 structures are expected to be permanently demolished. Of this number 336 will be commercial kiosks which will led to loss of income and livelihoods. The other causes of loss of income and livelihoods will be as a result of reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow during construction phase.

Table 1: Envisaged Impacts and proposed mitigation measures of resettled population

S/N	E & S impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	New Housing Construction: Impacts may arise from the settled population constructing housing, including temporary construction impacts and long-term impacts, particularly relating to sources of water	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back method hence resources such as water and other facilities will be within reach of the PAPs.
2	Impact of resettled population on local services (health, schooling)	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back method hence they will continue to utilise the same schools and health facilities that they had been utilising.
3	Impact of resettled population on the host population (especially vulnerable populations like women, children and workers.)	Cultural acclimatisation and proper introduction of the resettled population by the local leadership.



4	Impacts on natural resources, such as the collection of firewood, impacts on fisheries or wildlife	Resettlement land allocation should consider the resettlement population need for agricultural land, grazing land and woodlots and rights to fishing space.
5	Potential public health issues, epidemiological vigilance and control	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back relocation method hence they will continue to utilise the same available water and sanitation facilities.
6	Impact of income restoration projects, such as agricultural and livestock programs that have the potential for deforestation, soil erosion, and the use of agro-chemicals and/or small industries may affect water use or have a potential for contamination	Training in integrated pest management and climate smart agriculture
7	Health and safety issues related to the income restoration programs	Provision of clean water and WASHE training and mandatory toilets per HH requirement by the project in collaboration of Ministry for Health

## 2.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES TRIGGERING RESETTLEMENT

During the preparation of this RAP consideration was given to project components/ activities that would give rise to resettlement. The project activities that will induce displacement of people are the demarcation of the road reserve and the sitting of borrow pit areas.

### Demarcation of the Road Reserve

The road reserve that was adopted along the road corridor is 50 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in rural sections of the road corridor and 18 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor. The adoption of the 18 meters on either side of the centreline is meant to minimise the displacements of people in the heavily populated areas. Overall, the project is expected to lead to both physical and economic displacement. The table below provides a radius of the adopted 18 meters road reserve areas.

Table 2: Radius of adopted 18 meters road reserve areas

S/N	Town/Area	Road Reserve Radius
1	Mwinilunga	5Km from the Central Business District
2	Ikelenge	3Km before and after the Central Business District
3	Kalene Shopping Centre	100 meters before and after the shopping centre.

### Construction of Access Roads and the Establishment of Borrow Pits

It is proposed that the existing borrow pits for all new works should be used, but if some new sites will be identified as sources of construction materials, the sites will be accessed



through the construction of temporary access roads and if this will lead into private properties, then the requirements of the Public Roads Act of 2002 and AfDB's E&S OS5 in relation to involuntary settlement will be evoked to ensure that affected private properties are adequately covered. However, at this stage of the RAP no property has been affected as a result of borrow pits, if new borrow pits will arise, the contractor will be required to prepare Environmental Project Briefs (EPBs) for approval by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). In cases where resettlement issues arise as a result of the opening up borrow pit sites for material extraction, RDA will prepare a site-specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in line with AfDB ISS OS5 and national requirements to facilitate the compensation of the affected individuals through the provisions in the works contract. The site-specific RAP report (s) that will be prepared will be submitted to ZEMA for review and approval.

### **2.3 RESULTANT IMPACTS**

Due to the proposed road reserve (i.e. 100m and 36m), a number of private properties will be affected. Impacted properties are defined in this report, as any property that is owned by the government, a community, private or encroachers/squatters, such as piece of land, infrastructure facilities, access, houses or business place, trees and any other natural or man-made features that would need to be altered, re-arranged or get demolished in order to get the required width for both the proposed road re-construction and road reserve. Details of the impacted structures have been illustrated in annex 4.

Whereas the payment of compensation before the commencement of civil works is meant to minimise the loss of income to shop owners or tenants, economic displacement may still arise due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants. To mitigate this loss RDA has prepared a Livelihood Restoration Plan/Strategy that is annex 8 of this RAP report.



### 3.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The following are the main stakeholders that have been identified along the road corridor:

#### 3.1 *Affected parties and other interested parties*

**Affected Parties** include persons, groups, local communities and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that may be adversely affected by the project directly or indirectly, positively or negatively and who need to be closely engaged in understanding impacts and their significance. The project will focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. This category includes the following:

- Government entities such as schools and health facilities,
- Churches,
- Community members and
- Traditional leaders who include headmen and chiefs, in the project area.

**Other Interested Parties (OIP):** constitute individuals/groups/entities who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources or parties involved in the project. OIP may be affected by the project and have the potential to influence project outcomes. They may not experience direct impacts from the project but they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. The key stakeholders and their respective roles in the resettlement process are as outlined below:

1. The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA): ZEMA will be responsible for the overall approval of the RAP reports
2. The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD). MIHUD through its Department of Valuation and Property Management will be responsible for the provision of valuation services to value the affected structures
3. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development through the two local authorities in Mwinilunga and Ikelenge; The Ministry through the two local authorities will provide support in handling of grievances, verification of property ownership, community mobilisation and community sensitization activities
4. The National Road Fund Agency (NRFA). NRFA will be responsible for the mobilisation of funds needed to pay the required compensation
5. Traditional Authorities: The Traditional Leaders namely the Chiefs and Headmen will be responsible for handling of grievances, verification of property ownership and community mobilisation activities.
6. The Road Development Agency (RDA). RDA will be responsible for the overall implementation of the RAP, verification of property ownership, the payment of compensation to the PAPs, handling of grievances, community mobilisation and community sensitization activities.

#### 3.2 *Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups*

**Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups** within the project area who may be differentially impacted or further marginalized by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status. These include female-headed households, elderly people living alone, persons with disabilities and child-headed households. Given the fact that the project will



involve civil works at district levels, vulnerable groups will be directly affected by the project activities.

Specifically, RDA will take the following steps to provide support to the vulnerable people in collaboration with the local administration, local leadership and the project contractors:

- RDA will approach local administration and the Project Contractors to give priority to the vulnerable family members and provide jobs on priority basis.
- RDA will approach the local administration and local political leadership to include the women-headed households as well as low-income families and persons with disabilities whose livelihood would be at jeopardy at the project implementation phase and as an alternative include them in the government social safety net programs
- RDA will ensure active participation of all stakeholders including the vulnerable groups and, in the project, related decision-making consultation meetings. They would be engaged in the Stakeholder Engagement Activities and necessary support including transportation, meeting the disabled in situ, supplying them with project information related documents/brochure etc. would be arranged and their concerns heard, while their inputs would be taken into consideration while finalizing project design and during implementation.
- Women-headed households, the disabled elderly, the single mothers, the sick, etc., who could be amongst the vulnerable groups, may require separate consultation owing to their peculiar limitation, The RDA, contractors and other project implementation entities will arrange meetings with such groups in the presence of local elders/local elected representatives so as to ensure that they are heard, their viewpoints registered and the likely negative effects are mitigated.

### 3.3 Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

The assessment of stakeholder needs was based on the institutional and stakeholder chain for the implementation of the road project. Table 3 below presents a summary of project stakeholders needs.

Table 3: Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings)
<b>Affected Parties</b>	-Living within the project area of influence -Similar cultural and economic orientations -Face similar challenges in the project area	English Lunda	Community meetings, workshops, reports, phone calls	-Late afternoon preferred timing -Transportation to venues of meetings and back to their respective locations -Graphic illustrations -Translations
<b>Other Interested Parties</b>	-Government institutions -Decision makers who have an impact on the	English	Meetings; policy briefs, reports, workshops, emails	-Day time meetings -Enclosed venues for meetings -Focused meetings at institutional level



	performance of the project			
<b>Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups</b>	-Poor standard of living	English Lunda	Meetings, workshops, reports, phone calls	-Late afternoon preferred timing -transportation to venues of meetings -Graphic illustrations -Translations



## 4.0 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

Table 4: Policy Framework

S/N	Title of Policy documents	Key policy provisions in Relation to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road Project RAP
1	The Constitution of Zambia, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia.	The Constitution of Zambia Chapter 1, Article 16 of the Laws of Zambia establishes the legal framework that governs the State's acquisition of land and other assets. These provisions safeguard individuals' fundamental right to property and prevent their deprivation. It states that property cannot be taken from someone compulsorily unless an Act of Parliament authorizes it and offers enough compensation. The Article further states that the Act of Parliament under reference shall stipulate that a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine the amount of compensation in the event that there is no agreement on the amount payable.
2	National Environmental Policy 2009	The Zambian National Policy on Environment (NPE) (May 2009) was developed to safeguard the environment and to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. The policy is premised on the basic principle of "Polluter to pay and the need to conserve resources, reduce consumption and recycle and reuse material to the maximum extent possible" while the main purpose of the policy is "to create an umbrella policy for the welfare of the Nation's environment so that socio-economic development will be achieved effectively without damaging the integrity of the environment or its resources"
3	The Zambia Land Policy 2015	Land in Zambia is vested in the Republican President, who holds it in trust for and on behalf of the people. The President may, through the Commissioner of Lands, alienate land to citizens or non-citizens. Therefore, the vision of the National Land Policy is to implement an efficient and effective land administration system that promotes the security of tenure, equitable access and utilisation of land for the sustainable development of the people of Zambia. However, most of the land in Zambia is tradition land under the chief's authorities.
4	The National Resettlement Policy of 2015	The National Resettlement Policy (NRP) makes up the framework for Zambia's resettlement policies, and the Lands Act, the Lands Acquisition Act, and



		<p>the Zambian Constitution provide the legal basis for issues pertaining to the forced acquisition of property, particularly land, and its alienation. In order to ensure the establishment of sustainable resettlement programs, the National Resettlement Policy provides the following criteria or guiding principles, which should be taken into consideration in case of involuntary resettlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All persons, groups and the communities have the right to suitable resettlement which include right to alternative land, which is safe, secure, accessible, affordable and habitable.</li> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be in line with the international human rights and humanitarian law as set out in the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which are recognised as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.</li> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimised by exploring all viable options.</li> <li>• People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project or better. Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of the project.</li> </ul>
5	The Transport Policy 2019	<p>The transport policy aims to facilitate sustainable growth and development of the transport sector in order to ensure the provision of efficient, safe, gender and environmentally friendly, quality and adequate services for the benefit of the people of Zambia. Implementation of the project will be to the requirements of the policy. Among the principles of the road policy is that "transport services and infrastructure shall be provided in a sustainable manner". The general objective of this policy is "to transform Zambia into a regional transport hub with fully integrated transport systems supporting socio-economic development". The policy Specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonies all pieces of legislation governing the road sector to minimise overlap of mandates and adherence to core mandates.</li> <li>• Promote development of road transport services, facilities and infrastructure that meet global safety standards.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and social needs; and</li> <li>• Develop systems to facilitate Non-Motorised Transport. The road rehabilitation projects meet the primary objective of the policy as the road is part of the region's road network.</li> </ul>
6	National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Policy 2002	<p>The Policy is premised on the national aspiration of Zambia being a nation free from Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). It is guided by a couple of underlying principles, namely, setting a stage for an appropriate legal framework, which is essential for the overall attainment of the vision, and, most importantly, having a proper national co-ordination and advocacy framework, which is necessary for the development, implementation and coordination of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB strategies and interventions. The Policy also recognises that HIV/AIDS/STI/TB is a serious public health, social and economic problem affecting the whole country which needs to be addressed.</p>



## 4.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Table 5: Legal Framework

S/N	Legal Framework	Key policy provisions to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe Project RAP
1	Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011 as amended by Act No.8 of 2023	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, protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution and establishes and empowers the Zambia Environmental Management Agency to provide for and demand for environmental assessments for projects, and to carry out monitoring and inspections. Relevance: Of particular significance to the project 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". This has necessitated the preparation of this ESIA to key out the impacts of the project and put in place mitigation measures. Section 3(1) of the EIA Regulations states that, "a developer shall not implement a project for which a project brief or environmental impact statement is required under these Regulations, unless the project brief or the environmental impact statement has been concluded in accordance with these regulations, and the ZEMA has issued a decision letter." The Regulations, among other things, specify the contents of an Environmental Impact Statement, the EIS review process, access to EIS, guidance for conducting EIAs and fees payable for the EIS review.
2	EIA regulations no. 28 of 1997	EIA Regulations No. 28 of 1997 provides for an EIA to be prepared if a project falls into a category found in the Second Schedule of the regulations. To implement section 29(1) of the EMA and according to the Second Schedule (Regulation 3(2)) of the EIA Regulations, the proposed Mwinilunga Jimbe re-construction project falls within the category which requires that an Environmental Assessment must be undertaken (Section 2(a) lists transportation projects for which an EIS must be prepared and includes major improvements of roads outside urban areas and



		over 10 km in length. The regulations in section 11(g) stipulate that the contents of the EIA report should also include, among other things, a socioeconomic impact of the project, such as the resettlement of the affected people. Since the road rehabilitation project will involve involuntary resettlement mitigation measures have to be put in place comprising a resettlement action plan (RAP) to form part of the Environmental and social management plan.
3	The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000	The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000 provides for arbitration in cases where the landowner/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
4	Local Government Act, Chapter 281 of the laws of Zambia	Local Government Act provides for a system of Local Governments based on the Districts. Under the Districts, there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils whereby chairmen nominate the executive committee of each council, functions of which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiating and formulating policy for approval by the council.</li> <li>• Overseeing the implementation of Government and Council policies, and monitoring and coordinating activities of Non-Government Organizations in the district.</li> <li>• Receiving and solving disputes forwarded to it from lower local governments because local leaders participate in the above roles will, therefore, be crucial not only during the compensation process but also during project implementation</li> </ul>
5	Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2011	The Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011 is a major step towards the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) in Zambia. It is one of the most comprehensive laws on GBV in SADC. The Act gives hope to many women and children who have been subjected to GBV without adequate recourse. GBV is defined as a hindrance to the attainment of gender equality and the realisation of the social and economic goals of Zambia, as it erodes the



		<p>confidence of the survivors that they can contribute to development efforts. Gender-based violence (GBV) in Zambia takes the form of physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender and includes violence that may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm and suffering to the victim. It may also include threats or coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> Zambia Sexual Behaviour Study 2005 indicated that 15.1% of female respondents reported having experienced forced sex and that 17.7% of urban females and 13.7% of rural females reported having been subjected to sexual violence. About 43% of married women reported having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence from their husbands or partners in the year preceding the survey. During the RAPs compensation processes GBV issues are likely to arise and need to be mitigated.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The project will enforce the provisions of the GBV Act to ensure that issues of GBV are adequately addressed during the RAP process, and giving of compensations to the PAPs.</p>
6	The Urban and Regional Planning Act, no. 3 of 2015	<p>This piece of legislation was developed, among other reasons, to 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. It also seeks to ensure sustainable urban and rural development by promoting environmental, social and economic sustainability in development initiatives and controls at all metropolitan and regional planning levels. The Act repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, and the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, 1975; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> 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. Section 19 (1) affirms that a planning</p>



		<p>authority shall prepare an integrated development plan for its area. Section 19 (3) An integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority. Section 19 (4) an integrated development plan shall (e) indicate priority areas for housing development, informal settlement upgrading and improvement; (ii) social service provision; (iii) infrastructure development, re-vitalization, renewal and maintenance; (iv) local economic development; (v) environmental management; (vi) protection of ecologically sensitive areas, heritage and cultural sites; and (vii) poverty alleviation.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The councils along the road corridor have been engaged and their boundaries of jurisdictions have been noted. Further, the road being an existing alignment fit within the respective local authority's integrated land use and development plans. The project site layout plans will need to be approved by the Town Councils in consultation with the respective Provincial Planning Authorities before construction can commence in accordance with the planning guidelines and framework set by the authorities.</p>
7	Land Acquisition Act of 1994	<p>The Land Acquisition Act sets out regulations for compulsory acquisition of land and property and compensation for such acquisition. The President (or his designated and authorized person) may acquire any property in the interest of the Republic. Notice shall be given in person not less than two months in advance and shall be gazetted. Compensation for acquired property, losses and damages shall be paid as may be agreed or finally determined by the National Assembly in case agreement on compensation is not reached within six weeks after publication in the Gazette. Any disputes except for disputes related to the amount of compensation may be instituted for court proceedings. The Act also provides for compensation to be granted by allocation of new land to the property owner.</p> <p>The Act instituted a Compensation Advisory Board to advise the Minister of Lands in assessment of compensation payable under the Act. The functions of the Board have been delegated to various committees. Various forms to be used in proceedings of property acquisition are prescribed</p>



		<p>in the statutory Instrument No. 60 of 1970. The rehabilitation works will for the most part be confined within the road reserve area to minimise impacts in the immediate environment. Where property, land, crops, structures or trees are affected, a RAP will be having to be prepared, and compensation paid in accordance with this Act.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction will involve land appropriation.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The RAP prepared for the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road provides for compensation for property to be appropriated along the road reserve</p>
8	The Land Act of 1995	<p>The Land Act provides for the continuation of Leaseholds and leasehold tenure; provides for the continued vesting of land in the President and alienation of land by the President; provides for the statutory recognition and continuation of customary tenure; provides for the conversion of customary tenure into leasehold tenure; the establishment of a Land Development Fund and a Lands Tribunal. One of the functions of the Lands Tribunal is to inquire into, and make awards and decisions relating to any dispute of compensation to be paid under this Act. The Act further states that if the President does not renew a lease the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements made on the land in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Lands (Acquisition) Act.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction will involve land compensation. There is a likelihood that disputes may arise during this process.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The RAP prepared for the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road provides for compensation for property to be appropriated along the road reserve</p>
9	The Public Roads Act, CAP 12 2002	<p>This Act establishes the Road Development Agency and defines its functions. It also provides for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia and regulates maximum weights permissible for transmission on roads. The Act also provides for the control of traffic and for the regulation of stormwater disposal structures. Section 21(2) of the Act stipulates a trunk road's width as 100 m. Section 22(3) allows the Minister to remove or control the erection or modification of any structure or carry out any works on or under land within 50m of the centreline of a trunk road</p>



		<p>outside a local authority area, but also provides for compensation of any such matter. Part III of this law prohibits road infringement by stipulating dimensions of road reserves within which no construction of any structures is allowed. This has implications on the project road's rehabilitation works, particularly where there has been encroachment of the road reserve. RDA will therefore adhere to principles in this law by ensuring that no property in the project area is located within the limits of road reserves.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> Although the project road is an existing road, very few people along the road corridor are aware of the requirement for the road reserve, as people continue to build within the road reserve area.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> A RAP has been prepared to provide for a mechanism of compensating property owners that will be relocated from the road reserve areas.</p>
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### 4.3 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Table 6: Institutional Framework

S/N	Institutional Framework	Key policy provisions to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe Project RAP
1	Ministry of Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development	The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD) is responsible for overall policy formulation and monitoring of the road infrastructure developments. The Ministry oversees the construction and civil engineering activities to the extent that they should not adversely affect the environment. The Ministry will play a role in ensuring the RAP guidelines are implemented through their representative in the RDA Board of Directors and would mainly be involved in supervision and ensuring compliance with policies of the transport sub-sector. The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) is also located in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development. DVPM is responsible for the preparation of Valuation Reports upon request from a user Ministry or Institution such as RDA. The Valuation reports form a basis for the fair compensation of project affected persons that may have their structures affected by the rehabilitation of the Mwinilunga – Jimbe road project. Further DVPM will play a big role in the resolution of disputes relating to the valuation amounts as part of the grievance redress mechanism.
2	Road Development Agency (RDA)	The RDA will be responsible for the overall management, supervision and execution of the Project through a Project Implementation Team (PIT). RDA shall hire a Project Management Consultant (PMC) to design the construction works and supervision of the proposed construction works. RDA will procure the Contractor following the Bank’s procurement policy for carrying out the construction activities of the Project. The specific role of the PIT shall be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the PIT in drafting the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety requirements in the bidding and contract documents in accordance with the ESMP and integrating the ESMP into the contract documents;</li> <li>• Supervise the contractor’s work to ensure compliance with the environmental, social, health and safety requirements of the bidding documents and ESMP. Provide recommendations for implementation of corrective actions for any non-compliances and suggest improvements for contractor’s performance.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide the Contractor during acquisition and operation of supporting facilities (workers camp/s, stone quarries, gravel/borrow pits, etc), including review and clearance of required ESIA studies for such facilities before submission to ZEMA for approval.</li> <li>• Prepare monthly progress reports on the implementation of the ESMP for transmission to the African Development Bank throughout the project implementation period.</li> <li>• The Road Development Agency through its Environmental and Social Management Unit-ESMU will implement the RAP in conjunction with respective district local governments of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts and other key stakeholders such as traditional leaders. RDA will mobilise the required funds and effect payments to the PAPs. It will also have the overall mandate of ensuring that the RAP is smoothly implemented by coordinating with all relevant stakeholders. RDA will pay the affected PAPs before the commencement of civil works. Initiating and formulating policy for approval by the council.</li> </ul>
3	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	The districts of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The guidance of the Ministry will be critical in the implementation of the civil works and the RAP.
4	District Councils and Traditional Leadership	Local Councils and Traditional leadership are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolution of local conflicts, sensitization of residents within their respective areas of jurisdiction and the provision of leadership in their respective areas. District councils and traditional leaders are key players in the mobilisation of local people's participation in developmental programmes such as the construction of the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road.
5	Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)	ZEMA is empowered under the Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 12 of 2011 to ensure that major developmental activities in Zambia adhere to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 1997. It is a requirement under the EIA regulations that any road rehabilitation/construction project exceeding 10Km should undergo an EIA process before the commencement of civil works. Supporting facilities and construction materials sources will also be subjected to individual ESIA's and reports submitted to ZEMA for review and approval before their establishment. Upon the successful conclusion of the EIA, ZEMA issues a



		Decision Letter to either approve or disapprove such a project. ZEMA will undertake compliance monitoring activities during the road construction phase to ensure that the EMA is being adhered to
6	Contractor	The Contractor or Contractor that will be engaged will mainly be responsible for undertaking the civil works to have the road rehabilitated according to the specifications that will be outlined in the contract. The Contractor will be responsible for mobilising the required plant and machinery, including the personnel, for the delivery of the expected output. Further, it will be the responsibility of the Contractor(s) to ensure that the provisions of the ESIA are implemented at the site through the preparation of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMP). The Contractor will be expected to prioritize safety issues to avoid accidents that may derail the project. The Contractor is also expected to cultivate a cordial working relationship with the traditional leadership and the community at large along the road corridor through the engagement of Community Liaison Officers. The contractors will also be responsible to receive/manage the complaints and dispatch the complaints to the appropriate responsible parties for resolution.
7	Community	The community along the road corridor will be expected to provide support to the Contractor(s) for the smooth implementation of the project. They will be expected to provide labour which is a major input in the execution of the civil works. The community members will not be expected to involve themselves in acts of vandalism that are a drawback to the civil works. They will be expected to report any such acts to relevant authorities for action.
8	The Department of National Parks and Wildlife	According to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the road corridor accounts for a significant number of arrests for poaching. The presence of the road project contract workers could provide a market of game meat; therefore, the department will play a big role to mitigate against illegal wild animals' off take through sensitisations to the workforce on the provisions of the Wildlife Act and prevention of the contractor workers providing a market for illegal game meat
9	The Department of Forestry	The project activities will result in the removal of some trees, which will have to be compensated for by planting replacement trees. The Department of Forestry will play a key role in raising tree nurseries and work with the community and other stakeholders



		who will be involved in the tree replacement compensatory plantation program.
10	Mines and Minerals Development	The Cadastre Office at the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, under the department of Mines and Minerals is responsible for issuing mining licences. The construction of the road project will require industrial mineral inputs like gravel, laterite and stone aggregate for the construction of the road. These materials have to be sourced locally and mined under licences for borrow material extraction and quarrying operations. The mine licence stipulates the environmental clearance required, mining methods and the safe use of explosives and other hazardous substances.

#### **4.4 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB)**

##### **4.1.1 AfDB’s Integrated Safeguards System (IIS) for Investment Financing**

The AfDB’s Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (OS) which are part of the Bank’s ISS (2023) will serve as a foundation for developing the RAP methodology and providing a detailed preparation of the RAP that is relevant to the present situation. To help borrowers operate by best international practices in the crucial areas of environmental and social issues and impacts, the AfDB has developed ten (10) Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards and an E&S policy outlining the Bank’s commitment to sustainable development. The following section explains all the AfDB’s E&S Operational Safeguards on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement - E&S Operational Safeguard 5 along with an explanation of their applicability to the Project. There are 10 E&S operational safeguards (OS), of which 8 are relevant to the project. In order to minimise harm to people and their environment during the construction and operation of the supported activities, the 10 AfDB operational safeguards aim to mitigate or compensate for any impact caused by the project. The E&S safeguards outlines the process for resolving social and environmental issues that arise throughout the planning, execution and management of the project. It also mandates measures such as public consultation with impacted groups, the disclosure of the RAP, ESMP and ESIA, and monitoring reports.

##### **4.1.2 E&S Operational Safeguard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement**

Operational safeguard 5 acknowledges that projects frequently call for the acquisition of property, its expropriation, and/or its restriction on its use, which may lead to the temporary or permanent relocation of individuals from their original residences and from their places of employment or subsistence. This procedure is referred to as involuntary resettlement when impacted individuals and communities are forced to relocate without their will. The proposed project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing must meet OS 5. The table below shows how OS 5 interacts with other



operational safeguards that are relevant to this project and indicates their relevance to the road Project.

Table 7: How OS 5 interacts with other Operational Safeguards that are relevant to this project.

Section in the E&S OP5	Summary Description
General	This E&S OP 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Defining Eligibility (PAPs Classification):	According to the E&S OP 5, affected persons may be classified as persons:(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land assets that is recognizable under national law; or Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land /assets they occupy /use. The census must be conducted to establish the status of the affected persons
Vulnerable People	The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time as described in E&S OP 5. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable
Livelihood Restoration	The Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project and will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods in accordance with E&S OP 5. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
Screening and Appraisal (Project Design)	The applicability of E&S OP 5 to the borrower will be determined during the AfDB's environmental and social screening process. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.
Community Engagement	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in OP 10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration



	of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Vulnerable Groups, in accordance with OP 7.
Grievance mechanism	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with OP 10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner
Planning and implementation	Where land acquisition, restrictions on access to land and land use, and involuntary resettlement are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
Institutional arrangement:	The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.
Implementation and Monitoring	Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of OS 5
Collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions:	The Borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.

#### 4.1.3 Comparison of National Legislation and AfDB E&S OP5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

There are some differences between Zambian law and AfDB OP5 when it comes to compensation for forced relocation in investment projects, according to an analysis of prior resettlement paperwork, including plans and frameworks. The primary differences are in conducting socioeconomic surveys among PAPs, providing just compensation



rather than complete replacement costs and providing detailed entitlement explanations to the impacted community prior to relocation activities.

Zambian laws only give PAPs compensation for land that is rightfully theirs; encroachers are not entitled to compensation for the same. Before the deadlines, the AfDB OP5 offers compensation for land to both legitimate owners and encroachers. It's vital to remember that because State ownership of land exists in Zambia, land usage can only occur with the consent of local authorities (as granted by the President's counsel) under certain conditions, such as a lease. As such, customary law, traditional practices, and lease clauses control land use concerns, which are completely addressed by land legislation. Laws in Zambia provide that anybody who use or occupy land without one of the two formal channels of authorization is not entitled to legal compensation. The land may be taken from those "illegal land users" by the State.

Persons who move into the project corridor after the deadline are not eligible for reimbursement or any other type of resettlement assistance. According to the AfDB OP5, special attention must be given to meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups among the displaced, including those who are poor, landless, elderly, women, and children, as well as other displaced groups whose interests might not be protected by national laws when it comes to compensation for the land plots that are subject to withdrawal. When there are differences between Zambian Laws and AfDB Operational Safeguards, the strictest will take precedence during the implementation.

The table below provides an additional comparison of the AfDB and Zambian legislation, along with harmonization steps (i.e., gap filling measures).

#### **4.1.4 Gap Analysis between the Zambian Laws and the Bank Policy**

Table 8 below illustrates the gap analysis that was conducted between the Zambian laws and the African Development Bank policies as regards issues of resettlement.



Table 8: Comparison of Zambian Laws and AfDB OS 5

Issue	AfDB (E&S OS 5)	Zambian Law/Practice	Provisions in Resettlement Action Plan to Close Gap
OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Requires Borrowers to: (i) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (ii) Avoid forced eviction (ii) Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods.	Land Acquisition Act, Chapter 189 of the Law of Zambia provides for the following: ▪ That assessment for compensation for involuntary acquisition of land/property must be at market value. ▪ The Government of Zambia is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. ▪ Currently, in Zambia, there is no specific-resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes that would safeguard and prevent the PAP from being left worse off by the project	OS5 will prevail. The RAP will be developed in line with both National legislation and AfDB OP5
Compensation entitlements	Comprehensive coverage of all impacts other than fully voluntary transactions, and excluding impacts arising after the agreed cut-off date Effected date of completion of census and Asset inventory. Above 3 years of delayed compensation payment provides for updating of the valuation report.	No explicit rights for squatters and informal uses, but actual practice is closer to the bank policy and does not oppose it. The updating of valuation report due to delayed payment is not provided for.	In line with the Banks policies, RAP should make special explicit provisions in entitlement matrix and implementation to identify and fully compensate all informal uses of assets, incomes, and livelihoods.
Loss of Profits	OS 5 provides under economic displacement: In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, (this includes shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities and other enterprises), regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.	Zambian regulations provide for income restoration allowances where the PAPs incurred losses of business income. However, it has not been in practice	Compensation on the lost income and profit will be made as per OP5



Valuation approaches	OS 5 asserts that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	Zambian law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance and accommodation allowance and loss of profits where applicable. A gap lies in the disparity between the two approaches Market Value vs replacement cost Under the Market value approach, the amount paid in most cases does not amount to that required to replace the lost assets	Under Mwinilunga-Jimbe re-construction Project, eligible PAPs will be entitled for compensation that will be calculated under replacement cost approach to ensure that all impacted assets are compensated/ replaced.
Impact on squatters	Secure replacement housing and compensation for lost assets; assistance with relocation;	Not guaranteed in law. Squatters are just given adequate notice (usually 6 months) to vacate an area	What is provided for under OS 5 will take precedence to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off
Avoidance or minimization impacts	Provides for avoidance or minimisation of impacts and where inevitable to impact, policy provides for adequate mitigation of impacts as well as provision of adequate compensation so that PAPs are not left worse off.	Land Acquisition is last resort and only compensates titled Property. Other laws and policies prefer flexible and consensual approach in line with the policy	Closing the gap depends on available resources, political will and Implementing capacity. Timely monitoring of the resettlement implementation process is key to closing off the gap
Informal businesses in the resettlement corridor of impact	Eligible for compensation for loss of income business, although not clearly stated	No provision in law or practice is considered. Informal business in the road corridor is considered illegal even if the practice has been tolerated for years	RAP establishes compensation in case of real loss of income excluding temporary displacement of structures which are temporal in nature
Existence of comprehensive land acquisition and resettlement policy	Lays out comprehensive policy	The Environment Management Act empowers ZEMA to enforce environmental and social standards.	RAPs for all project areas will frame a comprehensive approach consistent with OS 5.
Additional support for those displaced.	OS 5 has made a provision that where applicable livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises	Much as the government usually provides additional support in form of land preparation, seeds and fertilizers for the displaced families, there is no policy compelling the developers or government to provide support beyond land preparation and provision of seed to the affected families	What is provided for under OP 5 will take precedence to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off



Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	OS 5; resettlement plan provides for transitional relocation assistance to people who are physically displaced. Such assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected persons during the relocation to their new site;	Zambian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation. Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples	These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance will be provided to safeguard them from being left worse off by the project.
Public Land Users (Encroachers)	AfDB's OS 5 includes users or displaced persons who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use	Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance.	Seasonal land/resource users will be compensated for the loss of income or livelihoods associated with the restrictions from using the assets (permanently or temporarily).
Grievance Handling Procedures	OS 5 requires that grievance mechanism for the project are put in place as early as possible during the project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by the displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner.	Under the Land Acquisition Act, Chapter 189 of the Laws of Zambia, if dispute or disagreement regarding any of the matter listed under this Act is not settled by the parties concerned within a specified time from the date of publication of notice that land is required for a public purpose, the Minister or person holding claim in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Zambia for the determination of the dispute. The law in Zambia does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases. Zambia has a well-established and accessible local grievance redress mechanism through existing systems and structures	GRMs will be established for the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project in line with the AfDB – OS 5 guidelines.
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	OS 5 provides for consultations with PAPs, host communities and local government. In the event of dealing with vulnerable persons additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced vulnerable groups in accordance with OP 7	Resettlement plans are not required by current national legislation to be disclosed, and there are no formal provisions in place to address potential grievances; the only available legal remedy is through the Courts of Law. Nevertheless, this RAP has	Mwinilunga-Jimbe road project will have continuous consultations with the PAPs and their local leaders during preparation of the RAP report, RAP disclosure and implementation. Consultations will ensure equitable



		<p>engaged the PAPs in meaningful consultation during the planning process and has established procedures for resolving disputes and grievances. The EMA 2011 provides for full consultations and disclosure requirements of the ESIA and RAP. The provisions in OS 5 have no equivalence in implementation of Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure processes in Zambia’s practices</p>	<p>gender representation as stipulated in OS 5</p>
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## 5.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE PROJECT AREA

### 5.1 Administrative Set Up

The project road is located in North-Western Province. It traverses through two districts namely Mwinilunga and Ikelenge. In terms of traditional administration, the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road passes through two chiefdoms for Chief Kanongesha and Chief Nyakaseya.

### 5.2 Land ownership along the proposed road project

The concept of 'land use planning' is still new and only practiced to a limited extent in townships where specific areas are assigned for industries, commercial building and dwelling. However, most of the structures including some structures within areas where local authorities have planning jurisdiction have no Title Deeds.

Outside the local authorities' jurisdiction, land along the road corridor is held in customary ownership and is administered by the Traditional Leaders. No title deeds are issued for land under customary tenure system because this type of land is basically under communal ownership and as such property rights and security is dependent on the traditional leader's goodwill. The advantage of this system compared to leasehold is that everyone belonging to a particular chiefdom has shared ownership rights and cannot be declared landless. User rights on a given piece of land are thus passed on through inheritance or as a gift from the Chief or his representatives (Headmen or clan leaders).

There are several ways in which community members along the road corridor gain access to land. It is basically based on the important traditional principle that all residents of the village are entitled to land for their personal or household use. This means that as far as virgin land is concerned any member of the related community can select a field for growing crops within the village territory. The headman, rather than anyone else, deals with strangers on land issues. The individual owns the land for as long as he or she cultivates it or has built a house or other functional structure. However, traditionally it is held that no one man can own land and that land belongs to the villagers as a group. Individual land ownership of land is thus subject to corporate interests of the village community. Transfer to another person through gifts inheritance, sale or abandonment terminates an individual's land rights.

The chief and village headmen merely represent the village communities and exercise jurisdiction over land in case of conflict or disputes. Despite this conception of land tenure, the Government of Zambia enacted the Lands Act No. 29 of 1995 to recognise the title of individuals holding land under customary tenure. The law also provides for the conversion of tenure of such holding from traditional to leasehold tenure. Consequently, this has set in motion a dynamic of change of tenure with some individuals, especially cash crop farmers, starting the process of converting their customary use and occupation rights into state leasehold tenure. Thus, a mixed form of land holding consisting of statutory



leasehold and customary tenure has emerged and is operating at some of the sites surveyed.

### **5.3 Settlement Patterns, Culture and Tradition**

#### **5.3.1 Settlement Patterns**

The settlement pattern along the project road corridor is greatly influenced by livelihood systems and population growth dynamics. Overall however, the settlement pattern is linear along the road corridor. Other pull factors that have influence on settlement patterns along the road corridor include location of social institutions and streams.

The names of the key settlements along the Mwinilunga Ikelenge road section are Nswana, Muchanga, Kazhima, Nsanganyi, Lukama, Kashinakazhi, Mwanauti, Kalusa, Lwakela, Kayepa, Kakunga, Pulumani, Chitambala, Kapwaya, Mundongo, Mundungu, Kalezu, Sakuwaha, Mukangala, Samuheba, Chamakimba, Mashata, Kankawami, Kasayanga, Sapilinya, Kelondu, Sokasoka, Nswana Kabunda and Mungwayanga.

The names of the key settlements along the Ikelenge Jimbe road section are Lundungu, Safwalanga, Ngandwe, Chapwi, Sahando, Nyakaseya, Chapepi, Kalichi, Kemba, Yanga Yanga, Mwakama, Sandumba, Kawangu, Kambilima, Muliyemba, Kalombi, Ichiya, Mbuya, Mwatalunda, Kalwaji, Jimbe, Chisasa, Kachiza and Waseheli.

Some of the houses in the above-mentioned settlements/villages are within the 100 meters road reserve of the Mwinilunga Jimbe road and have therefore been captured in the Resettlement Action Plan report for relocation. According to the census of population and housing of 2022 the population density of Mwinilunga is 7.3 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent while the population density of Ikelenge is 20.2 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent. Overall, the population density of North Western Province is 10.2 persons per square kilometre. The census report of 2022 indicates that North Western Province has an average household size of 5.2 which is the highest in Zambia.

#### **5.3.2 Culture and Tradition**

The culture of the two major tribes namely Lunda and Luchazi along the road corridor varies and is highly influenced and governed by complex lineage systems including matrilineal and patrilineal systems, each having their own customary law. In a matrilineal community and this especially common among the Lunda people only persons related to the deceased through the deceased's mother or more remote female ancestor are eligible to share in the estate. However, inter-marriage is much more common than in the past and is having a profound impact on kinship (lineage) structures and inheritance practices.



Generally, under the customary land tenure system, community members receive one plot for houses, one or more plots for crops, and another for livestock. Grazing land is shared, while homestead and crop lands are used exclusively by individual households. Crop lands often revert to communal grazing lands between harvests. Customary land is predominantly occupied by subsistence and small-scale emergent commercial farmers. Traditionally, the right to use the land was provided to both men and women. The user-rights, like inheritance, followed the line of descent. Crop land remains with the family and usufruct right is passed on for generations. Usufruct rights rest with the extended family, which is also determined by lineage.

In both matrilineal and patrilineal societies, adult males have usufructuary rights in land through their membership of a village community. In a matrilineal society, women have held equal rights in land as men in their villages. Married women (where the wife settles in the husband's village) would not forfeit these rights and could exercise them upon divorce, widowhood or if distance allowed while resident at their husband's village. But they have not held independent rights at their husband's villages, rather access has been through the husband. In marriages where the husband settles in the wife's village, women would exercise their usufructuary rights, through which their husbands would have access to land.

The traditional governance structures of the Lunda and Luchazi will be helpful in community mobilisation as the Headmen in each specific village are key entry points for community mobilisation, information dissemination and resolution of conflicts. The traditional leadership will be handy in providing information regarding property ownership for compensation purposes. They will also be major players in the allocation of alternative land for people that will require land after having been relocated from the road reserve areas. The Headmen will also act as a useful link to the Royal Highness of Kanongesha of the Luchazi people and Nyakaseya of the Lunda people.

### **5.3.3 Religious Practices and Beliefs**

From a general survey of the area, it is estimated that over 90% of local people embrace the Christian faith. A number of churches have been established, sometimes located less than 1km apart along the main project road. It is quite evident that religion is an important aspect of peoples' lives and therefore, the Church is a very important institution in these communities. Christian religions and traditional philosophies co-exist, and witchcraft is a common belief.

A survey of churches in the project area revealed twelve denominations: United Methodist, Evangelical Church of Zambia; Roman Catholic Church; Open Church; Covenant Church; Christian Community Church; Christian Brethren (CMML); New Apostolic Church; New Covenant Church; Baptist; Seventh Day Adventist Church; Jehovah's Witnesses; and Pentecostal Assemblies of God.



### 5.3.4 Gender Based Roles and Responsibilities

The World Bank<sup>2</sup> highlight that gender imbalances permeate several aspects of society and women continue to have fewer opportunities to participate in key decision-making positions, to have low levels of representation in formal employment, and experience high levels of teen pregnancy, child marriage, and intimate partner violence (IPV). This scenario is not different from the issue of gender inequality along the project road corridor where historically rooted in traditional values and has been exacerbated by limited education, training and skill development; employment opportunities for women and men and; disparities in income. Thus, the traditional role of a woman is still perceived as being a mother and taking care of household duties.<sup>3</sup>

According to the National educational statistics<sup>4</sup>, north-western province has the highest female primary education level (grades 1-7) dropout rate of 3 percent and second highest rate in terms of girl child pregnancies in primary level education national wide. This was confirmed during consultations where it was highlighted that most women along the road corridor discontinue their formal education at primary level, and traditional division of labour, prevent them from gaining participation in the formal sector (i.e. although there is little source of formal employment other than the occasional construction activities of schools and other social institutions)<sup>5</sup>.

Another finding from interviews with Chiefs Representatives (i.e. counsellors) is that culturally, male heads of households make decisions over family assets such as land and highly valued household items – that is the higher the value of an asset the more likely it is to be owned by the male head who solely makes decision over them. It is therefore important to know that, women in male headed households have lesser decision-making power than in the female-headed households.

During focus group discussion, it was discovered that, the major activity for women remains caring for the family and performing household activities while; most men do businesses and are the main providers (food, school fees) for their families. It was also discovered that, men own higher valued assets in the family and make all the major decisions over them. Many youths remain dependants on parents, running family errands but they have no decision – power over family assets.

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<sup>2</sup> World Bank: Zambia Gender Assessment Report (2023)

<sup>3</sup> Personal Interviews with Mrs Muzyamba-Chibwika Rural Health Center

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Education: National educational statistics bulletin, 2023

<sup>5</sup> Personal Interviews with Head teachers from Nyakaseya and Malanga Primary Schools



Activity Profile	Access and Control of Resources	Overall Decision-Making Power
<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade in the Local Market</li> <li>• Household care work and chores (cleaning house, preparing food and caring for the children)</li> <li>• Providing food, clothing, school fees etc. to the family</li> <li>• Participating in community meetings</li> </ul>	<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack Financial Capital</li> <li>• Access local markets to trade and buy household needs</li> <li>• Do not own means of transport i.e. bicycle</li> <li>• General walk on foot carrying out tasks or use public means i.e.</li> <li>• Limited access to information</li> </ul>	<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Married women generally do not have decision-making power.</li> <li>• Women make decisions over matters of the household – food, utensils etc.</li> <li>• Single women, widows make decisions with adult children</li> </ul>
<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Self-employment</b></li> <li>• Trading – Carrying out businesses</li> <li>• Unemployed</li> <li>• Participating in community meetings –</li> <li>• Providing food, house, clothing, school fees etc. to the family</li> </ul>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Financial Capital through asset – based collaterals</li> <li>• Own Businesses (i.e. Tembas)</li> <li>• Access both local and urban markets</li> <li>• Own means of transport with high mobility using – bicycles.</li> <li>• Access information – radio</li> <li>• Higher literacy levels</li> </ul>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make overall decision on family assets. on incomes or capital investment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading</li> <li>• Self Employed</li> <li>• Sent by parents for errands</li> <li>• Unemployed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, are unemployed do not own assets</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, dependants on parents</li> <li>• No say over family assets</li> </ul>



### **5.3.5 Gender and the Proposed Road Upgrade**

Transport planning models in the past; have not considered women specific travel patterns particularly differences in relation to trip purposes, frequencies and distance of travel, mode of transportation used, mobility constraints to access other services such as health. Transport is a part of a larger structure of activities and studies have revealed that there are significant differences in travel patterns of men and women particularly those married with children.

### **5.3.6 Use of Current Road System**

During focus group discussions at Malanga village, participants were asked to identify the most common use of the current road even if it is in a deplorable state. The top most listed uses are: - community members use the current road to access businesses (mainly tembas and a few shops) situated along the road; transportation of goods and services and access to district towns. The others include access to medical health care services and; easy access to schools by the children. The findings from these discussions show that there is need to sensitize the community on the importance of the proposed road project, which will go a long way in improving their transport arrangements.

From these findings, it was observed that women's travel patterns typically derive from the tasks that, they must handle for their households and communities and this varies according to where they live. Women reported that they have to fulfil their roles as workers; they must take care of children and handle household responsibilities and are often responsible for maintaining community and social networks. Due to the bad state of the project road, women generally find it prohibitive to use even the cheapest available means of transport such as bicycles. In addition, and related to the bad state of the road, women tend to spend a higher share of their income transport (i.e. hire of motorbikes) on average than men. Mobility patterns of women along the project road thus relate to domestic, economic and social tasks.

### **5.3.7 Mobility Constraints**

The baseline data from qualitative findings have shown that the most common mobility constraints facing the community along the project road corridor include: The road is in a bad state with big potholes, very narrow and it gets worse, and low level of incomes and livelihood and high poverty levels. The other mentioned constraints include: Accidents of heavy tracks, available transport is mainly motorbiking which are dangerous and expensive and the bad state of the road has led to low profits and low returns from the businesses.

Many of the informants especially the women reported that the road in its current state is bad and travel is difficult. It is also worse when children have to be taken to hospitals and dangerous for the sick and elderly. Most of the time, the motor transport fares are exorbitant and many people cannot afford and therefore, are forced to walk. The men



reported that the poor state of the road has led to low profits and returns from their businesses since, only customers living along the road may buy from them and not others from surrounding centres.

From the findings, it is clear and essential that the gender differences in transport systems are linked to the different roles women and men play in society that need to be understood and recognized in order to adequately plan and design the spatial and temporal characteristics of transport modes that both women and men depend on for their travel to undertake social, domestic and economic activities. Overall this study has shown that including women in stakeholder consultations in the planning of the proposed improved road provides practical insights that can improve transport access for all, and safety for other vulnerable users such as children and the elderly.

### **5.3.8 Expected Impact of the Road Improvement**

FGDs with the respondents show that members of the communities throughout the road corridor have greater positive expectations with regards to the upgrading of the road in terms of better livelihoods, businesses and employment opportunities.

The negative impacts were perceived to include displacement and demolition of structures, loss of income, business, livelihoods, employment, and increase in immorality leading to increase in sex commercial workers, the number of HIV infections and alcoholism. The other listed impacts include environmental hazards such as pollution and insufficient compensation, resettlement and loss of livelihood.

Although this data captures the perceived negative impacts, it is noted that the positive impacts outweigh the negative and therefore the need to support the upgrading of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe Road.

### **5.3.9 User Friendly Roads for Women and Vulnerable Groups**

In addressing the constraints, the road should be gender responsive to the different needs and priorities. The respondents suggested that the design should ensure proper walking paths and cycle tracks especially in large settlement areas; Putting bumps and zebra crossing; Provision of bus stops and designated places for vendors and providing shelters at proposed bus stops; and adequate compensation for those who might lose their properties.

### **5.3.10 Involvement of Women, Men & Youth in the Road Construction**

Table 9 shows various ways of involvement of women, men and youths that will benefit them in the process of upgrading the road. The data shows that there are several ways of involvement of women, men and youths and therefore there is need to sensitise them before construction begins.



Table 9: Involvement in Road Construction by Sex

Category	Suggested type of Involvement
<b>Women</b>	Cooking and selling of foods and beverages to the workers
	Selling of household goods including vegetables and cereals
	Supervising the labourers
	Planting of grass by the side of the roads
<b>Men</b>	Supply of materials for construction
	Operate the machinery
	Carrying construction materials to the site
	Driving
	Sensitising the community about the importance of the roads
	Cut down trees and shrubs for construction
<b>Youth</b>	Employment as manual labourers
	Being involved in awareness creation to peers on HIV&AIDS, alcohol/drug abuse
	Attachment to a job training for experience
	Selling of household goods to the workers
	Clerical officers/record keeping/store keeping

### 5.3.11 Challenges - Getting Involved in the Construction of Roads

In the discussions, men, women and the youths gave the reasons why in the past, they have not been involved and highlighted obstacles faced in the construction of roads. The most common obstacles discussed were; the contractors bring in labour from outside the community and lack of transparency in employment. The women in particular ascertained that prior commitments in the home greatly hinder them from working in the road construction even though they need the money. Other factors include pregnancy and other health issues, which make their spouses, or relatives stop them from taking the jobs; and also fear and possibility of sexual harassment and insecurity hinder them from getting engaged.

Discrimination is also common in the construction site and many women fear that they may not get employment due to inadequate skills and sex discrimination as the jobs are seen as 'manly'. Women reported that most of the time they lack information; male dominance in the construction sites; low remunerations; negative attitudes towards construction work as being manual; cultural limitation; husbands refusing their wives from working and; taking care of children/house responsibilities. Table 10 shows the major challenges for women are: - Lack of opportunities and stiff competition, lack of



qualifications/skills and discrimination against women; harsh working conditions and the issue of bringing labourers from other places.

The youth stated that they are mainly discouraged from working in the construction of the road because of poor working standards such as long hours, little pay, lack of safety measures and negative attitude of the contractors. The major challenges experienced by the youth are: - Lack of qualifications/skills, limited opportunities for employment and discrimination against youth especially the female youth; alcohol/drug abuse and sexual harassment. The other listed challenges are: - corruption and importing labourers from other places. This data shows that the youth will benefit from the construction of the proposed road upgrade and therefore there is need to create awareness to the youth about the project and to encourage them to apply when advertised.

The men on the other hand stated that they are mostly disheartened by lack of awareness about the opportunities in the road construction and how they can be engaged; They also reported lack of opportunities and stiff competition, Lack of qualifications/skills and Harsh working conditions, Low pay/wages, Negative attitudes of the contractors; ill health and age factor.

According to the local administration the negative factors that can hinder the community members from participating in the construction of the road are: negative political involvement in the area; lack of consultations and/or agreements between the local administration and the contractors; lack of adequate and effective communication between the community members and the local administration; and corruption and nepotism which will hinder the local administration from getting involved or playing the aforementioned roles in the construction of the road.

Table 10: Challenges in getting involved in the road Improvement

Category	Challenges
<b>Women</b>	Harsh working conditions
	Lack of opportunities and stiff competition
	Discrimination against women
	Negative politics such as ethnicity
	Bringing labourers from other places
	Lack of qualifications/skills
<b>Men</b>	Harsh working conditions
	Low pay/wages
	Lack of opportunities and stiff competition
	Negative attitudes of the contractors
	Lack of qualifications/skills
<b>Youth</b>	Lack of opportunities and capital
	Discrimination against youth especially the female
	Lack of qualifications/skills such as low levels of education



	Bringing in labour from other places
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### 5.3.12 Population Dynamics

#### 5.3.12.1 Demographics Project's AOI

The Project Area of Influence (AOI) is being defined as 200 meters which is 100 meters from the centreline on either side of the carriageway. Areas within 200m radius are therefore been adopted in this report as catchments areas likely to have full project influence while those outside 200m but within 500m radius are treated as catchments areas with partial influence of the project.

Within this project AOI, a household questionnaire was administered to 190 households sampled along the road corridor. In the following section, a summary of the major demographic indicators is described.

According to the 2022 census Zambia has an estimated population of 20,720,000 persons and has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. North-western Province, where the project is located has an estimated population of 1,278,000. Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts, in which districts the project road is located, have estimated population of 136,770 and 44,777 respectively<sup>6</sup>.

#### 5.3.12.2 Population by Age

Age is an important demographic variable and is one of the primary bases of demographic classification. In as far as the upgrading of the road is concerned; age will be a very important variable during the construction phase of the project because employment opportunities during construction phase will be affected by age.

The household data results for the project road indicate that the road corridor has a greater number of younger people than older people. Analysis of the characteristics of household members indicate that majority of people (74%) along the road corridor are below the age of 35 years. This finding is consistent with the 2022 census of population and housing which indicated that Zambia's youth population is at 26.1 percentage. Overall, the household survey results for the proposed project indicate that proportions decline as age increases, which create a population pyramid.

During the construction phase, the contractor needs to be aware of this young age along the road corridor in order to avoid engaging young people below the recommended age (i.e. limiting employment to above 15). One way in which the contractor would avoid child labor, is by ensuring that all those recruited have National Registration Cards.

<sup>6</sup> ZamStats: Census of Population and Housing of Zambia; 2022



### 5.3.12.3 Population by Gender and Roles

Another important demographic variable which has relevance to the upgrading of the road is Gender. Gender refers to socially-constructed characteristics and entitlements of men and women. They are thus ascribed by the society based on perceived capabilities and roles of women and men.

During the baseline surveys for this EIS, a questionnaire was administered to determine the roles of women and men in relation to road infrastructure such as the upgrading of the project road. The results of the household survey reveal that women and men along the project road have different travel needs and patterns, though the mode of transport largely is the same.

Along the road project, out of the 86 women who were interviewed along the road corridor, 73% tend to engage more in non-work, off-peak travel, visiting a more diverse set of locations, using more complex trip patterns or engage in trip chain. This means that when they travel, they tend to have multiple purposes and multiple destinations within one trip, such as shops, market, schools, and health centres. Hence, unlike men, women tend to value flexibility over time savings in their travel choices.

On the other hand, out of 104 men who responded to the household questionnaire, the majority (69 percent) reported that their travels are centered on economic aspects (i.e. going to sources of income) and therefore they tend to value speed, reliability, and road safety in that order of importance.

The household survey results have further shown that women along the road corridor are more affected by the current state of the road than men in as far as use of bicycles as a means of transport is concerned, with more men (71 percent) using a bicycle twice a week compared to 34 percent of women. When this question is probed further, the results show that one of the reasons for this outcome is that the current road is more geared to motor vehicles and lack provision of cycle lanes or safe areas for cycling.

The foregoing results of the household survey therefore means that the upgrading of the road would need to be done in a gender-responsive manner, through the availability of areas for walking and intermediate modes of transport in addition to areas for motorized vehicles. This will enable women to perform their multiple roles and, therefore, satisfy their practical gender needs.

Women are the principal providers of subsistence labour, whose duties include cultivating the fields, cooking, milking, fetching water and firewood, gathering wild vegetables and fruits, and also caring for the children at home. Children, both boys and girls, help in cultivating, herding and miscellaneous tasks such as gathering sticks and timber for building the house.



### **5.3.13 Economic Profiles of households along Project Road**

#### **5.3.13.1 Average per capita income**

According to the 2022 Living conditions monitoring survey monthly average income for households in rural areas was K2,112.2 while that of households in urban areas was K5,546.6. The report further states that in rural areas, households spent 56.4 percent of their incomes on food and 43.6 percent on non-food expenditure items, while in urban areas expenditure on food amounted to 34.7 percent of household incomes and non-food expenditure amounted to 65.3 percent. Further survey results show that 60 percent of the population in Zambia was living below the national poverty line (78.8 percent in rural areas and 31.9 percent in urban areas) with 48.0 percent of the population being extremely poor. Overall results show that 588 out of every 1000 male-headed households compared to 634 out of every 1000 female-headed households were poor at national level. This implies that out of every 100 households, female-headed households were more likely to be poorer than households headed by their male counterparts.

#### **5.3.13.2 Income and Expenditure**

Income is defined as receipts from economic activities including interest income, and non-economic activities such as gifts and donations. It includes cash and in-kind receipts as well as unpaid income of household members involved in a family business or activity including farming.

Although there are no trend data on the composition of household income along the road corridor, the baseline survey requested the actual household income per month. People generally tend to underreport their incomes, and it is likely that the reported figures for the baseline survey is even further underreported, given that many of these households produce some food for household consumption.

The main sources of income are: (a) own livelihood or economic activity; (b) income from employment paid in cash; (c) unpaid income; (d) other cash income; and (e) income from employment paid in kind. Respondents were asked to identify their main and second source of income.

It appears that own livelihood or economic activities play an important role in day-to-day living of households along the road corridor with more than 80% dependent on it. This pattern could change when the roads are completed, although it is with optimism that such change is in favour of a higher proportion for the combined own livelihood and employment income sources.

Within the agriculture, forestry and trading sectors, the sources of income ranked according to importance are agriculture, trading and forestry subsectors. Within the services sector, trading ranks first as a sub-sector source, followed by others including the banking, transport and storage sub-sectors.



Perception data from the households suggest however that regardless of the source of income, there is a trend of declining household income in the communities along the road corridor. Perceptions are strongly influenced by rising expectations and cannot accurately quantify patterns; nevertheless, it is significant that only 11% of the respondents thought their household income had remained fairly stable, while over 85% of households thought it had decreased.

Households cope with changes in income in a variety of ways. The basic mechanism is to change household expenditure patterns. These “expenditure strategies”, the primary responsibility of women in their reproductive role, relate to changing consumption patterns of food and non-food items. Based on perception data from the household survey results, households along the road corridor adopt a broad threefold tactic for which women are primarily responsible. This tactic involves cutbacks in overall consumption levels, changes in dietary habits and types of food consumed, and reduction in the purchase on nonessential goods.

### **5.3.13.3 Livelihoods Activities and Strategies**

Making ends meet for the households along the road corridor is a daily struggle and this is not just a case for the road project but it is a common feature among Zambian Rural Households. The baseline information obtained along the road corridor indicates that households typically pursue diverse livelihood portfolios, not because they have plenty of economic opportunities, but as a response to a range of constraints and risks.

Among the foremost factors identified by the project affected people include the often marginal agro-ecological conditions for most forms of agriculture, low levels of asset endowment, and a generally unfavourable external environment, a declining forest resource base, lack of access to credit, difficulties in accessing vibrant markets for most products, and the deplorable state of most infrastructure and services.

The interaction of all these factors over time has resulted in unacceptably high incidences of poverty among households along the road corridor. The Zambia Statistics Agency<sup>7</sup> revealed that poverty levels in Zambia had risen from 54.4 percent in 2015 to 60 percent in 2022. Even more concerning was that extreme poverty was measured to have increased to 48 per cent in 2022 from 40 per cent in 2015, and urban poverty has risen from 23.4 per cent in 2015 to 31.9 per cent in 2022 while rural poverty has risen from 76.6 percent in 2015 to 78.8 percent in 2022. The report further reveals that Extreme poverty in North Western province has also risen from 48.4 percent in 2015 to 50.6 percent in 2022. Not only are the populations falling under the poverty bracket deprived materially, they are also severely disempowered by low levels of education, poor health, and a lack of adequate information and space to participate in making decisions that affect their lives.

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<sup>7</sup> ZSA: 2022 Poverty Assessment in Zambia



The communities cope or adapt to the poverty issue through a number of ways such as;

- **Income Diversification:** In addition to farming which is the main source of income for the majority of the people along the road corridor they do take up some job opportunities and the selling of merchandize in shops and makeshift stands as a means of raising additional income.
- **Social Cash Transfer:** Some people especially the vulnerable individuals have been enrolled under the Government social cash transfer program through which they receive a stipend to support their well-being. Social Cash Transfers are regular, non-contributory payments of money provided to incapacitated individuals and households. The beneficiaries receive K150 and are paid bimonthly. Persons with disabilities receive double (K300) transfers that other vulnerable persons receive. The scheme is now being implemented in all the 116 Districts across the country.
- **Crop Diversification:** People have now embarked upon the growing of various crops to boost their incomes and minimise their losses in case of crop failures.
- **Savings Groups:** The Savings Groups model also known as Village Banking is a strategy by various stakeholders to enhance financial inclusion in Zambia. It encourages individuals, often women, to form self-selecting groups of about 15-30 members within their communities. According the PMRC report of May 2020, Savings Group Model has helped balance gender-power dynamics by according women the opportunity to access credit and financing in order to be able to contribute to the household's income and influence how finances should be prioritised.

#### 5.3.13.4 Agriculture

Much of the road corridor's population is dependent on slash-and-burn, rain-fed agriculture for its subsistence. Maize still dominates the crop production along the road corridor, although it is declining because of diversification away from maize due to the resurgence in the production of traditional crops. The factors observed throughout the country, and which are responsible for the decline in maize, also hold for the observed decline in maize production along the road corridor. These are (i) Reduced subsidies have made small scale farmers intensify crops that rely less on modern farm inputs-fertiliser and seeds. (ii) These crops have become increasingly marketable both domestically and through cross border trade.

The overall farming practice trends are that it is unsustainable and inefficient, and with little or no inputs, large areas of land are required as soil fertility is rapidly depleted. Disintegration of transport infrastructure and resulting geographical isolation has led to the collapse of the rural economy as farmers are unable to easily sell their produce, purchase inputs or receive support from agricultural extension services.



As women are responsible for close to 70 percent of agricultural production<sup>8</sup>, there is a high-level of gender imbalance associated with these risks. The main issues identified along the project road are: food insecurity; unsustainable subsistence agriculture; deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation; and an under-utilized potential for agroforestry and conservation agriculture.

While agriculture still remains as a major source of income, traditional farming alone increasingly fails to secure sufficient income. Growth rate in the agricultural sector along the road corridor as a whole was only 0.4% in 2010/11 farming season and production of food crops increased by only 0.3%. Structural limitations of agriculture in terms of income generation come from a number of facts including (1) deteriorating soil quality, (2) climate change, (3) lack of mechanisation, (4) lack of modern farming technologies and (5) unfavourable farm-gate price. This data represents a historical trend as recent district statistics are not readily available.

First of all, deteriorating and exhausted soil make it difficult to enhance productivity. Liberalization of agriculture has increased prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers beyond poor farmers' ability to afford. Farming techniques for better soil management have not been widespread along the road corridor with lack of extension services and training opportunities. Crop yields are generally low as little improved seed and virtually no fertilizers are used, resulting in less competitiveness in the international market.

Moreover, climate change makes it harder to predict weather variations and thus to plant crops accordingly. Patterns of rainy and dry seasons become unpredictable and crop failures are increasing. Moreover, extension and advisory service and early warning system have not yet reached many settlements along the road corridor.

Lastly, low farm-gate price that farmers get for their crops adds to inability of farming to secure sufficient livelihoods. Farmers only receive approximately 15 – 25 % of the final retail price, which is the most important urban market for majority of the people along the road corridor. The "lack of economies of scale at producer and retailer levels, marketing and transaction cost inefficiencies in transport, processing, and post-harvest handling" cause such problem. Most of all, lack of bargaining power of farmers because of poor organization and knowledge on price enables middlemen to exploit a greater margin.

Such challenges in agriculture make it difficult for farmers to generate cash income to support living standards, and thus many farmers are still locked into subsistence farming. Selling crops in a market is not profitable for many farmers because of low price that they get and less economy of scale due to small farm size and poor soil quality.

Thus, there are generally little cash circulating along the project road. Difficulties arising from lack of money income are compounded by an increasing need for cash such as

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<sup>8</sup> MOA: Annual Report 2020, Mwinilunga Office



expenditure on education and health. With the promotion of Universal Primary Education (UPE) by the Zambia government since 2006, education became more accessible to rural population. However, while school fees are free at public primary schools, education involves a lot of extra costs such as school uniforms, stationery and transportation. When participants to the FGDs were asked about an item of the biggest expenditure, the second most frequent answer was education after food.

Thus, pressures of income generation and limitations of agriculture to sufficient income generation are driving many households along the road corridor into livelihood diversification beyond traditional farming.

### **5.3.13.5 Non-Farm Diversification**

Observations made along the road corridor and interviews with key informants point to the fact that non-farm activities have been increased along the road corridor. There have been new local trading centres which offer opportunities to open shops such as hair salons, kiosks, bars and bicycle repair shops. Moreover, with increasing demand for transportation, and vehicle taxis are on the increase. While such non-farm activities are still small in terms of number and scope, it reflects "a degree of dynamism and income growth along the road corridor that was not present in the past. These non-farm activities are likely to be enhanced with the coming of the upgrading of the project road.

As discussed above, diversification is increasing along the road corridor as an alternative or complementary livelihood strategy. However, close observation of its pattern raises some concerns over an unequal access to diversification opportunities. The patterns of diversification reveal that livelihoods diversification often benefits the better off more than the poor, thus enhancing inequality. It is because more remunerative diversification requires initial capital and skills which are often not available to the poor.<sup>9</sup>

### **5.3.13.6 Social Aspects of the Project Road**

The importance of road transport for the provisions of social services cannot be overemphasized and the delivery of social services cannot be alienated from the existence of road infrastructure.

### **5.3.13.7 Health Indicators along the Project Road**

The health indicators along the road corridor, (which were collected by the household survey, and triangulated with key informants' interviews results from health centres along the road corridor), have been estimated in various other household surveys in Zambia, whether at national, provincial, or district levels. Therefore, the estimates made in this baseline report are similar to those other household surveys in Zambia, except for allowance for the passage of time.

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<sup>9</sup> (i.e. purchasing a bodaboda motorbike in Tundama cost almost ZMW3,500, which majority of the people along the road corridor cannot afford).



One source of national data for which several health indicators are found is the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). On the whole, data from the road project area on health issues are comparable to national data.

Health services along the road corridor are delivered at the following three levels:

- Community level - Primary health care such as identification of health problems, health education, first aid treatment, deliveries and sensitization are provided at this level;
- Rural Health Care level - Activities carried out at this level include diagnosing and treating patients, health education, referring complicated cases to hospitals, providing maternal and child health services and providing environmental health services;
- Hospital level - Apart from the activities that take place in the other two levels, the district hospitals provide extra services such as laboratory services, X-ray services, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), surgical and obstetric services and mortuary services.

Most of the health facilities along the road corridor however fall short of the required standard as set by the Ministry of Health for a health facility. MOH's definition of a health facility refers to community health centres, clinics, rural health centres or any structure where people can access conventional health services. Furthermore, health facilities should have the necessary amenities such as water, electricity or solar, adequate infrastructure, communication facilities, transport and refrigerators for storage of drugs. Availability of amenities such as electricity or solar is important because it enables health facilities to provide services on 24 hours basis. Health facilities also need transport and communication facilities for them to be able to refer patients they cannot treat to the next level of care.

Transport in particular is a source of concern for all the health facilities along the road corridor as none of the health facilities has a vehicle and they all have to depend on transport from District Hospitals for referrals. This has had its own implications given the state of the road. The proposed road upgrade will significantly help to improve the delivery of health services provided by the health centres within the road corridor especially for referral cases.

Another issue of concern, which has a bearing on the poor state of the proposed road, is to do with medical supplies and human resource. Medical supplies refer to drugs, vaccines and equipment used by personnel in health facilities. Human resource refers to people trained to provide health care services such as doctors, clinical officers, nurses, midwives, pharmacists and other staff trained to provide health services. To have effective delivery of primary health care, health facilities should be adequately staffed with trained health personnel who are motivated to provide health services to people in the community. Having adequate health personnel should be accompanied by availability



of medical supplies because without these, health personnel cannot effectively provide health services. Health facilities also need financial resources for them to manage their day to day activities.

The baseline findings on medical supplies and human resources in the health facilities within the project area of influence show serious gaps to meet the required standards set by MOH. For example, with an exception of Kalene Hills Hospital which is a mission hospital, the other centres had no clinical officers and at best only a nurse was in charge and assisted by an Environmental Health Technician (EHT). Although the country as a whole has shortages of qualified medical personnel, the poor state of the road is largely seen as a major contributor to the state of affairs in the health centres since most qualified medical personnel tend to shun the area.

In terms of disease burden, the 5 top diseases responsible for morbidity and mortality in the project area include malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections (non-pneumonia), anaemia, and maternal complications. Further, due to inadequate public transport and ambulances in the district, women with maternal complications die on the way to referral district hospitals as there are delays in picking up patients from the remote RHCs.

#### **5.3.13.8 HIV/AIDS**

Recent data indicates that the incidence of HIV/AIDS is on the decline in Zambia. Currently about 13% of the adult population aged 15 to 49 are living with HIV. Generally, the incidence is about twice as high in urban areas than in rural areas. Prevalence is higher among women compared to men. People in the project area seem to have a good idea that the disease is transmitted sexually because the once popular practice of wife inheritance seems to be in decline.

Along the project road, HIV/AIDS/GBV and other health problems have become major development problems. They threaten economic development, social stability and security. They also neutralized the development gains that were achieved at great cost in the past.

All the two districts along the project road corridor (Mwinilunga and Ikelenge) are in the network and transit towns and prone to HIV/AIDS/GBV. The HIV/AIDS/GBV has great impact on many families which live in poverty and due to the fact that it has affected mainly the productive age group of 15 – 49 years. The loss in manpower due to HIV/AIDS/GBV can retard economic growth leading to deepening poverty levels.

According to the Provincial HIV/AIDS Task Force in Solwezi, the HIV epidemic along the project road corridor is driven by the following major factors:

- Multiple concurrent sexual partnerships,
- low condom use,
- mobility and labour migration fuelled by creation of new job opportunities,
- vulnerable and marginalized groups,



- vertical transmission from mother to child and
- Alcohol and drug abuse.

The mobile workforce includes Brief Case Traders, fishermen, charcoal burners, seasonal caterpillar harvesting, and migratory labourers on Road constructions, seasonal mushroom harvesters, traders and others. Stigma remains a barrier to individuals learning of their HIV infection early and accessing preventive services. Unreported cases of GBV also escalate the vice.

### 5.3.13.9 Factors promoting the spread of HIV/AIDS

A large number of different factors are contributing directly or indirectly to the spread of HIV along the project road corridor and these include the following:<sup>10</sup>

- **Unemployment:** Most community members are subsistence farmers who grow maize, groundnuts, cassava, finger millet and beans for home use. Some practice seasonal fishing in swamps. There is poor food security among most community households. There is also increased number of OVC not going to school in the community.
- **Illiteracy:** A significant number of community members do not know how to read and write. Therefore, the community demands the media to use local language when they are making public awareness on critical issues that are of community concern.
- **Increased Poverty levels:** Most people have very low income as a result they fail to make good full meals in a day. Their children are not supported to school and have poor clothes. As a result of the above, some members of the community engage in illicit activities that lead to HIV infection such as sex work, alcoholism leading to unprotected sex etc.
- **Some cultural beliefs.** These include sexual cleansing and spouse inheritance. The most vulnerable groups are the widows and men who are involved in this practice as well as the orphans who are left without support after both parents pass away due to AIDS. Polygamous marriage practices among other extra marital unprotected sex contribute to the spread of HIV.
- **Sexual violence, rape, and child defilement** are some of the vices contributing to the spread of HIV as reported to the Police Victim Support Unit (VSU).
- **Gender inequality** and lack of deliberate policy to empower women economically. Women are mostly looked down upon and are not actively involved in decision-making; this increases their vulnerability to HIV infection due to unprotected sex as they have limited choice.
- **High levels of unemployment amongst communities.** Unemployment leads to low income, which in turn causes poverty especially among the youths. Poverty predisposes people to unprotected sex due to desperation. Sex is also

<sup>10</sup> Zambia Demographic Health Survey 2024



used for recreation due to inadequate institutions/organizations providing employment or alternative recreation which would help people rechanneling their energies, especially the youths, to healthy recreational activities.

- **Negative attitude towards reproductive health issues and sexuality.** Apathy by most people towards issues of HIV/AIDS/STIs. There is also low condom use by most of the communities and parents are silent or unable to break /change the sex taboos.
- **Disrespect for human rights.** Human rights are not adequately promoted especially against such cases as child defilement and rape compounded by non-domestication of international laws related to gender-based violence.
- **High incidence of unprotected sex** amongst youth populations arising from the acquired cultures, norms, fashions, erosion of good family values, exposure to pornographic pictures, internet and the mushrooming nightclubs.
- **Alcoholism is also a major contributing factor of HIV.** Both the youths and adults/old under the influence of alcohol become vulnerable to HIV infection as they become reckless and involve themselves in unprotected sex.

#### **5.3.13.10 HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention**

At household level, data was gathered on the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking to assist RDA/Contractor in designing an awareness program for implementation during the construction period.

##### **a) HIV/AIDS awareness in general**

At least one member of over 90 percent of households has heard about HIV/AIDS; 71.1 percent had 'heard a little' and 20.7 percent had 'heard a lot'.

##### **b) Knowledge about how HIV/AIDS is acquired**

Although the majority of the respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS, the level of knowledge about how it is acquired is relatively low with 69.7 percent 'knowing a little', 27.0 percent 'knowing much' and 3.3 percent 'knowing nothing'.

##### **c) Knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how to avoid it**

Among the information that people need to know about HIV/AIDS, the dangers of acquiring the disease appears to be known to most of the households. These are significant findings that could be of used in designing the HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program.

##### **d) How information on HIV/AIDS is acquired**

Among households along the project road, RHCs and community health workers rank first (86.9%) as means of receiving information about HIV/AIDS. Radio (65.5%) ranks second and meetings conducted by national and local officials (63.6%) ranks third.



### e) Organizations providing information on HIV/AIDS

Respondents identified the health centres, working with the National Aids Council, as major information providers (83.4%) and the others included World Vision and Corridors of Hope are unnamed organizations including foreign and local civic organizations.

#### 5.3.13.11 Key vulnerabilities relevant to the project

The following are the key vulnerabilities that will be relevant to the Mwinilunga Jimbe road construction project.

- **Maternal Health Access.**

Zambia is committed to accelerating achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and neonatal health outcomes. This commitment is expressed through increased human resource for health, infrastructure development, decentralisation, increased health financing and a multi-disciplinary approach in building consensus around interventions to improve maternal and new-born outcomes. According to the Speech by the Zambian Minister of Health of July 2024 Maternal deaths occur during the following phases: 32 percent during pregnancy, 36 percent at delivery or in the first week and 33 percent from one week to one year. In terms of health facilities, the road corridor has hospitals in Mwinilunga, Ikelenge, Kalene Mission and Kanongesha and various clinics that are dotted along the corridor that provide maternal health access. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to have an impact on maternal health access.

- **Youth HIV risk**

In sub-Saharan Africa, young women are twice as likely to have HIV than young men. Young people who have relationships with older people are more likely to get HIV because of the greater likelihood that the older person has HIV. The young people are mostly at risk to acquiring HIV because of among others the lack of sexuality education among the young people, alcohol consumption, multiple sexual partners, early sexual onset and the low or inconsistent usage of condoms. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to exacerbate the HIV risk among the young people.

- **GBV hotspots**

In 2025, the Zambia Police Service released new statistics indicating a sharp increase in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) during the first quarter of 2025. A total of 11,177 cases were recorded across the country between January and March, representing a 15.2% rise compared to 9,700 cases reported during the same period in 2024. According to the Police Statement women and children are the most affected demographics and that in many cases, the perpetrators were intimate partners or close family members, reflecting the domestic nature of most GBV incidents. The gender Based Violence hotspots along the road corridor include workplace areas, family, churches and trading centres. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job



opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to exacerbate the problem of gender-based violence.

### **5.3.13.12 Demolition of Structures, Land Take and Compensation**

During preparation of this EIS report, consideration was given to project components/ activities that would give rise to resettlement. These activities include the demarcation of road reserve being defined as 100m for the T005 road from Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. Other activities relate to the actual construction of the project road. The construction activities will be carried out with 36m (i.e. 18m on both side of the existing centreline), which will be enough space to accommodate all road furniture and creation of road detours.

The above consideration is in line with the Public Roads Act of 2002, which categories “trunk roads” to require a road reserve of 100m.

Most of the impacts related to demolition of structures will occur in the road reserve and few impacts are within the construction width.

The existing borrow pits will be used as sources for gravel material, but if some new sites will be identified as sources of construction materials, there is a need to be accessed through construction of temporary access roads. In case there is interference into private property, the requirements of the Public Roads Act of 2002 in relation to involuntary settlement will be applied.

Due to the proposed road reserve (i.e. 100m), a number of private properties will be affected. Impacted properties are defined in this report, as any property that is owned by the government, a community, private or encroachers/squatters, such as piece of land, infrastructure facilities, access, front walls of houses or business place, trees and any other natural or manmade features that would alter, rearrange or demolish to get required width for both the proposed road rehabilitation and road reserve.

### **5.3.14 RAP Specific Data along the Project Road**

The number of affected households along the road corridor is 1,598. The census report of 2022 indicates that North Western Province has an average household size of 5.2 which is the highest in Zambia. Therefore, the number of affected people along the road corridor is about 8,310 of which 4,581 are female and 3,729 are male. The number of buildings that will be demolished from the road corridor is estimated at 2,147 of which 336 are commercial shops/kiosks. There are approximately 108 vulnerable households. These are female-headed households, elderly people living alone, persons with disabilities and child-headed households. The major source of livelihoods for the people along the road corridor is farming. The main crops that grown along the road corridor are maize, pineapples, groundnuts and cassava. The other sources of livelihood are



running of shops through which they sell mostly groceries. There are also people that work for government institutions such as schools and health centres but these are very few in number. Some PAP disaggregated data from the road corridor is presented in the tables below:

### Mwinilunga to Ikelenge

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,124
2	Kitchens	428
3	Shops	192
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	46
5	Hammermill Shelters	19
6	Churches / Church buildings	31
7	Water Wells / Boreholes	28
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	7
9	Shelters (general/roof only)	14
10	Graves	1
11	Storage sheds / Offices / Classrooms	12
12	Bar / Restaurant / Lodge	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,910</b>

S/N	Vulnerability Category	Count
1	Persons aged 70+ years (household has at least one member $\geq 70$ )	78 households
2	Persons aged 80+ years	26 households
3	Explicitly marked "Disabled" or "Special Need"	18 households
4	Female-headed & elderly (W/S/D + Age $\geq 65$ )	64 households
5	Households with both elderly ( $\geq 70$ ) + disabled member	7 households

### Ikelenge to Jimbe

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,068
2	Kitchens	412
3	Shops	178
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	38
5	Hammermill Shelters	17



6	Churches / Church buildings	28
7	Water Wells (shallow/borehole)	22
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	5
9	Shelters (general)	12
10	Storage sheds / offices	6
11	Other (bar, lodge, classroom blocks, etc.)	11
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,780</b>

	<b>Vulnerability Category</b>	<b>Count</b>
1	Incomplete houses / structures	28
2	Structures noted as "Disabled" owner or elderly >80 yrs.	27
3	Structures belonging to persons aged 70+ years	68
4	Female-headed (where sex = F and marital status = W/S/D)	178

### **5.3.15 Census methodology, number of households surveyed, and socio-economic analysis supporting eligibility and vulnerability classification.**

The census methodology that was adopted involved a walk along the road corridor and through the usage of measuring tapes all structures within the road reserve areas of 100m in the rural sections and 36m in the urban/developed sections of the road reserve were captured. The owners of the properties were informed about the need to relocate the built structures from the road reserve areas in accordance with the Public Roads Act of 2002 and that due to the ISS Operation Safeguard measures of the African Development Bank, they were going to receive compensation payments to facilitate the relocation of the structures. The details of the property owners were captured using the form that has been attached in appendix 3 of this report. The information that was captured included the sex of the Project Affected Person, age, number of children, marital status and the National Registration Card (NRC) Number of the PAP. The number of households that were surveyed along the road corridor is 1,598 translating into about 8,310 PAPs based on the North Western Province average household size of 5.2 as was determined by the 2022 census report. The survey noted that there are approximately 206 PAPs who are above 70 years of age, the female headed households are about 242 while the disabled individuals are about 18 individuals along the road corridor.



## 6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

During the process of updating the RAP, the team held three stakeholder meetings at Kalene Shopping Centre, Jimbe market area and at Lwakela and held one-on-one discussions with the affected people from 23 March 2025 to 2 April 2025 during the enumeration of the affected structures as illustrated in the table below.

Table 11: Meetings Held with Stakeholders

S/N	Location of Meeting	Date	Number of Participants	Nature of Meeting
1.	Jimbe Trading Centre	2 April 2025	28	Public Gathering
2.	Kalene Hill Trading Centre	2 April 2025	32	Public Gathering
3.	Lwakela Trading Centre	3 April 2025	22	Public Gathering
4.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	23 March 2025 to 3 April 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the asset inventory survey exercise
5.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	19 August 2025 to 10 September 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the disclosure of the compensation amounts and the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms.

Additional stakeholder meetings were held from 19 August to 11 September 2025, with district officials at Mwinilunga and Ikelenge and community members along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road corridor. The meetings took place at Mwinilunga Council Hall and Ikelenge District Administration on 22nd August, 2025 and 28th August, 2025 respectively; along the Mwinilunga to Ikelenge road section (Kawiku and Nsanganyi) and Ikelenge to Jimbe (Mukangala School, Chinyazhi Primary School, Nyakaseya Primary School) from 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 to 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2025.



Table 12: Summary of key issues that were raised during the consultation meetings.

Location/settlement	Issues raised	Response / recommendation
Lwakela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens to people whose structures are at foundation level?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate compensation will be provided to the affected persons. The structures will be captured and will be assessed by the valuation experts for inclusion in the Valuation Report</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community services like Public water supply that will be affected by the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected community services like public water supply, will be reconstructed by the project prior to the start of civil works in any particular section.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drainage should be properly managed during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The road will be constructed with appropriate drainages</li> <li>Attention will be given to proper management of drainage.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment priority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment priority will be provided to the local people.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fear that properties will be demolished before they are paid their compensation packages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be paid in full before the demolition of any property.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worried that government has a habit of paying monies in instalments. PAPs demanded to receive all monies due to them in full without any delays.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be no delays in compensation. PAPs will receive their compensation funds in full prior to any civil works</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That compensation payment might delay making it impossible for them to resettle in time. If District paying agents are involved, they will pay in instalments after long periods of time and in most cases don't pay the last instalment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on any section of the road project.</li> <li>RDA will be in charge of paying the PAPs.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPS requested government to give them adequate time to enable those whose properties are affected to relocate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs will be given 3-4 months after receiving their compensation to relocate their affected structures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project affected people asked that government pay them adequately so as to enable them to replace their assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation payments will be based on the valuation assessments at replacement costs to be conducted by Valuation Experts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What about our fields and crops that are in the road reserve?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People were advised that the cut-off date for any farming activities in the road reserve area was 3 April 2025.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss (Private structure and business).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those at foundation level are advised not to continue but seek alternative sites to build their structures.</li> <li>Mechanisms will be instituted to compensate for loss of business.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When is the construction of the road likely to commence so that people begin preparing?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the road is likely to commence in 2026</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where will people be moved to?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The affected people are mostly expected to relocate to within their yards by pushing backwards from the road reserve area.</li> <li>The traditional leaders will be contacted to help in finding alternative land for the people who will have difficulties to shift</li> </ul>



		<p>within their current yards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction works will commence in 2026</li> </ul>
<p><b>Jimbe Centre</b></p> <p><b>Trading</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some community members were worried that there will be an increase in theft and robbery during compensation time as those being paid will be targeted. They suggested that payment through the bank can reduce the robberies and thefts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected people will be paid through the Banks and Mobile money to reduce on risks of thefts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members feared that those in the Road Reserve might not be compensated. They said that while putting up their structures they were following the 15 meters road reserve and did not know that the new roads will require 18m and 30m.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the structures in the road reserve area will be compensated provided such structures were not erected after the cut-off date of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025.</li> <li>• The structures that will be compensated are those which are located with the 100m width in the rural sections and the 36m width in the urban/developed sections of the road reserve</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of letters of administration and family conflicts about rightful person to receive compensation may cause delay in receiving compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In such cases, RDA will keep the money until the appointment of an administrator has been resolved by the family and the Courts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Based Violence may increase in households as a result of men controlling and squandering compensation payments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RDA working together with the Council and the Traditional Leadership will provide the necessary sensitization on the usage of the compensation funds.</li> <li>• The project will put in place measures to mitigate against Gender Based Violence</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve local leaders in grievance redress of household violence associated with misuse of compensation payments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional leaders will be part of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be put in place.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs were concerned that receiving and keeping cash payments at home could lead to robberies. To avoid this, people preferred to receive large compensation payments in bank accounts. Most PAPs actually did not have bank accounts and requested RDA to facilitate opening them at local banks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payments to PAPs will be through Banks and mobile money accounts. RDA will facilitate the opening of Bank accounts for those that will receive their funds through the Banks.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of legal title deeds for land and buildings to prove ownership may preclude such PAPs from receiving compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All persons irrespective of their ownership status (i.e. with or without title deeds and users) are eligible for compensation so long as they existed during property census and valuation period.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When would compensation payments be made?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDA will communicate these dates to PAPs in 2026</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kalene Trading Centre</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification to the people before commencement of rehabilitation of the road.</li> </ul>	<p>RDA will notify the general public in the road corridor regarding the commencement of the rehabilitation works</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request to reduce Road Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of the road reserve is a provision of the Public Roads Act of 2002 and cannot therefore be reduced without amending the law. The road reserve of 100 meters will apply in the rural sections of the road corridor while 36m road reserve will apply in the urban areas/developed settlements of the road corridor.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs developing property wanted to know if construction should cease or continue after a given building had been valued for compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs were advised that any improvements that would be made after the assessment for valuation had been conducted would not be included in the compensation amounts</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are concerned that Local Councils levy a 10% fee on compensation payments made to each PAP. Should this be the case, is it legal?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation amounts will not attract any levies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens if wrong names are given to valuers by caretakers due to the absence of actual property owner?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrections will be made to the RAP report where it has been established that wrong ownership details had been provided</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the construction works begin so that the affected people begin to prepare?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the road is expected to commence in 2026</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What about people whose building were at foundation level when preliminary census was being conducted, should the project be abandoned?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be based on the existing structure at the time of conducting the valuation assessment.</li> <li>PAPs were advised to consider erecting uncompleted structures outside the road reserve</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will happen when the owner of the property does not agree with the calculated value of the property?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Such a case will be recorded as a grievance by RDA</li> <li>The valuation experts will be requested to re-examine structures whose owners will raise objections to the disclosed compensation amounts.</li> <li>Further PAPs who may afford would be free to seek a second opinion from any registered valuation expert on the rightful compensation amounts</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will happen to a piece of land that has been bought but has not yet been developed and has been affected by the project?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land that will be affected by the project will be compensated provided ownership/verification of such land has been ascertained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After getting compensated, will the affected people be free to get back to their places after the construction works have been completed?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No one will be allowed to build structures in the road reserve area as this is against the law.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What will happen to ensure that compensation is given to the real owners of property?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The socio-economic exercise which will be an on-going exercise will determine the property ownership to ensure that compensation is paid to the rightful property owners.</li></ul>
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## 7. COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

### 7.1. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

All Project-Affected Persons (PAP) i.e. legal owners, customary owners, tenants, informal users, business owners, workers, and vulnerable households are eligible for compensation or other assistance based on the impact they experience. Eligibility requires that the PAP was located within the project's direct impact zone before the cut-off date established during the census. The PAP must suffer a quantifiable loss, which may involve a full or partial loss of assets, either permanently or temporarily, and can be measured in monetary terms, such as for tenants or sharecroppers. Additionally, the PAP's ownership of the asset, whether formally registered or informally recognized within the local community, must be acknowledged.

The establishment of borrow pits and quarry sites will necessitate land acquisition. All losses of land resulting from the siting of new borrow pits and quarry sites will be fully compensated. The aspect of resettlement with respect to the establishment of borrow pits and quarry sites has not been ascertained, as these sites have not yet been identified. It will be the responsibility of the contractor, who is yet to be appointed, to identify borrow pits and quarry sites. In cases where resettlement issues arise as a result of opening up borrow pit sites for material extraction, RDA will prepare a site-specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in line with the AfDB ISS OS5 and national requirements to facilitate for the compensation of the affected individuals through the provisions in the works contract.

### 7.2. CUT-OFF DATE

The cut -off date was determined to be **3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025** which was the date of the completion of the Census and Asset Inventory Survey for the preparation of the updated RAP. This is to avoid an influx of additional persons into the RoW. No new structures will be considered for compensation post the census data. Any claims for occupation before the cut-off date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the census, will be reviewed against evidence, including confirmation with immediate neighbours and local leadership, and referred to the Grievance Redress Mechanism for resolution.

### 7.3. CENSUS OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

Annex 4 provides a comprehensive list of the affected individuals and groups and their losses.

### 7.4. UPDATING COMPENSATION AMOUNTS IF PAYMENTS ARE DELAYED

If compensation payments are delayed the following process will be applied to ensure fairness:



- Indexation: Adjust the original compensation amount for inflation to account for price increases.
- Interest Payment: Calculate and add interest to the delayed payment based on a predetermined rate.
- Revaluation: Reassess assets or livelihoods if significant changes have occurred between the cut-off date and payment.
- Additional Allowance: Provide an extra allowance for those who experience hardship due to the delay.
- Review and Revision: Update the compensation amount to reflect changes in market values, costs, or other relevant factors.
- Notification: Inform affected persons of the revised compensation amount and the reasons for the update.
- Documentation: Record the updated compensation amount and the methods used to calculate it.
- Payment: Disburse the updated compensation to affected persons. This process ensures that compensation remains fair and timely, maintaining trust and transparency throughout resettlement.

## **7.5. ENDORSEMENT PROCESS**

All PAPs will sign Individual Agreement Forms (IAF) to indicate their acceptance of their compensation amounts before the payments are made to them. The agreement forms will have a provision for the signing by a witness (traditional leader/independent party) and it will also provide for translation in the local Lunda language. The form will also have a provision for the placement of a fingerprint for PAPs that are not able to write (illiterate PAPs).

## **7.6. PAYMENT MECHANISM**

The following payment mechanism will be put in place during the compensation payments.

- Payments will be made to the PAPs, and acquittal forms will be signed
- PAPs whose properties with values above ZMW50,000.00 will be paid through bank transfer while those with amounts below ZMW50,000.00 will be paid either cash or through mobile money transactions.
- Compensation will only be paid to individuals captured in the RAP report and who will be identified by producing the National Registration Card.  
Portrait pictures of PAPs paid will be captured as part of the payment process.



### 7.7. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The entitlement matrix below summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlement.

Table 13: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Category	Ownership	Eligibility	Entitlement	Eligibility Policy	Assistance
Loss of Land	Agriculture, Commercial, and Residential -statutory titled land	Proprietor	Head of Household	<p>a) Financial compensation for land at replacement cost of the land in the affected areas)</p> <p>b) A disturbance allowance of 25% of the value of land lost will be provided to those who do not get land for land, irrespective of the size of the land.</p> <p>c) In case of severance of cultivable land by access roads an additional grant of 15% of the land value to cover the costs of clearing and preparing replacement agricultural land. The percentage reflects actual labour/time required for land preparation.</p> <p>d) Compensation for the standing crops/ damaged during construction shall be paid at market value.</p> <p>e) Transaction costs, including transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the project</p>	<p>All registration and transaction costs will be covered when providing alternative land, with community leaders or district councils assisting in land identification and preparation.</p> <p>Compensation for replacement land will include the value of labour and time invested in preparing the land, calculated at 15% of the compensation sum for the lost land. This ensures that farmers receive adequate support for clearing and ploughing new land, covering both the cost of land and the necessary labour.</p> <p>Land compensation will be applicable in the road reserve area of 50 meters from the centreline of either side of the road in rural setup and 18</p>	<p>Support will include training in financial management, investment options, and agricultural improvements to help recipients use their compensation effectively.</p>



				<p>within one year from the time compensation is paid.</p> <p>f) All losses of land resulting from the siting of new borrow pits and quarry sites will be fully compensated. RDA will prepare site specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plans to cater for displacements that will arise from the siting of borrow pits.</p> <p>g) Transaction fees, transitional support, interest for delays, and livelihood restoration will form part of the compensation process.</p>	<p>meters in the urban / built up areas of the road corridor. Due to the challenges of finding alternative land cash compensation will be the preferred mode of compensation.</p>	
		Tenant Farmers	Household Head	Compensation for standing crops shall be paid at market value	Compensation will cover the market value of damaged crops, labour, inputs, lost income over crop cycle and the cost of clearing and preparing replacement agricultural land.	
Loss of Community assets and Heritage sites	Destruction or damage to shrines and graveyards	Individual, family or community	Evidence of ownership of heritage resource.	Compensation will cover repair costs or relocation according to law and tradition, including necessary rituals. All actions will be done in consultation with the affected individuals or relevant cultural heritage authorities.	Support includes identifying new sites, relocating graves or cultural items, and covering reburial ceremonies, coffins, and tombstones costs	Support for relocation to new sites
	Loss of Public Facilities	Community	Affected Community	<p>a) Replacement or restoration of affected structures/facilities.</p> <p>b) Enhancement of community resources.</p>	Replacement / Restoration of infrastructure. The reconstruction will be like for like.	Training in community-based management of the facilities
Loss of Structure	Residential	Proprietor	Household head	a. Replacement cost of structure without depreciation.	Cash compensation will cover the loss of structures with the right to salvage materials from the existing structures.	Support will include training in financial management, investment



				b. Lump-sum shifting allowance of up to 10% of the compensation sum.		options, and agricultural improvements to help recipients use their compensation effectively.
	Tenant	Household head		a. In urban areas, reimbursement for unexpired tenancy/lease period or the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. b. Lump-sum transport allowance up to 10% of the compensation	In urban areas, proof of a formal tenancy agreement has to be provided. In the absence of a formal agreement, a month's rent will be provided.	
Business	Proprietor	PAP / Business Entity		a. Compensation at full replacement value for immovable assets, including commercial plots associated with the structure. b. Disturbance allowance will be paid for the loss of income for the period of the time required to re-establish the business - 3 months of income within a maximum of one year. c. Shifting allowance (cost for shifting and reestablishment of the business plus all other related costs).	Cash compensation will be payable, with the right to salvage materials from the existing structures.	
	Tenant	PAP / Business Entity		a. Reimbursement for unexpired tenancy/ lease period or the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation.	Cash compensation will be provided by proof of a rental agreement.	



				<p>b. Allowance: three months' profit for the transition period</p> <p>c. Lump-sum shifting allowance of 10% of the compensation</p>		
Loss of Fruit trees, crops, flowers/plants	Fruit trees, crops, flower/Plants crop	Proprietor	Crop / trees Owner	<p>a. Trees: The price for trees, predominately in the study area, will be based on data from the Zambia Forestry Company (ZAFFICO), which is the main producer of trees.</p> <p>b. Fruit Trees: The valuation of fruit trees will be determined using data from two sources: The Department of Valuation and Property Management, which provides standardized prices for farm valuations, and the comparison with the tree yield factor yield (Kg/tree/year)</p> <p>c. Banana Fruit: There is a significant price difference between indigenous and exotic bananas. Indigenous bananas are typically grown for home consumption with surplus sold locally, while exotic bananas are grown commercially. The prevalent type along the Mwinilunga – Jimbe road is indigenous, and this will be reflected in the valuation.</p>	The valuation will consider the highest market price per kilogram, the expected lifespan of the crop, and the establishment costs. The yield used will be the maximum yield for that crop as determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. Tree owners may relocate or sell their trees if feasible. Farmers will be given advance notice to harvest or remove their crops and trees before any construction begins.	Support farmers with new storage facilities. Training in financial management. Agricultural improvements to help recipients use their compensation effectively.
Loss of Livelihoods	Loss of Livelihood (losing commercial unit,	Wage earners (workers employees within	Worker PAP	Preference in the provision of Work opportunities in the project during the construction stage and later if any available commensurate to	Relocation assistance will include help with identifying new business and employment opportunities, covering	Training in financial management. Support during the



	working on agricultural land)	shop/business/ industries) Livelihood loser.		his/her existing skill/education levels	transaction costs, and providing transport allowances.	transition period Provision of employment opportunities to aid in the adjustment process. Training in Livelihood options
	Vulnerable groups	Family	Family	a. Special allowance to assist PAP in the transition period. b. Fixed amount of financial support payable in tranches for a fixed time	Vulnerable people will need to be assisted in the construction of their structures by the project and such structures should not be located far away from important communal resources as water points. An extra 20% financial assistance will be added to the compensation. If the head of the household is unable to receive it, another able-bodied member can be nominated through the community leadership.	Support on transition period will be offered, such as the provision of employment opportunities to aid in the adjustment process.
Loss during the Construction Phase	Loss of access, temporary disruptions, and damage to crops and footpaths	Individual, Village Community / Urban dwellers	Individual, Village Community / Urban dwellers	Case-by-case support and providing alternate access.	Cost to be determined on a Case by Case basis	



## 7.8. IN-KIND REPLACEMENT

In-kind replacement will be applied especially for unique/primary residence, productive land (farmland, fisheries, saline, grazing land) and source of livelihoods, unless proven materially unfeasible (then cash compensation or conversion to other employment will be made at actual full replacement cost as clarified in Footnote 177 of OS5 on page 72).



## 7.9. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

This section describes how valuation and compensation for losses associated with the project have been determined. The valuations of the affected structures were undertaken by the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) who are approved registered valuation surveyors (with Valuation Surveyors Board), as required by the Zambian law.

The basis of valuation that was adopted was the Replacement Cost in accordance with the ISS OS 5 and the Land Acquisition Act of 1994. The term replacement cost or replacement value refers to the amount that an entity would have to pay to replace an asset at the present time, according to its current worth. Replacement cost is the basis of valuation that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets were not considered. Additionally, disturbance allowances were added to take into account the losses that could not easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms such as social benefits.

Full Replacement Cost is the gross replacement cost of the buildings and other site works. The methodology of calculating it takes into consideration everything necessary to complete the construction from a new green field site to provide buildings as they are at the time of valuation fit for and capable of being occupied and used for the current use. This includes the necessary cost of excavations, underground drainage, pumping station, sewerage works, roads, sewers, lighting, hard foundations, all accommodation and infrastructure works and complete construction of the buildings, finished to a standard as existing and fully fitted out. Allowance is also made for professional fees and fees for statutory bodies in respect of approvals and inspections.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84 compensation grievances were recorded by 11<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

According to the Zambian process the valuation report remains valid for as long as market trends and circumstances remain the same as obtaining at the time of the valuation. The report should therefore not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.



## 7.10. VALUATION METHODOLOGY IN ZAMBIA

Property valuation in Zambia is carried out by valuation professionals registered under the Valuation Surveyors Act Chapter 207 of the laws of Zambia. A registered valuation surveyor (with the Valuation Surveyors Board) is a trained professional who has a thorough knowledge and understanding of the factors that create, maintain or diminish the values of real estate or assets. Valuation of assets is done in accordance with the Practice Statements and Guidance Notes published by the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC), adopted and recognised by international accounting standards and risk management professionals and the Surveyors Institute of Zambia.

### ***Valuation for Crops and Trees***

The price for trees, predominately in the study area, will be based on data from the Zambia Forestry Company (ZAFFICO), which is the main producer of pine trees. However, the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) has a mandate to collect comparable data on pine and other indigenous trees used in the timber industries from other key players in the timber market. Ministry of Agriculture periodically shares the market data on fruit trees. This comes with various actual and anticipated yields depending on rainfall patterns. This data is then analysed and applied as variables by DVPM when using valuation methods such as the Discounted Cash Flow and the Direct Comparison Methods.

***Fruit Trees:*** The valuation of fruit trees will be determined using data from two sources: The Department of Valuation and Property Management, which provides standardized prices for farm valuations, and the comparison with the tree yield factor yield (Kg/tree/year)

***Fruits:*** The predominant fruits grown along the road corridor is pineapple which are typically grown for home and at a larger scale for sell locally. This will be reflected in the valuation.

## 7.11. EVIDENCE OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

After the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) had completed the valuation of the affected structures, RDA engaged the individual owners of the properties who included women and vulnerable groups from 19<sup>th</sup> August 2025 to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2025 to disclose the compensation amounts due to them and to facilitate the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms (IAF). Tenants of business structures were met as part of the community during the RAP sensitization activities.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84



compensation grievances were recorded by 11 September 2025. The signed Individual Agreement Forms are in Annex 6 of this report.



## 8. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION/PAYMENT

This chapter provides guidance on the roles and responsibilities of institutions implementing the RAP as well as the schedule of the implementation. It will follow the AfDB's ISS of 2023, which stipulates that the analysis of the institutional framework must cover the following areas:

- a. Identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).
- b. An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies; and
- c. Any steps proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for implementation.

### 8.1 Implementation Arrangements

Resettlement implementation will be overseen by the ESMU at RDA who will coordinate with the Provincial and District Officials in the project area including the Traditional Authorities as per the schedule of activities in Table 14 below.

Most lessons learnt and reviews done by the AfDB show that involuntary resettlement is still not being done right due to several reasons. Among the common reasons are, inadequate human as well as financial resources which result in the inability of implementing entities to implement the RAP considering the national as well as financing institutions' policy provisions.

In some countries, this is linked to the fact that organisations tasked with the implementation of the RAP do not understand the RAP because they are not involved in the preparation of the RAP and therefore lack an appreciation of the set objectives. The Mwinilunga to Jimbe road project is likely to be implemented in two (2) Lots (i.e. Mwinilunga to Ikelenge as Lot 1 (67km) and Ikelenge to Jimbe as Lot 2 (35km). The expected objective of the implementing entity is to resolve all resettlement issues ahead of civil works on any road section. To achieve this objective, RDA will prepare a Works and Compensation Schedule (WCS) to facilitate for the smooth implementation of the RAP within each section of the road project. This is premised on the understanding that compensation funds are unlikely to be available to pay all the PAPs at once. ESMU will ensure that all deserving PAPs receive their entitlements before the commencement of civil works in any particular road section.

This RAP will be implemented through the utilisation of existing RDA institutional structures. The District Authorities in Mwinilunga and Ikelenge, Traditional Authorities in the project area and the Provincial Administration based at Solwezi will play critical roles in the RAP implementation process in collaboration with the RDA structures at both Headquarters and Regional Offices in Solwezi.



The RAP implementation will form part of the annual Environmental and Social (E&S) audit of the project. A RAP completion audit will be conducted after the completion of the RAP implementation.

The capacity weaknesses that may affect timely compensation are inadequate transport, limited GRM capacity among the key RDA staff, inadequate banking facilities in Mwinilunga and Ikelenge, inadequate mobile money facilities along the road corridor and the possible delays in the release of compensation funds.

The following are the institutional structures that will play key roles in implementing the RAP.

### **8.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)**

This is a unit within RDA that is responsible for the integration of environmental and social concerns into road construction activities. It will be the responsibility of ESMU to ensure that all deserving PAPs receive their entitlements as per the provisions of the RAP and specifically the valuation report before the commencement of civil works in any particular road section. Currently the unit has a compliment of 6 specialists namely 2 Environmentalists, 2 Sociologists and 1 Occupational Health and Safety Officer. Efforts are underway to employ two additional Environmentalists who are already provided for in the existing establishment. The existing staff in the ESMU are adequate to facilitate for RAP implementation along the road corridor as they will work in conjunction with staff from other departments of RDA and staff from the district councils in Mwinilunga and Ikelenge. The Principal Environmentalist will be the focal point person and will be assisted by the Senior Environmentalist and the Senior Sociologist. The Senior Environmentalist will be responsible for attending to grievances while the Senior Sociologist assisted by the Sociologist will handle aspects of Livelihood restoration. ESMU currently has only 1 operational vehicle which is inadequate. There will therefore be need to mobilise an additional 1 to 2 vehicles for the effective implementation of the RAP.

### **8.1.2 Finance Department**

This is a department of RDA that oversees the management of RDA funds. The Finance department will facilitate the mobilisation of the required funds to pay the PAPs and make arrangements that all the PAPs receive their payments. The Finance Department at RDA is headed by a Director who is assisted by 8 Accountants working at various levels, 3 Cashiers and 2 Stores Officers.

North Western Province RDA Regional Office based in Solwezi will play a critical role in the disbursement of funds. The regional office has within its structure two Accountants who will facilitate the disbursements of funds to the PAPs.

In order to safeguard against the possible loss of compensation funds that will be paid to the PAPs, all payments will be made either through the PAPs Bank accounts or through their mobile money accounts. Staff from the Finance Department will verify the contents



of the RAP which includes the valuation report and the national identification number of a PAP before making payments to a PAP. The PAP will be expected to sign an acquittal sheet to certify that the payment has been made to him/her. The Finance Department will do bank reconciliations and will make available proof of payment through either acquittal sheets and bank transfers.

### **8.1.3 Local Authority Offices at Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts**

Officials from the two local authority offices will be called upon to be part of the RAP implementation process within their areas of jurisdictions. The District Council Secretaries from Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts will be requested to assign officers who will work closely with ESMU staff in the RAP implementation process. Each of the district has a Community Development Officer/Planning Officers within their establishment. RDA will provide logistical support such as allowances and transport to facilitate for the participation of the Council staff in RAP activities. Transport from the contractors will also be available for use by the staff from the Councils in performing RAP or project related activities. Structures of the Councils such as the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) will play roles in the handling of grievances.

Effective monitoring of the entire RAP implementation process will be key to the success of the RAP implementation just as the involvement of all key stakeholders in the process as well as the PAPs themselves.

### **8.1.4 RAP and LRP Implementation Schedule**

The estimated total number of household heads along the road corridor is 1,598. The schedule of activities that will be followed to actualise the implementation of the RAP and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is itemised in Table 14 below.



Table 14: Implementation Schedule

No.	Activities Task/Activity	2025				2026				2027				Responsible
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	Conduct a census of affected structures	■												RDA - ESMU
2	Valuation of the affected assets		■											RDA – ESMU DVPM
3	Disclosure of compensation entitlements and the payment modalities to the affected PAPs			■										RDA – ESMU
4	Collection of missing National Registration Card (NRC) information and any possible name adjustments of the PAPs	■	■	■	■									RDA - ESMU
5	Addressing grievances raised by PAPs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	RDA – ESMU GRC
6	Effecting amendments to the Valuation Report arising from tasks/activity 3 and 4 above			■	■									RDA – ESMU Registered Valuation Expert
7	Apply for compensation funds from the National Road Fund Agency (NRFA)				■									RDA CEO
8	Payment of compensation to the affected PAPs					■	■							RDA – ESMU RDA - Finance
9	Notification of PAPs/community regarding the demolition of affected structures					■	■							RDA – ESMU
10	Demolition of affected structures and land acquisition and allow PAPs to salvage							■						RDA – ESMU PAPs
11	Replacement of affected community facilities (e.g. boreholes)							■	■	■	■	■	■	RDA-ESMU RDA-Construction Contractor
12	Monitor how the PAPs are utilising the compensation funds to restore their livelihoods (LRP)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	RDA – ESMU





### 8.1.5 Budget for Compensation and Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan

The Resettlement implementation budget has been calculated to provide a more detailed understanding of the costs associated with the Involuntary Resettlement activities to be carried out under the road project. The three main cost areas for RAP implementation include:

**Entitlements** — includes the aggregated total costs of the identified losses of assets (structures, land, crops/trees) broken down by impact type and fixed lump sum allowances across the board. These will be compiled from the detailed individual Compensation Agreements.

**Administration** — includes the estimated general administrative costs of implementing the RAP. Compensation to PAPs will need to be completed prior to construction commencement. RDA will be expected to help finalize land taking plans and be responsible for coordination and assistance in paying PAPs. The RDA team implementing the RAP will also need to support vulnerable persons to salvage and move and, otherwise, facilitate the PAPs leaving the RoW before any Works Contractors' demolition and clearance.

#### **Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)**

The affected people will continue to trade in their current impacted shops and to live in their current impacted houses until after they have been paid their compensation and have constructed and relocated to their new shops or houses. Whereas the payment of compensation before the commencement of civil works is meant to minimise the loss of income to shop owners or tenants, economic displacement may still arise due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants. To mitigate this loss a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared for implementation and is in annex 8 of this report. The LRP will also be utilised as a tool to monitor how the PAPs are utilising their compensation funds to restore their livelihoods.

Most of the farming activities is conducted outside the road reserve area. The PAPs will be given 3-4 months' notice to build new shops or houses whilst they continue utilising their old shops and houses and hence therefore maintaining their initial livelihoods. Therefore, the Livelihood Restoration Plan will focus on monitoring

The schedule of the affected structures that also contains the profile of the affected PAPs has been attached as annex 4 while the Valuation Report which contains the tabulation of individual compensation values has been attached as annex 5.

The estimated resettlement budget for the impacted structures along the road corridor is **ZMW 80,432,988.24**, which is broken down as shown in the table below.



**Table15: RAP costs**

Item Description	Cost (ZMW)
Compensation Value	44,410,898.40
Monitoring and Evaluation and RAP completion audit	6,210,000.00
GRM	4,500,000.00
LRP	16,000,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,120,898.40</b>
Contingency cost at 10%	<b>7,312,089.84</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>80,432,988.24</b>

The disaggregation of the compensation along the road corridor is as illustrated in the tables below:

**Mwinilunga to Jimbe**

<b>7. Asset Category (Property Affected)</b>	<b>Total Compensation (ZMW)</b>
House / Houses	9,847,680.00
Shop / Incomplete Shop	1,756,980.00
Kitchen	598,680.00
Church	767,480.00
Hammer Mill / Hammer Mill Shelter	198,900.00
Pit Latrine	21,780.00
Chicken Run	116,640.00
Water Well	36,000.00
Incomplete House	57,300.00
Office / Shelter / Insaka / Storage	109,440.00
Bar	77,760.00
Restaurant	16,320.00
Fence	8,400.00
Ramp	1,036.80
Workshop	10,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,689,253.60</b>

<b>8. PAP Category</b>	
Individual Private Owners	14,753,893.60
Churches / Religious Institutions	767,480.00
Community / Council structures	56,640.00



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,689,253.60</b>
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<b>9. Vulnerable Group (female headed, disabled)</b>	<b>Estimated Compensation (ZMW)</b>
Female-headed / Elderly / Single-parent households	2,940,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,940,000.00</b>

***Ikelenge - Jimbe***

<b>10. Asset Category (Property Affected)</b>	<b>Compensation (ZMW)</b>
House / Houses	18,124,780.00
Shop / Incomplete Shop	3,847,660.80
Kitchen	1,456,880.00
Church / Church Buildings	1,897,940.00
Pit Latrine / Toilet	112,680.00
Hammermill / Hammermill Shelter	398,880.00
Storage Shed / Cooperative Storage	77,760.00
Shelter / Insaka / Office	98,880.00
Water Well / Community Well	48,000.00
Chicken Run	36,000.00
Incomplete Structure	18,684.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,721,644.80</b>

<b>11. PAP Category</b>	
Individual Private Owners	25,846,344.80
Churches / Religious Institutions	1,897,940.00
Community / Public Institutions	237,600.00
Cooperative (Jimbe Multipurpose)	77,760.00
Health Centre (Jimbe Rural Health)	159,840.00
Community Water Well	12,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,721,644.80</b>

<b>12. Vulnerable Group</b>	
Female-headed / Elderly / Single-parent households	6,850,000.00
Child-headed or extremely poor households	1,120,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,970,000.00</b>



## 9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 9.1 NEED FOR A GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

An effective environmental and social grievance redress mechanism allows an organisation to implement specific measures that ensure good governance, accountability, and transparency in managing and mitigating environmental and social issues related to a particular project. This includes outlining the process for recording and addressing complaints concerning environmental and social matters. In this regard, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to maximize opportunities for the sustainable and amicable resolution of grievances and complaints that might arise among the PAPs during the implementation of the RAP. Non-resettlement issues which may include, but not be limited to, labour disputes, health and safety issues, and environmental issues that will be reported will be referred to the appropriate authorities within and outside the project for a resolution. The Resettlement Implementation Team will ensure the timely response to the grievances raised by the complainants and will keep records that will be regularly updated.

An integrated system will be established, including Grievance Redressal Cells (GRCs) equipped with the necessary officers, staff, and infrastructure at the Road Development Agency (RDA). Grievances, if any, will be submitted through various channels, such as in person, in writing to a specified address, via email, or by directly contacting the relevant officials. The Social and Environmental Expert within the concerned agency will be responsible for coordinating the received grievances or complaints.

#### **Purpose and Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) aims to establish a structured approach for recording, processing, and resolving grievances raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders during the resettlement implementation. This mechanism was communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the resettlement process and will be referenced throughout the project's duration. This ensures that stakeholders understand the process and can provide feedback and comments on its effectiveness and suitability. The goal is to minimize and avoid the risk that, in environments with limited avenues for resolving grievances, affected communities may resort to other means to express their frustrations, potentially jeopardizing the resettlement process and compromising the project.

#### **Specific objectives of the GRM**

These include the following:

- Provide project stakeholders with a clear mechanism for channelling grievances;
- Set up and make known to all stakeholders a clear, accessible, transparent and efficient system for receiving and resolving grievances;
- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- Provide an environment that fosters a free and honest exchange of information and ideas regarding resolving received grievances;
- Define clear roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in managing grievances;
- Promptly resolve grievances in consultation with stakeholders within a specified timeframe; and Escalate unresolved grievances.



The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) aims to support genuine claimants to resolve their problems through mutual understanding and a consensus-reaching process with the relevant parties. This is in addition to the available legal institutions for resolving unsatisfied appeals from the public against disagreeable decisions with a project-focused approach. So many issues may cause grievances among the public who are adversely affected by the project. Therefore, preventive measures need to be taken to minimize grievances rather than going through a redress system. An effective and efficient grievance redress mechanism is essential and will greatly help respond to people's queries and problems and address key issues, concerns and complaints from time to time in the course of the RAP implementation.

## 9.2 TYPES OF GRIEVANCES

Any person or group of persons affected by the project can log a grievance caused to people or the environment before, during and after the implementation of activities. The GRM will equally consider all complaints irrespective of their nature, size and complexity without biases or prejudices. The GRM shall also cover such disputes including GBV, SEA and SH, labour disputes, occupational health and safety issues, public complaints, and environmental issues among others. As these are understood to fall within the purview of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which includes a GRM Plan.

### **Types of Grievances Anticipated under the Mwinilunga-Jimbe Road Reconstruction Project**

During the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), different types of grievances may arise, reflecting the concerns and challenges faced by affected individuals and communities. For the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road project, grievances could arise from activities linked to the resettlement planning and implementation processes, including (but not limited to):

- i. Grievances on the value of compensation for structures: Grievances between two PAPs from the same family (nuclear and extended). Such situations among the PAPs may result in family feuds over who should receive compensation on behalf of the affected family;
- ii. Grievances between two PAPs from different families;
- iii. Grievances between PAPs and the RAP implementers. Grievances between PAPs and RAP implementers may arise if PAPs feel they are not adequately involved and well communicated to during the implementation process;
- iv. Grievances may arise from the loss of livelihood, disconnection of streams of income and reduction of earning capacity due to the relocation;
- v. Lack of appropriate timeframe for relocation; and
- vi. Compensation Disputes: Concerns over the adequacy, fairness, and timeliness of compensation offered for land, property, or other assets lost due to resettlement.
- vii. Land and Asset Ownership Issues: Disputes related to the recognition and verification of land or asset ownership, including conflicts between different claimants;
- viii. Relocation Concerns: Complaints about the location, quality, or suitability of new resettlement sites, including access to essential services and infrastructure.
- ix. Loss of Community and Social Networks: Concerns about the impact of resettlement on social ties, community cohesion, and cultural identity.



- x. Environmental and Health Impacts: Complaints about potential environmental degradation or health risks arising from the resettlement or the new location.
- xi. Inadequate Communication and Consultation: Issues stemming from a lack of information, consultation, or involvement of affected people in decision-making processes.
- xii. Implementation Delays: Concerns about delays in implementing the RAP, leading to prolonged uncertainty or hardship for affected individuals.
- xiii. Gender and Vulnerability Issues: Grievances related to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, children, elderly, and other marginalized groups being overlooked or inadequately addressed.
- xiv. Infrastructure and Service Access: Complaints about insufficient or inadequate access to infrastructure and services such as schools, healthcare, water, and transportation in the resettlement area

### 9.3 PRINCIPLES GUIDING GRM

#### The Overall Grievance Redress Mechanism

##### General Principles and Key Aspects

The Project will establish a mechanism outside the judicial system for managing grievances and disputes, relying on explanations and mediation by third parties. Each affected person will have the ability to activate this mechanism while still retaining the option to use the judicial system. The GRM shall adhere to the following principles:

- Each affected person will have easy access to submit grievances and complaints.
- Grievances can be submitted orally (and will be recorded) or in written form.
- Every grievance will be registered, acknowledged, and tracked until it is resolved.
- The grievance management arrangement will include two tiers of extra-judicial, amicable review and settlement. The first tier is internal to the Project Implementation Team (PIT) in cooperation with the local resettlement committee at the village level, and the second involves external parties; and
- The third option is the judicial system for grievances that cannot be resolved through the first two processes

The GRM will also adhere to the principles of:

- Cultural appropriateness in handling community concerns;
- Social and gender equity.
- Availability of key messages and documents in local languages.
- Accessibility at no cost to affected community members.
- Proportionality to the scale of the impacts anticipated.
- Equity and non-discrimination on any grounds (gender, religious affiliation, language, economic status, etc.);
- Assurance of confidentiality where complainants require it. Assurance against victimisation for raising complaints; and
- Timely, efficient, relevant and transparent handling of grievances and complaints on matters.

### 9.4 PROPOSED GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The following outlines the steps that will be put in place for the Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be set up for the project. Grievances relating to any aspect of the



project must be dealt with through negotiations aimed at reaching a consensus between the project and the affected parties. A procedure for the submission of grievances and how they will be managed will be put in place. This process is described below and illustrated in Figure 2 below. Irrespective of the stage of the process, a Complainant has the opportunity to pursue the grievance through the court as is his or her legal right. A Complainant also has the right of recourse to the AfDB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) at any time throughout the grievance resolution process.<sup>1</sup> A complainant also has the right to legal appeal to the country's courts of appeal when they still feel aggrieved with a verdict or decision processed through the Bank's GRS. In that case, the Bank shall have the right to be represented by an appointed legal counsel. Grievances from PAPs, submitted in writing, will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolution by the RAP implementation Agency. The RAP implementation agency will offer all necessary assistance to PAPs in presenting their cases before the GRC. If an aggrieved person is illiterate or belongs to a vulnerable group (such as being a person with a disability or a woman), they can use a toll-free number to register the grievance or approach the Agency responsible for RAP implementation. An aggrieved person may also choose to keep their identity confidential. The GRC will respond to grievances within 15 days. Although the GRC will typically meet once a month, it may convene more frequently if required. A maximum of 45 days will be available to address the grievances of PAPs. The decision of the GRC is not binding on PAPs, meaning they retain the right to pursue legal action if they choose. The main functions of the GRC include:

- Recording, categorizing, and prioritizing the grievances of PAPs and providing solutions related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;
- Conducting site visits, requesting relevant information from the Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc., to resolve the grievances of PAPs;
- Setting a timeline within 45 days for resolving the grievance; and
- Informing PAPs, through the implementation agency, about the status of their case and the GRC's decision, and ensuring compliance by both the PAPs and the Project Authority. The GRC will be established within 3 months of the RAP implementation agency's mobilization through an executive order from the relevant authority (central or state). The Sociologist at RDA, with support from the implementation agency, will work to identify suitable individuals from the surrounding area for the formation of the GRC.

### **Grievance Redress via Toll-Free Number or Online Platform**

If grievances are received via a toll-free number or online platform, a designated person will be responsible for screening, resolving, and communicating with the relevant officials. This person will forward the complaint to the appropriate official based on its nature. A ticket or unique number will be generated for each complaint, allowing the complainant to follow up using that number. All calls and messages will be responded to within two weeks. If a response is not received within 14 days, the complaint will be escalated to the Head of the project. It is also recommended to maintain a grievance register to track actions taken and the resolution of grievances.

### **Site-Level Grievance Redress Committee**

A site-level GRC will be established to determine the validity of grievances and to provide possible resolutions. The GRC will comprise the following: Focal point person, representative of NGOs, valuation surveyor, representative of community, representative



of road authority (RDA or council), representative of the supervising engineer and a representative of the contractor. Details of the system are provided in the table below:

Table 16: Proposed GRM System

Level	Institution	Duties and Responsibilities
1	Focal Point Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First point of contact for the community</li> <li>• To receive complaints</li> <li>• Carry out investigations</li> <li>• Provide feedback to the complainants</li> <li>• Enter grievances in the grievance register</li> </ul>
2	Community Liaison Officer from the Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene and lead monthly GRC meetings</li> <li>• Collate grievances from the focal point persons</li> <li>• Provide secretarial services to the GRC</li> </ul>
3	GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution of grievances</li> <li>• Determine the validity of grievances</li> <li>• Refer grievances to appropriate authorities</li> <li>• Keep records of proceedings</li> </ul>
4	RDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution of grievances not resolved at GRC</li> <li>• Interpretation of policy guideline</li> </ul>
5	Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution of grievances not resolved at GRC and RDA level</li> </ul>

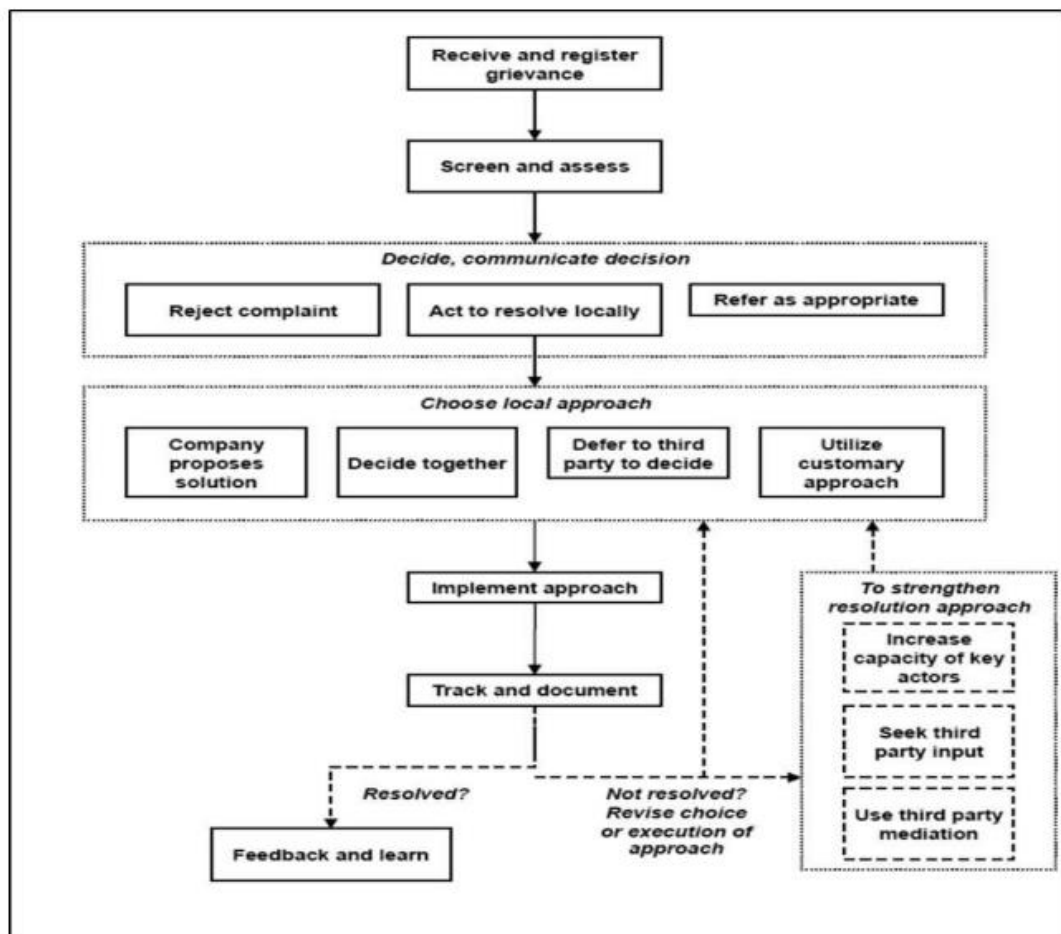


Figure 2: Grievance Mechanism Process based on IFC Compliance Advisory



**Step 1: Publicizing Grievance Management Procedures:** The Grievance Mechanism will be advertised at the local community points. The advert will include the following:

- What the mechanism is intended to do and its benefits.
- Who can raise complaints. • Where, when, and how community members can file complaints.
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints, and any external parties that can take complaints from communities. It is proposed that the camp administration manager be tasked with this responsibility who then supervises the process but delegates to the community liaison officer;
- What sort of response complainants can be expected from the company, including timing of response; and
- What other rights and protection are guaranteed.

### **Step 2: Receiving and Keeping Track of Grievances**

Individuals will lodge in their grievances to focal point persons that will be appointed along the road corridor. The project will to a large extent utilise the existing traditional structures in the receipt of complaints and possible resolution of some complaints

### **Step 3: Reviewing and Investigating Grievances**

All complaints will be handled as promptly as possible, depending on the nature and complexity of the matter. The person responsible for grievance handling will have a database and act to validate the complaint's legitimacy and arrange for investigation of details.

### **Step 4: Developing Resolution Options and Preparing a Response**

Once the grievance is well understood, resolution options will be developed, taking into consideration community preferences, project policy, past experience, current issues, and potential outcomes. Regardless of the outcome, a response will be provided to all complainants. Responses can be either oral or written, depending on whether the grievance was received orally or in writing. At the time of first interaction between the agency representative and complainant(s), there are two possible scenarios such as:

- If a grievance is dismissed as groundless or resolved at any stage, the Complainant will be informed of their rights in taking it to the next stage. A copy of the decision is to be given to the Complainant in writing and a further copy sent to next level of authority to inform them of the complaint. All considerations should be documented and included in both the response and the company systems for grievance tracing for further reference.
- If the Complainant is still dissatisfied with the outcome, they may be referred to the legal process or at any stage to the Complainant. However, courts should be the last avenue for addressing grievances.
- The claim is accepted. The response procedure includes two general steps: 1) a preliminary response is provided within a stipulated period of time and should propose the next steps and actions to be taken for resolution and then 2) a final response is given to document the final proposed resolution.



**Step 5: Follow up/Close Out**

- A grievance is closed out when no further action can be or needs to be taken. All grievances should be closed out within the initial 30 days or as soon as possible thereafter and after all reasonable attempts to resolve the grievance have been attempted.
- The response should communicate findings of the investigation and resolution and seek approval from the Complainant. If the Complainant is satisfied with the outcome, then the grievance is closed out and they provide their signature (or fingerprint) on the agreement as confirmation.



## 10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at two levels, namely internal and external. Internal monitoring should mainly assess whether the implementation of the updated RAP is in accordance with the approved plans. This will therefore involve reviews of the actual implementation process, including preparatory phase, against the planned timeline and budget, assessing how the operational channels are working, whether compensation due to affected households are met and assessing the adherence and disbursement of resource from compensation and other allowances. The coordinating team should be responsible for the internal monitoring. External monitoring and evaluation should mainly assess the attainment of the overall objectives of the updated RAP and as such will focus on the post resettlement. External monitoring and evaluation will therefore assess whether after the resettlement exercise is complete, the standards of living of those affected households are improved, their livelihood restored and sustained. The overall efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the updated RAP are then measured.

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent third-party institution or consultant. This should be undertaken annually for a 2-year period. Further, to effectively monitor the progress of the resettlement/compensation program two types of monitoring are being recommended to be employed as:

- Performance monitoring through which the physical progress of the updated RAP can be measured.
- Impact monitoring, which assesses the effectiveness of the updated RAP and its implementation with respect to meeting the needs of the affected people.

### 10.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

To assess the efficiency of the RAP implementation process and its intended purpose, key indicators should measure both the process and outcomes of the resettlement efforts. These indicators help evaluate whether the interventions are effectively helping affected individuals and communities to regain or improve their livelihoods. The following are some key indicators that will be considered:

- i. Payment timelines: Availability of compensation funds and the amount of time it has taken to pay the PAPs.
- ii. Restoration of access to lost assets: The percentage of lost assets (land, livestock, etc) that have been replaced or compensated
- iii. Functionality of GRM: No of grievances received and resolved in a timely manner, awareness of the GRM among the affected people and the levels of community engagements in the GRM process.
- iv. Assistance to vulnerable PAPs: The type of assistance that has been extended to the vulnerable people.
- v. Progress of the reconstruction of structures: Community infrastructure that have been reconstructed and the pace of the reconstruction process.



## 10.2 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The AfDB will:

- Provide guidance, support during project implementation including review of project reports and providing feedback.
- Ensure quarterly and midterm reviews are conducted and the reports submitted by RDA to the Bank.
- Put in place measures to monitor that the stipulated compensation in the resettlement plan have been followed.

## 10.3 IMPACT MONITORING

This is to be done by the external monitoring consultant. As indicated above, this will determine the overall impact of resettlement and compensation, usually coming as a mid-term and post program activity. The key objective of the external evaluation will be to determine whether efforts to restore the living standards of the affected persons have been properly executed. The evaluation will also verify the results of performance monitoring and identify adjustments to resettlement and compensation plan if required.

The evaluation will assess among other things:

- The appropriateness of the compensation programs.
- The appropriateness of the implementation schedule.
- The appropriateness of the grievance mechanism.
- Mechanisms for assisting the vulnerable group.

During the evaluation, a social survey will have to be conducted. The information collected on the socio-economic conditions of the affected persons at the beginning of the project, will be compared with the collected data during the evaluation. Thus, any adverse or beneficial socio-economic impacts due to resettlement and compensation process will have to be noted. Impact or Internal monitoring should be first carried out approximately 3 to 6 months after the affected person have been compensated, and thereafter, bi-annually for a period of two years. At the end of each evaluation, a report should be submitted outlining details of the evaluation and its findings

A final RAP completion audit will be undertaken by an independent evaluator before the closure of the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project.



#### **10.4 A COSTED MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

The following is the costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Mwinilunga to Jimbe RAP.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</b>	<b>Years/Costs in US\$</b>		
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>
Surveys	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Reporting	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Annual RAP Audit	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
GRM Operations	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
RAP Completion Audit			60,000.00
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>130,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>270,000US\$ (ZMW 6,210,000.00)</b>		



## 11 ANNEXES:

### **ANNEX 1: MINUTES FOR THE CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS ON THE MWINILUNGA TO JIMBE ROAD HELD AT JIMBE TRADING CENTRE, THE KALENE TRADING CENTRE AND LWAKELA TRADING CENTRE.**

Date: 2 April 2025 at Jimbe and Kalene Trading Centres

Date: 3 April 2025 at Lwakela Trading Centre

#### **OPENING REMARKS**

The meetings were opened with the introductions of the Team from RDA. Thereafter Mr Gershom Chilukusha gave an outline of the proposed road works on the T5 road from Mwinilunga to Jimbe. He informed the participants the role of the Road Development Agency (RDA) as being the care, maintenance and construction of the road infrastructure across the country and that RDA does work with district councils across the country to realise the improvements of the road infrastructure. He informed the meetings that the Zambian Government working with cooperating partners such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) had plans to re-construct the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road which was currently in a bad state and that the road works would be part of the Lobito Corridor that would connect Zambia to Angola and the ultimately the Atlantic Ocean to facilitate for the smooth and efficient movements of goods and services.

He informed the meetings that the Road Development Agency Staff were currently in the project area to enumerate structures that have been built in the road reserve area of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. The meeting was informed that the road reserve of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road was 100 meters (i.e. 50 meters from either side of the road centreline). The participants were informed that the Public Road Act of 2002 does not allow for the construction of permanent infrastructure such as shops and houses in the road reserve. Further the participants were informed that the construction of such infrastructure were also a safety hazard especially when the road becomes busy after its rehabilitation.

He also explained that as part of the road works preparation process the Road Development Agency was also collecting data to update the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that had been prepared in 2015 in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, of 2011, which he said is the main environmental law in Zambia

The participants were also informed that the Zambian law does not provide for the compensation of individuals that have built infrastructure in the road reserve area. However, they were informed that since the project was likely to be financed by some cooperating partners such as the African Development Bank, the affected individuals would be paid some compensation in accordance with the safeguard policies of the Bank to enable them relocate their structures outside the road reserve area and most importantly to ensure that the project does not leave them in a worse off position. The participants were advised that Valuation Surveyors would be visiting the marked structures in a few weeks' time to assess their compensation value and that there would be continuous engagements with the people along the road project before and during the civil works.



He informed the meetings that there was still a long way before the civil works could begin as a lot of planning still needed to be done such as the preparation of designs and the engagement of contractors and supervising consultants. He requested for the continued cooperation of the people in the project area to ensure that the dream of constructing the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road is realised with minimum challenges.

## QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSIONS

**Question:** We are thankful for this good news. We have waited for too long for this road, and some people have died. I wanted to find out what is going to happen if ones' house or mango, banana, orange and guava trees are found in the road reserve. How will the government handle such?

**Response:** Owners of any property that will have to be relocated from the road reserve area will be compensated by the Road Development Agency prior to the start of the road works in any particular road section.

**Question:** Are we going to be compensated or is the Government going to ensure they build new houses for everyone?

**Response:** Government working in collaboration with cooperating partners will compensate the properties that have been marked in the road reserve, but no new properties should be built in the road reserve henceforth.

**Question:** When is the construction of the road likely to commence so that people begin preparing? Construction of this road is long overdue, people have really suffered.

**Response:** Construction of the road may begin in the next two years or so

**Question:** Where are people going to be moved to?

**Response:** The traditional leaders will be contacted to help in finding alternative land for the people who will have difficulties to shift within their current yards.

**Question:** What about our fields and crops that are in the road reserve?

**Response:** In the meantime, people can continue cultivating in the road reserve until such a time when they will be told to stop cultivating.

**Question:** What happens to people whose structures are at foundation level?

**Response:** Those at foundation level are advised not to continue but seek alternative sites to build. However, in the case where the Government decides to compensate individuals affected, people with structures at foundation level will also be considered as long as the structure has been marked.

**Question:** Will the contractors be Zambian or foreign.

**Response:** Unfortunately, we do not know the contractor who will be awarded the contract.

**Question:** The pay is little and workers usually work long hours. They start work as early as 06:00hours and knock off as late as 17:00hours. The extra hours they work are not compensated for.



**Response:** Sometimes the problem we have is that when the contractor comes, we rush into working without signing contracts or agreeing on conditions of work. So, when the contractor comes, let us make sure we sign contracts and agree on work conditions before we rush into starting work.

**Question:** Another issue of concern is that some contractors run away without paying workers their salaries. How will this be avoided? I would also like to find out where workers will be paid their monthly salaries from?

**Response:** You have raised a real problem. But that is not expected to happen in this contract, because the contractor that will be appointed will be a reputable contractor who cannot afford to run away with workers' salaries.

**Question:** On employment issues. Maybe the contractor has his own people in mind and may not employ local people; at least let the contractor employ local people for unskilled labour.

**Response:** The local people will definitely be employed so that they can also benefit from the development in their area.

**Question:** How will people with trades be employed?

**Response:** The categories are different and people will be employed based on their skills. There will also be jobs for the unskilled people.

**Question:** What is the minimum wage you can recommend to the contractor?

**Response:** The contractors will be expected to pay workers below the minimum wage according to the labour laws.

**Comment:** I would like to seek clarity on the kind of works that will be allocated to women. When women are employed, their marriages will end up being broken because most of them have a tendency of looking down on their husbands and disrespecting them just because they are earning some money. So, women should only be employed after seeking the consent of their husbands.

**Response:** That is a problem that has been identified. The project will give equal employment opportunities to women

**Question:** On the issue about bus stations. Are we the ones suggesting where they will be placed or are there specific distances where they should be placed? We also need to have speed humps on the road for safety purposes.

**Response:** The road designs will indicate the locations of bus stations. These will consider the settlements in the surrounding areas.

**Comment:** We have a place where we fetch water from, it is called Lemba. We are appealing to the contractor to fix the road for us as it is in a very bad state. The contractor might even be sourcing water from there since the place has plenty of water.

**Response:** We have taken note of that.



## **CLOSING REMARKS**

Mr Chilukusha thanked the community members for turning up to the meetings and for their open discussions as evidenced by the questions and comments that they had made. He assured the attendees that Government through the Road Development Agency was committed to rehabilitate the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road in order to ease the movements of goods and services to spur socio-economic development in North Western Province and Zambia as a whole. He called upon the local people to provide their maximum cooperation to the project if its objectives were to be fully realised.



## **ANNEX 2: PICTURES FROM THE MEETINGS**



Meeting at Kalene Shopping Centre on 2 April 2025



Meeting at Jimbe on 2 April 2025



Meeting at Kalene Shopping Centre on 2 April 2025



Meeting at Lwakela Shopping Centre on 3 April 2025



**ANNEX 3: DATA COLLECTION TOOL THAT WAS USED DURING THE UPDATING OF  
THE RAP REPORT ALONG THE MWINILUNGA – JIMBE ROAD**

**MWINILUNGA – JIMBE ROAD PROJECT**

Project Affected People

Household Survey Questionnaire

1. Area/Location.....
2. Name of Property Owner.....
3. Age of the Property Owner.....
4. Sex of the Property Owner.....
5. Marital Status of the Property Owner.....
6. Number of Children being kept.....
7. Type of Affected Structure.....



**ANNEX 4: SCHEDULE OF PAPS AND AFFECTED STRUCTURES ALONG THE MWINILUNGA – JIMBE ROAD**

**Mwinilunga to Ikelenge Section**

S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID. No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
1.	Tamara Ndumba	285207/23/1	House	1A	S		F	4	Lundungu	LHS
2.	Joe Bataba		2 House	01B			M		Lundungu	
3.	Joston Kalichi	264249/23/1	2 Houses	01C	M		M	3	Lundungu	RHS
4.	Kambuta Rwinice	210495/23/1	House and Kitchen	01E	M		F	5	Lundungu	RHS
5.	Mika Salumayi	102453/23/1	House and Kitchen	01F	W		F	5	Lundungu	RHS
6.	Sylvia Kakoma	307157/66/1	House and Kitchen	01G	M		F	5	Lundungu	RHS
7.	Jonathan Chiyanzu	2254073/23/1	House and Kitchen	01H	M		M	3	Lundungu	RHS
8.	Jane Mapulanga		Kitchen	2	M		F		Lundungu	RHS
9.	Kilines Musona	211165/23/1	Kitchen	3	S		F		Lundungu	RHS
10.	Dorothy Signtone	118648//23/1	House and Kitchen	4	S		F		Lundungu	RHS
11.	Benny Shimishi	211382/23/1	2 houses and 2 Kitchens	5	M	40	M	9	Lundungu	LHS
12.	Webby Shimishi	174427/23/1	House and Kitchen	6	M	52	M	7	Lundungu	LHS
13.	Edwin Shimishi	174430/23/1	House and Kitchen	07A	M	45	M	10	Lundungu	LHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID. No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
14.	Joyline Peyala	252177/23/1	House	07B	S	28	F	3	Lundungu	LHS
15.	Widson Shimishi	101099/28/1	House	07C	M	23	M	3	Lundungu	LHS
16.	Abuild Kalampa		House	07D	M		M	3	Lundungu	LHS
17.	Mauchi Lutunda	137069/23/1	House and Kitchen	07E	M	56	M	9	Lundungu	LHS
18.	Jameson Malichi	211389/23/1	House and kitchen	07F	M		M	9	Lundungu	LHS
19.	Mercy Malichi	233940/23/1	House	07H	D	32	M	6	Lundungu	LHS
20.	Chakamisha Happy	233899/23/1	House and Kitchen	07G	M		F	7	Lundungu	LHS
21.	Dennis Malichi	149372/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	07I	M	65	M	4	Lundungu	LHS
22.	Jeven Malichi	202611/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	07J	M	35	M	10	Lundungu	LHS
23.	Rodgers Kapenda	261740/23/1	Shop, House and Kitchen	8	M		M		Lundungu	RHS
24.	Tyson Katulu	254048/23/1	House	9	S		M	1	Lundungu	LHS
25.	Boyd Katulu		House	10	M		M		Lundungu	LHS
26.	Beatrice Katulu	202142/23/1	House	11	S	43	F	3	Lundungu	LHS
27.	Liness Shinga	240944/23/1	House	12	S	30	F	6	Lundungu	LHS
28.	Morgan Mayimba	100690/28/1	House	13	S	19	M	1	Lundungu	LHS
29.	Elena Samondeza	100178/23/1	Kitchen	14	S	103	F	1	Lundungu	LHS
30.	Natasha Shinga		House	15	M		F		Lundungu	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID. No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
31.	CMML Church		2 Churches and Office	16					Lundungu	RHS
32.	Hildah Kumbuta		House	17	S		F	5	Lundungu	LHS
33.	Reginah Kambuta	211299/23/1	House and Kitchen	18	M	41	F	7	Lundungu	LHS
34.	Mario Kayombo		House and Kitchen	19			M		Lundungu	LHS
35.	Angela Muyutu	261753/23/1	House	20			F		Lundungu	LHS
36.	Mario Kayombo	236272/23/1	2 Houses and toilet	21	M		M		Lundungu	LHS
37.	John Kwelendende	184607/23/1	Hammermill Shelter	22	M		M	4	Lundungu	RHS
38.	Petulu Levu	202847/23/1	Kitchen and toilet	23	M		M	5	Lundungu	RHS
39.	Fungula Chimbimbi	185251/23/1	House and Kitchen	24	M	44	M	7	Lundungu	LHS
40.	Mavis Mashalanyima	204379/23/2	House	25	M	37	M	5	Lundungu	LHS
41.	Victor Kaumba	206830/23/1	House and Kitchen	26	M	43	M	10	Lundungu	LHS
42.	David Kaumba	102224/28/1	Shop	27	S	19	M	1	Lundungu	LHS
43.	Nancy Kaumba	131713/26/1	2 Houses	28	S	28	F	7	Lundungu	LHS
44.	Juliet Kakoma	102182/28/1	House	29	S	21	F	1	Lundungu	LHS
45.	Febby MASHAWU	105798/28/1	House and Kitchen	30	W	76	F	3	Lundungu	RHS
46.	Frazier Ngunzu	147648/23/1	House and Kitchen	31	M		F		Lundungu	RHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID. No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
47.	Pethias Nduwa	2617471/23/1	2 House	32	M	28	M	3	Lundungu	RHS
48.	Chingemba Kaumba	149351/23/1	2 houses	33	M	64	M	13	Lundungu	RHS
49.	Fredsini Tulumba	282818/23/1	House	34	S		M		Lundungu	RHS
50.	Meidah Kakoma	229933/23/1	House	35	W	32	F	6	Lundungu	RHS
51.	Boaz Paulu	202546/23/1	House and Kitchen	36	M	45	M	4	Lundungu	RHS
52.	Womba Chinyama	102192/28/1	House	37	M	21	F	5	Lundungu	RHS
53.	Anniter Kaumba	174519/23/1	House	38	M	46	F	6	Lundungu	RHS
54.	Hellen Zhingwa	261728/23/1	House and Kitchen	39	W	30	F	5	Lundungu	RHS
55.	Francis Kakoma	259873/23/1	House	40	M	55	M	3	Lundungu	RHS
56.	Phinias Kaumba	211117/23/1	House and Toilet	41	M	39	M	8	Lundungu	LHS
57.	Rwine Alube	216153/23/1	House and Kitchen	42	S	40	F	6	Lundungu	LHS
58.	Joseph Sankengi	212889/23/1	House and Kitchen	43	M	41	M	6	Lundungu	LHS
59.	Giider Sankengi	102160/28/1	House	44	M	31	F	4	Lundungu	LHS



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60.	Tobias Katulu	144265/23/1	House, Kitchen and Poultry Structure, Water Well, Shelter	45	M	65	M	6	Lundungu	RHS
61.	Rodgers Satumba	204118/23/1	House and Kitchen	46	M	43	M	6	Lundungu	LHS
62.	Brian Alube Satumba	174763/23/1	4 Houses, Poultry Structure, Shallow well and Kitchen	47	M	48	M	7	Lundungu	LHS
63.	Venasi Chingembu	149743/23/1	House and Kitchen	48	M	66	M	7	Lundungu	LHS
64.	New Covenant Church		2 Churches	49					Lundungu	RHS
65.	Elizabeth Fwelu	167293/23/1	House	50	S	56	F	2	Lundungu	RHS
66.	Njimba Mbanza Saulombu	205317/65/1	House and Kitchen	51	S	44	M	9	Lundungu	RHS
67.	Charles Kashinakazhi		Shop	52A	M		M	6	Safwalanga	RHS
68.	Mark Chinyama	184017/23/1	House	52B		47	M	9	Safwalanga	RHS
69.	Morrison Kamuyuwa	211223/23/1	House	53	M	40	M	13	Safwalanga	LHS
70.	Maggie Chinyama	202699/23/1	House and Kitchen	54	S	37	F	4	Safwalanga	RHS



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71.	Markson Chinyama	266344/23/1	House	55	M	23	M	3	Safwalanga	RHS
72.	Alick Chinyama	238168/23/1	House	56	M	42	M	4	Safwalanga	RHS
73.	Josphat Masuwa	267120/23/1	House	57	M	23	M	3	Safwalanga	LHS
74.	Jonathan Masuwa Kanyanga	141473/23/1	House and Kitchen	58	M	68	M	3	Safwalanga	LHS
75.	Josewell Masuwa	261723/23/1	House	59	M	26	M	3	Safwalanga	LHS
76.	Jones Masuwa	211284/23/1	House	60	M	40	M	6	Safwalanga	LHS
77.	Jones Masuwa	211284/23/1	House and Kitchen	61	M	40	M	6	Safwalanga	LHS
78.	Silver Kamusula	102362/23/1	House and 2 Kitchen	62	M	78	M	3	Safwalanga	RHS
79.	Fredrick Muke	254496/23/1	House	63			M		Safwalanga	RHS
80.	Vicky Chimene	130082/23/1	House and Kitchen	64	W	68	F	4	Safwalanga	RHS
81.	Avy Sokauta	229957/23/1	House	65	S	34	F	6	Safwalanga	LHS
82.	Beatrice Chifwita	141661/23/1	House and Kitchen	66	S	68	F	5	Safwalanga	LHS
83.	Mary Matoka	211251/23/1	House	67	S	40	F	5	Safwalanga	LHS
84.	Clare Motoka	236297/23/1	House	68	S	19	F	5	Safwalanga	LHS
85.	Kenson Malonda	149312/23/1	House	69	M	65	M	8	Safwalanga	LHS
86.	Mildred Matoka		House and Kitchen	70	S	40	F	5	Safwalanga	RHS
87.	Milis Motoka	211246/23/1	House and Shop, kitchen	71	M	38	M	10	Safwalanga	RHS



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88.	Monica Kakoma	156625/66/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	72	W	85	F	4	Safwalanga	RHS
89.	Davie Kakoma Chinyama	279073/66/1	House and Kitchen	73	M	44	M	8	Safwalanga	RHS
90.	Chinyama Kakoma	184349/66/1	3 Houses and 2 Kitchens	74	M	65	M	8	Safwalanga	RHS
91.	Melody Dilamono	254367/23/1	Kitchen	75	S	39	F	4	Safwalanga	RHS
92.	Slivness Kakoma	211298/23/1	Kitchen	76	S	40	F	4	Safwalanga	RHS
93.	Sameta Loti Aaron	147151/23/1	House	77	M	63	M	7	Safwalanga	RHS
94.	Christian Fellowship Bible Church		2 churches and Kitchen	78					Safwalanga	RHS
95.	Pentecostal Holiness Chureh		Church	79					Safwalanga	RHS
96.	Roderick Shimishi	231667/23/1	House	80 A	M	33	M	7	Safwalanga	LHS
97.	Benford Shimishi	212245/23/1	Water well	80 B	M	40	M	8	Safwalanga	LHS
98.	Kalumbu Kamwandi		House and Kitchen	81	S		M		Safwalanga	LHS
99.	Patson Musheli	330647/24/1/	House	82	M		M	4	Safwalanga	LHS
100.	Muke Kamwandi	202076/23/1	House and 2 Shops	83	M	33	F		Safwalanga	LHS
101.	Brian Satumba		Hammermill Shelter	84	M	20	M	8	Safwalanga	LHS



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102.	Greness Ntanga		House	85			F	3	Safwalanga	LHS
103.	Joseph Kapopo	157952/23/1	House	86	M	67	M	4	Safwalanga	LHS
104.	Catholic Church		Church and House	87					Safwalanga	LHS
105.	Wilson Kamwandi		2 houses	88	M	69	M	4	Safwalanga	LHS
106.	Jenipher Kamwandi	233950/23/1	House	89	M	32	F	5	Safwalanga	LHS
107.	Gryness Kamwandi	261726/23/1	House and Kitchen	90	S	32	F	5	Safwalanga	LHS
108.	Robert Kahongo	217353/23/1	3 houses and water well	91	M		M	5	Safwalanga	LHS
109.	Kelvin Kaongo		House	92	S		M		Safwalanga	RHS
110.	Patron Makazhini	266372/23/1	2 Houses and Shop	93 A	M	22	M	6	Ngandu	RHS
111.	Greyan Kanyembu	266321/23/1	Shop	93 B	M	25	M	4	Ngandu	RHS
112.	Levu Soneka	167251/23/1	House and Kitchen	94	M	78	M	8	Ngandu	RHS
113.	Community Water Pump								Ngandu	RHS
114.	Rodah Soneka	211399/23/1	House and Kitchen	95	S	42	F	7	Ngandu	RHS
115.	Ruth Soneka	261756/23/1	House	96	S	30	F	6	Ngandu	RHS
116.	Royd Soneka	174598/23/1	House and Kitchen	97	M	48	M	4	Ngandu	RHS



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117.	Denia Kanyembu	232070/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	98	S	22	F		Ngandu	RHS
118.	Mpanda Wutalamba Anyesi	141356/23/1	House	99	s	69	F	3	Ngandu	RHS
119.	Moffat Mushitala	174760/23/1	House, shop and Kitchen	100	M	48	M	11	Ngandu	
120.	Edward Sakulanda	149560/23/1	House and Kitchen	101	M	78	M	7	Ngandu	LHS
121.	Evelyn Mukazu	264156/23/1	House	102	S	25	F	3	Ngandu	LHS
122.	Sendoyi Kotiliva	102087/23/1	House	103	W	77	F	3	Ngandu	RHS
123.	Ketty Musadiki	266413/23/1	House and Kitchen	104	M	22	F	6	Ngandu	RHS
124.	Petronella Kashinakazhi	267239/23/1	House and Kitchen	105	M	25	F	5	Ngandu	RHS
125.	Gister Kayishala	233947/23/1	House	106	M	32	F	5	Ngandu	RHS
126.	Phils Kaishala		House	107	M	51	M	8	Ngandu	RHS
127.	Kayishala Ezeke	137655/23/1	House, shop	108	M	56	M	28	Ngandu	RHS
128.	Dennis Kakoma	118846/68/1	House	109	S	87	M	1	Ngandu	RHS
129.	Johannes Kachiza	158003/23/1	Kitchen	110	M		M		Ngandu	RHS
130.	Given Kachiza	211307/23/1	House	111	M	37	M	8	Ngandu	RHS
131.	Andrew Kachiza	211305/23/1	House	112	M	36	M	9	Ngandu	RHS
132.	Oswell Kachiza	167127/23/1	House and Shop	113	M	56	M	10	Ngandu	RHS



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133.	Brian Kachiza	174728/23/1	House	114	M	48	M	11	Ngandu	RHS
134.	Sameta Silvin	122407/25/1	House and Toilet	115	M	66	M	5	Ngandu	RHS
135.	Ena Fulasi	149326/23/1	House	116 B	S	65	F	3	Chapwili	RHS
136.	Ajesi Kateka	174604/23/1	House and Kitchen	117	D		F		Chapwili	LHS
137.	Kateka Anyesi	158076/23/1	House and Kitchen	118	M		F	2	Chapwili	LHS
138.	Morgan Chinyama	174381/23/1	House and Kitchen	119	M	51	M	13	Chapwili	LHS
139.	Lukama Martin	202654/23/1	2 houses, 1 kitchen and Hammermill Shelter	120	M	46	M		Chapwili	LHS
140.	Thomas Lolozhi		House	121	M		M	4	Chapwili	RHS
141.	Steven Lolozhi		Shop	122	M	21	M	2	Chapwili	RHS
142.	Jones Mayanyi	137636/23/1	2 houses	123	M	53	M	6	Chapwili	RHS
143.	Kamwandi loveness	254091/23/1	House	124	M	26	F	4	Chapwili	RHS
144.	Brenda litwayi	229972/23/1	House	125	S	34	M	5	Chapwili	RHS
145.	Machangani Litwaya	149879/23/1	1 House and Shelter, 2 Kitchen	126	M	81	M	7	Chapwili	RHS
146.	Mandanji Given	266361/23/1	House	127	M	22	F	4	Chapwili	RHS
147.	Maria Chingani	254300/23/1	House and Kitchen	128	W	48	F	6	Chapwili	RHS



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148.	Chris Kangweya		2 houses and Bathroom	129	M		M	7	Chapwili	RHS
149.	Grain Sameta		House and Kitchen	130	S		F	6	Chapwili	RHS
150.	Monika Sameta	140368/23/1	House	131	S	67	M	7	Chapwili	RHS
151.	Kenneth Sameta	157363/23/1	House	132	M	61	M	8	Chapwili	RHS
152.	Andson Katiki	169830/24/1	2 houses, Kitchen, water well, shelter and Hammermill shelter	133	M	61	M	8	Chapwili	RHS and LHS
153.	Gladson Katiki	246081/23/1	House, and Kitchen	134	M	28	M	6	Chapwili	RHS
154.	Jenny Kateka	131841/23/1	House and Kitchen	135	W	77	F	4	Chapwili	RHS
155.	Rhodson Muyowanu	1627999/23/1	House, water well and Kitchen	136	M	55	M	13	Chapwili	RHS
156.	Charles Kabulayi	252103/23/1	House, Shallow Well	137	M	29	M	4	Chapwili	LHS
157.	Kenny Yowanu	202288/23/1	1 house, Chicken Run and Water Well, toilet	138	M		M		Chapwili	LHS
158.	Kennedy Wandu	246089/23/1	2 houses	139	M	29	M	7	Chapwili	LHS
159.	Kelvin Wandu	475342/23/1	House	140	M	26	M	3	Chapwili	LHS



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160.	Roadwell Muyowanu	211268/23/1	House and Kitchen	141	M	41	M	7	Chapwili	RHS
161.	Evan Shindanyi	229866/23/1	House and water well	142	M	34	M	5	Chapwili	RHS
162.	Josi Levu	147844/23/1	House and Kitchen	143	W	65	F	5	Chapwili	RHS
163.	Kebby Shindanyi	211250/23/1	House and Kitchen	144	M	40	F	6	Chapwili	RHS
164.	Kingfrey Shindanyi	211286/23/1	House	145	M	37	M	8	Chapwili	RHS
165.	Bathar Mashawu	100972/28/1	House	146	S	20	F	5	Chapwili	RHS
166.	Evan Shindanyi	229866/23/1	Shop	147	M	34	M	5	Chapwili	RHS
167.	Washeni Juliet Ikwekwa	210677/23/1	Shop	148	M	40	F	5	Chapwili	RHS
168.	James Sankela	202253/23/1	House and shop	149	M		M		Chapwili	RHS
169.				150					Chapwili	
170.	Cephas Wandu	266379/23/1	House	151	M	24	M	5	Chapwili	LHS
171.	Chinyama Kappa	267183/23/1	1 House	152A	M	25	M	3	Chapwili	LHS
172.	Francis Chinyama	241956/23/1	1 house, Water Well and Kitchen	152B	M	35	M	4	Chapwili	LHS
173.	Alube Samatamba		House and Kitchen	153	M		M	5	Chapwili	LHS
174.	Margret Sengeleti	128529/23/1	House and Kitchen	154	W	73	F	5	Chapwili	LHS



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175.	Charlotte Kafiya	151767/23/1	House and Kitchen	155	W	62	F	10	Chapwili	LHS
176.	Ikayi Gibbs	174666/23/1	1 house, Bar Shop and Toilet	156	M	50	M	12	Chapwili	LHS
177.	Davies Ikayi	108722/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	157	M	75	M	2	Chapwili	LHS
178.	John Kafuti	174407/23/1	House and Kitchen	158A	M	49	M	7	Chapwili	LHS
179.	Kakonkanya Kukenga	102218/28/1	House	158B	S	21	F	2	Chapwili	LHS
180.	David Chisefu	190605/23/1	House and Kitchen	159	M	47	M	10	Chapwili	RHS
181.	Sydney Chiwaya	100832/28/1	House and Kitchen	160	M	25	M	5	Chapwili	RHS
182.	Florence Sankela	147067/23/1	House	161	S	64	F	2	Chapwi	RHS
183.	Bertha Sankela	137439/23/1	House and Kitchen	162	D	54	F	4	Chapwi	RHS
184.	Aida Sankela Manyingu	174466/23/1	House and Kitchen	163	W	50	F	5	Chapwi	RHS
185.	Salome Muloza	240279/23/1	House and Kitchen	164	S	37	F	4	Chapwi	RHS
186.	Maloza Brian	211309/23/1	House, water well and Kitchen	165	M	36	M	7	Chapwi	RHS
187.	Mathews Kasopa	233946/23/1	House and Kitchen	166	M	32	M	4	Chapwi	RHS



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188.	Ackson Kasopa	148187/23/1	House, Shelter, water well and Kitchen	167	M	65	M	13	Chapwi	RHS
189.	Machayi Kakonkanya	267123/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	168	S	24	M	8	Chapwi	LHS
190.	Pethias Machangani	238407/23/1	House	169	M	40	M	12	Kazhinga	RHS
191.	Belodia Kamau	224124/23/1	House and Kitchen	170	M	36	F	3	Kazhinga	RHS
192.	John Machangani	157928/23/1	4 houses and Toilet	171A	M	61	M	16	Kazhinga	RHS
193.	Loveness Sayini	2066226/23/1	Incomplete House	171B	M	44	F	6	Kazhinga	RHS
194.	Ernest Kabonyi	216201/23/1	House and Kitchen	172	M	37	M	8	Sahandu	RHS
195.	Liness Kadochi	157365/23/1	House and Kitchen	173	W	62	F	5	Sahandu	RHS
196.	Fredrick Kabongu	267299/23/1	House	174	M	23	M	3	Sahandu	RHS
197.	Given Kabongu	2461949/23/1	House and Kitchen	175	M	27	M	4	Sahandu	RHS
198.	Kalukangu Lydia	202057/23/1	House and Kitchen	176	M	43	F	6	Sahandu	RHS
199.	Kambwanja Eluid	100410/23/1	House	177	S	20	M	2	Sahandu	RHS
200.	Kalukangu Robert	211213/23/1	House, Shop and Water Well	178	M	36	M	8	Sahandu	RHS



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201.	Kalukangu Allan	233909/23/1	House, kitchen and 2 Shops	179	M	32	M	5	Sahandu	RHS
202.	Timothy Kabwanja	264837/23/1	House	180	M	28	M	5	Sahandu	RHS
203.	Christopher Mafuchi	266349/23/1	House	181	M		M		Sahandu	LHS
204.	Joy Mafuchi	202673/23/1	3 houses and 2 Shops, Kitchen and Well	182	S		F		Sahandu	
205.	Kabanda Kalukangu		House	183A	S	16	M	3	Sahandu	LHS
206.	Sam Kalukangu	166560/23/1	1 house and Kitchen	183B	M	54	M	7	Sahandu	LHS
207.	Haggai Kalukangu	233905/23/1	House	184	M	33	M	6	Sahandu	LHS
208.	Anita Kalukandu	177033/23/1	Kitchen	185	S	50	F	7	Sahandu	LHS
209.	Agripa Kapusa	264168/23/1	Kitchen	186	M	30	M	8	Sahandu	LHS
210.	Brighton Kalukangu	211339/23/1	House and Kitchen	187	M	38	M	9	Sahandu	LHS
211.	Vele Nkamba	202811/23/1	House and Kitchen	188A	M	46	M	5	Sahandu	LHS
212.	Felix Nkamba	142039/23/1	House	189	M	71	M	9	Sahandu	LHS
213.	Nkemba Wallen	266376/23/1	House	190	M	21	M	4	Sahandu	LHS
214.	Viden Nkembu	317280/66/1	Shop	191A	M	35	M	5	Sahandu	LHS



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215.	Mutondo Waana	236924/23/1	3 Houses and Kitchen, Water Well	191B	M	35	F	10	Sahandu	LHS
216.	Vele Nkamba	202811/23/1	House and Kitchen	188	M	46	M	15	Sahandu	LHS
217.	Nivia Nkemba	229942/23/1	House	193	S	32	M	5	Sahandu	LHS
218.				194					Sahandu	
219.	Vincent Nkemba	264838/23/1	House	195	S	26	M	4	Sahandu	LHS
220.	Baptist Church		Church	196A					Sahandu	RHS
221.	Felister Machanganyi	233920/23/1	House and Kitchen	196B	S	33	F	5	Sahandu	RHS
222.	Justina Nzumbu	241954/23/1	House	197	S	30	F	2	Sahandu	RHS
223.	Joyline Nzumbu	264475/23/1	House	198	S	23	F	1	Sahandu	RHS
224.	Fridah Kamwanya	153022/23/1	House and Kitchen	199	W	61	F	7	Sahandu	RHS
225.	Jane Nzumbu	241955/23/1	House	200	m	28	F	4	Sahandu	RHS
226.	Foster Nzumbu	266315/23/1	2 House	201	M	20	M	4	Sahandu	RHS
227.	Mawaya Azumbu	210389/23/1	House, water well and Kitchen	202	M	40	M	10	Sahandu	RHS
228.	Clyness Kanyabu	105754/28/1	House	203	S	18	F	1	Sahandu	RHS
229.	Ezifani Misiteki	136274/23/1	House and Kitchen	204	M	59	F	9	Sahandu	RHS



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230.	Lucy Kanyambu	101071/28/1	House	205	S	19	F	3	Sahandu	RHS
231.	Mable Kanungu	21152/23	2 houses, Kitchen	206	S	36	F	4	Sahandu	RHS
232.	Andrew Kamungu	157366/23/1	House, Kitchen and Shop,	207	M	77	M	6	Sahandu	RHS
233.	Seya Sawulombu	149440/23/1	House	208	M	75	F	7	Sahandu	RHS
234.	Cleverte Sawulomba	100867/28/2	House	209	S	19	M	1	Sahandu	RHS
235.	Abel Chilongu	100866/28/2	House	210	S	20	M	1	Sahandu	RHS
236.	Evelyn Chilongo	264332/23/1	House	211	M	23	F	3	Sahandu	RHS
237.	Lewis ChilongO	179207/23/1	House and Kitchen	212	M	48	M	4	Sahandu	RHS
238.	Sara Masiteki	211323/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	213	W	41	M	7	Sahandu	RHS
239.	Asa Chimbi		House and Kitchen	214	M		F		Sahandu	RHS
240.	Davy Kanyungulu	235620/23/1	House	215	S	38	M	1	Sahandu	RHS
241.	Mbawu Fibi Samakayi	118536/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	216	S	77	F	1	Sahandu	RHS
242.	Muyeyi Sharon Robson	157374/23/1	House and Kitchen	217	W	50	F	1	Sahandu	RHS
243.	Laban Samutombu	212416/23/1	House	218	M	37	M	6	Sahandu	RHS
244.	Denson Kajinga	1473980/24/1	3 Houses and 2 kitchens	219	M	58	M	10	Sahandu	LHS



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245.	Jesica Ikonga	254543/23/1	House	220	S	29	F	4	Sahandu	RHS
246.	Alice Ikonga	229943/23/1	House	221	S	35	F	6	Sahandu	RHS
247.	Phiness Ikonga	264439/23/1	House	222	S	24	f	2	Sahandu	RHS
248.	Vincet Masaba	156148/23/1	House	223	M	61	M	10	Sahandu	RHS
249.	Muke Kasongo	110131/77/1	2 houses and Kitchen	224	M	54	M	5	Sahandu	LHS
250.	Charles Katepu	174390/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	225	M	45	M	13	Sahandu	LHS
251.	Wilson Sweta Katumba	193558/16/1	House and Kitchen	226	M	61	M	7	Sahandu	LHS
252.	Kombela Tend	147885/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	227	S	74	M	8	Sahandu	LHS
253.	Abuild Kadochi	267174/23/1	Shop	228	M	25	M	3	Sahandu	RHS
254.	Rickson Kadochi	254105/23/1	Shop	229	M	31	M	2	Sahandu	RHS
255.	Saulu Kadochi	170013/23/1	House	230 A	M	53	M	8	Sahandu	RHS
256.	Malesi Sedy Kadochi	159415/23/1	House (Incomplete)	230 B	M	56	F	6	Sahandu	RHS
257.	Emmanuel Lukama	211275/23/1	House	231	M	41	M	9	Sahandu	RHS
258.	Kotiliva Kayivwa	149426/23//1	House	232	S	82	F	3	Sahandu	RHS
259.	Mercy Mafuchi	210241/23/1	House	233	D	41	F	9	Sahandu	RHS
260.	Alina Makondo	231236/23/1	House	234	S	32	F	6	Sahandu	RHS
261.	Erick Mafuchi	267293/23/1	House and shop	235	S	27	M	2	Sahandu	RHS
262.	Samakayi James	187767/23/1	Shop	236A	M	54	M	8	Sahandu	LHS



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263.	Kawevu Laxon	135799/23/1	Incomplete Shop	236B	M	56	M	5	Sahandu	
264.	Queen Sakaumba	131145/23/1	2 Houses and 1 Kitchen	237	W	54	F	5	Sahandu	LHS
265.	Mary Kanayi	101357/28/1	House	237			f		Sahandu	
266.	Benny Chipoya	238431/23/1	Kitchen	238	M	35	M	11	Sahandu	LHS
267.	Jowas Samakayi	211330/23/1	House	239	M	41	M	13	Sahandu	LHS
268.	Robert Samakayi	233903/23/1	House and Kitchen	240	M	32	M	5	Sahandu	LHS
269.	Jovic Samalesu		2 houses	241	M		M		Sahandu	
270.	CMML CHURCH		2 CHURCH BUILDINGS	242					Sahandu	
271.	Simon Kala	101982/23/1	3 houses and kitchen	243	M	75	M	8	Sahandu	RHS
272.	Kasongu		Hammermill Structure	244			M		Sahandu	RHS
273.	Christopher Kapenda	261645/23/1	Shop, House and Kitchen, Incomplete House	245	M	28	M	5	Sahandu	RHS
274.	Gragon Samakayi	254425/23/1	House and Kitchen	246	M	30	M	5	Sahandu	RHS
275.	Nelson Samakai	137760/23/1	House and 8 Shelters	247	M	50	M	8	Sahandu	RHS
276.	Filigar Sangambo	233232/23/1	House and Kitchen	248	M	34	M	6	Sahando	RHS



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277.	Grovand Samakai	267169/23/1	House	249			M		Sahando	RHS
278.	Willie Samakayi	147070/23/1	House and Kitchen	250	M	62	M	7	Sahando	RHS
279.	Andrew Mandala	228307/24/1	2 Houses	251	M	41	M	9	Nyinganja	RHS
280.	Mujinga Chiyana	255355/23/1	House and Kitchen	252	S	30	F	10	Nyinganja	RHS
281.	Mirriam Katuumba	255177/23/1	House	253	S	24	F	4	Nyinganja	RHS
282.	Frackson Wulundi	166507/23/1	House	254A	M	55	M	24	Nyinganja	RHS
283.	Emmanuel Fulayi	1010481/28/1	Shop	254B	S	21	M	1	Nyinganja	RHS
284.	Ulundi Victor Fly	174996/23/1	House and Kitchen	255	M	47	M	10	Nyinganja	RHS
285.	John Nkuza		House				M		Nyinganja	RHS
286.	Akinda Shimishi	125914/22/1	House	257A	M	60	M	6	Nyinganja	RHS
287.	Emmanuel Shimishi	233329/23/1	House	257B	M		M	4	Nyinganja	RHS
288.	Mujinga Mutunda		House and Kitchen	258		71	M	9	Nyinganja	LHS
289.	Ruth Kabwansa	255539/23/1	House	259	S		F		Nyinganja	
290.	Cornwell Kachiza	174768/23/1	House and Kitchen	260	M	54	M	9	Nyinganja	LHS
291.	Bernard Kadimanga	100403/28/1	House	261	M	28	M	5	Nyinganja	RHS



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292.	William Nkanza	166645/23/1	2 houses and Shop	262	M	55	M	9	Nyinganja	RHS
293.	Andrew Iemba	100007/23/1	Shop	263	M		M		Chipaya	RHS
294.	Chinyamba Luwi	204929/23/1	Shop	264	M	53	M	15	Chipaya	RHS
295.	Antony Konde		House	265			M		Chipaya	RHS
296.	Christone Konde	100092/28/1	Shop	266	S	25	M	1	Chipaya	RHS
297.	Estone Konde	255185/23/1	House	267	M	29	M	4	Chipaya	RHS
298.	Lusi Muke	107239/23/1	House and Kitchen	268	S	90	M	7	Chipaya	RHS
299.	Anthony Chilongu	282279/23/1	House	269	M		M	3	Chipaya	LHS
300.	Thomas KambaNji	166664/23/1	House, shelter and Kitchen	271	M	55	M	5	Chipaya	RHS
301.	Astine Kambanji	101148/23/1	House	272	M	22	M	3	Chipaya	RHS
302.	Liston Kambanji	255294/23/1	House and Kitchen	273	M	30	M	5	Chipaya	RHS
303.	Muke damasi	148244/23/1	House	274	M	65	M	6	Chipaya	RHS
304.	Eve Lambakasa	136949/23/1	House	275	S	54	F	3	Chipaya	LHS
305.	Matildah Shimishi	233458/23/1	House and Kitchen	276	M	35	F	6	Chipaya	LHS
306.	Melody Kahehu	24182/23/1	3 houses and Kitchen	277	S	35	F	10	Chipaya	LHS
307.	Gift Londonyi		House and Kitchen	278	M	34	M	5	Nshiwa	LHS



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308.	Lucy Ndumba	149636/23/1	House and Kitchen	279	S	64	F	3	Nshiwa	LHS
309.	Ba Kams Muteba		House	280					Nshiwa	
310.	Martin Kanayi	211617/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	281	M	53	M	9	Nshiwa	RHS
311.	Benja Kantumoyo	142717/23/1	Kitchen	282	M	69	M	5	Nshiwa	LHS
312.	Martin Kantumoya	238309/23/1	House	283	M	32	M	5	Nshiwa	RHS
313.	Jeff Chimeya	243803/23/1	House and Kitchen	284	M	30	M	5	Nshiwa	RHS
314.	Kawangu Jeti	123936/23/1	House and Kitchen	285	W	78	F	3	Nshiwa	LHS
315.	Njombi Samuwika	148105/23/1	House and Kitchen	286	M	67	M	9	Nshiwa	RHS
316.	Grace Mose	147938/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	287	S	63	F	5	Nshiwa	RHS
317.	Mercy Kumesa	255151/23/1	House	288	S		F	5	Nshiwa	RHS
318.	Chris Kumesa	255244/23/1	House and Kitchen	289	M	30	M	7	Nshiwa	RHS
319.	Muchayashimbi		2 Class room Blocks	290			M		Nshiwa	
320.	Loyd Kakenga	157477/23/1	House	291			M		Nshiwa	RHS
321.	Jani Muchanga	148111/23/1	House	292			F		Nshiwa	RHS
322.	Aggie Mangonja	157512/23/1	House	293			F		Nshiwa	RHS



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323.	Greenia Kachong		House	294			F		Nshiwa	RHS
324.	Patrick Kapenda	104288/28/1	House	295	S	18	M	1	Nshiwa	RHS
325.	Ireen Musavu		House and Kitchen	296			F	4	Nshiwa	RHS
326.	Brivian Mangweta	100989/28/1	House	297	S	19	F	2	Nshiwa	
327.	Samba Womba Kayombo	157237/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	298	M	68	M	12	Nshiwa	RHS
328.	Pethias Kashinakazi	283351/23/1	House	299	S	18	M	3	Nshiwa	RHS
329.	Evaristo Kashinkaji	100756/28/1	House	300	S	21	M	1	Kalichi	RHS
330.	Peter Kashinakaji	241159/23/1	House	301	S	27	M	3	Kalichi	RHS
331.	George Mtonga	259491/23/1	House, water well and outdoor (traditional) oven	302	M	50	M	10	Kalichi	RHS
332.	Alice Muke	148043/23/1	House and Kitchen	303	M	60	F	9	Kalichi	RHS
333.	Emmanuel Muke	209564/23/1	House and Kitchen	304	M	38	M	8	Kalichi	LHS
334.	Nalishuwa Mwalusi	279608/16/1	House	305	M	47	M	11	Kalichi	RHS
335.	Nalishuwa Mwalusi	279608/16/2	House	306	M	19	M	2	Kalichi	RHS



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336.	Chrispin Njuwa	241176/23/1	House and Kitchen	307	M	61	M	9	Kalichi	LHS
337.	Keliness Lemba	267196/23/1	House	308	S	22	F	3	Kalichi	LHS
338.	Judy Saviye	175051/23/1	House	309	M	47	F	6	Kalichi	LHS
339.	Terency Sanchenchi	204454/23/1	House and Kitchen, Water Well	310	M	42	M	11	Kalichi	LHS
340.	Margret Sanchenchi	130767/23/1	Kitchen	311	S	75	F	5	Kalichi	
341.	Timothy Kamboyi	175187/28/1	House and Kitchen	312	M	48	M	10	Kalichi	LHS
342.	Geofrey Jerson Chimbi	143904/23//1	House	313	M	67	M	5	Kalichi	RHS
343.	John Masuwa	255281/23/1	House and Water Well	314	D		M	5	Kalichi	RHS
344.	Frediasi Muyeyi		House and Kitchen	315	M		M		Kalichi	RHS
345.	Venes Samuwika	283279/23/1	Shop	316	M	25	M	6	Kalichi	LHS
346.	Kenneth Kamboyi	176570/23/1	Shop	317	M	47	M		Kalichi	LHS
347.	Terency Sanchenchi	204454/23/1	Shop	318	M	42	M	11	Kalichi	LHS
348.	Fredrick Kafololo		Shop	319			M		Kalichi	
349.	Abel Kamukuma		Shop	320 A	M		M		Kalichi	RHS
350.	Ronnie Chipaya	204454/23/1	Water well	320 B	S	40	F	8	Kalichi	RHS



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351.	Chris Kumesa	255244/23/1	Shop	321	M	30	M	9	Kalichi	RHS
352.	Miltone Konde	100238/28/1	Shop	322	S		M		Kalichi	RHS
353.	Innocent Kumesa	255245/23/1	Shop	323	S		M		Kalichi	RHS
354.	Jack Kalenga	100149/28/1	Shop	324	M		M		Kalichi	RHS
355.	Patrick Chaleta	212285/23/1	Shop	325	M	30	M	8	Kalichi	RHS
356.	Justin Kangasa	189280/23/1	Shop	326	M	40	M	9	Kalichi	RHS
357.	Naomi Kabaya	160930/23/1	Shop	327	M	56	M	5	Kalichi	RHS
358.	Sabina Monoki	136730/23/1	Shop	328	M		F		Kalichi	RHS
359.	Golden Kalenga	174699/23/1	Shop	329	M	47	M		Kalichi	RHS
360.	Golden Kalenga	174699/23/1	Shop	330	M	48	M	20	Kalichi	RHS
361.	James Jinguluka	210276/23/1	Shop	331	M	40	M	11	Kalichi	RHS
362.	Mosese Mukanzu	267420/23/1	Shop	332	M	23	M	4	Kalichi	RHS
363.	Kennedy Nswana	206169/23/1	Shop	333	M	42	M	9	Kalichi	RHS
364.	Daniel Mukanzu	101430/28/1	Shop	334	S	21	M	2	Kalichi	RHS
365.	Golden Kalengo	104461/28/1	Shop	321B	M		M		Kalichi	
366.	Chrispin Njuwa		Shop	336	M		M		Kalichi	
367.	Chrispin Savita		Shop	335	M		M	7	Kalichi	RHS
368.	Womba Maluki	147966/23/1	House and Kitchen	337	M	64	F	6	Kalichi	LHS
369.	Eli Samalati		House	338	S		F		Kalichi	LHS



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370.	Astridah Kenda	174808/23/1	House	339	W	51	F	5	Kalichi	LHS
371.	Jephason Kashala	209545/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	340	M	40	M	8	Kalichi	RHS
372.	Community Water Borehole								Kalichi	
373.	Golden Kalengo	174699/23/1	House	341	M	48	M	20	Kalichi	RHS
374.	Swazi Kalengo	202593/23/1	House and Kitchen	342	S	40	F	6	Kalichi	RHS
375.	Dat Kalengo	210079/23/1	House and Kitchen	343	M	42	F	8	Kalichi	RHS
376.	Precioius Mwenda	255292/23/1	House	344	M		M	4	Kalichi	RHS
377.	Paradise Holy Christ Church		Church	345					Kalichi	RHS
378.	Evans Mutepa		Hostel Block, House, Toilet, Office, 2 bath rooms and Toilets	346	M		M		Kalichi	LHS
379.	Philian Kalenga	230526/23/1	House	347	M	34	F	7	Kalichi	LHS
380.	Fellen Nswana	206505/23/1	House	347	M		F		Kalichi	LHS
381.	Agreement Kamukuma	261041/23/1	House	349	S	85	M		Kalichi	LHS
382.	Enock Makabi	156679/23/1	House and Kitchen	350	W		M	4	Kalichi	LHS
383.	Davies Mukazu	210108/23/1	2 Houses	351	M	37	M	5	Kalichi	LHS



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384.	Aminansa Mafwefu	105682/28/1	House and Kitchen	352	W	73	F	3	Kalichi	LHS
385.	Florence Jamba	157202/23/1	3 Houses	353	S		F		Kalichi	LHS
386.	Abel Katoka		House and Toilet	354 A	M		M		Kalichi	LHS
387.	Action Katoka		House (Incomplete structure)	354 B	M				Kalichi	LHS
388.	Minus Makinku	166517/23/1	Toilet and Incomplete House	355 B	M	56	M	6	Kazomba	RHS
389.	Lewis Kameya	133496/23/1	Toilet	355 A	M	53	M	6	Kazomba	RHS
390.	Maseka Kachiza Venasi	126720/23/1	House and Kitchen	356	M	77	M	15	Kazomba	RHS
391.	Aston Mapapayi	212745/23/1	Shop	357	M	36	M	7	Kazomba	RHS
392.	Brian Maseka	203013/23/1	House	358	M	45	M	10	Kazomba	RHS
393.	David Makayi	178058/23/1	Hammermill Shop	359	M		M	13	Kazomba	RHS
394.	Kangasa Christone		Shop	361A	M	30	M	4	Kazomba	RHS
395.	Filina Sefuka	157065/23/1	House and Shop	360	S	59	F	6	Kazomba	LHS
396.	Philtone Sefuka	175204/23/1	House and Shop	361	S	49	M	6	Kazomba	LHS
397.	Danny Fweneti	204679/23/1	2 Shops	362	M	42	M	6	Kazomba	LHS
398.	Micheal Kabamba	230528/23/1	Shop	363	M	36	M	15	Kazomba	LHS



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399.	Emmanuel Kaema		Shop	364			M		Kazomba	
400.	Felix Kabamba		Shop	365			M		Kazomba	
401.	Lewis Munyua		Shop	366			M		Kazomba	
402.	Webby Kachidze	210013/23/1	Shop	367	M	39	M	7	Kazomba	LHS
403.	Kings Kameya	185489/23/1	Shop	368	M		M		Kazomba	LHS
404.	Simeon Chayila	148672/23/1	House, Kitchen, Toilet and Water Well	369	M	73	M	5	Kazomba	LHS
405.	Annie Chaile	282147/23/1	House	370	S	48	M	4	Kazomba	LHS
406.	Kalezhi Ackson	282417/23/1	House	371	S	23	M	1	Kazomba	LHS
407.	Dorothy Makayi	144365/23/1	3 Houses	372	S	65	F	10	Kazomba	RHS
408.	Dorothy Makayi	144365/23/1	2 Houses, Toilet	373	s	65	F	10	Kazomba	RHS
409.	Barbara Makayi		House	374	M		F	5	Kazomba	RHS
410.	Collins Masumba	212351/23/1	5 houses and 2 Shops	375	M	43	M	14	Kazomba	RHS
411.	Enock Kayipa	147894/23/1	House and Kitchen	376A	M		M		Kazomba	LHS
412.	Edmond Kayivwa	203071/23/1	House	376B	M		M		Kazomba	LHS
413.	Ethel Kaiwva	210145/23/1	House and Toilet	377	S		F		Kazomba	LHS
414.	Agness Makayi	203098/23/1	House	378	S	43	M	7	Kazomba	LHS



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415.	Makayi Liska	225125/23/1	House, Kitchen and Toilet	379	S	37	M	4	Kazomba	LHS
416.	Granis Makayi	255267/23/1	House	380	S	27	M	2	Kazomba	LHS
417.	Chrisford Kazaka		House	381	S		M	1	Kazomba	LHS
418.	John Maseka	100949/28/1	House	382A	M	22	M	3	Kazomba	LHS
419.	Kajibaki Maseka	215406/23/1	House and Kitchen	382B	M		M	8	Kazomba	LHS
420.	Patrick Mulemena	255529/23/1	House	383 A	M		M	10	Choma	RHS
421.	Kuchaya Edina	232204/23/1	House (Incomplete)	383 B	M	36	F	8	Choma	RHS
422.	Koni Chiyesu	278540/23/1	House	384	M	24	M	3	Choma	LHS
423.	Teddy Chiyesu	162446/23/1	House	385	M	55	M	8	Choma	LHS
424.	Vincent Chijokolo	216099/23/1	House and Kitchen	386	M	39	M	9	Choma	LHS
425.	Owen Chitanda	264310/23/1	Kitchen and Toilet	387	M		M	8	Choma	LHS
426.	Kasongu Zakeyo	210064/23/1	2 houses, Kitchen and Toilet	388	M		M		Choma	LHS
427.	Oliya Masumba Nyamasawu	107812/23/1	House and Kitchen	389	M		M		Choma	LHS
428.	Agness Kakusa	101805/23/1	House	390	M	87	F	3	Choma	LHS
429.	Christine Ngandu	102590/23/1	House	391	S	54	F	10	Choma	RHS
430.	Lydia Kanjunga	105302/28/1	House	392	M	19	F	5	Choma	RHS



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431.	Lawrence Kanjungu	209550/23/1	House and Kitchen	393	M	41	M	7	Choma	RHS
432.	Loloji Eziro	166666/23/1	House, toilet and Kitchen	394	M	82	F	4	Choma	RHS
433.	Lukama Evilina	108055/23/1	House and Kitchen	395	S		F		Choma	RHS
434.	Anita Kashikati		House and Kitchen	396	S		F		Choma	RHS
435.	Vincent Chiyembi		Shop	397A			M		Choma	RHS
436.	Johnson Sengeleti		Shop	397B	M		M		Choma	RHS
437.	Rose Chiyimbi	282194/23/1	House, Bathroom and Toilet	398	S	25	F	3	Choma	RHS
438.	Emmanuel Kapepala	210227/23/1	House and Toilet	399	M	37	M	5	Choma	RHS
439.	Kakoma Rwine Antwane	148133/23/1	House	400	M	66	F	4	Choma	RHS
440.	Stella Mundongu	208897/23/1	House and Kitchen	401	M	42	F	5	Choma	RHS
441.	Kawanu Chinyama	182179/23/1	Shop	402	M	47	F	9	Choma	RHS
442.	Womba Chinyama		House and Toilet	403	M		F		Choma	RHS
443.	John Kaputula	203077/23/1	Shop and Bathroom	404	M	37	M	7	Choma	RHS
444.	Vincent Kalumbi	255558/23/1	House and Kitchen	405	M		M		Choma	RHS



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445.	Gift Kamagala	216097/23/1	House and Toilet	406	M	33	M	7	Choma	RHS
446.	Mellisa Nyamboji		Shop	407	W		F		Choma	LHS
447.	George Kabemba	House	House	408	S		M	3	Choma	LHS
448.	Livia Kamau		House and Kitchen	409	S	81	F	4	Choma	LHS
449.	Milton Matepa		House	410	M		M		Choma	
450.	Doreen Machayi		House	411	W		M	9	Choma	LHS
451.	Kings Kamangala	230504/23/1	House	412	M	33	M	9	Choma	LHS
452.	Kamukusu Late		Shop	413 A	M		M		Choma	
453.	Community Water Borehole									
454.	Emmanuel Masumba		House	413 B	M		M		Choma	
455.			Shop	414					Choma	LHS
456.	Winford Masumba	100782/23/1	1 house and Kitchen	415	M		M		Choma	
457.	Elly Mulosa	162826/23/1	House	416	M	49	F	7	Choma	RHS
458.	Chikasa Anthony	175223/23/1	House, Shop, Kitchen and Water Well	417	M	48	M	7	Kemba	LHS
459.				418					Kemba	



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460.	Gorden Sondoyi	108080/23/1	House, Shop, Toilets, bathroom, incomplete structure	419	M	74	M	9	Kemba	RHS
461.	Terry Muluwa	102344/28/1	House	420	S	19	M	3	Kemba	LHS
462.	Geyson Muluwa		House and Toilet	421	S		M	4	Kemba	LHS
463.	Emmanuel Chiteka	211551/23/1	House, Kitchen and Shop	422	M	55	M	7	Kemba	LHS
464.	Davian Chilongo	180908/23/1	House and Kitchen	423	M	49	M	6	Kemba	LHS
465.	Dorothy Nyamawoyongo	137667/23/1	1 house	424	M		F	3	Kemba	LHS
466.	Community well			425					Kemba	
467.	Mazondo Sanyikosa	149858/23/1	Kitchen	426	M	74	M	20	Kemba	LHS
468.	Joselyn Muke		House	427	S	50	F	4	Kemba	LHS
469.	Vicky Sanyikosa	258718/23/1	Toilet and Bathroom	428	F		M		Kemba	
470.	Ivette		House	429			F		Kemba	
471.	Charles Kadochi		Shop	429			M		Kemba	
472.			Shop	430					Kemba	
473.	Kizite Musomali		Shop	431					Kemba	
474.	Justin Kapinga		2 Shops	432	M		M	5	Kemba	LHS



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475.	Kaleji		Shop	433					Kemba	
476.	Koziw Kanyanda Emmanuel	175139/23/1	House and Kitchen	434	M		M		Kemba	
477.	Edson Kanyanda	175131/23/1	House	435			M		Kemba	
478.	Sarah Kamusaki		House	436			F		Kemba	RHS
479.	Community Water Well								Kemba	RHS
480.	Katela Precious	242619/23/1	House	437	S	31	F	16	Nyakaseya	LHS
481.	Hildah Kayekesi	140502/23/1	House and Toilet	438	S		F	3	Nyakaseya	RHS
482.	Luwika Kalumbi	175428/23/1	House	439	M	53	F	6	Nyakaseya	RHS
483.	Faryness Masenge		House	440	M	30	F	3	Nyakaseya	RHS
484.	Foster Masengo		House	441	M	28	M	3	Nyakaseya	RHS
485.	Kamau Vicki	149518/23/1	House and water well	442	W	66	F	3	Nyakaseya	RHS
486.	Pentecostol		Church	443					Yanga Yanga	RHS
487.	Brethren Church		3 structures	444					Yanga Yanga	RHS
488.	Lawrence Mukoma	106164/23/1	House and Toilet	445	M	79	M	5	Yanga Yanga	RHS
489.	Mukoma Olivious	216024/23/1	House	446	M	38	M	4	Yanga Yanga	RHS



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490.	Kayekesi Stephen Sawila		House	447	M		M		Yanga Yanga	RHS
491.	Boniface Mundongu	148096/23/1	House	448	S	70	M	1	Yanga Yanga	LHS
492.	KutembaDorothy Kakoma	130623/23/1	House and Kitchen	449	M	77	F	5	Yanga Yanga	LHS
493.	Cecelia Mundongu	100931/28/1	House	450	S	19	F	2	Yanga Yanga	LHS
494.	Lister Soneka	232072/23/1	House	451	S	34	F	4	Yanga Yanga	LHS
495.	Esther Soneka	265881/61/1	House and Kitchen	452	M	66	F	5	Yanga Yanga	LHS
496.	Samson Mufalali	18301/91/1	House	453	M	50	M	15	Yanga Yanga	LHS
497.	Catholic Church		Church	454					Yanga Yanga	RHS
498.	Matemba Henry	246356/23/1	House	455	S	28	M	1	Yanga Yanga	RHS
499.	Gaston Kahangu	101435/28/1	House	456	M	25	M	3	Yanga Yanga	RHS
500.	Old Classroom Block (Nyakaseya Primary)		Classroom Block	457					Yanga Yanga	LHS
501.	Fad Muundongu		Shop	458			M		Yanga Yanga	RHS
502.	Mukanda Jaydo		Shop	459			M		Yanga Yanga	RHS
503.	Nyakaseya Cooperative		House	460					Yanga Yanga	RHS



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504.	Charles Shimo		Shop	461	M		M		Yanga Yanga	RHS
505.	Agriculture Camp House		House	462					Yanga Yanga	
506.	Brain Chamakimba	206870/23/1	Shop	463	M	48	M	15	Yanga Yanga	RHS
507.	Steve Nkemba	180541/23/1	Shop	464	M	47	M	15	Yanga Yanga	RHS
508.	Machayi		Shop	465			M		Yanga Yanga	
509.	James Kazembe	230503/23/1	House and Toilet	466	M	34	M	6	Yanga Yanga	LHS
510.	Elison Kamboyi		House	467			M		Yanga Yanga	LHS
511.	Christine Kazembi	230457/23/1	House	467	S	40	F	5	Yanga Yanga	LHS
512.	Elison Kamboyi	216403/23/1	House	468	M	37	M		Yanga Yanga	LHS
513.	Kenson KazembI	216404/23/1	House	469	M	39	M	6	Yanga Yanga	LHS
514.	Florence Nkanza	207341/23/1	House and Kitchen	470	M	42	F	5	Yanga Yanga	LHS
515.	Sydney Nkemba	206313/23/1	House	471	M	41	M	9	Yanga Yanga	LHS
516.	Brighton Nkemba	202941/23/1	House	472	M	37	M	8	Yanga Yanga	LHS
517.	Miniver Nkemba	232002/23/1	House	473	S	35	M	4	Yanga Yanga	LHS
518.	Seti Nkemba	139411/23/1	House and Kitchen	474	M	68	M	8	Yanga Yanga	LHS
519.	Novlis Nkemba	100632/23/1	Shop	475A	M		M		Nyakaseya	
520.	Kapolu Robert	106939/23/1	2 Houses and 1 kitchen	475B	M	75	M	2	Nyakaseya	LHS



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521.	Jennifer Kanalanga		House	476	S		F		Nyakaseya	
522.	Henry Kapolu	216104/23/1	House	477	S	37	F	1	Nyakaseya	LHS
523.	Davy Kapolu	175052/23/1	House	478	s	47	M	1	Nyakaseya	LHS
524.	Elias Kaivwa		Shop	479	M		M		Nyakaseya	
525.	Godfridah Shimo		House	480	M		F		Nyakaseya	RHS
526.	Vincet Samakayi	202213/23/1	House and Shop	481	M	46	M	9	Mwakama	LHS
527.	Joe Luwi	241190/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	482	M		M		Mwakama	LHS
528.			House	483					Mwakama	RHS
529.			House	484					Mwakama	RHS
530.	Agness Kakesi	153181/23/1	House	485	W		F		Mwakama	RHS
531.	Local Court Nyakeseya		Court	486					Mwakama	
532.	HRH Chief Nyakaseya (Christopher Muke)		Hammermill and Toilet	487	M		M		Mwakama	RHS
533.	Lewis Chisanki	254623/23/1	Shop	488	S	29	M	1	Mwakama	RHS
534.			Abandoned GRZ Property	489					Mwakama	
535.	Meleni Samakayi	175144/23/1	House	490	M	52	F	15	Mwakama	LHS
536.	Maurice Musokola	157115/23/1	4 houses and Kitchen	492	M	61	M	8	Musokola	LHS
537.	Alex Sakanya	216416/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	493	M	38	M	5	Musokola	LHS



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538.	Winiford Kasongu	162781/23/1	Shop	494	M	55	M	8	Musokola	LHS
539.	Juliet Samakayi	203034/23/1	House, toilet and Kitchen	495	S	44	F	8	Musokola	LHS
540.	Samakayi Brighton	216033/23/1	House	496	M	39	M	8	Musokola	LHS
541.	Robby Samalanji	282301/23/1	Shop	497	M	22	M	4	Musokola	RHS
542.	Racheal Chinyembo	174953/23/1	House and Kitchen	498A	M	45	F	4	Musokola	RHS
543.	Alberto Kaleji	282228/23/1	Shop	498B	M	23	M	3	Musokola	LHS
544.	Idah Nkambajela	216040/23/1	House and Kitchen	499	S	46	F	5	Musokola	LHS
545.	Johnwell Nkambajela	230544/23/1	1 house	500	M	32	M	3	Musokola	LHS
546.	Nkambagela John		House and water well	501	M	81	M	6	Musokola	LHS
547.	Johnson Nkambajela	474955/11/1	House	502	M	57	M	1	Musokola	LHS
548.	Ivy Mbanza	102480/23/1	House	503	S	21	F	3	Musokola	LHS
549.	Machayi Modrine	232357/23/1	House and Kitchen	504	S	35	F	5	Musokola	LHS
550.	Valet Malesu	156787/23/1	House and Kitchen	505	W	62	F	11	Musokola	LHS
551.	Movian Mundongu	207496/23/1	Shop	506	S	36	F	5	Musokola	LHS
552.	Alina Malesu	10180/23/1	House and Kitchen	507	W	85	F	12	Musokola	LHS



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553.	Odvan Malesu	102440/28/1	House and Kitchen	508	M	22	M	4	Musokola	LHS
554.	Lidis Malesu	266182/23/1	Water well	509 A	S	23	F	6	Musokola	LHS
555.	Obed Malesu	173055/65/1	Shop	509B	M	47	M	12	Musokola	LHS
556.	Noah Chamukanwa	231443/23/1	House and Kitchen	510A	M	71	M	16	Musokola	LHS
557.	Joel Sandumba	285210/23/1	Shop	510 B	M	25	M	7	Musokola	LHS
558.	Musesa Willy	182958/23/1	House	511	M	45	M	5	Musokola	
559.	SDA CHURCH		Church	512					Musokola	
560.	Kapila Jackias	204531/23/1	House	513	M	49	M	4	Musokola	LHS
561.	Albert Kaminyau	231344/23/1	House and Kitchen	514	M		M	34	Sandumba	LHS
562.	Estelle Makata	102329/28/1	House and Kitchen	515	M		F	21	Sandumba	LHS
563.	Eliza Makoyanga Kancunga	129485/23/1	House and Kitchen	516	W	95	F	3	Sandumba	RHS
564.	Muke Doris	148011/23/1	House and Kitchen	517	D	66	F	4	Sandumba	RHS
565.	Makata Silver	175529/23/1	House and Kitchen	518	M		M		Sandumba	
566.	Ndumba Fedias		House and Kitchen	519	M	60	M	8	Sandumba	LHS
567.	Jordan Holy Spirit		Church	520					Sandumba	
568.	Paidess Chitembo	216135/23/1	House and Kitchen	521	S	37	F	6	Sandumba	RHS



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569.	Stan Chitembo		House and Kitchen	522			M		Mwenishiyyi	RHS
570.	Dian Chitembo	100375/28/1	House and Kitchen	523	S	25	M	2	Mwenishiyyi	LHS
571.	Kelvin Chitembu	216125/23/1	House	524	M	42	M	5	Mwenishiyyi	LHS
572.	Damasi Chitembo	175424/23/1	House and Kitchen	525	M	46	M	7	Mwenishiyyi	LHS
573.	Saluzhinga Priscovior	237955/23/1	House and Kitchen	526 A	S	29	F	4	Mwenishiyyi	LHS
574.	Gistin Kamalonga	246315/23/1	Shop	526 B	M		M	4	Mwenishiyyi	LHS
575.	Kanjinga Wiline	202362/23/2	House and Kitchen	527	M	45	M	10	Mwenishiyyi	RHS
576.	Chitemu Fordias	166437/23/1	House and kitchen	528	M	55	M	5	Mwenishiyyi	RHS
577.	Community Water Well								Mwenishiyyi	RHS
578.	Christopher Chita	254717/23/1	House, Shop and Kitchen	529	M	32	M	4	Sanjamba	RHS
579.	Sedimi Sila	151418/23/1	House and Kitchen	530	M	62	F	4	Sanjamba	RHS
580.	Lubasi Namukuka	216016/23/1	House	531	S	40	F	1	Sanjamba	
581.	Peggy Maseka	148236/23/1	House and Kitchen	532	W	65	F	3	Sanjamba	LHS
582.	Misheck Maseka	1018601/28/1	House and Kitchen	533	S	20	F	2	Sanjamba	LHS
583.	Edger Maseka	162887/23/1	House	534	M	55	M	5	Sanjamba	LHS



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584.	Esther Maseka	100432/28/1	House	535	S	24	F	3	Sanjamba	LHS
585.	Misheck Alufonso	124581/23/1	House and Kitchen	536	M	75	M		Sanjamba	LHS
586.	Janet Maseka	202235/23/1	House	537			F		Sanjamba	
587.	Davison Mashachi		House	538	M		M	7	Sanjamba	LHS
588.	Muses Pethias	166496/23/1	House	539			M		Sanjamba	RHS
589.	Anna Muzeya	106447/23/1	House	540	S	78	F	2	Sanjamba	LHS
590.	Stella Kachelewa	232075/23/1	House and Kitchen	541			F		Nkomba	LHS
591.	Masachi Victor	216437/23/1	House and Kitchen	542			M		Sanjamba	LHS
592.	Kefasi Salumwanga	264910/23/1	House	543	M	26	M	4	Sanjamba	LHS
593.	Nyambozhi Edith	105409/28/2	House	544	M	44	F	3	Nkomba	LHS
594.	Nambozhi Kenson	148507/23/1	House	545	M	67	M	9	Nkomba	LHS
595.	Evelyn Nambozhi	232095/23/1	Kitchen	546	S	34	F	4	Nkomba	LHS
596.	Christopher Sondoyi	225140/23/1	House and Shop	547	M	36	M	6	Nkomba	RHS
597.	Yavwa Mazanga		House	548	M		M		Sanjamba	RHS
598.	Ntemesha Matoka	283257/23/1	House	549	M		M	1	Nkomba	LHS
599.	Sondoyi Martin	230455/23/1	Shop	550	M	35	M	4	Nkomba	LHS
600.	Stella Mahang'u	232382/23/1	House	551	S	33	M	3	Nkomba	RHS



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601.	Beatrice Ngandu	102063/28/1	House and Kitchen	552	M	20	F	3	Nkomba	RHS
602.	Aggie Chizenu	179919/23/1	Kitchen	553	S	47	F	10	Nkomba	LHS
603.	Idah Sakauta		House	554A	S		F	6	Nkomba	LHS
604.	Womba Astridah	156452/23/1	House	554B	W	61	F		Nkomba	LHS
605.	Maria Chibumbu	123881/23/1	House	555A	S	76	F	6	Nkomba	LHS
606.	Sylvester Kaimana	281867/23/1	House and Kitchen	555B	M		F	6	Nkomba	LHS
607.	Silon Malabeka	316443/24/1	House	555C	M	29	M	12	Kawangu	RHS
608.	Dailless Malabeka	216434/23/1	House and Kitchen	556	S	41	F	5	Nkomba	RHS
609.	Janne Maseka	166336/23/1	House	557	S	52	F	3	Nkomba	LHS
610.	Vincet Mbuya	237966/23/1	House	558	M	32	M	4	Nkomba	LHS
611.		281821/23/1	House and 2 Kitchens	559					Nkomba	LHS
612.	Queen Maseka		House and Kitchen	560	W	63	F	4	Nkomba	LHS
613.	Lukama Saviour	281855/23/1	House	561	M	22	M	3	Nkomba	RHS
614.	Kamangala Shantali	166476/23/1	House and Kitchen	562	S	56	F	4	Nkomba	RHS
615.	Kamana Kachimba	254959/23/1	House and Kitchen	563	M	30	M	6	Nkomba	RHS
616.	Mafanda Benson	216435/23/1	House and Kitchen	564	M	40	M	7	Nkomba	RHS
617.	Muzungule Muke	2281150/28/1	House	565	S	20	M	6	Kambidima	LHS



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618.	Kamangala Malusi	148231/23/1	House and Kitchen	566	S	74	F	6	Kambidima	LHS
619.	Kamangala Malusi	148231/23/2	House	567	M	74	F	6	Kambidima	LHS
620.	Gilford Mbuya	175478/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	568	M	48	M	9	Kambidima	LHS
621.	Evalyn Mbuya		House	569	S	8	F	2	Kambidima	LHS
622.	Mbuya Shadrack	101654/28/1	House	570	M	22	M	1	Kambidima	LHS
623.	Mbuya Happy	200443/23/1	Shop	571	M		F	11	Kambidima	LHS
624.	Kachimba Matildah	173911/23/1	Shop	572	M	61	F	10	Kambidima	LHS
625.	Baptist Covenant Church			573					Kambidima	LHS
626.	Jonathan Lukama	105375/28/1	Shop	574	S	18	M	1	Kambidima	RHS
627.	Kilopa Mbuya	175358/23/1	Shop	575	M	54	M	8	Kambidima	RHS
628.	Vincet Mbuya	237966/23/1	Shop	576	M	33	M	4	Kambidima	RHS
629.	Martin Sondoyi	230455/23/1	Shop	577	M	35	M	4	Kambidima	RHS
630.	Decious Kachelewa	255028/23/1	Shop	578	M	30	M	10	Kambidima	RHS
631.	Oliver Maseka	267270/23/1	Shop	579	M	25	M	4	Kambidima	RHS
632.	Given Matoka	216071/23/1	Shop	580	M	42	M	6	Kambidima	RHS
633.	Musomali Milgan	281832/23/1	Shop	581	M	23	M	3	Kambidima	RHS
634.	Anni Ennest Machayi	147852/23/1	Shop	582	M	64	F	12	Kambidima	RHS



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635.	Catholic Church		Church	583					Kambidima	LHS
636.	Kachimba Machayi	258854/23/1	Shop	584	45		M	10	Kambidima	LHS
637.	Howard Fransua	260654/23/1	House	585	M	37	M	4	Kambidima	RHS
638.	Allan Fransua	144202/23/1	2 houses	586	M	59	M	15	Kambidima	RHS
639.	Alex Sokauta	218260/23/1	Kitchen	587	M	38	M	3	Kambidima	
640.	Franswa Mukongu	281810/23/1	House	588	M	26	M	2	Kambidima	RHS
641.	Maseka Sharon	216189/23/1	House and Kitchen	589	S	38	F	4	Kambidima	RHS
642.	Catholic Church		Church	590					Kambidima	
643.	David Njonga	166373/23/1	House and Kitchen	591	M	51	M	5	Mulemba	RHS
644.	Rodson Masuwa	252277/23/1	House and Kitchen	592	M	28	M	5	Mulemba	RHS
645.	Kasumbalesa Royd	252607/23/1	Shop	593	M	27	M	4	Mulemba	RHS
646.	Moleshi Kalombi		House and Kitchen	594	W		M	1	Mulemba	RHS
647.	Maseka Denny	156632/23/1	House and Kitchen	595	M	61	M	7	Mulemba	RHS
648.	Batister Kalumbi	104449/28/1	House	596	M	18	M	3	Mulemba	RHS
649.	Enerst Yavwa	252013/23/1	House and Kitchen	597	M	31	M	6	Mulemba	LHS
650.	Pascal Yavwa	254946/23/1	House	598	M	27	M	5	Mulemba	LHS



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651.	Jones Yavwa	102470/28/1	House	599	S	25	M	4	Mulemba	LHS
652.	Zhaah Kalumbi		House	600	M	20	M	3	Mulemba	LHS
653.	Maria Elikana	261540/23/1	House	601	W	52	F	7	Mulemba	RHS
654.	Matoka Kalumba	216893/23/1	House	602	S	39	F	8	Mulemba	LHS
655.	Muzangalu Elikani	281859/23/1	Shop	603	M	22	M	4	Mulemba	
656.	Womba Ilunga	252014/23/1	House	604	M	33	M	9	Mulemba	LHS
657.	Belina Kanyembo	212867/23/1	House	605	M	44	M	8	Mulemba	LHS
658.	Chikotola John	232307/23/1	House	606	M	32	M	7	Kalombi	LHS
659.	Martha Chikotela	148664/23/1	House	607A	M	76	F	6	Kalombi	LHS
660.	Chikotola Margret	143331/23/1	House	607B	S	67	F	5	Kalombi	LHS
661.	Brian Sakaumba	105369/28/1	House	608	S	18	M	3	Kalombi	RHS
662.	Kamona Graham	232196/23/1	House	609	M	35	M	3	Kalombi	RHS
663.	Kazhiko Nevias	231269/23/1	House	610	S	33	M	1	Kalombi	RHS
664.	Devious Mukonzu	282499/23/1	House	611	M	25	M	4	Kalombi	RHS
665.	Kalombi Kelvin	282326/23/1	House	612	M	23	M	4	Kalombi	RHS
666.	Peter Motoka	2818024/23/1	Shop	613	M	20	M	4	Kalombi	RHS
667.	Fordson Sakandonda	167138/23/1	House	614	M	54	M	9	Kalombi	RHS
668.	Pentecostal Church		CHURCH	615					Kalombi	RHS



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669.	Morgan Kashikiti	231420/23/1	House and Kitchen	616	M	32	M	6	Kalombi	RHS
670.	Silvester Kashiketi	211886/23/1	Shop	617	M	41	M	10	Kalombi	RHS
671.	Kenson Kayombo	102579/28/1	House and Kitchen	618	M	23	M	3	Kalombi	LHS
672.	Bisto Brian	212177/23/1	House and Kitchen	619	M	45	M	6	Kalombi	LHS
673.	Bisto Angela	255013/23/1	House and Kitchen	620	M	29	F	5	Kalombi	LHS
674.	Binwell Saishi	166842/23/1	House and Kitchen	621	M		M		Kalombi	LHS
675.	Richard Sazhi	252046/23/1	House	622	M	29	M	4	Kalombi	LHS
676.	Clever Kaluwawa	255060/23/1	House	623	M	29	M	5	Kalombi	LHS
677.	Munengu Meleny	190771/23/1	House and Kitchen	624	M	44	F	8	Kalombi	LHS
678.	Chikopu Jameson	175268/23/1	House	625B	M	50	M	9	Kalombi	LHS
679.	Violet Kanyimana	212712/23/1	House and Kitchen	626B	M	37	F	7	Kalombi	LHS
680.	New Apostle Church		Church	627					Kalombi	
681.	Phillis Kanema	252061/23/1	House and Kitchen	628	S	32	F	4	Kalombi	LHS
682.	Lukama Phiness	211110/23/1	House and Kitchen	629	M	37	M	8	Kalombi	LHS
683.	Richard Kanema	252075/23/1	House and Kitchen	630	M	33	M	5	Kalombi	LHS



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684.	Denias Kanema		House	631	S		M	1	Kalombi	LHS
685.	Julia Kasongo	255057/23/1	House	632	S	32	F	6	Kalombi	LHS
686.	Christopher Tchiya	175088/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	633	M	54	M	10	Ichiya	LHS
687.	Khiya Tias	166799/23/1	House	634	M	56	M	3	Ichiya	LHS
688.	Peter Ichiya	166798/23/1	House	635	M	56	M		Ichiya	LHS
689.	Kanema Lawrence	178926/23/1	2 Houses	636	M	54	M	5	Ichiya	RHS
690.	Stanford Ichiya		House	637	S		M	1	Ichiya	RHS
691.	Simon Ichiya	147503/23/1	House and Kitchen	638	M	64	M	7	Ichiya	RHS
692.	Chris Ichiya	208615/23/1	House	639	M	40	M	7	Ichiya	
693.	Jonathan Ichiya		House and Kitchen	640	M		M		Ichiya	RHS
694.	Maxwell Ichiya	167045/23/1	House	641	M	57	M	10	Ichiya	LHS
695.	Manuel Ichiya	208591/23/1	House and Kitchen	642	M	36	M	10	Ichiya	LHS
696.	Luwunda Jane	206346/23/1	2 houses and 2 kitchens	643	M	43	F	5	Ichiya	RHS
697.	Felly Kapweka		House and Shop	644	M		F	1	Ichiya	RHS
698.	John Kapweka		House	645	M		M		Ichiya	RHS
699.	Sam Sakisi Lumbombo		House, Kitchen, Water well and Shop	646	M	48	M	7	Mbuya	RHS



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700.	Jonas Kapweka		House	647	M		M		Mbuya	
701.	Augustine Chipoya	231747/23/1	House and Kitchen	648	M	34	M	3	Mbuya	RHS
702.	Nyambe Muyunda	229763/23/1	House	649	M	33	M	3	Mbuya	RHS
703.	Asibeli Yakoba	141320/23/1	House and Kitchen	650	W	67	F	4	Mbuya	RHS
704.	Edina Muyunda	204473/23/1	House and Kitchen	651	S	43	F	5	Mbuya	RHS
705.	Philis Kawangu	212316/23/1	House	652	M	36	F	7	Mbuya	RHS
706.	Anny kazawu	188182/23/1	House and KitChen	653	S	43	8		Mbuya	RHS
707.	Kainda Lovington	157743/23/1	House, Water Well	654	M	61	M	17	Mbuya	LHS
708.	Isaac Kainda	148763/23/1	House	655	M	65	M	8	Mbuya	LHS
709.	Danny Kainda	231412/23/1	House	656	M	35	M	3	Mbuya	LHS
710.	Brain Kainda	231405/23/1	Shop	657	M	32	M	4	Mbuya	LHS
711.	Davies Makuya	208689/23/1	House and Kitchen	658	M	39	M	9	Mbuya	RHS
712.	Gradia Kamwandi	254912/23/1	House and Kitchen	659	M	26	F	4	Mbuya	RHS
713.	Elly Kuchaya	120857/23/1	House	660	S	74	F	3	Mbuya	RHS
714.	Kainda Evin	231184/23/1	Shop	661	M	32	M	5	Mbuya	RHS
715.	Matafwali Winford	212094/23/1	House	662	M	50	M	6	Mbuya	LHS
716.	Matafwali Winford	212094/23/1	House	663	M	50	M	6	Mbuya	LHS



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717.	SavioUr Ngoma	254756/23/1	House	664	M	32	M	4	Mbuya	RHS
718.	Esther Kapweka	255037/23/1	House	665	M	26	F	8	Mbuya	RHS
719.	Emeldah Sakisi	255009/23/1	House and Kitchen	666	S	39	F	4	Mbuya	RHS
720.	Samuel Kubonda	231464/23/1	House and Kitchen	667	M	34	M	5	Mbuya	RHS
721.	Richaus Kamau	231466/23/1	House, Shop and Kitchen	668	M	33	M	8	Mbuya	RHS
722.	Gladson Kaindama	281649/23/1	2 Houses	669	M	26	M	4	Mbuya	
723.	Brethren Open Church		Church	670					Mbuya	
724.	Mayuka Kawika		House	671	M		M	11	Mbuya	LHS
725.	Graham Maseka	254937/23/1	House and Kitchen	672	M		M	5	Mbuya	
726.	Stella Maseka	212066/23/1	House	673	M	40	F	3	Mbuya	LHS
727.	Dezi Kuchaya	144575/23/1	House and Kitchen	674 A	W	66	F	9	Mbuya	LHS
728.	Daniel Chipoya	254907/23/1	House	674B	M	29	M	6	Mbuya	LHS
729.	Silva Kaloza		House	675	W		F	1	Mbuya	RHS
730.	Chijika Sepetiya Nomi	156530/23/1	House and Kitchen	676	W	61	F	1	Mbuya	RHS
731.	Chilombu Albetina	104165/23/1	House	677	W	85	F	1	Mbuya	RHS
732.	Katea Melanzi	105104/23/1	2 Houses, shop and Kitchen	678	S	79	F	1	Mbuya	RHS



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733.	Zhinia Makuya	208694/23/1	House and Kitchen	679	M	41	F	5	Mbuya	RHS
734.	Zhinia Makuya	208694/23/1	House	680			F		Mbuya	RHS
735.	Collins Sakayi	172208/23/1	House	681	M	47	M	3	Mbuya	RHS
736.	Finess Masumba	167149/23/1	House and Kitchen	682	D	54	F	7	Mbuya	RHS
737.	Prince Kawanu	102756/28/1	House and Kitchen	683	S	19	M	7	Mwantalunda	LHS
738.	Sington Kawangu	104266/23/1	House	684	W	84	M	3	Mwantalunda	LHS
739.	Felix Kachaya	258522/23/1	Shop	685	M	31		9	Mwantalunda	RHS
740.	Dorcas Chibangwe		House	686	S	3	F		Mwantalunda	
741.	Collins Kangasa	208556/23/1	House and Kitchen	687	M	36	M	8	Mwantalunda	LHS
742.	Rabecca Muke	143845/23/1	House and Kitchen	688	W	67	F	7	Mwantalunda	RHS
743.	Rodger Mungayi	255012/23/1	House	689	S	32	M	2	Mwantalunda	RHS
744.	Anna Kufuni	101474/23/1	House and Kitchen	690	W	77	F	2	Mwantalunda	RHS
745.	Chris Kangasa		House	691	S	27	M	3	Mwantalunda	RHS
746.	Joy Muhemba	212096/23/1	House	692	S	39	F	3	Mwantalunda	LHS
747.	Listone Kiliyo	212030/23/1	House and Kitchen	693	M	39	M	5	Mwantalunda	LHS
748.	John Monta	208645/23/1	2 Houses and kitchen	694 A	M	37	M	10	Mwantalunda	LHS
749.	Vinny Monta	137462/23/1	House	694 B	M	54	F	7	Mwantalunda	LHS



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750.	Viston Kiliyo	281784/23/1	House	695 A	S	23	M	1	Mwantalunda	LHS
751.	Sarah Chiyemba	166782/23/1	House (incomplete) and Kitchen	695 B	M	55	F	3	Mwantalunda	RHS
752.	Penelope Nasichivula	254888/23/1	House	695 C	S	28	F	3	Mwantalunda	LHS
753.	Josline Katepu	235616/23/1	Kitchen	696	S	65	F	7	Mwantalunda	LHS
754.	Betty Kamiza	148740/23/1	House and Kitchen	697			F		Mwantalunda	
755.	Community Water well								Mwantalunda	LHS
756.	Grace Masumba	102748/28/1	House	698 A	S	19	F	4	Kalwaji	RHS
757.	Kennedy Chipoya	208622/23/1	House and Kitchen	698 B	M		M	7	Kalwaji	RHS
758.	Nicklyn Masumba	208594/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	698 C	S		M	4		RHS
759.	Aliner Kakonkanya	168273/23/1	House, 2 shops	699	M	54	F	9	Kalwaji	LHS
760.	Erick Samukonga	281684/23/1	House	700	M	18	M	3	Kalwaji	LHS
761.	Alex Kamize	188038/23/1	House	701	M	45	M	6	Kalwaji	LHS
762.	Zuze Augustine	102656/28/1	House	702	S	21	M	1	Kalwaji	LHS
763.	Sandoyi Belesitina	175412/23/1	Kitchen	703A	S	46	F	5	Kalwaji	LHS
764.	CMML Church			703 B						RHS



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765.	New Covenant Church		Church	704					Kalwaji	
766.	John Kajimana	189074/23/1	Shop	705	M	42	M	10	Jimbe	LHS
767.	John Kanjimana	189074/23/1	House and Kitchen	706	M	42	M	10	Jimbe	LHS
768.	Jeldo Kazhima	231175/23/1	House and Kitchen	707	M	32	M	10	Jimbe	LHS
769.	Fida Mushipi	105517/23/1	House and Kitchen	708	W	74	F	10	Jimbe	LHS
770.	Jane Kayimpu	264878/23/1	House	709	S	26	F	10	Jimbe	LHS
771.	Mayondi Katendi	188146/23/1	House, 2 Kitchens and 1 Shop	710	M	47	M	13	Jimbe	RHS
772.	Mahasa Daphillis	101039/28/1	House	711	S	21	F	4	Jimbe	RHS
773.	Jaah Timothy Nyachipwila	150967/23/1	House and Kitchen	712	M	70	M	8	Chisasa	RHS
774.	Chilengi Lanis	104966/28/1	House	713	S	18	F	2	Chisasa	RHS
775.	Maggie Kalenga	156529/23/1	House and Kitche	714	M	60	F	4	Chisasa	RHS
776.	Paphi Chilenge		House	715	M	22	M	3	Chisasa	RHS
777.	Greenwell Chilenge	104835/28/1	House	716	M	21	M	3	Chisasa	RHS
778.	John Kayombu	173296/23/1	House and Kitchen	717	M	49	M	11	Chisasa	RHS
779.	Amosi Kameya	148729/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	718	M	65	M	10	Chisasa	RHS



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780.	Kayinda Lovington	157743/23/1	Lodge	719A	M	61	M	17	Chisasa	LHS
781.	Elemi Kafwanda	131598/23/1	House and Kitchen	719 B	S	74	M	1	Chisasa	RHS
782.	Chipoya Glaymod	231423/23/1	Shop	720	M	34	M	4	Chisasa	LHS
783.	Masumba Kasongu	167005/23/1	Shop	721	M	55	M	12	Chisasa	LHS
784.	Reedness Samukonga	289869/23/1	Shop	722	F	25	M	6	Chisasa	LHS
785.	Bornwell Kachongu	175058/23/1	Shop	723	M	50	M	10	Chisasa	LHS
786.	Community water well									LHS
787.	Malekani Thomas	136808/19/1	Shop	724	M	39	M	8	Chisasa	LHS
788.	Yavwa Alfred	240459/23/1	Shop	725	M	35	M	10	Chisasa	LHS
789.	Kapweka Yoba Nswana	208607/23/1	2 Shops	726	M		M		Chisasa	LHS
790.	Moses Makata	281736/23/1	Shop	727	M	24	M	6	Chisasa	LHS
791.	Kayinda Albert	101527/28/1	1 Shop	728	S	21	M	1	Chisasa	LHS
792.	Jonas Mayondi		Shop	729			M		Chisasa	LHS
793.	Foilas Kawangu	208575/23/1	3 Shops	730	M	39	M	18	Chisasa	LHS
794.	Sakwimba Cancious	283337/23/1	Shop	731	M		M		Chisasa	LHS
795.	Ernest Benwa		Shop	732	M		M		Chisasa	LHS
796.	Ali Manjohn	185000/23/1	3 Shops	733	M	47	M	14	Chisasa	LHS
797.				734					Chisasa	LHS



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798.	John Chilandi	166757/23/1	Shop	735	M	54	M	12	Chisasa	LHS
799.	Mudikita Oswell	166848/23/1	Shop	736	M	56	M	17	Chisasa	LHS
800.	Adrian Katanga	208560/23/1	3 Shops	737	M	39	M	8	Chisasa	LHS
801.	Anastazia Kalaba	231148/23/1	Shops	738	M	33	F	6	Chisasa	LHS
802.	Shimo Pondala	148695/23/1	Shop	739	W	64	F	5	Chisasa	LHS
803.	Elvis Majoni	180928/23/1	Shop	740			F		Chisasa	LHS
804.	Kazhimana Luwi Jonas	180928/23/1	Shop	741	M	47	M	13	Chisasa	LHS
805.	Njamba		Shop	742					Chisasa	
806.	Samukonga Brick	281684/23/1	2 Shops	743			M		Chisasa	
807.	Gift Fwelu	237018/23/1	4 Shops	744	M	32	M	10	Chisasa	RHS
808.	Esther Mutombo	137043/23/1	2 Shops	745	M	56	F	9	Chisasa	RHS
809.	Jimbe Rural Health Centre			746					Chisasa	RHS
810.	Ndaya Luzny	246278/24/1	House and Kitchen	747	M	37	F	10	Chisasa	LHS
811.	Betty Kanyambu		House and Kitchen	748A	S	50	F	7	Chisasa	LHS
812.	Bonafancy Malichi	144397/23/1	House	748B	M	65	M	10	Chisasa	LHS
813.	Ernest Kawangu		Shop	749	M	35	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
814.	Katanga Paul	166767/23/1	Shop	750	M	55	M	7	Chisasa	LHS



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815.	Chankalali Chris	188113/23/1	Shop	751			M		Chisasa	
816.	Mwansa Christopher	175598/45/1	Shop	752	M	50	M	3	Chisasa	LHS
817.	Douglas Masumba	188131/23/1	2 Shops	753	M	40	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
818.	Manex Musokola	216130/23/1	Hammermill Shelter	754	M	33	M	6	Chisasa	RHS
819.	Phllias Kambanzyi	254897/23/1	2 shops	755	M	29	M	4	Chisasa	RHS
820.	Richard Sazhi	252046/23/1	Shop	756	M	31	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
821.	Kayinda Evin	231184/23/1	Shop	757	M	32	M	5	Chisasa	RHS
822.	Kayombu Kajiko	144828/23/1	Shop	758	M	75	M	10	Chisasa	RHS
823.	Lezie Sakawangu	175244/23/1	Shop	759	W	47	F	8	Chisasa	RHS
824.	Benny Samuneti	175244/23/1	Shop	760	S	50	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
825.	Katanga Paul	166767/23/1	Shop	761	M	55	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
826.	Kalaba Nkomba	148823/23/1	Shop	762	M	65	M	8	Chisasa	RHS
827.	Isaac Mukosayi	281703/23/1	Shop	763	M	24	M	15	Chisasa	RHS
828.	Ali Majohn	185000/23/1	Shop	764	M	37	M	14	Chisasa	RHS
829.	Jane Chomba	166780/23/1	Shop	765	M	53	F	9	Chisasa	RHS
830.	Maxwell Kalaba	188019/23/1	Shop	766	M	48	M	11	Chisasa	RHS
831.	Gerald Makina	128050/23/1	Shop	767	M		M	8	Chisasa	RHS
832.	Godwin Kamwandi		House	768			M		Chisasa	RHS



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833.	Kapenda Tanasia		Shops	769			M	10	Chisasa	
834.	Kennedy Katanga	231219/23/1	Shop	770	M	35	M	13	Chisasa	RHS
835.	Jane Kapitanga		Kitchen	771			F		Chisasa	RHS
836.	Catholic Church		Church, 3 toilets, shelter, 2 houses	772					Chisasa	RHS
837.	Kashala Wilard Kaipo	208597/23/1	House and Kitchen	773	M	39	M	5	Chisasa	RHS
838.	Kashala Patrick Kaipo	208576/23/1	House	774	M	42	M	7	Chisasa	RHS
839.	Steven Kalenga	167007/23/1	2 houses	775	M	59	M	7	Chisasa	LHS
840.	Storage Shed – Jimbe MULTIPURPOSE Cooperative		Storage Shed	776					Chisasa	LHS
841.	Luke Alufonso	179469/23/1	House and Toilet	777	M	42	M	6	Chisasa	LHS
842.	John Yakoba	156518/23/1	Shop, 3 Houses and Kitchen	778	M	59	M	16	Chisasa	RHS
843.	Yakoba Kind	281725/23/1	House	779	M	26	F	4	Chisasa	LHS
844.	Rhoda Lumbombo	148757/23/1	House	780	M	63	F	6	Kachiza	LHS
845.	Yakoba Dennis	139707/23/1	House	781	M	70	M	7	Kachiza	LHS
846.	Katanga Lawrence	208612/23/1	Shop	782	M	39	M	8	Kachiza	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID. No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
847.	Kennedy Katanga	231219/23/1	House	783	M	35	M	8	Kachiza	LHS
848.	Kennedy Katanga	231219/23/1	House	784	M	35	M	12	Kachiza	LHS
849.	Katanga Paul	1667676/23/1	2 Houses	785	M	55	M	7	Kachiza	LHS
850.	Gladys Ngangula	212713/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	786	M	47	F	5	Kachiza	LHS
851.	Loni Astaziya	148679/23/1	House	788	S	65	F	10	Kachiza	RHS
852.	Kamwandi Paul	267557/23/1	House and Kitchen	789	M	26	M		Kachiza	RHS
853.	Chaila Anna	149093/21/1	House and Kitchen	790	W	68	F	2	Kachiza	RHS
854.	Singtone Mutela	148737/23/1	House	791	S	66	M		Kachiza	
855.	Dickson Ngangula	212093/23/1	Shop, House and Kitchen	792	M	50	M	7	Kachiza	LHS
856.	Community Water well									RHS
857.	Doris Luvila	188174/23/1	House	793	S	42	F	3	Kachiza	LHS
858.	Doris Luvila	188174/23/1	House, Toilet and Kitchen	794	S	42	F	3	Kachiza	LHS
859.	Kenneth Lumingo	210129/23/1	Shop	795	M	37	M	12	Kachiza	LHS
860.	John Ndona	231556/23/1	Shop	796	M	34	M	7	Kachiza	LHS
861.	Lupitu Josephine	233425/23/1	House and Kitchen	797	M	33	F	4	Kachiza	RHS
862.	Kajiko Joel	188118/23/1	House	798	M	45	M	8	Kachiza	RHS
863.	Kayombu Kajiko	144828/23/1	House and Kitchen	799	M	75	M	10	Kachiza	



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID. No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
864.	Chinyemba Samson	156456/23/1	House and Kitchen, Incomplete Structure	800	M	61	M	11	Kachiza	RHS
865.	Gilbert Waseheli	202556/23/1	House and Kitchen	801	M	44	M	8	Waseheli	RHS
866.	Racheal Waseheli	231188/23/1	House and Kitchen, Incomplete Structure	802	S	32	F	7	Waseheli	RHS
867.	Kayipu Dickson	102867/28/1	House and Shop	803	S	18	M	3	Waseheli	RHS
868.	Kakoma Waseheli	208572/23/1	House	804	M	43	M	3	Waseheli	RHS



### **Ikkelenge to Jimbe Section**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
1.	Lee Kawanu 0966493554	649803/11/1	Office, House and Shelter	1	M	48	M	7	Kawiku	RHS
2.	Sikanema Dorothy	292547/23/1	House	2	S	18	F	5	Kawiku	RHS
3.	Donald Wanki Musonda	132782/23/1	Restaurant, Bar and Fence	3	M	60	M	8	Kawiku	LHS
4.	Queen Franswa	150400/23/1	House	4	M	66	F	12	Nswana Machung'a	LHS
5.	Nelly Makiloni Katumba	208777/23/1	House	5	M		F	5	Nswana Machung'a	LHS
6.	Alice Katumbu Makiloni	208777/23/1	House	6	M	40	F	8	Nswana Machung'a	LHS
7.	Jonathan Utingo	187820/23/1	House and Kitchen	7	M	40	M	7	Nswana Machung'a	LHS
8.	Junior Kachiza	245981/23/1	Shop	8	S	27	M	1	Nswana Machung'a	RHS
9.	David Nyakameji	126329/23/1	Poultry Structure	9	M	74	M	15	Nswana Machung'a	
10.	Lewis Nyakamezhi	179998/23/1	House	10	M	48	M	8	Nswana Machung'a	RHS
11.	Elison Nyakamezhi	244200/23/1	House	11	M	29	M	4	Nswana Machung'a	RHS
12.	Brighton Koneshana	265978/23/1	House	12	M	27	M	4	Nswana Machung'a	
13.	Kangasa Fides	201143/23/1	House	13	S	38	M	5	Nswana Machung'a	



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14.	Alex Kabali		Shop	14	M		M	5	Nswana Machung'a	
15.	Creavia Kabali	169684/23/1	House and Kitchen	15	M	52	M	6	Nswana Machung'a	
16.	Innocent Samuwana	262186/23/1	Shop	16	M	28	M	4	Nswana Machung'a	
17.	Chinyama Justin	285856/23/1	House	17	M	40	M	<b>10</b>	Nswana Machung'a	
18.	Mirriam Kambimbi	229718/23/1	House and Kitchen	18	M	47	F	5	Nswana Machung'a	
19.	Lia Chimwanga	205805/23/1	House	19	D	38	F	4	Nswana Machung'a	
20.	Alufonsina		House	20	W		F	1	Nswana Machung'a	
21.	Kazhila Chakubeba		House	21	M		M		Nswana Machung'a	
22.	Arnold Kajhila	120443/23/1	House	22	M		M	2	Nswana Machung'a	
23.	Ignitious Kanema	172661/23/1	House	23	M	48	M	14	Nswana Machung'a	
24.	Foster Kanema	169596/23/1	House	24	M	53	M	9	Nswana Machung'a	
25.	George Kanema	265986	House		S	25	M	1	Nswana Machung'a	
26.	Sedi Kajila	108640/231	House	26	M	65	F	2	Nswana Machung'a	
27.	Clara Makaliki	208963/23/1	House	27		41	F		Nswana Machung'a	



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
28.	Eba Kanema	169683/23/1	House	28	S	52	F	7	Nswana Machung'a	
29.	Lilian Kanema		House	29			F		Nswana Machung'a	
30.	Fideli Sangunda		House	30	M		M	7	Nswana Machung'a	
31.	Obedy Kachiza	135047/23/1	House and shop (incomplete)	31A	M	60	M	13	Nswana Machung'a	RHS
32.	CMML Church		Toilet	31B					Nswana Machung'a	RHS
33.	Dr. Peter Wilfred Mbetela Matoka	1930 - 2014	Grave						Nswankuda	
34.	Judith Makaliki	153619/23/1	Kitchen	32	S		F	5	Kazhima	
35.	Beston Makaliki	173394/23/1	Shop (Incomplete)	33	M		M	9	Kazhima	
36.	Ezilon Mulongesha	143613/23/1	House	34	D		M	6	Kazhima	
37.	Knox Mayondi	152914/23/1	House	35	M	63	M	4	Kazhima	
38.	Fred Chilomba	163048/23/1	1 Shop, 1 House	36	M	46	M	14	Kazhima	LHS
39.	New Apostolic Church			37					Kazhima	LHS
40.	Enosi Kanjali	173314/23/1	Kitchen and House	38	M	53	M	8	Kazhima	LHS
41.	Jackson Kansali	137677/23/1	House	39	D	57	M	3	Kazhima	LHS
42.	Melody Chakamisha	208732/23/1	House	40	S	39	F	5	Kazhima	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
43.	Idah Matun'ga	181766/23/1	House	41	D	44	F	6	Kazhima	LHS
44.	Felix Soneka	168801/23/1	3 Houses, 1 kitchen	42	M	53	M	11	Kazhima	LHS
45.	Kennethe Nkondu	167861/23/1	House, Kitchen	43	M	54	M	12	Kazhima	LHS
46.	Memory Nkondu		House	44	M		M	1	Kazhima	LHS
47.	Soneka Davyson		House	45				8	Kazhima	
48.	Kajima Menesi		House	46	W		F	6	Kazhima	
49.	Gladys Nswana	237826/23/1	House	47	M	33	F	6	Kazhima	
50.	Henry Sangunja	124356/23/1	3 Houses, 1 Kitchen	48	M	75	M	8	Nsang'anyi	RHS
51.	Samatamba Jean	151378/23/1	House and KItchen	49	W	65	F	2	Nsang'anyi	LHS
52.	Community Water Point Nsang'anyi Village								Nsang'anyi	
53.	Rodwell Mwalumuna	122743/23/1	House and Kitchen				M		Nsang'anyi	
54.	Philimon Kakayungu	133155/23/1	House	50	M	61	M	10	Nsang'anyi	RHS
55.	Agra Muchinta		House	51	M		M	3	Nsang'anyi	RHS
56.	Chrispin Muchinta	140809/23/1	House and Kitchen	52A	M	66	M	5	Nsang'anyi	RHS
57.			Incomplete House	52 B						LHS
58.	Kanema Brighton	208276/23/1	House	53	M	49	M	7	Nsang'anyi	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
59.	Rosemary Kanema Kusaloka		House and Kitchen	54	M	70	F	8	Nsang'anyi	LHS
60.	Jelijas Nsang'anyi	246522/23/1	Shop	55	M	27	M	5	Nsang'anyi	LHS
61.	Dankan Kafoka	279944/23/1	Shop	56	M	20	M	3	Nsang'anyi	LHS
62.	Armface Musona	168209/23/1	House and Kitchen	57	M	42	M	15	Nsang'anyi	LHS
63.			House	58					Nsang'anyi	
64.	Roy Salumai		House	59			M		Nsang'anyi	RHS
65.	Joseph Fota	135870/23/1	House	60	M	58	M	14	Nsang'anyi	RHS
66.	Beatrice Matamba		House	61	S		F		Nsang'anyi	LHS
67.	Julias Mutamba	208995/23/1	House	62	M	40	M	5	Nsang'anyi	LHS
68.	Silina Kayuma	239956/23/1	House	63	D	33	F	5	Nsang'anyi	LHS
69.	Ilunga Christian	273047/23/1	Shop	64	S	22	M	7	Nsang'anyi	LHS
70.	Mwansa Maxwell	265954/23/1	Shop	65	M	23	M	3	Nsang'anyi	RHS
71.	Itota Melvin	245841/23/1	Shop	66	S	29	M	4	Nsang'anyi	RHS
72.	Roy Salumayi	278750/23/1	Shop	67	S	22	M	7	Nsang'anyi	RHS
73.	Algan Ifota	245849/23/1	Shop	68	M	30	M	6	Nsang'anyi	RHS
74.	Helga Ifota	275516/23/1	Shop	69	M	20	F	3	Nsang'anyi	RHS
75.	Nelvan Ifota	265974/23/1	Shop	70	S	25	M	1	Nsang'anyi	RHS
76.	Augustine Fota	170148/23/1	Shop	71	M	65	M	18	Nsang'anyi	RHS
77.	Mulendi Reagan	244124/23/1	Shop	72	M	33	M	9	Nsang'anyi	RHS
78.	Fota Kenneth	244124/23/1	Hammermill shelter	73	M	48	M	9	Nsang'anyi	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
79.	Mukangala Maria	136715/23/1	House and Kitchen	74	W	56	F	7	Nsang'anyi	RHS
80.	Judiness Mukata		Kitchen	75 A	S		F		Nsang'anyi	
81.	Evelyn Kayuma		House	75 B	D		F	12	Nsang'anyi	LHS
82.	Sliveness Kakoma		Kitchen	76 A	S		F	6	Nsang'anyi	RHS
83.	Harry Malumbakanyi	290332/23/1	Shop	76 B	M	18	M	3	Nsang'anyi	RHS
84.	Chinjaba Obias	245638/23/1	Shop	77	M	17	M	5	Nsang'anyi	RHS
85.	Kashinakaji Edwin	262449/23/1	Shop	78	M	25	M	5	Nsang'anyi	RHS
86.	Rholian Kashinakaji	182548/23/1	Shop	79	S	45	M	8	Nsang'anyi	RHS
87.	Kambanja Chommy	243059/23/1	Shop	80	M	31	M	6	Nsang'anyi	RHS
88.	Lukama Jerady	275270/64/1	Shop	81	M	44	M	9	Nsang'anyi	RHS
89.	Mukeya Sakasumbi	290235/23/1	Shop	82	M	18	M	4	Nsang'anyi	RHS
90.	Alick Fota	206151/23/1	Shop	83	M		M	7	Nsang'anyi	RHS
91.	Obrian Muke	261310/23/1	Shop	84	M	28	M	5	Nsang'anyi	RHS
92.	Justine Kambanja	290271/23/1	Shop	85	M	20	M	4	Nsang'anyi	RHS
93.	Kazhima Johan	292957/23/1	Shop	86	M	17	M	3	Nsang'anyi	RHS
94.	Fred Katoka	177057/23/1	House	87	M	51	M	10	Lukama	
95.	Kebby Benwa	208981/23/1	House	88	M	38	M	5	Lukama	LHS
96.	Lambakasa Blessings	261311/23/1	Shop Incomplete	89	M	23	M	4	Lukama	LHS
97.	Ronald Lukanga	245890/23/1	Shop	90	M	28	M	3	Lukama	RHS



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98.	Dem Masumba	141966/23/1	WorkShop, Hammermill, House and Toilet	91	M	57	M	12	Kashinakazhi	RHS
99.	Timothy Kasanda	262851/23/1	Shop	92	S	25	M	1	Kabanja	LHS
100.	Rwiness Mukosa	201344/23/1	House	93	M	40	M	6	Kashinakazhi	
101.	Allan Muzeya	187823/23/1	House and Kitchen	94	M	44	M	8	Mwanamoya	LHS
102.	Nelia Muzeya	292259/23/1	house	95	S	21	F	2	Mwanamoya	LHS
103.	Josephine Nkausu	182808/23/1	house	96	M	26	F	4	Kashinakazhi	LHS
104.	Mulenga Filita	150927/23/1	House	97	S	64	F	8	Kashinakazhi	LHS
105.	Mary Lukanga	290318/23/1	Shop	98	M	27	F	2	Kashinakazhi	
106.	Harrison Kabwebu	290292/23/1	House	99	M	21	M	3	Kashinakazhi	LHS
107.	Semechi Julia	142358/23/1	House	100	M	68	F	9	Kashinakazhi	LHS
108.	Denson Masumba	173214/23/1	2 Houses	101	M	52	M	9	Kashinakazhi	LHS
109.	Jaa Eunice	142579/23/1	House	102	W	75	F	4	Kashinakazhi	LHS
110.	Catholic Church		House (Incomplete)	103					Mwanauti	LHS
111.	Terrence Mayindi	283181/23/1	House	104	S	26	M	1	Mwanauti	
112.	Mika Maselengi	190144/23/1	House and Kitchen	105	S	42	F	8	Nswanakabinda	LHS
113.	Brown Kangasa	231050/23/1	House	106	S	33	M	1	Kangasa	LHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
114.	Rodgers Chibala	182574/23/1	3 Houses and 2 Kitchens	107	D	48	M	8	Mwanauti	RHS
115.	ChristIne Thomas Chiteta	132612/23/1	House, Kitchen, Toilet	108	W	62	F	10	Kalusa	RHS
116.	Felina Wulayi	182226/23/1	House, Toilet	109	M	42	M	7	Kalusa	RHS
117.	Beston Mukosayi		House	110	M	25	M	5	Kalusa	LHS
118.	Pethias Chisaya	261930/23/1	House	111	M	25	M	5	Kalusa	LHS
119.	Pethias Chisaya	261930/23/1	House	112	M	25	M	5	Kalusa	LHS
120.	Pethias Chisaya	261930/23/1	House	113	M	25	M	5	Kalusa	LHS
121.	Pethias Chisaya	261930/23/1	House	114	M	25	M	5	Kalusa	LHS
122.	Eni Kaswala		House,	115	D		F		Kalusa	
123.	Sam Kaswala		House	116	M		M		Kalusa	
124.	Ellena Kaswala	104930/23/1	House, Kitchen	117	W	79	F	6	Kalusa	
125.	Patrick Musonko	158447/23/1	5 Houses and 1 kitchen	118	M	14	M	14	Kalusa	RHS
126.	Ani Musonku	236792/23/1	House	119			F		Kalusa	RHS
127.	Evans Maseka	203079/23/1	2 Houses, 1 kitchen	120	M	42	M	9	Kalusa	RHS
128.	Council Levy Collect Point		STRUCTURE (Office)	121					Lwakela	RHS
129.	Robbie Chibala	141935/23/1	Shop	122	M	60	M	8	Lwakela	RHS
130.	Kanyembo Lukama		Shop	123	M	59	F		Lwakela	RHS



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131.	Mishelina Chitonji	242559/23/1	shop	124	S	30	F	9	Lwakela	RHS
132.	Janet Chiwaya	182618/23/1	Shop	125	M	44	M	8	Lwakela	RHS
133.	Kalusa Barrington	279987/23/1	Shop	126	S	21	M	1	Lwakela	RHS
134.	Fides Chamaliza	132242/23/1	Shop	127	M	61	F		Lwakela	RHS
135.	Micheal Tenesi	242150/23/1	Shop	128			M		Lwakela	RHS
136.	Tenesi Anord	237778/23/1	Shop	129	S	24	M	1	Lwakela	RHS
137.	Tororo Exildah	262518/23/1	Shop	130A	S	42	F	12	Lwakela	RHS
138.	Kafulezhi Titus		Shop	130B					Lwakela	
139.	Peter Mupachi	207323/23/1	Shop	182 A	M	40	M	7	Lwakela Market	LHS
140.	Merrian Mafuta	190780/23/1	4 Shops, 1 kitchen	132	M	45	F	16	Lwakela Market	LHS
141.	Henry Funyina	230937/23/1	Shop	133	M		M	3	Lwakela Market	LHS
142.	Jescal Malina	230962/23/1	2 Shops, 2 Houses	134	M	30	F	5	Lwakela Market	LHS
143.	Eddy Kalusa	15187/23/1	2 Shops	135	M		M	7	Lwakela Market	LHS
144.	Christopher Sandelezhi	205047/23/1	Shop	136	M	44	M	11	Lwakela Market	LHS
145.	Moses Muke	136219/23/1	Shop	137	M	69	M	10	Lwakela Market	LHS
146.	Miriam Mulala	229686/23/1	Shop	138	S	33	F	5	Lwakela Market	LHS
147.	Vivian Kakisa	207443/23/1	Shop	139	M	36	F		Lwakela Market	
148.	Matildah Kang'asa	252484/23/1	Shop	140	M	29	F	5	Lwakela Market	



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
149.	George Chikesenge	230918/23/1	Shop	141	M	37	M	8	Lwakela Market	RHS
150.	Brian Muteba	188259/23/1	Shop	142	M	42	M	15	Lwakela Market	RHS
151.	Charles Kasumbalesa		Shop	143					Lwakela Market	RHS
152.	Brighton Chiyuka		Shop	144			M		Lwakela Market	RHS
153.	Brian Sambaulu	231017/23/1	Shop	145	M	33	M	6	Lwakela Market	RHS
154.	Rhodwell Chinyinga	255630/23/1	Shop	146	M	28	M	5	Lwakela Market	
155.	Rivan Kauta	207486/23/1	Shop	147	M	40	M	2	Lwakela Market	
156.	Matembo Vivian	211699/23/1	Shop	148	M	39	M	4	Lwakela Market	
157.	John Kalepu	182806/23/1	Shop	149	M	45		13	Lwakela Market	RHS
158.	Evans Maseka		Shop	150			M		Lwakela Market	
159.	Sondashi Peter	252161/23/1	Shop	151			M		Lwakela Market	
160.	Dockias Mukesayi	182407/23/1	Shop	152	M	49	M	9	Lwakela Market	
161.	Wulayi Febina	182226/23/1	Hammermil shop	153	M	46	M	10	Lwakela Market	RHS
162.	Sondashi Queen	132609/23/1	Shop	154	S	59	F	8	Lwakela Market	RHS
163.	Malisawa Graham		Shop	155	M		M		Lwakela Market	RHS
164.	Kenneth Malisawa	152696/23/1	Shop	156	M	63	M	7	Lwakela Market	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
165.	Makayi Christopher	160946/23/1	Shop	157	M	50	M	9	Lwakela Market	RHS
166.	Elizabeth Ngalandi	132684/23/1	Shop	158	W	63	F	12	Lwakela Market	RHS
167.	Chibala Harrison	160986/23/1	Shop	159	M	52	M	23	Lwakela Market	
168.	Kelvin Musenge	479595/67/1	Shop	160	M	35	M	5	Lwakela Market	
169.	Cephas Chiyuka	138648/23/1	Shop	161	M	52	M	8	Lwakela Market	RHS
170.	Kangasa Anitah	205065/23/1	Shop	162	F	44	M	7	Lwakela Market	RHS
171.	Kamalamba Anthony	283132/23/1	Shop	163		25	M		Lwakela Market	RHS
172.	Kawangu Caldoza	131356/23/1	Shop, House and Kitchen	164	M	75	M	3	Lwakela Market	RHS
173.	Elina Nyawezhi	204602/23/1	Shop	165	M	46	M	10	Lwakela Market	RHS
174.	Saambumba Chisaya	142576/23/1	Shop	166	M	71	M	5	Lwakela Market	RHS
175.	Ketty Ndumba	266522/23/1	Shop	167	S	25	M	4	Lwakela Market	RHS
176.	Chinyama Innocent	103974/28/1	Shop	168	S	23	M	7	Lwakela Market	RHS
177.	Jonathan Chitambala	236828/23/1	Shop	169	M	33	M	5	Lwakela Market	RHS
178.	Makina Gideon	179468/23/1	Shop	170	M	45	M	8	Lwakela Market	RHS
179.	Francis Kanema	118071/23/1	Shop	171	M	70	M	8	Lwakela Market	LHS
180.	Felix Kaswala	205950/23/1	Shop	172	M	38	M	8	Lwakela Market	



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
181.	Florence Malina	134142/23/1	Shop	173	W	57	F	11	Lwakela Market	
182.	Pethias Chisaya	261930/23/1	Shop	174	S	25	F	1	Lwakela Market	
183.	Fred Chisaya	230929/23/1	Shop	175	M	30	M	5	Lwakela Market	
184.	Musole Martha Mushinda	104264/22/1	Shop	176	M	67	F	10	Lwakela Market	RHS
185.	Georgina Mwanauta		Shop	177	M		F		Lwakela Market	
186.	Ndezi Kauta	283140/23/1	Shop	178	S	24	M	6	Lwakela	LHS
187.	Issac Kauta	283139/23/1	Shop	179	M	22	M	6	Lwakela	LHS
188.	Christian Brethren Church		Church	180					Lwakela	LHS
189.	Christon Muke	342928/23/1	Shop	181	S	25	M	1	Lwakela	RHS
190.	Peter Mupachi		Shop	182 B					Lwakela	RHS
191.	Chinyama Innocent	103974/28/1	Shop	183	M	23	M	17	Lwakela	RHS
192.	Stanford Dilema	306441/15/1	Shop	184	M	22	M	2	Lwakela	
193.	Mpalampala Cooperative		Hammermill	185					Lwakela	
194.	Abuild Kawanu		Shop	186	M		M		Lwakela	
195.	CMML		House, Kitchen and 2 church buildings	187					Lwakela	LHS
196.	New Covenant Church		Church and Kitchen	188					Lwakela	



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
197.	Fellowship Church		Church and 2 houses, Water Well	189					Mwanauti	
198.	New Apostlistic Church		Church and office	190					Mwanauti	RHS
199.	Julia Makuya	205948/23/1	2 houses	191	M	40	F	9	Mwanauti	RHS
200.	Kanjamba Isaac	219719/23/1	House	192	M	38	M	7	Mwanauti	RHS
201.	Joy Kanjamba	232933/23/1	House	193	M	36	F	8	Mwanauti	RHS
202.	Piyason Kakunyi	205986/23/1	House and Kitchen	194	M	43	M	8	Mwanauti	RHS
203.	Leziya Chisefu	141374/23/1	House	195A	S	75	M	3	Mwanauti	RHS
204.			House	195B						
205.	Kawungu Munyevu		House	196	M	49	M	8	Mwanauti	LHS
206.	Belian Kapelembi	236773/23/1	House	197	D	30	F	4	Mwanauti	RHS
207.	Kalampa Willis	207318/23/1	House and Kitchen	198	M	38	M	1	Mwanauti	RHS
208.	Happy Koti	103890/28/1	House	199 A	S	29	M			
209.	Justin Kanema	182631/23/1	House and Kitchen	199 B	M	44	M	7	Mwanauti	RHS
210.	Peter Sondashi	252661/23/1	House	200	M		M		Mwanauti	RHS
211.	Maggie Katukula	150120/23/1	House and Kitchen	201	M	65	F	9	Mwanauti	
212.	Wikani Belani	260035/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	202	M	26	F	4	Mwanauti	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
213.	Moses Chinjamba	147374/23/1	House and Kitchen	203	M	65	M	9	Mwanauti	LHS
214.	Mukosayi Patrick	156445/23/1	House and Kitchen	204	M	62	M	8	Mwanauti	LHS
215.	Chinyama Innocent	103974/28/1	House	205	M	23	M	17	Mwanauti	
216.	Given Ilunga	260164/23/1	Kitchen	206	M	32	M	10	Mwanauti	RHS
217.	Edith Ilunga	207400/23/1	House	207	S	38	F	5	Mwanauti	RHS
218.	Community Well								Mwanauti	RHS
219.	Sakasi Kodi Muke	182628/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	208	M	45	M	10	Kankung'a	RHS
220.	Stanley Muke	160987/23/1	House	209	M	54	M	10	Kankung'a	RHS
221.	Christon Muke	342928/24/1	House	210 A				1	Kankung'a	RHS
222.	Moses Muke		House, Kitchen and Shop	210 B	M		M	12	Kankung'a	RHS
223.	Loveness Lukama	205078/23/1	House and Kitchen	211	M	44	F	9	Kankung'a	RHS
224.	Lillian Chikesengi	206059/23/1	House and Kitchen	212	M	41	F	10	Kankung'a	RHS
225.	Fidess Likashi	207329/23/1	House and Kitchen	213	M	42	F	10	Kankung'a	RHS
226.	Phillis Kaumba	250701/23/1	House and Kitchen	214	D	35	F	3	Kankung'a	RHS
227.	Indiwa Kapumba	283246/23/1	House	215	S	34	M	2	Kankung'a	RHS
228.	Kaumba Kasweka	150630/23/1	House and Kitchen	216	S	60	F	7	Kankung'a	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
229.	Felix Kaumba	234280/24/1	2 Kitchens	217	M	45	M	7	Kankung'a	RHS
230.	Catholic Church		Church and Building/Store room	218					Kankung'a	RHS
231.	Alison Chibala	160986/23/1	House	219	M	54	M	25	Pulumani	RHS
232.	Anna Kasonda		House	220	S	70	F	9	Pulumani	RHS
233.	Anthony Kabobu	182611/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	221	M	45	M	8	Pulumani	RHS
234.	Hildah Sakendi	150283/23/1	House and Kitchen	222	S	64	F	5	Pulumani	RHS
235.	Jane Chibala	101852/23/1	House	223	S	83	F	4	Pulumani	RHS
236.	Eniya Chibala	1010289/23/1	House and Kitchen	224	W	84	F	1	Pulumani	RHS
237.	Moses Chibala	141936/23/1	House and Kitchen	225	W	68	M	7	Pulumani	LHS
238.	Chibala Janety	145898/23/1	House and Kitchen	226A	W	67	F	9	Pulumani	LHS
239.	Jonathan Kakisa	103886/28/1	House	226B	S		M		Mwanauti	LHS
240.	Exildah Chiyokolu	284190/23/1	House	227	S	31	F	4	Pulumani	LHS
241.	Vivian Kakisa	207443/23/1	House and Kitchen	228	M	36	F	8	Pulumani	LHS
242.	David Kakisa	108235/23/1	House	229 A	M	78	M	9	Chitambala	LHS
243.	Ireen Kakisa	169577/23/1	House and Kitchen	229 B	S	50	F	4	Chitambala	LHS
244.	Hela Chitamabala	102644/23/1	House	230	W	81	F	4	Chitambala	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
245.	Espina Chitambala	1849041/23/1	House	231	D	41	F	5	Chitambala	LHS
246.	Lilian Chitambala	171064/23/1	House and Kitchen	232	S	52	F	3	Chitambala	LHS
247.	Jessica Malina		House	233	M		F	5	Chitambala	LHS
248.	Mary Mupila	252896/23/1	House and Kitchen	234	M	25	F	5	Chitambala	
249.	Denny Mayanyi	173449/23/1	House and Kitchen	235	M	52	M	6	Kapwanya	
250.	Clement Mayanyi	260321/23/1	House and Kitchen	236	M	24	M	5	Kapwanya	
251.	Chris Mayanyi	103883/23/1	House	237	S	24	M	1	Kapwanya	
252.									Kapwanya	
253.	Julian Munjunga		House and Kitchen	239					Kapwanya	RHS
254.	Jelian Mayanyi	103957/28/1	House	240	S	19	M	1	Kapwanya	RHS
255.	Semi Kayombo	252123/23/1	House and Kitchen	241	M	29	M	4	Kapwanya	RHS
256.			Incomplete House	242					Kapwanya	LHS
257.	Fixison Chimbimbi	252488/23/1	House and Kitchen	243	M	30	M	7	Mundong'u	LHS
258.	Amos Chimbimbi	168305/23/1	House and Kitchen	244	M	54	M	9	Mundong'u	LHS
259.	Davy Chimbimbi	231073/23/1	House	245	M	32	M	S	Mundong'u	LHS
260.	Moorun Chimbimbi	147845/24/1	House	246	M	63	M	11	Mundong'u	RHS



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261.	Roiden Chimbimbi	284170/23/1	House	247	S	29	M	2	Mundong'u	RHS
262.	Patrick Kanjing'u	279707/23/1	House	248	M	22	M	3	Mundong'u	RHS
263.	Christopher Chimbimbi	225555/23/1	House and Kitchen	249	M	40	M	5	Mundong'u	LHS
264.	Wilford Chimbimbi	2059141/23/1	House	250	M	37	M	3	Mundong'u	LHS
265.	Agness Chimbimbi	104415/23/1	House and Kitchen	251	S	57	F	1	Mundong'u	
266.	Phillis Chimbimbi	206002/23/1	3 houses and Kitchen	252	M	63	M	5	Mundong'u	RHS
267.	Joyce Chitambala	188211/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	253	M	49	F	5	Mundong'u	RHS
268.	Enerst Kasuwala	284218/23/1	House and Kitchen	254	M	37	M	4	Mundong'u	RHS
269.	Fridah Sefuka	207452/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	255	W	50	F	5	Mundong'u	RHS
270.	Maliselina Sefuka	103141/23/1	House and Kitchen	256	W	85	F	6	Mundong'u	RHS
271.	Violet Sefuka Towanu	175995/23/1	House	257	M	52	F	9	Mundong'u	RHS
272.	Andrew Kakoma	284179/23/1	House	258	S	23	M	1	Mundong'u	RHS
273.	Joseph Sefuka	207451/23/1	House and Kitchen	259	M	37	M	6	Mundong'u	RHS
274.	Edah Salumayi	207460/23/1	House	260	M	39	F	6	Mundong'u	LHS
275.	Edah Salumayi	207460/23/1	House	261	M	39	F	6	Mundong'u	LHS
276.	Kawatu Kellies	252132/23/1	House	262 A	S	25	F	3	Mundong'u	LHS



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277.	Kennedy Kawatu	206026/23/1	House and shop	262 B	M	37	M	6	Mundong'u	LHS
278.	Micheal Samalesu	174285/23/1	House and Chicken Run	263	M	46	M	10	Mundong'u	RHS
279.	Alex Chitambala	236837/23/1	House	264	M	32	M	7	Mundong'u	RHS
280.	Kenneth Kanema	283182/23/1	House and Kitchen	265	M	35	M	10	Mundong'u	RHS
281.	Gooden Malina	103779/28/1	House	266	S	20	F	1	Mundong'u	RHS
282.	Kukenga Soneka	104028/28/1	House	267	S	19	F	1	Mundong'u	RHS
283.	Josephine Ilunga	231039/23/1	House	268	S	31	F	5	Mundong'u	RHS
284.	Givious Soneka		Shop	269	S		M	1	Mundong'u	RHS
285.	Docus Kanema	188205/23/1	House	270	M	41	F	5	Mundong'u	RHS
286.	Beauty Titima	279731/23/1	House	271	S	30	F	3	Mundong'u	LHS
287.	Micheal Samalesu	174285/23/1	House and water well	272	M	46	M	10	Mundong'u	LHS
288.	Micheal Samalesu	174285/23/1	House	273	M	46	M	10	Mundong'u	LHS
289.	Kapelembi Jacklina	1294281/23/1	Hammermill and House	274	M	61	F	6	Mundong'u	LHS
290.	Kanema Kefson	206027/23/1	House and Kitchen	275	M	39	M	6	Mundong'u	LHS
291.	Carol Kamonzhi	266976/23/1	House and Kitchen	276 A	M	30	M	3	Mundong'u	LHS
292.	Dyness Koti	252101/23/1	House	276 B	S				Mundong'u	LHS
293.	Mosi Luti	118286/23/1	House and Kitchen	277	W	72	F	6	Mundong'u	LHS



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294.	Kanema Gilbert	206024/23/1	House and Kitchen	278	M	39	M	6	Mundong'u	LHS
295.	Future Kanema	103778/28/1	House	279	M	20	M	3	Mundong'u	LHS
296.	Jack Kajila	144354/23/1	House and Kitchen	280	M	73	F	4	Mundong'u	RHS
297.	Robby Chilengi	207429/23/1	House and Kitchen	281	S	37	M	3	Mundong'u	RHS
298.	Fearless Muke		Kitchen	282	M	28	F	5	Mundong'u	RHS
299.	Eli Chamaliza	107399/23/1	House	283	S	74	F	3	Mundong'u	LHS
300.	Fixson Chimbimbi	252488/23/1	Shop	284	M	31	M	7	Mundong'u	LHS
301.	Martin Tulumba	207484/23/1	Shop and House	285	M	39	M	10	Kewumba Area	LHS
302.	Andrew Kakoma	284179/23/1	Shop	286	S	23	M	1	Kewumba Area	RHS
303.	Havison Kanjali	232490/23/1	Shop	287	M	32	M	5	Kewumba Area	RHS
304.	Brerian Masumba	231069/23/1	Shop	288	M	33	M	12	Kewumba Area	RHS
305.	Pethias Chamalisa	184930/23/1	Shop	289	M	46	M	10	Kewumba Area	RHS
306.	Milner Makuya	204638/23/1	Shop	290	M	42	M	7	Kewumba Area	RHS
307.	Anelisi Kauntingu	207561/23/1	Shop	291	M	37	F	6	Kewumba Area	RHS
308.	Royd Makuya	205955/23/1	Shop	292	M	39	M	9	Kewumba Area	RHS
309.	Patrick Makuya	264588/23/1	Shop	293	M	25	M	3	Kewumba Area	RHS



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310.	Brian Masumba	231069/23/1	House	294	M	34	M	6	Kewumba Area	RHS
311.	Patrick Makuya	264588/23/1	House	295	S	25	M	3	Kewumba Area	RHS
312.	Milner Makuya	204638/23/1	House	296	M	43	M	8	Kewumba Area	RHS
313.	Chitambala Prisca	236835/23/1	House and Kitchen	297	M	33	F	4	Kewumba Area	RHS
314.	Vernasi Musumba	102898/23/1	House	298	M	52	M	1	Kalezu	RHS
315.	Christina Masumba	105600/28/1	House and Kitchen	299	S	71	F	5	Kalezu	RHS
316.	Patson Masumba	232570/23/1	House	300	M	34	M	6	Kalezu	RHS
317.	Alina Masumba	232551/23/1	House	301	M	32	F	4	Kalezu	RHS
318.	Chrispad Masumba	103750/23/1	House	302	S	21	M	1	Kalezu	RHS
319.	Anis Kayeba	392257/24/1	House	303	M	22	M	3	Kalezu	RHS
320.	Benny Chindanda	251068/23/1	House	304	M	45	M	6	Kalezu	RHS
321.	Nephason Masuwa	101944/28/1	House	305	S	21	M	1	Kalezu	LHS
322.	Mathews Chomba	232489/23/1	House and Kitchen	306	S	35	M	4	Kalezu	LHS
323.	Leya Chomba	188230/23/1	Kitchen	307	S	43	F	7	Kalezu	LHS
324.	Josiah Chomba	145879/23/1	House and Kitchen	308	M	66	M	9	Kalezu	LHS
325.	Dorothy Chomba	284187/23/1	House	309	M	24	F	3	Kalezu	LHS
326.	Clinton Chemba	284690/23/1	House	310	S	20	M	1	Kalezu	LHS



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327.	Sandra Chiyanzu	285286/23/1	House	311	S	25	F	2	Kalezu	LHS
328.	Makayi Dorcus	139705/23/1	House and Kitchen	312	W	69	F	9	Kalezu	LHS
329.	Bridget Mukosayi	207351/23/1	House	313	M	37	F	4	Kalezu	LHS
330.	Criscencia Mukosayi	267176/23/1	House	314	S	25	F	2	Kalezu	LHS
331.	Muzenzi Sylvia	272740/23/1	House	315	S	22	f	2	Kalezu	LHS
332.	Christine Chinyama	103754/28/1	House	316	S	20	F	1	Kalezu	LHS
333.	Phenny Chinyama	169009/23/1	House and Kitchen	317	S	53	M	8	Kalezu	LHS
334.	Bostone Waki	267193/23/1	House	318	M	22	M	3	Kalezu	LHS
335.	Meliya Nyangunja	126907/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	319	W	75	F	7	Kalezu	LHS
336.	Mathias Masuwa	284226/23/1	House, kitchen and Shallow well	320	M	26	M	6	Kalezu	
337.	Mathew Masuwa	135856/23/1	House and 2 kitchens	321	M	58	M	5	Kalezu	RHS
338.	Kukenga Masuwa	100818/28/1	House	322	M	19	F	1	Kalezu	
339.	Joe Kaponda		House	323	M	24	M	2	Kalezu	
340.	Mary Chinzeya	205965/23/1	House and Kitchen	324	D	38	F	7	Kalezu	
341.	Celestina Nchinzeya	189354/23/1	House	325	M	18	F	5	Kalezu	
342.	Edwin Kayama	103785/23/1	House	326	S	19	M	1	Kalezu	RHS



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343.	Johnwell Chinzeya	189353/23/1	House and Kitchen	327	M	42	M	6	Kalezu	RHS
344.	Edwin Chinzeya	137734/23/1	2 Houses and 2 kitchens	328	M	58	M	6	Kalezu	RHS
345.	Lordwell Chinzeya	189351/23/1	House and Kitchen	330	M	39	M	5	Kalezu	RHS
346.	Misheck Chinzeya	238014/23/1	House and Kitchen	329	M	33	M	5	Kalezu	RHS
347.	Royd Tulumba	179894/23/1	House and Kitchen	331	M	47	M	7	Kalezu	RHS
348.	Prudence Chamaliza	284191/23/1	House	332	M	22	F	4	Kalezu	RHS
349.	Patrick Chamaliza	267177/23/1	House	334	M	21	M	4	Kalezu	RHS
350.	Patson Chamaliza	267178/23/1	House	333	M	21	M	4	Kalezu	RHS
351.	Cleanness Chamaliza	278983/23/1	House	335	S	20	F	1	Kalezu	
352.	Brian Chamaliza	206087/23/1	House and Kitchen	336	S	39	M	8	Kalezu	LHS
353.	Pethias Chamaliza	184930/23/1	House and 2 kitchens	337	M	46	M	8	Kalezu	LHS
354.	Helina Chamaliza	179358/23/1	House and Kitchen	338	D	49	F	7	Kalezu	LHS
355.	Hannah Sameya	124048/23/1	House and Kitchen	339	W	75	F	5	Kalezu	LHS
356.	Lawrence Chamaliza	232508/23/1	House	340	S	30	F	4	Kalezu	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
357.	Mildred Kasonda	245806/23/1	House and Kitchen	341	M	29	F	6	Kalezu	LHS
358.	Florence Chidata	189482/23/1	House	342	D	37	F	7	Sakuwaha	RHS
359.	Kabali Mary Wini	169795/23/1	House	343	S	54	F	1	Sakuwaha	RHS
360.	Charles Chikamba	252720/23/1	House	344	M	27	M	4	Sakuwaha	RHS
361.	Rodwell Chidata	232528/23/1	House and Kitchen	345	M	32	M	4	Sakuwaha	RHS
362.	Gilbert Fulawu	266488/23/1	House	346	S	25	M	2	Sakuwaha	RHS
363.	Gilfred Fulawu	266487/23/1	Kitchen	347	M	22	M	2	Sakuwaha	RHS
364.	Albert Chikamba	178156/23/1	House, Ubutala and Shop	348	M	50	M	10	Sakuwaha	RHS
365.	Paul Mayanyi	285298/23/1	House	349	S	21	M	1	Sakuwaha	
366.	Musole Victor	279275/23/1	House	350	M	26	M	5	Sakuwaha	
367.	Luwi Chamaliza	184951/23/1	House	351	M	47	F	3	Sakuwaha	RHS
368.	Kebby Mulaisha		House and Shop	352	M		M	5	Sakuwaha	RHS
369.	Junior Kazhimbala	103739/28/1	House	353	S	20	M	3	Sakuwaha	RHS
370.	Fredson Mulaishi	135557/23/1	House and Kitchen	354	M	59	M	14	Sakuwaha	RHS
371.	Isaac Mulaisha	266464/23/1	House and Kitchen	355	M	21	M	4	Sakuwaha	RHS
372.	Kelvin Muliasha	266463/23/1	House	356	M	23	M	3	Sakuwaha	RHS
373.	Headman Sakuwaha	161049/23/1	Insaka	357	M	55	M	9	Sakuwaha	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
374.	Chiyanzu Suzen	232560/23/1	House and Kitchen	358	M	32	F	7	Sakuwaha	LHS
375.			Kitchen	359					Sakuwaha	RHS
376.			House	360					Sakuwaha	
377.	Mary Mashalanyima	232428/23/1	House	361	D	33	F	7	Chashaaweni	RHS
378.	Lisca Mashalanyima	252734/23/1	House	362	S	27	F	4	Chashaaweni	RHS
379.	Community Borehole		Borehole						Chashaaweni	RHS
380.	Lembezheya Stephan	289817/23/1	House	364A	M	26	M	4	Munddongu	LHS
381.	Lembezheya Joeffy	100776/28/1	House	364B	M	22	M	3	Chashaaweni	
382.	Donald Mukangala	168578/23/1	House and water well	365	M	48	M	7	Mukangala	
383.	Darlington Mukangala	266441/23/1	House	366	S	22	M	1	Mukangala	RHS
384.	Spinewell Kakonkanya	232486/23/1	2 Houses and Insaka	367	M		M	6	Mukangala	RHS
385.	Greyford Kakonkanya	238048/23/1	1 House	368	M		M	6	Mukangala	RHS
386.	Ziniya Kakonkanya	101462/23/1	House and Kitchen	369	M	79	F	4	Mukangala	RHS
387.	Catherine Kakonkanya	238028/23/1	House	370	M	32	F	5	Mukangala	RHS
388.	Lukama Hellen	180898/23/1	House and Kitchen	371	M	47	F	4	Mukangala	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
389.	Florence KaYINDA	188169/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	372	M	41	F	11	Mukangala	LHS
390.	Mukangala Primary School		8 Toilets, Hand Pump, 2 Houses and kitchen	373					Mukangala	LHS
391.	Mukangala Multipurpose Cooperative		Shelter Building	374					Mukangala	
392.	Humphrey Wanki	266482/23/1	Shop	374B	M	28	M	4	Mukangala	LHS
393.	Sharoti Kanyemba	188245/23/1	House	375	S	44	F	6	Mukangala	LHS
394.	Evon Chilombo	147020/23/1	Kitchen	376	W	63	F	6	Mukangala	LHS
395.	Ackson Kaliyi	283114/23/1	House	377	S	22	M	1	Mukangala	LHS
396.	Daniel Kadikidike	232475/23/1	House	378	S	47	M	1	Mukangala	LHS
397.	Chadwell Mulosa	188223/23/1	House and Kitchen, Water Well	379	M	44	M	9	Mukangala	LHS
398.	Ruth Chizengu	184995/23/1	2 Houses	380	S	45	F	5	Mukangala	LHS
399.	Donavan Mukangala	266442/23/1	Shop	381	S	25	M	1	Mukangala	RHS
400.	Alvin Kawwanda	103737/28/1	Shop	382	S	19	M	1	Mukangala	RHS
401.	Darliington Mukangala	266441/23/1	Shop	383	S	22	M	1	Mukangala	RHS
402.	Mukangala Multipurpose Cooperative		Shop	384					Mukangala	
403.	Kalulu Griphin	252785/23/1	Shop	385			M		Mukangala	



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404.	Timothy Kamalondo		Shop and Toilet	386			M		Mukangala	RHS
405.	School House built by Mukangala Community		House, Toilet and Kitchen	387					Mukangala	RHS
406.	Cooperative House		Storage House	388					Mukangala	LHS
407.	Kebby Mulaishi	252707/23/1	Shop	389	M	27	M	6	Mukangala	RHS
408.	Kanema Francis	118071/23/1	Shop	390	M	70	M	8	Mukangala	RHS
409.	Kanema Ntemesha	283124/23/1	Shop	391	M	23	M	4	Mukangala	RHS
410.	Mighty Mangenda	262547/23/1	Shop	392	S		M	1	Mukangala	RHS
411.	Abel Kamawu		2 Shops	393	M	38	M	8	Mukangala	RHS
412.	Oscar Kayanga		Shop	394A	M	23	M	5	Mukangala	RHS
413.			Shop	394B						
414.	Ida Kashinakazi	179095/23/1	Shop	395	M	48	F	6	Mukangala	RHS
415.	Benny Mushani	132733/19/1	Shop and poultry house	396	M	35	M	8	Mukangala	RHS
416.	Mukangala Agric Ministry House		House	397					Mukangala	RHS
417.	Mukangala Rural Health Centre (MoH)		House and Borehole	398					Mukangala	RHS



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418.	Mukangala Rural Health House		House	399					Mukangala	RHS
419.	Ministry of Agriculture		House	400					Mukangala	
420.	Richard Kalichi	189551/23/1	House and Shop	401	M	40	M	5	Mukangala	RHS
421.	Sharon Kayombo	152954/23/1	House and Kitchen	402	S	64	F	5	Mukangala	RHS
422.	Japhet Kusaloka	232569/23/1	House and Kitchen	403	M	32	M	4	Mukangala	RHS
423.	Webby Kusaloka	188231/23/1	House, Hammermill Shelter and Shop	404	M	50	M	10	Mukangala	RHS
424.	Godfrey Kanema	163229/23/1	Shop and House	405A	M	55	M	7	Mukangala	RHS
425.	Impinji Samalanji	266497/23/1	House	405B	S	22	M	4	Mukangala	RHS
426.	Matildah Kushinga	188204/23/1	House and Kitchen	406	D	43	F	7	Mukangala	RHS
427.	Abel Kamau	232533/23/1	House and Kitchen	407	M	36	M	8	Mukangala	RHS
428.	Stwart Kashinakaji	140207/23/1	House and Kitchen	408	M		M	8	Mukangala	
429.	Best Kashinakaji	189555/23/1	2 Houses and Kitchen	409	M	40	M	10	Mukangala	
430.	Steward Kalampa		House	410A	M			4	Mukangala	RHS



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431.	Veradi Kalampa	232511/23/1	1 house and kitchen, Water Well	410B	M	34	M	4	Mukangala	RHS
432.	Amis Kalampa		House	410C	M			3		RHS
433.	Ethel Kachitawo	254581/23/1	1 House and Kitchen	411A	S	29	F	4	Mukangala	RHS
434.	Shelly Kachitawu	189475/25/1	House	411B	S	37	F	4	Mukangala	RHS
435.	Karen Kameya	258272/23/1	House	412	S	28	F	2	Mukangala	RHS
436.	Winfridah Kayanga	253021/23/1	House	413	S	29	F	4	Mukangala	RHS
437.	Mercy Kayanga	189448/23/1	House	414	S	37	F	4	Mukangala	
438.	Freziah Kantumoya	141099/23/1	House and Kitchen	415	M	72	M	11	Mukangala	
439.	Ivan Chiyanno		House	416	S		M		Mukangala	
440.	Mable Kayanga		House	417	S				Mukangala	
441.	Eneia Kayanga		House	418	M		F		Mukangala	
442.	New Apostolic Church		Church	419					Mukangala	RHS
443.	Christian Community Church		Church	420					Mukangala	RHS
444.	Christabel Mulosu	246272/23/1	House and Kitchen	421	M	28	F		Mukangala	LHS
445.	Bonwell Mulosu	246273/23/1	House	422	M	28	M		Mukangala	LHS
446.	Greenance Mulosu	132257/23/1	House and Kitchen	423	W	51	F	6	Mukangala	LHS



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447.	Deriah Kanyemba	266496/23/1	House	424	S	22	F	3	Mukangala	LHS
448.	Willis Musonda	232498/23/1	Kitchen	425	M	32	M	5	Mukangala	LHS
449.	Emmanuel Luwii	238030/23/1	House	426	M	32	M	1	Mukangala	LHS
450.	Gabriel Luwii	266447/23/1	House	427	M	24	M	1	Mukangala	LHS
451.	Bornface Kankawami	278729/23/1	House	428	M	21	M	5	Mukangala	LHS
452.	Charles Mukishi	173776/23/1	5 houses and Kitchen	429	M	50	M	9	Mukangala	LHS
453.	Kangungu Petronella	23252/23/1	House	430A	S	35	F	5	Samuheha	LHS
454.	Lonis Shiku	145979/23/1	House, Shop and Kitchen	430B	M	64	F	8	Samuheha	LHS
455.	Bornface Kapenda	100712/28/1	House	431	S		M	3	Samuheha	RHS
456.	Chrsipin Kachitan		House	432	S		M		Samuheha	RHS
457.	Kapila Jevason	217478/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	433	M	36	M	7	Samuheha	RHS
458.	Petridah Kapila	232474/23/1	2 Houses	434	M		F	6	Samuheha	
459.	Community Well								Samuheha	RHS
460.	Cregson Luzendi		House	436			M		Samuheha	RHS
461.	Grace Kabenja		House	437			F		Samuheha	RHS
462.	Frulety Luzendi	283111/23/1	House	438	M	16	F		Samuheha	RHS



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463.	Elizabeth Kashimoto		House	439			F		Samuheha	
464.	Jackson Luzendi	188300/23/1	House	440	M	40	M	9	Samuheha	
465.	Rosemary Luwii	189458/23/1	Kitchen	441	M		F	7	Samuheha	LHS
466.	Maephyrine Sawila	188410/23/1	Kitchen	442	S		F	6	Samuheha	LHS
467.	Kenneth Kawewa		House	443			M		Samuheha	LHS
468.	Thomaral Kapila	136216/23/1	House and Kitchen	444	W	55	F	5	Samuheha	LHS
469.	Berthaer Samakayi	232462/23/1	House	445	S	34	F	4	Samuheha	LHS
470.	Queness Kapila	205132/23/1	House	446	M	41	F	6	Samuheha	LHS
471.	Patice Kabwika	224185/23/1	House and Kitchen	447	M	38	F	5	Samuheha	LHS
472.	AlicK Salumayi	252732/23/1	House	448	M	28	F	4	Samuheha	LHS
473.	Sophy Kashimakaji	252690/23/1	House	449	M		M	7	Samuheha	LHS
474.	Edgars Luzendi	188298/23/1	2 Houses	450	M	42	M	9	Samuheha	RHS
475.	Gift Mukoma	252459/23/1	House	451 A	S	30	M	1	Samuheha	LHS
476.	Weston Kandelanga	254119/23/1	Houses	451 B	S	28	M	2	Samuheha	LHS
477.	Jonathan Kapila	132804/23/1	House and Kitchen	452	W	62	M	5	Samuheha	LHS
478.	Ronice Masumba	224133/23/1	House	453	M		F	10	Samuheha	



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479.	New Covenant Church		Church	454					Samuheha	RHS
480.	Memory Kamana	252713/23/1	House	455	S	30	F	3	Samuheha	LHS
481.	Community borehole (hand pump)									
482.	Yavwa Periz	232467/23/1	House	456C	S	34	F	3	Samuheha	LHS
483.	Miriam Kahanji	266457/23/1	House	456A	S	24	F	2	Samuheha	LHS
484.	Pamela Mulindakazhi	241707/23/1	House	456 B	S	29	F	3	Samuheha	LHS
485.	Ford Sambondu	173694/23/1	Hammermill Shelter	457	M		M	7	Samuheha	LHS
486.	Sawanga Fidesi	152231/23/1	House and kitchen	458	M	59	F	13	Samuheha	LHS
487.	Richard Milishi	131349/23/1	House	459	M	72	M	13	Samuheha	LHS
488.				460					Samuheha	
489.	Rabson Salumayi	188280/23/1	2 Houses	461	M	38	M	7	Mukangala	LHS
490.	Lovendah Salumayi	283108/23/1	House	462	S	24	F	4	Samuheha	LHS
491.	Brian Masamwisha	103768/23/1	Hammermill Shelter	463	M		M	10	Chamakimba	
492.	Doreen Saanda	101271/23/1	House and Kitchen	464	W		F	1	Chamakimba	
493.	Borniface Musonda	161076/23/1	3 Houses	465	M	42	M	9	Chamakimba	
494.	Martin Mukosayi	175729/23/1	2 Houses	466	M	46	M	10	Chamakimba	LHS



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495.				467					Chamakimba	
496.	Kenneth Kachitawu	266491/23/1	House	468	M	24	M	4	Chamakimba	
497.	Sandra Kachitawu	238050/23/1	House	469	M	25	F	4	Chamakimba	LHS
498.	Ehrem Kachitawu	135574/23/1	House and Kitchen	470	M	58	M	10	Chamakimba	LHS
499.	Brain Wanki	103709/28/1	House	471	S	19	M	1	Chamakimba	LHS
500.	Rodgers Kachitawu	232463/23/1	Shop	472	M	29	M	5	Chamakimba	LHS
501.	Shinga Silva	170645/23/1	Shop	473	M		M	7	Chamakimba	LHS
502.	Davious Konashana	188201/23/1	Shop	474	M	43	M	7	Chamakimba	
503.	Kilian Luzendi	252743/23/1	Shop	475	M		M	4	Chamakimba	
504.	Cleophas Mayini	264436/23/1	Shop	476	M	25	M	5	Chamakimba	LHS
505.	Chisanda Queen	143620/23/1	House and Kitchen	477	W	66	F	9	Chamakimba	LHS
506.	Violet Chiwewu	163489/23/1	House and Kitchen	478	W	53	F	7	Chamakimba	LHS
507.	Fridah Kamunyanya	189461/23/1	House	479 A	M	39	F	7	Chamakimba	LHS
508.	Phales Chama Kimba	169124/23/1	Water well	479 B	S	52	F	8	Chamakimba	LHS
509.	Bridget Muke	189445/23/1	House	480	S	42	F	5	Chamakimba	LHS
510.	Mukanzu Michael	184936/23/1	House	481	M	46	M	6	Chamakimba	LHS
511.	Christone Luzendi	252744/23/1	House	482	S	31	F	1	Chamakimba	LHS



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512.	Exhildah Machayi	283115/23/1	House and Kitchen	483	M	22	F	4	Chamakimba	LHS
513.	Kalinst Pezuloni	143723/23/1	House and Kitchen	484	M	70	M	8	Chamakimba	LHS
514.	Patson Luzendi	266499/23/1	House	485	M	22	N	2	Chamakimba	LHS
515.	Rodgers Kachitawu	232463/23/1	House	486	M	29	M	6	Chamakimba	
516.	Community Handpump- Chamakimba								Chamakimba	
517.	Jedal Mwangia		House	487			M		Chamakimba	
518.	Silven Shinga	170645/23/1	House and Kitchen	488	M	73	M	7	Chamakimba	RHS
519.	Nelson Luzendi	173459/23/1	House	489	M	51	M	7	Muchung'a	RHS
520.	Gladys Luzendi	100591/23/1	House	490	S	21	F	2	Muchung'a	RHS
521.	Kilian Luzendi	252743/23/1	House	491	M	30	M	4	Muchung'a	RHS
522.	Priscovia Luzendi	100593/28/1	House	492	M	20	F	3	Muchung'a	RHS
523.	Gody Sabenda	189574/23/1	House	493	M		M	4	Muchung'a	RHS
524.	Martin Sawenda	103706/28/1	House	494	S	21	M	3	Muchung'a	RHS
525.	Seulu Joy	174540/23/1	House	495	M	47	F	7	Muchung'a	LHS
526.	Simon Mulopa	252699/23/1	Shop	496			M		Muchung'a	
527.	Nickson Muke	290111/23/1	House	497	M	20	M	3	Mashata	LHS
528.	Beatrice Luwaya	135447/23/1	House and Kitchen	498	M	55	F	8	Mashata	RHS
529.	Kachumba Atineta Imbinda	129415/23/1	House	499	W	80	F	1	Mashata	RHS



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530.	Charity Sambundu	173700/23/1	House	500	M	73	F	14	Mashata	LHS
531.	Jacqueline Luzendi	100592/28/1	Kitchen	501	S	20	F	15	Mashata	LHS
532.	Community borehole								Mashata	
533.	John Kafololu	267502/23/1	House and Kitchen	502	W	25	M	1	Mashata	RHS
534.	Hanna Samuneti	116483/23/1	House and Kitchen	503	W	85	F	2	Mashata	RHS
535.	Atanasi Cliveness	267466/23/1	House	504	S	23	F	2	Mashata	RHS
536.	Seleste Chizawu Atanasi	188277/23/1	House, Kitchen and Shallow well	505	M	45	M	9	Mashata	RHS
537.	Iness Atanasi	103772/28/1	House	506	M	19	F	2	Mashata	RHS
538.	Nevaly Atanasi		House	507	M		M	3	Mashata	RHS
539.	Astian Atanasi	103769/23/1	House	508	M	17	M	1	Mashata	RHS
540.	Cleward Chizawu	252714/23/1	House and Kitchen	509	M	28	M	3	Mashata	RHS
541.	Timothy Mpepo	514295/11/1	House	510	M	48	M	3	Mashata	RHS
542.	Masahata Chizuwi		House	511	S		M		Mashata	RHS
543.	Luwi Chizawu		House	512	S		F		Mashata	RHS
544.	Edigars Chizawu	166742/23/1	House, water well and Kitchen	513	M	58	M	7	Mashata	RHS



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545.	Peter Mupila	291630/23/1	2 houses and Shop	514	M	47	M	9	Mashata	RHS
546.	Grace Muzeya		House	515	M		F	5	Mashata	RHS
547.	Roger Chizengu		2 Houses	516	M		M		Mashata	RHS
548.	Allan Makonde	263936/23/1	Shop and House	517	M	26	M	3	Mashata	RHS
549.	Chilala Mukwato	295339/64/1	House, Kitchen, Shop	518	M	38	F	11	Kankawami	RHS
550.	Getrude Ntambu	188456/23/1	House and Kitchen	519	M	44	F	6	Kankawami	RHS
551.	Lovewell Makondo	223274/24/1	House	520	M	45	M	10	Kankawami	RHS
552.	Eunice Makonde	102263/23/1	House and Water Well	521	W	77	F	7	Kankawami	RHS
553.	Fillias Mukondo	245509/23/1	House and Kitchen	522	M	33	M	6	Kankawami	RHS
554.	Denny Makonde	189450/23/1	House and Kitchen	523	M	37	M	6	Kankawami	RHS
555.	Stevenso Makonde	282995/23/1	House and Kitchen	524	M	25	M	3	Kankawami	RHS
556.	Steria Makondo	252725/23/1	House	525	S	27	F	3	Kankawami	RHS
557.	Mwilombi Mervis Sakeng'i	184339/23/1	House and Kitchen	526	S	47	F	5	Kankawami	RHS
558.	Steward Makonde	252723/23/1	House and Kitchen	527	M	32	M	4	Kankawami	RHS



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559.	Mable Kamwanga	224130/23/1	House and water well	528	S	37	F	5	Kankawami	RHS
560.	Festas Kaswala	284121/23/1	Kitchen	529	M	23	M	4	Kankawami	RHS
561.	Peliza Kambuta	264445/23/1	House	530	S	23	F	2	Kankawami	RHS
562.	Esther Mbanza	155653/23/1	House and Kitchen	531	D	57	F	5	Kankawami	RHS
563.	Kumesa Jimmy	216452/23/1	Shop	532	M		M		Kankawami	RHS
564.	Kumesa Lightone	170073/23/1	Kitchen	533	M		M		Mandala	RHS
565.	James Maseka		House	534	S	17	M	5	Mandala	RHS
566.	Njombi Christine Kamiji	114501//21/1	House	535	W	80	F	5	Mandala	RHS
567.	Abigirl Chiyuka	267315/23/1	House	536	M	23	F	4	Kankawami	RHS
568.	Theresa Kashimoto		House	537	M	34	F	3	Kankawami	RHS
569.	Violet Kayanga	137020/23/1	House and Kitchen	538	M	57	F	15	Kankawami	RHS
570.	Gramody Chiyuka	264621/23/1	2 houses	539	M	26	M	5	Kankawami	RHS
571.	Rayton Kankawami		House and Kitchen	540	M		M	7	Kankawami	RHS
572.	Rodgers Samalesu	160529/23/1	House	541	M	53	M	5	Kankawami	RHS
573.	Mathews Kayanga	267278/23/1	House	542	M	47	M	11	Kankawami	RHS
574.	Joyline Ntambu	224085/23/1	House and Kitchen	543	M	37	F	11	Kankawami	RHS
575.	Memory Kayanga	267278/23/1	House and Kitchen	544	S	22	F	11	Kankawami	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
576.	Siku Velo		House and Kitchen	545	S	39	F	3	Kankawami	RHS
577.	Dailless Kanjawati	232627/23/1	Kitchen	546	M	32	M	8	Kankawami	RHS
578.	Francis Mbaulu	211682/23/1	House and Kitchen	547	M	38	M	5	Kankawami	RHS
579.	Peter Mbaulu	252845/23/1	Shop, House and Kitchen	548	M	30	M	4	Kankawami	RHS
580.	Laston Mbaulu		House and Kitchen	549	M	24	M	4	Kankawami	RHS
581.	Jane Ilunga	133659/23/1	House and Kitchen	550	W	60	F	3	Kankawami	RHS
582.	Gilbert Ntambu	284122/23/1	House	551	S	22	M	1	Kankawami	RHS
583.	Godfrey Ntambu	232240/23/1	House	552	M	35	M	7	Kankawami	RHS
584.	Teddy Yohan Ntambu	109527/23/1	House and Kitchen	553	W	75	M	4	Kankawami	RHS
585.	Linia Kafweta	252775/23/1	House	554	S		F	5	Kankawami	RHS
586.	Rosiya Salesu	102462/23/1	House	555	W	82	F	6	Kankawami	RHS
587.	Evelyn Samalesu		House and kitchen	556	S		F		Kankawami	
588.	Rifany Kayanga	267475/23/1	Shop	557	S	22	M	1	Kankawami	LHS
589.	Jack Samalesu	226655/24/1	House and Kitchen	558	M	66	M	8	Kankawami	RHS
590.	Obed Milishi	224068/23/1	House, Kitchen and 2 Shops	559	M	43	M		Kankawami	



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
591.	Godfrey Milishi	212080/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	560	M	47	M	6	Kankawami	RHS
592.	Miriam Chilongu	102284/28/1	House	561	M		F	3	Kankawami	RHS
593.	Stephason Milishi	102242/28/1	House	562	S		M	1	Kankawami	RHS
594.	Goodson Mulishi		House and Kitchen	563	M		M	5	Kankawami	RHS
595.	Gift Kalukangu	229963/23/1	House	564	M	32	M	7	Kankawami	RHS
596.	Terry Chiwaya	284157/23/1	House	565	M	20	M	3	Kankawami	RHS
597.	Happson Musomali	224008/23/1	Shop	566	M	43	M	21	Kankawami	RHS
598.	Grephan Maseka	201874/23/1	House and Kitchen	567	M	36	M	8	Kankawami	RHS
599.	David John Kasemuka	102587/23/1	House	568	M	73	M	8	Kankawami	LHS
600.	Beatrice Kasemuka	202478/23/1	House	569	S	40	F		Kasayanga	
601.	Isaac Foloko	136627/23/1	House	570	M	52	M	5	Kasayanga	RHS
602.	Community borehole									RHS
603.	Ilunga Gneries	224101/23/1	House	571	S	38	F	7	Kasayanga	LHS
604.	Grains Salumayi	1774474/23/1	2 Houses	572	M	51	F		Kasayanga	RHS
605.	Edicus Kasayinga	388631/64/1	House and Kitchen	573	M		M		Kasayanga	LHS
606.	Natali Makondo	100983/28/1	House and Kitchen	574	S		F		Kasayanga	LHS
607.	Joseph Saulodi	102273/28/1	Shop	575	M	20	M	3	Kasayanga	RHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
608.	Martin Kantenga		Hammermill Shelter	576	M		M	4	Kasayanga	RHS
609.	Zambezi Source Christian Brethern Church (CMML)		Church	577					Kasayanga	LHS
610.	Mathias Kantenga		House	578			M	5	Kasayanga	RHS
611.	Dorothy Sapilinya	185012/23/1	House	579	S	45	F	6	Kasayanga	RHS
612.	Alube Chikanku Mujinga	167294/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	580	M	65	M	10	Kasayanga	RHS
613.	Kelonde CMML CHURCH		Church	581					Kasayanga	
614.	Felix Kayombo	103646/28/1	House	582	M	19	M	3	Kasayanga	LHS
615.	Bernad Kamusaki	102580/23/1		583	M		M	9	Kasayanga	LHS
616.	Moses Sapilinja	102583/23/1	Shop	584	M		M		Kasayanga	
617.	Bornface Chiwuwe	254161/23/1	House	585b	M		M	6	Kasayanga	RHS
618.	Dominic Kashimoto	210357/23/1	Hammermill Shelter	585A	M	39	M	6	Kasayanga	RHS
619.	Munengo Austin	189478/23/1	House and Kitchen	586	M	31	M	6	Kasayanga	RHS
620.	Dominic Kashimoto	210357/23/1	Shop	587	M	39	M	6	Kasayanga	RHS
621.	Mathew Wayizeki	103756/28/1	House	588	M	21	M	2	Sapilinya	



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
622.	Robert Wayizeki	178614/23/2	House and Kitchen	589	M	50	M	7	Sapilinya	LHS
623.	Rothias Musanvu	233706/23/1	House and Kitchen	590	M	35	M		Sapilinya	LHS
624.	Doreen foluku	147052/23/1	House	591	S	65	F		Sapilinya	LHS
625.	Violet Kapila	224202/23/1	House and Kitchen	592A	S	39	F	7	Sapilinya	RHS
626.	Beatrice Makayi	232247/23/1	House and Kitchen	592B	S	32	F	4	Sapilinya	RHS
627.	Christine Makayi	147055/23/1	House and Kitchen	593	S	62	F	8	Sapilinya	RHS
628.	Antie Makayi	202788/23/1	House	594	M	46	F	12	Kelonde	RHS
629.	Morris Makayi	137711/23/1	House	595	M		M		Kelonde	RHS
630.	Molizi Makayi	102343/23/1	House	596	M	81	M	6	Kelonde	RHS
631.	Hans Kabongu		2 Shops	597	M		M		Kelonde	RHS
632.	Harry Sapilinya	141441/23/1	Shop	598	M	67	M	13	Kelonde	RHS
633.	Salwenyeka Morrison		Shop	599	M		M		Kelonde	RHS
634.	Makayi Ste	224198/23/1	Shop	600	M	39	M		Kelonde	RHS
635.	Makayi Latin	264561/23/1	Shop	601	M	25	M	4	Kelonde	RHS
636.	Nelson Kasochi2	232419/23/1	Shop	602	M	31	M	5	Kelonde	RHS
637.	Patson Meleki	224121/23/1	Shop	603	M	42	M	11	Kelonde	RHS
638.	Clement Chomba		Shop	604					Kelonde	RHS
639.	Kelvis Chipoya		House	605	S		M		Kelonde	
640.	Nicolas Samulozela		House	606	S		M		Kelonde	



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
641.	Nervous Chipoya		House	607	S		M		Kelonde	
642.	Kennedy Chipoya	202100/21/1	House, Kitchen and Poultry Structure	608	M	49	M	12	Kelonde	RHS
643.	Nenge Chipoya		House	609	S	20	M	2	Kelonde	RHS
644.	Kalumbu Michu		House	610	S	20	F		Kelonde	RHS
645.	Mahamba Anyesi	147054/23/1	House and Kitchen	611	S	77	F	3	Kelonde	RHS
646.				612						
647.	Ekan Kambuta	137686/23/1	Shop	613	M	55	M	10	Kelonde	RHS
648.	Wailzeke Evan	263557/23/1	House	614	M	25	M	3	Kelonde	RHS
649.	Kelonde CC Church		Church	615					Kelonde	LHS
650.	Queen Sachikayi	202785/23/1	House, Kitchen and Shop	616	M	49	F	10	Kelonde	RHS
651.	Adam Saphilonga		Shop	617	M		M		Kelonde	
652.	Quenes Kasongo		House (Incomplete)	618	M		F	3	Kelonde	RHS
653.	Jacqueline Kasaninga	134282/23/1	House	619	S	58	F	7	Kelonde	RHS
654.	Jacqueline Kasanyinga	134563/23/1	House and Kitchen	620	S	58	F	7	Kelonde	RHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
655.	Community water well								Kelondu	
656.	Jonathan Kafwelo	134563/23/1	Shop	621	M	59	M	15	Kelondu	RHS
657.	Caleb Kadochi	218400/23/1	Shop and Well	622	M	36	M	5	Kelondu	RHS
658.	Godfery Masuwa	252587/23/1	Shop	623	M		M		Kelondu	RHS
659.	Makayi Rims	232241/23/1	Shop	624	M	32	M	5	Kelondu	LHS
660.	Marion Kapila		Shop	625	M		F		Sokasoka	LHS
661.	Kelondu Catholic Church		Church, Storage and Office	626					Sokasoka	
662.	Maggie Samalesu	264141/23/1	House and Kitchen	627	M		F		Sokasoka	
663.	Ronies Samalesu	102255/28/1	House	628	s		F	3	Sokasoka	RHS
664.	Robby Samalesu	179403/23/1	3 Houses and Kitchen	629	M	49	M	3	Sokasoka	RHS
665.	Danwell Musanvu	224188/23/1	House	630	S	25	M	1	Sokasoka	RHS
666.	Kalulu Mervis		Kitchen	631A	D		F		Sokasoka	LHS
667.	Mussanva Clara	284105/23/1	House	632	M	23	M	2	Sokasoka	LHS
668.	Trevance Kalonda			631B	M		M	3		
669.	Doreen Nakabuchi	141608/67/1	House and Kitchen	633	M	82	F	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
670.	Hildah Kalufwelu		House	634	M		F	7	Nswana Kabinda	RHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
671.	Dawson Mayendi	166474/23/1	House, Kitchen and Shop	635	M	55	M	6	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
672.	Sydney Mayondi	252829/23/1	House and Kitchen	636	M	27	M	6	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
673.	Christabel Mayondi		House	637	M		F	3	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
674.	Davison Mayondi	232250/23/1	House and water well	638	M	33	M	6	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
675.	John Kakungu	224147/23/1	House	639	M	39	F	7	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
676.	Agness Nyamuwela	149855/23/1	House and Kitchen	640 A	S	67	F	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
677.	Tina Kakung'u	235472/23/1	House	640 B	S	34	F	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
678.	Elina Nyamuwela	130972/23/1	House and Kitchen	641	S	71	F	5	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
679.	Kennedy Mutolongu	264963/23/1	House and Kitchen	642	M	27	M	5	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
680.	Joseph Kakungu	224170/23/1	House and Kitchen	643	M	38	M	10	Nswana Kabinda	
681.	Kalusa Aggie	22418/23/1	House	644	S	39	M	4	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
682.	Irene Lufupa	101182/28/1	House and Kitchen	645	M	20	F	3	Nswana Kabinda	LHS
683.	Chizhinga Hillary	284135/23/1	House	646	S	24	M	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
684.	Florencisca Kabangesha	174359/23/1	2 houses and Kitchen	647	S	48	F	9	Nswana Kabinda	RHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
685.	Charles Katiki	162857/23/1	Kitchen	648	M	55	M	7	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
686.	Wells Katiki	266395/23/1	House	649	S	23	M	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
687.	Kenneth Katiki	102277/28/1	House	650	S	18	M	2	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
688.	Kukenga Katiki	252823/23/1	House	651	S	25	F	4	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
689.	Tobias Kasompa	211188/23/1	Shop	652	M	41	M	9	Nswana Kabinda	RHS
690.	Emmanuel Ndong'a	639678/11/1	House	653	M	47	M	5	Mungwayanga	LHS
691.	Ndonga Tyson	156031/23/1	Shop and House	654	M	62	M	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
692.	Masumba Kuyanda	129475/23/1	House	655	M	86	M	9	Mungwayanga	RHS
693.	Titus Ndonga	254158/23/1	House	656	S	29	M	2	Mungwayanga	RHS
694.	Tryphine Ndonga		House	657	S	32	F	5	Mungwayanga	RHS
695.	Malanji Nelson	21164/23/1	House	658	M	38	M	9	Mungwayanga	RHS
696.	Daniel Mukanzu	152093/23/1	2 Houses and well	659A	M	57	M		Mungwayanga	LHS
697.	Christina Mukanzu	201509/23/1	Kitchen	659B	M	39	F		Mungwayanga	LHS
698.	New Apostolic Church		Church	660					Mungwayanga	LHS
699.	Elestina Katanda	149373/23/1	House and Kitchen	661	S	64	F	6	Mungwayanga	LHS
700.	Phiness Kasompa	178483/23/1	House and Kitchen	662	S	50	F	5	Mungwayanga	LHS



S/N	Name	NRC	PROPERTY AFFECTED	ID.No.	Marital Status	Age	Sex	Household Size	LOCATION / VILLAGE	SIDE OF THE ROAD
701.	Josephine Nsankeni	149377/23/1	House and Kitchen	663	S	65	F	3	Mungwayanga	LHS
702.	Elluid Mupenda	233453/23/1	2 Shops	664	M	36	M		Mungwayanga	
703.	Ndonga Rodrick	265095/23/1	Shop	665	M	24	M		Mungwayanga	
704.	Hendrix Kayaya		2 houses	666	M		M	3	Mungwayanga	
705.	Henry Mupuchi	157574/23/1	2 Houses	667	M	66	M	8	Mungwayanga	LHS
706.	Silva Mapuchi	136757/23/1	Kitchen	668	M	57	M	8	Mungwayanga	LHS
707.	Luti Kamuhuza	174490/23/1	Shop	669	M	52	F	9	Mungwayanga	LHS
708.	Florence Kanungu	211151/23/1	House and Kitchen	670	M	40	M	5	Mungwayanga	RHS
709.	Chinyama Kabwika	211138/23/1	House	671	M	38	M	7	Mungwayanga	RHS
710.	Pezulu Enywell Kamalanga	141502/23/1	House and Shop	672	M	68	M	4	Mungwayanga	RHS
711.	Elijah Kangasa	211902/23/1	Shop	673	M	40	M	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
712.	Miriam Mutondo	227047/23/1	Shop	674	M	35	M	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
713.	Fredrick Samulozela	245937/81/1	1 Shops	675	M	29	M	4	Mungwayanga	LHS
714.	Joseph Sokawuta	202096/23/1	House, Hammermill Shelter, and 2 Shops	677	M	46	M	25	Mungwayanga	RHS
715.	Justine Sokawuta	264622/23/1	Shop	678	M	25	M	5	Mungwayanga	RHS
716.	Beya Sokawuta	266113/23/1	Shop	679	M	21	F	4	Mungwayanga	RHS



<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>PROPERTY AFFECTED</b>	<b>ID.No.</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>LOCATION / VILLAGE</b>	<b>SIDE OF THE ROAD</b>
717.	Community Borehole									LHS
718.	Silver Salupetu	137683/23/1	Shop	680	M	56	M	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
719.	Kelvin Chilengi		Shop	681	M		M	11	Mungwayanga	RHS
720.	Lewis Chilengi	238371/23/1	3 Shops	682	M	32	M	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
721.	Luckson Chilengi	234165/23/1	Shop	683	M	38	M	8	Mungwayanga	RHS
722.	Felix Kakoma	202487/23/1	Shop	684	M	41	M	14	Mungwayanga	RHS
723.	Lackson Chilengu	224165/23/1	Shop	685	M	27	M	10	Mungwayanga	RHS
724.	Cephas Musokola	252851/23/1	House and 2 Kitchens	686	M	20	M	4	Mungwayanga	
725.	Andrew Kazhila	137267/23/1	Kitchen	687	M	55	M	5	Mungwayanga	RHS
726.	Moses Chiteka	222294/23/1	3 houses	688	M	38	M	7	Mungwayanga	RHS
727.	Jasper Mupuchi	254335/23/1	Toilet	689	M	32	M	4	Mungwayanga	RHS
728.	Venia Salukombu		House	690	S	25	F	3	Mungwayanga	RHS
729.	Juliet Sakakoma	216396/23/1	Toilet	691	M	37	F	6	Mungwayanga	RHS
730.	George Kachimba	100569/28/1	Shop	692	S		M	7	Sakuwaha	LHS



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**ANNEX 5: VALUATION REPORT FOR THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES ALONG THE  
MWINILUNGA - JIMBE ROAD**

**ANNEX 6: INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENT FORMS**

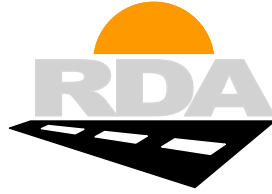
**ANNEX 7: SUMMARY MATRIX OF PAPS**

**ANNEX 8: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MWINILUNGA – JIMBE ROAD IN NORTH WESTERN  
PROVINCE OF ZAMBIA.

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Annex 8 to the RAP report

## Livelihood Restoration Plan



November 2025

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the proposed Mwinilunga Jimbe road project in Zambia. The Mwinilunga Jimbe road is part of the Lobito Economic Development Corridor located in the North Western part of Zambia. The project will be implemented by the Road Development Agency (RDA).

The T005 Road is one of the international Trunk Roads which connects to neighboring Angola and if the Mwinilunga to Jimbe section is upgraded to bituminous standard, the route would act as a conduit for the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities between DR Congo, Angola and Zambia to the America and Europe. The rehabilitation of the road section between Mwinilunga and Jimbe would thus lead to reductions in transportation costs and would contribute to an increase in trade between Zambia, its immediate neighbors and those countries that benefit from the Lobito Corridor

The road passes through several built-up areas. The road project components or activities that would give rise to resettlement include all project activities and the construction or phases in rehabilitation under which they fall. The other project components that would give rise to resettlement is the actual clearing of the road reserve involving the relocation of all assets within the respective ROW for both the rural and urban sections of the road project. The other project activities that may cause additional displacements include the siting of campsites, quarry sites and borrow pits.

### Livelihood Restoration Plan

The AfDB ISS OS5 requires that livelihood restoration measures be considered when livelihoods are adversely affected by a project's land acquisition and property relocations. Livelihoods should be considered to encompass the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living. This includes activities designed to earn income (such as crop production for market sale) and activities designed to support household nutrition or other necessities (such as hunting or gathering foods, medicinal plants, or household construction materials).

The Livelihood Restoration Plan is meant to guide the delivery of livelihood restoration options to the Project Affected Persons who have been identified along the road corridor. These are individuals that will lose income as a result of the civil works during the road reconstruction phase.

The overall objective of the LRP is to provide a guide to the compensation and restoration of the Project Affected People/Persons (PAPs) whose income generating source from such facilities as shops has been affected. There are about 336 shops that will need to be relocated from the road corridor. Livelihood restoration focuses on complementing the compensation that will be paid to the Project Affected People for lost assets and enabling households to continue, or replace, any lost forms of livelihoods, or adopt new ways of gaining a livelihood.

Livelihood loss along the road corridor will be as a result of economic displacement risks due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants.

The following programs will be provided to PAPs to support their livelihood restoration:

- Support for crop farming and improved productivity;
- Support for livestock rearing; and
- Small business training.



## **Main Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs along the road project**

According to the 2022 census Zambia has an estimated population of 20,720,000 persons and has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. North-western Province, where the project is located has an estimated population of 1,278,000. Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts, in which districts the project road is located, have estimated population of 136,770 and 44,777 respectively. It is estimated that only about 30% reside in the urban areas while the remaining 70% are in the rural areas.

One of the most important aspects of the socio-economic profile of households along the road corridor is the poverty level of the population. Defining “the poor” is a key element needed to establish the baseline and for future monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and thus to assess the project’s effects on poverty alleviation at the end of the project. In this study, the team defined the poor as “those who live on less than US\$D 2 per day at purchasing power parity (PPP)” in accordance with the latest available international poverty line. This poverty line translates into ZMW300 per month with the ZMW5 conversion factor per USD. Note that the US\$D2 is the minimum but sufficient money required. International Poverty lines also estimate that US\$D1 is the food threshold below which people are not able to secure enough food for a day’s need.

Agriculture is the main land use along the road corridor and accounts for about 50% of the land area of the project area. Cultivation is done along or near the road or behind or around homesteads. Hoe cultivation is mainly practised. The main crops grown in the project area are maize, groundnuts, beans, cotton and pineapples. These crops are a source of household revenue or income.

In terms of poverty levels, majority of household along the road corridor fall within the “poor category” (55%) and over half of these poor households have income far below the upper poverty line (earn less than ZMW150 per month). Only 7% of the households interviewed indicated that their incomes were above ZMW300 per month, while 38% indicated that their income per month is less than ZMW150 and therefore fall under the lower poverty line. The household survey revealed that majority of households (38.9%) have between 5-8 members. In terms of household headship, female headed households are more likely to be below the poverty line.

In terms of disease burden, the 5 top diseases responsible for morbidity and mortality in the project area include malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections (non-pneumonia), anemia, and maternal complications. Further, due to inadequate public transport and ambulances in the district, women with maternal complications die on the way to referral district hospitals as there are delays in picking up patients from the remote RHCs.

## **Socio and economic Impacts of the project on the affected people**

The road construction project will have both positive and negative impacts on the people along the road corridor. The people that will mostly be affected by the road construction are local people whose livelihood is mostly dependent on subsistence agriculture activities and small shop business along the roadsides. The project road will follow the existing road alignment and will require land to the extent of 50 meters from the centerline of either side of the road in rural sections and 18 meters from the centerline on either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor.

### **Positive Impacts**



The major positive environmental and social impacts anticipated because of the project are:

- a. Enhanced Economic Activity, once the road is rehabilitated, the road will lead to improved access to markets and opening up business opportunities for the local people in its vicinity hence, better livelihoods will be experienced at household levels.
- b. Income from construction materials-road construction will require supply of gravel and stone aggregate. This will be a source of income for owners of land where these construction materials will be sourced from.
- c. The road will improve transportation of agricultural produce to markets to the neighbouring country of Angola and other destinations in Europe and America through the Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Employment opportunities. It is estimated that, about 500-800 persons mostly from within the communities will be employed on the project.

### **Negative Impacts**

The major negative environmental and social impacts anticipated because of the project include.

- a. Impacts relating to surveying and mapping of the route will likely cause anxiety and speculation amongst the communities.
- b. The road works will be undertaken while the road remains open to traffic which possess a number of risks to the travelling public and to the workers.
- c. Disruption of roadside trade activities which can arise through relocation of roadside makeshift kiosks at such areas as Kalene, Jimbe, Nyakaseya and Lwakela growth centers. This will impact on mainly women who are operators of such business enterprises.
- d. The impacts on water points especially boreholes/wells that are in the road reserve areas.
- e. Dust and air emissions from earthworks and operating plant and equipment.
- f. Increased risks of sexually transmitted diseases. A potential influx of people in the project area seeking job opportunities will increase the risk of sexually transmitted diseases such as STDs/STIs including HIV/AIDS on both the workers and the communities.
- g. Occupational health safety risks for workers -Road works will have the occupational health and safety risks with potential to cause serious injuries to workers.
- h. Displacement of structures and the Project Affected People. It is estimated that, about 1,598 households will be affected in terms of loss of structures that include both residential and business structures because of the need for them to relocate from the road reserve areas.
- i. Livelihood loss that will be as a result of economic displacement risks due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants. To mitigate this loss RDA will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan/Strategy

### **Legal and Institutional Framework for Resettlement**

The most significant Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework that will guide the RAP implementation are:

#### **Policy Framework**

*Zambia Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines 2003*

The implementation of the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road re-construction project will result in the displacement



of people and their structures that are located within the road reserve of 100m in rural areas and 36m in urban areas. The RDA's Guidelines for involuntary resettlement dated November 2003, is the first policy document that aims at ensuring that persons who suffer displacement and resettlement arising from road rehabilitation activities are compensated adequately for their losses at replacement costs. The Guidelines further provide guidance on the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders in the implementation of the resettlement activities. The guidelines are in line with the requirements of the African Development Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

#### *African Development Bank Safeguard Policy*

The African Development Bank's Operational Policy is designed to mitigate impoverishment risks associated with Involuntary Resettlement<sup>1</sup> through, among others, the restoration or improvement of income-earning capacity of the project affected people. The policy requires the full public participation of the public in resettlement planning and implementation and describes the conditions that borrowers are obliged to meet in operations involving involuntary resettlement.

#### *The National Gender Policy (2000)*

Among the many objectives associated with this Policy, is the need for developing capacity-building programs to develop technical capacities for mainstreaming gender in all government policies, programs and plans. The policy highlights the need to ensure that both men and women are involved in decision making processes at all levels of development.

#### *Social Protection Policies*

Social protection comprises a wide range of activities (policies and programs), which aim to protect and promote the welfare and livelihoods of the poorest and those most vulnerable to risks and shocks. Social protection, therefore, plays a critical role in realizing human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and supporting inclusive growth. Not only does it help to prevent individuals and their families from falling or remaining in poverty, but it also contributes to economic growth by raising labour productivity and enhancing social stability.

Some of the existing social protection programs, include the Social Cash Transfer (SCT), Food Security Pack, Emergency Cash Transfer, Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Support Program and the Home-Grown School Feeding among others. To safeguard the lives of persons in the informal sector, Government has extended social security coverage whereby persons in the informal sector have been registered with the National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA). The minimum wage in Zambia as from 1 January 2024 is ZMW 2,313.10 per month.

## **Legal Framework**

### ***The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia***

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

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<sup>1</sup> *Involuntary resettlement- Resettlement that occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement*



### **The Land Act of 1995**

The Land Act provides for the continuation of Leaseholds and leasehold tenure; provides for the continued vesting of land in the President and alienation of land by the President; provides for the statutory recognition and continuation of customary tenure; provides for the conversion of customary tenure into leasehold tenure; the establishment of a Land Development Fund and a Lands Tribunal. One of the functions of the Lands Tribunal is to inquire into, and make awards and decisions relating to any dispute of compensation to be paid under this Act. The Act further states that If the President does not renew a lease the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements made on the land in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Lands (Acquisition) Act.

### **Land Acquisition Act of 1994**

Land 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 Public Roads Act***

The Public Roads Act, 2002 section 18 (3) gives authority to the RDA to enter upon any land for purposes of extraction of materials for road formation. Under section 18 (4) of the Act, compensation should be paid to the affected landowner/occupier if such land is on title. The Act further states under section 48 (8) that compensation for buildings, fences, trees, crops, constructions or improvements constructed or planted inside a road reserve shall only be payable when the construction or planting has taken place before the road has been designated by statutory order.

### ***Arbitration Act***

The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000 (Arbitration Act) provides for arbitration in cases where the landowner/occupier does not agree with the amount of compensation being offered.

### ***Town and Country Planning Act (32 of 1961 as amended) (Chapter 283)***

The Act provides for the preparation, approval and revocation of development plans, the control of development and subdivision of land, the assessment and payment of compensation in respect of planning decisions, the preparation, approval and revocation or modification of regional plans, and incidental matters. Part VII on Land Acquisition (Sections 40-44) applies to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1994, making such adjustments as are necessary to permit the acquisition of land by a local authority.

## **Institutional Framework**

The RAP will be implemented through the existing institutional structures as highlighted below.

### ***Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development***

The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD) is responsible for overall policy formulation and monitoring of the road infrastructure developments. The Ministry oversees the construction and civil engineering activities to the extent that they should not adversely affect the environment. The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) which will provide valuation services on the road project is located within MIHUD.



### ***Road Development Agency***

The RDA will not only execute the road project, but it will also be responsible for the implementation of the RAP in conjunction with respective district local governments of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge districts and other key stakeholders such as traditional leaders. RDA will mobilize the required funds and effect payments to the PAPs.

### ***District Councils & Traditional Leadership***

Local Councils and Traditional leadership are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolution of local conflicts and the provision of leadership in their respective areas. District Councils and Traditional Leaders are key players in the mobilization of local people's participation in developmental programs. The councils and traditional leaders will be helpful during the identification of rightful property owners and the resolution of grievances that may arise.

### ***Zambia Environmental Management Agency***

ZEMA is an apex environmental institution in Zambia charged with the responsibility of among other activities ensuring that environmental assessments are conducted for all major projects which include such projects as the construction of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. Further ZEMA does approve resettlement action plans as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment reports and monitors the RAP implementation process.

### ***Project Implementation Team***

The Road Development Agency will constitute a Project Implementation Team (PIT) that will be made up of staff from the departments within RDA. The PIT will be responsible for the overall management, supervision and execution of the project which will also include aspects of RAP implementation.

## **Gap Analysis**

The gap analysis revealed that there are differences between the Zambian policies and the AfDB Safeguard policies in the implementation of the resettlement activities. To bridge the identified gaps, the more stringent requirement will take precedent in order to ensure that the losses of the Project Affected Persons are fully addressed. Some key differences between the Zambian and AfDB Laws/policies on compensation are as follows:

- i. The Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. The Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and the provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance.
- ii. There is no specific-Zambian resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes that would safeguard and prevent the PAP from being left worse off by the project
- iii. The Zambian laws do not have explicit rights for squatters and informal users. The updating of valuation reports due to delayed payment is not provided for.
- iv. Under the Zambian laws' squatters are not recognized and hence they are simply given adequate notice (usually 6 months) to vacate an area for other development activities.
- v. Under the Zambian law compensation for Land Acquisition is the last resort and only those with titled Property.
- vi. Under the Zambian law informal business along the road corridor is considered illegal even if the practice has been tolerated for years and are therefore not entitled to any form of compensation.



- vii. Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance and
- viii. The Zambian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation.

## Compensation Plan

### ***Eligibility***

All persons irrespective of the legal status of their affected properties along the road corridor will be entitled to compensation. The PAPs were informed that the valuation would include the properties that they had built on their respective parcels of land and the land that they were losing despite that they did not hold any title to it since it was mostly traditional land. They were further informed that a disturbance allowance was going to be provided to them and that each one of them was going to be allowed to salvage any item of value from their respective properties which they could use at their new destinations.

### ***Cut-off Date***

The cut-off date of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025 was communicated to the PAPs upon the completion of data collection for the preparation of the updated RAP report. PAPs were informed that developments that would take place after this date would not be considered for compensation.

### ***Valuation and compensation negotiations***

The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) assessed the affected structures from 21<sup>st</sup> May 2025 to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2025 for purposes of determining the replacement costs of the affected structures. During the period 19<sup>th</sup> August 2025 to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2025 RDA disclosed the compensation amounts to the PAPs. The PAPs that were comfortable with the disclosed compensation amounts signed the Individual Agreement Forms (IAF). About 84 PAPs raised grievances on the compensation amounts and therefore they did not sign the IAF. The grievances will be processed for further interrogation/resolution by DVPM. In 2026 RDA will mobilize funds to pay each one of the PAPs in accordance with the Works and Compensation Schedule that will be prepared.

## Consultations

Consultations were attended by village headmen, local businessmen/women, local subsistence farmers, school going children and ordinary community members. The meetings were open to any member of the community who could find time to attend. The table below illustrates the stakeholder engagements that have been held in the project area.

S/N	Location of Meeting	Date	Number of Participants	Nature of Meeting
1.	Jimbe Trading Centre	2 April 2025	28	Public Gathering
2.	Kalene Hill Trading Centre	2 April 2025	32	Public Gathering
3.	Lwakela Trading Centre	3 April 2025	22	Public Gathering
4.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	23 March 2025 to 3 April 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the asset



				inventory survey exercise
5.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	19 August 2025 to 10 September 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the disclosure of the compensation amounts and the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms.

The following are some of the key concerns that were raised by stakeholders during the stakeholder meetings:

- What will happen to people whose structures are at foundation level?
- What will happen to community services like public water supply that will be affected by the project.
- That local people should be given priority when employing people on the project.
- Expressed fears that properties will be demolished before they are paid their compensation packages.
- Expressed worry that government has a habit of paying monies in instalments. PAPs demanded to receive all monies due to them in full without any delays.
- PAPS requested government to give them adequate time to enable those whose properties are affected to relocate from the road reserve.
- The project affected people requested that government should pay them adequately to enable them to replace their assets.
- The PAPs wanted to know what would happen to their fields and crops that are in the road reserve.
- They wanted to know when the construction of the road will commence so that they can start preparing.
- The PAPs wanted to know if there are sites where the relocated people would be relocated to.
- Some community members were worried that there will be an increase in theft and robbery during compensation time as those being paid will be targeted. They suggested that payments should be made through the banks to reduce on robberies and thefts.
- Some members indicated that lack of letters of administration for the estates of the deceased and family conflicts about who the rightful person should be to receive compensation payments may cause delays in receiving compensation.
- The PAPs requested that local leaders should be involved in the resolution of grievances.
- Some PAPs expressed worries that the lack of legal title deeds for land and buildings to prove ownership may preclude such PAPs from receiving compensation.
- Some PAPs were worried that Gender Based Violence may increase in households as a result of men controlling and squandering compensation payments.
- The PAPs wanted to know when exactly compensation payments would be made.
- PAPs that were developing properties wanted to know if they should stop the construction works or should continue making improvements to a building which had been assessed for valuation.
- Some PAPs wanted to know what would happen in the event that a property owner was dissatisfied with the compensation amount that was disclosed to him/her and



- Some PAPs wanted to know what mechanism was going to be put in place to ensure that compensation is given to the rightful owners of the properties.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84 compensation grievances were recorded by 11 September 2025.

### **Physical relocations of displaced individuals.**

The affected people are not expected to relocate from the areas where they are currently residing and hence the integration with host communities will not arise. The relocation that will be undertaken is the Push Back method within their respective yards. During consultations, most PAPs whose houses and other auxiliary structures will be affected stated that they would consider reconstructing their assets outside the road reserve area but within their land

### **Schedule of the Payments and Execution of the Physical Relocation**

A Works and Compensation Schedule (WCS) will be prepared by the Road Development Agency which will clearly outline the sections of the road where the PAPs will be paid and when such PAPs will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works on any particular road section. After the payments the PAPs will be given a grace period of about 3-4 months to relocate. They will also be allowed to salvage any building material of interest such as door frames, iron sheets, window frames from their old structures.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to maximize opportunities for sustainable and amicable resolution of grievances and complaints that might arise among the PAPs during the implementation of the RAP. Non-resettlement issues which may include, but not be limited to, labour disputes, health issues, safety issues, and environmental issues that will be reported will be referred to the appropriate authorities within and outside the project for a resolution. The Resettlement Implementation team will ensure the timely response to the grievances raised in the complainants and will keep records that will be regularly updated.

The GRM shall adhere to the principles of:

- Cultural appropriateness in handling community concerns
- Social and gender equity
- Availability of key messages and documents in local languages
- Accessibility at no cost to affected community members
- Proportionality to the scale of the impacts anticipated
- Equity and non-discrimination on any grounds (gender, religious affiliation, language, economic status, etc.)
- Assurance of confidentiality where complainants require it
- Assurance against victimization for raising complaints
- Timely, efficient, relevant and transparent handling of grievances and complaints on matters within the remit of the RAP.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

According to best practice, projects that induce economic displacement should monitor and report on the



effectiveness of LRP implementation, including the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of consultation, and the restoration of livelihoods. More specifically, the objectives of M&E for this LRP are to evaluate whether:

- Actions and commitments described in the LRP are implemented fully and on time;
- PAHs understand their rights;
- Compensation and livelihood restoration measures are effective in enabling PAHs to at least restore their livelihoods;
- Grievances submitted by stakeholders are addressed, and that the majority are resolved in a timely manner; and
- As necessary, changes in LRP procedures are made to respond to emerging concerns or lessons learned – i.e. that LRP management is adaptive in response to monitoring results.

### Costs

The estimated Resettlement Action Plan budget for the impacted structures along the road corridor is **ZMW 80,432,988.24**. This includes the cost of **ZMW 16,000,000.00** which is for the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan. The LRP cost is broken down as follows:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (ZMW)</b>
Support for crop farming and improved productivity	4,000,000.00
Support for livestock rearing	4,000,000.00
Small business training	3,000,000.00
Sub-total livelihood support direct costs	11,000,000.00
Program delivery team	5,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000,000.00</b>

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

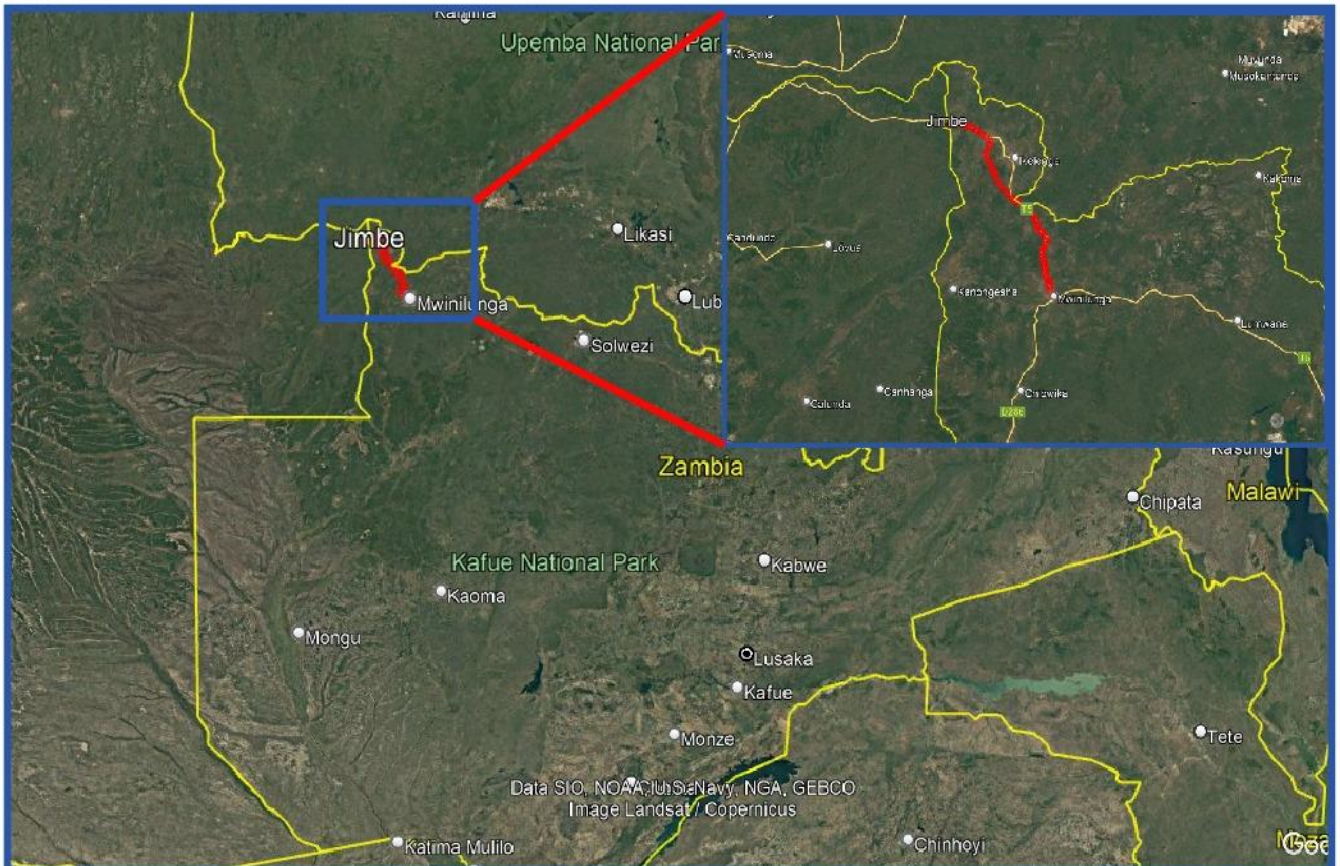
This report, titled "Livelihoods Restoration Plan" (the "Report" or "LRP"), is submitted by the Road Development Agency (RDA) which will be the implementing Agency for the construction of the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project in North Western Province of Zambia. The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction is part of the Lobito Economic Development Corridor that is part of the T005 international trunk road that runs from the Chingola Solwezi Junction to Jimbe on the border with Angola. The project road is located in North Western Province and will be implemented by the Road Development Agency (RDA).

The T005 Road is one of the international Trunk Roads which connects to neighboring Angola and if the Mwinilunga to Jimbe section is upgraded to bituminous standard, the route would act as a conduit for the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities between DR Congo, Angola and Zambia to the America and Europe. The rehabilitation of the road section between Mwinilunga and Jimbe would thus lead to reductions in transportation costs and would contribute to an increase in trade between Zambia, its immediate neighbors and those countries that benefit from the Lobito Corridor. The section of the T005 between km 70 and km 102 from Ikelenge to Jimbe is in a particularly severe state and becomes almost impassable when it rains. The road is almost non-existent on this section.

The primary economic function of the road is the long-distance transportation of import and export goods for Zambia and the Republic of Angola. In addition, the road traverses' productive agricultural areas and is essential for the local transportation of farm inputs and outputs. The area also has great potential in the livestock industry. Improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the areas of tourism, education, health services provision and other local socio-economic activities, which, whilst difficult to quantify, are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

The road passes through several built-up areas. The road project components or activities that would give rise to resettlement include all project activities and the construction or phases in rehabilitation under which they fall. The other project components that would give rise to resettlement is the actual clearing of the road reserve involving the relocation of all assets within the respective ROW for both the rural and urban sections of the road project. The other project activities that may cause additional displacements include the siting of campsites, quarry sites and borrow pits.

**Figure 1: Project Area**



## **2.0 SCOPE AND APPROACH**

RDA is committed to compliance with all relevant laws in Zambia as well as to meeting the African Development Bank ISS Operational Standards.

The purpose of this Livelihoods Restoration Plan (“LRP”) is to characterize the economic displacement that is being caused by project land acquisition/ relocation of structures from the road reserve areas of the road corridor and to formalize the plan by which the community and households have been compensated and will be provided with opportunities to restore their livelihoods to at least pre-project levels, or better. This LRP focuses exclusively on impacts caused by land acquisition and the relocation of structures from the road reserve areas for civil works.

Livelihood restoration focuses on complementing the compensation that will be paid to the Project Affected People for lost assets and enabling households to continue, or replace, any lost forms of livelihoods, or adopt new ways of gaining a livelihood.

In this respect, the following specific approaches will be implemented:

- Avoidance and minimization of displacement impacts, especially any need for physical displacement;
- Determination of compensation values for lost assets at (or above) replacement cost and provision of such compensation prior to construction;
- Establishment of processes for communication and feedback from affected communities in the formulation of this LRP and during the Project development and operation in general; and

- Establishment of a framework for effective implementation and monitoring of the LRP to ensure that compensation and livelihood restoration activities are fully realized in alignment with this LRP, and that adjustments are made as necessary to meet the overall objective of the LRP to support households to restore their livelihoods.

### **3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

#### **3.1 Project Objectives and Description**

The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction is part of the Lobito Economic Development Corridor that is part of the T005 international trunk road that runs from the Chingola Solwezi Junction to Jimbe on the border with Angola. The project road is located in North Western Province and will be implemented by the Road Development Agency (RDA).

The T005 Road is one of the international Trunk Roads which connects to neighboring Angola and if the Mwinilunga to Jimbe section is upgraded to bituminous standard, the route would act as a conduit for the transportation of international cargo and bulk commodities between DR Congo, Angola and Zambia to the America and Europe. The rehabilitation of the road section between Mwinilunga and Jimbe would thus lead to reductions in transportation costs and would contribute to an increase in trade between Zambia, its immediate neighbors and those countries that benefit from the Lobito Corridor. The section of the T005 between km 70 and km 102 from Ikelenge to Jimbe is in a particularly severe state and becomes almost impassable when it rains. The road is almost non-existent on this section.

The primary economic function of the road is the long-distance transportation of import and export goods for Zambia and the Republic of Angola. In addition, the road traverses' productive agricultural areas and is essential for the local transportation of farm inputs and outputs. The area also has great potential in the livestock industry. Improved transportation along the project road will also lead to benefits in the areas of tourism, education, health services provision and other local socio-economic activities, which, whilst difficult to quantify, are clearly linked to the cost and ease of access to the area.

This LRP is focused exclusively on the impacts associated with civil works and initial site development. The road passes through several built-up areas. The road project components or activities that would give rise to resettlement include all project activities and the construction or phases in rehabilitation under which they fall. The other project components that would give rise to resettlement is the actual clearing of the road reserve involving the relocation of all assets within the respective ROW for both the rural and urban sections of the road project. The other project activities that may cause additional displacements include the siting of campsites, quarry sites and borrow pits.

#### **3.2 Avoidance and Minimization of Project Displacement Impacts**

The Project has employed strategies to avoid and minimize possible displacement impacts through the adoption of a road reserve of road reserve of 18 meters from the centerline of either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor as illustrated by the table below:

S/N	Town/Area	Road Reserve Radius
1	Mwinilunga	5Km from the Central Business District
2	Ikelenge	3Km before and after the Central Business District
3	Kalene Shopping Centre	100 meters before and after the shopping centre.

### 3.3 Compensation

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to compensate the Project Affected People along the road corridor. The RAP will affect about 8,310 people in the road corridor of which 4,581 are female and 3,729 are male. The number of buildings that will be demolished from the road corridor is estimated at 2,147 of which 336 are commercial shops/kiosks. There are approximately 108 vulnerable households. These are female-headed households, elderly people living alone, persons with disabilities and child-headed households. The major source of livelihoods for the people along the road corridor is farming. The main crops that grown along the road corridor are maize, pineapples, groundnuts and cassava. The other sources of livelihood are running of shops through which they sell mostly groceries. There are also people that work for government institutions such as schools and health centres but these are very few in number.

Some PAP disaggregated data from the road corridor is presented in the tables below:

#### Mwinilunga to Ikelenge

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,124
2	Kitchens	428
3	Shops	192
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	46
5	Hammermill Shelters	19
6	Churches / Church buildings	31
7	Water Wells / Boreholes	28
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	7
9	Shelters (general/roof only)	14
10	Graves	1
11	Storage sheds / Offices / Classrooms	12
12	Bar / Restaurant / Lodge	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,910</b>

S/N	Vulnerability Category	Count
1	Persons aged 70+ years (household has at least one member $\geq 70$ )	78 households
2	Persons aged 80+ years	26 households
3	Explicitly marked "Disabled" or "Special Need"	18 households
4	Female-headed & elderly (W/S/D + Age $\geq 65$ )	64 households
5	Households with both elderly ( $\geq 70$ ) + disabled member	7 households

### Ikelenge to Jimbe

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,068
2	Kitchens	412
3	Shops	178
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	38
5	Hammermill Shelters	17
6	Churches / Church buildings	28
7	Water Wells (shallow/borehole)	22
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	5
9	Shelters (general)	12
10	Storage sheds / offices	6
11	Other (bar, lodge, classroom blocks, etc.)	11
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,780</b>

	Vulnerability Category	Count
1	Incomplete houses / structures	28
2	Structures noted as "Disabled" owner or elderly >80 yrs.	27
3	Structures belonging to persons aged 70+ years	68
4	Female-headed (where sex = F and marital status = W/S/D)	178

The estimated resettlement budget for the impacted structures along the road corridor is **ZMW 80,432,988.24** which includes the **ZMW 16,000,000.00** which is the cost for implementing the Livelihood Restoration Plan.



## 4.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Policy Framework

S/N	Title of Policy documents	Key policy provisions in Relation to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road Project RAP
1	The Constitution of Zambia, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia.	The Constitution of Zambia Chapter 1, Article 16 of the Laws of Zambia establishes the legal framework that governs the State's acquisition of land and other assets. These provisions safeguard individuals' fundamental right to property and prevent their deprivation. It states that property cannot be taken from someone compulsorily unless an Act of Parliament authorizes it and offers enough compensation. The Article further states that the Act of Parliament under reference shall stipulate that a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine the amount of compensation in the event that there is no agreement on the amount payable.
2	National Environmental Policy 2009	The Zambian National Policy on Environment (NPE) (May 2009) was developed to safeguard the environment and to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. The policy is premised on the basic principle of "Polluter to pay and the need to conserve resources, reduce consumption and recycle and reuse material to the maximum extent possible" while the main purpose of the policy is "to create an umbrella policy for the welfare of the Nation's environment so that socio-economic development will be achieved effectively without damaging the integrity of the environment or its resources"
3	The Zambia Land Policy 2015	Land in Zambia is vested in the Republican President, who holds it in trust for and on behalf of the people. The President may, through the Commissioner of Lands, alienate land to citizens or non-citizens. Therefore, the vision of the National Land Policy is to implement an efficient and effective land administration system that promotes the security of tenure, equitable access and utilization of land for the sustainable development of the people of Zambia. However, most of the land in Zambia is tradition land under the chief's authorities.
4	The National Resettlement Policy of 2015	The National Resettlement Policy (NRP) makes up the framework for Zambia's resettlement policies, and the Lands Act, the Lands Acquisition Act, and the Zambian Constitution provide the legal basis for issues pertaining to the forced acquisition of property, particularly land, and its alienation. In order to ensure the establishment of sustainable resettlement programs, the National Resettlement Policy provides the following criteria or guiding principles, which should be taken into consideration in case of involuntary resettlement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All persons, groups and the communities have the right to suitable resettlement which include right to alternative land, which is safe, secure, accessible, affordable and habitable.</li> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be in line with the international human rights and humanitarian law as set out in the 1998 United</li> </ul>



		<p>Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which are recognized as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options.</li> <li>• People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project or better. Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of the project.</li> </ul>
5	The Transport Policy 2019	<p>The transport policy aims to facilitate sustainable growth and development of the transport sector in order to ensure the provision of efficient, safe, gender and environmentally friendly, quality and adequate services for the benefit of the people of Zambia. Implementation of the project will be to the requirements of the policy. Among the principles of the road policy is that 'transport services and infrastructure shall be provided in a sustainable manner'. The general objective of this policy is "to transform Zambia into a regional transport hub with fully integrated transport systems supporting socio-economic development". The policy Specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonies all pieces of legislation governing the road sector to minimize overlap of mandates and adherence to core mandates.</li> <li>• Promote development of road transport services, facilities and infrastructure that meet global safety standards.</li> <li>• Promote sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and social needs; and</li> <li>• Develop systems to facilitate Non-Motorized Transport. The road rehabilitation projects meet the primary objective of the policy as the road is part of the region's road network.</li> </ul>
6	National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Policy 2002	<p>The Policy is premised on the national aspiration of Zambia being a nation free from Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). It is guided by a couple of underlying principles, namely, setting a stage for an appropriate legal framework, which is essential for the overall attainment of the vision, and, most importantly, having a proper national co-ordination and advocacy framework, which is necessary for the development, implementation and coordination of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB strategies and interventions. The Policy also recognizes that HIV/AIDS/STI/TB is a serious public health, social and economic problem affecting the whole country which needs to be addressed.</p>



## 4.2 Legal Framework

S/N	Legal Framework	Key policy provisions to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe Project RAP
1	Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011 as amended by Act No.8 of 2023	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, protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution and establishes and empowers the Zambia Environmental Management Agency to provide for and demand for environmental assessments for projects, and to carry out monitoring and inspections. Relevance: Of particular significance to the project 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". This has necessitated the preparation of this ESIA to key out the impacts of the project and put in place mitigation measures. Section 3(1) of the EIA Regulations states that, "a developer shall not implement a project for which a project brief or environmental impact statement is required under these Regulations, unless the project brief or the environmental impact statement has been concluded in accordance with these regulations, and the ZEMA has issued a decision letter." The Regulations, among other things, specify the contents of an Environmental Impact Statement, the EIS review process, access to EIS, guidance for conducting EIAs and fees payable for the EIS review.
2	EIA regulations no. 28 of 1997	EIA Regulations No. 28 of 1997 provides for an EIA to be prepared if a project falls into a category found in the Second Schedule of the regulations. To implement section 29(1) of the EMA and according to the Second Schedule (Regulation 3(2)) of the EIA Regulations, the proposed Mwinilunga Jimbe re-construction project falls within the category which requires that an Environmental Assessment must be undertaken (Section 2(a) lists transportation projects for which an EIS must be prepared and includes major improvements of roads outside urban areas and over 10 km in



		length. The regulations in section 11(g) stipulate that the contents of the EIA report should also include, among other things, a socioeconomic impact of the project, such as the resettlement of the affected people. Since the road rehabilitation project will involve involuntary resettlement mitigation measures have to be put in place comprising a resettlement action plan (RAP) to form part of the Environmental and social management plan.
3	The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000	The Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000 provides for arbitration in cases where the landowner/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
4	Local Government Act, Chapter 281 of the laws of Zambia	Local Government Act provides for a system of Local Governments based on the Districts. Under the Districts, there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils whereby chairmen nominate the executive committee of each council, functions of which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiating and formulating policy for approval by the council.</li> <li>• Overseeing the implementation of Government and Council policies, and monitoring and coordinating activities of Non-Government Organizations in the district.</li> <li>• Receiving and solving disputes forwarded to it from lower local governments because local leaders participate in the above roles will, therefore, be crucial not only during the compensation process but also during project implementation</li> </ul>
5	Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act of 2011	The Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011 is a major step towards the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) in Zambia. It is one of the most comprehensive laws on GBV in SADC. The Act gives hope to many women and children who have been subjected to GBV without adequate recourse. GBV is defined as a hindrance to the attainment of gender equality and the realization of the social and economic goals of Zambia, as it erodes the



		<p>confidence of the survivors that they can contribute to development efforts. Gender-based violence (GBV) in Zambia takes the form of physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender and includes violence that may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm and suffering to the victim. It may also include threats or coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> Zambia Sexual Behavior Study 2005 indicated that 15.1% of female respondents reported having experienced forced sex and that 17.7% of urban females and 13.7% of rural females reported having been subjected to sexual violence. About 43% of married women reported having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence from their husbands or partners in the year preceding the survey. During the RAPs compensation processes GBV issues are likely to arise and need to be mitigated.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The project will enforce the provisions of the GBV Act to ensure that issues of GBV are adequately addressed during the RAP process, and giving of compensations to the PAPs.</p>
6	The Urban and Regional Planning Act, no. 3 of 2015	<p>This piece of legislation was developed, among other reasons, to 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. It also seeks to ensure sustainable urban and rural development by promoting environmental, social and economic sustainability in development initiatives and controls at all metropolitan and regional planning levels. The Act repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, and the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, 1975; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> 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. Section 19 (1) affirms that a planning authority shall prepare an integrated development</p>



		<p>plan for its area. Section 19 (3) An integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority. Section 19 (4) an integrated development plan shall (e) indicate priority areas for housing development, informal settlement upgrading and improvement; (ii) social service provision; (iii) infrastructure development, re-vitalization, renewal and maintenance; (iv) local economic development; (v) environmental management; (vi) protection of ecologically sensitive areas, heritage and cultural sites; and (vii) poverty alleviation.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The councils along the road corridor have been engaged and their boundaries of jurisdictions have been noted. Further, the road being an existing alignment fit within the respective local authority's integrated land use and development plans. The project site layout plans will need to be approved by the Town Councils in consultation with the respective Provincial Planning Authorities before construction can commence in accordance with the planning guidelines and framework set by the authorities.</p>
7	Land Acquisition Act of 1994	<p>The Land Acquisition Act sets out regulations for compulsory acquisition of land and property and compensation for such acquisition. The President (or his designated and authorized person) may acquire any property in the interest of the Republic. Notice shall be given in person not less than two months in advance and shall be gazetted. Compensation for acquired property, losses and damages shall be paid as may be agreed or finally determined by the National Assembly in case agreement on compensation is not reached within six weeks after publication in the Gazette. Any disputes except for disputes related to the amount of compensation may be instituted for court proceedings. The Act also provides for compensation to be granted by allocation of new land to the property owner.</p> <p>The Act instituted a Compensation Advisory Board to advise the Minister of Lands in assessment of compensation payable under the Act. The functions of the Board have been delegated to various committees. Various forms to be used in proceedings of property acquisition are prescribed in the statutory Instrument No. 60 of 1970. The</p>



		<p>rehabilitation works will for the most part be confined within the road reserve area to minimize impacts in the immediate environment. Where property, land, crops, structures or trees are affected, a RAP will be having to be prepared, and compensation paid in accordance with this Act.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction will involve land appropriation.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The RAP prepared for the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road provides for compensation for property to be appropriated along the road reserve</p>
8	The Land Act of 1995	<p>The Land Act provides for the continuation of Leaseholds and leasehold tenure; provides for the continued vesting of land in the President and alienation of land by the President; provides for the statutory recognition and continuation of customary tenure; provides for the conversion of customary tenure into leasehold tenure; the establishment of a Land Development Fund and a Lands Tribunal. One of the functions of the Lands Tribunal is to inquire into, and make awards and decisions relating to any dispute of compensation to be paid under this Act. The Act further states that if the President does not renew a lease the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements made on the land in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Lands (Acquisition) Act.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> The Mwinilunga-Jimbe road construction will involve land compensation. There is a likelihood that disputes may arise during this process.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> The RAP prepared for the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road provides for compensation for property to be appropriated along the road reserve</p>
9	The Public Roads Act, CAP 12 2002	<p>This Act establishes the Road Development Agency and defines its functions. It also provides for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia and regulates maximum weights permissible for transmission on roads. The Act also provides for the control of traffic and for the regulation of stormwater disposal structures. Section 21(2) of the Act stipulates a trunk road's width as 100 m. Section 22(3) allows the Minister to remove or control the erection or modification of any structure or carry out any works on or under land within 50m of the centerline of a trunk road outside a local authority area, but also provides for</p>



		<p>compensation of any such matter. Part III of this law prohibits road infringement by stipulating dimensions of road reserves within which no construction of any structures is allowed. This has implications on the project road's rehabilitation works, particularly where there has been encroachment of the road reserve. RDA will therefore adhere to principles in this law by ensuring that no property in the project area is located within the limits of road reserves.</p> <p><b>Relevance:</b> Although the project road is an existing road, very few people along the road corridor are aware of the requirement for the road reserve, as people continue to build within the road reserve area.</p> <p><b>Compliance:</b> A RAP has been prepared to provide for a mechanism of compensating property owners that will be relocated from the road reserve areas.</p>
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### 4.3 Institutional Framework

S/N	Institutional Framework	Key policy provisions to the Mwinilunga-Jimbe Project RAP
1	Ministry of Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development	The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD) is responsible for overall policy formulation and monitoring of the road infrastructure developments. The Ministry oversees the construction and civil engineering activities to the extent that they should not adversely affect the environment. The Ministry will play a role in ensuring the RAP guidelines are implemented through their representative in the RDA Board of Directors and would mainly be involved in supervision and ensuring compliance with policies of the transport sub-sector. The Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) is also located in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development. DVPM is responsible for the preparation of Valuation Reports upon request from a user Ministry or Institution such as RDA. The Valuation reports form a basis for the fair compensation of project affected persons that may have their structures affected by the rehabilitation of the Mwinilunga – Jimbe road project. Further DVPM will play a big role in the resolution of disputes relating to the valuation amounts as part of the grievance redress mechanism.
2	Road Development Agency (RDA)	The RDA will be responsible for the overall management, supervision and execution of the Project through a Project Implementation Team (PIT). RDA



		<p>shall hire a Project Management Consultant (PMC) to design the construction works and supervision of the proposed construction works. RDA will procure the Contractor following the Bank's procurement policy for carrying out the construction activities of the Project. The specific role of the PIT shall be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the PIT in drafting the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety requirements in the bidding and contract documents in accordance with the ESMP and integrating the ESMP into the contract documents;</li> <li>• Supervise the contractor's work to ensure compliance with the environmental, social, health and safety requirements of the bidding documents and ESMP. Provide recommendations for implementation of corrective actions for any non-compliances and suggest improvements for contractor's performance.</li> <li>• Guide the Contractor during acquisition and operation of supporting facilities (workers camp/s, stone quarries, gravel/borrow pits, etc.), including review and clearance of required ESIA studies for such facilities before submission to ZEMA for approval.</li> <li>• Prepare monthly progress reports on the implementation of the ESMP for transmission to the African Development Bank throughout the project implementation period.</li> <li>• The Road Development Agency through its Environmental and Social Management Unit-ESMU will implement the RAP in conjunction with respective district local governments of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts and other key stakeholders such as traditional leaders. RDA will mobilize the required funds and effect payments to the PAPs. It will also have the overall mandate of ensuring that the RAP is smoothly implemented by coordinating with all relevant stakeholders. RDA will pay the affected PAPs before the commencement of civil works. Initiating and formulating policy for approval by the council.</li> </ul>
3	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	The districts of Mwinilunga and Ikelenge fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The guidance of the Ministry will be critical in the implementation of the civil works and the RAP.
4	District Councils and Traditional Leadership	Local Councils and Traditional leadership are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolution of local conflicts, sensitization of residents within their respective areas of jurisdiction



		and the provision of leadership in their respective areas. District councils and traditional leaders are key players in the mobilization of local people's participation in developmental programs such as the construction of the Mwinilunga-Jimbe road.
5	Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)	ZEMA is empowered under the Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 12 of 2011 to ensure that major developmental activities in Zambia adhere to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 1997. It is a requirement under the EIA regulations that any road rehabilitation/construction project exceeding 10Km should undergo an EIA process before the commencement of civil works. Supporting facilities and construction materials sources will also be subjected to individual ESIA's and reports submitted to ZEMA for review and approval before their establishment. Upon the successful conclusion of the EIA, ZEMA issues a Decision Letter to either approve or disapprove such a project. ZEMA will undertake compliance monitoring activities during the road construction phase to ensure that the EMA is being adhered to
6	Contractor	The Contractor or Contractor that will be engaged will mainly be responsible for undertaking the civil works to have the road rehabilitated according to the specifications that will be outlined in the contract. The Contractor will be responsible for mobilizing the required plant and machinery, including the personnel, for the delivery of the expected output. Further, it will be the responsibility of the Contractor(s) to ensure that the provisions of the ESIA are implemented at the site through the preparation of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMP). The Contractor will be expected to prioritize safety issues to avoid accidents that may derail the project. The Contractor is also expected to cultivate a cordial working relationship with the traditional leadership and the community at large along the road corridor through the engagement of Community Liaison Officers. The contractors will also be responsible to receive/manage the complaints and dispatch the complaints to the appropriate responsible parties for resolution.
7	Community	The community along the road corridor will be expected to provide support to the Contractor(s) for the smooth implementation of the project. They will be expected to provide labor which is a major input in the execution of the civil works. The community members will not be expected to involve themselves in acts of vandalism that are a drawback to the civil works. They



		will be expected to report any such acts to relevant authorities for action.
8	The Department of National Parks and Wildlife	According to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the road corridor accounts for a significant number of arrests for poaching. The presence of the road project contract workers could provide a market of game meat; therefore, the department will play a big role to mitigate against illegal wild animals' off take through sensitizations to the workforce on the provisions of the Wildlife Act and prevention of the contractor workers providing a market for illegal game meat
9	The Department of Forestry	The project activities will result in the removal of some trees, which will have to be compensated for by planting replacement trees. The Department of Forestry will play a key role in raising tree nurseries and work with the community and other stakeholders who will be involved in the tree replacement compensatory plantation program.
10	Mines and Minerals Development	The Cadastre Office at the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, under the department of Mines and Minerals is responsible for issuing mining licenses. The construction of the road project will require industrial mineral inputs like gravel, laterite and stone aggregate for the construction of the road. These materials have to be sourced locally and mined under licenses for borrow material extraction and quarrying operations. The mine license stipulates the environmental clearance required, mining methods and the safe use of explosives and other hazardous substances.

#### 4.4 African Development Bank (AfDB)

##### 4.4.1 AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (IIS) for Investment Financing

The AfDB's Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (OS) which are part of the Bank's ISS (2023) will serve as a foundation for developing the RAP methodology and providing a detailed preparation of the RAP that is relevant to the present situation. To help borrowers operate by best international practices in the crucial areas of environmental and social issues and impacts, the AfDB has developed ten (10) Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards and an E&S policy outlining the Bank's commitment to sustainable development. The following section explains all the AfDB's E&S Operational Safeguards on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement - E&S Operational Safeguard 5 along with an explanation of their applicability to the Project. There are 10 E&S operational safeguards (OS), of which 8 are relevant to the project. In order to minimize harm to people and their environment during the construction and operation of the supported activities, the 10 AfDB operational safeguards aim to mitigate or compensate for any impact caused by the project. The E&S safeguards outlines the process for resolving social and environmental



issues that arise throughout the planning, execution and management of the project. It also mandates measures such as public consultation with impacted groups, the disclosure of the RAP, ESMP and ESIA, and monitoring reports.

#### 4.4.2 E&S Operational Safeguard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

Operational safeguard 5 acknowledges that projects frequently call for the acquisition of property, its expropriation, and/or its restriction on its use, which may lead to the temporary or permanent relocation of individuals from their original residences and from their places of employment or subsistence. This procedure is referred to as involuntary resettlement when impacted individuals and communities are forced to relocate without their will. The proposed project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing must meet OS 5. The table below shows how OS 5 interacts with other operational safeguards that are relevant to this project and indicates their relevance to the road Project.

Table 1: How OS 5 interacts with other Operational Safeguards that are relevant to this project.

Section in the E&S OP5	Summary Description
General	This E&S OP 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition/relocation of properties or restrictions on land as undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Defining Eligibility (PAPs Classification):	According to the E&S OP 5, affected persons may be classified as persons:(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land assets that is recognizable under national law; or Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land /assets they occupy /use. The census must be conducted to establish the status of the affected persons
Vulnerable People	The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time as described in E&S OP 5. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable
Livelihood Restoration	The Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project and will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods in accordance with E&S OP 5. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
Screening and Appraisal (Project Design)	The applicability of E&S OP 5 to the borrower will be determined during the AfDB's environmental and social screening process. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.
Community Engagement	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host



	communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in OP 10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Vulnerable Groups, in accordance with OP 7.
Grievance mechanism	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with OP 10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner
Planning and implementation	Where land acquisition, restrictions on access to land and land use, and involuntary resettlement are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
Institutional arrangement:	The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.
Implementation and Monitoring	Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of OS 5
Collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions:	The Borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.

#### 4.4.3 Comparison of National Legislation and AfDB E&S OP5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

There are some differences between Zambian law and AfDB OP5 when it comes to compensation for forced relocation in investment projects, according to an analysis of prior resettlement paperwork, including plans and frameworks. The primary differences are in conducting socioeconomic surveys among PAPs, providing just compensation rather than complete replacement costs and providing detailed entitlement explanations to the impacted community prior to relocation activities.



Zambian laws only give PAPs compensation for land that is rightfully theirs; encroachers are not entitled to compensation for the same. Before the deadlines, the AfDB OP5 offers compensation for land to both legitimate owners and encroachers. It's vital to remember that because State ownership of land exists in Zambia, land usage can only occur with the consent of local authorities (as granted by the President's counsel) under certain conditions, such as a lease. As such, customary law, traditional practices, and lease clauses control land use concerns, which are completely addressed by land legislation. Laws in Zambia provide that anybody who use or occupy land without one of the two formal channels of authorization is not entitled to legal compensation. The land may be taken from those "illegal land users" by the State.

Persons who move into the project corridor after the deadline are not eligible for reimbursement or any other type of resettlement assistance. According to the AfDB OP5, special attention must be given to meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups among the displaced, including those who are poor, landless, elderly, women, and children, as well as other displaced groups whose interests might not be protected by national laws when it comes to compensation for the land plots that are subject to withdrawal. When there are differences between Zambian Laws and AfDB Operational Safeguards, the strictest will take precedence during the implementation.

The table below provides an additional comparison of the AfDB and Zambian legislation, along with harmonization steps (i.e., gap filling measures).

## **5.0 GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE ZAMBIAN LAWS AND THE BANK POLICY**

Table 2 below illustrates the gap analysis that was conducted between the Zambian laws and the African Development Bank policies as regards issues of resettlement.



Table 2: Comparison of Zambian Laws and AfDB OS 5

Issue	AfDB (E&S OS 5)	Zambian Law/Practice	Provisions in Resettlement Action Plan to Close Gap
OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Requires Borrowers to: Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (ii) Avoid forced eviction (ii) Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods.	Land Acquisition Act, Chapter 189 of the Law of Zambia provides for the following: ▪ That assessment for compensation for involuntary acquisition of land/property must be at market value. ▪ The Government of Zambia is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. ▪ Currently, in Zambia, there is no specific-resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes that would safeguard and prevent the PAP from being left worse off by the project	OS5 will prevail. The RAP will be developed in line with both National legislation and AfDB OP5
Compensation entitlements	Comprehensive coverage of all impacts other than fully voluntary transactions, and excluding impacts arising after the agreed cut-off date Effected date of completion of census and Asset inventory. Above 3 years of delayed compensation payment provides for updating of the valuation report.	No explicit rights for squatters and informal uses, but actual practice is closer to the bank policy and does not oppose it. The updating of valuation report due to delayed payment is not provided for.	In line with the Banks policies, RAP should make special explicit provisions in entitlement matrix and implementation to identify and fully compensate all informal uses of assets, incomes, and livelihoods.
Loss of Profits	OS 5 provides under economic displacement: In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, (this includes shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities and other enterprises), regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.	Zambian regulations provide for income restoration allowances where the PAPs incurred losses of business income. However, it has not been in practice	Compensation on the lost income and profit will be made as per OP5



Valuation approaches	OS 5 asserts that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	Zambian law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance and accommodation allowance and loss of profits where applicable. A gap lies in the disparity between the two approaches Market Value vs replacement cost Under the Market value approach, the amount paid in most cases does not amount to that required to replace the lost assets	Under Mwinilunga-Jimbe re-construction Project, eligible PAPs will be entitled for compensation that will be calculated under replacement cost approach to ensure that all impacted assets are compensated/replaced.
Impact on squatters	Secure replacement housing and compensation for lost assets; assistance with relocation;	Not guaranteed in law. Squatters are just given adequate notice (usually 6 months) to vacate an area	What is provided for under OS 5 will take precedence to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off
Avoidance or minimization of impacts	Provides for avoidance or minimization of impacts and where inevitable to impact, policy provides for adequate mitigation of impacts as well as provision of adequate compensation so that PAPs are not left worse off.	Land Acquisition is last resort and only compensates titled Property. Other laws and policies prefer flexible and consensual approach in line with the policy	Closing the gap depends on available resources, political will and Implementing capacity. Timely monitoring of the resettlement implementation process is key to closing off the gap
Informal businesses in the resettlement corridor of impact	Eligible for compensation for loss of income business, although not clearly stated	No provision in law or practice is considered. Informal business in the road corridor is considered illegal even if the practice has been tolerated for years	RAP establishes compensation in case of real loss of income excluding temporary displacement of structures which are temporal in nature
Existence of comprehensive land acquisition and resettlement policy	Lays out comprehensive policy	The Environment Management Act empowers ZEMA to enforce environmental and social standards.	RAPs for all project areas will frame a comprehensive approach consistent with OS 5.
Additional support for those displaced.	OS 5 has made a provision that where applicable livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises	Much as the government usually provides additional support in form of land preparation, seeds and fertilizers for the displaced families, there is no policy compelling the developers or government to provide support beyond land preparation and provision of seed to the affected families	What is provided for under OP 5 will take precedence to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	OS 5; resettlement plan provides for transitional relocation assistance to people	Zambian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special	These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance will be provided to safeguard



	who are physically displaced. Such assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected persons during the relocation to their new site;	attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation. Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples	them from being left worse off by the project.
Public Land Users (Encroachers)	AfDB's OS 5 includes users or displaced persons who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use	Zambian law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Zambian law does not recognize the seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance.	Seasonal land/resource users will be compensated for the loss of income or livelihoods associated with the restrictions from using the assets (permanently or temporarily).
Grievance Handling Procedures	OS 5 requires that grievance mechanism for the project are put in place as early as possible during the project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by the displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner.	Under the Land Acquisition Act, Chapter 189 of the Laws of Zambia, if dispute or disagreement regarding any of the matter listed under this Act is not settled by the parties concerned within a specified time from the date of publication of notice that land is required for a public purpose, the Minister or person holding claim in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Zambia for the determination of the dispute. The law in Zambia does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases. Zambia has a well-established and accessible local grievance redress mechanism through existing systems and structures	GRMs will be established for the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project in line with the AfDB – OS 5 guidelines.
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	OS 5 provides for consultations with PAPs, host communities and local government. In the event of dealing with vulnerable persons additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced vulnerable groups in accordance with OP 7	Resettlement plans are not required by current national legislation to be disclosed, and there are no formal provisions in place to address potential grievances; the only available legal remedy is through the Courts of Law. Nevertheless, this RAP has engaged the PAPs in meaningful consultation during the planning process and has established	Mwinilunga-Jimbe road project will have continuous consultations with the PAPs and their local leaders during preparation of the RAP report, RAP disclosure and implementation. Consultations will ensure equitable gender representation as stipulated in OS 5



		<p>procedures for resolving disputes and grievances. The EMA 2011 provides for full consultations and disclosure requirements of the ESIA and RAP. The provisions in OS 5 have no equivalence in implementation of Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure processes in Zambia's practices</p>	
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## 6.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

During the process of updating the RAP, the team held three stakeholder meetings at Kalene Shopping Centre, Jimbe market area and at Lwakela and held one-on-one discussions with the affected people from 23 March 2025 to 2 April 2025 during the enumeration of the affected structures as illustrated in the table below. The stakeholder engagements were conducted to share information about the project.

Table 3: Meetings Held with Stakeholders

S/N	Location of Meeting	Date	Number of Participants	Nature of Meeting
1.	Jimbe Trading Centre	2 April 2025	28	Public Gathering
2.	Kalene Hill Trading Centre	2 April 2025	32	Public Gathering
3.	Lwakela Trading Centre	3 April 2025	22	Public Gathering
4.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	23 March 2025 to 3 April 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the asset inventory survey exercise
5.	Mwinilunga to the Jimbe border	19 August 2025 to 10 September 2025	1,598	One-on-One discussions with the affected individuals during the disclosure of the compensation amounts and the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms.

Additional stakeholder meetings were held from 19 August to 11 September 2025, with district officials at Mwinilunga and Ikelenge and community members along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road corridor. The meetings took place at Mwinilunga Council Hall and Ikelenge District Administration on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2025 and 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 respectively; along the Mwinilunga to Ikelenge road section (Kawiku and Nsanganyi) and Ikelenge to Jimbe (Mukangala School, Chinyazhi Primary School, Nyakaseya Primary School) from 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 to 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2025. Table 4 below provides a summary of the issues that were raised by the PAPs during the meetings and the responses that were provided by the RDA Team.



Table 4: Summary of key issues that were raised during the consultation meetings.

Location/settlement	Issues raised	Response /recommendation
Lwakela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What happens to people whose structures are at foundation level?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate compensation will be provided to the affected persons. The structures will be captured and will be assessed by the valuation experts for inclusion in the Valuation Report</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community services like Public water supply that will be affected by the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected community services like public water supply, will be reconstructed by the project prior to the start of civil works in any particular section.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage should be properly managed during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The road will be constructed with appropriate drainages</li> <li>• Attention will be given to proper management of drainage.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment priority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment priority will be provided to the local people.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear that properties will be demolished before they are paid their compensation packages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid in full before the demolition of any property.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worried that government has a habit of paying monies in instalments. PAPs demanded to receive all monies due to them in full without any delays.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be no delays in compensation. PAPs will receive their compensation funds in full prior to any civil works on any section of the road project.</li> <li>• RDA will be in charge of paying the PAPs.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That compensation payment might delay making it impossible for them to resettle in time. If District paying agents are involved, they will pay in instalments after long periods of time and in most cases don't pay the last instalment.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPS requested government to give them adequate time to enable those whose properties are affected to relocate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPS will be given 3-4 months after receiving their compensation to relocate their affected structures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project affected people asked that government pay them adequately so as to enable them to replace their assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation payments will be based on the valuation assessments at replacement costs to be conducted by Valuation Experts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What about our fields and crops that are in the road reserve?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People were advised that the cut-off date for any farming activities in the road reserve area was 3 April 2025.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss (Private structure and business).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those at foundation level are advised not to continue but seek alternative sites to build their structures.</li> <li>• Mechanisms will be instituted to compensate for loss of business.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When is the construction of the road likely to commence so that people begin preparing?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of the road is likely to commence in 2026</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where will people be moved to?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The affected people are mostly expected to relocate to within their yards by pushing backwards from the road reserve area.</li> <li>• The traditional leaders will be contacted to help in finding alternative land for the people who will have difficulties to shift within their current yards.</li> <li>• Construction works will commence in 2026</li> </ul>
<b>Jimbe Trading Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some community members were worried that there will be an increase in theft and robbery during compensation time as those being paid will be targeted. They suggested that payment through the bank can reduce the robberies and thefts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected people will be paid through the Banks and Mobile money to reduce on risks of thefts.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members feared that those in the Road Reserve might not be compensated. They said that while putting up their structures they were following the 15 meters road reserve and did not know that the new roads will require 18m and 30m.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the structures in the road reserve area will be compensated provided such structures were not erected after the cut-off date of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025.</li> <li>The structures that will be compensated are those which are located with the 100m width in the rural sections and the 36m width in the urban/developed sections of the road reserve</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of letters of administration and family conflicts about rightful person to receive compensation may cause delay in receiving compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In such cases, RDA will keep the money until the appointment of an administrator has been resolved by the family and the Courts.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Based Violence may increase in households as a result of men controlling and squandering compensation payments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDA working together with the Council and the Traditional Leadership will provide the necessary sensitization on the usage of the compensation funds.</li> <li>The project will put in place measures to mitigate against Gender Based Violence</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve local leaders in grievance redress of household violence associated with misuse of compensation payments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional leaders will be part of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be put in place.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs were concerned that receiving and keeping cash payments at home could lead to robberies. To avoid this, people preferred to receive large compensation payments in bank accounts. Most PAPs actually did not have bank accounts and requested RDA to facilitate opening them at local banks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payments to PAPs will be through Banks and mobile money accounts. RDA will facilitate the opening of Bank accounts for those that will receive their funds through the Banks.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of legal title deeds for land and buildings to prove ownership may preclude such PAPs from receiving compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All persons irrespective of their ownership status (i.e. with or without title deeds and users) are eligible for compensation so long as they existed during property census and valuation period.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When would compensation payments be made?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDA will communicate these dates to PAPs in 2026</li> </ul>
<b>Kalene Trading Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification to the people before commencement of rehabilitation of the road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DA will notify the general public in the road corridor regarding the commencement of the rehabilitation works</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request to reduce Road Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent of the road reserve is a provision of the Public Roads Act of 2002 and cannot therefore be reduced without amending the law. The road reserve of 100 meters will apply in the rural sections of the road corridor while 36m road reserve will apply in the urban areas/developed settlements of the road corridor.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs developing property wanted to know if construction should cease or continue after a given building had been valued for compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs were advised that any improvements that would be made after the assessment for valuation had been conducted would not be included in the compensation amounts</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are concerned that Local Councils levy a 10% fee on compensation payments made to each PAP. Should this be the case, is it legal?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation amounts will not attract any levies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens if wrong names are given to valuers by caretakers due to the absence of actual property owner?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrections will be made to the RAP report where it has been established that wrong ownership details had been provided</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the construction works begin so that the affected people begin to prepare?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of the road is expected to commence in 2026</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What about people whose building were at foundation level when preliminary census was being conducted, should the project be abandoned?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be based on the existing structure at the time of conducting the valuation assessment.</li> <li>PAPs were advised to consider erecting uncompleted structures outside the road reserve</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What will happen when the owner of the property does not agree with the calculated value of the property?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such a case will be recorded as a grievance by RDA</li> <li>• The valuation experts will be requested to re-examine structures whose owners will raise objections to the disclosed compensation amounts.</li> <li>• Further PAPs who may afford would be free to seek a second opinion from any registered valuation expert on the rightful compensation amounts</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What will happen to a piece of land that has been bought but has not yet been developed and has been affected by the project?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land that will be affected by the project will be compensated provided ownership/verification of such land has been ascertained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After getting compensated, will the affected people be free to get back to their places after the construction works have been completed?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No one will be allowed to build structures in the road reserve area as this is against the law.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What will happen to ensure that compensation is given to the real owners of property?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The socio-economic exercise which will be an on-going exercise will determine the property ownership to ensure that compensation is paid to the rightful property owners.</li> </ul>

## 6.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders encompass a range of individuals and groups who can be directly or indirectly affected by a project. Stakeholder identification is crucial to establishing not only who will be affected by a project, but also what groups or individuals may have an interest in or influence over project activities, both positively and negatively. Stakeholders can include, for example, affected individuals, communities, local organizations, non-governmental organizations and government authorities. Stakeholders can also include politicians, commercial and industrial enterprises, labor unions, academics, religious groups, national social and environmental public sector agencies, and the media.

The stakeholders that have been identified to date and are relevant to this LRP are as described in the next subsections.

### 6.1.1 Directly-Affected People

Directly Affected Parties include persons, groups, local communities and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) which is a 200m radius throughout the road corridor. These persons may be adversely affected by the project directly or indirectly, positively or negatively and who need to be closely engaged in understanding impacts and their significance. The project will focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. This category includes the



following:

- Government entities such as schools and health facilities,
- Churches,
- Community members and
- Traditional leaders who include headmen and chiefs, in the project area.

### **6.1.2 Other Interested Parties (OIP)**

These constitute individuals/groups/entities who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources or parties involved in the project. OIP may be affected by the project and have the potential to influence project outcomes. They may not experience direct impacts from the project but they may consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. The key stakeholders and their respective roles in the resettlement process are as outlined below:

1. The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA): ZEMA will be responsible for the overall approval of the RAP reports
2. The Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD). MIHUD through its Department of Valuation and Property Management will be responsible for the provision of valuation services to value the affected structures
3. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development through the two local authorities in Mwinilunga and Ikelenge; The Ministry through the two local authorities will provide support in handling of grievances, verification of property ownership, community mobilization and community sensitization activities
4. The National Road Fund Agency (NRFA). NRFA will be responsible for the mobilization of funds needed to pay the required compensation
5. Traditional Authorities: The Traditional Leaders namely the Chiefs and Headmen will be responsible for handling of grievances, verification of property ownership and community mobilization activities.
6. The Road Development Agency (RDA). RDA will be responsible for the overall implementation of the RAP, verification of property ownership, the payment of compensation to the PAPs, handling of grievances, community mobilization and community sensitization activities.



## **7.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC/LIVELIHOODS BASELINE**

### **7.1 Administrative Set Up**

The project road is located in North-Western Province. It traverses through two districts namely Mwinilunga and Ikelenge. In terms of traditional administration, the Mwinilunga to Jimbe road passes through two chiefdoms for Chief Kanongesha and Chief Nyakaseya.

### **7.2 Land ownership along the proposed road project**

The concept of 'land use planning' is still new and only practiced to a limited extent in townships where specific areas are assigned for industries, commercial building and dwelling. However, most of the structures including some structures within areas where local authorities have planning jurisdiction have no Title Deeds.

Outside the local authorities' jurisdiction, land along the road corridor is held in customary ownership and is administered by the Traditional Leaders. No title deeds are issued for land under customary tenure system because this type of land is basically under communal ownership and as such property rights and security is dependent on the traditional leader's goodwill. The advantage of this system compared to leasehold is that everyone belonging to a particular chiefdom has shared ownership rights and cannot be declared landless. User rights on a given piece of land are thus passed on through inheritance or as a gift from the Chief or his representatives (Headmen or clan leaders).

There are several ways in which community members along the road corridor gain access to land. It is basically based on the important traditional principle that all residents of the village are entitled to land for their personal or household use. This means that as far as virgin land is concerned any member of the related community can select a field for growing crops within the village territory. The headman, rather than anyone else, deals with strangers on land issues. The individual owns the land for as long as he or she cultivates it or has built a house or other functional structure. However, traditionally it is held that no one man can own land and that land belongs to the villagers as a group. Individual land ownership of land is thus subject to corporate interests of the village community. Transfer to another person through gifts inheritance, sale or abandonment terminates an individual's land rights.

The chief and village headmen merely represent the village communities and exercise jurisdiction over land in case of conflict or disputes. Despite this conception of land tenure, the Government of Zambia enacted the Lands Act No. 29 of 1995 to recognise the title of individuals holding land under customary tenure. The law also provides for the conversion of tenure of such holding from traditional to leasehold tenure. Consequently, this has set in motion a dynamic of change of tenure with some individuals, especially cash crop farmers, starting the process of converting their customary use and occupation rights into state leasehold tenure. Thus, a mixed form of land holding consisting of statutory leasehold and customary tenure has emerged and is operating at some of the sites surveyed.



## **7.3 Settlement Patterns, Culture and Tradition**

### **7.3.1 Settlement Patterns**

The settlement pattern along the project road corridor is greatly influenced by livelihood systems and population growth dynamics. Overall however, the settlement pattern is linear along the road corridor. Other pull factors that have influence on settlement patterns along the road corridor include location of social institutions and streams.

The names of the key settlements along the Mwinilunga Ikelenge road section are Nswana, Muchanga, Kazhima, Nsanganyi, Lukama, Kashinakazhi, Mwanauti, Kalusa, Lwakela, Kayepa, Kakunga, Pulumani, Chitambala, Kapwaya, Mundongo, Mundungu, Kalezu, Sakuwaha, Mukangala, Samuheba, Chamakimba, Mashata, Kankawami, Kasayanga, Sapilinya, Kelondu, Sokasoka, Nswana Kabunda and Mungwayanga.

The names of the key settlements along the Ikelenge Jimbe road section are Lundungu, Safwalanga, Ngandwe, Chapwi, Sahando, Nyakaseya, Chapepi, Kalichi, Kemba, Yanga Yanga, Mwakama, Sandumba, Kawangu, Kambilima, Muliymba, Kalombi, Ichiya, Mbuya, Mwatalunda, Kalwaji, Jimbe, Chisasa, Kachiza and Waseheli.

Some of the houses in the above-mentioned settlements/villages are within the 100 meters road reserve of the Mwinilunga Jimbe road and have therefore been captured in the Resettlement Action Plan report for relocation. According to the census of population and housing of 2022 the population density of Mwinilunga is 7.3 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent while the population density of Ikelenge is 20.2 persons per square kilometre with an average annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent. Overall, the population density of North Western Province is 10.2 persons per square kilometre. The census report of 2022 indicates that North Western Province has an average household size of 5.2 which is the highest in Zambia.

### **7.3.2 Culture and Tradition**

The culture of the two major tribes namely Lunda and Luchazi along the road corridor varies and is highly influenced and governed by complex lineage systems including matrilineal and patrilineal systems, each having their own customary law. In a matrilineal community and this especially common among the Lunda people only persons related to the deceased through the deceased's mother or more remote female ancestor are eligible to share in the estate. However, inter-marriage is much more common than in the past and is having a profound impact on kinship (lineage) structures and inheritance practices.

Generally, under the customary land tenure system, community members receive one plot for houses, one or more plots for crops, and another for livestock. Grazing land is shared, while homestead and crop lands are used exclusively by individual households. Crop lands often revert to communal grazing lands between harvests. Customary land is predominantly occupied by subsistence and small-scale emergent commercial farmers. Traditionally, the right to use the land was provided to both men and women. The user-rights, like inheritance, followed the line of descent. Crop land remains with the family and usufruct right is passed on for generations. Usufruct rights rest with the extended family, which is also determined by lineage.



In both matrilineal and patrilineal societies, adult males have usufructuary rights in land through their membership of a village community. In a matrilineal society, women have held equal rights in land as men in their villages. Married women (where the wife settles in the husband's village) would not forfeit these rights and could exercise them upon divorce, widowhood or if distance allowed while resident at their husband's village. But they have not held independent rights at their husband's villages, rather access has been through the husband. In marriages where the husband settles in the wife's village, women would exercise their usufructuary rights, through which their husbands would have access to land.

The traditional governance structures of the Lunda and Luchazi will be helpful in community mobilisation as the Headmen in each specific village are key entry points for community mobilisation, information dissemination and resolution of conflicts. The traditional leadership will be handy in providing information regarding property ownership for compensation purposes. They will also be major players in the allocation of alternative land for people that will require land after having been relocated from the road reserve areas. The Headmen will also act as a useful link to the Royal Highness of Kanongesha of the Luchazi people and Nyakaseya of the Lunda people.

#### **7.4 Religious Practices and Beliefs**

From a general survey of the area, it is estimated that over 90% of local people embrace the Christian faith. A number of churches have been established, sometimes located less than 1km apart along the main project road. It is quite evident that religion is an important aspect of peoples' lives and therefore, the Church is a very important institution in these communities. Christian religions and traditional philosophies co-exist, and witchcraft is a common belief.

A survey of churches in the project area revealed twelve denominations: United Methodist, Evangelical Church of Zambia; Roman Catholic Church; Open Church; Covenant Church; Christian Community Church; Christian Brethren (CMML); New Apostolic Church; New Covenant Church; Baptist; Seventh Day Adventist Church; Jehovah's Witnesses; and Pentecostal Assemblies of God.

#### **Gender Based Roles and Responsibilities**

The World Bank<sup>2</sup> highlight that gender imbalances permeate several aspects of society and women continue to have fewer opportunities to participate in key decision-making positions, to have low levels of representation in formal employment, and experience high levels of teen pregnancy, child marriage, and intimate partner violence (IPV). This scenario is not different from the issue of gender inequality along the project road corridor where historically rooted in traditional values and has been exacerbated by limited education, training and skill development; employment opportunities for women and men and; disparities in income. Thus, the traditional role of a woman is still perceived as being a mother and taking care of household duties.<sup>3</sup>

According to the National educational statistics<sup>4</sup>, north-western province has the highest female primary education level (grades 1-7) dropout rate of 3 percent and second highest rate in terms of girl child pregnancies in primary level education national wide. This was confirmed during consultations where it

<sup>2</sup> World Bank: Zambia Gender Assessment Report (2023)

<sup>3</sup>Personal Interviews with Mrs Muzyamba-Chibwika Rural Health Center

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Education: National educational statistics bulletin, 2023



was highlighted that most women along the road corridor discontinue their formal education at primary level, and traditional division of labour, prevent them from gaining participation in the formal sector (i.e. although there is little source of formal employment other than the occasional construction activities of schools and other social institutions)<sup>5</sup>.

Another finding from interviews with Chiefs Representatives (i.e. counsellors) is that culturally, male heads of households make decisions over family assets such as land and highly valued household items – that is the higher the value of an asset the more likely it is to be owned by the male head who solely makes decision over them. It is therefore important to know that, women in male headed households have lesser decision-making power than in the female-headed households.

During focus group discussion, it was discovered that, the major activity for women remains caring for the family and performing household activities while; most men do businesses and are the main providers (food, school fees) for their families. It was also discovered that, men own higher valued assets in the family and make all the major decisions over them. Many youths remain dependents on parents, running family errands but they have no decision – power over family assets.

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<sup>5</sup> Personal Interviews with Head teachers from Nyakaseya and Malanga Primary Schools



Activity Profile	Access and Control of Resources	Overall Decision-Making Power
<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade in the Local Market</li> <li>• Household care work and chores (cleaning house, preparing food and caring for the children)</li> <li>• Providing food, clothing, school fees etc. to the family</li> <li>• Participating in community meetings</li> </ul>	<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack Financial Capital</li> <li>• Access local markets to trade and buy household needs</li> <li>• Do not own means of transport i.e. bicycle</li> <li>• General walk on foot carrying out tasks or use public means i.e.</li> <li>• Limited access to information</li> </ul>	<p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Married women generally do not have decision-making power.</li> <li>• Women make decisions over matters of the household – food, utensils etc.</li> <li>• Single women, widows make decisions with adult children</li> </ul>
<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Self-employment</b></li> <li>• Trading – Carrying out businesses</li> <li>• Unemployed</li> <li>• Participating in community meetings –</li> <li>• Providing food, house, clothing, school fees etc. to the family</li> </ul>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Financial Capital through asset – based collaterals</li> <li>• Own Businesses (i.e. Tembas)</li> <li>• Access both local and urban markets</li> <li>• Own means of transport with high mobility using – bicycles.</li> <li>• Access information – radio</li> <li>• Higher literacy levels</li> </ul>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make overall decision on family assets. on incomes or capital investment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading</li> <li>• Self Employed</li> <li>• Sent by parents for errands</li> <li>• Unemployed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, are unemployed do not own assets</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, dependants on parents</li> <li>• No say over family assets</li> </ul>



## 7.5 Gender and the Proposed Road Upgrade

Transport planning models in the past; have not considered women specific travel patterns particularly differences in relation to trip purposes, frequencies and distance of travel, mode of transportation used, mobility constraints to access other services such as health. Transport is a part of a larger structure of activities and studies have revealed that there are significant differences in travel patterns of men and women particularly those married with children.

## 7.6 Use of Current Road System

During focus group discussions at Malanga village, participants were asked to identify the most common use of the current road even if it is in a deplorable state. The top most listed uses are: - community members use the current road to access businesses (mainly tembas and a few shops) situated along the road; transportation of goods and services and access to district towns. The others include access to medical health care services and; easy access to schools by the children. The findings from these discussions show that there is need to sensitize the community on the importance of the proposed road project, which will go a long way in improving their transport arrangements.

From these findings, it was observed that women's travel patterns typically derive from the tasks that they must handle for their households and communities and this varies according to where they live. Women reported that they have to fulfil their roles as workers; they must take care of children and handle household responsibilities and are often responsible for maintaining community and social networks. Due to the bad state of the project road, women generally find it prohibitive to use even the cheapest available means of transport such as bicycles. In addition, and related to the bad state of the road, women tend to spend a higher share of their income transport (i.e. hire of motorbikes) on average than men. Mobility patterns of women along the project road thus relate to domestic, economic and social tasks.

## 7.7 Mobility Constraints

The baseline data from qualitative findings have shown that the most common mobility constraints facing the community along the project road corridor include: The road is in a bad state with big potholes, very narrow and it gets worse, and low level of incomes and livelihood and high poverty levels. The other mentioned constraints include: Accidents of heavy tracks, available transport is mainly motorbiking which are dangerous and expensive and the bad state of the road has led to low profits and low returns from the businesses.

Many of the informants especially the women reported that the road in its current state is bad and travel is difficult. It is also worse when children have to be taken to hospitals and dangerous for the sick and elderly. Most of the time, the motor transport fares are exorbitant and many people cannot afford and therefore, are forced to walk. The men reported that the poor state of the road has led to low profits and returns from their businesses since, only customers living along the road may buy from them and not others from surrounding centers.

From the findings, it is clear and essential that the gender differences in transport systems are linked to the different roles women and men play in society that need to be understood and recognized in order to adequately plan and design the spatial and temporal characteristics of transport modes that both women and men depend on for their travel to undertake social, domestic and economic activities. Overall this study has shown that including women in stakeholder consultations in the planning of the proposed improved road provides practical insights that can improve transport access for all, and safety for other vulnerable users such as children and the elderly.



### 7.8 Expected Impact of the Road Improvement

FGDs with the respondents show that members of the communities throughout the road corridor have greater positive expectations with regards to the upgrading of the road in terms of better livelihoods, businesses and employment opportunities.

The negative impacts were perceived to include displacement and demolition of structures, loss of income, business, livelihoods, employment, and increase in immorality leading to increase in sex commercial workers, the number of HIV infections and alcoholism. The other listed impacts include environmental hazards such as pollution and insufficient compensation, resettlement and loss of livelihood.

Although this data captures the perceived negative impacts, it is noted that the positive impacts outweigh the negative and therefore the need to support the upgrading of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe Road.

### 7.9 User Friendly Roads for Women and Vulnerable Groups

In addressing the constraints, the road should be gender responsive to the different needs and priorities. The respondents suggested that the design should ensure proper walking paths and cycle tracks especially in large settlement areas; Putting bumps and zebra crossing; Provision of bus stops and designated places for vendors and providing shelters at proposed bus stops; and adequate compensation for those who might lose their properties.

### 7.10 Involvement of Women, Men & Youth in the Road Construction

The Table below shows various ways of involvement of women, men and youths that will benefit them in the process of upgrading the road. The data shows that there are several ways of involvement of women, men and youths and therefore there is need to sensitize them before construction begins.

Table 5: Involvement in Road Construction by Sex

Category	Suggested type of Involvement
<b>Women</b>	Cooking and selling of foods and beverages to the workers
	Selling of household goods including vegetables and cereals
	Supervising the labourers
	Planting of grass by the side of the roads
<b>Men</b>	Supply of materials for construction
	Operate the machinery
	Carrying construction materials to the site
	Driving
	Sensitizing the community about the importance of the roads
	Cut down trees and shrubs for construction
<b>Youth</b>	Employment as manual labourers
	Being involved in awareness creation to peers on HIV&AIDS, alcohol/drug abuse



	Attachment to a job training for experience
	Selling of household goods to the workers
	Clerical officers/record keeping/store keeping

### 7.11 Challenges - Getting Involved in the Construction of Roads

In the discussions, men, women and the youths gave the reasons why in the past, they have not been involved and highlighted obstacles faced in the construction of roads. The most common obstacles discussed were; the contractors bring in labour from outside the community and lack of transparency in employment. The women in particular ascertained that prior commitments in the home greatly hinder them from working in the road construction even though they need the money. Other factors include pregnancy and other health issues, which make their spouses, or relatives stop them from taking the jobs; and also fear and possibility of sexual harassment and insecurity hinder them from getting engaged.

Discrimination is also common in the construction site and many women fear that they may not get employment due to inadequate skills and sex discrimination as the jobs are seen as 'manly'. Women reported that most of the time they lack information; male dominance in the construction sites; low remunerations; negative attitudes towards construction work as being manual; cultural limitation; husbands refusing their wives from working and; taking care of children/house responsibilities. Table 6 shows the major challenges for women are: - Lack of opportunities and stiff competition, lack of qualifications/skills and discrimination against women; harsh working conditions and the issue of bringing labourers from other places.

The youth stated that they are mainly discouraged from working in the construction of the road because of poor working standards such as long hours, little pay, lack of safety measures and negative attitude of the contractors. The major challenges experienced by the youth are: - Lack of qualifications/skills, limited opportunities for employment and discrimination against youth especially the female youth; alcohol/drug abuse and sexual harassment. The other listed challenges are: - corruption and importing labourers from other places. This data shows that the youth will benefit from the construction of the proposed road upgrade and therefore there is need to create awareness to the youth about the project and to encourage them to apply when advertised.

The men on the other hand stated that they are mostly disheartened by lack of awareness about the opportunities in the road construction and how they can be engaged; They also reported lack of opportunities and stiff competition, Lack of qualifications/skills and Harsh working conditions, Low pay/wages, Negative attitudes of the contractors; ill health and age factor.

According to the local administration the negative factors that can hinder the community members from participating in the construction of the road are: negative political involvement in the area; lack of consultations and/or agreements between the local administration and the contractors; lack of adequate and effective communication between the community members and the local administration; and corruption and nepotism which will hinder the local administration from getting involved or playing the aforementioned roles in the construction of the road.



Table 6: Challenges in getting involved in the road Improvement

Category	Challenges
<b>Women</b>	Harsh working conditions
	Lack of opportunities and stiff competition
	Discrimination against women
	Negative politics such as ethnicity
	Bringing labourers from other places
<b>Men</b>	Lack of qualifications/skills
	Harsh working conditions
	Low pay/wages
	Lack of opportunities and stiff competition
	Negative attitudes of the contractors
<b>Youth</b>	Lack of qualifications/skills
	Lack of opportunities and capital
	Discrimination against youth especially the female
	Lack of qualifications/skills such as low levels of education
	Bringing in labour from other places

## 7.12 Population Dynamics

### 7.12.1 Demographics Project's AOI

The Project Area of Influence (AOI) is being defined as 200 meters which is 100 meters from the centerline on either side of the carriageway. Areas within 200m radius are therefore been adopted in this report as catchments areas likely to have full project influence while those outside 200m but within 500m radius are treated as catchments areas with partial influence of the project.

Within this project AOI, a household questionnaire was administered to 190 households sampled along the road corridor. In the following section, a summary of the major demographic indicators is described.

According to the 2022 census Zambia has an estimated population of 20,720,000 persons and has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. North-western Province, where the project is located has an estimated population of 1,278,000. Mwinilunga and Ikelenge Districts, in which districts the project road is located, have estimated population of 136,770 and 44,777 respectively<sup>6</sup>.

### 7.12.2 Population by Age

Age is an important demographic variable and is one of the primary bases of demographic classification. In as far as the upgrading of the road is concerned; age will be a very important variable during the construction phase of the project because employment opportunities during construction phase will be affected by age.

The household data results for the project road indicate that the road corridor has a greater number of younger people than older people. Analysis of the characteristics of household members indicate that majority of people (74%) along the road corridor are below the age of 35 years. This finding is

<sup>6</sup> ZamStats: Census of Population and Housing of Zambia; 2022



consistent with the 2022 census of population and housing which indicated that Zambia's youth population is at 26.1 percentage. Overall, the household survey results for the proposed project indicate that proportions decline as age increases, which create a population pyramid.

During the construction phase, the contractor needs to be aware of this young age along the road corridor in order to avoid engaging young people below the recommended age (i.e. limiting employment to above 15). One way in which the contractor would avoid child labor, is by ensuring that all those recruited have National Registration Cards.

### **7.12.3 Population by Gender and Roles**

Another important demographic variable which has relevance to the upgrading of the road is Gender. Gender refers to socially-constructed characteristics and entitlements of men and women. They are thus ascribed by the society based on perceived capabilities and roles of women and men.

During the baseline surveys for this EIS, a questionnaire was administered to determine the roles of women and men in relation to road infrastructure such as the upgrading of the project road. The results of the household survey reveal that women and men along the project road have different travel needs and patterns, though the mode of transport largely is the same.

Along the road project, out of the 86 women who were interviewed along the road corridor, 73% tend to engage more in non-work, off-peak travel, visiting a more diverse set of locations, using more complex trip patterns or engage in trip chain. This means that when they travel, they tend to have multiple purposes and multiple destinations within one trip, such as shops, market, schools, and health centers. Hence, unlike men, women tend to value flexibility over time savings in their travel choices.

On the other hand, out of 104 men who responded to the household questionnaire, the majority (69 percent) reported that their travels are centered on economic aspects (i.e. going to sources of income) and therefore they tend to value speed, reliability, and road safety in that order of importance.

The household survey results have further shown that women along the road corridor are more affected by the current state of the road than men in as far as use of bicycles as a means of transport is concerned, with more men (71 percent) using a bicycle twice a week compared to 34 percent of women. When this question is probed further, the results show that one of the reasons for this outcome is that the current road is more geared to motor vehicles and lack provision of cycle lanes or safe areas for cycling.

The foregoing results of the household survey therefore means that the upgrading of the road would need to be done in a gender- responsive manner, through the availability of areas for walking and intermediate modes of transport in addition to areas for motorized vehicles. This will enable women to perform their multiple roles and, therefore, satisfy their practical gender needs.

Women are the principal providers of subsistence labor, whose duties include cultivating the fields, cooking, milking, fetching water and firewood, gathering wild vegetables and fruits, and also caring for the children at home. Children, both boys and girls, help in cultivating, herding and miscellaneous tasks such as gathering sticks and timber for building the house.



## **7.13 Economic Profiles of households along Project Road**

### **7.13.1 Average per capita income**

According to the 2022 Living conditions monitoring survey monthly average income for households in rural areas was K2,112.2 while that of households in urban areas was K5,546.6. The report further states that in rural areas, households spent 56.4 percent of their incomes on food and 43.6 percent on non-food expenditure items, while in urban areas expenditure on food amounted to 34.7 percent of household incomes and non-food expenditure amounted to 65.3 percent. Further survey results show that 60 percent of the population in Zambia was living below the national poverty line (78.8 percent in rural areas and 31.9 percent in urban areas) with 48.0 percent of the population being extremely poor. Overall results show that 588 out of every 1000 male-headed households compared to 634 out of every 1000 female-headed households were poor at national level. This implies that out of every 100 households, female-headed households were more likely to be poorer than households headed by their male counterparts.

### **7.13.2 Income and Expenditure**

Income is defined as receipts from economic activities including interest income, and non-economic activities such as gifts and donations. It includes cash and in-kind receipts as well as unpaid income of household members involved in a family business or activity including farming.

Although there are no trend data on the composition of household income along the road corridor, the baseline survey requested the actual household income per month. People generally tend to underreport their incomes, and it is likely that the reported figures for the baseline survey is even further underreported, given that many of these households produce some food for household consumption.

The main sources of income are: (a) own livelihood or economic activity; (b) income from employment paid in cash; (c) unpaid income; (d) other cash income; and (e) income from employment paid in kind. Respondents were asked to identify their main and second source of income.

It appears that own livelihood or economic activities play an important role in day-to-day living of households along the road corridor with more than 80% dependent on it. This pattern could change when the roads are completed, although it is with optimism that such change is in favor of a higher proportion for the combined own livelihood and employment income sources.

Within the agriculture, forestry and trading sectors, the sources of income ranked according to importance are agriculture, trading and forestry subsectors. Within the services sector, trading ranks first as a sub-sector source, followed by others including the banking, transport and storage sub-sectors.

Perception data from the households suggest however that regardless of the source of income, there is a trend of declining household income in the communities along the road corridor. Perceptions are strongly influenced by rising expectations and cannot accurately quantify patterns; nevertheless, it is significant that only 11% of the respondents thought their household income had remained fairly stable, while over 85% of households thought it had decreased.

Households cope with changes in income in a variety of ways. The basic mechanism is to change household expenditure patterns. These "expenditure strategies", the primary responsibility of women in their reproductive role, relate to changing consumption patterns of food and non-food items. Based



on perception data from the household survey results, households along the road corridor adopt a broad threefold tactic for which women are primarily responsible. This tactic involves cutbacks in overall consumption levels, changes in dietary habits and types of food consumed, and reduction in the purchase on nonessential goods.

### 7.13.3 Livelihoods Activities and Strategies

Making ends meet for the households along the road corridor is a daily struggle and this is not just a case for the road project but it is a common feature among Zambian Rural Households. The baseline information obtained along the road corridor indicates that households typically pursue diverse livelihood portfolios, not because they have plenty of economic opportunities, but as a response to a range of constraints and risks.

Among the foremost factors identified by the project affected people include the often marginal agro-ecological conditions for most forms of agriculture, low levels of asset endowment, and a generally unfavorable external environment, a declining forest resource base, lack of access to credit, difficulties in accessing vibrant markets for most products, and the deplorable state of most infrastructure and services.

The interaction of all these factors over time has resulted in unacceptably high incidences of poverty among households along the road corridor. The Zambia Statistics Agency<sup>7</sup> revealed that poverty levels in Zambia had risen from 54.4 percent in 2015 to 60 percent in 2022. Even more concerning was that extreme poverty was measured to have increased to 48 per cent in 2022 from 40 per cent in 2015, and urban poverty has risen from 23.4 per cent in 2015 to 31.9 per cent in 2022 while rural poverty has risen from 76.6 percent in 2015 to 78.8 percent in 2022. The report further reveals that Extreme poverty in North Western province has also risen from 48.4 percent in 2015 to 50.6 percent in 2022. Not only are the populations falling under the poverty bracket deprived materially, they are also severely disempowered by low levels of education, poor health, and a lack of adequate information and space to participate in making decisions that affect their lives.

The communities cope or adapt to the poverty issue through a number of ways such as;

**Income Diversification:** In addition to farming which is the main source of income for the majority of the people along the road corridor they do take up some job opportunities and the selling of merchandize in shops and makeshift stands as a means of raising additional income.

**Social Cash Transfer:** Some people especially the vulnerable individuals have been enrolled under the Government social cash transfer program through which they receive a stipend to support their well-being. Social Cash Transfers are regular, non-contributory payments of money provided to incapacitated individuals and households. The beneficiaries receive K150 and are paid bimonthly. Persons with disabilities receive double (K300) transfers that other vulnerable persons receive. The scheme is now being implemented in all the 116 Districts across the country.

**Crop Diversification:** People have now embarked upon the growing of various crops to boost their incomes and minimize their losses in case of crop failures.

**Savings Groups:** The Savings Groups model also known as Village Banking is a strategy by various stakeholders to enhance financial inclusion in Zambia. It encourages individuals, often women, to form self-selecting groups of about 15-30 members within their communities. According the PMRC report of May 2020, Savings Group Model has helped balance gender-power dynamics by according women the opportunity to access credit and financing in order to be able to contribute to the household's income and influence how finances should be prioritized.

<sup>7</sup> ZSA: 2022 Poverty Assessment in Zambia



### 7.14 Agriculture

Much of the road corridor's population is dependent on slash-and-burn, rain-fed agriculture for its subsistence. Maize still dominates the crop production along the road corridor, although it is declining because of diversification away from maize due to the resurgence in the production of traditional crops. The factors observed throughout the country, and which are responsible for the decline in maize, also hold for the observed decline in maize production along the road corridor. These are (i) Reduced subsidies have made small scale farmers intensify crops that rely less on modern farm inputs-fertilizer and seeds. (ii) These crops have become increasingly marketable both domestically and through cross border trade.

The overall farming practice trends are that it is unsustainable and inefficient, and with little or no inputs, large areas of land are required as soil fertility is rapidly depleted. Disintegration of transport infrastructure and resulting geographical isolation has led to the collapse of the rural economy as farmers are unable to easily sell their produce, purchase inputs or receive support from agricultural extension services.

As women are responsible for close to 70 percent of agricultural production<sup>8</sup>, there is a high-level of gender imbalance associated with these risks. The main issues identified along the project road are: food insecurity; unsustainable subsistence agriculture; deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation; and an under-utilized potential for agroforestry and conservation agriculture.

While agriculture still remains as a major source of income, traditional farming alone increasingly fails to secure sufficient income. Growth rate in the agricultural sector along the road corridor as a whole was only 0.4% in 2010/11 farming season and production of food crops increased by only 0.3%. Structural limitations of agriculture in terms of income generation come from a number of facts including (1) deteriorating soil quality, (2) climate change, (3) lack of mechanization, (4) lack of modern farming technologies and (5) unfavorable farm-gate price. This data represents a historical trend as recent district statistics are not readily available.

First of all, deteriorating and exhausted soil make it difficult to enhance productivity. Liberalization of agriculture has increased prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers beyond poor farmers' ability to afford. Farming techniques for better soil management have not been widespread along the road corridor with lack of extension services and training opportunities. Crop yields are generally low as little improved seed and virtually no fertilizers are used, resulting in less competitiveness in the international market.

Moreover, climate change makes it harder to predict weather variations and thus to plant crops accordingly. Patterns of rainy and dry seasons become unpredictable and crop failures are increasing. Moreover, extension and advisory service and early warning system have not yet reached many settlements along the road corridor.

Lastly, low farm-gate price that farmers get for their crops adds to inability of farming to secure sufficient livelihoods. Farmers only receive approximately 15 – 25 % of the final retail price, which is the most important urban market for majority of the people along the road corridor. The "lack of economies of scale at producer and retailer levels, marketing and transaction cost inefficiencies in transport, processing, and post-harvest handling" cause such problem. Most of all, lack of bargaining power of farmers because of poor organization and knowledge on price enables middlemen to exploit

<sup>8</sup> MOA: Annual Report 2020, Mwinilunga Office



a greater margin.

Such challenges in agriculture make it difficult for farmers to generate cash income to support living standards, and thus many farmers are still locked into subsistence farming. Selling crops in a market is not profitable for many farmers because of low price that they get and less economy of scale due to small farm size and poor soil quality.

Thus, there are generally little cash circulating along the project road. Difficulties arising from lack of money income are compounded by an increasing need for cash such as expenditure on education and health. With the promotion of Universal Primary Education (UPE) by the Zambia government since 2006, education became more accessible to rural population. However, while school fees are free at public primary schools, education involves a lot of extra costs such as school uniforms, stationery and transportation. When participants to the FGDs were asked about an item of the biggest expenditure, the second most frequent answer was education after food.

Thus, pressures of income generation and limitations of agriculture to sufficient income generation are driving many households along the road corridor into livelihood diversification beyond traditional farming.

### **7.15 Non-Farm Diversification**

Observations made along the road corridor and interviews with key informants point to the fact that non-farm activities have been increased along the road corridor. There have been new local trading centers which offer opportunities to open shops such as hair salons, kiosks, bars and bicycle repair shops. Moreover, with increasing demand for transportation, and vehicle taxis are on the increase. While such non-farm activities are still small in terms of number and scope, it reflects "a degree of dynamism and income growth along the road corridor that was not present in the past. These non-farm activities are likely to be enhanced with the coming of the upgrading of the project road.

As discussed above, diversification is increasing along the road corridor as an alternative or complementary livelihood strategy. However, close observation of its pattern raises some concerns over an unequal access to diversification opportunities. The patterns of diversification reveal that livelihoods diversification often benefits the better off more than the poor, thus enhancing inequality. It is because more remunerative diversification requires initial capital and skills which are often not available to the poor.<sup>9</sup>

### **7.16 Social Aspects of the Project Road**

The importance of road transport for the provisions of social services cannot be overemphasized and the delivery of social services cannot be alienated from the existence of road infrastructure.

#### **7.16.1 Health Indicators along the Project Road**

The health indicators along the road corridor, (which were collected by the household survey, and triangulated with key informants' interviews results from health centers along the road corridor), have been estimated in various other household surveys in Zambia, whether at national, provincial, or district levels. Therefore, the estimates made in this baseline report are similar to those other household surveys in Zambia, except for allowance for the passage of time.

One source of national data for which several health indicators are found is the 2007 Demographic

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<sup>9</sup> (i.e. purchasing a bodaboda motorbike in Tundama cost almost ZMW3,500, which majority of the people along the road corridor cannot afford).



and Health Survey (DHS). On the whole, data from the road project area on health issues are comparable to national data.

Health services along the road corridor are delivered at the following three levels:

**Community level** - Primary health care such as identification of health problems, health education, first aid treatment, deliveries and sensitization are provided at this level;

**Rural Health Care level** - Activities carried out at this level include diagnosing and treating patients, health education, referring complicated cases to hospitals, providing maternal and child health services and providing environmental health services;

**Hospital level** - Apart from the activities that take place in the other two levels, the district hospitals provide extra services such as laboratory services, X-ray services, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), surgical and obstetric services and mortuary services.

Most of the health facilities along the road corridor however fall short of the required standard as set by the Ministry of Health for a health facility. MOH's definition of a health facility refers to community health centers, clinics, rural health centers or any structure where people can access conventional health services. Furthermore, health facilities should have the necessary amenities such as water, electricity or solar, adequate infrastructure, communication facilities, transport and refrigerators for storage of drugs. Availability of amenities such as electricity or solar is important because it enables health facilities to provide services on 24 hours basis. Health facilities also need transport and communication facilities for them to be able to refer patients they cannot treat to the next level of care.

Transport in particular is a source of concern for all the health facilities along the road corridor as none of the health facilities has a vehicle and they all have to depend on transport from District Hospitals for referrals. This has had its own implications given the state of the road. The proposed road upgrade will significantly help to improve the delivery of health services provided by the health centers within the road corridor especially for referral cases.

Another issue of concern, which has a bearing on the poor state of the proposed road, is to do with medical supplies and human resource. Medical supplies refer to drugs, vaccines and equipment used by personnel in health facilities. Human resource refers to people trained to provide health care services such as doctors, clinical officers, nurses, midwives, pharmacists and other staff trained to provide health services. To have effective delivery of primary health care, health facilities should be adequately staffed with trained health personnel who are motivated to provide health services to people in the community. Having adequate health personnel should be accompanied by availability of medical supplies because without these, health personnel cannot effectively provide health services. Health facilities also need financial resources for them to manage their day to day activities.

The baseline findings on medical supplies and human resources in the health facilities within the project area of influence show serious gaps to meet the required standards set by MOH. For example, with an exception of Kalene Hills Hospital which is a mission hospital, the other centers had no clinical officers and at best only a nurse was in charge and assisted by an Environmental Health Technician (EHT). Although the country as a whole has shortages of qualified medical personnel, the poor state of the road is largely seen as a major contributor to the state of affairs in the health centers since most qualified medical personnel tend to shun the area.

In terms of disease burden, the 5 top diseases responsible for morbidity and mortality in the project area include malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections (non-pneumonia), anemia, and maternal



complications. Further, due to inadequate public transport and ambulances in the district, women with maternal complications die on the way to referral district hospitals as there are delays in picking up patients from the remote RHCs.

#### HIV/AIDS

Recent data indicates that the incidence of HIV/AIDS is on the decline in Zambia. Currently about 13% of the adult population aged 15 to 49 are living with HIV. Generally, the incidence is about twice as high in urban areas than in rural areas. Prevalence is higher among women compared to men. People in the project area seem to have a good idea that the disease is transmitted sexually because the once popular practice of wife inheritance seems to be in decline.

Along the project road, HIV/AIDS/GBV and other health problems have become major development problems. They threaten economic development, social stability and security. They also neutralized the development gains that were achieved at great cost in the past.

All the two districts along the project road corridor (Mwinilunga and Ikelenge) are in the network and transit towns and prone to HIV/AIDS/GBV. The HIV/AIDS/GBV has great impact on many families which live in poverty and due to the fact that it has affected mainly the productive age group of 15 – 49 years. The loss in manpower due to HIV/AIDS/GBV can retard economic growth leading to deepening poverty levels.

According to the Provincial HIV/AIDS Task Force in Solwezi, the HIV epidemic along the project road corridor is driven by the following major factors:

- Multiple concurrent sexual partnerships,
- low condom use,
- mobility and labour migration fueled by creation of new job opportunities,
- vulnerable and marginalized groups,
- vertical transmission from mother to child and
- Alcohol and drug abuse.

The mobile workforce includes Brief Case Traders, fishermen, charcoal burners, seasonal caterpillar harvesting, and migratory labourers on Road constructions, seasonal mushroom harvesters, traders and others. Stigma remains a barrier to individuals learning of their HIV infection early and accessing preventive services. Unreported cases of GBV also escalate the vice.

#### **7.16.2 Factors promoting the spread of HIV/AIDS**

A large number of different factors are contributing directly or indirectly to the spread of HIV along the project road corridor and these include the following:<sup>10</sup>

**Unemployment:** Most community members are subsistence farmers who grow maize, groundnuts, cassava, finger millet and beans for home use. Some practice seasonal fishing in swamps. There is poor food security among most community households. There is also increased number of OVC not going to school in the community.

**Illiteracy:** A significant number of community members do not know how to read and write. Therefore, the community demands the media to use local language when they are making public awareness on critical issues that are of community concern.

**Increased Poverty levels:** Most people have very low income as a result they fail to make good full meals in a day. Their children are not supported to school and have poor clothes. As a result of

<sup>10</sup> Zambia Demographic Health Survey 2024



the above, some members of the community engage in illicit activities that lead to HIV infection such as sex work, alcoholism leading to unprotected sex etc.

**Some cultural beliefs.** These include sexual cleansing and spouse inheritance. The most vulnerable groups are the widows and men who are involved in this practice as well as the orphans who are left without support after both parents pass away due to AIDS. Polygamous marriage practices among other extra marital unprotected sex contribute to the spread of HIV.

**Sexual violence, rape, and child defilement** are some of the vices contributing to the spread of HIV as reported to the Police Victim Support Unit (VSU).

**Gender inequality and lack of deliberate policy to empower women economically.** Women are mostly looked down upon and are not actively involved in decision-making; this increases their vulnerability to HIV infection due to unprotected sex as they have limited choice.

**High levels of unemployment amongst communities.** Unemployment leads to low income, which in turn causes poverty especially among the youths. Poverty predisposes people to unprotected sex due to desperation. Sex is also used for recreation due to inadequate institutions/organizations providing employment or alternative recreation which would help people rechanneling their energies, especially the youths, to healthy recreational activities.

**Negative attitude towards reproductive health issues and sexuality.** Apathy by most people towards issues of HIV/AIDS/STIs. There is also low condom use by most of the communities and parents are silent or unable to break /change the sex taboos.

**Disrespect for human rights.** Human rights are not adequately promoted especially against such cases as child defilement and rape compounded by non-domestication of international laws related to gender-based violence.

**High incidence of unprotected sex amongst youth populations** arising from the acquired cultures, norms, fashions, erosion of good family values, exposure to pornographic pictures, internet and the mushrooming nightclubs.

**Alcoholism is also a major contributing factor of HIV.** Both the youths and adults/old under the influence of alcohol become vulnerable to HIV infection as they become reckless and involve themselves in unprotected sex.

### **7.16.3 HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention**

At household level, data was gathered on the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking to assist RDA/Contractor in designing an awareness program for implementation during the construction period.

### **7.16.4 HIV/AIDS awareness in general**

At least one member of over 90 percent of households has heard about HIV/AIDS; 71.1 percent had 'heard a little' and 20.7 percent had 'heard a lot'.

### **7.16.4 Knowledge about how HIV/AIDS is acquired**

Although the majority of the respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS, the level of knowledge about how it is acquired is relatively low with 69.7 percent 'knowing a little', 27.0 percent 'knowing much' and 3.3 percent 'knowing nothing'.

### **7.16.5 Knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how to avoid it**

Among the information that people need to know about HIV/AIDS, the dangers of acquiring the disease appears to be known to most of the households. These are significant findings that could be of used in designing the HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program.



### **How information on HIV/AIDS is acquired**

Among households along the project road, RHCs and community health workers rank first (86.9%) as means of receiving information about HIV/AIDS. Radio (65.5%) ranks second and meetings conducted by national and local officials (63.6%) ranks third.

### **Organizations providing information on HIV/AIDS**

Respondents identified the health centers, working with the National Aids Council, as major information providers (83.4%) and the others included World Vision and Corridors of Hope are unnamed organizations including foreign and local civic organizations.

#### **7.17 Key vulnerabilities relevant to the project**

The following are the key vulnerabilities that will be relevant to the Mwinilunga Jimbe road construction project.

##### **7.17.1 Maternal Health Access.**

Zambia is committed to accelerating achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and neonatal health outcomes. This commitment is expressed through increased human resource for health, infrastructure development, decentralization, increased health financing and a multi-disciplinary approach in building consensus around interventions to improve maternal and new-born outcomes. According to the Speech by the Zambian Minister of Health of July 2024 Maternal deaths occur during the following phases: 32 percent during pregnancy, 36 percent at delivery or in the first week and 33 percent from one week to one year. In terms of health facilities, the road corridor has hospitals in Mwinilunga, Ikelenge, Kalene Mission and Kanongesha and various clinics that are dotted along the corridor that provide maternal health access. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to have an impact on maternal health access.

##### **7.17.2 Youth HIV Risk**

In sub-Saharan Africa, young women are twice as likely to have HIV than young men. Young people who have relationships with older people are more likely to get HIV because of the greater likelihood that the older person has HIV. The young people are mostly at risk to acquiring HIV because of among others the lack of sexuality education among the young people, alcohol consumption, multiple sexual partners, early sexual onset and the low or inconsistent usage of condoms. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to exacerbate the HIV risk among the young people.

##### **7.17.3 GBV Hotspots**

In 2025, the Zambia Police Service released new statistics indicating a sharp increase in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) during the first quarter of 2025. A total of 11,177 cases were recorded across the country between January and March, representing a 15.2% rise compared to 9,700 cases reported during the same period in 2024. According to the Police Statement women and children are the most affected demographics and that in many cases, the perpetrators were intimate partners or close family members, reflecting the domestic nature of most GBV incidents. The gender Based Violence hotspots along the road corridor include workplace areas, family, churches and trading centers. The construction related influx especially of people seeking job opportunities along the Mwinilunga Jimbe road project is likely to exacerbate the problem of gender-based violence.

##### **7.17.4 Demolition of Structures, Land Take and Compensation**

During preparation of this EIS report, consideration was given to project components/ activities that would give rise to resettlement. These activities include the demarcation of road reserve being defined



as 100m for the T005 road from Mwinilunga to Jimbe road. Other activities relate to the actual construction of the project road. The construction activities will be carried out with 36m (i.e. 18m on both side of the existing centerline), which will be enough space to accommodate all road furniture and creation of road detours.

The above consideration is in line with the Public Roads Act of 2002, which categories “trunk roads” to require a road reserve of 100m.

Most of the impacts related to demolition of structures will occur in the road reserve and few impacts are within the construction width.

The existing borrow pits will be used as sources for gravel material, but if some new sites will be identified as sources of construction materials, there is a need to be accessed through construction of temporary access roads. In case there is interference into private property, the requirements of the Public Roads Act of 2002 in relation to involuntary settlement will be applied.

Due to the proposed road reserve (i.e. 100m), a number of private properties will be affected. Impacted properties are defined in this report, as any property that is owned by the government, a community, private or encroachers/squatters, such as piece of land, infrastructure facilities, access, front walls of houses or business place, trees and any other natural or manmade features that would alter, rearrange or demolish to get required width for both the proposed road rehabilitation and road reserve.

#### **7.17.5 RAP Specific Data along the Project Road**

The number of affected households along the road corridor is 1,598. The census report of 2022 indicates that North Western Province has an average household size of 5.2 which is the highest in Zambia. Therefore, the number of affected people along the road corridor is about 8,310 of which 4,581 are female and 3,729 are male. The number of buildings that will be demolished from the road corridor is estimated at 2,147 of which 336 are commercial shops/kiosks. There are approximately 108 vulnerable households. These are female-headed households, elderly people living alone, persons with disabilities and child-headed households. The major source of livelihoods for the people along the road corridor is farming. The main crops that grown along the road corridor are maize, pineapples, groundnuts and cassava. The other sources of livelihood are running of shops through which they sell mostly groceries. There are also people that work for government institutions such as schools and health centers but these are very few in number. Some PAP disaggregated data from the road corridor is presented in the tables below:



### Mwinilunga to Ikelenge

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,124
2	Kitchens	428
3	Shops	192
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	46
5	Hammermill Shelters	19
6	Churches / Church buildings	31
7	Water Wells / Boreholes	28
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	7
9	Shelters (general/roof only)	14
10	Graves	1
11	Storage sheds / Offices / Classrooms	12
12	Bar / Restaurant / Lodge	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,910</b>

S/N	Vulnerability Category	Count
1	Persons aged 70+ years (household has at least one member $\geq 70$ )	78 households
2	Persons aged 80+ years	26 households
3	Explicitly marked "Disabled" or "Special Need"	18 households
4	Female-headed & elderly (W/S/D + Age $\geq 65$ )	64 households
5	Households with both elderly ( $\geq 70$ ) + disabled member	7 households

### Ikelenge to Jimbe

S/N	Structure Type	Count
1	Houses (including incomplete)	1,068
2	Kitchens	412
3	Shops	178
4	Toilets / Bathrooms	38
5	Hammermill Shelters	17
6	Churches / Church buildings	28
7	Water Wells (shallow/borehole)	22
8	Poultry / Chicken Runs	5
9	Shelters (general)	12
10	Storage sheds / offices	6
11	Other (bar, lodge, classroom blocks, etc.)	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,780</b>



S/N	Vulnerability Category	Count
1	Incomplete houses / structures	28
2	Structures noted as "Disabled" owner or elderly >80 yrs.	27
3	Structures belonging to persons aged 70+ years	68
4	Female-headed (where sex = F and marital status = W/S/D)	178

#### **7.17.6 Census methodology, number of households surveyed, and socio-economic analysis supporting eligibility and vulnerability classification.**

The census methodology that was adopted involved a walk along the road corridor and through the usage of measuring tapes all structures within the road reserve areas of 100m in the rural sections and 36m in the urban/developed sections of the road reserve were captured. The owners of the properties were informed about the need to relocate the built structures from the road reserve areas in accordance with the Public Roads Act of 2002 and that due to the ISS Operation Safeguard measures of the African Development Bank, they were going to receive compensation payments to facilitate the relocation of the structures. The details of the property owners were captured using the form that has been attached in appendix 3 of this report. The information that was captured included the sex of the Project Affected Person, age, number of children, marital status and the National Registration Card (NRC) Number of the PAP. The number of households that were surveyed along the road corridor is 1,598 translating into about 8,310 PAPs based on the North Western Province average household size of 5.2 as was determined by the 2022 census report. The survey noted that there are approximately 206 PAPs who are above 70 years of age, the female headed households are about 242 while the disabled individuals are about 18 individuals along the road corridor.



## 8.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE ROAD CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

### 8.1 Types of Impacts

It is envisaged that the project will have both temporal and permanent impacts as explained below;

#### 8.1.1 Temporal Impacts

The impacts that end at construction phase are considered as temporal such as the disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and plant site.

#### 8.1.2 Permanent Impacts

The impacts that will continue in the operational phase are considered as permanent impacts such as complete resettlement, loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise), loss of structures (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land). Table 7 below shows impacts of resettled populations and proposed mitigation measures.

#### 8.1.3 Physical and Economic displacements Impacts

Overall the impacts arising from the implementation of the project will either be physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of income/livelihoods). 2,147 structures are expected to be permanently demolished. Of this number 336 will be commercial kiosks which will led to loss of income and livelihoods. The other causes of loss of income and livelihoods will be as a result of reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow during construction phase.

Table 7: Envisaged Impacts and proposed mitigation measures of resettled population

S/N	E & S impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	New Housing Construction: Impacts may arise from the settled population constructing housing, including temporary construction impacts and long-term impacts, particularly relating to sources of water	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back method hence resources such as water and other facilities will be within reach of the PAPs.
2	Impact of resettled population on local services (health, schooling)	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back method hence they will continue to utilize the same schools and health facilities that they had been utilizing.
3	Impact of resettled population on the host population (especially vulnerable populations like women, children and workers.)	Cultural acclimatization and proper introduction of the resettled population by the local leadership.
4	Impacts on natural resources, such as the collection of firewood, impacts on fisheries or wildlife	Resettlement land allocation should consider the resettlement population need for agricultural land, grazing land and woodlots and rights to fishing space.
5	Potential public health issues,	There will be no specific sites where the PAPs will be



	epidemiological vigilance and control	moved to. The relocation of the PAPs will be the push back relocation method hence they will continue to utilize the same available water and sanitation facilities.
6	Impact of income restoration projects, such as agricultural and livestock programs that have the potential for deforestation, soil erosion, and the use of agro-chemicals and/or small industries may affect water use or have a potential for contamination	Training in integrated pest management and climate smart agriculture
7	Health and safety issues related to the income restoration programs	Provision of clean water and WASHE training and mandatory toilets per HH requirement. by the project in collaboration of Ministry for Health

## 8.2 Project Activities Triggering Resettlement

During the preparation of this RAP consideration was given to project components/ activities that would give rise to resettlement. The project activities that will induce displacement of people are the demarcation of the road reserve and the sitting of borrow pit areas.

### 8.2.1 Demarcation of the Road Reserve

The road reserve that was adopted along the road corridor is 50 meters from the centerline of either side of the road in rural sections of the road corridor and 18 meters from the centerline of either side of the road in urban sections/developed areas of the road corridor. The adoption of the 18 meters on either side of the centerline is meant to minimize the displacements of people in the heavily populated areas. Overall, the project is expected to lead to both physical and economic displacement. The table below provides a radius of the adopted 18 meters road reserve areas.

Table 8: Radius of adopted 18 meters road reserve areas

S/N	Town/Area	Road Reserve Radius
1	Mwinilunga	5Km from the Central Business District
2	Ikelenge	3Km before and after the Central Business District
3	Kalene Shopping Centre	100 meters before and after the shopping centre.

### 8.2.2 Construction of Access Roads and the Establishment of Borrow Pits

It is proposed that the existing borrow pits for all new works should be used, but if some new sites will be identified as sources of construction materials, the sites will be accessed through the construction of temporary access roads and if this will lead into private properties, then the requirements of the Public Roads Act of 2002 and AfDB's E&S OS5 in relation to involuntary settlement will be evoked to ensure that affected private properties are adequately covered. However, at this stage of the RAP no property has been affected as a result of borrow pits, if new borrow pits will arise, the contractor will be required to prepare Environmental Project Briefs (EPBs) for approval by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). In cases where resettlement issues arise as a result of the opening up borrow pit sites for material extraction, RDA will prepare a site-specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in line with AfDB ISS OS5 and national requirements to facilitate the compensation of the affected individuals through the provisions in the



works contract. The site-specific RAP report (s) that will be prepared will be submitted to ZEMA for review and approval.

### **8.3 Resultant Impacts**

Due to the proposed road reserve (i.e. 100m and 36m), a number of private properties will be affected. Impacted properties are defined in this report, as any property that is owned by the government, a community, private or encroachers/squatters, such as piece of land, infrastructure facilities, access, houses or business place, trees and any other natural or man-made features that would need to be altered, re-arranged or get demolished in order to get the required width for both the proposed road re-construction and road reserve.

Whereas the payment of compensation before the commencement of civil works is meant to minimize the loss of income to shop owners or tenants, economic displacement may still arise due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants. To mitigate this loss RDA will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan/Strategy.



## 9.0 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

The objectives of the compensation framework include the following:

- Provide transparent, fair, and timely (prior to displacement) compensation for economic displacement to all PAPs in accordance with the Zambian law and AfDB ISS OS5;
- Compensate for lost assets at full replacement value; and
- Restore the livelihoods and welfare of PAPs and PAHs such that their wellbeing levels are at least equal to pre-project conditions, or ideally better.

### 9.1 Eligibility Criteria

All Project-Affected Persons (PAP) i.e. legal owners, customary owners, tenants, informal users, business owners, workers, and vulnerable households are eligible for compensation or other assistance based on the impact they experience. Eligibility requires that the PAP was located within the project's direct impact zone before the cut-off date established during the census. The PAP must suffer a quantifiable loss, which may involve a full or partial loss of assets, either permanently or temporarily, and can be measured in monetary terms, such as for tenants or sharecroppers. Additionally, the PAP's ownership of the asset, whether formally registered or informally recognized within the local community, must be acknowledged.

The establishment of borrow pits and quarry sites will necessitate land acquisition. All losses of land resulting from the siting of new borrow pits and quarry sites will be fully compensated. The aspect of resettlement with respect to the establishment of borrow pits and quarry sites has not been ascertained, as these sites have not yet been identified. It will be the responsibility of the contractor, who is yet to be appointed, to identify borrow pits and quarry sites. In cases where resettlement issues arise as a result of opening up borrow pit sites for material extraction, RDA will prepare a site-specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in line with the AfDB ISS OS5 and national requirements to facilitate for the compensation of the affected individuals through the provisions in the works contract.

### 9.2 Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date was determined to be 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025 which was the date of the completion of the Census and Asset Inventory Survey for the preparation of the updated RAP. This is to avoid an influx of additional persons into the RoW. No new structures will be considered for compensation post the census data. Any claims for occupation before the cut-off date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the census, will be reviewed against evidence, including confirmation with immediate neighbors and local leadership, and referred to the Grievance Redress Mechanism for resolution.

### 9.3 Updating Compensation Amounts If Payments are Delayed

If compensation payments are delayed the following process will be applied to ensure fairness:

**Indexation:** Adjust the original compensation amount for inflation to account for price increases.

**Interest Payment:** Calculate and add interest to the delayed payment based on a predetermined rate.

**Revaluation:** Reassess assets or livelihoods if significant changes have occurred between the cut-off date and payment.

**Additional Allowance:** Provide an extra allowance for those who experience hardship due to the delay.

**Review and Revision:** Update the compensation amount to reflect changes in market values, costs, or



other relevant factors.

**Notification:** Inform affected persons of the revised compensation amount and the reasons for the update.

**Documentation:** Record the updated compensation amount and the methods used to calculate it.

**Payment:** Disburse the updated compensation to affected persons. This process ensures that compensation remains fair and timely, maintaining trust and transparency throughout resettlement.

#### 9.4 Endorsement Process

All PAPs will sign Individual Agreement Forms (IAF) to indicate their acceptance of their compensation amounts before the payments are made to them. The agreement forms will have a provision for the signing by a witness (traditional leader/independent party) and it will also provide for translation in the local Lunda language. The form will also have a provision for the placement of a fingerprint for PAPs that are not able to write (illiterate PAPs).

#### 9.5 Payment Mechanism

The following payment mechanism will be put in place during the compensation payments.

- Payments will be made to the PAPs, and acquittal forms will be signed
- PAPs whose properties with values above ZMW50,000.00 will be paid through bank transfer while those with amounts below ZMW50,000.00 will be paid either cash or through mobile money transactions.
- Compensation will only be paid to individuals captured in the RAP report and who will be identified by producing the National Registration Card.
- Portrait pictures of PAPs paid will be captured as part of the payment process.



## 9.6 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix below summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlement.

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Category	Ownership	Eligibility	Entitlement	Eligibility Policy	Assistance
Loss of Land	Agriculture, Commercial, and Residential -statutory titled land	Proprietor	Head of Household	<p>a) Financial compensation for land at replacement cost of the land in the affected areas)</p> <p>b) A disturbance allowance of 25% of the value of land lost will be provided to those who do not get land for land, irrespective of the size of the land.</p> <p>c) In case of severance of cultivable land by access roads an additional grant of 15% of the land value to cover the costs of clearing and preparing replacement agricultural land. The percentage reflects actual labour/time required for land preparation.</p> <p>d) Compensation for the standing crops/ damaged during construction shall be paid at market value. Transaction costs, including transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the project within one year from the time compensation is paid.</p>	<p>All registration and transaction costs will be covered when providing alternative land, with community leaders or district councils assisting in land identification and preparation.</p> <p>Compensation for replacement land will include the value of labour and time invested in preparing the land, calculated at 15% of the compensation sum for the lost land. This ensures that farmers receive adequate support for clearing and ploughing new land, covering both the cost of land and the necessary labour.</p> <p>Land compensation will be applicable in the road reserve area of 50 meters from the centerline of either side of the road in rural setup and 18 meters in the urban / built up areas of the road corridor. Due to the challenges of finding</p>	<p>Support will include training in financial management, investment options, and agricultural improvements to help recipients use their compensation effectively.</p>



				<p>f) All losses of land resulting from the siting of new borrow pits and quarry sites will be fully compensated. RDA will prepare site specific RAP/RAP addendum or Livelihood Restoration Plans to cater for displacements that will arise from the siting of borrow pits.</p> <p>g) Transaction fees, transitional support, interest for delays, and livelihood restoration will form part of the compensation process.</p>	<p>alternative land cash compensation will be the preferred mode of compensation.</p>	
		Tenant Farmers	Household Head	Compensation for standing crops shall be paid at market value	Compensation will cover the market value of damaged crops, labour, inputs, lost income over crop cycle and the cost of clearing and preparing replacement agricultural land.	
Loss of Community assets and Heritage sites	Destruction or damage to shrines and graveyards	Individual, family or community	Evidence of ownership of heritage resource.	Compensation will cover repair costs or relocation according to law and tradition, including necessary rituals. All actions will be done in consultation with the affected individuals or relevant cultural heritage authorities.	Support includes identifying new sites, relocating graves or cultural items, and covering reburial ceremonies, coffins, and tombstones costs	Support for relocation to new sites
	Loss of Public Facilities	Community	Affected Community	<p>a) Replacement or restoration of affected structures/facilities.</p> <p>b) Enhancement of community resources.</p>	Replacement / Restoration of infrastructure. The reconstruction will be like for like.	Training in community-based management of the facilities
Loss of Structure	Residential	Proprietor	Household head	<p>a. Replacement cost of structure without depreciation.</p> <p>b. Lump-sum shifting allowance of up to 10% of the compensation sum.</p>	Cash compensation will cover the loss of structures with the right to salvage materials from the existing structures.	Support will include training in financial management, investment options, and agricultural improvements to
		Tenant	Household head	a. In urban areas, reimbursement for unexpired	urban areas, proof of a formal tenancy agreement has to be	



				<p>tenancy/lease period or the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation.</p> <p>b. Lump-sum transport allowance up to 10% of the compensation</p>	<p>provided. In the absence of a formal agreement, a month's rent will be provided.</p>	<p>help recipients use their compensation effectively.</p>
	Business	Proprietor	PAP / Business Entity	<p>a. Compensation at full replacement value for immovable assets, including commercial plots associated with the structure.</p> <p>b. Disturbance allowance will be paid for the loss of income for the period of the time required to re-establish the business - 3 months of income within a maximum of one year.</p> <p>c. Shifting allowance (cost for shifting and reestablishment of the business plus all other related costs).</p>	<p>Cash compensation will be payable, with the right to salvage materials from the existing structures.</p>	
		Tenant	PAP / Business Entity	<p>a. Reimbursement for unexpired tenancy/ lease period or the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation.</p> <p>b. Allowance: three months' profit for the transition period</p> <p>c. Lump-sum shifting allowance of 10% of the compensation</p>	<p>Cash compensation will be provided by proof of a rental agreement.</p>	
Loss of Fruit trees, crops, flowers/plants	Fruit trees, crops, flower/Plants	Proprietor	Crop / trees Owner	<p>a. Trees: The price for trees, predominately in the study area, will be based on data</p>	<p>The valuation will consider the highest market price per kilogram, the expected</p>	<p>Support farmers with new storage facilities. Training</p>



	crop			<p>from the Zambia Forestry Company (ZAFFICO), which is the main producer of trees.</p> <p>b. Fruit Trees: The valuation of fruit trees will be determined using data from two sources: The Department of Valuation and Property Management, which provides standardized prices for farm valuations, and the comparison with the tree yield factor yield (Kg/tree/year)</p> <p>c. Banana Fruit: There is a significant price difference between indigenous and exotic bananas. Indigenous bananas are typically grown for home consumption with surplus sold locally, while exotic bananas are grown commercially. The prevalent type along the Mwinilunga – Jimbe road is indigenous, and this will be reflected in the valuation.</p>	<p>lifespan of the crop, and the establishment costs. The yield used will be the maximum yield for that crop as determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. Tree owners may relocate or sell their trees if feasible. Farmers will be given advance notice to harvest or remove their crops and trees before any construction begins.</p>	<p>in financial management. Agricultural improvements to help recipients use their compensation effectively.</p>
Loss of Livelihoods	Loss of Livelihood (losing commercial unit, working on agricultural land)	Wage earners (workers employees within shop/business/ industries) Livelihood loser.	Worker PAP	Preference in the provision of Work opportunities in the project during the construction stage and later if any available commensurate to his/her existing skill/education levels	Relocation assistance will include help with identifying new business and employment opportunities, covering transaction costs, and providing transport allowances.	Training in financial management. Support during the transition period Provision of employment opportunities to aid in the adjustment process. Training in Livelihood options



	Vulnerable groups	Family	Family	<p>a. Special allowance to assist PAP in the transition period.</p> <p>b. Fixed amount of financial support payable in tranches for a fixed time</p>	Vulnerable people will need to be assisted in the construction of their structures by the project and such structures should not be located far away from important communal resources as water points. An extra 20% financial assistance will be added to the compensation. If the head of the household is unable to receive it, another able-bodied member can be nominated through the community leadership.	Support on transition period will be offered, such as the provision of employment opportunities to aid in the adjustment process.
Loss during the Construction Phase	Loss of access, temporary disruptions, and damage to crops and footpaths	Individual, Village Community / Urban dwellers	Individual, Village Community / Urban dwellers	Case-by-case support and providing alternate access.	Cost to be determined on a Case by Case basis	



### **9.7 In-Kind Replacement**

In-kind replacement will be applied especially for unique/primary residence, productive land (farmland, fisheries, saline, grazing land) and source of livelihoods, unless proven materially unfeasible (then cash compensation or conversion to other employment will be made at actual full replacement cost as clarified in Footnote 177 of OS5 on page 72).

### **9.8 Valuation and Compensation for Losses**

This section describes how valuation and compensation for losses associated with the project have been determined. The valuations of the affected structures were undertaken by the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) who are approved registered valuation surveyors (with Valuation Surveyors Board), as required by the Zambian law.

The basis of valuation that was adopted was the Replacement Cost in accordance with the ISS OS 5 and the Land Acquisition Act of 1994. The term replacement cost or replacement value refers to the amount that an entity would have to pay to replace an asset at the present time, according to its current worth. Replacement cost is the basis of valuation that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets were not considered. Additionally, disturbance allowances were added to take into account the losses that could not easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms such as social benefits.

Full Replacement Cost is the gross replacement cost of the buildings and other site works. The methodology of calculating it takes into consideration everything necessary to complete the construction from a new green field site to provide buildings as they are at the time of valuation fit for and capable of being occupied and used for the current use. This includes the necessary cost of excavations, underground drainage, pumping station, sewerage works, roads, sewers, lighting, hard foundations, all accommodation and infrastructure works and complete construction of the buildings, finished to a standard as existing and fully fitted out. Allowance is also made for professional fees and fees for statutory bodies in respect of approvals and inspections.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84 compensation grievances were recorded by 11 September 2025.

According to the Zambian process the valuation report remains valid for as long as market trends and circumstances remain the same as obtaining at the time of the valuation. The report should therefore not be considered valid if not acted upon forthwith or if circumstances substantially change from those obtaining on the date of valuation.

### **9.9 Valuation Methodology in Zambia**

Property valuation in Zambia is carried out by valuation professionals registered under the Valuation Surveyors Act Chapter 207 of the laws of Zambia. A registered valuation surveyor (with the Valuation Surveyors Board) is a trained professional who has a thorough knowledge and understanding of the factors that create, maintain or diminish the values of real estate or assets. Valuation of assets is done in accordance with the Practice Statements and Guidance Notes published by the International



Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC), adopted and recognized by international accounting standards and risk management professionals and the Surveyors Institute of Zambia.

### **Valuation for Crops and Trees**

The price for trees, predominately in the study area, will be based on data from the Zambia Forestry Company (ZAFFICO), which is the main producer of pine trees. However, the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) has a mandate to collect comparable data on pine and other indigenous trees used in the timber industries from other key players in the timber market. Ministry of Agriculture periodically shares the market data on fruit trees. This comes with various actual and anticipated yields depending on rainfall patterns. This data is then analyzed and applied as variables by DVPM when using valuation methods such as the Discounted Cash Flow and the Direct Comparison Methods.

**Fruit Trees:** The valuation of fruit trees will be determined using data from two sources: The Department of Valuation and Property Management, which provides standardized prices for farm valuations, and the comparison with the tree yield factor yield (Kg/tree/year)

**Fruits:** The predominant fruits grown along the road corridor is pineapple which are typically grown for home and at a larger scale for sell locally. This will be reflected in the valuation.

### **9.10 Evidence of Negotiations with the Affected People**

After the Department of Valuation and Property Management (DVPM) had completed the valuation of the affected structures, RDA engaged the individual owners of the properties who included women and vulnerable groups from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2025 to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2025 to disclose the compensation amounts due to them and to facilitate the signing of the Individual Agreement Forms (IAF). Tenants of business structures were met as part of the community during the RAP sensitization activities.

During the process of signing the Individual Agreement Forms, the PAPs were informed the compensation amounts that was due to them for their affected properties as had been determined by the Valuation Experts. The PAPs that agreed with the disclosed amounts did sign the Individual Compensation Forms while those that were not in agreement raised objections and did not therefore sign the forms. Their objections were recorded as compensation grievances for further re-assessment by the Valuation Experts. A total of 84 compensation grievances were recorded by 11<sup>th</sup> September 2025.



## 10.0 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

The AfDB ISS OS5 requires that livelihood restoration measures be considered when livelihoods are adversely affected by a project's land acquisition and property relocations. Livelihoods should be considered to encompass the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living. This includes activities designed to earn income (such as crop production for market sale) and activities designed to support household nutrition or other necessities (such as hunting or gathering foods, medicinal plants, or household construction materials). A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.

In this context, the compensation entitlements have been designed to compensate fairly for Project land acquisition and property relocation impacts, including any related loss or disruption of income and access to productive assets experienced by PAPs. However, monetary compensation alone may not guarantee restoration of living standards to pre-Project levels, and the opportunity for improving livelihoods. Livelihood loss along the road corridor will be as a result of economic displacement risks due to reduced access, safety restrictions, noise, dust, or reduced customer flow to the new shops during the construction period. This will result in potential income disruptions to the shop owners and tenants.

As such, and in accordance with the entitlement's matrix included in the preceding section, complementary livelihoods assistance measures will be delivered to PAPs, particularly those at an elevated risk of economic displacement, (such as those categorized as "vulnerable" households), to strengthen their efforts to sustainably restore their livelihoods.

### 10.1 Process for Designing Livelihood Restoration Options

The livelihood restoration options described in this Section are based on trends identified in the socio-economic/livelihoods baseline and engagement with relevant stakeholders, not least, PAPs themselves. The options are designed to align in a realistic manner with existing resources, knowledge, skills and household experiences in the Project area. Moving forward, the options will continue to be refined in consultation with PAHs and sectoral experts who can best advise on ensuring sustainability of the measures.

PAPs or other members of the PAHs will have the opportunity to choose from the options described ahead and will be encouraged to utilize options that best leverage their current activities and skills. Some PAPs may choose not to participate, but RDA will make concerted efforts to ensure PAPs understand the livelihood restoration programs, and are given adequate opportunity to participate, especially the vulnerable groups.

### 10.2 Support Programs to Restore and/or Improve Livelihoods

The following programs will be provided to PAPs to support their livelihood restoration:

- Support for crop farming and improved productivity;
- Support for livestock rearing; and
- Small business training.

Vulnerable households will be monitored separately to ensure they are able to take advantage of the offerings and are not falling below baseline indicators.



### **10.2.1 Support for Crop Farming and Improved Productivity**

Crop disease, storage, transport, farm inputs, and weeds are some of the major challenges to agricultural production in the project area. Therefore, the project plans to partner with the Ministry of Agriculture which has significant expertise in proven, locally relevant crop enhancement measures. Support measures along the lines of the following will be developed and supported by the Project:

- Capacity building in good agricultural practices and improved agricultural techniques including appropriate mechanization where relevant to address the most pressing inefficiencies;
- Access to improved seeds for high yield crop varieties;
- Access to proven fertilizer and pesticides, provided these are not harmful to the environment or human health; and
- Technical assistance for harvesting, drying and storing skills to increase longevity of outputs.

### **10.2.2 Support for Livestock Rearing**

As part of the household surveys, PAPs manifested interest in expanding their livestock production, especially to be able to bring more livestock to market as an income generating activity. The primary challenges related to livestock rearing cited by PAPs include lack of grazing land, inadequate water supply for livestock, and animal health. Ministry of Livestock staff have knowledge of local techniques that have been successful around livestock rearing. To support livestock rearing and overcome challenges, the Project proposes to support the following:

- Technical assistance for livestock management and good health practices; and
- Animal fodder enhancement techniques and inputs to improve quality and quantity of livestock feed especially in light seasonality where there is less food for cattle.

### **10.2.3 Small Business Training**

In the household surveys it was noticed that PAPs have a desire to diversify their livelihoods to include income generating activities which are less reliant on land-based production. This was especially common among the younger generations. Support for small business training will focus on existing livelihoods where skills could be upgraded, that are compatible with the economy of the local area. These include skill enhancements related to basic construction, small retail shops (kiosks, tea houses, or the like), food processing, tailoring/sewing, and transportation services (cart and horse transportation). PAPs will be further consulted on the types of trainings they are interested in, and skills needed to be successful, but initially the Project proposes the following could be supported:

- Small business management training such as record keeping, budgeting, investment and marketing;
- Training and awareness raising about microfinance and banking institutions in the area that can provide financing and savings opportunities; and
- Technical training to enhance productivity and skills for the business ideas mentioned above.

### **10.2.4 Vulnerable Households**

Those households categorized as vulnerable will be monitored separately and more frequently than the general monitoring details in this LRP to ensure that they are accessing the livelihood support programs without issue and that the assistance is meeting their needs. To accomplish this the Project will develop a PAH vulnerability tracking and monitoring system to assess socio-economic indicators and enable quick reaction on a case-by-case basis if certain households are found to be falling behind in their livelihood restoration efforts.



## 11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (“M&E”) are key components of the RAP process. The M&E process examines what worked with the process and why, what did not and why it did not, and what adjustments or changes need to be made. Monitoring is the systematic collection of information about a Project’s progress. It is done to improve practices, determine whether resources are being used for their intended purpose, to inform decision making about future interventions, and promote transparency. Evaluation is the comparison of measured Project impacts against the established Project objectives and strategic plans. It looks at the task that was set out to be accomplished, what has been accomplished, and how it was accomplished. Generally, monitoring is an internal activity, whereas evaluation is external.

According to best practice, projects that induce economic displacement should monitor and report on the effectiveness of LRP implementation, including the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of consultation, and the restoration of livelihoods. More specifically, the objectives of M&E for this LRP are to evaluate whether:

- Actions and commitments described in the LRP are implemented fully and on time;
- PAHs understand their rights;
- Compensation and livelihood restoration measures are effective in enabling PAHs to at least restore their livelihoods;
- Grievances submitted by stakeholders are addressed, and that the majority are resolved in a timely manner; and
- As necessary, changes in LRP procedures are made to respond to emerging concerns or lessons learned – i.e. that LRP management is adaptive in response to monitoring results.

### 11.1 Monitoring

RDA will develop a detailed monitoring plan no later than the start of the livelihood restoration support programs. Both performance monitoring and impact monitoring will be conducted as detailed below.

#### 11.1.1 Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is an internal management function, which will allow the Project to measure concrete progress against milestones established in the LRP. Progress will be reported against a schedule of required actions. Among others, the following indicators will be included as part of the detailed performance monitoring plan:

- Overall spending against budget;
- Number of affected persons that have signed agreement forms and that have received their cash compensation;
- Number of affected persons benefitting from each LRP support activity;
- Number of public meetings and engagements held during the monitoring period;
- Number of grievances raised;
- Number of open grievances;
- Number of grievances closed;
- Average time for grievance processing; and
- Monitoring reports submitted.

#### 11.1.2 Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring is an internal monitoring component that is used to determine the effectiveness of the LRP in supporting affected persons in the restoration of their livelihoods. It is also used to



identify any adjustments that may be necessary in the LRP's implementation.

The effects of the LRP will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the affected households prior to the land acquisition/property relocation. Impact monitoring will monitor changes in household livelihood patterns, wellbeing, asset ownership, food security based on self-reported information by each of the individual affected households. Potential measures (to be finalized during detailed implementation planning) include, but are not limited to the following:

- Uses of compensation payments;
- Households reporting maintenance or increases in agricultural production (or income generated therefrom);
- Households reporting maintenance or increases in livestock production (or income generated therefrom);
- Participation in training programs;
- Monthly household income from all sources;
- Households spending 47% or more of income on food; and
- Number of households utilizing a bank account.

### **11.2 Evaluation**

External evaluation will be undertaken by a third party. The overall objective of the external evaluation process is to:

- Systematically assess the LRP implementation process;
- Evaluate the overall success of the LRP in achieving its stated objectives; and
- Determine whether the process successfully restored/ improved the living standards and livelihoods of the affected households.

The external evaluation will be informed by primary and secondary data collection and rely on internal monitoring outputs such as monitoring reports, minutes of meetings and progress reports as well as independent surveys and consultations conducted by the external monitoring and evaluation consultant directly. The external evaluation will consist of an interim audit and a completion audit. The external evaluations will be designed in detail by a competent resettlement/livelihoods' restoration expert according to AfDB ISS OS5 and international best practice. Timeframes for these audits will be established by RDA, but the final evaluation should be set for a date by which the RDA believes it will be reasonably likely that the LRP will have achieved its objectives of restoring (or ideally improving) livelihoods.



## 12.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 12.1 Roles and Responsibilities

RDA is still defining roles and responsibilities for implementation of the LRP. In general, direction and oversight of the LRP should be at the charge of managerial level staff at RDA. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Team will be established to be primarily responsible for complying with the LRP, forming local partnerships and organizing the support and training programs in detail, in addition to leading the monitoring efforts (gathering the required data in a timely manner and submitting reports in the agreed format). Ensuring adequate stakeholder engagement and grievance reporting structure and management for the LRP will fall under already established channels of the Project.

### 12.2 Implementation Schedule

Initial planning for the LRP has been completed. Activities undertaken during the planning include the following:

- Engagements with the Mwinilunga and Ikelenge district administrators and Project area community members;
- Asset inventories;
- Socio-economic/livelihoods baseline surveys;
- Signing of Individual Agreements Forms; and
- Completion and approval of this LRP.

The completion of the LRP marks the end of the planning phase and the beginning of the implementation phase. Livelihoods programs are expected to last at least 24 months and could be extended if necessary based on monitoring and the interim evaluation results. The following preliminary schedule is proposed and is subject to refinement as a more detailed implementation plan is developed.

Table 10: LRP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Period								2028	
	2026				2027					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<b>Project Management</b>										
Preparation										
LRP Disclosure										
LRP Stakeholder Engagements										
LRP Grievance Redress Mechanism										
<b>LRP Implementation</b>										
Engagements with PAPs on LRP training options										
Engagements with Local Partners on LRP training options										
Implementation of LRP options										
Monitoring and Evaluation										



### 13.0 COSTS

Costs already incurred for the relocation of properties are detailed in the RAP report. The cost estimates for the implementation of the LRP are shown in the Table below. These costs are subject to further refinement.

Table 11: Budget for the LRP

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (ZMW)</b>
Support for crop farming and improved productivity	4,000,000.00
Support for livestock rearing	4,000,000.00
Small business training	3,000,000.00
<b>Sub-total livelihood support direct costs</b>	<b>11,000,000.00</b>
Program delivery team	5,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000,000.00</b>