

Republic of Zambia

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GREAT-TDP P180337)

NOVEMBER 2024

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
ARAP	Abbreviated resettlement Action
BRE	Barotse Royal Establishment
CPR	Common Property Resources
DACO	District Agriculture Coordinator
DEO	District Education Officer
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
ECO	Environmental Coordinator
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
GO	Grievance Officer
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCR	Physical Cultural Resource
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PI	Performance Indicators
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TDAs	Tourist Destination Areas
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
GREAT-TDP	Zambia Green, Resilience and Transformational Tourism Development Project
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WB	World Bank
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZTMP	Zambia Tourism Master Plan

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Agricultural land	Refers to any land designated for farming.
Arbitration	Refers to any arbitration whether or not administered by a permanent arbitral institution and means the conduct of proceedings for the determination of a dispute by an arbitral tribunal in terms of the Arbitration Act.
Census	Field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the relevant governing authorities. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.
Communal land	Land owned by government but communally used by communities.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Cut-off date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Displacement assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, shelter, and services that are provided to affected people during their move. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with displacement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses.
Dispute	This includes a difference and /or disagreement.
Economic	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest.
Displacement	Which results from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
Economically displaced households	Households whose livelihoods are impacted by the project, which can include both resident households and people living outside the project area but having land, crops, businesses or various usage rights there.
Eligible crops	Crops planted in the moratorium area by project-affected people prior to the moratorium date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.
Eligible land	The land (cropped and fallow, agricultural and communal) within the moratorium area that is eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.

Term	Definition
Eligible structures	The buildings and structures constructed within the moratorium area prior to the moratorium date and that are eligible to be compensation for in accordance with this RAP.
Eligible person	Persons eligible to be compensated for loss in accordance with this RAP.
Homestead	Stand on communal/ traditional authority land, allocated to an individual or household, on which the latter has built a residential structure and possibly one or more outbuildings. Perimeter may be enclosed by a fence.
Host community	People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled to, whom in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.
Household	A person or group of individuals living together, in an individual house who share cooking and eating facilities and forma a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.
Involuntary displacement	Involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: ✓ Loss of benefits from use of such land; ✓ Relocation or loss of shelter; ✓ loss of assets or access to assets; or ✓ Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.
Involuntary resettlement	Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displace persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Livelihoods programs	Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for project-affected people through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, including but not limited to, activities such as training, agricultural production and processing, and small and medium enterprises.
Physical displacement	Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Physically displaced household	Households who normally reside in the project area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the project that requires them to move to another location.
Project area	The project area is covered by the moratorium area and its immediate surroundings.
Project affected persons (PAPs)	Persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said PAPs physically relocate. These people may have their: ✓ standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location; ✓ right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently ✓ Adversely affected;

Term	Definition
	✓ Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
Project affected household	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by the project.
Project Team	Refers to the PIU at the Ministry of Tourism tasked on the project during project implementation.
Relocation	A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the project area.
Replacement value	Replacement value for land is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land; Plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; plus the cost of any registration fees and/or transfer duties. Replacement cost for structures is defined as the 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; and the cost of any labour and contractor's fees; plus, the cost of any registration fees and/or transfer duties.
Resettlement	A process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The document in which a project proponent specifies the procedures that will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the project.
Resettlement affected household	Any household that will be affected by land acquisition as a result of the project; this includes physically displaced and economically displaced households. In other words, it comprises all those households who either reside, have an asset or structure in, or make use of land that intersects any of the project servitudes.
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray a transition to a new locale such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Term	Definition
Resettlement Policy Framework	Is a standard instrument used to clarify resettlement principles, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlement, organizational arrangements and guidelines for carrying out census surveys and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
Security of tenure	A right, term, or mode of holding or occupying land of value for a period of time. In statutory land tenure this would involve a title deed of 99 or 14-year lease. However, under customary land tenure, the owners do not have title deeds but they have a 'customary' legal claim to the land.
Stakeholders	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by the project or having the ability to influence the project.
Tenant	A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.
Unexhausted Improvement	Any quality permanently attached to the land directly from the expenditure of capital or labour and increasing the productive capacity, utility or amenity thereof, but does not include the results of ordinary cultivation other than standing crops and growing produce.
Vulnerable household	A household who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than other and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
World Bank	The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries of the world for capital programs. It comprises two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association.

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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.0 Introduction

This document represents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to be used under the Zambia Green, Resilient and Transformational Tourism Development Project (GREAT-TDP).

1.1. Project Background

The RPF provides guidance to the World Bank and MOT of the Government of Zambia of regarding resettlement objectives, principles of resettlement, organizational arrangements and criteria for designing any resettlement plans to be applied to activities implemented under GREAT-TDP. The RPF will be implemented on a national scale and will rely on legal and institutional arrangements and mechanisms already in place. The RPF has been developed in accordance with the criteria outlined in Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Settlement of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The scope of this RPF is focused on land acquisition occurring within the framework of National Land Acquisition Acts and involuntary resettlement resulting from public purchase or use of lands for public good. This RPF does not make provisions for compensation or resettlement associated with land acquired by private interests for private purposes. However, resettlement occurring on privately owned lands developed for private benefit are expected to be addressed.

1.2. Description of the Project Components

The Project is expected to has 3 components:

- ✓ **Component 1. Enabling Environment for The Nature-Based Economy.**

The sub-components under this component include matching grants, improving institutional management, single licensing window as well as planning, branding and marketing. Matching grant is meant to finance existing and prospective entities in the tourism value chain (including MSMEs and community-owned/partnered enterprises) with green tourism inclusive business plans. The matching grants will target communities, cooperatives, NGOs, primary players in the tourism sector (lodges, cultural villages, agro tourism farmers). Improving institutional management seeks to strengthen capacities of Project beneficiaries/institutions. Single licensing window aims to streamline regulatory services for reduced turnaround times cost of compliance for business. Planning, branding and marketing seeks to enhance the competitiveness of Zambia as the premier tourism destination of choice through robust branding and marketing strategies.

1.3. Project Location

The GREAT - TDP is being implemented in Seven emerging tourism destinations (7), Kasaba Bay and its surrounding areas, Liuwa Plains National Park with its surrounding areas and the Source of the Zambezi River with its surrounding areas.

While emphasis is mainly on developing enabling infrastructure in emerging destinations such as Liuwa Plains National Park, the Source of the Zambezi and Kasaba Bay, the Project also seeks to strengthen and create meaningful linkages to more developed TDAs and circuits in the Northern and Southern circuit e.g., Lower Zambezi, Mosi-O-Tunya (Livingstone), Kafue National Parks and South Luangwa National Park as part of its growth and diversification strategy for the sector.

See figure 1 below illustrate the Seven (7) selected TDAs:

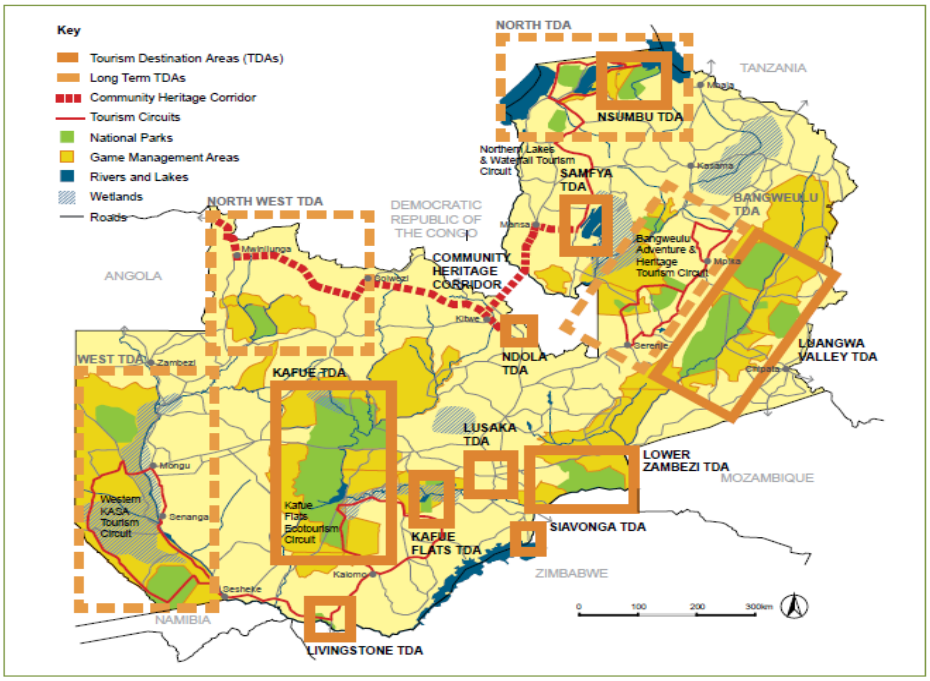


Figure 1: Tourism Destination Areas on map of Zambia

✓ Component 2. Improving Climate-Resilient Destination Access and Basic Service Infrastructure

This is the largest component of the project which aims at Improving access infrastructure quality and fill basic service gaps in the Northern and Southern Circuit. Infrastructure is key to developing a successful tourism destination, therefore the main focus areas under this component will include:

i. enhanced linkage between and within tourism destination areas (e.g., construction and rehabilitating roads, bridges and airstrips) to and within TDAs to reduce travel costs, time, disruptions and to lengthen accessible seasonality;

ii. Providing or upgrading other services (e.g., loop roads, interpretative signage, and office/management infrastructure) within TDAs to make destinations more attractive and safer.
iii. acceptable economic feasibility;
iv. compliance with social safeguards standards;
v. environmental impact; and
vi. level of minimizing GHG emissions and maximizing climate resilience.

Infrastructure development plays a vital role in travel and tourism competitiveness, saving as the arteries of the industry. Therefore, activities under this component will demonstrate a favourable expected rate of return e.g., potential to generate Nature Based Tourism (NBT), increased length of stay, sector private investment and job creation. Sustainability and inclusiveness are integral dimensions: sustainability through improving climate resilience and biodiversity impacts of the infrastructure and services; and inclusion through extending infrastructure/service access as job opportunities for local communities. By demonstrating these dimensions, each infrastructure financed will aim to meet international standards on green infrastructure - i.e., lower carbon emissions in construction and operation, higher climate resilience, and net-positive (or no-net-loss) outcome to biodiversity.

- ✓ **Component 3. Project Administration and Management**

This component comprises activities to administer and manage the Project: planning, financial management, audits, procurement, safeguards, Monitoring & Evaluation, reporting, communications, coordinating with the stakeholders, basic training of activity implementing teams and beneficiaries, and mobilizing technical specialists for specific project quality assurance and enhancement especially on the green transition that require new functions.

1.4. Project Development Objective (PDO)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the enabling environment, access to resilient infrastructure and economic opportunities in emerging tourism destinations in Zambia.

1.5. Justification of RPF

The most important concerns of the RPF are to ensure that, where land acquisition is anticipated obligatory and related adverse impacts cannot be avoided, affected persons are compensated for lost assets. Its main objective is to define conditions and to provide a unified process for addressing all socio – economic impacts arising from the project. This RPF must therefore, provide procedures and methods to identify and compensate the affected persons.

The RPF process will be in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5)- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and relevant Zambian legal requirements which recognise compensation for loss of assets or income as a fundamental right of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

While the RPF is being prepared as part of GREAT-TDP, it is to be seen as a policy framework as this is not specified to one project but for a number of projects lined up by the Implementing Entity. The main function of this RPF is to lay out what needs to be done in order to satisfy the requirements of ESS5. The RPF will be used to define the approach to identify and compensate induced socio-economic impacts in a more general way and could be applied to all the projects output in this component.

1.6. Environmental and Social Risks of the Project

1.6.1 Environmental Risk Classification

- ✓ ***Substantial:*** The environmental risk rating of Substantial is based on the nature of project activities which consist of construction and rehabilitation of low scale infrastructure and sustainable management of tourist operations that will for the most part not expand the existing interventions in and around Zambian Protected Area systems (PAs). Although the PIU E&S management capacity is relatively limited, the Project will adopt a robust screening process and exclusion list, and will conduct surveys to ensure exclusion of potentially High-Risk project activities, though not expanding the environmental footprint through project activities. Potential environmental impacts will be mitigated and managed in accordance with the ESS, GIIP and national laws.

Project activities are likely to occur inside and in the vicinity of PAs comprising National Parks (NPs), Game Management Areas (GMAs), Bird and Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Forests reserves, wetlands of international importance, important bird areas, and cultural heritage sites. The likely subproject areas (Kasaba Bay, Nsumbu National Park, Liuwa National Park and surrounding areas and source of the Zambezi are characterized by (i) areas that may contain some species categorized as critically endangered (two species), vulnerable or near threatened under the IUCN Red List for Zambia (ii) modified (human encroachment) habitats and some natural or critical habitats and (iii) areas of birdlife, endemic fish species, shorelines, wetlands and grasslands.

The proposed Project activities may include (i) construction and rehabilitation of small scale infrastructure including (ii) rehabilitation of existing earthen roads, existing park loop roads, and short span bridges (iii) rehabilitation or construction of unsurfaced airstrips, small airport facilities, introduction of river transportation and its supporting facilities (iv) construction of single story houses, offices and life support infrastructure outside of the NP boundaries for law enforcement working on protection of biodiversity and cultural resources (v) construction of telecommunications network and off-grid solar power infrastructure (vi) construction of visitor centres, protective fencing and interpretative signage for selected sites and (vii) water supply infrastructure including boreholes. The likely positive environmental impacts include (i) more land designated as protected areas, environmental restoration activities and biodiversity conservation in project selected areas (ii) protection and preservation of tangible cultural heritage (iii) improved landscape aesthetics where tourism offers the potential to improve the appearance and management of GMAs, NPs and TDAs (iv) preservation and protection of ecological processes, watersheds and ecosystems. The environmental risks and impacts of the project are likely to be direct, indirect and cumulative. Direct and indirect impacts during construction could include land clearance on non-greenfield sites, modified habitats that may inadvertently impact on

natural or critical habitats, migratory corridors and ecosystems. Construction impacts may increase community health and safety risks in subproject areas and OHS risks to workers, generate localized air, noise and water pollution, illegal or unsustainable resource extraction and the generation of all waste types. During operations, direct and indirect impacts may include (i) increased harvesting of natural resources to supply food and tangible goods to sustain tourism demand causing resource competition, human encroachment into sensitive areas, air pollution from air and ground transport; environmental pollution from inadequate waste (all types) management and disposal from the provision of tourism services, unsustainable water extraction and use and; road widening and formation of illegal roads leading to habitat destruction, soil compaction, removal of vegetation and; (ii) increased number of road traffic accidents and animal kills exacerbated by project activities. Cumulative impacts could arise from single or catastrophic events and actions intensified by tourism density e.g. large-scale fires that could destroy wildlife habitats, incremental effects of pollution on protected areas, air and road travel emissions contributing to climate change, potential for increased sediment and contaminant runoff, possible spread of invasive species and increased air pollution. The project for road rehabilitation in Livingstone will also have impacts on wildlife disturbance during rehabilitation of roads in the Mosi O Tunya National Park. Other environmental impacts will include erosion on the river banks due to compaction works. Moreover, the project will also lead to siltation in the Zambezi River and possible oil spillages. There will also be minimal vegetation clearance of shrubs.

1.6.2 Social Risk Classification

- ✓ ***Substantial:*** Proposed project activities constitute a substantial risk given planned infrastructure works to be implemented in various project sites. Construction activities may include access roads, bridges and airstrips to ease access to tourism sites. These activities will be largely associated with the risk of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of communities in paving way for construction. This could potentially lead to disruption in livelihoods tied to land usage thus affecting economics of agriculture in surrounding communities, including changes in food security for affected households and limited access to natural resources. There is also the risk of security of tenure particularly in rural areas where the project will be implemented as formal land titles are rarely processed. Communities may be apprehensive on the possibility of losing land rights and cause them to disapprove of the project. Increased presence of construction workers in project areas may lead to increased incidences of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) due to inappropriate contractor and community interactions. The risk social exclusion is also eminent. Vulnerable members of the community, including persons with disability, the elderly, women and youths may be excluded from participating in project activities and benefiting from project investments. This can also be attributed to existing social and cultural norms that limit participation of women. External risks may also become an actual source of conflict. Of particular concern is the aspect of land concession in community-managed areas that could see concession right holders initiate activities without community consent or limit access to water resources use without water users' consultation. The project is also being prepared and implemented after the COVID-19 pandemic which poses the potential for community re-exposure of the virus during implementation of project activities. Some negative impacts associated with the project activities have potential to disrupt livelihoods tied to land usage thus affecting economics of agriculture in communities, including changes in food security for affected households and limited access to natural resources. Social exclusion is also envisaged as a risk. There is a risk that selected vulnerable groups such as people living with disabilities, vulnerable women, the young and the elderly may not be actively engaged or participate in

project activities. Furthermore, existing social and cultural norms may contribute to limited participation of women during community consultations. Planned construction activities will result in influx of workers to project areas leading to constraints in local service provision, increased incidents of sexual exploitation and transmission of non-communicable diseases (NCD). The identified social risks have been assessed through the safeguard instruments prepared for the project (ESMF, SEP and RPF) and corresponding mitigation measures adopted, including methods for community participation to enhance maximizing of project benefits.

- ✓ In view of inclusion of Livingstone rehabilitation of urban roads, there is potential of traffic impacts and dust emission to nearby traders. Other impacts to nearby social receptors are dust emissions and community health and safety risks by heavy machinery on site. Moreover, due to Labour influx, there is potential impacts of sexual exploitation and abuse in the area as well as communicable diseases such as STIs/HIV/AIDS.

1.6.3 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)

Risk Rating -Substantial: The project was screened for GBV/SEA/SH risks using the GBV risk assessment tool which rated the project substantial. The three project areas are mostly in rural settings in which the Project footprint is yet to be defined, however, it is envisaged that most construction activities will be undertaken in rural areas and the presence of increased number of workers is likely to increase incidents of SEA/SH. This is further exacerbated by the fact that rural communities have limited access to health facilities, and referral and support services for GBV/SEA survivors are usually lacking. Existing social and cultural beliefs could also enhance women's exposure to abuse due to power dynamics in the households for men that maybe engaged by the project. It is also envisaged that incidences of SEA, commercial sex worker activities may increase as this is common in the tourism sector. Assessment of this risk will be included in the ESMF and corresponding measures proposed to prevent and mitigate the risk during project implementation and post project implementation.

1.7 Environmental and Social Risk Management Instruments

There are other environmental and social risk instruments that will complement this ESMF, and they include Gender Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which have been prepared. Prior to appraisal, the GRZ will also prepare and disclose an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which includes guidance on outreach activities and the establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM).

The overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification is rated as ***Substantial***.

Table 1: Gap Analysis of Environmental and Social Standards and Zambia's National Laws

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System (ESS1) ***Use of Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework*** When a project is proposed for Bank support, the Borrower and the Bank will consider whether to use all, or part, of the Borrower's ES Framework in the assessment, development, and implementation of a project. Such use may be proposed provided this is likely to address the risks and impacts of the project and enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs. ***Environmental and Social Assessment*** The Borrower will carry out an environmental and social assessment of the project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in ESSs 2–10. ***Environmental and Social Commitment Plan*** The Borrower will develop and implement an ESCP, which will set out measures and actions required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs over a specified time frame. The ESCP will be agreed upon with the Bank	***Use of Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework*** **Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011:** The principal legislation governing environmental management in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2011. The Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution. Of particular relevance is section 29 of the Act which states that "A person shall not undertake any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval". ***The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1997 (Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997)*:** specifies the requirements for an EIA and it also set out in its Second Schedule projects for which EIAs are applicable. It provides specific guidelines for conducting environmental impact assessments and for evaluation of environmental impact statements. Applicable Regulations under the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 are described below. **Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, SI No. 28 of 1997**. These Regulations provides the main framework under which EIAs are conducted, submitted to ZEMA and considered for either approval or rejection. These regulations are relevant as a guide to the developer as to what is supposed to be done at every stage	Minor gaps between ESS 1 and the various national laws. Use World Bank ESS

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
and will form part of the legal agreement. The ESCP will be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal. ***Project Monitoring and Reporting*** The Borrower will monitor the environmental and social performance of the project in accordance with the legal agreement (including the ESCP). The extent and mode of monitoring will be agreed upon with the Bank and will be proportionate to the nature of the project, the project's environmental and social risks and impacts, and compliance requirements. The Borrower will ensure that adequate institutional arrangements, systems, resources, and personnel are in place to carry out monitoring. Where appropriate and as set out in the ESCP, the Borrower will engage stakeholders and third parties, such as independent experts, local communities, or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), to complement or verify its own monitoring activities. Where other agencies or third parties are responsible for managing specific risks and impacts and implementing mitigation measures, the Borrower will collaborate with such agencies and third parties to establish and monitor such mitigation measures. ***Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*** As set out in ESS 10, the Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide sufficient information to stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.	of the EIA process. The requirements of conducting an EIA are all stipulated under these regulations and the developer shall ensure compliance at every stage. The EIA regulations also give a guideline as to how much review fee will be paid to ZEMA for the purpose of reviewing the EIS for the proposed project and that development shall not be undertaken by a developer without an approval letter from ZEMA. ***Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 2013 – Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations***: These Regulations provide standards and guidelines for mitigating air, wastewater, hazardous waste, pesticides and toxic substances and ozone depleting substances. There are several parts in this statutory instrument giving regulatory powers to ZEMA to control the discharge of water pollutants, air emission pollutants, pesticides and other toxic substances, waste (both municipal and hazardous) and ozone depleting substances. ***Project Monitoring and Reporting*** The Environmental Management Act and the 1997 EIA regulations provides for ESIA studies including as part of ESMP clear procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management program, as well as compliance with any related legal and/or contractual obligations and regulatory requirements. ***Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*** Environmental Management Act and the 1997 EIA regulations provides for ESIA studies to include stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information. Article 10 of the EIA regulations require prior consultations, but only for Environmental	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
	Impact Statements. Article 17 of the EIA regulations provide for optional public hearings. **Disclosure** All documents submitted to ZEMA are publicly available. However, developers may claim that certain information is proprietary and thus cannot be disclosed.	
Labour and Working Conditions (ESS2) recognises that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be balanced with protection for basic rights of workers. • ESS2 provides specific requirements on occupation health and safety, expanding upon the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. • It introduces labour management procedures. • It requires non-discrimination and equal opportunity. • ESS2 includes provisions on the treatment of direct, contracted, community, and primary supply workers, and government civil servants. • ESS2 recognizes workers' organizations. It requires a grievance mechanism for all project workers. • ESS2 includes protection of project workers, including vulnerable workers, such as women, and persons with disabilities. • Prevents the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour. ***Working Conditions and Management of Workers Relationship*** The Borrower will develop and implement written labour management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and ESS 9. The procedures address the way in which ESS2 will apply to different categories of project workers, including direct workers, and the way in which the Borrower will require third parties to manage their	**Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2010**. This Act is promulgated to establish the Occupational Health and Safety Institute and provide for its functions; provides for the establishment of health and safety committees at workplaces and for the health, safety and welfare of persons at work; provide for the duties of manufacturers, importers and suppliers of articles, devices, items and substances for use at work; provide for the protection of persons, other than persons at work, against risks to health or safety arising from, or in connection with, the activities of persons at work. ***The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1997 (Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997)*:** specifies the requirements for an EIA and it also set out in its Second Schedule projects for which EIAs are applicable. It provides specific guidelines for conducting environmental impact assessments and for evaluation of environmental impact statements. This includes assessing impacts associated with occupational health and safety of workers in a given project. ***Working Conditions and Management of Workers Relationship*** Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 workers are guided by clear labour management procedures. ***Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity*** The constitution of Zambia does not allow discrimination of any form and prohibits discrimination on race, sex, ethnicity, religion, and several other criteria, and further the Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 also provide for equal opportunity and non-discrimination of any form for workers with respect to employment including any	Minor gaps between ESS 2 and the various national laws. Use World Bank ESS

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
workers. ***Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity*** Decisions relating to the employment or treatment of project workers will not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, or disciplinary practices. The labour management procedures will set out measures to prevent and address harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation. Where national law is inconsistent with this requirement, the project will seek to carry out project activities in a manner that is consistent with the requirements to the extent possible. The borrower will take measures to prevent and address harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women. The principles of non-discrimination apply to migrant workers. ***Workers Organisation*** In countries where national law recognizes workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing and to bargain collectively without interference, the project will be implemented in accordance with national law. In such circumstances, the role of legally established workers' organizations and legitimate workers' representatives will be respected, and they will be provided with information needed for meaningful negotiation in a timely manner. Where national law restricts workers' organizations, the project will not restrict project workers from developing alternative mechanisms to express their grievances and protect their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment. The Borrower should not seek to influence or control these	form of intimidation or harassment. However, the laws do not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity." ***Workers Organisation*** Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 provide workers the freedom to join associations or trade unions and enter into collective bargaining agreements. **Child Labour and Minimum Age** Sections 80 to 87 of the Employment Code adequately address child labour. The minimum age is 15, but restrictions apply until the age of 18. The restrictions include only engaging the child aged between 13 and 15 in light work that is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development and prejudicial to that child's attendance to institutions of learning and or participation in vocational orientation or training approved by a competent authority. The use of National Registration Cards as a minimum requirement to confirm age for employment has been adopted in the Country and the agriculture sector. **Gender-Based Violence** The Sexual Offenses Act comprehensively addresses sexual violence. Section 95 (1) of the Employment Code makes it mandatory for employers to have an employment policy on harassment. Section 137A of the Penal Code Chapter 7 Volume 7, makes it an offense for any person to practice sexual harassment in a workplace or elsewhere and against a child. **Forced Labor** Any form of forced labour, including trafficking, is prohibited by the Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019. ***Grievance Mechanisms*** Zambia's employment and labour laws, particularly the Employment Act of 2019 provide for all workers the freedom and to right to join associations and trade unions where they can air their grievances without fear of victimisation. The provisions of this law will be applicable to the project. Further, the approved Labour Management Procedure (LMP) has set out the process by which worker grievances will be addressed.	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
alternative mechanisms. The Borrower will not discriminate or retaliate against project workers who participate, or seek to participate, in such workers' organizations and collective bargaining or alternative mechanisms. The Borrower will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns and inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and make it easily accessible to them. ***Protecting the Work Force*** **Child Labour and Minimum Age** A child under the minimum age will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project. The labour management procedures will specify the minimum age for employment or engagement in connection with the project, which will be the age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age. **Forced Labor** The borrower will not employ forced labour, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. This covers any kind of involuntary or compulsory labour, such as indentured labour, bonded labour, or similar labour-contracting arrangements. The borrower will not employ trafficked persons. ***Grievance Mechanisms*** A grievance mechanism will be provided for all direct workers and contracted workers (and, where relevant, their organizations) to raise workplace concerns. Such workers will be informed of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against reprisal for its use. Measures will be put in place to make the grievance mechanism easily accessible to all such project workers. **Occupational Health and Safety** The Borrower to provide a safe and healthy work environment taking into account inherent risks in its particular	**Occupational Health and Safety** This Act is promulgated to establish the Occupational Health and Safety Institute and provide for its functions; provides for the establishment of health and safety committees at workplaces and for the health, safety and welfare of persons at work; provide for the duties of manufacturers, importers and suppliers of articles, devices, items and substances for use at work; provide for the protection of persons, other than persons at work, against risks to health or safety arising from, or in connection with, the activities of persons at work. ***Contracted Workers*** Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 provide for protection of the rights of all categories of workers, including contracted workers. ***Community Workers*** Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 do not interfere with agreements made between workers and employers for as long as the agreement is in line with the employment code act 2019. ***Primary Supply Workers*** Zambia's Employment Code Act 2019 provide and ensure that rights of all categories of workers are protected including workers employed by primary suppliers. Child labour, forced labour and workers safety are considered a criminal offence by the labour and employment laws as well as occupational safety and health legislation.	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
sector and specific classes of hazards in the work areas. Measures relating to occupational health and safety will be applied to the project. The OHS measures will take into account the General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and, as appropriate, the industry specific EHSGs and other Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The OHS measures applying to the project will be set out in the legal agreement and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). ***Contracted Workers*** The Borrower will make reasonable efforts to ascertain that third parties who engage contracted workers are legitimate and reliable entities and have in place labour management procedures applicable to the project that will allow them to operate in accordance with the requirements of this ESS. ***Community Workers*** Projects may include the use of community workers in a number of different circumstances, including where labour is provided by the community as a contribution to the project, or where projects are designed and conducted for the purpose of fostering community-driven development, providing a social safety net or providing targeted assistance in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Given the nature and objectives of such projects, the application of all requirements of ESS2 may not be appropriate. In all such circumstances, the Borrower will require measures to be implemented to ascertain whether such labour is or will be provided on a voluntary basis as an outcome of individual or community agreement. ***Primary Supply Workers*** As part of the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will identify potential risks of child labour, forced labour, and serious safety issues which may arise in relation to primary suppliers.		
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management (ESS3) recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate	Zambia has a variety of legal and regulatory statutes that address and enforce Pollution Prevention and Management including (Air, Water, Hazardous and Non-Hazardous	Minor gaps between ESS 3 and the

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services, and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention, and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable. The Borrower will consider ambient conditions and apply technically and financially feasible resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. The measures will be proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project and consistent with GIIP, in the first instance the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs). ✓ Include requirement on management of wastes, chemical and hazardous materials. ✓ Provides for avoidance or minimization and/generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste ✓ Provides for measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. ✓ Provides for measures to promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water. ✓ Provides for measures to reduce project related GHG emissions. ***Pollution Prevention and Management*** The Borrower will avoid the release of pollutants or, when avoidance is not feasible, minimize and control the concentration and mass flow of their release using the performance levels and measures specified in national law or the EHSGs, whichever is most stringent. This applies to the release of pollutants to air, water, and land due to routine, nonroutine, and accidental	Waste, Chemical and Hazardous Materials). These statutes/legislations include: The Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011: Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations SI. No. 112 of 2013:7 ✓ The Water Pollution Control (Effluent and Wastewater) Regulations, 1993. ✓ The Waste Management (Transporters of Waste/Operation of Waste Disposal Sites) Regulations, 1993. ✓ The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001. ✓ The Pesticides and Toxic Substances Regulations, 1994 ✓ The Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations, 2000. ✓ Water Resources Management Act	various national laws. Use World Bank ESS

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
circumstances, and with the potential for local, regional, and transboundary impacts. ***Air Pollution Management*** In addition to the resource efficiency measures described above, the Borrower will consider alternatives and implement technically and financially feasible and cost-effective11 options12 to avoid or minimize project-related air emissions during the design, construction, and operation of the project. ***Management of Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste.*** The Borrower will avoid the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Where waste generation cannot be avoided, the Borrower will minimize the generation of waste, and reuse, recycle and recover waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. Where waste cannot be reused, recycled or recovered, the Borrower will treat, destroy, or dispose of it in an environmentally sound and safe manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of the waste material. ***Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Materials*** The Borrower will avoid the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phaseouts unless for an acceptable purpose as defined by the conventions or protocols or if an exemption has been obtained by the Borrower, consistent with Borrower government commitments under the applicable international agreements.		
Community Health and Safety (ESS4) recognises that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.	Zambia has a number of legal and regulatory statutes that address community health and safety, hazard material management and safety, safety services, traffic and road safety, ecosystem services, community exposure to diseases, emergency preparedness and security personnel. **The Public Health Act** ✓ Provides for the prevention of the occurrence of nuisance or	Minor gaps between ESS 4 and the various national laws. Use World Bank ESS.

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. ESS 4 Objectives include: ✓ To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and nonroutine circumstances. ✓ To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams. ✓ To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases, and hazardous materials. ✓ To have in place effective measures to address emergency events. ✓ To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities. ***Community Health and Safety*** The Borrower will evaluate the risks and impacts of the project on the health and safety of the affected communities during the project life cycle, including those who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. The Borrower will identify risks and impacts and propose mitigation measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. ***Infrastructure, Equipment Design and Safety*** The Borrower will design, construct, operate, and decommission the structural elements of the project in accordance with national legal requirements, the EHSGs and other GIIP, taking into consideration safety risks to third parties and affected communities. Structural elements of a	conditions dangerous/injurious to humans. ✓ Provides that the relevant local authority shall take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures. ***The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1997 (Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997)*:** specifies the requirements for an EIA and it also set out in its Second Schedule projects for which EIAs are applicable. It provides specific guidelines for conducting environmental impact assessments and for evaluation of environmental impact statements. Applicable Regulations under the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 are described below. **Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, SI No. 28 of 1997**. These Regulations provides the main framework under which EIAs are conducted, submitted to ZEMA and considered for either approval or rejection. These regulations are relevant as a guide to the developer as to what is supposed to be done at every stage of the EIA process. The requirements of conducting an EIA are all stipulated under these regulations and the developer shall ensure compliance at every stage. The EIA regulations also give a guideline as to how much review fee will be paid to ZEMA for the purpose of reviewing the EIS for the proposed project and that development shall not be undertaken by a developer without an approval letter from ZEMA. ***Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 2013 – Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations*:** These Regulations provide standards and guidelines for mitigating air, wastewater, hazardous waste, pesticides and toxic substances and ozone depleting substances. There are several parts in this statutory instrument giving regulatory powers to ZEMA to control the discharge of water pollutants, air emission pollutants, pesticides and other toxic substances, waste (both municipal and hazardous) and ozone depleting substances. These statutes/legislations include: The Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
project will be designed and constructed by competent professionals and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals. Structural design will take into account climate change considerations, as appropriate. ***Hazardous Materials Management and Safety*** The Borrower will avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials and substances that may be released by the project. ***Safety of Services*** Where the project involves provision of services to communities, the Borrower will establish and implement appropriate quality management systems to anticipate and minimize risks and impacts that such services may have on community health and safety. In such circumstances, the Borrower will also apply the concept of universal access, where technically and financially feasible. ***Traffic and Road Safety*** The Borrower will identify, evaluate, and monitor the potential traffic and road safety risks to workers, affected communities, and road users throughout the project life cycle and, where appropriate, will develop measures and plans to address them. The Borrower will incorporate technically and financially feasible road safety measures into the project design to prevent and mitigate potential road safety risks to road users and affected communities. ***Ecosystem Services*** The project's direct impacts on ecosystem services may result in adverse health and safety risks to and impacts on affected communities. With respect to this ESS, ecosystem services are limited to provisioning and regulating services as defined in ESS1. Where appropriate and feasible, the Borrower will identify the project's potential risks and impacts on ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change. Adverse impacts will be avoided, and if they are unavoidable, the Borrower will	2011: Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations SI. No. 112 of 2013:7: ✓ The Water Pollution Control (Effluent and Wastewater) Regulations, 1993; ✓ The Waste Management (Transporters of Waste/Operation of Waste Disposal Sites) Regulations, 1993; ✓ The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; ✓ The Pesticides and Toxic Substances Regulations, 1994; and. ✓ The Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations, 2000. ✓ Water Resources Management Act ***Traffic and Road Safety*** Zambia has a Traffic Act which ensures the implementation of all traffic rules and regulations including protecting communities from road safety hazards and risks. ***Ecosystem Services*** **Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011:** The principal legislation governing environmental management in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2011. The Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution. Of particular relevance is section 29 of the Act which states that "A person shall not undertake any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval". ***Community Exposure to Disease*** **The Public Health Act** ✓ Provides for the prevention of the occurrence of nuisance or conditions dangerous/injurious to humans. ✓ Provides that the relevant local authority shall take all lawful, necessary, and reasonably practicable measures. ✓ Zambia Guidelines on Management of COVID-19 provides for approaches towards managing the	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
implement appropriate mitigation measures. ***Community Exposure to Disease*** The Borrower will avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to waterborne, water based, water-related, and vector-borne diseases, and communicable and non-communicable diseases that could result from project activities, taking into consideration differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of vulnerable groups. Where specific diseases are endemic in communities in the project area, the Borrower is encouraged to explore opportunities during the project life cycle to improve environmental conditions that could help minimize their incidence. ***Emergency Preparedness and Response*** The Borrower will identify and implement measures to address emergency events. An emergency event is an unanticipated incident, arising from both natural and man-made hazards, typically in the form of fire, explosions, leaks, or spills, which may occur for a variety of different reasons, including failure to implement operating procedures that are designed to prevent their occurrence, extreme weather, or lack of early warning. The measures will be designed to address the emergency event in a coordinated and expeditious manner; to prevent it from injuring the health and safety of the community; and to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for any impacts that may occur.	spread of COVID-19 including social distancing and quarantine. The Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011: Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations SI. No. 112 of 2013:7 ✓ The Water Pollution Control (Effluent and Waste Water) Regulations, 1993; ✓ The Waste Management (Transporters of Waste/Operation of Waste Disposal Sites) Regulations, 1993; ✓ The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; ✓ The Pesticides and Toxic Substances Regulations, 1994; and. ✓ Water Resources Management Act ***Emergency Preparedness and Response*** **Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1997.** Provides for development of emergency preparedness and response plans for minimizing risks to communities and ensure participation of communities in response. There are no specific guidelines for ERPs.	
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement **(ESS 5)** **Eligibility classification** 10. Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.	There is no specific law pertaining to involuntary resettlement in Zambia. Multiple policies exist and these are subject to different interpretation. The resettlement Policy is not mandatory and is not accompanied by a law or regulations defining resettlement requirements. Compulsory land acquisition processes are well defined in the Zambian Law. This process has put in place measures to protect the affected persons, defines affected persons consultation process and avenues for grievance redress. **The Lands Act Cap 184**	There are significant gaps in the Zambia laws and hence use of ESS5 is required.

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
Project Design 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. 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. Compensation and benefits for affected persons 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, subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 through 36 of this ESS. **Community Engagement** The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. 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 referred to in paragraph 11, 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 Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7. **Grievance Mechanism**	Controls the alienation of land and the conversion of land from customary tenure to statutory. The Act empowers the President of the Republic to compulsorily acquire property. The principles of compensation are pivoted on the basis that the value of property for the purpose of compensation shall be the value of the amount which the property might be expected to realize if sold on the open market by a willing seller at the time of the publication of notice to yield possession of the property. Two land tenure systems exist: statutory and customary. Statutory tenure involves administration of state land by the Commissioner of Lands through local authorities. Planning and sub- division of land parcels for development is guided by the provision of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015. Customary tenure is applicable in rural areas and does not allow for exclusive individual rights as land is held in trust on behalf of the community by the traditional authorities. Access to land is at the discretion of traditional authorities and due to existing cultural tendencies, this usually results in exclusion of vulnerable groups which include women, youths and persons living with disabilities. There are no legally defined physical boundaries for customary land making it prone to encroachments that contribute to land disputes. The Resettlement Policy has no provisions for compensating economic losses associated with livelihoods beyond standing crops and trees, thus falling short of international compensation practices. Further, the policy is silent on providing job opportunities as an additional form of compensation for project affected households. The resettlement policy is silent regarding persons who do not have a legal right or claim of land under occupation. Squatters/encroachers are not eligible for any compensation or support. Reinstatement of public infrastructure is silent in the resettlement policy. **The Land Regulations (Customary Tenure Convention Regulation, S.I. 89 of 1996):** It describes processes for the	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 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 or restrictions on land use 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. **Physical Displacement** In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and as warranted, to identify development opportunities. It will include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities). Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The Borrower will document all transactions to acquire land rights, provision of compensation and other assistance associated with relocation activities. **Economic Displacement** In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or	conversion of customary tenure into leasehold tenure, consideration of application to convert the customary tenure into the leasehold tenure and also the conversion of customary tenure into the leasehold tenure.The proposed project area could either be under customary or state land tenure system. The regulation is applicable to the project as it may involve land acquisition and resettlement. **The Valuation Surveyors Act Cap 207:** Act provides guidance for the land valuation practices in Zambia by the land valuator, who is supposed to be registered by the Valuation Registration Board under the provisions of this Act. In case the project impacts the existing sources of people's sources of livelihood or results in the restriction of access to resources and or impacts their various assets, compensation would be based on the value of their properties in using this Act. Whilst ZEMA is responsible for auditing the ESIA including RAPs, the resettlement process is often overseen by other departments such as the Office of the Vice President under DMMU, local authorities, private developers, and relevant line ministries. There is no clear coordinating mechanism among these government departments.	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
livelihoods. 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.		
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resource (ESS6) recognises protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. All habitats support complexities of living organisms and vary in terms of species diversity, abundance, and importance. ESS 6 also addresses sustainable management of primary production2 and harvesting of living natural resources. ESS6 recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. The potential, positive role of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources is also considered. **Objectives** ✓ To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats. ✓ To apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity.	Zambia has a number of legal and statutory laws that govern biodiversity including conservation, and sustainable management as described below. **The Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015:** The Zambia Wildlife Act was promulgated among other functions to: Provide for the establishment, control and management of National Parks, bird and wildlife sanctuaries and for the conservation and enhancement of wildlife eco-systems, biological diversity and objects of aesthetic, pre-historic, historical, geological, archaeological and scientific interest in National Parks; and Provide for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas. Section 4 of the Act stipulates the principles which apply to wildlife conservation and management which include protection of biological diversity; sustainability of the ecosystem and biological diversity; integration; equity and effective participation of local communities and traditional leaders. **Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1997.** ✓ Article 4 (i) of the EIA regulations require that EIAs take into account biodiversity and natural lands. Appendix 26-3: on issues to be considered when preparing Terms of Reference for ESIA include: 1. Ecological considerations, including (a) Biological diversity (i) Effect on number, diversity, breeding sites, etc. of flora and fauna; (ii) Breeding populations of fish and game; and (iii) Effects on the gene pools of domesticated and wild sustainable yield. (b) Sustainable use, including: (i) Effects on soil fertility	Minor gaps between ESS 6 and the various national laws. Use World Bank ESS.

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
✓ To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources. ✓ To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities. **Requirements** ***General*** The environmental and social assessment as set out in ESS1 will consider direct, indirect, and cumulative project-related impacts on habitats and the biodiversity they support. This assessment will consider threats to biodiversity, for example, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, hydrological changes, nutrient loading, pollution and incidental take, as well as projected climate change impacts. It will determine the significance of biodiversity or habitats based on their vulnerability and irreplaceability at a global, regional, or national level and will also take into account the differing values attached to biodiversity and habitats by project-affected parties and other interested parties. ***Assessment of Risks and Impacts*** Through the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will identify the potential project related risks to and impacts on habitats and the biodiversity that they support. In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, the Borrower will make the initial assessment of project risks and impacts without taking into account the possibility of biodiversity offsets. The assessment undertaken by the Borrower will include identification of the types of habitats potentially affected and consideration of potential risks to and impacts on the ecological function of the habitats. The assessment will encompass any areas of potential biodiversity importance that may be affected by the project, whether or not they are protected under national law. The extent of the assessment will be proportionate to the risks and	(ii) Nutrient cycles (iii) Aquifer recharge, water runoff rates, etc.; (iv) Aerial extent of habitats; and (v) Bio-geographical processes. **The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2015** The Forest Act provides for the establishment and declaration of National Forests, Local Forests, joint forest management areas, botanical reserves, private forests and community forests; provide for the participation of local communities, local authorities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management; provide for the conservation and use of forests and trees for the sustainable management of forests ecosystems and biological diversity; and establish the Forest Development Fund. The Act also provides for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa and any other relevant international agreement to which Zambia is a party. The Act is the main legal instrument for the establishment, control, utilization and management of forests. The act provides for the establishment of the Forestry Department whose main function is for the promotion of sustainable forest management. ***Assessment of Risks and Impacts*** **Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011:** The principal legislation governing environmental management in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2011. The Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution. Of particular relevance is section 29 of the Act which states that "A person shall not	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
impacts, based on their likelihood, significance, and severity, and will reflect the concerns of project affected parties and other interested parties. ***Primary Suppliers*** Where a Borrower is purchasing natural resource commodities, including food, timber, and fiber, that are known to originate from areas where there is a risk of significant conversion or significant degradation of natural or critical habitats, the Borrower's environmental and social assessment will include an evaluation of the systems and verification practices used by the primary suppliers.	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". Appendix 26-3: on issues to be considered when preparing Terms of Reference for ESIA include: 1. Ecological considerations, including (a) Biological diversity (i) Effect on number, diversity, breeding sites, etc. of flora and fauna (ii) Breeding populations of fish and game; and (iii) Effects on the gene pools of domesticated and wild sustainable yield. (b) Sustainable use, including: (i) Effects on soil fertility; (ii) Nutrient cycles; (iii) Aquifer recharge, water runoff rates, etc.; (iv) Aerial extent of habitats; and (v) Bio-geographical processes. ***Primary Suppliers*** **Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1997.** The Environmental Management Act and the 1997 EIA regulations set adequate requirements for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments. Provides for protection and conservation of the environment, environmental impact assessment, and environmental auditing and monitoring. Appendix 26-3: on issues to be considered when preparing Terms of Reference for ESIA include: 1. Ecological considerations, including (a) Biological diversity (i) Effect on number, diversity, breeding sites, etc. of flora and fauna (ii) Breeding populations of fish and game; and (iii) Effects on the gene pools of domesticated and wild sustainable yield. (b) Sustainable use, including: (i) Effects on soil fertility (ii) Nutrient cycles (iii) Aquifer recharge, water runoff rates, etc. (iv) Aerial extent of habitats; and (v) Bio-geographical processes.	
Indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
traditional local communities (ESS7)		
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. (ESS 10). This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Objectives ✓ To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties. ✓ To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance. ✓ To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them. ✓ To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format. ✓ To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances. ***Engagement during Project Preparation*** ***Stakeholder Identification and Analysis***	***Engagement during Project Preparation*** ***Stakeholder Identification and Analysis*** **<u>Environmental Management Act and the 1997</u>** EIA regulations provide for ESIA studies to include stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information. Article 10 of the EIA regulations require prior consultations, but only for Environmental Impact Statements. Article 17 of the EIA regulations provide for optional public hearings. There are provisions for public participation under the EIA regulation of 1997. The public can participate during scoping, E(S)IA report preparation, and in reviewing the contents of the E(S)IA report. It is not formally required in the screening phase when the project brief is reviewed. However, it is still advice for larger and/or contentious projects. Moreover, the EMA of 2011 provides for a public review of documents and for public hearings on any document under public review. The EIA regulations of 1997 determine that the proponent shall take all measures necessary to seek the opinion of the affected people before the EIS is submitted. During the review process, ZEMA may organize or require the proponent to organize public hearings in the locality of the proposed area if there are unresolved contentious issues. Any person may attend a public hearing and make presentations. ZEMA determines the procedures for the presentations at the public hearings. ZEMA appoints a chair of the public hearing who has to write a report on of its outcome and submit it to ZEMA afterwards. Comments are made in written form. Comments during the EIA report review stage can be sent to ZEMA directly while those in public hearings are recorded by an appointed person of ZEMA who at the end of the public hearing prepares a report for ZEMA. The EIS has to contain minutes of all public meeting that were held, a list of registered interested and affected parties and the main issues that have been raised during consultation. It has to be mentioned where each main concern has been	Minor gaps between ESS 10 and the various national laws. Use World Bank ESS.

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
The Borrower will identify the different stakeholders, both project-affected parties and other interested parties. As set out in paragraph 5, individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the project will be identified as 'project-affected parties' and other individuals or groups that may have an interest in the project will be identified as 'other interested parties. ***Stakeholder Engagement Plan*** In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. A draft of the SEP will be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal, and the Borrower will seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower will disclose the updated SEP. ***Information Disclosure*** The Borrower will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. The Borrower will provide stakeholders with access to the following information as early as possible before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. ***Meaningful Consultation*** The Borrower will undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the Borrower to consider and respond to them. Meaningful consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis as the nature of issues, impacts, and opportunities evolves. ***Engagement during Project Implementation and External Reporting***	addressed in the EIS. Moreover, under the EIA regulations of 1997, the comments made by interested and affected parties and the public hearing report (if applicable) shall serve as basic information for the decision on the EIS approval. ***Stakeholder Engagement Plan*** The EIA regulations of 1997 determine that the proponent shall take all measures necessary to seek the opinion of the affected people before the EIS is submitted. During the review process, ZEMA may organize or require the proponent to organize public hearings in the locality of the proposed area if there are unresolved contentious issues. Any person may attend a public hearing and make presentations. ZEMA determines the procedures for the presentations at the public hearings. ZEMA appoints a chair of the public hearing who has to write a report on of its outcome and submit it to ZEMA afterwards. Comments are made in written form. Comments during the EIA report review stage can be sent to ZEMA directly while those in public hearings are recorded by an appointed person of ZEMA who at the end of the public hearing prepares a report for ZEMA. The EIS has to contain minutes of all public meeting that were held, a list of registered interested and affected parties and the main issues that have been raised during consultation. It has to be mentioned where each main concern has been addressed in the EIS. Moreover, under the EIA regulations of 1997, the comments made by interested and affected parties and the public hearing report (if applicable) shall serve as basic information for the decision on the EIS approval. **<u>Information Disclosure</u>** All documents submitted to ZEMA are publicly available. However, developers may claim that certain information is proprietary and thus cannot be disclosed. ***Meaningful Consultation*** The EIA regulations of 1997 determine that the proponent shall take all measures necessary to seek the opinion of the affected people before the EIS is submitted. ***Engagement during Project Implementation and External Reporting*** ZEMA's EIA/EA regulations 2003 provide for annual environmental audits of all projects	

ESS and Requirements	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
The Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide information to, project-affected parties and other interested parties throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. ***Grievance Mechanism*** The Borrower will respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the Borrower will propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances. ***Organizational Capacity and Commitment*** The Borrower will define clear roles, responsibilities, and authority, as well as designate specific personnel to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities and compliance with this ESS.	during implementation and throughout project life cycle. Further, the regulations require that the reporting (audits) be undertaken by external parties registered with ZEMA. According to Regulation 28, a developer is required to carry out an environmental audit a year after the commencement of a given project's operations, however ZEMA may direct a developer to carry out an audit at any time. The audit should be carried out by two appropriately qualified people who prepared the EIS for the project. Where this is not possible two ZEMA-approved people may be used instead. The audit should focus on the implementation conditions attached to the Environmental Authorization and provide information on performance against the implementation conditions. The findings of the audit should be compiled in a report and submitted to ZEMA. ZEMA may require a developer to take remedial actions based on the findings of the audit report and request additional environmental audits. An inspector may undertake investigations relating to the implementation of any condition or measure to be taken following an environmental audit at any time. ***Grievance Mechanism*** The Environmental Management and Coordination Act provides for grievance redress during stakeholder consultation process. Provision is made in Regulation 24 for an appeal process. Any party aggrieved by a decision or action of ZEMA may submit an appeal in writing to the Minister of the ministry responsible for the environment. The complaint should be sent to the Minister within 10 days of receiving a decision letter from ZEMA. The Minister should render a decision within 14 days of receipt of the appeal. If the aggrieved party is not content with a decision of the Minister, s/he may appeal to the High Court ***Organizational Capacity and Commitment*** Roles and responsibilities including clear authority lines and personnel for implementation of stakeholder engagement is required in preparation of ESIA and part of ESMP.	

CHAPTER TWO PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT

2.0 Overview

This section presents principles and purpose of the resettlement preparation and Implementation.

2.1 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

To address the adverse impacts of resettlement on Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the preparation and implementation of resettlement action plans by the GREAT-TDP will adhere to basic principles and objectives as illustrated below;

2.2 Principles

The following are the principles governing RPF:

i. Minimize and mitigate impacts of involuntary resettlement resulting from all components of the projects;
ii. Ensure that people adversely affected by projects are fully compensated for loss of assets, livelihoods, access rights, etc. and successfully relocated, the livelihoods of impacted people are re-established and the standard of living improved;
iii. Ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition or impact on assets, for purposes of implementing the GREAT-TDP;
iv. Assist adversely affected persons in dealing with the cultural, social and other stresses caused by involuntary resettlement;
v. Make all affected persons aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive;
vi. Have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the project implementer and the affected persons; and
vii. Engage Resettlement office to provide adequate assistance in form of transport, temporary accommodation, housing, training capacity building, service provision etc. to the project affected persons (PAPs)

2.3 Objectives of RPF

The objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework are:

i. To establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social planning, review, approval and implementation of subprojects to be financed under the Project;
ii. To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to subprojects;
iii. To determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF;
iv. To establish the project funding required to implement the ESMF requirements;
v. To provide practical resources for implementing the ESMF.

2.4 Resettlement Action Plan Preparation Process

A Resettlement Action Plan (s) will be developed and will follow the following steps:

2.4.1 Preparation of RAP

The following are the steps that will be followed for the preparation of RAP:

i. Carry out stakeholders Engagement of resettlement action Plan for the PAPs.
ii. Conduct Transect Walk throughs in all the sub project areas.
iii. Carry out Social Economic Surveys and strip maps of the sub project areas where resettlement will be triggered.
iv. Conduct Census and Inventory of assets, structures, homesteads, fields among others.
v. Carry out Valuation of affected assets, structures, homesteads, fields etc.
vi. Declare Moratorium through a Cut-Off-Date which should be advertised and displayed in all the strategic areas such as the public places and local municipalities.
vii. Prepare Resettlement Action Plan(s).
viii. Disclose the findings of resettlement Action Plans among the stakeholders and PAPs.
ix. Submit RAP for review to ZEAM and World Bank and this will be done in parallel.
x. Once ZEMA and Bank clears the RAP it will be disclosed in the National Newspapers, Affected areas, MOT website and the Banks website.

2.4.2 Implementation of RAP

The following are the steps that will be followed during implementation of RAP:
Once the RAP has been approved by the World Bank and ZEMA and all the above steps have been concluded, implementation of resettlement Action Plan will commence.

The implementation will follow the following steps:

i. Carry out PAPs compensation preparatory meetings.
ii. Verification of the PAPs personal details and primary documents such as NRCs, and details that were captures during inventory and Census.
iii. Carry out background checks on PAPs ownership of property among others.
iv. Prepare compensation agreements and seek legal opinion for clearance.
v. Prepare payment vouchers for the PAPs.
vi. Effect PAPs payment through the financial Specialist.
vii. Confirmation of Payment with the PAPs and signing off the acquittal sheets/or payment register.
viii. Maintain PAPs payment registers both electronically and in hard copy.
ix. Monitor PAPs transition after compensation.
x. Prepare RAP implementation progress reports on a monthly basis.

2.5 Population Displacement Estimates

In its current scope, and according to the updated Project Appraisal Document, the project is only expected to have three main components as summarised below:

- ✓ **Component 1.** Enabling environment for the nature-based economy, whose objective of this component is to assist funding through provision of matching grants to nature-based economic activities, improving institutional management, destination branding, marketing, tourism and licensing single licensing window as well as improve competitiveness of nature-based policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks.
- ✓ **Component 2.** Enabling environment for the nature-based economy, whose objective of this component is to facilitate the development, upgrading and maintenance of critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, airstrips, loop roads, interpretative signage, public tourism infrastructure (gate, ablution, and visitor information Centre). This is the largest component of the project which aims to provide better access to, and more connectivity and service provision within emerging destinations of the Northern and Southern circuits.
- ✓ **Component 3. Project Administration and Management**, whose objectives of Project Administration and Management are to facilitate overall co-ordination and management of the project including fiduciary assurance of the project funds**.**
- ✓ In light of the project restructuring, the scope will now include Livingstone urban roads covering the road rehabilitation for both motorized and non-motorized roads, along with the installation of ancillary features such as pedestrian walkways and lighting.
- ✓ The project will also include Kafue National Park airstrip rehabilitation.
- ✓ Lower Zambezi airstrip rehabilitation.
- ✓ South Luangwa preparation of SESA and DP.

This component comprises activities to administer and manage the Project: planning, financial management, audits, procurement, safeguards, Monitoring & Evaluation, reporting, communications, coordinating with the stakeholders, basic training of activity implementing teams and beneficiaries, and mobilizing technical specialists for specific project quality assurance and enhancement especially on the green transition that require new functions. The project administration and management component aim to improve and facilitate key project decision making, shared understanding of project principles and anticipated results among important stakeholders and maintaining communication both strategically upward and dissemination downward among project beneficiaries.

2.6 GREAT-TDP Components that will Trigger Resettlement

Of the three main components of the GREAT-TDP, only Component 2 is expected to result in physical and economic displacement of various assets during construction. The specific activities under Component 2 expected to result in the physical and economic displacement of people's various assets are the following:

i. Construction and upgrading of roads
ii. Construction and upgrading of airstrips;
iii. Construction and upgrading of loop roads;
iv. Construction and upgrading of visitor's information centre;
v. Upgrading of Network Coverage Telecommunication infrastructure;
vi. Construction of water infrastructure; and
vii. Other tourism related infrastructure.

2.6.1Criteria for Impact Estimation

Road construction: The proposed rehabilitation and construction of roads will definitely result in both physical and economic resettlement impacts. All assets falling within the Road Development Agency stipulated reserves will be considered impacted. According to the RDA, the stipulated widths of the road reserve for the various road classes, in accordance with the Public Roads Act No.12 of 2002, is as follows:

Table 2: Stipulated Width of Road Reserve

No	Road Class	Stipulated width for road reserve (meters)
1.	For a trunk road	100
2.	For a Main Road	60
3.	For a district road	36
4.	For a Branch Road	36
5.	For an urban road	36
6.	For a Park Road	18
7.	For any other class of road	18

Estimated impacts along the roads, by category: Since identification of the specific key infrastructure activities to be implemented under the project is yet to be considered. The preliminary estimation of risks and impacts was conducted. However, the PIU will ascertain the impacts for the RAP consultant and this is reflected below under item 3.2.

Upgrading and construction of water, airstrips, telecom, information centre and other tourism related infrastructure.

Impact estimation will be difficult to determine due to the following two major reasons:

- The specific technical requirements and designs for the proposed construction and or expansion/upgrading of Airstrips, information centres and other tourism infrastructure is yet to be refined and provided by the project.
- The required land for the contractor to construct these facilities is also yet to be specified as designs are not yet in place. What is guaranteed is that, anyone conducting any economic activity within the perimeter of these existing facilities will be considered a project affected person as they will be permanently or temporarily restricted throughout the construction period of the project and, for some, throughout the operational period. The areas could be fenced off for works, with public access prohibited.

However, it is assumed that much of the land required for the construction and rehabilitation is already the property of either, the Department of Civil Aviation, National Parks and Wildlife or Ministry of Tourism and it is therefore expected that implementation of these activities will have minimal resettlement implication.

CHAPTER THREE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3.0 Overview

In line with this RPF, Project Affected Persons are required to be duly compensated for lost assets and investments, including land, crops, buildings, and other improvements. This chapter outlines the compensation eligibility criteria.

3.1 Criteria

Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement arising from the project, the Project Implementation Unit will carry out an assessment to identify the persons who will be affected. This will help in determining who will be eligible for assistance early in the project cycle. It will also help to prevent an inflow of ineligible people living outside the project area of impact that might be opportunistic and claim for assistance. The completion of the census will mark the cut off-date for eligibility for compensation. Those who will come into the area after the cut-off date, and any structure erected after that date, will not be eligible for compensation.

Displaced persons under this project will be classified in one of the following three groups:

i. Any person(s) with formal legal rights to land. In accordance with the land tenure system, this group consists of two types of people: (i) those with a renewable leasehold of state land. These have title deeds and the land they own has been legally recognized as having commercial value; (ii) those occupying land under the customary tenure system. The owners do not have title deeds, but they have a 'customary' legal claim to it. They may not involve themselves in land transaction without the consent from their Chiefs or the Community.
ii. Any person(s) who do not have formal legal rights to assets at the time the census begins but claim ownership. This group of people mostly comprises those who have bought land or other immovable property but have not yet completed the process of acquiring title deeds.
iii. The third group will comprise traders and agricultural workers with immovable and movable assets or have made improvements on the land that will suffer temporary economic or permanent displacement due to project works. Those found within the corridor of construction will be eligible for full compensation of affected structures and business disturbance allowance to be calculated during the asset inventory and census exercise respectively. These remedial actions will apply to both property owners and tenants occupying affected structures at the time of the census.

A participatory approach will be implemented throughout the resettlement process to ensure that the needs of the disadvantaged groups such as women, elderly and children are at the centre of the involuntary resettlement development approach.

Affected persons residing or operating within the project area prior to the commencement of the census, and who meet the required recruitment criteria will be considered for possible employment under the project once the need for labour is announced. However, such an employment will not be considered as a compensation for, e.g., the loss of land.

Loss of (including loss of access to) Common Property Resources (CPR, such as legally designated parks or protected areas or any other public resources on which local people

may depend for livelihood purposes) will also be compensated. The community and state-owned buildings and public utilities must be replaced or recovered in such a way, as they could implement the functions having occurred before the Project (community compensation). As already outlined compensation rates will be at replacement value. Compensation should be based on valuation at or before the entitlement cut-off date (whichever is higher). This section describes the methods by which assets will be valued and explains the methods of inventorying assets.

3.2 Estimated Displacement Impacts

In view of absence of designs, the following resettlement impacts and cost is estimated at K300,000.00 **(Kwacha Three Hundred Thousand)** as reflected in the table 3 below:

Table 3:Estimated Budget

S/N	Location	Quantities Affected	Affected Structures/Fields/Land/Business Disturbance	Cost of Compensation ZMW
1	Livingstone Urban Roads	20	Potential Business Disturbance	300,000.00
2	Kalabo Airstrip	0	Potential Land Encroachment	0
3	Lower Zambezi Airstrip	0	Not anticipated	0
4	Kafue National Park Airstrip	0	Not Anticipated	0
	Estimated Cost of Compensation			**300,000.00**

CHAPTER FOUR LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

4.0 Overview

This section reviews existing Zambian legal and regulatory framework to support the provisions of this RPF, in relation to potential displacement which may result from implementation of project activities.

The RPF and RAP take into account the provisions from respective national legislation and international best practices, including the World Bank's ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Where discrepancies between the laws and regulations of the country on the one hand and the policies of the financing institutions on the other hand arises, the more stringent prevail. Resettlement in each country, the following are highlighted. Reference is also made to the provisions of WB safeguard framework, highlighting overlaps and gaps with the national legal framework.

4.1 Legal Framework

Zambia's legal framework provides for matters related to compulsory acquisition of property, in particular land and alienation of land in the Constitution, Lands Act, and the Land Acquisition Act. While these three Acts provide the basis for land acquisition, various other national laws define the authority and responsibility of specific sectoral agencies.

This section summarises the policy and legal framework for land administration.

4.1.1 Constitution of Zambia (1996) (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016

The Constitution of Zambia (1996) updated by the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016, grants rights and freedoms of expression and rights to protection from discrimination to every Zambian (GoZ, 1996) (GoZ, 2016). Notwithstanding all other rights and freedoms granted by the Constitution of Zambia (1996), the following rights are specifically relevant to the engagement of stakeholders:

Article 11 provides for 'protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation'. Article 16 (1) further states that 'no property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, unless by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament which provides for payment of adequate compensation for the property or interest or right to be taken possession of or acquired'

Article 16 further provides that the 'an Act of Parliament…shall provide that in default of agreement on the amount of compensation payable, a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine the amount of compensation'

Article 20(1) on the protection of freedom of expressions states that 'except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of expression freedom to hold opinions without interference, freedom to receive ideas and information without interference, freedom to impart and communicate ideas and information without interference, whether the communication be to the public generally or to any person or class of persons, and freedom from interference with his correspondence'.

Article 23(2) on protection from discrimination states that no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.

In this Article the expression "discriminatory" mean, affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.

4.1.2 The Land Act, Chapter 184

The Act controls the alienation of land and shall govern the acquisition of land for the GREAT-TDP. It shall also give guidance in procedures for the conversion of land from customary tenure to statutory. The Act empowers the President of the Republic to compulsorily acquire property. The principles of compensation are pivoted on the basis that the value of property for the purpose of compensation shall be the value of the amount which the property might be expected to realize if sold on the open market by a willing seller at the time of the publication of notice to yield possession of the property.

4.1.3 The Lands Acquisition Act Chapter 189

Section three of the Lands Acquisition Act empowers the President of the Republic to compulsorily acquire property. Sections 5 to 7 of the Act provides for the issuing of notices to show the intention to acquire, notice to yield up property and to take up possession. Section 10 of the Act provides for compensation as consisting of such moneys as may be agreed from moneys appropriated for the purpose by Parliament.

4.1.4 Other Pertinent Legislation

The Laws of Zambia include various legislation and regulations with provisions covering different aspects related to land. These are contained in this sub-section:

The Local Government Act Chapter 281: The Act provides for the system of local government administration in Zambia at city, municipality and district council levels. Each level has delegated statutory functions with respect to development planning and participatory democracy. Therefore, the Act shall guide in the distinguishing of the project site about their location and issuing of various construction permits.

The Urban and Regional Planning Act Chapter 283: The Act provides for Ministerial powers to appoint Planning Authorities to prepare structural, regional, integrated development, and layout plans to guide physical urban and rural development in Zambia.

Arbitration Act No. 19 of 2000: This Act 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. Section 12 (3) (b) states that if the parties are unable to agree on the arbitration, another arbitrator shall be appointed, upon request of a party, by an arbitral institution.

Land Survey Act: The Land Survey Act provides for the surveying of lands and properties before they are numbered, allocated and registered.

Lands Conversion of Title Act: This Act provides for the alienation, transfer, disposition, and change of use of land. The Act also provides for compulsory acquisition of land by the President wherever he is of the opinion that it is desirable or expedient to do so in the public's interest.

The Valuation Surveyors Act Cap 207: This Act provides guidance for the valuation practice in Zambia and the requirement that for one to practice as a Valuer he/she is supposed to be registered under the provisions of this Act by the Valuation Registration Board.

4.2 Policy Framework

The following presents the policy framework:

4.2.1 The National Resettlement Policy

The policy was adopted in October 2015 with the overall objective of establishing and protecting resettlement schemes that are economically productive, socially secure, and environmentally sustainable for persons settled voluntarily or involuntarily. The Policy provides the following guidelines to be considered in ensuring the development of sustainable resettlement schemes:

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.

i. The choice of location for resettlement scheme should take into account elements such as topography, soil, climate, among other and be weighed against the requirements of the proposed land use.
ii. Government shall ensure that guidelines and procedures regarding settler selection criteria are clearly spelt out.
iii. There is need to provide basic public services in resettlement schemes if settlers are to be attracted and encouraged to settle there.
iv. The Government will as much as practicable encourage the use of the already existing Ministries/institutions to carry out activities relevant to their respective mandates in the resettlement schemes. This includes forging partnerships with all interested stakeholders, including cooperating partners, the private sector and NGOs.

v. 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 recognized as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.
vi. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options.
vii. 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.

4.2.2 National Gender Policy 2014

The National Gender Policy of 2014 addresses the need to build and strengthen national capacity for advocating and mainstreaming gender in the developmental processes. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Gender, all Government Ministries have appointed and trained Gender Focal Points (GFP) from headquarters through the province to the district levels. The Government, recognizes that women's access to land was constrained in several ways, stipulated that 30% of the land in any land allocation exercise should be allocated to women.

4.3 Comparison of Zambian Legislation and World Bank ESS 5 Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The table 2. below shows a comparison between the Bank policy requirements and Zambian law and measures proposed to close the gaps.

Table 4: Comparison of ESS5 with the Zambian Law/Practice – Resettlement

Issue	ESS 5	Zambian Law/Practice	Plan to Close Gap
Cut off date	The policy provides that all persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date should not be entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance as they are deemed opportunistic	National laws and policies strongly discourage compensating people who deliberately encroach and breach the law. The Valuation Surveyors Act of Zambia dictates that registered valuers should value what they find on the ground, thereby excluding all opportunistic developments erected after the cut off date	Effective public dissemination of information in all public places and to all PAPs before census would prevent new developments and further population influx after the cut-off date.
Avoidance or minimization of displacement	Displacement should be minimized	Accepted policy is that recourse to land acquisition is avoided wherever possible	
Eligibility for compensation	Comprehensive coverage of all impacts other than fully voluntary transactions, and excluding impacts arising after the agreed cut-off date	No explicit rights for squatters and informal uses, but actual practice is closer to the Bank policy and does not oppose it.	In line with the banks policies, there should be special explicit provisions in entitlement matrix and implementation to identify and fully compensate all informal uses of assets, incomes, and livelihoods.

Issue	ESS 5	Zambian Law/Practice	Plan to Close Gap
Consultations	Inclusive meaningful consultations will be conducted during the prepapration of the plans with Project Affected People (PAPs) and impacted communities. Possible categories of PAPs will be identified after a thorough definition of the project scope and footprint.	EMA No.12 of 2011 Full consultations and disclosure required.	
Avoidance or minimisation of impacts	Provides for avoidance or minimisation of impacts and where inevitable, policy provides for adequate mitigation of impacts and 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.	Adopt ESS5 Provision: - Avoidance or minimisation of impacts and where inevitable, adequate mitigation of impacts and compensation so that PAPs are not left worse off.
Restoration of livelihoods	Clearly provides for displaced persons to be assisted in efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to Pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project mplementation, whichever is higher.The specific steps to follow are clearly prescribed in the ESS guide on preparation of a Livelihoods Improvement Plan.	There is no clear piece of legislation or official Policy document that specifically provides for restoration of lost sources of livelihood for those losing various sources of livelihood.	The Bank policy takes precedence. All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation benefits including restoration of all lost sources of livelihood as per World Bank Policy requirement.
Additional support for those displaced.	ESS5 provides that where necessary, compensation should also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are offered support after displacement for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. For instance, it is a requirenment to provide a transitional assistance sufficient to meet temporal rental expenses and other costs until occupancy is available	Much as the government usually provides additional support in form of land preparation, seeds and fertilizers in some cases,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 ESS5 will take precedence to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off.

Issue	ESS 5	Zambian Law/Practice	Plan to Close Gap
Compensation for vulnerable persons	The policy is clear on the importance of compensating vulnerable persons. It specifically states that to achieve the objectives of the policy, particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples *(currently not available in Zambia),* ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	Similarly, government is committed to protect the lives of vulnerable people affected by development projects. Beyond, receiving compensation, those identified as vulnerable are referred and committed to the national social welfare for continued support. The government's commitment to the protection of vulnerable groups has recently been expressed through the implementation of the Social Cash Transfer	Where relevant and on a case-by-case basis, additional support will be provided to vulnerable individuals/groups based on their needs.
Squatters in protected areas, on wayleaves and road reserve	Compensation is applicable to persons with no recognizable legal right or claim of land under occupation.	Much as illegal occupation of land as well as construction of structures have been tolerated in practice Zambian law does not provide for compensation of squatters.	Provision of compensation for loss of assets other than land. Provision of resettlement and other assistance as necessary to maintain livelihoods and mitigate impacts from resettlement Within the planning boundaries, the RAP implementers should work hand in hand with the Resettlement Unit at vice presidents' office, Local Authorities and Traditional Authorities for those PAPs under customary land tenure.
Compensation for Restriction of access	The policy provides for compensation for restriction of or loss of access to productive assets	No legal protection or requirement,	The RAP to be prepared should fully recognize the right of those that will suffer restriction of access to assets.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The policy provides for the establishment of grievance mechanisms as part of the resettlement plan to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion	Those aggrieved have a constitutional right to seek legal remedies directly from the courts, for example, by seeking an injunction constraining the Project to undertake or to refrain from certain actions pending hearing. Disincentives against this course of action lie in the cost and slow pace of the normal operation of the Zambian court system, a deterrent to vulnerable	The client will prepare a standard GRM which is expected to be consistent with Bank policy which will be followed and will guide the resolution of all project related grievances

Issue	ESS 5	Zambian Law/Practice	Plan to Close Gap
		people, particularly poor men and women, coupled with low levels of legal literacy	

4.3.1 Gap Analysis and Measures to Close Gap

There are a number of similarities between the Zambian land legislation (i.e. Zambian Constitution, Lands Act, and the Lands Acquisition Act) and the Bank policy. These include:

i. The requirement to pay compensation in advance where land is compulsorily acquired;
ii. The requirement to compensate for losses whether temporary or permanent in production or damage to productive assets and crops; and
iii. Provision for the rights of appeal and other judicial avenues for resolution of disputes.

Key gaps between Bank policy and Zambian requirements include the following, as summarized in the table above.

- ✓ **Compensation eligibility in Zambia** - under Zambian land legislation, only people and entities with title deeds are entitled to compensation, including those with registered third-party rights or those who have legally obtained the right to register but have not yet completed registration. However, under Bank policy, illegal land users without title to the land are entitled to compensation for land use and affected structures on it (but not compensated for land).
- ✓ **Compensation and resettlement assistance** - the current Zambian land legislation provides for the payment of compensation at market value for losses of land, buildings, crops and other damages arising from the acquisition of land for Project activities. Moving costs or rehabilitation support to restore previous levels of livelihoods or living standard are not recognized.
- ✓ **Income restoration** - the current Zambian land legislation does not recognize compensation for lost income contrary to the Bank policy, which require that lost income due to Project activity should be compensated.
- ✓ **Livelihood restoration** – under the Bank policy, displaced persons are required to be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. However, under the Zambian land legislation only those with legally-binding rights are entitled to compensation/ livelihood restoration.

4.3.2 Cut-Off Date and Declaration of Moratorium

The Cut-Off Date is 'the date after which any new structures, trees, crops and other immoveable assets will no longer be counted or measured for compensation purposes. The intent of the cut-off date is to avoid opportunistic settlement or construction of new structures by existing households (in the hope of obtaining additional compensation) in the area earmarked for development. Any person making a claim as an affected person following the announcement of the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation, unless under investigation and special circumstances.

Zambian legislation does not provide specific guidance on the declaration of a cut-off date. Under the Land Acquisition Act. Compensation is paid based on the value of affected assets at the time of the formal notice under Article 7. Under Article 12, no allowance is made for any improvements effected or works constructed after the publication of this notice. This implies that the Article 7 notice is the *de-facto* cut-off date.

To align with international good practice, as well as actively managing speculative development, the Proponent will establish a fair cut-off date in collaboration with the district authorities. The development mortarium and associated cut-off date will be planned with the Asset Inventory and Valuation Study. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate)

nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. In practical terms, the cut-off date is often stipulated as following individual PAP surveys, to ensure all affected assets are covered, with PAPs signing survey forms to demonstrate agreement with the cut-off requirements.

The principles surrounding the cut-off date and development moratorium will be communicated to stakeholders during consultations.

4.3.3 Entitlement Framework

The entitlement framework provides the type of compensation / assistance to be provided to project affected persons based on the type of asset loss.

Table 5: Type of Compensation / Assistance to be Provided to PAPS based

Types of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Recommendations
Permanent loss of land for agriculture produces along the roads	• Occupants of lands that are under active cultivation • Occupants that have proof of purchase of the land • Customary land occupants who can demonstrate their rights • Squatter and or those renting space for field legally.	• Compensation should cover the market value of the land, the cost of the Labour invested as well as the replacement cost of crops lost	• All current occupants of lands that are under active cultivation in all protected areas should be relocated to open areas. • Project proponent to facilitate alternative land with the traditional authorities in the province.
Permanent loss of land for trading –in a restricted area	• Traders and squatters	• Relocation out of game management area/Park, with security of tenure provided for to avoid future risks of eviction • Loss of sources of livelihood to be restored • Business inconvenience to be suffered during the transition period to be considered.	Project proponent to ensure construction of a trading shade prior to relocation. New trading facility should have adequate for water and sanitation facilities especially for women who are the majority.

Loss of main structures such as residences/shops etc	• Owner-occupier; Widow / Widower with or without letters of administration or in occupation — under the Inheritance Act.	• Cash compensation at full replacement costs with no deduction for depreciation or state of existing structure or location • In kind compensation • Replacement of alternative homes • Allowances: • Administrative and Transaction • Loss of Land • Transportation to Bank (if applicable) for those areas that are closer to the district centers that have banks.	Loss of main structures such as residences/shops etc.
Loss of main structures such as residences/shops etc	Owner-occupier; Widow / Widower with or without letters of administration or in occupation — under the Inheritance Act.	• Cash compensation at full replacement costs with no deduction for depreciation or state of existing structure or location • In kind compensation • Replacement of alternative homes • Allowances: • Administrative and Transaction • Loss of Land • Transportation to Bank (if applicable) for those areas that are closer to the district centers that have banks.	• Vulnerable people will need to be assisted in the construction of their structures by the project proponent and such structures should not be located far away from schools, clinics and portable water sources • If married, compensation should be in both names of wife and husband

Loss of all ancillary structures and other buildings such as latrines, wells/boreholes, including incomplete structures.	Owner-occupier; Widow / Widower with or without letters of administration or in occupation — under the Inheritance Act.	Replacement cost for impacted portion of structure – or entire structure, if no longer viable ***OR*** Replacement in-kind of all latrines and wells ***Allowances:*** Land Use Restriction Transportation to Bank.	Ensure no disruption of services. VIPs should be improved version to extent possible
Loss of Church/Mosque/Temple/religious structures	Legal owner of the structure Community Leaders for the affected point of presence.	✓ Cash compensation at full replacement costs with no deduction for depreciation or state of existing structure or location **Allowances**: Administrative and Transaction Loss of Land Transportation to Bank	To avoid losing membership, it is recommended that the Church/Mosque/Temple/religious structures is relocated within the new resettlement area.
Loss of access to social amenities due to relocation	Relocated PAP	Construction of access roads and bridges where possible	To avoid loss of access to social amenities (schools, clinics, etc), the project should consider constructing feeder roads and bridges where possible.

CHAPTER FIVE ASSET VALUATION

5.0 Overview

Valuation of affected assets will be undertaken in accordance with the Zambian Practice Statements and Guidance Notes published by the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC) of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), as adopted by the Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ). Valuation assessments will also consider resettlement principles promoted through the Bank policy.

The methodology for valuation will incorporate three approaches to establish different components of valuation and compensation for land, buildings and other assets. A disturbance allowance will subsequently be calculated for each PAP, and adjustments made to ensure alignment with international practice.

5.1 Direct Comparison Method

The Direct Comparison Method (DCM) requires comparisons of other similar available transactions with reference to locations, accessibility, demand/supply etc., and the prevailing economic and property market trends. Sales within the area are analysed and processed to form units of value per square metre. These are then compared with the subject property to produce an adjusted unit value and applied to affected properties. In the absence of an active local property market, applicable value rates will be adopted from other districts / regions.

5.2 Cost Approach

The cost approach requires descriptive data on the improvements to land being valued. Costs consist of all expenditures necessary to complete construction of a house or other structure. They are either direct or indirect costs. Direct costs include materials and unskilled labour, while indirect costs include skilled labour and the monetary cost of obtaining a building permit, registering the house with relevant government agency, and designing fees of hiring an architect to design the house. The cost approach comprises the gross replacement cost of structures and other site works from which appropriate deductions may then be made to allow for age, condition, economic or functional obsolescence and environmental and other factors which might result in the existing structure being worth less than a new replacement. However, it is recommended that depreciation is not deducted from the assessed replacement cost.

5.3 Income Approach

The income approach is a valuation method used for real estate appraisals that is calculated by dividing the capitalization rate by the net income received as payments generated by the asset. In valuation, this calculation is used to value properties based on their profitability. This similar application can also be used in assessing compensation values for fruit trees based on their income that is capable of being generated from the sales of the fruits.

Affected non-fruit bearing trees are assessed on the "base value of the tree"- value based on cost of seedling, while fruit bearing trees are assessed on the base value of the tree plus the value of the annual yield for the period it takes to start producing fruits. In principle, this is a replacement cost methodology for fruiting trees as considers potential income of fruit trees over time as determined by the following formula:

((Optimum Annual Harvest x Market price x Number of years for a sapling to become productive) + Base Value and Input costs)) x inflation per year for the number of years for a sapling to become productive. In practise, an optimal rate will be applied across all fruit trees considering the minimal number of fruit trees impacted.

5.4 District Variations

In calculating valuations, RAPs will need to take into consideration variations between Districts within each resettlement region. Whilst the RPF may recommend more than 1 RAP, the Project covers a number of districts within each of the selected regions. The appointed valuation officer and/or agricultural officer within each region will be required to request valuation and compensation rates from each affected district for inclusion in the valuation study, in accordance with requirements in the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidelines adopted by the Surveyors institute of Zambia.

5.5 Replacement Value

The final valuation of affected assets will be undertaken on a 'replacement value' basis. ESS5 defines "replacement cost" as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs in applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standards. Where active markets exist, replacement cost involves market values plus transaction costs. In the reverse, where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.

Specifically, valuations will include the following:

- ✓ For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement market value of land, whichever is higher, of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- ✓ For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; and
- ✓ For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure within 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.

- ✓ Compensation for crops and trees: During the expropriation, it is preferable to comply with the rule that access to site is performed only after all remaining annual crops are collected, whenever possible. For annual crops harvested before access to site the compensation will not be paid. Cash compensation for crops that cannot be harvested will be the value of expropriated crops including the value of time needed to produce such crop, as well as costs of possible investment (work and labour force).
- ✓ Compensation for other losses: If the project activities result in loss or resettlement of livelihood sources (for shops), such persons will be compensated for a loss of income plus reasonable costs in relation to relocating production resources.

5.6 Compensation Approach

Compensation will include cash payment, in-kind compensation, and livelihood replacement, as noted above. Cash compensation will be calculated and paid in Zambian Kwacha (ZMW). The cash payment will be equal to, or greater than the replacement value for the impacted asset. In-kind compensation may include items such as land, houses, and other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credit for equipment, whilst assistance to affected persons could include moving allowances, transportation and labour.

Compensation will be provided in the presence of both man and wife and adult children or other relevant stakeholders where applicable. The type of compensation will be an individual choice although every effort will be made to see the importance and preference of accepting in-kind compensation especially when the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of productive assets. When land holdings necessary for the livelihood of affected persons are taken away or reduced in size by project works, ESS5 states that the preferred form of compensation is in-kind compensation rather than cash. Such land is not always available, but cash compensation is not the preferred form of compensation in such cases. It is also important to note that, under this policy, cash compensation is only appropriate where there is a market for land or other lost assets in the area of the impact.

It is recommended that cash payments to beneficiaries be provided through financial institutions to reduce chances of theft and loss of livelihoods.

5.7 Allowances

The RAP will define a range of allowances that will be paid to Project Affected Persons. The following will comprise the types of allowances that will be paid:

Disruption Allowance: A standard allowance given in cash for compulsory land acquisition and resettlement. The allowance is usually determined as a set percent of the total value of the land and assets being acquired or lost.
Moving Allowance: A standard allowance given in cash or provision of vehicles and labour to the moving of all non-fixed assets to the replacement land. This allowance is limited to physically displaced households only.
Land Preparation Allowance: A standard allowance given in cash or provision of labour and farm inputs to prepare replacement land for farming.
Business Transitional Allowance*:* An allowance given to displaced business owners to cover costs of lost income during the transition to new premises.
Rental Transitional Allowance: An allowance given to displaced tenants that allow them to organise new rental building or land. The allowance will be given in cash and based on average local rental values over a pre-determined period of time.

5.8 Compensation Principles

Payment of compensation and other entitlements and assistance will be made to PAPs according to the following principles:

i. Compensation shall be paid prior to being impacted by project activities;
ii. Compensation will be at least full replacement value and the compensation policy, and its processes will be perceived by the PAPs as being full, fair and prompt;
iii. Preference will be given to project affected persons either Cash or In-Kind restitution.
iv. Where sufficient land is not available at reasonable price, non-land-based options cantered on opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost;
v. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites, new houses, related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances have been provided to impacted persons;
vi. In addition to these entitlements, households who are found to be in difficult situations, and are at greater risk of impoverishment such as widow/ widower-headed households, households without employment, and single parent households, as identified by the census, will be provided with appropriate assistance by the Project;
vii. Assistance may be in the form of food, temporary accommodation, medical assistance, employment referrals or priority employment in Project activities. This assistance is meant to help PAPs cope with the displacement caused by the Project; and
viii. Compensation and other assistance should be provided prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities.

CHAPTER SIX PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND IMPLEMENTING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

6.0 Overview

Equity consideration will inform how project affected persons will be treated.This means that the implication of vulnerable groups such as the disabled,old aged will be given additional support this is not withstanding ESS 5 which recognizes that the vulnerable groups such as the elderly and women-headed households should be entitled to additional support.

6.1 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The RPF aims to provide guidelines for preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This RPF establishes resettlement and compensation guidelines and design criteria to be applied to the sub-projects, which will be prepared during Project implementation in compliance with the Zambian and WB involuntary resettlement requirements.

The following are some guidelines and procedures which should be followed in the implementation of this RPF and the Resettlement Action Plans:

i. The RPF is applicable to all Project components, whether or not they are funded in whole or part by the WB;
ii. The RPF policy applies to impacted persons regardless of the total number involved, severity of the impact, ethnicity, race or color, legal title to the land and those who may not be protected through the Zambian compensation legislation;
iii. Where feasible, involuntary resettlement and land acquisition should be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives.
iv. Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, measures to assist displaced persons should be implemented in accordance with a plan of action for resettlement and compensation.
v. The planning and implementation of the resettlement process will be conducted in a consultative manner with those to be displaced.
vi. Absence of legal title to land should not be a basis for lack of compensation and resettlement assistance.
vii. Displacement or restriction to access should not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. Apart from compensation, these measures should include provision of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of settlement sites with adequate basic facilities.
viii. The displaced must be relocated to areas with basic amenities like schools, potable water and health facilities and all affected persons and entrepreneurs or institutions should be assisted to restore their incomes and livelihood sources to at least pre-resettlement levels. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the elderly, women and children, child-headed households, the physically or mentally challenged, and the landless, and other vulnerable groups.
ix. Wherever possible, those impacted by involuntary resettlement should be considered for employment in various Project activities including construction works and provision of other services.
x. The total cost of the Project should include the full costs of resettlement activities which are necessary to the achievement of the Project's objectives.

xi. The PAPs improvements in their living standards resulting from resettlement should also apply to the host communities.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)The scope and level of detail of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to be prepared, will vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. Depending on the number and significancy of impacts, an Abbreviated RAP or a full RAP will be prepared. However, the plan will be based on up-to-date and reliable information about: the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and the legal issues involved in resettlement.

RAPs will describe all measures aimed at restoring/ improving the livelihoods of affected persons and will include an annual budget for implementation of resettlement and other related activities. In addition, resettlement activities will be anchored on a participatory process guided by informed participation.

RAPs will be produced and published in the National language (English) and an executive summary also published in local language.The RAP will also need to be disclosed in local language spoken and used for communication in the project areas. The RAP documents will be made available by Ministry of Tourism at the Provincial, District, and Town Council Offices involved in the Project activities upon request. All affected people will be entitled to compensation for land and lost assets. They will be paid a replacement cost agreed between themselves and GREAT-TDP. The compensation will be based on the valuation done by the Government Valuator from the Ministry of Local Government or a Registered Valuation Firm, and will be equal to, or greater than, the replacement value. Compensation will also be provided for loss of access rights and livelihoods.

Whenever possible, land for land, as close as possible to the homestead should be provided as part of compensation. Ownership of the compensated land/ or property will be transferred to beneficiaries by agreement. If the affected land is under tenancy, both the landowners and tenants as affected persons will be eligible for compensation and entitlements. Compensation for loss or potential loss of crops and trees should be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of years for a new crop to start producing at the same level as when impacted.

The Project affected people should at least be better off than they were before the Project. Particular mechanisms will be developed to protect the economically and socially vulnerable. Priority for employment arising from Project activities will be given to affected persons losing assets. RAPs will be first reviewed and cleared by the World Bank, and implemented, prior to causing impact on affected persons, and a functional mechanism for resolving conflict arising out of the resettlement process will be established.

Screening Mechanism for Resettlement Action Plans: RAPs, which will be prepared for each sub-project involving the taking of land and/ or assets (involuntary resettlement) will include measures to ensure compliance with ESS5. Furthermore, the implementation schedule shall ensure that no land and/ or assets are taken for the Project before compensation is provided, and no individual or affected household is physically displaced by sub-project activities before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities prepared and provided to them.

Scope Of Resettlement Action Plans: Overall responsibility for preparing a RAP for each sub-project will lie with the Ministry PIU. They will ensure that a RAP that conforms to this RPF and to the requirements of ESS5 is prepared. The RAP is a detailed time bound plan of action plan outlining the following among others: resettlement objectives; strategic options; responsibilities; approvals; entitlements; actions; and monitoring and evaluation. The process to be followed in preparing a RAP will involve several steps as outlined in the following sections.

6.2 Types of Resettlement Action Plan

If the preliminary assessments (scoping and screening exercises) and conclusive consultations during this stage indicate the need for involuntary resettlement, then a RAP or a number of RAPs will be prepared in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework and the relevant Zambian legal requirements. The preparation of the RAP will be done by the ministry PIU or may be outsourced to a specialist and Ministry preparing the terms of reference for the preparation of the RAP.

Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) may be prepared. If two hundred or more people are affected and Project activities result in involuntary resettlement then a Comprehensive RAP will be prepared.

6.3 RAP Preparation

The Bank requirement is that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework to be prepared and submitted to the Bank for approval before commencement of construction of the sub-project .Therefore, people who are affected and are eligible will have to be compensated before causing impact on affected persons.[1]

The acquisition of land and the related assets may take place only after the impacted persons have been provided compensation; and resettlement sites and moving allowances, where applicable, provided. It is also a requirement that measures to assist the displaced persons be implemented in accordance with the sub-project's RAP, where there is loss of shelter and need for relocation.

6.4 RAP Consultation

Consultations with the stakeholders including the affected people will be an integral part in the RAPs preparation, implementation and monitoring processes at all stages.All consultations and stakeholder engagements for the RAPs will be done in strict adherence to the GREAT-TDP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

6.4.1 Consultation Mechanisms

Consultation will be a continuous process from the earlier stages of the RAP activities and throughout its implementation. After the approval of a RAP the community, landholders and other PAPs will be informed of their involvement in resettlement, compensation, appropriation of land and other aspects of the RAP's implementation and monitoring activities. The means of communication will include the following:

[1] ESS 5

i. Verbal announcements/ messages (including use of mobile phones) through face-to-face interactions;
ii. Community radio/ TV (where available); and
iii. Written notification.

Regardless of the mechanism through which consultations will take place, affected people will be notified two weeks in advance of the meeting, and will also be provided with a summary of their entitlements in the local language two weeks in advance of the meeting.

All consultations to be conducted will be done in light of the ESS10 which avers stakeholders Engagement and Information disclosure and provides a guidance on how the SEP shoulld be conducted.

During the stakeholders engagement meetings, engagements and associated safeguards instruments will be presented in the local language widely spoken in the sub project area, and sufficient time will be given to hearing the concerns of the affected people, who will subsequently be notified on how their comments were taken into account. Such meetings will be documented, with the meeting reports annexed to the final version of the RAPs, including evidence of how the feedback received was taken into account (and if not, why not).

6.5 Responsibilities for Public Communication and Participation

Before RAP preparation, apart from consultations on the various issues on which decisions are required, it would be important to have the following as guiding aspects of the RAP preparatory work:

- ✓ Consultations with all Local Authorities within the project catchment area about the experiences with the acquisition of land from the surrounding Chiefdoms for developmental purposes, in order to draw lessons.
- ✓ Agreement with all Local Authorities including Traditional Authorities about the modalities of public consultations, and the role it would expect to play.
- ✓ Involve the DNPW officials in all field visits to protected areas, who understand the project footprints.
- ✓ Consultations with ZEMA, which has an official mandate to observe the RAP process and approve it, on proposed arrangements.
- ✓ Briefing of the relevant MPs and ward councillor in all Constituents and wards the project cuts through, who are key stakeholders in any public consultation process and who will want to know the exact project timelines and footprint.

These guidelines are an essential part of any RAP preparation and failure to follow and implement them could lead to significant project risks. In line with the provisions in GREAT-TDP SEP, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- ✓ ***Openness and lifecycle approach***: consultations and other stakeholder engagement for the project will be undertaken during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation.
- ✓ ***Informed participation and feedback*****:** information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in a meaningful, sensitive and appropriate format, and ongoing and regular opportunities will be provided to respond to stakeholders' feedback;

- ✓ ***Inclusivity and sensitivity***: stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support robust, sensitive and meaningful communication and build effective relationships. The participation process for the project and sub-projects will be inclusive. All stakeholders at all times will be encouraged to get involved in the consultation process; and
- ✓ ***Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs***: this will be necessary to ensure that the consultation processes adopt acceptable and accessible norms of engagement.

6.6 Phasing and Content of Public Consultations

During preparation of the RAP (which should only be prepared when it is clear that funding for project implementation has been secured) initial consultation meetings should be held at all levels.

- ✓ Meetings should be held at ward level, with the community Based Organizations such as but not limited to the following; The Ward Development Committee and the ward councilor, and interested members of the community
- ✓ Meetings should be held at District level, with the District Development Coordination Committee.
- ✓ Meeting with all the affected persons as well as the host community.

6.7 RAP Approval

MoT will ensure that the draft RAP disclosed and made available at a place accessible to displaced persons, local NGOs, and other interested parties in a form, manner and language that are understandable to them once a draft RAP has been prepared.

The RAP will be approved/cleared by the World Bank and the Government of Zambia prior to its disclosure. For any changes to the RAP, the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed. The draft RAP will be transmitted to the WB and ZEMA for review at the same time. The WB will also make the RAP available to the public through its website.Further revisions to the RAP based on feedback from the consultation process will require another round of public disclosure. RAP implementation will commence following WB and ZEMA approval.

6.8 RAP Implementation Arrangements

The overall responsibility of implementation, monitoring and evaluating the RAP activities will lie with MoT while the WB will periodically monitor the RAP activities to ensure compliance with the RAP provisions and ESS5 guidelines.MoT will ensure that all compensation, restoration and rehabilitation activities are carried out satisfactorily.

The project will organize the regional and district orientation and training for various government departments likely to be involved in the process, to be ready to implement resettlement and alternative livelihood schemes, and the payment of compensation, and other activities in a timely manner. MoT will ensure that progress reports reach the WB regularly. The Project administration and restoration planning will run concurrently.

MoT will also ensure that:

- ✓ Communities are properly and adequately informed (timely, and also their rights and options relating to their properties that may be affected by the Project);
- ✓ Activities are coordinated between different communities implementing the restoration or compensation plans;

- ✓ There is timely implementation of plans and provision of compensation, in cash and/ or kind; and
- ✓ Grievances submitted by the affected persons/ communities are resolved amicably.

MoT and community leaders will engage and involve all sections of the community in discussions on the Plan. They will:

- Schedule open meetings to ensure that all community members are informed and fully aware of their rights and options regarding the restoration activity; and
- Identify impacts on lands and assets and the members of the community to be affected and to what extent they will be affected.

6.9 Implementation Schedule

The RAP to be prepared will have its time-frame aligned to that of the overall entire project in order to ensure that the identified resettlement sites are provided with adequate facilities and compensation prior to impacting PAPs. For successful implementation,there has to be coordination and agreement among the key players who include and the project Compensation Committee, the District Developemnt Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), the relevant Town Councils, the Project Management Team, and each physically displaced PAPs. The schedule should include the following:

- ✓ Time-frames for transfer of completed activities to relevant agencies involved in the project (as above);
- ✓ Target dates for starting and completion of resettlement activities;
- ✓ Dates for possession of land which the PAPs are using, after payment of compensation and other necessary assistance and before any resettlement activity commences; and
- ✓ Linkages between the RAP and other sub-projects, and the main GREAT-TDP, overall activities and implementation.

6.10 Monitoring RAP Implementation

Monitoring and evaluation are important in the implementation of a project because they provide feedback needed to detect success challenges and opportunities in the development process. In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are being met, a monitoring plan will be required. The monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions to carry out the monitoring activities.

Monitoring should ensure compliance with the RAPs provisions. In addition, monitoring should provide regular feedback from stakeholders such as management staff and beneficiaries, needed for the efficient and effective management of project activities. Furthermore, responses to RAP implementation challenges would be timely if feedback is received regularly. However, for RPF and RAP to be implemented efficiently, effectively and to be responsive to issues raised in the feedback meetings, reports etc., a cost-effective monitoring system with adequate human, financial and material resources need to be put in place in order to successfully improve the implementation of sub- project activities. As part of the preparation the RAP, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the RAP.

Monitoring of the RAP will be undertaken under the M&E framework of the project and will be done to ensure that project objectives as well as the requirements under the RAP are realised before start of construction works. The responsibility of monitoring and evaluating RAP activities will lie with the PIU. The RAP compliance monitoring will be the main mechanism to alert the project of any delays and challenges faced and help to measure the extent to which the main objectives of the RPF have been achieved.

Monitoring aims at correcting implementation methods during the course of project implementation as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation on a longer-term perspective.

RAP monitorong will adopt a two pronged approach that is both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring of the day-to-day operations of the resettlement program will be done by the implementing agency whilst external monitoring will be done by the monitoring agency designated to carry out external monitoring of RAP activities.

MoT will be responsible for providing progress reports to the WB on the implementation of the RAP including the achievement of key milestones such as the following:

- ✓ *Stakeholders Consultation conducted* (with notification material and meeting reports as means of verification);
- ✓ *Information disclosure* (with web-links, and press notifications as evidence);
- ✓ *Negotiation and Compensation agreements* (with signed compensation agreements as evidence);
- ✓ *Gender Mainstreaming at Contract Signing*:Number of households with land title and access to services such as schools, clinics and water. When titles are given the name of both the man and woman in a couple must be on the title;
- ✓ *Status of Grievance Redress Mechanism* (Number of cases recorded, number of cases pending (GRM Log registers).
- ✓ *Number of PAPs compensated* (Transfer of funds proof and Acquittall Sheet/or registers of payments)
- ✓ Ensure that all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of the RAP.
- ✓ *Resttlement Completion Report* (with the preparation of a resettlement implementation report, which includes feedback from the affected people, as evidence).

6.11 Performance Monitoring

To enable measurement of progress against set targets, performance monitoring will be carried out as an internal function by the organization(s) responsible for implementing the RAP. In this regard performance monitoring reports will be prepared at quarterly intervals.

Performance targets in this regard will include:

i. Public meetings held;
ii. Percentage of compensation disbursed;
iii. Census surveys completed;
iv. Assets inventories and socio-economic studies completed;

v. Proportion of displaced people relocated;
vi. Standard of living; and
vii. Income restoration and development activities initiated.

A number of indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people and appropriate parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the RAPs performance. If the volume of work involved in performance monitoring is beyond the capacity of the RAP's implementing organization to carry out, then the monitoring function could be sub- contracted to a consultant.

The successful realization of all RAP measures (compensations and reconstructions, if any) is required before start of construction works. To ensure this, an assessment by a third party is necessary and basis for the non-objection by WB.

6.12 Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring is to be undertaken by an independent agency and will provide assessments of the effectiveness of the RAP strategies in meeting the affected population needs. Quantitative and qualitative indicators will be used to compare the effects of the RAPs activities with the baseline conditions of the affected populations before and after the resettlement exercises. The satisfaction of the affected population with the resettlement initiatives will be assessed for their adequacy or deficiency, while the census assets inventories and socio-economic studies will constitute the baseline for the affected population, for the purpose of evaluating impact assessment. The purpose of socio-economic monitoring (which is part of the impact monitoring) is to ensure that PAPs are compensated on time and their livelihoods are restored and improved. During implementation of each RAP activity; an assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of incomes, and delivery of resettlement objectives. In order to ensure that the successful monitoring of the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities for the project, a number of Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI's) will be used. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Monitoring indicators to be used for the RAP will therefore have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions.

6.13 Completion Audit

Completion audit(s) shall be carried out after the completion of all RAP inputs. The main aim of the completion audit is to assess how far the project implementation efforts have gone in the restoration of the living standards of the affected population and whether the strategies for the restoration for the living standards of the affected people have been properly conceived and implemented. The following are among the issues that need to be verified:

i. Physical inputs committed in the RAP;
ii. Delivery of services provided in the RAP;
iii. The effects of mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP;
iv. The affected populations and host population's socio-economic status after displacement measured against the baseline conditions after the exercise; and

The audit will determine if there are any outstanding issues that need to be addressed. If gaps are identified, the audit will provide recommendations and mitigation measures which will need to be implemented.

CHAPTER SEVEN RAP DESCRIPTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.0 Overview

The grievance redress mechanism will cover RAP related issues, matching grant and SEA/SA. The other grievances will be covered in the site specific GRM such as work place complaints mechanism. However, grievances related to implementation of the site-specific Contractors Environmental Management Plan (CESMP) will cover issues of dusts pollution, water pollution, restricted access to natural resources among other issues. These are understood to fall within the purview of the CESMP The following are the guiding principles of the GRM:

7.1 Principles of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The following are the GRM guiding principles of:

i. Cultural appropriateness and Social gender equity;
ii. Availability of key messages and documents in local languages;
iii. Accessibility of GRM to the community members with no cost attached to the affected community members;
iv. Proportionality to the scale of the impacts anticipated;
v. Equity and non-discrimination on any of the following grounds (gender, religious affiliation, language, economic status, etc.);
vi. Accountability of the Project entity (including its agents and contractors) to the
vii. project beneficiaries and the wider community within which the Project takes place;
viii. Empowerment and participation of those affected by the Project;
ix. Assurance of confidentiality where complainants require it;
x. Assurance against victimization for raising complaints; and
xi. Timely, efficient, relevant and transparent handling of grievances and complaints on matters within the remit of RAP.

7.2 Types of Complaints and Grievances

The following four types of grievances and complaints are expected to be the most likely types to arise in the course of the Project and will be addressed in the tiered Grievance Process. GRM should have the capacity to handle complaints and redress over matters of:

- **Elite Capture:** The implementation of project sub component 1.3 Matching Grant may result to poor targeting were the women, old aged and disabled people will be left out in preference to the Co-Financier or member of the outside project area.

- **Information and Communication**. Complaints may arise against the Information and Communication dimension of the Project: that information was misleading, dissemination methods used were not appropriate and did not target decision makers, inadequate/insufficient time allotted to answering questions, generic information did not cover special cases, social and gender considerations were not adequately covered, and the like. The Project requires an installed capacity for remedial information and communication to be undertaken.

- **Compensation.** No matter how much care is taken in preparation, it is likely that grievances over the level of compensation, and perhaps the timeliness of the payment and the identification of the entitled recipients, will be the most common grievance. This may arise from the perception that the government, or the funder, has ample resources and that the recipients have little to lose by holding out for more. GRM contains some disincentives against speculative increase of claims, including professional valuation, the requirements that complaints be made in writing (with assistance to illiterate complainants), and communication of the clear understanding that complaints may delay the award of compensation but not the progress of the Project. It is likely that comparisons will be made among neighbors within the project area, and between this Project and others. Complaints may also arise over any long delay between assessments on the one hand and compensation on the other.

- **Footprint and layout:** The perception may exist that engineering designs have been developed with the minimum input of the affected stakeholders.

- **Omission**: This grievance refers to people who are affected by the Project, and have an unambiguous entitlement, but who for some reason were not included in the census or the compensation agreements.

- **Post Resettlement Disputes:** Grievances may also arise after resettlement and compensation have occurred, e.g. people who have been unable to restore their livelihoods despite receiving compensation. They need to be addressed in this section as well.

7.3 Negotiation Procedures

For a project of this magnitude, it is inevitable to displace People in the area where the proposed project is earmarked to be implemented. The implementation of this project could give rise to grievances among the affected PAPs which grievances may include variations of rates, compensation eligibility and actual compensation payments. Satisfactory implementation of a project may largely depend on timely redress or resolution of such grievances. Before a grievance escalates to other levels, it will be expected that local levels channels are exhausted. Therefore, it will be necessary to form a steering committee which will be expected to attend to all disputes related to a project.

Below will be the composition and roles of the steering committee,

7.4 Local PAP Committee

This presents a local level grievance resolution mechanism in which all grievances arising from implementation of sub-project component 1.3: Matching Grant (Elite capture or exclusion and Sexual Abuse & Sexual Exploitation) and Sub project component 2: Basic Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development (complaints to do with CESMP Implementation and loss of Land and or livelihood) will be recorded and expected to be resolved at the first stage by the Grievance Committee Members.

However, in an event were a grievance fails to be resolved at one stage, it will automatically trigger escalation to others levels for resolution. Moreover, failure to resolve a grievance despite passing through stage 1 to stage 7, may warrant the aggrieved parties or persons to escalate the matter to court for litigation.

The resolution of grievances by the Great -TDP project team members and grassroot structures will always resonates and aligns with ESS 10 of the Environmental Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank guidelines which avers that the affected persons grievances should be resolved in a timely and transparent manner.

However, if a dispute is not resolved at local Grievance Redress Committee may escalate the dispute to higher District Level and provincial level. In event that a dispute has not been resolved at local level, district and provincial level, it will the affected is free to seek judicial redress.

7.4.1Contact Persons for Receiving Grievances

The grievances will also be tracked centrally by the Social Safeguards specially for monitoring resolution and compliance.

7.5 Modes of Grievance Reporting

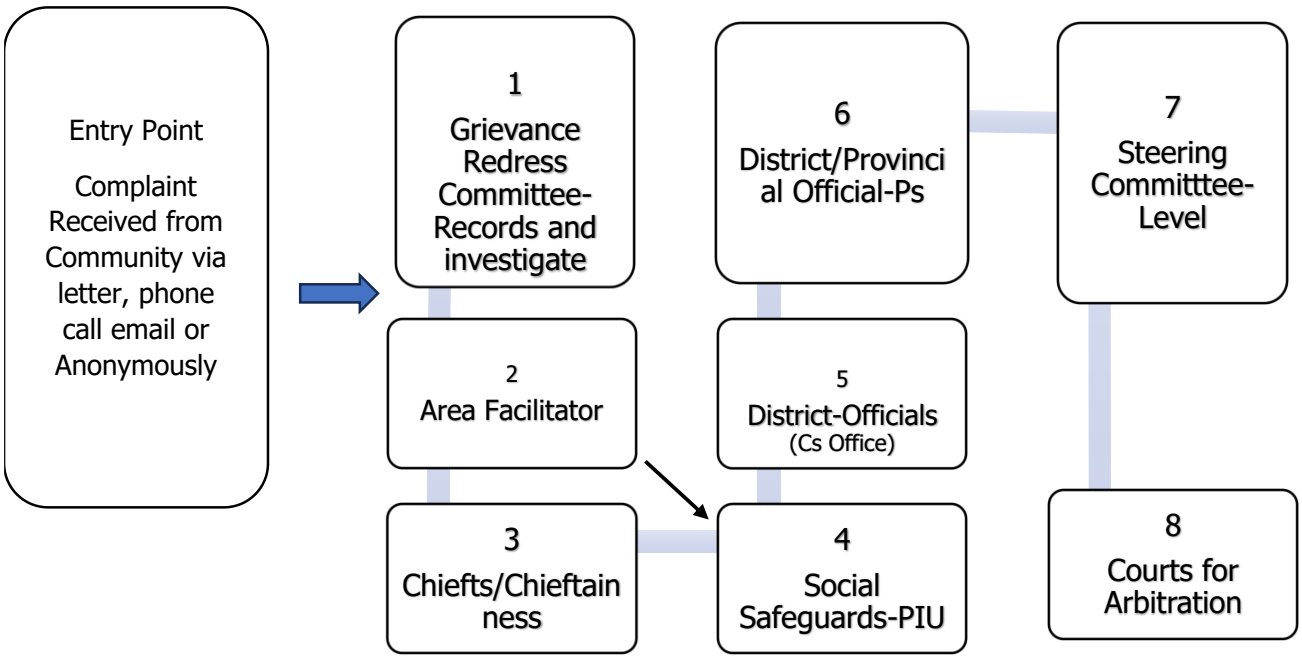
The complaints or grievances are expected to be reached in the following forms:

- ✓ Anonymously
- ✓ Verbally;
- ✓ Written;
- ✓ Phone Calls, and
- ✓ Physical Contacts with grievance Redress committee members.

7.6 Grievance Redress Steps

The following flow of GRM management:

The following are GRM escalation steps adopted by the Great TDP project:



CHAPTER EIGHT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

8.0 Overview

The need for consultation with relevant stakeholders during planning, implementation and monitoring of RAP cannot be over emphasised. Discussions should be held in proposed project sites to ensure beneficiaries and stakeholders are fully aware of the project activities that are proposed for those locations. Stakeholders, including traditional land authorities in project sites should also be consulted to ensure that negative social impacts, such as the need to displace people, are minimized and that the selected locations are appropriate for the project.

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential displaced persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities in order to promote local ownership of the project for it to be successful.

Project activities should be initiated, planned, designed, implemented and operated (i.e. demand driven) in close consultation with communities, SME or cross border traders are members of the community and therefore, are an integral part of and play a crucial role in the community that may be affected.

These activities will involve a combination of stakeholder consultations (including local leaders, municipal agencies and authorities, NGOs and community-based organizations, public meetings and face–to-face discussions and negotiations with PAPs. Consultations and discussions shall be supplemented by the disclosure of key documents (for example, this RPF and the RAP) and the distribution of summary leaflets setting out key aspects of the sub-activity design, resettlement policies, eligibility criteria, entitlements, compensation standards, the grievance redress process, and the sub-activity timeframe.

Logs of all consultations (including dates, persons attending, main purpose of consultation, and a summary of the proceedings) will be maintained by the resettlement team. These activities will take place through the project cycle, including post-construction monitoring.

8.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Identification of stakeholders is a process that must be done regularly throughout the project life cycle and documenting relevant information regarding their interests, independencies, influence, and potential impact on project success. A stakeholder is therefore an individual, group, or organization who may affect, be affected by or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project. Put more simply; if someone has any interest in the project or is affected by the project or its outcome, they shall be classified as the project's stakeholder.

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are interested in the project at different levels. The GREAT-TDP has identified project stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the project in the implementation of the project. Project stakeholders are categorized into two main groups as described below.

- ✓ ***Affected Parties**:* 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. The project will focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. This category includes government officials, and individuals who may offer specific services to the project. During project implementation, the PIU will identify and include other stakeholders who may need to be brought on board.

- ✓ ***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. Such stakeholders include NGOs, local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work with the affected communities. These stakeholders can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts and opportunities for the borrower to consider and address in the assessment process. These stakeholders include affected and interested parties in the project, entities currently collaborating with the tourism sector, media, development partners, among others.

8.2 Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

In order to implement best practice approaches that are in line with the provisions of ESS10, the stakeholder's engagement was guided by the following principles:

- ✓ ***Openness and lifecycle approach***: consultations and other stakeholder engagement for the project will be undertaken during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- ✓ ***Informed participation and feedback:*** information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in a meaningful, sensitive and appropriate format, and ongoing and regular opportunities will be provided to respond to stakeholders' feedback;
- ✓ ***Inclusivity and sensitivity**:* stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support robust, sensitive and meaningful communication and build effective relationships. The participation process for the project and sub-projects will be inclusive. All stakeholders at all times will be encouraged to get involved in the consultation process; and
- ✓ ***Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs*****:** this will be necessary to ensure that the consultation processes adopt acceptable and accessible norms of engagement.

8.3 Methodology of Stakeholders Consultation

The stakeholder's engagement approaches to be used are as following:

Community Meetings	Key informant interviews
The helped to clarify issues/concerns/questions and fears which the stakeholders may have prior to or during project implementation. This is the most convenient participatory community engagement approach suitable for the context in which stakeholders are found.	The Key informant interviews were conducted to collect specialized information from the key informants premised of the office or role they perform and other similar characteristics. This approach of engaging will be used to elicit for information from institutions stakeholders such as

	the central government, civil society organizations, local leadership and the ward development committees.

8.4 Stakeholders Map

The following presents a list of stakeholders for the Great- TDP and this list will be updated regularly as and when new stakeholders are identified:

Names of Stakeholders	Power	Influence
Barotse Royal Establishment	High	High
Headmen	High	High
Community Members	Low	Moderate
Cultural Department	Low	Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Area Member of Parliament	Moderate	Moderate
Area Ward Councillors	Moderate	Moderate
Social Welfare	Low	Moderate
Community Development	Low	Moderate
Forestry Department	Low	Low
National Park and Wildlife	Moderate	Moderate
Road Development Agency	Low	Low
Provincial Planning Office	Low	Low
District Commissioner	Moderate	Low
District Administrative Officer	Low	Low
Ministry of Education	Low	Moderate
Ministry of Agriculture	Moderate	Moderate
Zambia Police	Low	Low
Zambia Army	Low	Low
Immigration Department	Low	Low
Department of Labour	Low	Low
Chamber of Commence	Low	Low
Fisheries Department	Moderate	Moderate
Ministry of Tourism	Low	Low
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Low	Low
Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises	Low	Low
Faith Based Organisation	Low	Low
Ward Development Committee	Low	Low
Local Authority	Low	Low
Central Statistics	Low	Low
Zesco Limited	Low	Low
Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation	Low	Low
Ministry of Land	Low	Low
Permanent Secretary	Moderate	Low
Non-Governmental Organisation	Low	Low
Private Operators	Low	Low
World Bank	High	High

8.5 Community Level Consultations in Project Sites

The following presents a summary of the stakeholder consultation that were carried after the project became effective on *10th February,2024.* During project implementation in the period May to June 2024, public consultation meetings which included formal engagements and community awareness were undertaken in all the Seven project areas of the project i.e. Nsumbu of Northen, Liuwa in Western and Source of the Zambezi River

catchment areas in North-Western Provinces of Zambia. The specific area included Ikelenge, Kalabo, Kasama, Mongu, Nsama and Solwezi across the three sub-project areas.

In view of the project restructuring, other consultations were carried out in Livingstone District, Choma District, Lower Zambezi National Park, South Luangwa National Park and Kafue National Park.

The stakeholders included government officials (provincial and district), traditional leaders, private sector actors, civil society, local communities. The consultations included:

i. **Nsumbu, Northen Province**: District Commissioner (DC), departmental heads, District Council chair person, council secretary, council officials, Ward Development Committee members, local chiefs, ward councilors, village head men and local communities, (see annex 5.1 for details).
ii. **Source of Zambezi, North Western Circuit:** District Commissioner, departmental heads, District Council chair person, council secretary, council officials, Ward Development Committee members, chiefs, ward councilors, village head men and local communities, see annex 5.2 for details).
iii. **Liuwa, Western Province**: The Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE), Village Headmen, local communities, African Parks representatives, Department of wildlife representatives, Provincial and District heads of departments and Faith Based Organizations, see annex 5.3 for details).
iv. **Livingstone:** District Commissioner, Provincial officials, District officials, Livingstone City Council.
v. **Kafue National Park:** African Parks officials and Department of National Parks, and Wildlife,
vi. **Lower Zambezi:** Department of National Parks, and Wildlife, and Private sector (Lodge owners).

Key emerging issues for Nsumbu, Source of the Zambezi River and Liuwa National Park were:

i. Need to ensure thorough and consistent project awareness among local communities to enhance understanding of activities and involvement in particular on matching grant.
ii. Address challenges that limit women participation such as inaccessible financing services which will be required for matching grants activities and lessen GBV especially from male partners.
iii. Need to ensure efficient coordination with clear involvement of provincial and district administration levels in project procurement and supervision. Which also entails clear role specifications for enhanced collaboration across ministries.
iv. Need to utilize existing grievance redress mechanism in districts especially to minimize escalation of issues.
v. Need to ensure contractors comply to national laws such as Employment Act.
vi. Need to clearly show project alignment to applicable government plans at various levels (district, provincial and national).
vii. Need for project sensitization on community health issues in project areas and share roadmap of project activities especially infrastructure and boundaries.

viii. Need for the project to prudent against impeding livelihoods of the community.
ix. Called for continual meaningful participation of local leaders and community throughout the project.

Key emerging issues for Kafue National Park, Lower Zambezi and Livingstone:

i. Consider adding more traffic rights for Livingstone roads to minimize road traffic accidents.
ii. Consider including Maramba road on the list of roads to be rehabilitated.
iii. The project should consider an alternative route from Livingstone Road (T1) to divert trucks and other heavy-duty vehicles from the central Business District to reduce on traffic congestion.
iv. Noise pollution which may may lead to Wildlife Disturbance in all the national parks.
v. Human Wildlife Impacts during construction phase of the project in all the national parks.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 RAP Preparation Template

The minimum elements to be included in a RAP are:

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
3. Census and socio-economic surveys
4. Definitions and Eligibility Criteria
5. Policy, Organizational and Institutional Framework
6. Resettlement sites
7. Consideration of Alternatives
8. Compensation and Rehabilitation Assistance
9. Asset Restoration
10. Income restoration
11. Negotiation procedures
12. Transitional Arrangements
13. Social and Environmental Impacts of the Resettlement Program
14. Public Consultation
15. Schedule
16. Costs and budgets
17. Grievance redress
18. Monitoring and Evaluation
19. Maps and Appendices

9.2 Stakeholders Engament Findings

The stakeholder's engagement was carried out at the following dates, venues and areas:

Province: Western
Target: PDCC Members
District: Mongu
Date:3rd June,2024
Venue: Provincial Administration

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Akapelwa S	Advised that stakeholders engagement needed to start with the BRE[2] then the communities.	Noted the guidance
2.		There are a lot of expectations to do with the roads access.	Noted
3.		My concern is why cut off the Sioma Ngwezi from this circuity.	Noted

[2] Barotse Royal Establishment

4.		Need to consider integrating Ngonye Falls in the circuit.	Noted
5.		Does rehabilitation include lengthening of the airstrip?	Noted

Province: Western
Target: BRE-Ngambela
District: Limulunga
Date:3rd June,2024
Venue: BRE-Royal Establishment

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	The Prime-Minister	So many projects were introduced in the area but they are merely academic exercise.	Noted and hopes to learn from their challenges for the Great-TDP to make a difference in the areas of its intervention.
2.	The Induna	Being BRE we don't know what we will benefit from the project.	They will benefit through the communities who will be empowered through the subjects are empowered it means it helps lightens their roles in the area.
3.	The Prime-Minister	How will your limited budget finance the Kalabo Airstrip?	The works which will be done there are rehabilitation works.
4.	The Prime-Minister	What activities have you done from the effective date to give us hope?	We set the PIU and currently we are conducting stakeholders' engagement in order to comply with the Banks requirements.
5.	The Prime-Minister	What about Sioma Ngweza and airstrip there is completely gone-grass has grown all over.	Noted
6.	The Prime-Minister	Wondered why Sioma Ngwezi is not publicized like other falls.	Noted
7.	The Prime-Minister	Your Public Relations team at the ministry of tourism needs to be jacked up for tourists to know what is happening.	Noted
8.	The Prime-Minister	Our community lack knowledge of taping into tourism potential and may not benefit because they don't know how to go about it and funds may pass them.	We will have dedicated area facilitator to sensitize the communities on how to go about the matching grants.
9.	The Prime-Minister	What plans do you have for sensitization to address ignorance on what is expected of the community?	We will have dedicated area facilitator to sensitize the communities on how to go about the matching grants.

10.	The Prime-Minister	Over 20 years ago there was a similar project but very few people benefited because of ignorance.	Noted
11.	The Prime-Minister	Liuwa is a tripartite arrangement managed by the Wildlife and National Park, BRE and African Parks. All the three stakeholders may want to contribute to a project but in order for them to do so they need to be facilitated/	Appreciated the information We will work closely with all the stakeholders.
12.	The Prime-Minister	Lwanginga Bridge will need to be connected although I know that not many roads are required because this may disturb the wildlife.	Noted and re-emphasized that the project will support basic infrastructure as per Tourism Destination Plan/SESA.
13.	The Prime-Minister	The BRE requested for presentations that were shared for them to use the information for further dissemination.	Noted the request.
14.	The Prime-Minister	We have a Museum Here and the Ministry of Tourism should find ways of strengthening the Museum in terms of personnel either on secondment basis. Thanked all for the initial engagement and looks forward for frequent engagements and re-emphasis that BRE are the stakeholders in the area.	This was noted.

Province: Western
Target: Special PDCC
District: Mongu
Date:4th June,2024
Venue: La-Patela Lodge

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Chamber of Commerce Representative	If the application for Matching grant is not approved, will you provide feedback?	Responded in affirmative.
2.		Is there a specific Window for matching grant or it will go up to 20230?	Responded that this will be implemented immediately.

3.	PDCC Member	Activities requiring feasibility studies will they involve the local people?	Clarified that locals will be consulted in all the feasibility studies that will be conducted.
4.	PDCC Member	Are there possibilities of working with the neighboring countries for conservation on both ends.	Department of Wildlife and National Park are already engaging with Angola to address the matter.
5.	PDCC Member	Co-Financing of the Matching Grant may lead to poor targeting.	Noted and clarified that co-financiers will work closely with the local people to avoid poor targeting.
6.	PDCC Member	What safeguards measures are going to put in place so that the local NGOs benefit from the project?	Priority will be given to the NGOs that are domiciled in the project area.
7.	Provincial Agricultural Officer	How is Agriculture not applicable for Matching Grant?	Clarified that only projects which supports tourism will be supported.
8.	PDCC Member	What is the project coverage area?	Liuwa and its surrounding areas.
9.	PDCC Member	Do you have a component for capacity building such as skills training for the youths?	The Great-TDP has no provision for skills training programmes for the youths.
10.	PDCC Member	How many jobs will be created by the project?	The specific number will be estimated after the feasibility studies are concluded.
11.	PDCC Member	Noted that there is a tendency of merely informing the people about the projects but their views are not taken into consideration because designs are already made from the central offices.	Responded by clarifying that the purpose of consultation was to collect views that will be made integral in the formulation of plans and designs.
12.	PDCC Member	This will be a good project for capacity building.	Noted the observation.
13.	PDCC Member	Indigenous Population is triggered because there are people who have lived with animals in the area- hence recommended that this should be reviewed.	Clarified that according the World Bank Classification of the indigenous population according to ESS Number 7 this is not triggered for the Great-TDP project.
14.	Mr. Victor Siyatyoka from Heritage Department	Heritage Impact Assessment needs to be included in the project because heritage produces tourism.	Noted and affirmed that this is a specialized study which will be reflected in the SESA and other downstream safeguards instruments that will be

			prepared together with a Chance Find Procedure.
15.	PDCC Member	I am happy that this project respects the rights of the people hence if there will be sensitization there is need to sensitize the affected right from the beginning.	Noted and re-assured the stakeholders that engagement will be at all levels.
16.	Youth Activist	How will this project handle for delayed salaries from the contractors?	This will be resolved through the work place grievance redress mechanism that will be developed in the contractor's site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan.
17.	Permanent Secretary	Closed the meeting by reminding the members of the PDCC that we need to remain positive and notes that the project will not proceed without consulting the people. Other projects may let us down hope this project will not let us down.	

Province: Western
Target: DDCC Members &Indunas (BRE)
District: Kalabo
Date:4th June,2024
Venue: District Commissioners' Office

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Ernest Mwanangombe	Appreciated the teams visit to the district and hoped that the project will be fully implemented.	Noted
2.		My concern is that the district should be fully engaged, provide feedback on the challenges you will be facing and hoped that once in a while they will be allowed to check on the implementation progress. He advised the team to work hard and implored them to coordinated at all levels. He further welcomed them in the district.	Noted and expressed that the district officials will be updated on the implementation throughout the project life and that Great-TDP has attached the area Facilitator to be a member of the DDCC.
3.	DDCC Member	When are you issuing the application forms?	After the launch of the matching grant.

4.	DDCC Member	Kindly clarify on the part where you said the project is running?	The project is effective.
5.	DDCC Member	Have you allocated resources for sensitization?	Sensitization will be managed through the area facilitators and there is an allocation for the district officials to conduct sensitization in the area.
6.	DDCC Member	What is the extent of the project?	Liuwa and the surrounding places. However, the destination planning will clearly determine the project boundaries.
7.	DDCC Member	In fisheries we use Aqua-Culture for conservation-reconsider Aqua-Culture as a way for conservation.	Noted
8.	DDCC Member	How do we identify the mentors?	Government Departments and Nong Governmental organizations working in the area.
9.	DDCC Member	My concern is that people should have an input through matching grant, is there a group that you are targeting?	The target are the CBEs working in the Liuwa and around the area.
10.	African Parks	Based on the socio-economic survey that was conducted, the community's mainstay activities are fisheries and Agriculture.	Noted the information.
11.	DDCC Member	You said you don't want to construct big roads in the area what does this mean?	The bigger roads will have an impact for vegetation and other ecological aspects and defeat the purpose.
12.	Induna Remarks	Expressed gratitude to those that came to explain the project. He noted that the project will bring development if implemented well. He encourages all to take it seriously as it will develop the area. He further encouraged indunas to sensitize others in the area. He later thanked all the BRE members that were present.	

Province: Western
Target: Silanda Village
District: Kalabo
Date:4th June,2024
Venue: Silanda Primary School

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Community Member	How many people are supposed to be in a community?	There is no restriction-it can be minimum of 10 and above.
2.	Community Member	Where can we find Mentors?	Government Departments and Nong Governmental organizations working in the area.
3.	Community Member	Can a serious person/group start immediately?	Clarified that the project commenced beneficiaries can start organizing themselves and start.
4.	Community Member	African Park has been omitting them from their programmes.	This project has come to compliment to what others are doing and hoped to work with all the people within the catchment.
5.	Community Representative	We have many people who are suffering hoped that this programme will help the youths and people expressed happiness for the project and hoped it starts immediately.	Noted

Province: Western
Target: Salunda
District: Solwezi
Date:6th June,2024
Venue: Salunda

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the
1.	Community Member	Where will be the application forms be found?	The forms will be found in the through the office of the area facilitator.
2.	Community Member	There is only one NGO in the area and what if the NGO is not willing to partner where else can we go?	There will be a lot mentors from government departments and NGOs in the area.

3.	Community Member	What are the enrolment criteria?	The enrolment has to be done through a registered CBE or cooperative within the area.
4.	Community Member	If in place of NGOs and Schools, clinics can they be can they play a substitutive role as mentors?	No
5.	Community Member	Can Government employees be part of cooperatives?	Can only be mentors
6.	Community Member	Will this project work with African Park or will have different catchment?	It's in the same catchment targeting CBEs.
7.	Community Member	Suppose we start tree planting and if trees die out are you going to follow us up for a refund?	Clarified that if they fail the whole project will have failed hence, they need to plan to do activities that are realistic.
8.	Community Member	From the time African Park started campsite they don't declare their dividends.	Noted assured the people that they will have to work co-financiers and build trust with them.
9.	Community Member	Will this project have a similar model like the one for African Park?	No, it will have a different model.
10.	Community Member	We are a small community hence things which require payment maybe the project can help to mitigate on the fees for application.	Noted the concern and stated that some of these fees will be borne through the co-financiers that will be brought on board.
11.	Community Representative	We have seen similar projects with many processes but never materialized. Received the project with both hands.	Noted

a) Stakeholders Engagements in North Western Province (Ikelenge District)

The public consultation was carried out in North Western Circuit and it involved the representatives from the District Commissioner, departmental heads, District Council chair person, council secretary, council officials, Ward Development Committee members, chiefs, ward councilors, village head men and local communities. The stakeholder's engagement was carried out at the following date, venue and area:

Location: Solwezi

Target: Special PDCC
District: Solwezi
Date:13th May,2024
Venue: Provincial Administration

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Courtesy Call Ps-Col Katambi Retired	Welcomed the team in the province and that he will further engage the project team via writing.	Noted
2.	Joseph Manda	What license do you want to reduce? How via is the issue of co-investor	Tourism licenses. It's very viable as these have presence in the district and obviously, they will want to partner with the community groups.
3.	Dickson Mtonga	What is the project sequencing as this normally delay the project?	This was clarified.
4.	Levy Pezulu	The local flights are costly compared to other regions-do you have plans to reduce costs. Do we have an anchor like tourism in Livingstone?	This was noted as there was no representative from aviation industry. Yes, we have products to showcase and traditional ceremonies.
5.	Chanda Chola	What's the procedure for applying the matching grant?	Explained that one has to apply through a group or club or using mentors with an interest in the area.
6.	Dr. Banda	Notes that using local people in construction has proved disastrous from the past experience and poses a risk.	Noted the observation.

Location: Ikelenge
Target: Her Royal Highness
District: Ikelenge
Date:14th May,2024
Venue: Palace

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Her Royal Highness Ikelengi	Expressed happiness to see the project coordinator and her team and also the announcement of project implementation. The attachment of the area facilitator is exciting and the chieftainess will help to mobilize the community to ensure continuity of the project.	Noted and appreciated by the project team.

		She advised the team to constantly engage with her leadership and notes little development at the source compared to the Victoria falls. Further appreciated the project teams visits.	

Location: Ikelengi
Target: Ikelengi Village
District: Kelundu
Date:14th May,2024
Venue: Kelundu

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Village Member	Is the money for matching grant going to be given to business with those who supported tourism related developments?	Yes
2.	Village Member	When will the project be implemented?	The project implementation has already commenced.
3.	Village Member	Do you have application forms for matching grants?	Yes, the application forms will be availed.
4.	Village Member	Do you have age restriction for one to benefit from the grant?	The project is socially inclusive hence no age restriction will apply.
5.	Village Member	Do you have a group to work with?	Yes, we will work with existing community structures.
6.	Christine Shimishi	Thanked the team for their visit and hoped that this will not end there. She further noted that ladies are left behind in development process.	Noted The project team assured the members that this project is gender responsive and inclusive hence no one will be left behind.

Location: Ikelenge
Target: Kelundu Village
District: Ikelenge
Date:14th May,2024
Venue: Kelundu

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Village Member	When will the project commence?	Already commenced

2.	Village Member	Notes that at the beginning of projects we start together but later on we are left behind.	Assured the participants of inclusiveness in the project implementation.
3.	Village Member	Notes as community we from experience benefit a little from projects despite protecting the resources.	This project will community driven through matching grants.
4.	Village member	Hopes to benefit from the project rather than centralizing all the benefits.	Noted

Location: Mukangala
Target: Chief Mukangala
District: Mukangala
Date:15th May,2024
Venue: Palace

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Chief Mukangala	Expressed gratitude's for all what was said and that protection of the Zambezi River source has always been their cry. We also have a group called the Zambezi source-these have been to so many places to show case their culture. We therefore cannot hesitate to receive your message. We also have land earmarked for cultural village. We have cultural products and we have a traditional way of making fire. Blessed all the project team.	Noted
2.	Village Headman	Underscored the need of setting up a cultural village in his area.	Project team noted and encourage the groups to come up with a lot of ideas which can be supported through matching grant.

Location: Mundongu Village
Target: Village Members
District: Ikelenge
Date:15th May,2024
Venue: Mukangala Primary School

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Mr. Kalezu	You told us that you will be working here for 7 years, will you be giving us money annually? Who is your target for the matching grant?	Clarified that the matching grants will be given as and when applied for by the beneficiaries. The targets are the cooperative/clubs within the project area.
2.	Miford Chimbimbi	Once the project commences there will be other people who will be jealous and may not allow us to see its fruits.	Noted and assured them that they will be the primary beneficiaries of the project hence they will themselves see the changes.
3.	Acting District Planning offer-Ikelengi District Council	Observed that there are a lot of tourist attraction in the area such as special birds which is a tourist attraction-advised the cooperatives to blend their activities with cultural activities. He further noted that women lag behind in terms of development hence encourage women participation	The guidance was well noted by the project team,
4.	One of the Headmen	Advised to consider bringing bank services nearby because if the women frequent Mwinilunga for them to access banking services this might lead to gender-based violence as the spouses may suspect infidelity to their loved ones.	This concern was well noted and the district officials from Ikelengi-District planning office indicated that there plans in the pipeline for setting up a bank by ZANACO.

b) Stakeholders Engagements in North Province (Nsama District)

The public consultation was carried out in Northern Circuit and it involved the representatives from the District Commissioner, departmental heads, District Council chair person, council secretary, council officials, Ward Development Committee members, chiefs, ward councillors, village head men and local communities. The stakeholder's engagement was carried out at the following date, venue and area:

Location: Kasama
Target: Special Provincial Development Coordinating Committee Meeting
District: Kasama
Date:6th May,2024
Venue: Provincial Administration

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the ect
1.	Permanent Secretary	The permanent Secretary (PS) thanked the team for paying a courtesy call on him and noted the importance of the Great-TDP in the province. He emphasized the need for project supervision and involvement of the provincial administration in the procurement and supervision.	This was well noted by the Project Coordinator and appreciated the PS for the according the project team an opportunity to visit his office.
2.	Representative from Ministry of education	How is the project going to collaborate with Ministry of Education? How will the matching grant be accessed by the community? I have not heard you talk about community sensitization and their role?	Clarified that education is critical given that literacy levels among the community beneficiaries is low hence the need to forge partnership with the ministry of education on literacy programmes. The grant will be accessed through the community-based enterprises and or cooperatives. Clarified that community sensitization will be carried out in all the sub project areas and this will be on-going. The role of the community will be forming community-based enterprises and access the matching grant. The community leadership will be used during Environmental and Social (E&S) Monitoring and in Grievance Redress Mechanism structures.
3.	Provincial Social Welfare Officer	Is there a restriction about the infrastructure development i.e. roads?	The basic infrastructure that will be constructed will be informed by the area destination plan and will be restricted to selected sub project areas.
4.	Mr. Daka	Are the community allowed to contribute in-kind for the matching grant?	Response provided in affirmative with a simple - Yes
5.	Mr. Musonda	How is this project going to align with district Plans? What will be the role of district in this project?	✓ This will align since the members of District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) and Provincial Development Coordinating committee (PDCC) will be constantly engaged and leverage

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the ect
			development of capital projects in the areas to compliment to this project. The districts will play various roles that includes but is not limited to Monitoring of the projects, mentorship among others.
6.	Provincial Social Welfare Officer	Advised the project team to ride on the existing robust Grievance redress mechanism used by ministry of community Development who have presence in all the districts.	The guidance was well appreciated and noted. The project further stressed that it will not duplicate community structures but will instead use the same structures and where possible provide capacity building to Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) structures to enhance efficiency.
7.	Labour Department	Will this project comply to the government minimum wage for its employees particularly those employed by the contractors?	The project will comply to the Employment Act No.3 of the Laws of Zambia and all the contracts will be subjected to attestation by the department of labour.
8.	Permanent Secretary	Advised that there are a lot of lessons that this project can learn from and hence there is need to review what other projects have implemented in the province.	The guidance was well noted and the project team reiterated that it will ensure that reviews for all the key safeguards instruments are prepared in consultation with previous studies.
9.	Assistant Director Planning	Advised that the GRM escalation has to be done in such a manner that all the channels at the local level are exhausted before escalating to the higher levels.	The guidance was noted and this is one of the best practices which this project will adopt.

Location: Nsama
Target: Courtesy Call on the Council Secretary & Special DDCC
District: Nsama
Date: 7th May,2024
Venue: Council Secretary Office

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Mr. Kamanga Raphael	Expressed gratitude about the project and invited the project team to be added on the local WhatsApp forum for	Noted and informed the Council secretary that his office will be

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
		easy communication. He expressed that the community is very expectant and hopes to have the project implemented immediately. He hopes to know about their level of engagement to the project.	involved throughout the project implementation.
2.	DDCC Member	When will the project be implemented?	Clarified that the project has already commenced.
3.	DDCC Member	Will the Matching grant only focus on tourism?	The Matching grant will focus on the nature-based activities and businesses inclined on tourism promotion.
4.	District Planner	Will the infrastructure development be only confined to project areas?	The project activities will be confined to project areas as informed by the area destination plan as well as the strategic environmental and social assessment.
5.	Council Secretary	The project brings a lot of anxiety to community-what are some of the target areas? Will this project have an inclusive arrangement to consider aspects like electricity, roads, water etc? Will you consider a settlement upgrade for Nsumbu?	• The project will be implemented in Nsama, Kalabo and Ikelenge District. • The project will focus on basic climate resilient infrastructure. • The project will only contribute to tourism transformation of the area as a supplement to the districts efforts to develop the area.
6.	District Planner	The project should consider carrying out HIV/AIDS and Cholera outbreaks sensitization especially in Nsumbu?	This is noted and this will be assessed in the E&S safeguards instruments and site specific ESMPs.
7.	District Aids Task Force Officer	Will the implementation of Social Safeguards define role and responsibilities of key players?	Roles and responsibilities will be clearly defined in the ESMP and other safeguards instruments.
8.	The council Secretary	Expressed thanks to the project team as he felt indebted for the information.	Noted with much appreciation.

Location: Nsumbu
Target: Courtesy Call on Snr Chief Nsama and Chief Chitimbwa
District: Nsama
Date: 7th May,2024
Venue: Jelusi Lodge

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Snr Chief Nsama	What is this project about are you shifting the airport? What else will be done in the project apart from matching grant? Are tourist going to be using roads or airport given the bad state of the roads felt that roads should be prioritized.	The airport will shift 4km uphill to where it was. The project sub components where restated which includes construction of basic infrastructure. For the road prioritization this will be considered by other line ministries

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
			and that our project only slants towards basic infrastructure development as well as matching grants which comes with marketing and branding of the project.
2.	Chief Chitimbwa	Re-emphasized that the road construction should be prioritized. Appreciated the coming of the project in the area and advised the team that the community will be asking so many questions. Encouraged the team to bring development to the community. He also noted that once the lake is closed it puts pressure on the locals.	The project team appreciated the chiefs' blessings to bring development in his area.

Location: Nsumbu
Target: Courtesy Call on Chieftainess Chomba Wa Kasaba
District: Nsama
Date:8th May,2024
Venue: Chomba Wa Kasaba Village

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	esponse from the project
1.	Kedrick Mazimba Jr	Appreciates the message. He expressed concerns over the boundary issues with the National Park and the chiefdom. He wanted to know how this project intends to work the community? Further guided that the project team should consider working with the chieftainess. In what ways will the village benefit from the project?	Noted and stated that this project will not displace them but in an event their fields are affected compensation or restoration will be among the options that will be considered. The community will benefit through Matching grant which seeks to improve local economies inclined to nature-based activities.
2.	Kedrick Mazimba Sr	The Chieftainess representative observed that government suppresses some of the chiefs in the area. Advised that whenever they complain their concerns should be considered. He hastened to point out that they welcome the project in the area and recommended that women should be on their own?	Noted the concern. Noted the recommendation and advised the men and women to work together and enhance gender inclusiveness in the project development.

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	esponse from the project
3.	James Mazimba	Supported the implementation of the project however he mentioned that the project team needed to align with the chieftainess on the project implementation.	This was noted.

Location: Nsumbu
Target: Ndole Bay
District: Nsama
Date:9th May,2024
Venue: Ndole Village

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
10.0	Mustafa John Mulenga	Many projects explain well during inception but later fail to honour what they promise. Previous projects failed to implement what they promised.	Noted the concern and explained that this project will be implemented by the people themselves with regards to matching grant.
11.0	Benson Mwenya	We receive you in the area because you care about us. But noted that the road is bad and wondered why it's not being worked on.	Noted and clarified that the focus of this project is basic infrastructure.
12.0	Mary Mazimba	You come well and we receive you but our streams have no bridges i.e. in Mwando area.	Clarified that this was captured under district integrated planning.
13.0	Sila Chansa	Notes that other projects never actualized what they promised and agrees to work with the project. She further wanted to know the project boundaries.	This project will be implemented and it will start with the communities with regards to Matching grant implementation and the project boundaries are Nsumbu, Kalabo and Ikelenge-The area development plan and strategic environmental and social assessment will further guide on the boundaries.
14.0	Edina	Noted that are projects fail due to mismanagement and hoped that this project will be different.	Noted and assured her of the difference in the implementation approach of this approach.
15.0	Christine Mulenga	Will this project displace people?	Clarified that engagements with the community will continue and when site specific environmental and social safeguards instruments are done it's when this can be ascertained. Emphasis will be on avoidance, minimization and/or compensation.
16.0	Grace	We hear that our village was sold out?	Clarified that this project will not buy off a village as it has come to work with the people.
17.0	Kaunda Wa Mpembe	Previous projects have been suppressing people. Their interest has been environmental conservation and not the people. In other countries even if there is fish ban, they allow their people to fish.	This project will work with the people as well as conservation of the environment through tourism transformation development which thrives on nature based economic development model.
18.0	Jackson Tekele	Appreciated the teams coming and supports the project. Advised the team to work on what people wants	Noted and consoled the members that the project implementation has already started-and they will soon start seeing results.

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
		because previously things were not working well. We can't understand the project until it is implemented and community expects to have representatives on the project. Help us to implement the project immediately to cushion on the fish ban.	

Location: Nsumbu
Target: Nsumbu Village
District: Nsama
Date:9th May,2024
Venue: Market

The following aspects were raised by the stakeholders:

SN	Name	Comment/Issue/Questions	Response from the project
1.	Bright Simute	How can one benefit if he/she does not belong to any of the groups?	Benefits will accrue through belong to community structures. Other benefits maybe be accrued through jobs during construction of basic infrastructures.
2.	Chisha Mathews	When will this project be implemented?	Project implementation has already commenced.
3.	Albert Songwe	Will you consider giving us some land from the protected area since our area floods?	No land will be given unless when Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are affected by the project.
4.		Why Should the project ask for the community members to match when they are vulnerable?	The project design is that the community needs to contribute either cash or in-kind and this is important for sustainability.

Location: Government Lodge
District: Livingstone
Date:3rd October, 2024
Target: District Development Coordinating Committee

S/N	Name	Institution	Issue/Concern/Question	Response
1.	Mr. Phiri	Hostels Board	Will the project conder inclusion of Maramba-Libutu road given its economic importance as the road goes to Maramba Market and Maramba Home for the aged which is a tourist attraction.	The project team will consider its inclusion since we are still at design stage.

2.	Mrs. Matomola	Department of Labour	Expressed gratitude that the project will have labour management plans and code of conduct although felt that most projects start well but later relax due to involvement of the sub-contractors- Hoped for continuous monitoring on the labour compliance.	The Project team reaffirmed continuous monitoring and labour attestation of contracts to ensure compliance to labour laws.
3.	Mr. Edwin Mbulo		Expressed similar concerns with those expressed by Mr. Phiri about inclusion of Maramba-Libuyu road in the project given its significance. He further expressed that some roads such as Kuta, Macha and falls views that they do not have economic value.	The feedback was noted.
4.	Mr. Edwin Mbulo		There was also need to consider diversion of tracks to decongest the CBD and ensure smooth flow of traffic. On the similar vein, there was need to install three or four traffic lights to minimise on accidents.	The input was well noted by the project team and assured the stakeholders that this will inform the designs.
5.	Kaonga Phiri	Agriculture	Wont the assessments delay matching grants for the poor may need this.	This was clarified that Livingstone does not have a component of matching grant serves that its component will focus on road rehabilitations.

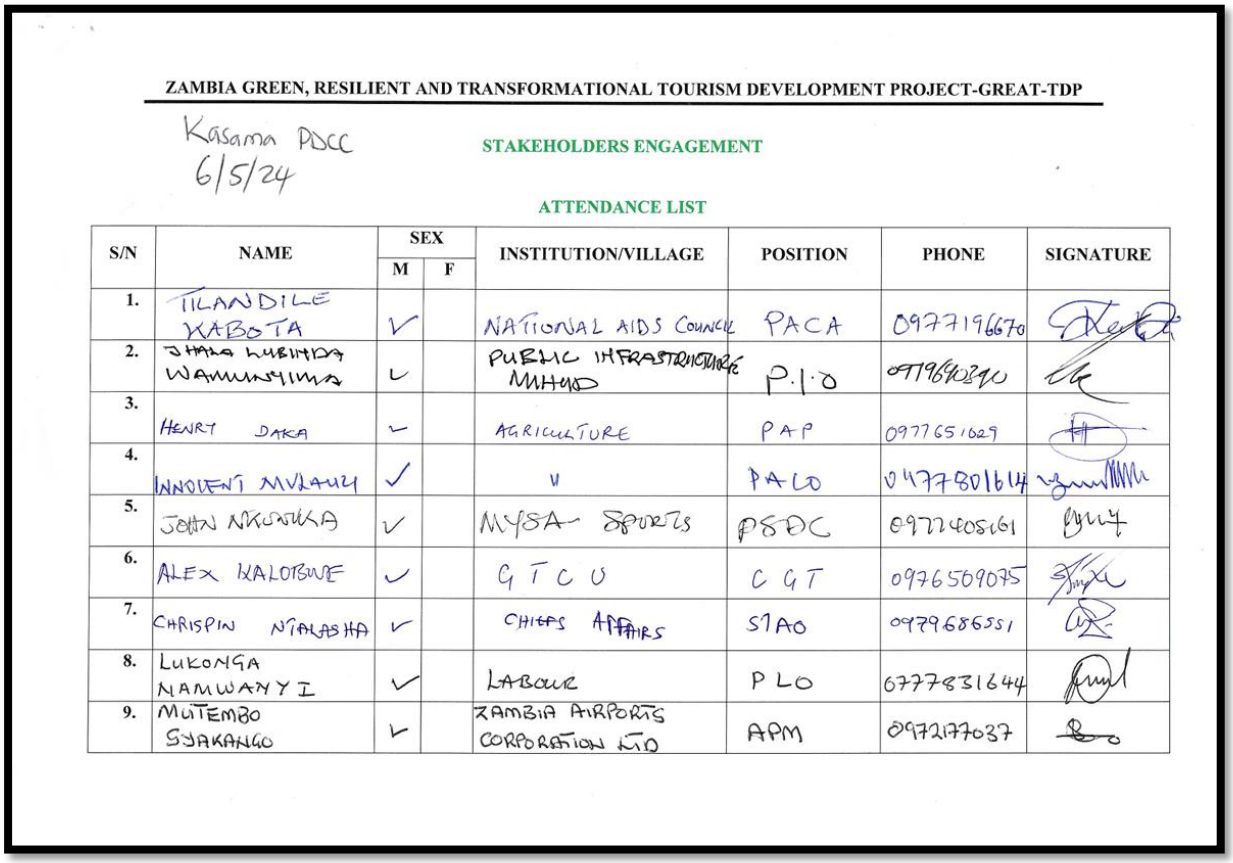
6.	PIU-Safeguards team	Livingstone City Council	Do you have environmental safeguards team to prepare and implement road rehabilitation works.	LCC stated that they do not have an environmental safeguards specialist although they could outsource this service.

Location: Provincial Administration
District: Choma District
Date: 1st October, 2024
Target: Provincial Development Coordinating Committee

S/N	Name	Institution	Issue/Concern/Question	Response
1.	Mr. Muntanga	Planning	✓ The project for road rehabilitation should consider solar energy. ✓ Have you come up with designs/which have lighting, pedestrian facilities because many roads in the area do not have these ancillary aspects which normally lead to accidents. ✓ Further hoped that the design will be systematic by separating cyclists.	This feedback was noted.
2.	Official from RDA	Road Development Agency	The project should ensure that oil/fuel spillages and Bituminous materials are well managed	Well, noted.
3.			In view of operating a 24 hours economy, have you considered restriction of certain categories of vehicles after 22hours.	Our focus will be domestic tourists.
4.	Wamunyima Mubita		What is the road map for procurement and will it consider local procurement process.	The project activity with regards to road rehabilitation will be decentralised to the leading institution.
5.	Wamunyima Mubita		How will this project benefit youths?	Clarified that

				opportunities will be given to the youths during rehabilitation phase of the project.
6.		Forestry Department	Will this project consider green spaces and restoration of cut trees.	The project will ensure restoration of cut trees. And the designs will ensure management of green spaces.

9.3 List of Participants for Northern Province and North-Western Province



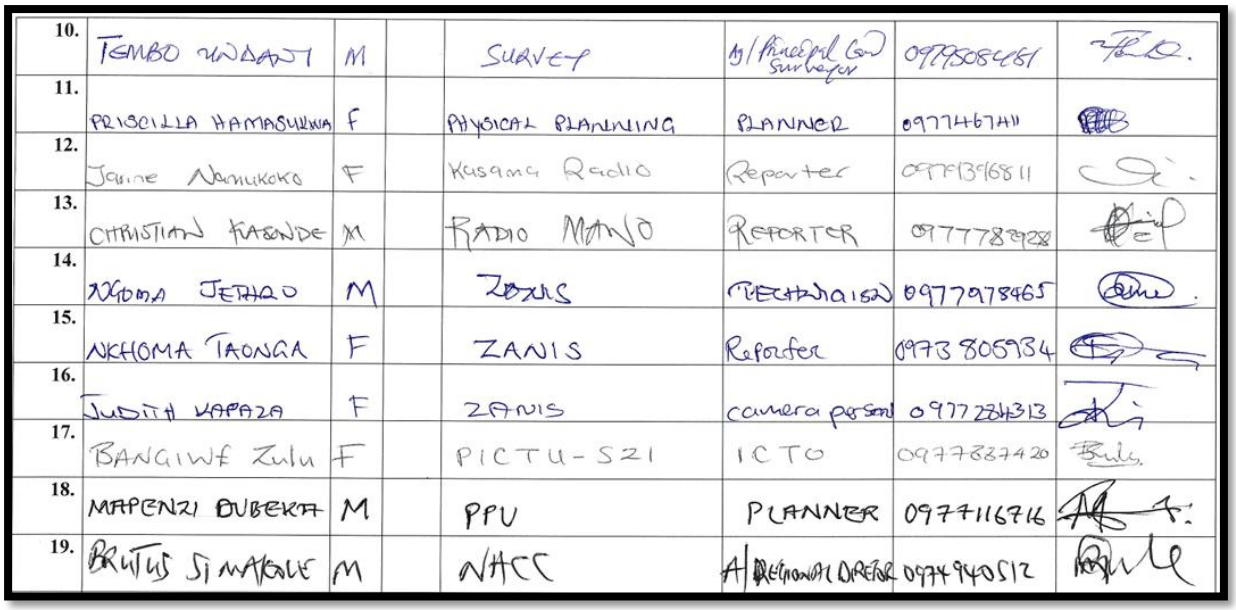
ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kasama PDCC
6/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	TILANDILE KABOTA	✓		NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL	PACA	0977196670	
2.	JHALA LUBIMBA WAMUNYIMA	✓		PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE MINING	P.I.O	0979640240	
3.	HENRY DAKA	✓		AGRICULTURE	PAP	0977651629	
4.	INNOCENT MVUMU	✓		"	PALO	0977801614	
5.	JOHN NKUNUKA	✓		MYSA SPORTS	PSDC	0977405161	
6.	ALEX KALOMBE	✓		GTCU	CGT	0976509075	
7.	CHRISPIN NYALASHA	✓		CHIEFS AFFAIRS	STAO	0979686551	
8.	LUKONGA NAMWANYI	✓		LABOUR	PLO	0777831644	
9.	MULEMBO SIAKANGO	✓		ZAMBIA AIRPORTS CORPORATION LTD	APM	0972177037	



10.	TEMBO NDANJI	M		SURVEY	A/Principal Land Surveyor	0977508481	
11.	PRISCILLA HAMASUMWA	F		PHYSICAL PLANNING	PLANNER	0977467411	
12.	Janine Namukoko	F		Kasama Radio	Reporter	0977396811	
13.	CHRISTIAN KASONDE	M		RADIO MANO	REPORTER	0977789288	
14.	NKOMA JETHRO	M		ZANIS	TECHNICIAN	0977978465	
15.	NKHOMA TAONGA	F		ZANIS	Reporter	0973805934	
16.	JUDITH KAPAZA	F		ZANIS	camera person	0977284313	
17.	BANGIWE Zulu	F		PICTU-SZI	ICTO	0977837420	
18.	MAPENZI BUBEKA	M		PPU	PLANNER	0977116716	
19.	BRUTUS SIMAKOLE	M		NACC	A/ [illegible] OFFICER	0974940512	

10.	TEMBO MWAAMI	M		SURVEY	M/Principal Gen Surveyor	0979508451	
11.	PRISCILLA HAMASUKWA	F		PHYSICAL PLANNING	PLANNER	0977467411	
12.	Janine Namukoko	F		Kasama Radio	Reporter	0977396811	
13.	CHRISTIAN KASONDE	M		RADIO MANO	REPORTER	0977789288	
14.	MWOMA JERRO	M		ZANIS	TECHNICIAN	0977978465	
15.	NKHOMA TAONGA	F		ZANIS	Reporter	0973805934	
16.	JUDITH KAPAZA	F		ZANIS	camera person	0977284313	
17.	BANGIWE Zulu	F		PICTU-SZI	ICTO	0977827420	
18.	MAPENZI BUBEKA	M		PPU	PLANNER	0977116716	
19.	BRUTUS SIMAKOLE	M		NACC	A/REGIONAL DIRECTOR	0974940512	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kasama PDCC
6/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	ABIUD BANDA	✓		ZEMA	INSPECTOR	0972590297	
2.	JOHN THERA	✓		DNRPC	REGISTRAR	0977939157	
3.	Daniel S. CHILUBA	✓		MOH - PITO	Principal Nutritionist	0977350335	
4.	LUCY BANDA		✓	MSHEO	PCEOO	0977306566	
5.	S. Kawinda		✓	Forestry	PFO	0978448392	
6.	D. Kamwenesha		✓	MIDP	PC	0966-635489	
7.	J. Kabuba		✓	MIDP	PASS	0977-748429	
8.	Sheila Mbamba		✓	GENDER	PCO	0979396584	
9.	MWENYA FELIX	✓		METEOROLOGICAL	SMA	0977430367	

10.	Mufalo Michael	✓		PPU	SDA	0774010965	
11.	Mapenzi Sobo Banda			PPU – PANP	Planner	0977870883	
12.	Fwidukila Chaluka		✓	AD	S. Planner	0977527894	
13.	Chisha Kamba Mageni		✓	GREAT - TDP	social expert	0977-987778	
14.	Zilie Vesta			Culture	PLAO	0975127042	
15.	Kondo Joseph	✓		Lono TV	Journalist	0969401482	
16.	Mukanga Mwape ~~Henry~~			Lono TV	Journalist	0761370698	
17.	Ricky Mudenda	✓		MFL	DFLMDO	0966538295	
18.	Anne Paul		✓	District Kasama Administration	D.C.	0977350868	
19.	Linda Namwinga		✓	PPU	Ag/AA	0978067376	
20.	Mumba Emmanuel	✓		PPU	Pilot	0977143369	
21.	Vincent Sitali	✓		Youth Dept - MYSA	PYDC	0977371787	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Location: Nsama
Venue: Council Chamber
Date: 7/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Chanda Cosmas	M		Agriculture	Agriculture Assistant	0976624449	
2.	Chisanga Dennis	M		Forestry	District Forest Officer	0975831404	
3.	Sikila Sydney	M		Zambia Police Service	Officer in Charge	0977855278	
4.	Lyson Zulu	M		Nsama Town Council	Socio-Economic Planner	0974416888	
5.	Steven K. Mulatu	M		Nsama Town Council	Director Planning	0974-294267	
6.	Vivian Chewe	F	F	Education	HR	0973158991	
7.	Whipper Siankuka	F		Livestock & Fisheries	Executive Off	0974 409469	
8.	Fwidukila Chaluka C.		F	Geodes Division	Senior Planner	0977 527894	
9.	Kambole Sikaye	M		Ministry of Tourism Kasama Office	Regional Tourism Coordinator	0977781209	

		MALE	FEMALE				
10.	LACKSON NGIMANDA	M		TOURISM MINISTRY		0977812542	
11.	SISTER MAPENZI BANDA		F	PROVINCIAL PLANNING UNIT (PPU - PAMP).	PLANNER	0977847083	
12.	WALLACE MOONGA	m		CHIEFS AFFAIRS DEPT SCAO	SCAO	0955812821	
13.	BRUTUS SIMAKOLE	M		NATIONAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMISSION	A/RD	0974 94052	
14.	KINGFORD. B. MWEETU	M		Nsama Town Council	Town Planner	0979212079	
15.	MPANGE EMMA	m		NSAMA TOWN COUNCIL	DF	0977968518	
16.	MWAPE KAPAYA	M		NSAMA TOWN COUNCIL	DIRECTOR-HRA	0973442122	
17.	ABLED BANDA	M		ZEMA	INSPECTOR-EA	0972590297	
18.	CHISHA MOSENI		F	GREAT - TDP	Social expert.	0977-987778	
19.	RAHMEL KAMANGA	M		NSAMA Town Council	Council Secretary	0977626946	
20.	CHILOFYA MULENGA.P	M		DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	DAO	0977444482	
21.	GEORGE MKANZA	M		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	PP	0977426952	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Chieftainess Ikelengi Palace 14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	GRAINES MALESU		✓	IKELENGI PALACE	CHIEFTAINESS IKELENGI	0977490013	G MALESU
2.	KAMWANGA PATRICIA		✓	IKELENGI PALACE	CHIEF RETAINER	0971068519	Pkamwanga
3.	FRANCIS KANGUYA	✓		IKELENGI PALACE	HASBUD.	0973575-749.	MKunya.
4.	FRANCIS CHIWELE	✓		MLNR	KTDC	0977016484	
5.	FRANK KAKOMA KANYAMBI	✓		GREAT-TDP MINISTRY OF TOURISM	PAF	0973590768	
6.	NOSIKU MULANWA		✓	CHIEFS AFFAIRS	SCAO	0972552624	
7.	Mwaka Kasolo		✓	PPU - NWP	AO	0974531263	

10.	MASUWA DILIS		✓	MUKANGALA A			M·D
11.	DOREEN LUKAMA		✓	MUKANGALA A			D—MG
12.	MAGGY MENANSI		✓	CHAMAKIMBA			M·M
13.	BETTY KANEMA		✓	KEWUMBA / MUNDONGU			
14.	MACHAYI JANE		✓	MPOLA / SAMUWIKA			MJ
15.	SAMALESU PAULA		✓	MPOLA / SAMUWIKA			S·P
16.	KAYANGA ENNIA		✓	SAMUHEHA			E. Ka
17.	MUKOSU GREENESS		✓	SAMUKANGALA B			G m
18.	CHILALA MUKWATILI		✓	ZAMBEZI SOURCE			Ci LA
19.	PATRISHER MAZAZA		✓	MUKANGALA B		0951797978	P.mazaza
20.	WOMBA MASHAJA		✓	MUKANGALA B			W.M
21.	JANIPHER MUKOSAYI		✓	MUKANGANGALA B		0950667958	J.M

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

14/5/24
Kewumba Village

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	CHIMBIMBI NILARD	✓		KEUMBA / MUNDONGU WDC	WDC	0957411511	
2.	IVAN MAKUYA	✓		KEUMBA / MUNDONGU	FARMER		Ivan
3.	WILSON CHIWENU	✓		SAMUWIKA	FARMER	0957468468	
4.	GIVEN KAUWANDA	✓		MUKANGALA	FARMER	0957732895	
5.	KUZENDI JACKSON	✓		SAMUKEHA	W.D.C	0750167266	Kuzendi
6.	SPENCWELL KATANKONY	✓		MUKANGALA	f	0957723982	S-K
7.	MILISHI RICHARD	✓		MUKANGALA	FARMER	0950546514	
8.	Chamaliza Lawrence	✓		Kewumba	farmer	0955730944	
9.	FULAYI CLIFORD	✓		SAMUWIKA	FARMER	0971657539	

10.	MARTIN TULUMBA	✓		KEUMBA	F	0953027831	
11.	MANEX MANGENDA	✓		MUKANGALA	FARMER	0954509249	
12.	Goodson SULU	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER	0750878201	
13.	KELVIN MULAISHI	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER	0950545833	
14.	DAVIES CHIMBIMBI	✓		KEUMBA/MUNDONGU	FARMER	0950466719	
15.	Isaac Mulaishi	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER		
16.	Webby Kusalaka	✓		mukangala	Farmer	0976592666	
17.	Ramon Abel	✓		mukanegala	Farmer	0950330081	
18.	Gresford Kakoakanya	✓		Mukangala	farmer	0955861517	
19.	Matthews Masumba	✓		Kalezu.	farmer	0953025049	
20.	Roidy Tukumba	✓		Kalezu	farmer	0750170447	
21.	Denny Mulopa	✓		Mukuna	farmer	0950198556	DM.

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Mukangala Sakuwaha Village 15/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	MATHEWS KALULU	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER	0953628614	
2.	STEWARD KASHINAKAJI	✓		MUKANGALA B	FARMER	—	
3.	MWEWALA BISHOP	✓		MUKANGALA "A"	FARMER	0955926921	
4.	MUKOSAYI MARTIN	✓		NHCC	GENERAL WORKER	0978893498	
5.	SAMBONDU FARA	✓		NHCC	CONSERVATION ASSISTANT	0955687265	
6.	MAKONDU ALAN	✓		MUKANGALA A	FARMER	0979699121	
7.	DANWELL SAWULU	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER	—	D.S
8.	MULAISHI FREDSON	✓		SAKUWAHA	FARMER	0751701446 0750170146	
9.	CHIMBIMBI NIXON	✓		MUNDONGU	CHIEF/FARMER	0950170133	

10.	MAKUYA HENRY	M		KALEZU	FARMER		
11.	KALICHI RICHARD	m		MUKANGALA	FARMER	0951066984	
12.	WEBBY TULUMBA	M		KEUMBA/MUNDONGU	FARMER	—	
13.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Mukangala/Mundongu
15/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	LUWI ROZEMARY		✓	SAMUHEHA			R. Luwi
2.	CHIZENGU RUTH		✓	MUKANGALA B		0950545819	
3.	IDAH KASHINAKASHI		✓	MUKANGALA B			
4.	EDINA KASHINAKASHI		✓	MUKANGALA B		0950917838	
5.	CHIPOLONGU BEATY		✓	MUKANGALA B			C. B
6.	Collette Kalukang		✓	Mukangala B		0972684284	
7.	FULAWU MARIA		✓	SAKUWAHA			F. M
8.	MARRY MULAYISHI		✓	SAKUWAHA			
9.	SEFUKA FRIDAH		✓	MUNDONGU/KEUMBA		0750170139	
10.	EDITH KAMANJI		✓	MASHATA			E. K
11.	CHIYANZU SUZEN		✓	SAKUWAHA		0952329683	S. C
12.	NDUMBA GRENIS		✓	MUKANGALA B			N. G
13.	CHANDENDA IDAH		✓	CHAMAKIMBA			C. I
14.	FALENCE CHAMAKIMBA		✓	CHAMAKIMBA			F. C
15.	KUWAYA BEATUS		✓	MASHATA			K. B
16.	FIDES SAWANGA		✓	CHAMAKIMBA			F. S
17.	KAPILA ENDY		✓	MASHATA			K. E
18.	MAKONDU LOVEWELL	✓	✗	KANKAWAMI ZAMBEZI SOURCE		0976617668	M. L
19.	MUKOSU CHARDNEY	✓		MUKANGAZA B			C. MUKOSU
20.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

13/5/24
Solwezi – PDCC

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	LARSSON MAPULANGA	✓		DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE	QUANTITY SURVEYOR	0975162248	
2.	BRIAN MUNIANGINGILI	✓		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	Ag CHRDO	0975935961	
3.	MICHAEL MANDERE	✓		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	0974607121	
4.	AGNR. RAPHAEL PHIRI	✓		SURVEY DEPARTMENT-MNR	* LAND SURVEYOR	0973253192	
5.	NALUMINO AKAKULUBELWA	✓		ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	D/REGIONAL STATISTICIAN	0977429972	
6.	CHANDA CHOZA	✓		MINISTRY OF YOUTH	OFFICER	0969734055	
7.	Chilala Maynard Habasimbi		✓	GREAT - TDP Ministry of Tourism	Project Coordinator	0967982782	
8.	FUNDULU CHALULA C.		✓	CABINET OFFICE GENDER DIVISION	SENIOR PLANNER	0977527894	
9.	Frank Kakoma Kanyambi	✓		GREAT- TDP Ministry of Tourism	Project Area Facilitator Ikelenge	0973540768	
10.	CHISHA MOSENI		✓	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	SOCIAL EXPERT	0977-987778	
11.	GLORIA B. CHOONGO		✓	ZEMA	SENIOR INSPECTOR	0978701706	
12.	Mathews Mubunto	✓		SMART ZAMBIA	PICTO	0977700767	
13.	Hillary Sakala	✓		National HIV/AIDS Council	Provincial Coordinator	0977832665	
14.	Musinga Bwamba	✓		Chiefs Affairs	C.A.O	0977570816	
15.	Matthew Banda	✓		NAT. GUID. & RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	PRINCIPAL NAT. GUID. OFFICER	0979578445	
16.	JOSEPH MANDA	✓		MFL	SLPO	0977725937	
17.	Mackdisy Musuza	✓		MoFNP	Senr Planner	0967505687	
18.	MUMBA SAKUTA	✓		MoFNP	Accountant	0971188386	
19.	Pierula Lemy	✓		FIC	SNR Compliance	0977-278951	
20.	FRANCIS MWITUMWA	✓		PMSD	PMO	0977408575	
21.	MARY MUKUKA		✓	INTERNAL AUDIT	Ag. Principal Internal Auditor	0976563017	
22.	SARAH L. NAMA		✓	MIN OF TOURISM CULTURE	CULTURAL OFFICER	0965359038	
23.	CHUNU SANDAA		✓	PPU	INTERN	0979832883	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Ikelenge District
Date: 14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	PRECIOUS JERE .M		✓	MWDS / IKELENGE	DWDO	0974315476	
2.	ALBERT MULUNZA	✓		ZAMBIA POLICE	OIC	0977227644	
3.	TONDERAI K. LIKOKA	✓		SOCIAL WELFARE	DSWO	0977809862	
4.	BRIAN CHINYEMBA	✓		NHCC	ACO	0968162753	
5.	KARANI WATESON	✓		DMMU	DDMO	0979537757	
6.	FUNDULU CHALILA		✓	CABINET OFFICE GENDER DIVISION	SENIOR PLANNER	0977528914	
7.	CHISHA NOMSA MOSENI		✓	GREAT-TDP	SOCIAL EXPERT	0977-987778	
8.	ZAZA ALEXANDER	✓		MOFL	LPEO	0977393633	
9.	BWALYA PONGA	✓		MoA	DACO	0977 286989	
10.	THALASHI BERTHA		✓	COMMUNITY DEV	ACDO	0979798444	
11.	JACKSON GONDWE	✓		CULTURE& TRADITIONAL	DISTRICT CULTURE TRADI	0977668962	
12.	SICHILIA INTENGE CHONGA	✓		IKELENGE TOWN COUNCIL	DIRECTOR FINANCE	0966223210	
13.	BRIGHT SIKAONGA	✓		IKELENGE TOWN COUNCIL	SEP	0977354975	
14.	MAXWELL PHIRI	✓		FORESTRY	PFO	0978462641	
15.	NOSIKU MULANDA		✓	CHIEFS AFFAIRS	SCAO	0972552654	
16.	MASIALETI MUKAMAKUBA	✓		FORERY	SEA	0977317878	
17.	DEAN P. NACHOMBE	✓		FISHERIES & LIVESTOCK	DFLMDO	0971532616	
18.	Chilala Mayanda Habasimbi		✓	GREAT - TDP Ministry of Tourism	PC	0967982782	
19.	Mwaka Kasolo		✓	Provincial Planning Unit	AO	0974531263	
20.	MPYAKULA Andrew	✓		D/ administration	DC	0967525555	
21.	Frank Kakoma Kanyambi	✓		GREAT - TDP Ministry of tourism	PAF	0973590768	
22.	MUSONDA MISO	✓		Ikelenge Town Council	Ag CS	0976110749	
23.	Leonard Nkhoma	✓		GREAT-TDP	P. M&E	0977864060	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue. Council Chamber
Date. 7th May, 24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	BRUTUS SIMAKOLE	M		NACC	A/RD	0974940512	
2.	KAMBOLE SIKATE	M		MINISTRY OF TOURISM	RTC	0977781209	
3.	ILINANGA LINDUNDA	M		COP(SD)	DIO	0979492856	
4.	LACKSON NG'ANDU	M		TOURISM DPW		0977812542	
5.	CHISHIMBA PAUL	M		NSAMA CRB	CHAIRPERSON	0973585438	
6.	SOTER MAPENZI BANDA	M		PPU - PAMP	PLANNER	0977847683	
7.	STEVEN K. MULATU	M		NSAMA TOWN COUNCIL	DIRECTOR PLANNING	0974-294267	
8.	GEORGE MWANZA	M		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	PRINCIPAL PLANNER	0977-426952	
9.	ABIUD BANDA	M		ZEMA	INSPECTOR-EA	0972590297	
10.	MOSES CHISHIMBA	M		SENIOR CHIEF NSAMA	111211/48/1	0972918905	
11.	GILBERT M. TAFUNA	M		CHIEF CHITIMBWA	199768/42/1	0974757304	
12.	Lemmy mfula	M		SENIOR HEADMAN	135761/42/1	0750067[illegible]	
13.	MWENDE CHRISPIN	M		CHIEF'S SECRETARY	171171/41/1	0972828982	
14.	[illegible]	M		RETAINER	223177/61/1	0770895[illegible]	
15.	HARRISON KASEBOLELA	M		DRIVER	108020/68/1	0976471053	
16.	CHISANGA DENNIS	M		DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER (DFO)	255507/43/1	0975881404	
17.	CUTHBERT TAFUNA	M		CHIEF RETAINER	198899/93/1	0976956693	
18.	CHILUFYA MULENGA	M		DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	185982/44/1	0977444482	
19.	WALLACE MOONGA	M		SENIOR CHIEFS AFFAIRS OFFICER	232498/73/1	0955812827	
20.							
21.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue – Chomba wa Kasaba
Date - 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Idith Nganda		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	I NG
2.	Kapemba Nganda		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	KA NGA
3.	Juliana Ndumba		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	J. Nd
4.	Zambo Musimazi	M		Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	R. Mu.
5.	John Sikazwe	M		Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	J Si
6.	Kephania Nakazwe		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	K NA
7.	Elinah Ngangu		F	Chomba wa Kaba	Farmer	—	E NGA
8.	Jess Mazimba		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	Je MA
9.	Ivor Nakazwe		F	Chomba wa Kasaba	Farmer	—	IV NA

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue- Iyendwe Village
Date - 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	James NGANDU Lukwesa Himan	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	Lukwesa	0954564203	Jms
2.	Bickson NGANDU Kapisha Himan	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	KAPISHA	0954788330	Bkn
3.	ALBERIMASIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	SCC	0952720233	A BIA
4.	KAPUNGWE ELIAS	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	SCC	—	KA A
5.	BICKSON KATAI	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	W. S. C	—	LS KA
6.	FRED SIKAZWE	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	F. S
7.	NWSTON MASIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	N M
8.	MISHECK Sikonde	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	M S
9.	MISHECK MAZIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	M MA

IYENDWE

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue – Chamba Wa Kasaba
Date – 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	ABBY CHIFUNISU		✓	IYENDWE VIG	Member	N/A	
2.	MAGRETH NACHILIMA		✓	IYENDWE VIG	Member	—	
3.	BARBARA CHIBWE		✓	IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
4.	FLORENCE NAKAZWE		✓	IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
5.	DAVIES NANDASI		✓	IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
6.	MELGA MAZIMBA		✓	IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
7.	James SICHALWE	✓		IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
8.	Sofuwe	✓		IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
9.	Joseph CHIBWE	✓		IYENDWE VIG	—	—	

IYENDWE

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue – Iyendwe Village
Date – 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	GODWELL NGANDU	✓		IYENDWE VIG	member	—	
2.	AMON NGANDU	✓		IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
3.	Patricia CHIBWE	✓		IYENDWE VIG	—	—	
4.	FRANCIS CHISHIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	
5.	MESTON NGANDU	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	
6.	Friday SICHALWE	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	
7.	KINGFRED CHISHI	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	
8.	ANDREW NGANDU	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	
9.	EVA NGANDU	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	—	—	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Venue- Chomba wa Kasaba
Date- 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Kedrick mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	acting chief	0951599138	
2.	Bynon mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	Secretary	0950959799	
3.	Kedrick mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	0953689006	D M
4.	Kedrick mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	0950957565	K M
5.	mutepa mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	0780794687	K M
6.	James mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	0750172574	M M
7.	Emmanuel mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	—	J M
8.	Hassan mazimba	M		Chomba wakasaba	member	0953475617	E M
9.	Ruth mazimba		F	Chomba wakasaba	member	—	H M

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Nsumbu
Market
9th May, 24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	CHISHA MATHEWS	✓		ZONE WDC REPRESENTATIVE	MEMBER	0770535369	
2.	KAPEMBWA FRIDAY	✓		LUPILI A	CONSTITUENCY S/C	0972680485	K. F
3.	JAMES CHIPIMBYE	✓		Lupili C	MEMBER	0978126790	
4.	Kachuesha Benson	✓		Shikapampa	Member	0973367464	
5.	CHOMBA KENNEDY	✓		SHIKAPAMPA	member	0978829796	
6.	Chishimba Moses	✓		LUPILI C	member	0773332645	
7.	WADATA ABRAHAM	✓		SHIKAPAMPA	MEMBER	0971886445	
8.	CHOLA MAZIMBA	✓		—	—	0973631743	
9.	Ngonga Richard	✓		top land	business man	0973284362	

10.	Chuma Starburn	M		CHITIMBIKA-IYENDWE CONSERVATION PROJECT	COMMUNITY CONSERVATION OFFICER	0976892235	
11.	MUSONDA	M		SAIVAMPA VILLAGE	MEMBER	0976254450	NMUSONDA
12.	MUSENGA WILLIAM	M		LUPIN-C VILLAGE	MEMBER	0975830579	
13.	GEORGE SINDAZI	M		TOP-LAND	MEMBER	0972355962	
14.	JASON MUKUYAMUKU	M		LUPIZI-A VILLAGE	MEMBER	0971815504	
15.	AARON MUSIMBI			TOP LAND	WDC	0971793777	
16.	CHISHIMBA PAUL	M		CRB/Umbrella	CRB	0973588485	
17.	LACKSON NGANDU			TOURISM		0977812542	
18.	KOMBE BRIAN	M		MSUMBU	CIVIC LEADER	0969474541	
19.	KALENGA BOTHO	M		CHISHELA	Councillor	0978385592	
20.	WEZZY SIKAZWE			LUPILI A	MEMBER	0975717310	
21.	MWANSA	M		musondu		0950407904	

IYENDWE

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Vende-Iyendwe Village
Date - 8/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Jemesh NGANDU LUKWESA HIMAN	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	LUKWESA	0954564203	
2.	BICKSON NGANDU KAPISHA HIMAN	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	KAPISHA	0954788330	
3.	ALBERIMASIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	SCC	0953720233	
4.	KAPUNGWE GLADY	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	SCC	—	
5.	BICKSON KATAI	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE	W.B.C	—	
6.	FREDS SIKAZWE	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	
7.	NWSTON MASIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	
8.	MISHECK SIKONDE	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	
9.	MISHECK MASIMBA	✓		IYENDWE VILLAGE		—	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Nsumbu Market 9th May 24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	CLEMENT SONGWE	M		KAPISHI VILLAGE	MEMBER	0974665965	
2.	SAMYBOY KAMANGWE	M		CHAPATIKA VILLAGE	WDC	0977833944	
3.	JOHN CHIPEPO	M		LUPILI C	COMMITTEE	0977758715	
4.	CHOMBA ROBERT	M		LUPILI C	V.S.	0975706890	
5.	Songwe Albert	M		Lupili A	V. H/man	0977104056	
6.	RODGERS KATAMPA	M		LUPILI C	CONSTITUENCY CHAIRMAN U.N.D.D	0975961072	
7.	GIDEONE KALENGA	M		LUPILI C	Member	0972685554	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Ndole Village 9/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	ELIAS CHISHALA	M		NDOLE	MEMBER	0955897734	
2.	BENSON BWALYA	M		NDOLE	MEMBER	0953439740	
3.	MUKOBE CHRISPINE	M		MWANDO	MEMBER	0771853409	
4.	CHANSA MUZIMBA			MWANDO	MEMBER	0977281820	
5.	CHISHIMBA DAVS			MWANDO	MEMBER	0777889172	
6.	MWILA			CHILALA			
7.	WILLIAM CHANSA			NDOLE	MEMBER	1044674	
8.	LUMBWE NONDE			MWANDO			

10.	WISEMAN mulenga	✓		NDOLE	11	078-84987	
11.	Bwalya patson	✓		Ndole	MP	097008060	
12.	MAZIMBOA Ribbag	✓		ndole	member	0953889804	
13.	Kaemba Alfred	✓		Ndole	member	0972471773	
14.	Nunda CHRISTIANS	✓		ndole	D.C	0955460858	
15.	MWANSHILES CHILD			NDOLE	CR 13	—	
16.	Mwango Barnaby			NDOLE	DC	—	
17.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

9/5/24
Ndole village

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	MAZIMBA Brethman	✓		MUWANDO	member	0975[illegible]58	
2.	KALUMBA Jackson	✓		MUWANDO	member		K.J
3.	Kanyengele paul	✓		MUWANDO	member		K.P
4.	CHISHIMBA JOSEPH	✓		Muwando	member	0760792922	
5.	O/MAG	✓		MUWANDO	member	0779806	0.5
6.	Kampamba Kingston mutale	✓		ndolo	member	0772176804	
7.	Milambo patrick	✓		Ndole	member	097282[illegible]	P. milambo
8.	Chansa. Charton	✓		Muando	Member	0770184484	
9.	Michael Kanyengele	✓		MWando	Number	0976463585	

10.	JOSEPH LWALIA	✓		Ndole village	member	–	J. L
11.	MAZIMBA FRIDAY M FRIDAY	✓		Ndole village	member	–	M. Friday
12.	FRANK CHISHALA	✓		NDOLE village	member	0957349659	
13.	JOHN MULENGA	✓		Ndole village	member	0954574416	J. Mulenga
14.	SAM BOY KAMPUNDE	✓		CHAIPATIKA VILLAGE	WDC	0977833944	S Kampunde
15.	MULENGA CHISHIMBA	✓		MWANDO VILLAGE	MEMBAR	0973264937	
16.	BENEDY KAZEMBELA	✓		MWANDO VILLAGE	MEMBAR	0976606296	
17.	MUMBA ZEBRON	✓		MWANDO	MEMBAR	0972888457	
18.	VICTOR SIMUKA	✓		MWANDO village	"	0971643521	V.S
19.	MOSES M. KATAPA	✓		Ndole village	MEMBER	0957505013	
20.	Henry M. Kalumba	✓		Mwando Village	Coach	0977600677	
21.	JOHN CHOLA	✓		MWANDO VILLAGE	MEMBER	0976159384	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Ndole Village
9/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	CONVEN CHALO	✓		MWANDO VILLAGE	MEMBER	0973026930	
2.	EVALYN KALUMBA	✓	✓	mwando village	member	–	E-K
3.	CHISHIMBA LWIZA		✓	mwando "	member	0958161804	L.Chishimba
4.	FLORENCE CHANDA		✓	NDOLE "	"	–	F. Chanda
5.	LORENCE NANYANGE		✓	NDOLE "	"	–	L N
6.	NANKANDA HINES		✓	" "	"	–	N. H
7.	TELESA KAPEMBWA		✓	" "	"	–	T. Kapembwa
8.	SYLVIA MUKA		✓	" "	"	–	S. Muka
9.	JUSTIN CHIPOKOSO	✓		MWANDO village	"	–	J. Chipoko

10.	ANGEL MUTAKA	✓		"	"	"	—	A. Mutaka
11.	PATRICK MUMBA	✓		NDOLE	"	"	0772140208	
12.	SINDATI HOSEA	✓		NDOLE	"	"	0958239114	S Hoses
13.	HAPPY SON Chiili			Ndola	"	"	0952161809	
14.	SINKAMBA MICKSON	✓		Ndole	"	member	0776435376	
15.	WISEMAN mulenga	✓		NDOLE	"	"	0750089987	
16.	CHIMBI SIKAZE	✓		Mwando	"		0779830276	
17.	MUSONDA HENRY	✓		Mwando	"		0777632226	
18.	KATELELE. N	✓		ndole	"		—	
19.	BALABALA	✓		ndole	"		0954571033	
20.	MESBE. S	✓		NDOLE	"		—	
21.	CHISHIMBA			=	"		0771810354	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

13/5/24
SD/WEZI-PDCC

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Luzango Chilufya	✓		Agriculture		0977439123	
2.	DR PETER BANDA	✓		FISHERIES & LIVESTOCK	Ag/PFLCo	0979187178	
3.	PETER DAKA	✓		FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK	A/ PFO	0976-178085	
4.	DICKSON G. MUTONGA (DR.)	✓		PEO - MOE	SEO-GUIDANCE	0964815926	
5.	ADRIAN ZULU	✓		PLAO - NW	PLAO	0966473832	
6.	KASONDE ZIMBA	✓		MoA	SEMO	0971699636	
7.	FRANCIS CHIWELE	✓		MOT	RTDC	0970769469	
8.	KALUMBA M. JOHN	✓		PROV. ADM- FINANCE		0764932283	
9.	PAUL CHISANGA	✓		DOC	PLRO	0979221095	

10.	[illegible]	M		CHIEFS AFFAIRS	PCMD	0977	
11.	CHIPOLKA SIMUKOKA	M		CHILD PROT.	PCOC	0977703600	
12.	KINGAMUKA MARTIN	M		GTCU	PIGT	0977214613	
13.	ANDREW KHONDOWE	M		DMMU	SDMO	0977857810	
14.	BEATRICE SIMUKENA	F		MFL	PMDO	0966314302	
15.	BONAVENTURE NJUNGU	M		PROV ADMIN	AS	0979919280	
16.	Mwaka Kaoli	F		P.P.U	AO	0974531263	
17.	ANTHONY FULWE	M		DC OFFICE	DISERICE COM	0977796848	
18.	Bwembo Kapitaya	M		P P U	O.S	09771217	
19.	Grace Chomba	F		PPU	AA	0766663895	
20.	FELIX MBOMENA	M		PROVINC ADMIN	O/S	0963345388	
21.	HAKINGA JOHANTHAN	M		PPU	PLANNER	0972500142	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Council Chamber
14/5/24
Community Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	AMOSE KANTUMOYA	✓		ISOLOSOKA VILLAGE ILELONDU ZONE	KELONDU ZONE REP/COUNC. SEC.	0973637635 0968703961	
2.	JOHANNE KACHIZA	✓		CHIMAZHI ZONE	CHIMAZHI ZONE REPRESE	0977921386	
3.	PETULU KULAWOMA	✓		mungwayanga zone	headman		P.K
4.	MR SAMUKOKA	✓		SAMUKONKA V.	HEAD MAN	0973737[illegible]	
5.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Council Chamber
14/5/24
Community Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	CHIBUMBU LAWRENCE	✓		WDC ~~CHAIRPERSON~~	CHAIRPERSON	0975631540 0965241114	
2.	CHRISTINE SHIMISHI		✓	WDC	MEMBER	0976740170	
3.	MUZANGALU FATAKI		✓	WDC	V.CHAIRPERSON	0970230611	
4.	CHIBAMBA SIMON	✓		JUDICIARY	MEMBER	0973817000	
5.	HASTON KAWANGU	✓		VILLANGE HEADMAN IKELENGI		0974526000	Kawangu
6.	SALUMAYI CHILENGI	✓		CHIEF REP	WDC	0778400479	
7.	ENWEL PEZulu	✓		V/G MUSUMAHI	HEADMAN	0770899361	
8.	LUTEN MUKENDA	✓		KAMUKANDA ZONE	WDC	0768040415	
9.	SILAS KAYOMBU	✓		MUNGWAYANGA ~~HEADMAN~~	HEADMAN		S. KAYOMBU

	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION	POSITION	PHONE	SIGN
10.	KAFWEKU PUAL KAFWEK	✓		N HEADMAN MUNGWAYANGA	HEADMAN	—	
11.	KAYONA STEWARD			KAIALANGA		0974705972	
12.	MOTOKA D. CHIZALU	M		HEADMAN CHIZALU	HEADMAN	0971462897	
13.	SONEKA SAMUEL	M		HEADMAN KALUWASHA	~~HEADMAN~~	0978408818	
14.	CHISODA ZAKEWU	M		KALEZU	~~HEADMAN~~	0973089763	Z.C
15.	KAFWELU ~~JONATHAN~~	M		HEADMAN / SOKASOKA	HEAD MAN	0976709748	
16.	John Chungama	M		Headman/Nsumbu Mpi Kab	Head man		
17.	Moses Sapikinya	M		Headman/Sapikinya	Headman	0977610194	
18.	ROTE MUYANGA	M		HEADMAN MUYUWANGA	HEADMAN	—	
19.	Robert Kamanu	M		Interpreter	COUNCIL WORK	0972551952	
20.	SIBOMEN KABANYIMA	M		~~HEADMAN~~	~~HEADMAN~~	0974682741	
21.	CHIPOYA MORRIS	M		HEADMAN	HEADMAN	0974016575	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kelondi
14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	SAPILINYA HARRY	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0976675847	
2.	MUKOSAMI JESMAN	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0773415150	
3.	MAKATI GIVEN	M		KELONDU	FARMER	NIL	
4.	Chipuja Kennedy	M		kelondu	FARMER	0967647707	
5.	ROBERT WAIZECE	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0973104855	
6.	MACHIPISHA KELLIES	M		KELONDU	Driver	0973124055	
7.	KAMUSAKI ALLAN	M		KELONDU	Bee Keeping	0776185822	
8.	KALONDA STEVAN	M		KELONDU	FARMER	NIL	
9.	TYSON SAPILINYA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0979291463	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kelondi
14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	MAYONDI DAWSON	M		KELONDU	FARMER		M.D
2.	KAKUNJU Joseph	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0976676671	
3.	MAKATI STIVEN	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0770794587	
4.	SAMUKOKU FINES	M		KELONDU	FARMER	-	S.F
5.	MASUWA SCAVER	M		KELONDU	FARMER	-	
6.	MUSUMBI SAM	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0773398346	M.S
7.	Joseph Chiyuka	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0776567161	JOSEPH
8.	KAKUNJU John	M		KELONDU	FARMER	-	K.J
9.	MASEKA RAPHEL	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0770844165	R/MASEKA

10.	MAKATI VINCENT	M		KELONDU	FARMER	097271071R	
11.	SALWENYEKA M	m		KELONDU	FARMER	0963777392	
12.	Joseph Chinyama	m		KELONDU	FARMER	0770065242	J.C
13.	EVARISTO SAMKAMAU	M		KELONDU	FARMER		
14.	CALEB KADOCHI	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0972479010	
15.	KELVIS CHIPOSA	M		kelondu	farmer	0972645586	
16.	Makayi Chrispard	M		Kelondu	farmer	0773399850	
17.	EDSON KAMBUTA	M		Kelondu	Farmer	0972647852	
18.	BEVAN SAPILINYA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0977829463	B.S
19.	Rickson kayombo	M		Kelondu	farmer	0976866760	
20.	Ernest Chisonde	M		Kelondu	farmer	0770058643	
21.	philp Mupila	M		kelondu	farmer	0950216138	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kelondu
14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.				Kelondu	FARMER		
2.	musamvu ENilles		F	Kelondu	farmer		m.E
3.	makayi violet		F	Kelondu	farmer		V.m
4.	Kakomaglodys		f	Kelondu	Farmer	0971659795	
5.	Sachikayi Qeen		f	Kelondu	farmer	0770232451	Q.S
6.	Samalesu poliner		f	Kelondu	farmer		S.P
7.	Kafweku IReen		f	Kelondu	farmer	0770054912	
8.	Kalumbumellen		f	Kelondu	farmer	0976752595	
9.	mukehi Dola		f	Kelondu	farmer		m.D

10.	Kafwelu Vera		f	Kelondu	farmer	07796933	
11.	muzeya Exiloa		f	Kelondu	farmer		
12.	Madazhi Loveness		f	Kelondu	farmer	0972196150	
13.	Kafwelu Heldait		f	Kelondu	farmer	076677507	
14.	Evlen Wanzeca		f	Kelondu	farmer	0770227401	
15.	machipisha Gracia		f	Kelondu	farmer		
16.	Musumali Esther		f	Kelondu	farmer		
17.	Ntambu mera		f	Kelondu	farmer		
18.	Kañasa GLORIA		f	Kelondu	farmer	0777025237	
19.	Mutokongu Sifa		f	Kelondu	farmer		
20.	Chikamba Rozet		f	Kelondu	farmer		
21.	Chikanzu Jennifer		f	Kelondu	farmer		

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Kelondu
14/5/24

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Makayi moses	m		KELONDU	FARMER		M
2.	Musokola Clinty	M		KELONDU	Famer	0978581387	
3.	MAKAYI AARON	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0973338960	
4.	KASONGO MUKANGALA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	NIL	
5.	MASUBA MAKU	M		11	FARMER	NIL	M.M
6.	MBULU FRANCIS	M		11	FARMER	0975656593	M-F
7.	MAKATI ANTE	M		11	FARMER	0978382489	
8.	MUSANVU GERALD	M		11	FARMER	NIL	MUSANVU
9.	Mutokonga Kenedy	m		11	FARMER	0971632533	M.K

10.	Musumali Clifton	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0976365826	
11.	NYAMBAZA HARRY	M		KELONDU	FARME	NIL	N. H
12.	MAKONDU FLEX	M		KELONDU	11	0971668199	F.M
13.	John Chunga	m		KELONDU	Farmer		J Ch
14.	KALONDA BENSON	M		11	FARMER		B.K
15.	Kanau Kelvin	M		Kelundu	Farmer	0777457676	
16.	MASUWA FORDSON	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0975305695	F.M
17.	NTAMBU JEFFA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	NIL	J. NTAMBU
18.	SAPILINYA ADAN	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0973227056	S.A
19.	OSMAN MASUA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	NIL	J.M
20.	GIVEN KALUWATA	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0977641352	G.K
21.	MELEKI PATSON	M		KELONDU	FARMER	0979941481	M.P

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.				Kelondu	farmer	0776615808	
2.	Shimishi Liness		f	Kelondu	farmer	0776621588	
3.	Kanyemeni mery		f	Kelondu	farmer		K m
4.	CHITHINGU ELINITH		F	Kelondu	farmer		E. Chithings
5.	Mahamba Shimishi		F	kelondu	farmer		M. S
6.	Joyce makayi		f	Kelondu	f		
7.	Katiki Kukena		f	Kelondu	f		
8.							
9.							

10.	Meggi mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	member	–	MM
11.	Elizabeth mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	EM
12.	Bubra mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	BM
13.	Nakazwe esnet		F	Ctomba wakusaba	Farmer	–	NE
14.	Mary Nkanda		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	MN
15.	Elizabeth mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	E.m
16.	Lega mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	L.m
17.	Donald mazimba	M		Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	D m
18.	Robert mazimba	M		Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	R m
19.	John mazimba	M		Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	J m
20.	Maggie mazimba		F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	A m
21.	Esivent Mulenga	M	F	Ctomba wakasaba	Farmer	–	E m

9.4 List of Participants- Western Province

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Lumei primary
Date: 6/6/24
Village: Lumei

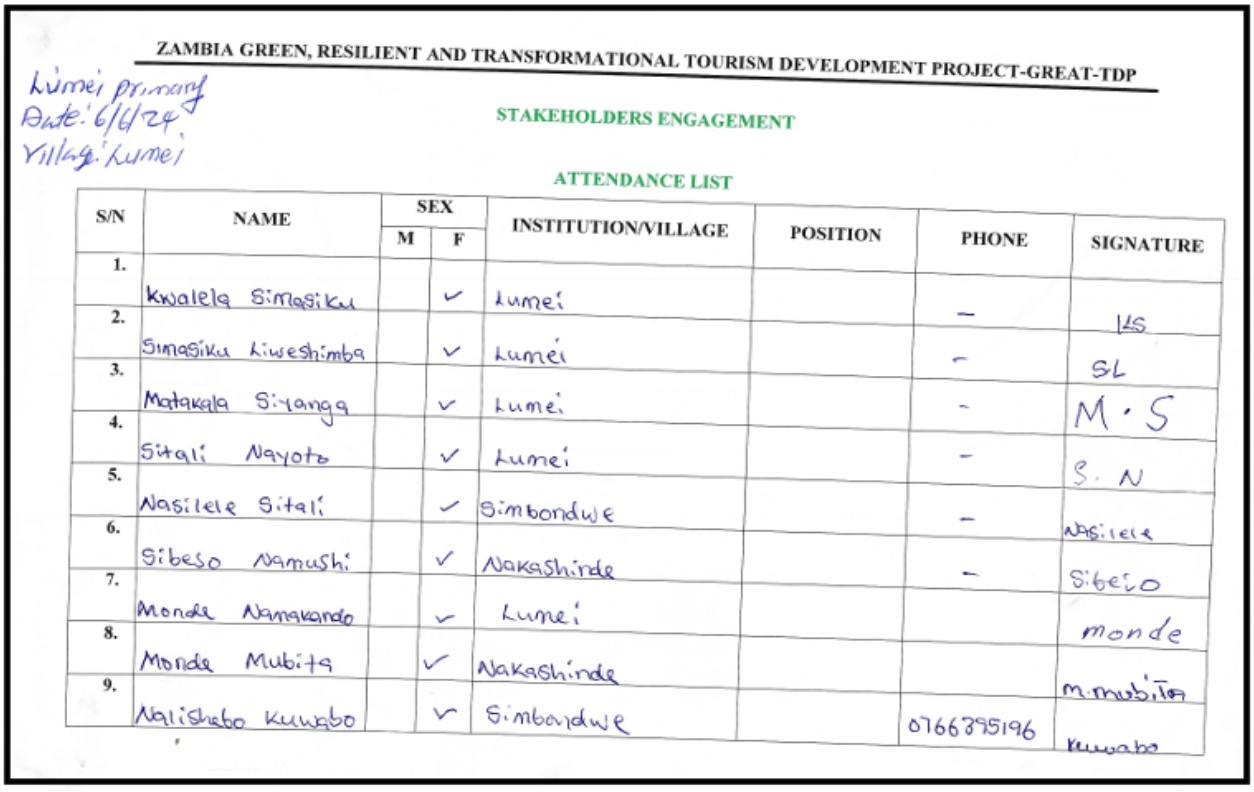
STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Kuyewa Nsekwa		✓	Masima		–	Kuyewa
2.	Mbao Sikweti		✓	Katonga		–	Mbao
3.	Namuchana Kahilu		✓	Tungambwa		–	Kahilu
4.	Mwangala Simata		✓	Masima		0956678267	Simata
5.	Mubita Nsekwa		✓	Masima		–	Mubita
6.	Simatonga Namushi		✓	Tungambwa		–	Namushi
7.	Sitali Mondo		✓	Lumei		–	Sitali
8.	Muronda Likubese		✓	Katonga		–	Muronda
9.	Matakala Mushe		✓	Katongo		–	Matakala



10.	Pelekelo Sikweti	✓	Katanga		–	Pelekelo
11.	Samutumwa	✓	Makaka		–	Namasiku
12.	Sitali Kawanga	✓	Limei		–	Sitali
13.	Nalwendo Nyambe	✓	Katanga		–	Nalwendo
14.	Londa Sikubata	✓	Nakashinde		–	Londa
15.	Nyambe Nawabo	✓	Kanyambanjamba		–	Nyambe
16.	Nseta Samutumwa	✓	Kanyambanjamba		–	Nseta
17.	Simasiku Siyoto	✓	Kanyambanjamba		–	Siyoto
18.	Siyoto Siyambanga	✓	Makaka		–	Siyoto
19.	Namangolwa Mundonda	✓	Limei		–	Namangolwa
20.	Sitali Mwambwa	✓	Limei		–	Sitali
21.	Simangolwa Simate	✓	Limei		–	Simate
22.	Wilbursiku Nalwinga	✓	School		0975177473	Wilbursiku



ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Limei primary
Date: 6/6/24
Village: Limei

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Kwalela Simasiku		✓	Limei		–	LS
2.	Simasiku Liweshimba		✓	Limei		–	SL
3.	Matakala Siyanga		✓	Limei		–	M.S
4.	Sitali Nayoto		✓	Limei		–	S.N
5.	Nasilele Sitali		✓	Simbondwe		–	Nasilele
6.	Sibeso Namushi		✓	Nakashinde		–	Sibeso
7.	Monde Nanakando		✓	Limei			monde
8.	Monde Mubita		✓	Nakashinde			M.mubita
9.	Nalishebo Kuwabo		✓	Simbondwe		0766395196	Kuwabo

10.	Monde Lyambai		✓	Simbondwe		–	monde
11.	Chihinga Muzilwa		✓	School		0950216416	Chihinga
12.	Habalima Mugande		✓	School	Teacher	0777143711	Habalima
13.	Monde Nowanga		✓	Simbondwe		–	M.n
14.	Nyambe Manjolo		✓	Nakashinde		–	N.m
15.	Nyambe Lutangu		✓	Simbondwe		–	Nyambe
16.	Pumulo Mbumwae		✓	Simbondwe		0951227932	PUMULO
17.	Mukelabai Songiso		✓	Nakashinde		–	Songiso
18.	Samutumwa Mwambwa		✓	Nakashinde		–	Mwambwa
19.	Mbaita Matomola		✓	Nakashinde		–	Mbaita
20.	Musandi Kaunda		✓	Simbondwe		–	Musandi
21.	Nosiku Nangonde		✓	Simbondwe		–	Nosiku

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Lumei primary
Date: 6/6/24
Village: Lumei

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Kayawe Dennis	✓		School	Teacher	0955108982	
2.	Tembo Scout	✓		School	Teacher	0962273429	
3.	Sakala Daliso	✓		School	Teacher	0975293816	
4.	Simasiku Kashweka		✓	Masima		–	Simasiku
5.	Monde Sikweti		✓	Katongo		–	Monde
6.	Pumulo Pumulo		✓	Masima		–	PUPU
7.	Simasiku Mushoka		✓	masima		–	SimaSiku
8.	Siyoto Namasiku		✓	katongo		–	Siyoto
9.	Muwae Monde		✓	Katongo		–	muwae

10.	Kwalela Sitali		✓	Masima		–	Sitali
11.	Nyambe Samutumwa		✓	masima		–	NYAMBE
12.	Namboo Simangolwa		✓	masima		0956666796	NAMBOO
13.	Nyambe Sitali		✓	masima		–	nyambe
14.	Nyambe Nyambe		✓	Masima		–	NyaMbe
15.	Namangolwa Mutangolwa		✓	masima		0958023911	Mutangolwa
16.	Namasiku kalaluka		✓	Masima		–	namasiku
17.	Sitali Nasilele		✓	katonga		6750720282	Sitali
18.	Kuyewana Nyambe		✓	Lumei		–	nyambe
19.	Shita Namangolwa		✓	masima		0954324448	SHITA
20.	Mwangala Nasilele		✓	Tungambwa		–	mwangala
21.	Siyenga Nalishebo		✓	masima		–	Siyenga

Lumei primary
6/6/24

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Lumei village.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Sitali Nangonde		✓	Simbondwe		–	Sitali
2.	Samutumwa Sibupwa		✓	Nakashinde		0750285632	S.S
3.	Namuchana Nalwendo		✓	Makaka		–	N.N
4.	Samutumwa Mwangala		✓	Nakashinde		–	Samutumwa
5.	Matonde Simasiku		✓	Nakashinde		0955414197	SIMASIKU
6.	Simasiku Simasiku		✓	Nakashinde		–	c.S.Simasiku
7.	Namangolwa Susiku		✓	Nakashinde		–	Susiku
8.	Samutumwa Susiku		✓	Simbondwe		0961846495	SUSIKU
9.	Mwaka Susiku		✓	Simbondwe		–	Mwaka

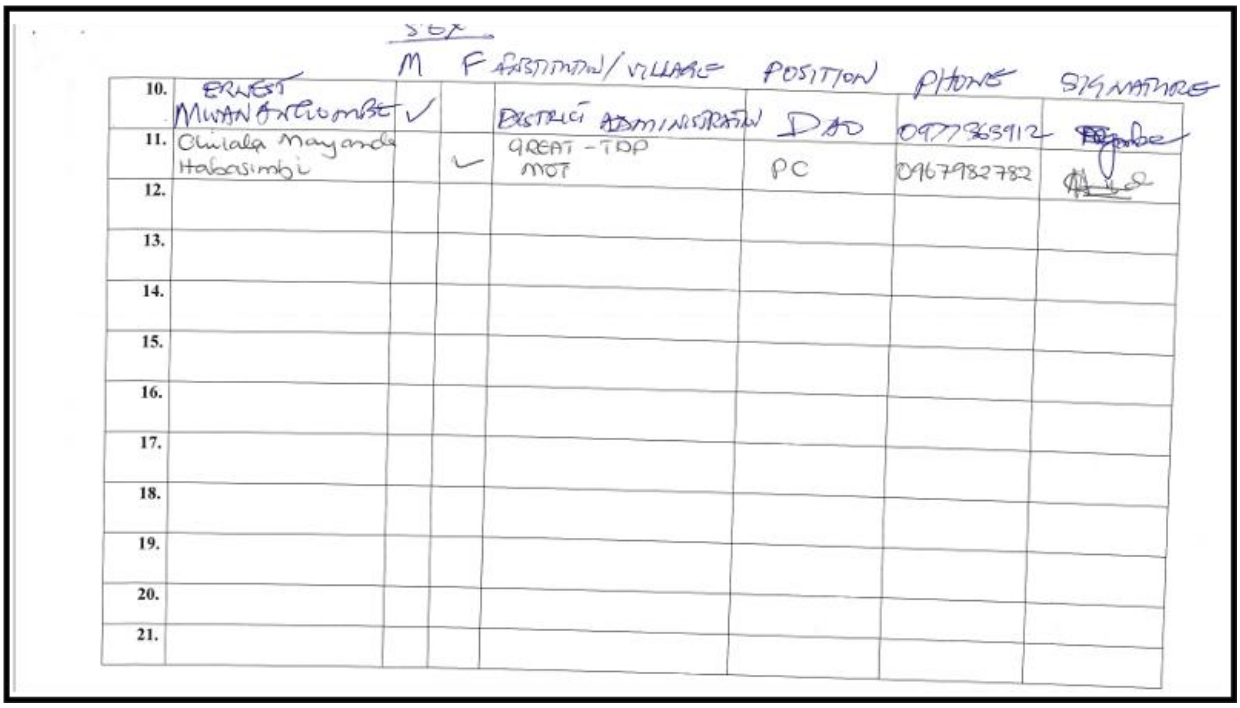
10.	Tunga Susiku		✓	Nakashinde		–	Tunga
11.	Sibamba Simasiku		✓	Nakashinde		–	Sibamba
12.	Siyota Simasiku		✓	Nakashinde		–	Siyota
13.	Muyunda Muleta		✓	Nakashinde		0766404473	MUYUNDA
14.	Mulele Ngwa		✓	Nakashinde		–	MULELE
15.	Namuchang Sitali		✓	Lumei		–	Sitali
16.	Nakaoka Sitali		✓	Nakashinde		–	Sitali
17.	Loondo Mayeya		✓	Nakashinde		–	Loindo
18.	Silukeng Siyoto		✓	Simbandwe		–	S. Siyoto
19.	Mukelabai Sichechani		✓	Nakashinde		–	S. Mukelabai
20.	Mukanda Ntambe		✓	Nakashinde		–	Mukanda
21.	Simenda Simata		✓	Lumei		–	S. Simenda

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

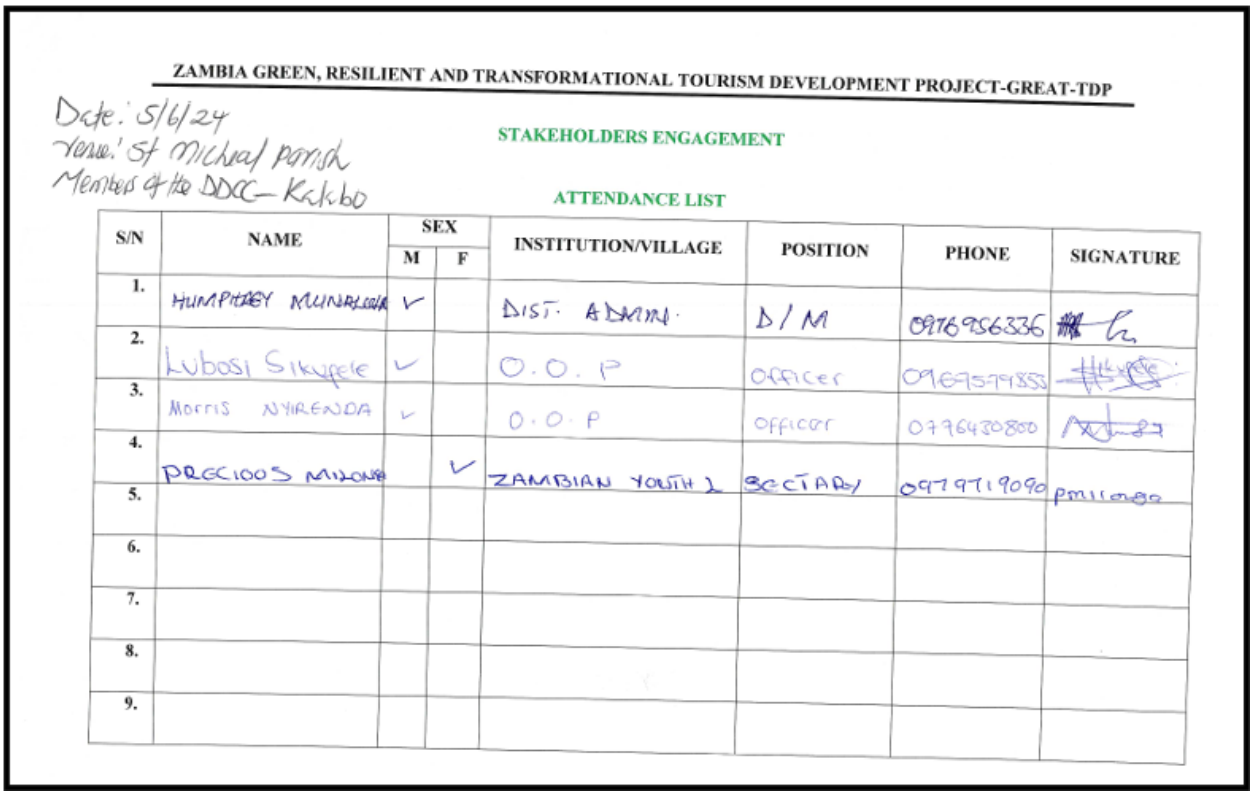
STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	KANYAMBA K DARRICK	✓		KALABO TOWN COUNCIL	DHRA	0977827487	
2.	TABO MWANGALA	✓		MIN. OF MHAIC.	SAO	0975733101	
3.	Kamuliwo Kalumba	✓		MSMED	C.I	0976684911	
4.	FELIX M. MAYUNGU	✓		AFRICAN PARKS	COMMUNITY MANAGER	0969879365	
5.	J. CHOLEMBA	✓		NATSWE	TOWN LEAD OPERATIONS	0977708896	
6.	SUKULWA MAIENGU	✓		WATHESU TOURS	C.E.O	0978373547	
7.	LWANDAMO KATONDO	✓		ZAWIS	D.I.O	0977662879	
8.	MUWEMBO JAMES	✓		Tourism/CULTURE	DCO	0975229090	
9.	CAROLINE NAKUMINO NAMUCHANJA		✓	NGO (ZYL)	A.C.O	0971669629	



		SEX					
		M	F	ADMINISTRATION/ VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
10.	ERNEST MWANAKATWOMBE	✓		DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	DAO	0977365912	
11.	Chilala Mayanda Habasimbi		✓	GREAT - TDP MOT	PC	0967982782	
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
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18.							
19.							
20.							
21.							



ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 5/6/24
Venue: St Michael parish
Members of the DDCC – Kalabo

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	HUMPHREY MUNALULA	✓		DIST. ADMIN.	D/M	0976956336	
2.	Lubosi Sikufele	✓		O.O.P	Officer	0967579853	
3.	Morris NYIRENDA	✓		O.O.P	Officer	0796430800	
4.	PRECIOUS MIZONDE		✓	ZAMBIAN YOUTH L	SECTARY	0977971090	pmizonde
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 5/6/24
Venue: St Micheal Parish
Members of DDCC - Kalabo

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	WOB PHIRI SAMSON	✓		ZAMBIA ARMY	2IC IN CHARGE	0770028217	
2.	INSP. SIKUKA MATHALI	✓		ZAMBIA POLICE	DEPUTY OIC	0973281215	
3.	AREA WARDEN KABEZYA HAKOON	✓		DNPW	AREA WARDEN	0973917004	
4.	SAFELI MULAKA	✓		DNPW	RANGER	0978682746	
5.	Benard Chibwana	✓		MFL	DFLC	0977 718805	
6.	MR SITALI FRANCO	✓		DEFENCE	BCO	0777144227	
7.	NYONDO MARIE'N.		✓	EDUCATION	AIARO	0971649157	
8.	JESSY MUNTHALI	✗	✓	KALABO TOWN COUNCIL	DP	0979328919	
9.	IINE MBENE		✓	ZAWIS	A.O	0972056835	
10.	OSWARO SIKWESE	✓		FORESTRY DPT	D.F.O	0969405482	
11.	Punido Mumbuna	✗	✓	District Admin	Secretary	0977[illegible]	
12.	NAMUSHI MUKOSHO	✗	✓	DISTRICT ADMIN	DA	0971588014	
13.	MARGRET SITALIA	✗	✓	DISTRICT ADMIN	DM	0975172567	
14.	Helen C.T	✗	✓	District Admin	DA	0975729585	
15.	Mufaya Munalula	✓		Provincial Chiefs offices Dept	PTA.O	0977103058	
16.	Kamungoma Hyambe	✓		Provincial planning unit	Senior planner	0977894284	
17.	Martha C. Muyoma		✓	Kalabo chamber	Chairperson	0971557253	
18.	Moonga Phanil	✓		MOT-DNPW	Senior Warden	0969324527	
19.	Dr. Habeenzu Simamba	✓		GREAT TDP	PAF	0979375157	
20.	Mwangala Pelekelo		✓	District Admin	D/T	0971608251	
21.	Allan Kasonga	✓		IRACA	Agm Programs Manager	0979176415	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 5/6/24
Stakeholds: Members of BRE
Venue: St Michael Parish

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	LIOKO HASILOLE	M		B.R.E	AREA CHIEF	0977619143	
2.	KAWANGA HYAMBE	M		B.Q.E	ACT CHIEF	0977810145	
3.	AKAKUKU PELEKELO	M		B.R.E	ACT KAONGOLA	0977157871	
4.	MICHAEL MASHEKWA	M		B.R.E.	AREA CHIEF MWANAMAMBO	0977204678	
5.	MUYUNDA MUYUNDA	M		B.R.E	CHIEF MUNDANDWE	0762597000	
6.	ROBERTS W. MUYANGWA	M		B.R.E	Area Chief Lukola	0978849818	
7.	Sichachani Kashawa	M.		BRE	Chief Simayumbula	0962595992	
8.	Vambula Nyambe	M.		BRE	Chief Kakuya	0964434573	
9.	Rev Akafeka Akufuna	M		BRE	Ag/Chief Akabati	0977405757	
10.	LIBAKENI NADILISHA	M		B.Q.E	ACT MULETA	0979061522	
11.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Engagement of DDCC members
Date: 5/6/24
Venue St Michael Parish

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Kalabo District

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	CHILINDA SUEEMBE	✓		MHL	DFO	0974250996	
2.	NAKALA ROBINSON	✓		P.A.O.G.Z	CHAIRPERSON	0973606019	
3.	REV. YAMBA DAVID	✓		THE UNITED CHURCH OF ZAMBIA	CHAIRPERSON	0976948781 0768917864	
4.	D/C/INSP CHALI	✓		ZAMBIA POLICE	PIO	0971845741	
5.	AKATAMA NTAMBE	✓		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION KALABO DAY SECONDARY	TEACHER	0979939394	N-Akatama
6.	Tinah Mwalungunje		✓	KALABO DAY SEC STUDENT	STUDENT	0773267748	
7.	Brian chikuni	✓		KALABO DAY SEC STUDENT	STUDENT	0971015123	
8.	TUNDULU CHAMWA S.		✓	CABINET OFFICE - CDD	SENIOR PLANNER	0977752784	
9.	CHISHA JONAS MOSENI		✓	GREAT - TDP	SOCIAL EXPERT	0977-987778	Moseni

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Special PDCC meeting Date 4/6/24
Venue: La Pantera Lodge
District: Mongu

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	NAMUNYIMA YETA	✓		WESTERN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	V. SECRETARY	0971795539	
2.	LILLIAN SEPISO		✓	ZAMSTATS	AG DRS	0977348299	
3.	PERCY M. WALUSIKU	✓		WCCI	V/CHAIR	0977434637	
4.	Dr. Habeenzu Simamba	✓		GREAT TDP	PAF	0979375157	
5.	WESLEY NGANDU			ZANIS	P10	0979817769	
6.	Rodwell Mwiinga	✓		MoA	M/PAO	0977699575	
7.	KAMPAMBA KELVIN	✓		Min. Fisheries & Livestock	PFLC	0976	
8.	Mufaya Munalula	✓		Chief	PCTA	0977103056	
9.	Mwanga Pharod	✓		DNPW	SENIOR WARDEN	0969324527	

10.	GRACE MWANZA MULAMBE	F		HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	REGISTRY CLERK	0977161502	
11.	RUTH BWEMBA LWICA		f	MSMED	Principal CEO	0977871867	
12.	VICTOR SIATWOKA	M		NHCC	CO	0974925859	
13.	SIMASHELA PUMULO	M		CULTURE	PCTAO	0978418280	
14.	GERTRUDE M KALIMA		F	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	MCHRMD	0977610535	
15.	MWANAMWICE ILWALE	M		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	SIP	0977465568	
16.	MULENGA CHIMBALS	M		METEOROLOGY	PMO	0975502916	
17.	NASILELE MWIKANTA	M		YOUTH DEPT	PYDC	0977452647	
18.	MERCY SIBESO MOOLA-MULENGA	F	F	MCDSS - CHILD DEV	PCDC	0977427942	
19.	DOROTHY SIBETO	F	F	SOCIAL WELFARE	SSWO	0977526428	
20.	SIMOMO AKAPELWA	M		PROV. ADMN	P3		
21.	Mubita Muyanda	M		Prov Admn	EXO	0979612552	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 3/6/24
Venue: Barotse Royal Establishment
Limulunga — Prince Mingtes

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	MANYANDO MUKELA	✓		BRE	NGAMBELA	0967-778308	
2.	DOMINIC BATUKE LISULO	✓		BRE	NAMUYAMBA – ISINDE	0977 478 84	
3.	PATRICK ILUBA	✓		BRE	MELIMANENE	0977241381	
4.	LIBI MUNANA	✓		BRE	MUYUMBANA	0975735422	L.M.
5.	MUBITA SIBALE	✓		BRE	MUTWALATI	0974646805	
6.	ILUBALA NAMBAO	✓		BRE	MUSONDA	0979772098	
7.							
8.							
9.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

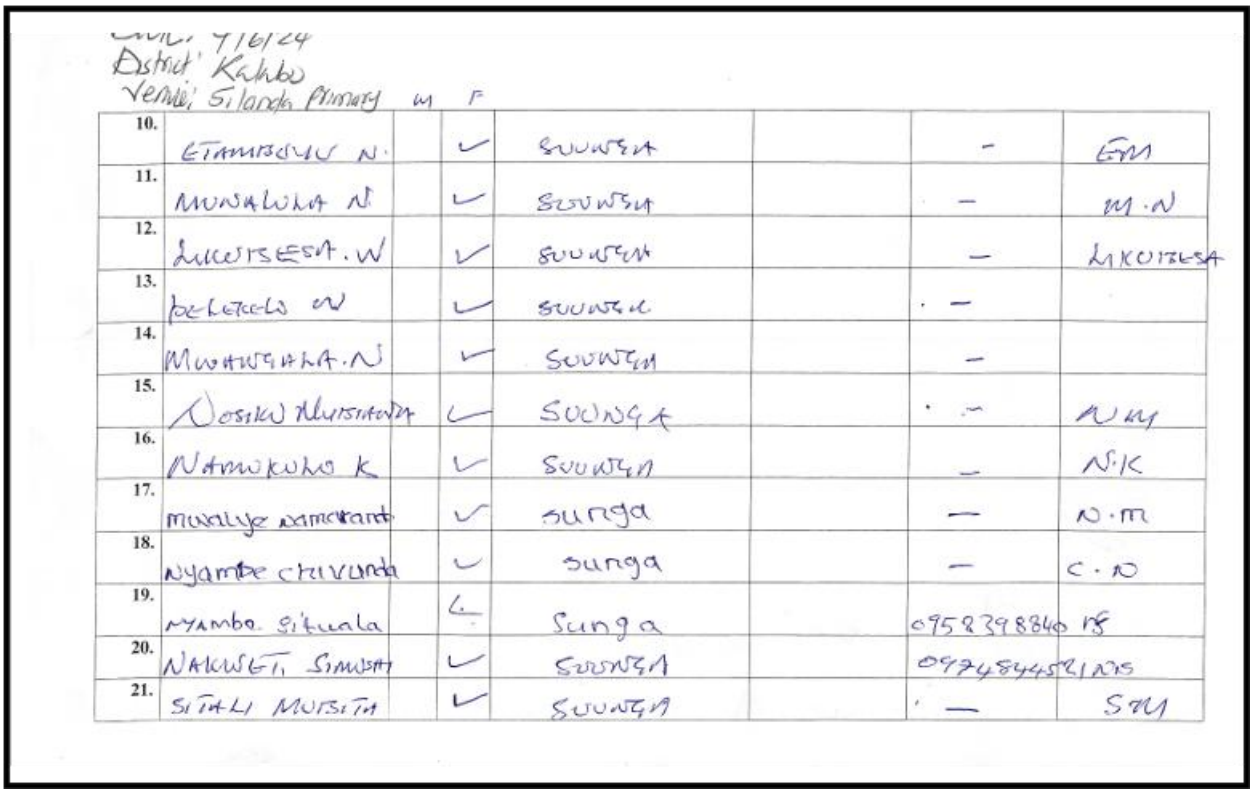
Date: 4/6/24
District: Kaoko
Venue: Sikonde primary school

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

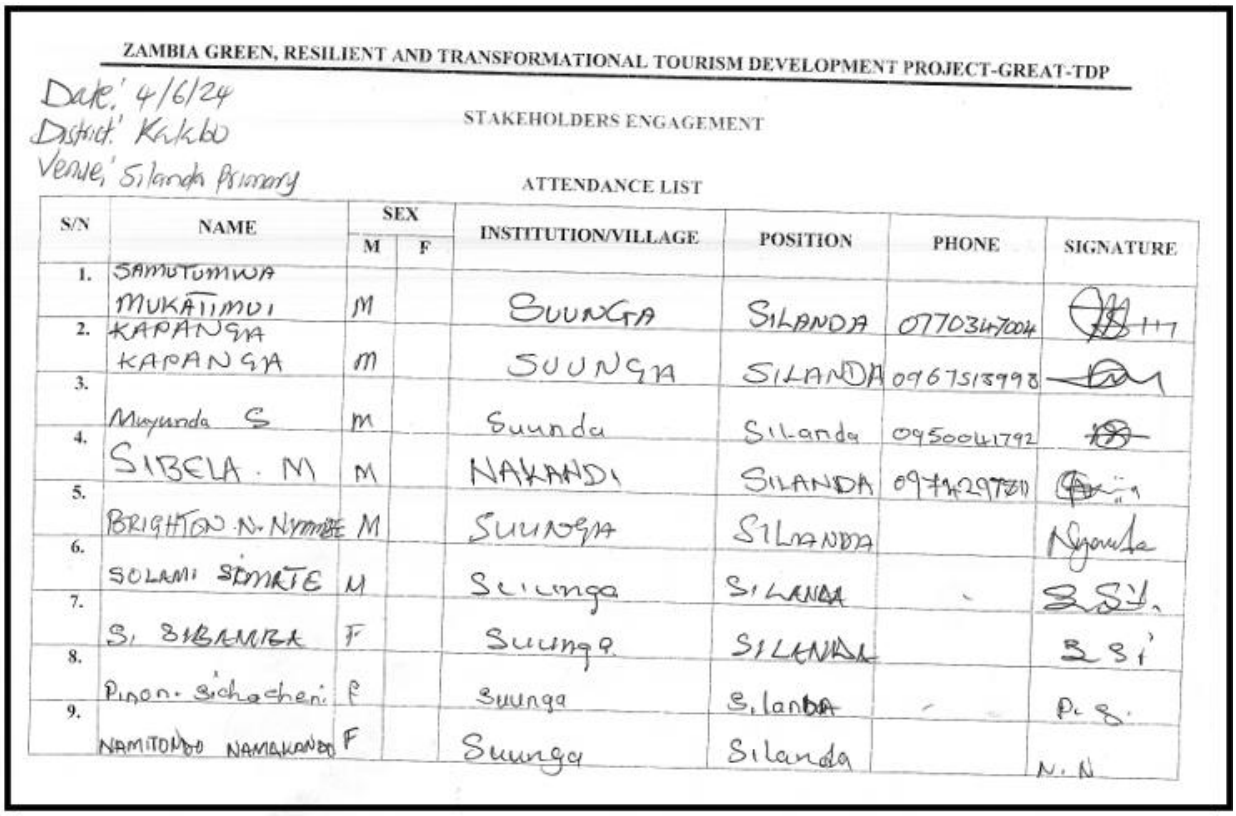
S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	SISHEKAWO N	✓		ZUZE		0760387733	
2.	SISELA. N.	✓		NAKAWA		-	
3.	KAMAU JOYCE		✓	ZUZE		-	
4.	MUYUMBANA N	✓		MUTEMISO		0969223597	
5.	NASILELE M	✓		MUTEMISO		0770090268	
6.	KASHWEKA N		✓	ZUZE		-	
7.	SIYAMBANGO N		✓	ZUZE		-	
8.	CHEWOA KASHWEKA		✓	ZUZE		-	
9.	ATANGA NYAMBE		✓	ZUZE		0750717603	

10.	MONDE M		✓	SIONGA		-	-
11.	MUSITA BUMBA		✓	ZUZE			
12.	KACHAT MUTAWELELWA		✓	ZUZE		-	
13.	NOSIKU LITONGA		✓	SIONGA		-	
14.	MULAWUKA. E		✓	MULAWUKA		0770098675	
15.	NASILELE L	✓		SILANDA PRIMARY	TEACHER	0978225658	
16.	MWANGALA S.J	✓		SILANDA PRIMARY	TEACHER	0964976599	
17.	LUBASI INONGE RUTH		✓	SILANDA PRIMARY	TEACHER	0977105899	
18.	MATENGU TWAMBO CHRISTI		✓	SILANDA PRIMARY	TEACHER	0960475535	
19.	KAKUTUBELWA. M	✓		SILANDA PRIMARY	SCHOOL MANAGER	0976437053	
20.							
21.							



Date: 7/6/24
District: Kaoko
Venue: Silanda Primary

		M	F				
10.	ETAMUDUU N.		✓	SUUNGA		-	EM
11.	MUNALULA N		✓	SUUNGA		-	M.N
12.	LUKUITSESA. W		✓	SUUNGA		-	LUKUITSESA
13.	[illegible]		✓	SUUNGA		-	
14.	MUNAWEMBA. N		✓	SUUNGA		-	
15.	Josiku Mutsinanga		✓	SUUNGA		-	JM
16.	NAMUKUKO K		✓	SUUNGA		-	N.K
17.	Mwaliye Namakando		✓	Suunga		-	N.M
18.	Nyambe Chivunda		✓	Suunga		-	C.N
19.	Nyambo Sitwala		✓	Suunga		0958398840	
20.	NAKUGETI SIMUSHI		✓	SUUNGA		0974844591	
21.	SITALI MUTSITA		✓	SUUNGA		-	SM



ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 4/6/24
District: Kaoko
Venue: Silanda Primary

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	SAMUTUMWA MUKAIIMUI	M		SUUNGA	SILANDA	0770347004	
2.	KAPANGA KAPANGA	M		SUUNGA	SILANDA	0967518998	
3.	Mwiyunda S	M		Suunda	Silanda	0950041792	
4.	SIBELA. M	M		NAKANDI	SILANDA	0974297201	
5.	BRIGHTON N. NYAMBE	M		SUUNGA	SILANDA		Nyambe
6.	SOLAMI SIMATE	M		Suunga	SILANDA		SSY.
7.	S. SIKAMBA	F		Suunga	SILANDA		S S'
8.	Pinon. Sichacheni	F		Suunga	Silanda		P. S.
9.	NAMITONDO NAMAKANDO	F		Suunga	Silanda		N. N

		M	F				
10.	Imelda masuka			Sussuga		—	Imelda
11.	Mateo Lisawani			Kansuwo		0961193319	
12.	Kutemba Lukonga			Silanda		0969304865	K.L
13.	Serjso Musheke			Silanda		—	S.M
14.	Kamunsongo. A.			Silanda primary		0979734242	
15.	Ngebe Lwiwila			Zuze		0951839190	
16.	Sibesa S.			Sussuga		—	-
17.	Chilombo Kayombo			Zuze		0969799994	
18.	Kayoto Mwiksbanda			Sussuga		0961958475	
19.	Nyambe Siyawila			Zuze		—	-
20.	Kashukwe			Zuze			
21.	Kashukwe. L			Zuze		0962062990	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 4/6/24
District: Kaloko
Venue: Silanda Primary

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	MONDE NTAMBO		✓	Zuzi		0976375645	
2.	MWANGALA NATOTO	✓		SUNGA			AMS
3.	KAIKU NAMAKANDO	✓		SUNGA			K.N
4.	SAMUTUMWA KAIOA	✓	✓	SUNGA			S.K
5.	Mbanda Inonge	✓	✓	Kangongo			M.I
6.	NAMAKAU NTAMBO	✓		Sunga			N.N
7.	MWANAMUKE Lwiswe	✓		Zuze		0974242 83	M.L
8.	Siteso Akaku Mbolwa	✓		Situwela		0975695942	
9.	Kamuyin Kamuyin 2	✓		Sunga		0976565 62	K.K

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 4/6/24
District: Kalabo
Venue: Silanda Primary School

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	SUBUKWA MATENGU	✓		SILANDA	MEMBER	0978572[illegible]	
2.	Nasilele Namusiku		✓	Suunga Village	member	—	N'N
3.	Nasilele Namanjiwa		✓	suunga v/g	member	—	N'N
4.	Sepiso Sishekanu		✓	Suunga v/g	member	0966745[illegible]	S·S
5.	Pelekelo Nyambe		✓	Suunga v/g	member	0967768[illegible]	P·N
6.	Sibeso muziya		✓	Suunga v/g	member	—	S·M
7.	Sakubita wakubata		✓	Suunga v/g	member	— —	S·W
8.	Sipato muyunda	✓		Suunga v/g	member	0776[illegible]	S·M
9.	Shenda Kaliki		✓	Suunga v/g	member	0962[illegible]	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 4/6/24
Venue: Silanda Community
Silanda Primary School

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	Namusunga Sitali	M		Suunga Area/Village	Head Man	0977383630	
2.	Simushi Simushi	M		Suunga Area/Village	Member	0969538686	
3.	Kabindama Biemba	M		Suunga Area/Village	member	0975620805	
4.	Mulyatwa Liwanga	M		Suunga area/village	member	0971[illegible]	
5.	Simushi Simushi	M		Suunga area/village	member	0960116576	
6.	Anet Nasilele		f	Suunga area/village	member	0972935115	A. N
7.	Liwange R-Namuya		f	Suunga v/g	member	0776465683	
8.	Liswaniso Kamizhi		f	Suunga v/g	member	0974655[illegible]	L-K
9.	Monde Nasilele		f	Suunga v/g	member	—	M·N

10.	Mugatwa Namakando		f	Sesunga V/g	member	0976 65 6092	M·N
11.	Muzumasiku Namakando		f	Sunga V/G	member	0773 18 15 17	M·N
12.	Violet Namakando		f	Sunga V/g	member	0777 26 70 8	V·N
13.	Sitali Simangolwa		f	Sunga V/g	member	—	S·S
14.	Namasiku Njekwa		f	Sunga V/g	member	—	N·N·
15.	Sangaya Mulandola		f	Sunga V/g	member	—	S·M·
16.	Muremba Mulandola		f	Sunga V/g	member	0966 15 7118	M·M·
17.	Namasiku Nemushi		f	Sunga V/g	member	—	N·N·
18.	Ningwa Libongani		f	Sunga V/g	member	—	N·L
19.	Nongolo Mwenda		f	Sunga V/g	member	0764 50 55 13	N·M
20.	Simushi Monde		f	Sunga V/G	member	0968 23 4 765	S·M
21.	Sijoto Mwenda		m	Sunga V/G	member		S·M

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Date: 4/6/24
Venue: La Pontera Lodge
District: Mongu

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT
Special PDCC Meeting
ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	KASHWEKA NAMASIKU		✓	DEPT OF FINANCE	ACCOUNTANT	0979753359	
2.	MICHAEL M KASONDE	✓		MIHUD	ASS STRUCTURAL ENG	0763929589	
3.	ROBINSON KALANGAMA	✓		DEPT of RESETTLEMENT	PLRO	0977834652	
4.	MUMBEKA KHONDOWE		✓	PPU	PLANNER	0961-575424	
5.	BRIAN LIFUNA	✓		SMART ZAMBIA	AICTO	0977 327105	
6.	KENNEDY MUSUKWA	✓		MINISTRY OF LANDS SURVEY DEPT	HANDYMAN	0979603261	
7.	EGAN CHIMBOMA	✓		ZAMBIA COMPULSORY STANDARDS AGENCY	PROV. INSPECTOR	0779671796	
8.	MANDA SIWALE	✓		FORESTRY DEPT	FORESTRY OFFICER	0975077357	
9.	LUPIYA MCCHARBY	✓		DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SENIOR WATER ENGINEER	0966975810	

		GENDER M	GENDER F				
10.	ILIANSA MAKOBA	✓		MINISTRY OF LABOUR	SENIOR LABOUR OFFICER	0974558829	
11.	[illegible]		✓	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12.	[illegible]	✓		MINISTRY OF HEALTH	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	0971617474	
13.	Boris Mwaanga	✓		PSU	SENIOR PSO	0971420044	
14.	[illegible]		✓	GREAT - TDP	SOCIAL EXPERT	0977-987778	
15.	[illegible]		✓	CABINET OFFICE - GA	SENIOR PLANNER	0977527874	
16.	Sarah Nalavwe		✓	LANDS DEPT	PROVINCIAL LANDS OFFICER	0979 426268	
17.	IMANGA KAYAMA		✓	WESTERN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY	PRESIDENT	0971100689	
18.	Chilala. Mayanda Habasumbi		✓	GREAT - TDP MINISTRY OF TOURISM	PROJECT COORDINATOR	0967982782	
19.	[illegible]		✓	ZANIS	REPORTER	0978270269	
20.	Patrick Kabanka	✓		Local Government	SLGO	0979771693	
21.	[illegible]	✓		Zambian Youth League	PROVINCIAL VICE COORDINATOR	09701011752	

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Special PDCC meeting Date 4/6/24
Venue: La Pantera Lodge
District: Mongu

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	KEVIN MANZA	✓		CCPC	PROVINCIAL INVESTIGATOR	0977455041	
2.	SAMUEL LITEBELE	✓		WCCI	SECRETARY	0977-427726	
3.	JULIUS M. BANDA		✓	DMMU	SDMO	0977849132	
4.	MAGDALENE SHUNGU		✓	ZANIS	CAMERA PERSON	0979316833	
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							

ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Village: Salunda
Date: 6/6/24
Venue: Salunda Primary

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	MWIKUMBI CHIKUKU		F	SALUNDA	NIL		M.C
2.	SIMUSHI BARUBITA		f	SALUNDA	NIL		S.S
3.	NALISHEBO N		f	NALUSHEKE	NIL		N.N
4.	NAMATA N		f	NALUSHEKE	NIL		N.N
5.	KAHALU L		f	NALUSHEKE	NIL		K L
6.	Mukelabai Nalumino	M		SIMITI village	NIL	0971455129	
7.	SIYANGA SYBUCIE		F	SALUNDA	NILL	—	S.S
8.	MUNDIA NYAMBE		F	SALUNDA	NIL	—	M.N
9.	pumulo zubinde		F	Salunda	NIL	—	P.Z
10.	Nalumba Simako		F	Salushaka Secondary	NIL	—	S.N
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							

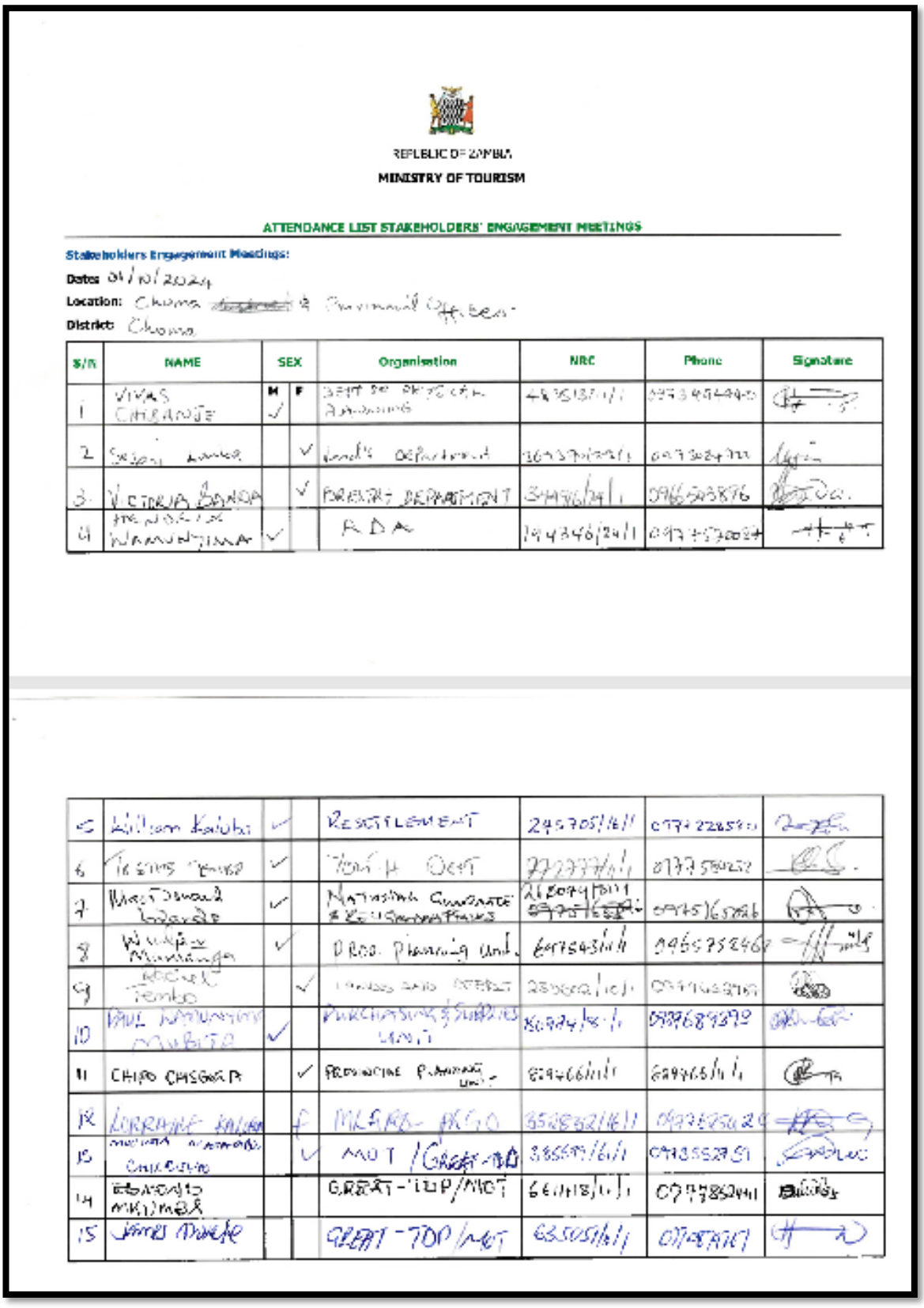
ZAMBIA GREEN, RESILIENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-GREAT-TDP

Village: Salunda
Date: 6/6/24
Venue: Salunda Primary

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX		INSTITUTION/VILLAGE	POSITION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
		M	F				
1.	MULETA SIKOMELUME	✓		MWANDI	NIL	0762680621	
2.	MENDAI KATOTA	✓		SALUNDA	NIL	0979011113	
3.	NANYAMA MAYAMBA	✓		Mwandi	NIL	PA7566512242	
4.	NATHAN M. LIKANDO	✓		SALUNDA	NIL	0769133939	
5.	NAYOTO SIMANGOLWA Nayoto S. Mangolwa	✓		MWANDI	NIL	—	
6.	Precious Nosiku		✓	Salunda	NIL	0773270209	
7.	QUEEN MUSAWELI		✓	Salunda	Nil	—	
8.	Simangolwa Nyambe		✓	Mwandi	Nil	—	
9.	Bethan makoni			Salunda			
10.	NAMUCHA NA		F	SALUNDA	N L	0960522616	N L
11.	MASOTE MUSIYA		F	MOLOLWA	NIL	0968182651	B.M.M.
12.	KALUMBU		F	SALUNDA	NIL	0979813/6	K.K
13.	MASILA YUMBU		F	SALUNDA	N.L	—	M.Y
14.	NAMANGOLWA MUTOLE		F	SALUNDA	NIL	—	N.M
15.	NAMITONDO NJEKWA		F	SALUNDA	N.L	—	N.N
16.	Mebelo Namitondo		f	salunda	N.L	0772765119	M.N
17.	Mwangala Nasilele		f	salunda	N.L	—	M.N
18.	MUHAU SIANGA		F	SALUNDA	C.O.G	0976959299	
19.	KATOTA MYAMBE		f	SALUNDA	Nil	0977201589	K.N
20.	NAMWIYIMA NAMAKAMBO		F	SALUNDA	N.L	0976121091/2	
21.	Mutafila Mutaya	M		Salunda	CHW	0972527038	



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

ATTENDANCE LIST STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

Stakeholders Engagement Meetings:

Dates 04/10/2024

Location: Chuma & Provincial Offices

District: Chuma

S/N	NAME	SEX		Organisation	NRC	Phone	Signature
1	VIVAS CHILANGE	M ✓	F	DEPT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING	485187/11	0973494440	
2	[illegible]		✓	Local Authority	364370/24/1	0973824777	
3	VICTORIA BANDA		✓	PLANNING DEPARTMENT	349626/24/1	0966503876	
4	[illegible]	✓		RDA	194346/24/1	0977570024	

5	William Kaluba	✓		RESETTLEMENT	245705/16/1	0977228591	
6	[illegible]	✓		TDP & OCDT	272777/61	0977590252	
7	[illegible]	✓		Municipal Council & Environmental Affairs	216074/10/1	0976516866	
8	[illegible]	✓		DROD Planning Unit	267543/16/1	0965752467	
9	[illegible]		✓	[illegible]	283662/16/1	0977162910	
10	[illegible]	✓		PURCHASING & SUPPLIES UNIT	50924/16/1	0979689892	
11	CHIPO CHISOMO		✓	PROVINCIAL PLANNING UNIT	274666/16/1	0979666/16/1	
12	[illegible]		✓	MLGH&CH - PROV	354852/16/1	0977652629	
13	[illegible]		✓	MOT / GREAT-TDP	385591/16/1	0963552851	
14	[illegible]			GREAT-TDP/MOT	661/18/10/1	0979852941	
15	[illegible]			GREAT - TDP / MOT	635051/16/1	0976[illegible]	

Stakeholders Engagement for Livingstone Road Rehabilitation

16	Priscilla Chalwe		✓	Dept of Community Develop	206012/32/1	0977927142	
17	Wisdom Chibbonta	✓		Provincial Planning Unit	316301/74/1	0978258556	
18	Mawuba Shaloza	✓		Electronic Government Division	334924/43/1	0978643966	
19	MIRRIAM NGOMA		✓	PPU	369620/95/1	0760452784	
20	LITIA IKASHA	✓		MLNR SURVEY DEPARTMENT	185900/81/1	0977287810	
21	Mamaleka Polite			Procurement	214115/91/1	0955858785	
22	Chilala Mayundi Habasimbi		✓	GREAT - TDP MOT	655088/11/1	0967982782	

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

ATTENDANCE LIST STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

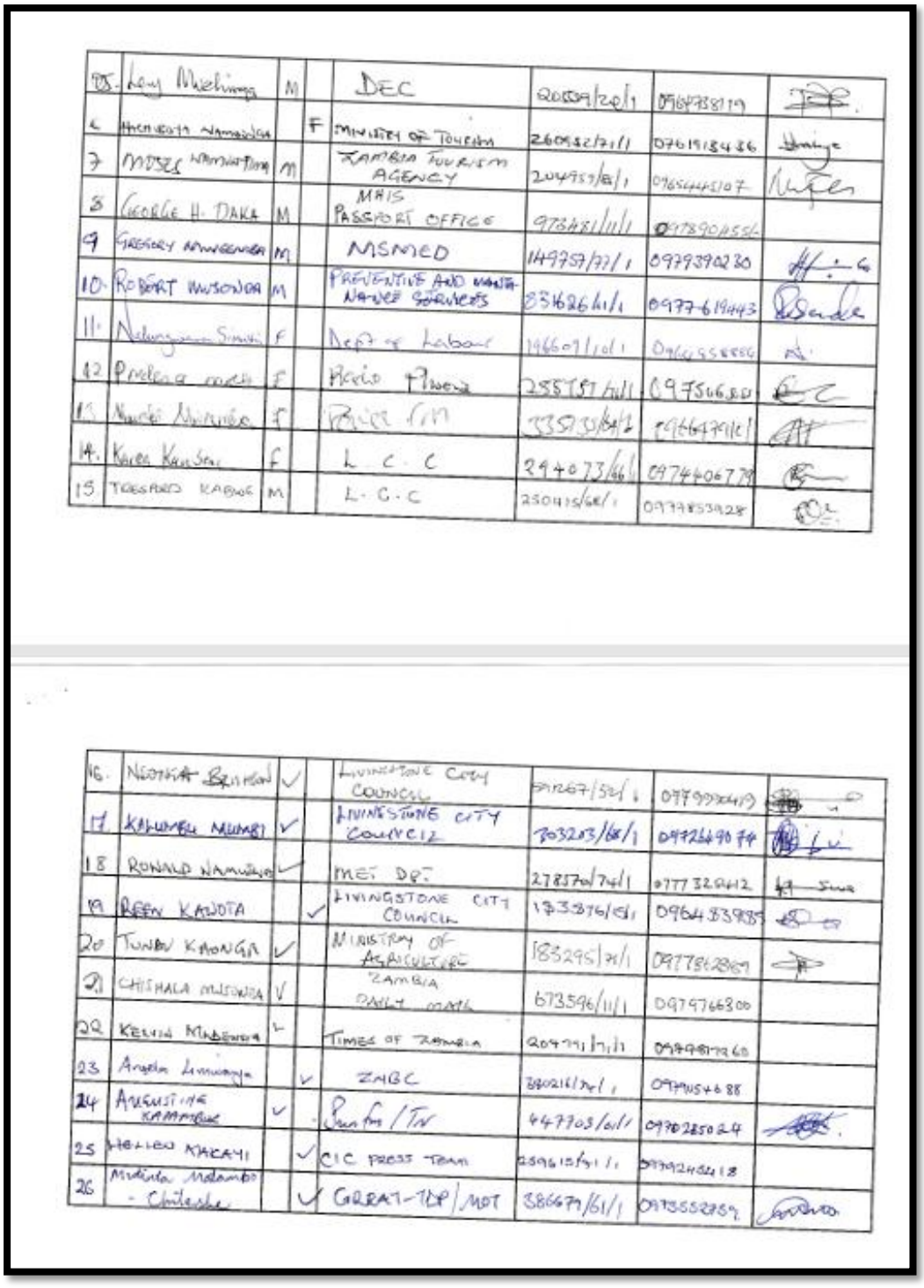
Stakeholders Engagement Meetings:

Date: 3rd October 2024

Location: Livingstone Lodge – Government Lodge

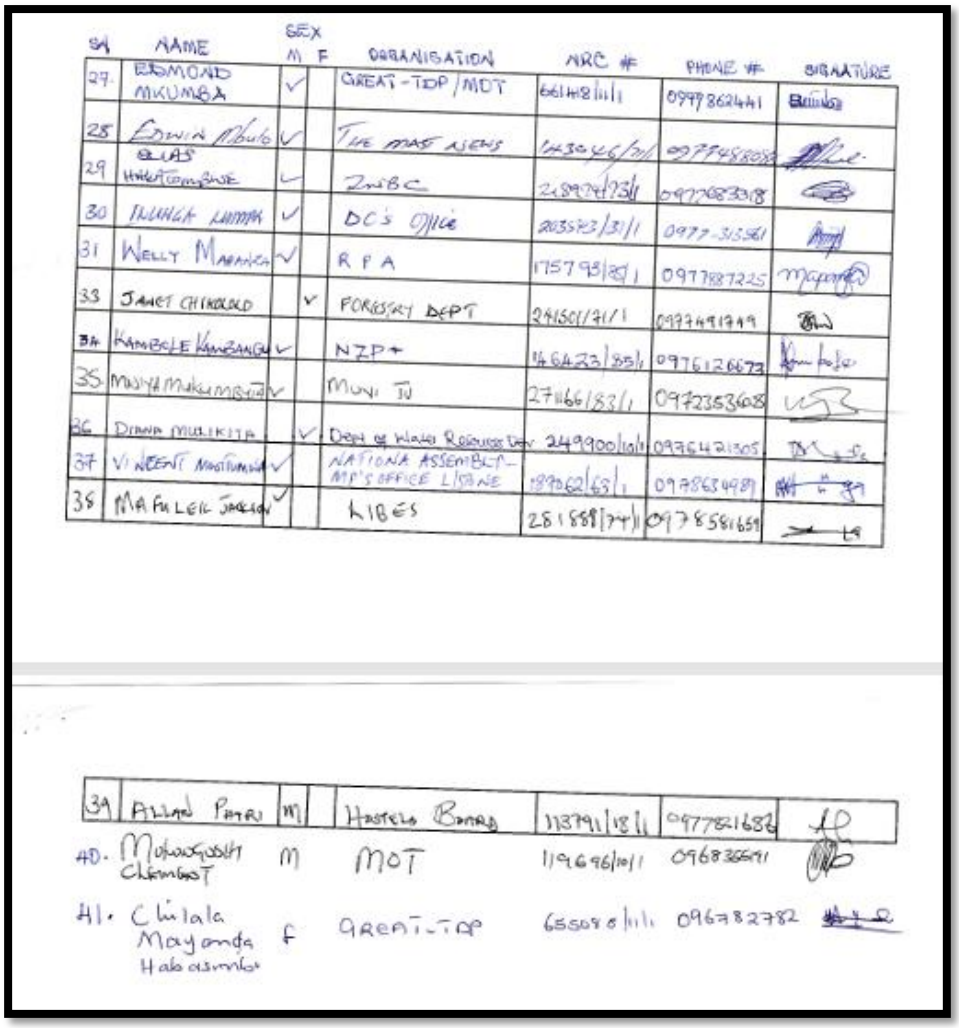
District: Livingstone

S/N	NAME	SEX		Organisation	NRC	Phone	Signature
		M	F				
1	EUNICE NAMA		✓	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - LIVINGSTONE	097780959	0977809559	
2	STELLA LUMAGA		✓	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT LIVINGSTONE	097780529	0977809559	
03	NJEMBO SAMENDE		✓	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	355836/61/1	0975260251	
04	CHIPO CHISENGA		✓	PROVINCIAL PLANNING UNIT	219466/11/1	0975263117	



5.	Lewy Mushimba	M		DEC	200509/20/1	0967738179	
6	Hhenrietta Namaiyoka		F	Ministry of Tourism	260982/72/1	0761918486	
7	Moses Nawiniyoma	M		Zambia Tourism Agency	204953/62/1	0965444107	
8	George H. Daka	M		MHIS Passport Office	973881/10/1	0977890555	
9	Gregory Mwengenya	M		MSMED	149757/72/1	0979390280	
10.	Robert Mwiinga	M		Preventive and Wanta-Native Services	851626/61/1	0977619443	
11.	Nchimunya Sinyinda	F		Dept of Labour	196691/10/1	0966558886	
12	Priscilla [illegible]	F		Radio Phoenix	258757/61/1	0975468[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	F		[illegible]	735[illegible]	[illegible]	
14.	Karen Kaunda	F		L.C.C	294073/66/1	0974406779	
15	Tossard Kabwe	M		L.C.C	250415/68/1	0979853928	

16.	Nedrick Bwalya	✓		Livingstone City Council	291267/52/1	0979930419	
17.	Kalumba Mumbi	✓		Livingstone City Council	303203/68/1	0972690774	
18	Ronald Namuchimba	✓		MEI Dpt	278570/74/1	0977329412	
19	Reen Kaunda		✓	Livingstone City Council	173576/65/1	0964383985	
20	Tunbu Kaonga	✓		Ministry of Agriculture	183295/71/1	0977862869	
21	Chisala Mwanza	✓		Zambia Daily Mail	673596/11/1	0979766800	
22	Kelvin Mubanga	✓		Times of Zambia	204791/71/1	0979897960	
23	Angela Limunga		✓	ZNBC	280216/74/1	0979454688	
24	Augustine Kamanga	✓		Phoenix / TV	447703/61/1	0978285024	
25	Helen Kakaki		✓	CIC Press Team	259615/61/1	0979245618	
26	Mulinda Mulambo - Chileshe		✓	GREAT-TDP/MOT	386679/61/1	0973552959	



SN	NAME	SEX M	SEX F	ORGANISATION	NRC #	PHONE #	SIGNATURE
27.	EDMOND MKUMBA	✓		GREAT-TDP/MOT	661418/11/1	0977862441	
28	Edwin Mbulo	✓		The Mast News	142346/21/1	0977488058	
29	ELIAS HAKATOMBWE	✓		ZNBC	218974/23/1	0977683018	
30	ILUNGA LUMBA	✓		DC's Office	203523/31/1	0977-313561	
31	WELLY MAMBWE	✓		RPA	175793/85/1	0977887225	
33	JANET CHIKOLOLO		✓	FORESTRY DEPT	241501/71/1	0977491949	
34	KAMBOLE KAMBANGA	✓		NZP+	146423/35/1	0976126673	
35	MUSIYA MUKUMBWA	✓		MUNI TV	271166/83/1	0972353608	
36	DIANA MULIKITA		✓	Dept of Water Resources	249900/16/1	0976421305	
37	VINCENT MWITUMWA	✓		NATIONAL ASSEMBLY - MP'S OFFICE LIVINGSTONE	299062/63/1	0978634981	
38	MAFULEL JACKSON	✓		KIBES	281888/74/1	0978581659	
39	ALLAN PATEL	M		Hostels Board	113791/18/1	0977821682	
40.	Mulenga Joseph Chimbot	M		MOT	119696/10/1	096836591	
41.	Chilala Mayanda Habasimbi	F		GREAT-TDP	655080/11/1	096782782	

9.5 Selected Stakeholders Engagement Pictures



















