



CEC- INNOVENT GARNETON SOUTH SOLAR LIMITED

**FINAL LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) FOR THE PROPOSED 33 kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM GARNETON SOUTH SOLAR SITE TO MWAMBASHI SUBSTATION - KITWE, ZAMBIA**

**July 2024**

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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) uses several terms as sourced from the IFC’s “Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan”, 2008, with or without modifications as applicable to this Project. The following are some of the key terms used in this LRP.

**Compensation: -**Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the assets need to be replaced.

**Economic Displacement: -**Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the project.

**Physical Displacement: -**Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**Project-Affected Area: -**An area which is subject to a change in use as a result of the construction or operation of the project.

**Project Affected Household (PAH): -**A PAH is a household that includes one or several Project Affected Persons as defined above. A PAH will usually include a head of household, his/her spouse, and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren etc.).

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

**Replacement Value: -**The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement value, that of the assets plus transaction costs (taxes, registration fees, cost of transport associated with registration of new land and land transfer, etc.). The replacement value must reflect the cost at the time the item must be replaced.

**Relocation/Resettlement Assistance: -**Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the project. Assistance may include transportation, and social or other services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

**Vulnerable Groups: -**People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

**Stakeholders: -**A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue, in other words, all parties who have a stake in the project. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected—in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project. Other people who have an interest in the project such as local authorities, beneficiaries of the project (e.g., the general public), etc. are termed secondary stakeholders.

**Cut-off date: -**The date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. People occupying the project footprint after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and /or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, and fruit trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed date, will not be compensated. It is simply the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered.

**Eligibility: -**Entitlement to resettlement benefits (compensation or other resettlement assistance) due to economic or physical displacement.

**Entitlements: -**Include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and business restoration, which are due to affected households, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Compensation Summary Sheet**

| # | Variables | Data |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | General |  |
| 1 | Region/Province | Kitwe, Copperbelt Province |
| 2 | Municipality | Kitwe City Council |
| 3 | Village/Suburb | Garneton Township |
| 4 | Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement | Site clearing and construction of the 9.2km transmission line |
| 5 | Project overall cost | USD 2,500,000.00 |
| 6 | Overall livelihood restoration cost | USD 197,302 |
| 7 | Applied cut-off date (s) | 6th February 2019 |
| 8 | Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP) | 23 November 2018, 18 December 2018, 30 April 2019, 6 February 2019, 3 May 2019, 13 May 2019, 17 July 2019, 6 August 2019, 19 September 2019, |
| 9 | Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices | 19th September 2019, |
| B | Specific information |  |
| 10 | Number of people affected by the project (PAP) | * 22 doing agricultural activities along the impacted road reserve * 23 doing agricultural activities on CEC land * 21 owning titled land |
| 11 | Number of Physically displaced | None |
| 12 | Number of economically displaced | 66 |
| 13 | Number of affected households | 66 |
| 14 | Number of females affected | 38 |
| 15 | Number of vulnerable affected | * 9 are extremely vulnerable * 11 are somewhat vulnerable |
| 16 | Number of major PAP | 20 |
| 17 | Number of minor PAP | 46 |
| 18 | Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries | 21 owning titled land |
| 19 | Number of households losing their shelters | None |
| 20 | Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha) | 16.56 Hectares |
| 21 | Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues | 66 |
| 22 | Total areas of farmlands lost (ha) | 3.3412 hectares |
| 23 | Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD) | USD1,105 (ZMW19,000.5) |
| 24 | Number of buildings to demolish totally | None |
| 25 | Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50% | None |
| 26 | Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25% | None |
| 27 | Number of tree-crops lost | None |
| 28 | Number of commercial kiosks to demolish | None |
| 29 | Number of ambulant/street sailors affected | None |
| 30 | Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled | None |

**Project Summary**

The project involves the construction of approximately 9.2 km stretch of a 33 kV overhead power transmission line. This transmission line is intended to evacuate power generated from the Garneton South (GaS) and Garneton North (GaN) Solar PV parks, which will be located adjacent to each other. A common Collector Station, which will receive and convey power generated from the two solar parks, will be built on the Garneton South Solar Park. From there, an aboveground 33 kV transmission line will be extended. The transmission line will be constructed from steel monopoles and will follow an 18 m wide wayleave that will run alongside the road reserve on the periphery of Zambia compound, behind Mukuba University land, and finally alongside the Kitwe-Chingola dual carriageway before terminating at the ZESCO Mwambashi substation on Kalulushi road. In total, the transmission line will require about 102 steel monopoles for its successful construction. Other necessary materials will include electric conductors, as well as direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) cables.

Constructing the transmission line will require some bush clearing. Thus, landowners along the proposed transmission line route and those households doing agricultural activities on the already acquired way leave will be adversely affected. Therefore, this livelihood restoration plan will outline the proposed measures to compensate for the affected land and restore the livelihood activities for the affected people.

**Objectives of the LRP**

The overall objective of the livelihood restoration plan is to recommend measures appropriate for restoring the livelihood of the project affected households in compliance to the relevant policy, legal and institutional requirements as guided by the Zambian laws, policies and the African Development Bank. This livelihood restoration plan specifically aims to:

* + - * Summarize and analyze the baseline information on the area and the Project Affected Persons
      * Define the legal and institutional framework and responsibilities for displacements and compensation.
      * Define basic criteria for eligibility for compensation and cut-off dates.
      * Identify the possible location(s) for displacements.
      * Identify and mitigate potential negative impacts on the livelihoods of local communities, particularly those who maybe directly suffer losses in terms of agricultural fields, tree crops, access routes, etc.
      * Ensure that affected persons can restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels or better through sustainable income-generating activities, skill development, and employment opportunities related to the solar PV project.
      * Provide fair and transparent compensation for loss of agricultural fields or access to resources, ensuring vulnerable groups receive adequate support.
      * Facilitate continuous consultation and participation with affected communities and stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle to ensure their concerns and inputs are addressed.
      * Implement a monitoring and evaluation system to track the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures and make necessary adjustments.

**Main Socio-economic of the PAPs living in the project area**

A social census and asset inventory survey was conducted to understand the number of affected households and their affected assets. 45 households were doing agricultural activities within the proposed project area. In total 3.3412 hectares of farm land was used for subsistence agriculture. Other than the affected fields, no other infrastructure is affected by the proposed project.

The project area Garneton falls under Chimwemwe Constituency whose population increased from 117,341 in 2010, with 57,740 males and 59,601 females: to 166,283 in 2022, with 81,017 males and 85,266 females. The land affected by the project is under the leasehold tenure system and the landuse around the project area comprises agriculture, built environment and vegetation cover.

Learning institutions near the Project Site (Itimpi Ward) include Mukuba University, St. Francis Technical Secondary School, Garneton Secondary School, and Mwambashi Primary School. The community surrounding the Project area is serviced by Garneton Clinic. Provision of health services will soon improve once the Chimwemwe Level 1 hospital is commissioned and become operational. The most prevalent diseases in the project area are Malaria, Diarrhea, Respiratory tract infections, sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS

The major economic activities in Kitwe District are mining, commerce, trade and industry, agriculture, livestock production, energy, transport, and communications. The most prevalent livelihood activity in the project area is subsistence agriculture. This includes both crop and livestock farming. Field investigative surveys established that there are no known physical cultural heritage sites and sacred sites along the transmission line corridor or cultural practices that are undertaken within the Project area.

The expected revenue loss from agricultural activities was estimated by the agricultural department to be USD1,105.

**Legal and institutional framework for resettlement**

The legal framework in Zambia defines the rights for individuals to own property but also provides for the state right to acquire property as well as to balance individual rights with public interests. The main laws applicable here are:

* **The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia**: **Article 11:** guarantees that every person in Zambia is entitled to protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation. **Article 16:** provides that property of any description shall not be compulsorily taken possession of, unless by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament which provides for payment of adequate compensation for the property, while **Article 23:** guarantees protection from discrimination on the ground of race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed.
* **Lands Acquisition Act Chapter 189**: Section 3 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 money as may be agreed upon.

According to the livelihood survey conducted, most PAPs preference on the mode of compensation payments was monetary compensation as compared to in kind. Hence, the valuation was conducted and considered payment of monetary compensation to the PAPs as per their preferred mode of payment. The vulnerable groups were given the in-kind compensation in addition to the monetary choice.

The African Development Bank’s (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) 2023 outlines the principles and requirements for managing compensation/resettlement process for AfDB-funded projects. The following Operational Safeguards requirements were found to be relevant to the livelihood restoration and compensation process of the proposed project:

* Operational Safeguard OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact
* Operational Safeguards OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
* Operational Safeguard OS7: Vulnerable Groups
* Operational Safeguard OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The key requirements under AfDB operational safeguards are:

* Requires consideration of feasible alternatives during project design, including re-sitting and re-routing to avoid or minimize the impacts of displacement **–** An overhead transmission line was the most probable option for the project and will be adopted henceforth.
* Requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people in communities where the project traverses and the public gets full understanding and ownership of the project - Consultation was part of preparation of this LRP.
* Compensation is decided through consultation with those affected and ensure that the affected people are fully compensated for their loss before the land is taken from them. In addition, the total project costs include costs of resettlement/displacement activities and factors in the loss of livelihoods.
* Requires special attention to vulnerable groups in particular old age, income levels, not having alternative land or source of livelihood, a PAP having health challenges, a PAP being female and widowed (female household head) and physical or mental disability.
* Requires implementation of monitoring and evaluation of livelihood restoration programs. This LRP provides the monitoring and evaluation plan in section 11.

**Institutional arrangements**

The institutional frameworks are necessary for effective LRP implementation. The LRP has presented the arrangements to guide the implementation of the displacements and livelihoods restoration activities. It has also proposed coordination mechanisms to ensure there is a clear flow of information and feedback among the implementers and other key stakeholders.

In this project, InnoVent-CEC Garneton North Solar Limited takes full responsibility to facilitate preparation of the LRP together with the disclosure and implementation of the LRP. InnoVent- CEC Garneton North Solar Limited will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the LRP.

A Resettlement Working Group or committee was established. The committee (group) had members representing the Developer, Project Affected Persons and some community members who were not affected by the Project. Relevant government departments and local authorities were co-opted whenever necessary. The committee played an important role as a liaison between Project Affected Persons and the Developer as well as other secondary stakeholders. Notable secondary stakeholders involved in the LRP implementation included:

* Kitwe City Council
* Government Valuation Department
* Ministry of Agriculture
* Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)
* Area Councilor for Itimpi ward
* Non-Governmental Organizations (Proclamation Institute of Zambia – PIZ)
* Banks

**Consultations and negotiations held / conducted**

Consultation with PAPs is one of the key requirements of the AfDB ISS 2023. Hence, it formed the starting point for all activities relating to displacements. Public consultation had been an ongoing activity for the Garneton North Solar PV Project. The basis for consultations were:

* The ESIA process in Zambia makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable.
* The project involves economic displacement (agricultural fields) hence meaningful consultation with PAPs was critical in order to reach agreements with the affected people to be displaced.
* Local communities had knowledge of local conditions - an invaluable asset to the developer in terms of finding suitable information that may assist in planning and implement the project smoothly.

Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with the PAPs and community members living within and near the project area, and some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

The first step involved thorough walks throughout the Project site to establish the presence of features which may be liable to displacement prior to project development. This was followed by the identification of the owners in the case of agricultural fields and the users in the case of access routes. A census of the Project Affected Persons was also undertaken during the stage of identification of the owners of agricultural fields. After identifications of owners of agricultural fields, a team of surveyors moved onto the site to map the exact sizes of crop fields falling under the project site. Survey (mapping) of fields was repeated by the Ministry of Agriculture during crop valuation surveys. The ward leadership and local authorities were informed about the next course of action concerning agricultural fields located on the project land.

Community Meetings

During the survey exercise, Local representatives, such as the area councilor, ward development committee chairperson and Kitwe City Council were consulted first as a way of introducing the project and the other players in the LRP exercise. Then before engaging the communities, the area councilor was informed and requested to attend sensitization meetings whenever possible.

The meetings were held at Kitwe City Council and within Garneton area. The main purpose of the meetings were;

* To give insights on how displacements or resettlement issues are handled in such projects.
* To get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project area.
* To establish how grievances have been handled in similar past project implementation and ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to handle social safeguards at the district level.

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the project. Stakeholder meetings were held from 23 November 2018 to 19th September 2019 in with Kitwe City Council and in Garneton with the PAPs and other people in communities near the project site.

During the public consultations, the location and aerial extent of the project site was clearly explained to the stakeholders. Stakeholders were also informed of the expected benefits and impacts in terms of economic displacement (loss of seasonal crop fields) and the mitigation measures regarding potential losses. Stakeholders, especially the PAPs, were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise and their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits.

**Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people (see also ESIA findings)**

The project is expected to have positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts include:

* Increased electricity availability, i.e. 20 MWac, will be added to the national grid. This will increase the national power generation capacity and reduce power outages.
* Increased power reliability is expected to increase investments and improve the service delivery national wide and result in more economic growth.
* Increased job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour direct and indirect both during construction and post construction.

The negative impacts include:

* Number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs): In total, 66 people are affected.
* Loss of Land and change of Land use: The land to be used by the proposed power transmission corridor will be cleared and thus will not be available for other uses. The Developer is committed to ensuring that all PAPs are compensated for their loss of agricultural productivity to satisfy local and internation safeguards regarding economic displacements.
* Loss of Crops: No PAP will lose crops as they will be allowed to harvest the crops. In case of any loss of crops, the affected PAPs will be compensated at the prevailing market costs,
* Impacts on Structures: There are no physical structures on the project land that may be displaced due to the project.
* Loss of Livelihood: Loss of seasonal agricultural fields which have been generating seasonal income for the PAPs represents a notable loss of livelihoods.
* Impacts on vulnerable groups: The vulnerability assessment identified 20 vulnerable PAPs. This was based on 6 vulnerability criteria including old age, income levels, not having alternative land or source of livelihood, a PAP having health challenges, a PAP being female and widowed (female household head) and physical or mental disability.

**Compensation Plan**

The compensation plan was informed by the social census, asset inventory survey and engagements with the project affected people and other stakeholders which were carried out. A cut-off date was agreed upon with the project affected people on 6th February 2019.

The eligibility criteria used for compensation was loss of income, livelihood and assets such as land and economic trees. The table below shows the entitlement matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of loss/benefit | Applies to | Definition of  application | Description of  Entitlement |
| Loss of agriculture fields | Parts of the wayleave that is used for seasonal agriculture | Applies to the 22 PAPs doing agricultural activities along the road reserve which will be impacted by the transmission line, 23 PAPs identified on the CEC land and the land along the fence for Litana farm | Compensation in cash for assumed loss of crops for all PAPs. |
| Loss of land | Parts of the land that will be drawn from private owners to meet the 18 m radius of the wayleave | Applies to land that will be acquired for the wayleave from Mr. Litana and the area around Mukuba University and around Mwambashi area. | Full cash compensation based on the market land value |

The Department of Agriculture has been engaged to carry out a valuation for all affected assets using the full replacement cost approach. The PAPs will be compensated based on the valuation report from the Ministry of Agriculture and the results of the negotiation process.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The grievance mechanism has been developed with the objective of resolving grievances in a fair and timely manner. Timely and fair resolution of grievances is the responsibility of InnoVent – CEC Garneton North Limited. The environmental and social officer is a principle contact for resolving grievances and will be responsible for collecting grievances, screening them and escalating them for resolution within the company structure as need arises. Amicable dispute resolution procedures have been prioritised in the grievance mechanism and legal redress has been provided for where the other procedures fail. However, PAPs are free to seek legal redress at any point in the process if they strongly feel that subjecting the grievance to the courts of law will give them a fair resolution to the grievance. The process of grievance redress will be as follows:

* Identification of grievance: identify or receive grievances during meetings or via phone calls and record on grievance form.
* Logging of Grievance: All grievances will be recorded on a grievance form and await determination of severity of grievance by the committee responsible for handling grievances.
* Investigation of Grievance and recommendation of corrective action: undertake consultation with the complainant, conduct site visits or inspections to verify the grievance and gather all necessary physical evidence including pictures.
* Discussion of Corrective Action with complainant and agreement of implementation period: Discuss all recommended options for corrective actions as well as the complainant’s preference. Also, clearly highlight all company policies and all relevant laws and regulations considered when considering the complaint.
* Documentation of agreed position: all agreed positions after thorough consideration and discussion of corrective action will be fully documented.
* Implementation of agreed position: The grievance receiving committee will ensure that the agreed position is implemented within a stipulated timeframe.
* Close grievance: grievance will be signed off by complainant after completion of implementation of the agreed position or action.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

The main objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are to:

* + - Ensure proper implementation of the activities mentioned in RAP on a timely basis,
    - Ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs), who are eligible for compensation, receive full entitlements within agreed timeframe,
    - Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by the PAPs are followed up and necessary corrective measures are taken, wherever required.

The monitoring and evaluation plan has identified the key performance indicators, frequency of monitoring and the responsibility for monitoring. Among the key performance indicators are the number of PAPs, Total number of affected fields, number of PAPs whose livelihood is fully restored, Number of PAPs fully compensated, number of stakeholder engagement meetings held, number of grievances recorded, percentage of recorded grievances resolved using the grievance mechanism.

Innovent – CEC Garneton North Limited has the primary responsibility to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation activities are effectively carried out and that the results of the monitoring activities are used to make necessary refinements in the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. Representative of the PAPs, Innovent – CEC Garneton North Limited employees and Representatives of the local leadership will form the monitoring team. Other stakeholders with interest in the project are free to conduct their monitoring activities provided they give feedback to InnoVent – Garneton North Limited.

The cost of monitoring the LRP is part of the overall LRP budget. The budget line for monitoring activities in the LRP budget is USD10,791.

**Total Costs for Full implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan**

The tentative budget for effectively implementing the livelihood restoration plan isUSD197,302. Both InnoVent and CEC will be responsible for mobilizing and dispensing the budget until the LRP is fully implemented. The table below shows the breakdown of the LRP budget.

| S/N | Activity | Amount (USD) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Compensating project affected households | 134,401 |
| 2 | Monitoring RAP activities | 10,791 |
| 3 | Managing grievances | 8,993 |
| 4 | Livelihood Restoration completion audit | 12,590 |
| 5 | Stakeholder engagement activities | 7,194 |
| 6 | Administrative costs | 5,396 |
|  | Sub total | 179,365 |
|  | 10% contingency | 17,937 |
|  | TOTAL | 197,302 |

# INTRODUCTION

## Background and Project Location

The Copperbelt Energy Corporation Plc (CEC) in partnership with InnoVent SAS were awarded two solar PV projects with total installed capacity of 40 MWac under the Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GETFiT) Zambia Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Tender program in 2019. Electricity generated from the two solar PV sites will be evacuated via a 33 kV overhead transmission line (a stretch of 10 km) which will terminate at the ZESCO Mwambashi substation located along Kalulushi Road. This document is a Livelihood Restoration Plan for all people and organizations whose property or source of livelihoods will be impacted by the wayleave for the proposed transmission line.

## The Project

The project involves the construction of a 9.2 km stretch of a 33 kV overhead power transmission line. This transmission line is intended to evacuate power generated from the Garneton South (GaS) and Garneton North (GaN) Solar PV parks, which will be located adjacent to each other. A common Collector Station, which will receive and convey power generated from the two solar parks, will be built on the Garneton South Solar Park. From there, an aboveground 33 kV transmission line will be extended. The transmission line will be constructed from steel monopoles and will follow an 18 m wide wayleave that will run alongside the road reserve on the periphery of Zambia compound, through Mukuba University land, and finally alongside the Kitwe-Chingola dual carriageway before terminating at the ZESCO Mwambashi substation on Kalulushi road. In total, the transmission line will require about 126 steel monopoles for its successful construction. Other necessary materials will include electric conductors, as well as direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) cables. Although the wayleave will generally maintain a width of 18 m, this width is expected to vary at certain points where underground cables will be used.

## Notable features along the powerline corridor

The transmission line wayleave follows the road reserve from Zambia Compound near Garneton township and runs behind Mukuba University before reaching the turnoff at the Kitwe-Chingola dual carriage way. The wayleave then heads west towards Sabina following the sides of the road reserve along the Kitwe-Chingola dual carriage way until the point at which it will run across onto the road reserve on the Kalulushi Road before terminating at Mwambashi substation. Outlined below is the description of the physical features within and around the proposed wayleave for the transmission line.

* From the solar farm the transmission line crosses the Mwambashi stream, a natural aquatic habitat. The streams drain its water into the Kafue River. Local people use this aquatic body for irrigation of gardens as well as fishing upstream and downstream.
* For about 2km going in the south direction, the transmission line passes across disturbed, secondary regeneration forests southwards on the side of a public road before turning westward.
* Going in the western direction, the wayleave directly shares its boundary with a built up Garneton Community on the left for about 2.5km. On the right side, there are private farms, with highly disturbed forests.
* The wayleave crosses another small stream called Pamusaka Stream. This stream is used by locals for washing clothes as well as drawing water for home use. The aquatic body also provides home to aquatic organisms such as monitor lizards, fish, frogs and many other small organisms.
* The way leave then passes in between two thick forests on both sides belonging to Mbachi Farms on the left and Tumatsi Farm for about 700m. These private farms have maintained their natural trees which form a closed canopy. The trees miombo species providing home to various organisms. Mbanchi farms have been stocked with antelopes.
* From the Rail line, the transmission line interacts again with other disturbed private farms with secondary regenerating forests on the right side for a stretch of 2km from the rail line to the main Kitwe Chingola Road.
* On the left the transmission line passes behind Mukuba University land for a stretch of about 500m.
* The wayleave then turns toward the north-western direction on the side of Chingola-Kitwe Road for a distance of about 1.2 km crossing the Ichimpe stream. This stream drains its water into the Mwambashi stream and provides a habitat for various aquatic organisms. The Transmission line turns southwest for a distance of about 500m to its final point at the Mwambashi Substation.

Generally, the areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the project are private owned land farms that have been disturbed and have lost their natural ecological status due to anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, settlement and extraction of trees for energy (charcoal and firewood). Further the wayleave follows public road infrastructure for its greater potion. There will be minimal destruction of trees along the stretches where the wayleave follows public road infrastructure. Figure 1.3-1 and Figure 1.3-2 shows the physical features and infrastructure within and around the proposed wayleave for the transmission line.

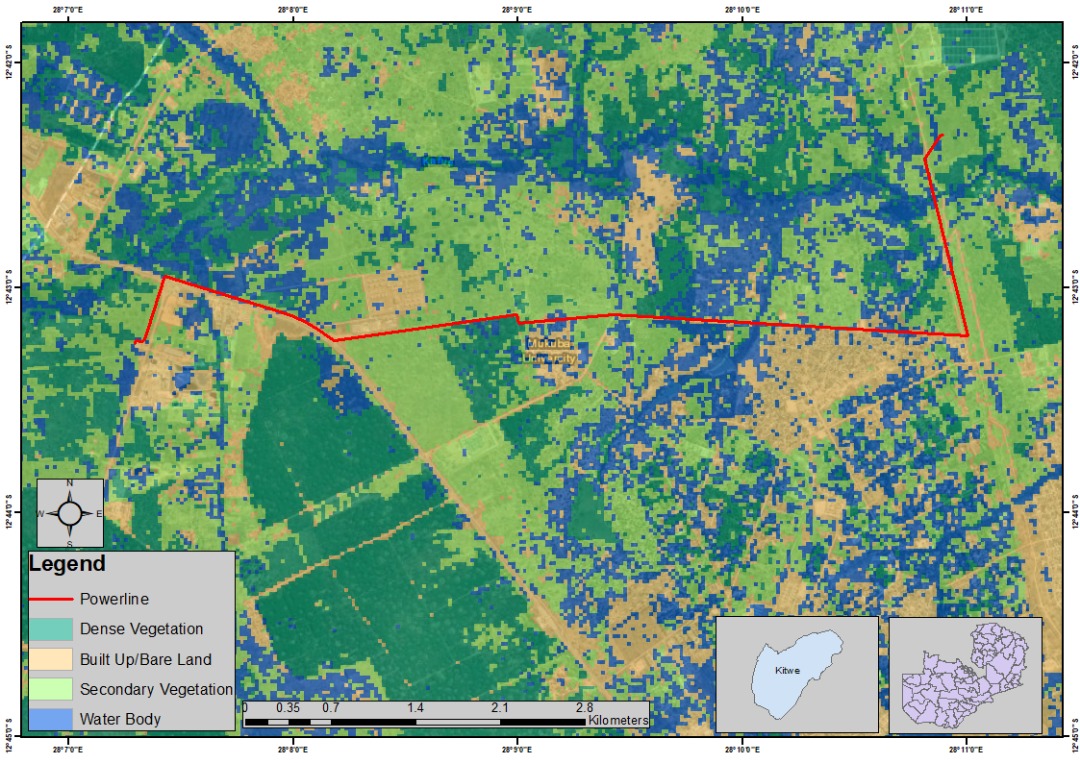


Figure 1.3‑1: Area of project influence

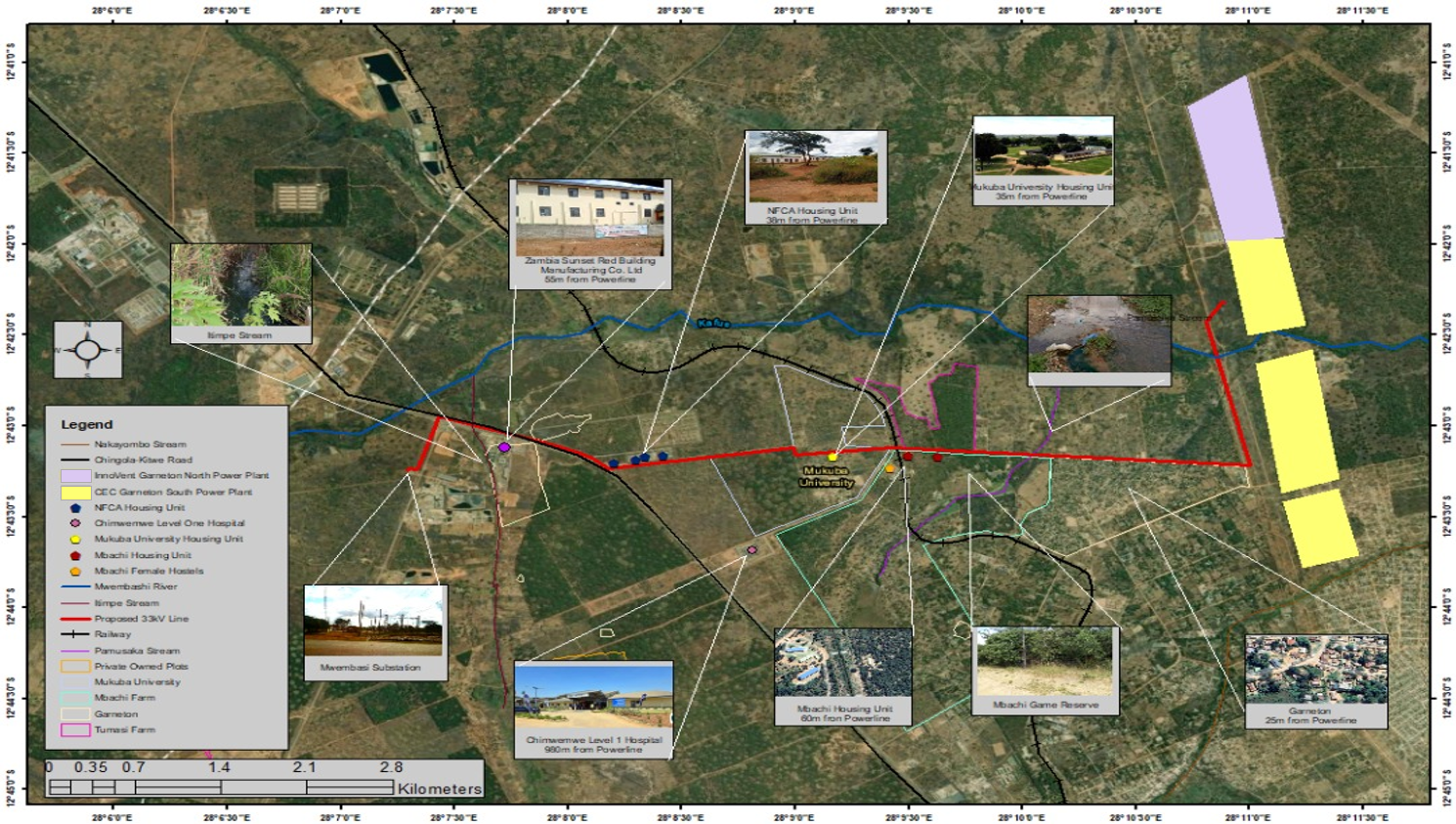


Figure 1.3‑2: Infrastructure close to the proposed wayleave

## Objectives and underlying principles of the LRP

### Objectives of the LRP

Preparations for implementation of the proposed 33 kV overhead transmission line are expected to result in disruption of livelihoods and loss of land for some. To address the impact of disruption to livelihoods and loss of land, the Developer engaged a consultant to undertake the process of identifying any potential displacements and/ or disruptions which resulted in preparation of this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The LRP is expected to serve as a framework and audit tool for displacements. The LRP describes the displacement and compensation principles and procedures that would be employed to manage the impacts on livelihoods.

The specific objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan include:

* + - To restore livelihoods of the affected people to standards equal to or better than that of the period prior to project commencement.
    - To summarize and analyze the baseline information on the area and the Project Affected Persons
    - To define the legal and institutional framework and responsibilities for displacements and compensation
    - To define basic criteria for eligibility for compensation and cut-off dates
    - To evaluate the compensation amounts for the respective losses or disruptions.
    - To describe the consultation process that has taken place with the people affected by the project and the process of consultations that will take place during and after the displacements.
    - To analyze the potential impacts of the displacement program and proposed mitigation measures.

This LRP will be developed in consultation with stakeholders at different levels for the purpose of smooth development and implementation of the livelihood restoration process. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the power transmission line project, this LRP will be submitted together with the Environmental Project Brief report.

The key components of this Livelihood Restoration Plan include:

* + - A census of Project Affected Persons
    - Basic eligibility criteria (including the cut-off date for compensation, which was set on 6th February 2019).
    - Options for compensation and restoration
    - Definition of responsibilities
    - Evidence of public consultation
    - Tentative time frames

### Underlying principles of the LRP

The final Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be developed and implemented in line with the IFC Performance Standard 5[1](#_bookmark9) based on the following principles.

* + - *Principle 1: Displacements (or resettlement must be avoided or minimized*: Avoid or minimize the need for displacements, consider alternatives, but balanced with considerations of safety for people living in the vicinity of the project.
    - *Principle 2: Genuine Consultations must take place*: Given its focus on displacement, the primary concern is to take seriously the rights and interests of the PAPs. For this to take place, the voices of the PAPs need to be made clear, through the formation of the local level consultative forum, displacing the population as a group, as close as possible to original location.
    - *Principle 3: Establishment of pre-displacement Baseline data*: To support the successful livelihoods restoration for the PAPs, certain activities such as socio-economic appraisal and clear identification of features that would be potentially displaced must be conducted.
    - *Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available:* Ensure that the affected population can achieve an equivalent or improved standard of living within a reasonable time; and they should be provided with an acceptable level of services regardless of their previous conditions.
    - *Principle 5: Fair and equitable form of compensation:* PAPs must be fully compensated for all transitional losses: transport costs and loss of income resulting from displacements.
    - *Principle 6: displacement must take place as a development that ensures that PAPs benefit:* The project should provide opportunities for development to the affected population as far as possible to be the first to benefit from project opportunities, such as employment, training, etc.
    - *Principle 7: Vulnerable Groups must be specifically catered for:* The specific needs and rights of vulnerable groups will be recognized, protected, and compensated, through specific support to the elderly, female headed households and handicapped and through suitable land-for-land options. Informed consent to displacement proposals will be obtained through a participative consultation process.
    - *Principle 8: Displacements or relocations must be seen as an upfront project cost*: To ensure that compensation costs, as well as other relocation costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as upfront costs.
    - *Principle 9: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be put in place*: In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by the project team, institutional arrangements will be in place for different independent teams at community and district level to undertake independent monitoring of the displacement and relocation aspects of the project. A Grievance Mechanism (Appendix 4 of LRP) will be in place to address any grievance of the displacement aspects of the project.

# INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

The Proponent is committed to meeting the IFC Performance Standards (PS) on Environmental and Social Sustainability. These standards, together with the accompanying Guidance Notes, have become the most widely accepted framework in the world for managing the social and environmental impacts and risks associated with private sector development projects in emerging markets. The PS most relevant to this LRP are described briefly below.

***Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social risks and Impacts***

PS1 describes how environmental and social issues are to be handled in project development and serves as the core around which the other standards are framed. This standard requires that nearby communities be appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them.

Key requirements to this end include:

* Conducting an informed consultation and participation process with affected communities.
* Working in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner.
* Addressing the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups; and,
* Making available an effective grievance management system.

***Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement***

PS5 refers to the management of physical and economic displacement resulting from project related land acquisition through livelihood restoration and resettlement processes. Objectives are to:

* Avoid or at least minimize involuntary displacement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs.
* Avoid forced evictions.
* Mitigate impacts from land acquisition, by providing compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and ensuring that livelihood restoration and resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate stakeholder engagement.
* Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and,
* Improve living conditions among those physically displaced through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

PS5 introduces the concept of negotiated settlements to avoid forcible removal of people or land use activities and requires that project proponents “bridge the gap” between IFC requirements and domestic legal requirements. PS5 also provides for proponents to prepare a Livelihood Restoration or Resettlement Framework “where the exact nature or magnitude of land acquisition or restriction on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the stage of project development”. The proposed Project will not result in the displacement of any dwellings for the PAPs (Housing settlements). The displacements will be purely undeveloped land and economic (agricultural livelihoods).

## Zambian Legal Framework

Although there is no specific law pertaining to involuntary displacements or resettlement in Zambia, there still exist several legislations that provide guidance regarding legal provisions for displacements and resettlement. For land take and displacement of people, specific attention was drawn to two Zambian laws that were applicable to land tenure, compensation, and displacement in this project, namely:

* Chapter 1 of the Constitution of Zambia; and
* The Lands Acquisition Act Chapter 189.

### The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia

The Zambian Constitution recognizes certain fundamental rights of citizens which are relevant to the project:

**Article 11:** states that every person in Zambia irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, or marital status, is entitled to fundamental right to life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly, movement, association, protection of young persons from exploitation, protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation.

**Article 16:** provides that property of any description shall not be compulsorily taken possession of, and interest in or right over property of any description shall not 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 23:** guarantees protection from discrimination on the ground of race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed.

### Lands Acquisition Act Chapter 189

Section 3 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 consisting of such money as may be agreed upon.

CEC lawfully acquired the land comprising the Project site from the state. In addition, CEC had ownership to the Project land by way of a wayleave right as provided for under the Electricity Act, cap 433 of the Laws of Zambia which was granted to them in August 1964. In this case, the common practice was for CEC to request the state to issue notices to vacate, to the squatters (PAPs) who had encroached on the project land. The above two pieces of legislation form the basis of compensation requirements necessary to fulfill Zambia’s regulatory requirements. However, the nature of the project compels CEC to also satisfy the requirements of PS5 of the IFC standards.

Land Tenure and Zoning

There are three land tenure systems in Zambia namely, state, traditional and municipal lands. Generally, land ownership in the country is on a leasehold basis with periods ranging between 14 to 30 years for municipal land and ninety-nine (99) years for state land. Traditional land is generally not held on title unless on the recommendation of the local traditional leaders that it is converted to state land and then a ninety-nine-year lease may be issued.

The ownership of land comprising the transmission line corridor includes both state and privately owned. The transmission line wayleave follows the road reserve from Zambia Compound near Garneton township and runs behind Mukuba University before reaching the turnoff at the Kitwe- Chingola dual carriage way. In most places, the transmission line will run parallel to existing power transmission lines.

## Comparison of International and National Standards

The LRP identified the major points of divergence between the Zambian and international standards as related to land and economic displacements (see Table 2.3-1), with the goal of identifying the specific measures required to meet international standards (see Table 2.3-2).

Table 2‑1: Comparison of National and International Standards

| Aspect | Zambian Legislation | International best practice |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Consultation | The Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 requires rigorous consultation with interested and affected parties for any developmental project as part of the ESIA process which informs the decision‐making process. | Requires that livelihood restoration  / Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.  Consultation processes should ensure that the perspectives and interests of women and other vulnerable groups are adequately considered. Requires the establishment of a grievance mechanism for managing concerns in a timely fashion.  All livelihood restoration planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation must take place with the full, informed participation of PAPs.  Negotiations between client and PAPs lead to negotiated displacements rather than forceful removal. |
| Livelihoods | The focus of legislation is on fair compensation for displaced assets. Restoration of livelihoods is not considered. | Project impacts on livelihoods are the central focus of IFC PS5. Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods are required.  Monitoring of livelihood restoration is required. |
| Vulnerable groups | The Zambian constitution reinforces the right of women to the improvement in their living conditions, access to healthcare and wellbeing. | IFC PS5 requires paying particular attention to the impact on the poor and vulnerable. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted to fully participate in the planning process, to understand their options for displacement and compensation, and encouraged to choose those with the lowest risk. Care must be taken to ensure that these groups are left better off. |
| Grievances | Not directly included in the Zambian legislation.  However, affected parties are free to access judicial or administrative remedies. | The establishment of a grievance mechanism consistent with IFC PS1 is a key requirement of IFC PS5. The mechanism should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, readily accessible, at no cost to the party that originated the concern, and does not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. |
| Eligibility | Occupants of land without title can only be compensated if the land is under customary rights. Occupants of state or private land without title are regarded as squatters and moved without any compensation. Crops and other plants on state or private land are not eligible for compensation. PAPs may be allowed to harvest and vacate thereafter. | A census is carried out to collect appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project and determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance. All parties with and without a legal claim to the property or assets displaced are eligible for compensation. |
| Entitlements | Both the Zambian Constitution and the Lands Acquisition Act emphasizes in‐cash payment as the only entitlement in cases of displacements. | Payment of in‐kind compensation is generally preferred over in‐cash compensation. Compensation for loss of assets is provided at replacement cost and with the goal of improving or at least restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons. |
| Gender and Eligibility/ Entitlements | The Zambian constitution gives men and women equal rights to gain possession of and own land subject to conditions determined by the law.  No specific mention of women in laws concerning allocation / reallocation of national domain lands or expropriation. | IFC PS5 requires that women’s perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra‐ household analysis in cases where women’s and men’s livelihoods are affected differently. Women’s and men’s preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms should be explored.  Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses or heads of households, and other resettlement assistance, such as job opportunities, should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs. |
| Crop Compensation | Not directly provided for in the Zambian legislation. However, PAPs are allowed to harvest the crops and vacate the land thereafter. | Crops will be compensated at full replacement cost. Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land will be entitled to compensation at full replacement cost for lost crops. |
| Compensation for land | Only titled land is compensated for, compensation for untitled land is voluntary depending on who is expropriating it | Encourages for compensation at prevailing market or commercial value. Inconvenience amount paid as part of compensation |
| Compensation for communal land and resources | Communal land and infrastructure belong to the State. No compensation is paid once land is sold out to a private owner.  Squatters are asked to vacate on their own or face forced removal. | The provisions of IFC PS5 apply to communities and individuals. PAPs will be offered compensation for economic displacements and other assistance to help improve or restore standards of living or livelihoods. |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Not included in the Zambian legislation | Monitoring and evaluation must form a component of all livelihood restoration plans. The monitoring program must pay particular attention to those who are poor and vulnerable so as to track their standards of living and effectiveness of compensation plans, assistance, and livelihood restoration. |

Figure 2.3‑2: Measures Required to Meet International Standards

| International best practice | CEC –InnoVent (GaS) Commitment |
| --- | --- |
| Prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan for all economic displacements. | The Proponent has prepared this Livelihood Restoration Plan in accordance with the international standards described above. |
| Improve or at least restore livelihoods of affected population. | This LRP will detail all livelihood and community development programs for all affected parties. |
| Improve living conditions among displaced persons. | The Proponent is committed to providing opportunities for the improvement of the quality of life and living conditions of PAPs as part of the Livelihood Restoration Plan. This will be in the form of appropriate compensation amounts and priority of employment opportunities. All individuals and organizations whose land will be acquired for project use will be compensated at the prevailing land value. |
| Absence of legal title is not a barrier to compensation. | All land users identified along the transmission line corridor at the time of the established cut‐off date will be considered entitled to compensation for eligible impacts, including loss of crops, land, and livelihoods. |
| Include special measures to allow disadvantaged groups to participate meaningfully in the displacement planning process, to access displacement assistance, and to benefit from Project development opportunities. | The LRP process will strive to identify the vulnerable among the affected individuals and provide them with extra attention and help. |
| Ensure that PAPs are appropriately engaged in the design and implementation of displacement activities. | The Proponent will proactively engage with all PAPs by way of public meetings as well as one-on-one discussions. |
| Ownership or occupancy and compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses and heads of households. | The Proponent will conduct continuous consultations with affected persons to determine appropriate measures for ensuring men and women are equally considered for eligibility and entitlements. |

# SCOPE OF DISPLACEMENTS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The wayleave for the proposed transmission line is not expected to impact or result in displacement of any settlements. However, the portion of the wayleave at Mukuba University is expected to cut across the perimeter of seven (7) undeveloped residential stands belonging to members of staff at Mukuba University. Negotiations with the individual owners of the aforementioned pieces of land have commenced and the owners are more than willing to sell part of their pieces of land to the Developer at commercial rates. A portion of the wayleave within the titled land belonging to CEC and another portion at the periphery of Zambia compound along the boundary fence for Litana farm is used by the locals for temporal seasonal agricultural activities. Individual owners of these small pieces of crop fields have been identified and consulted (refer to appendix 7 for proof of consultations). The Developer already facilitated the assessment and evaluation of the economic significance of the seasonal crops grown on these pieces of land. The intention of the Developer is to compensate the locals for the land clearing which will be based on the assumed loss of crops and not the land value as it falls under a gazetted road reserve and hence no one can claim ownership. Initial assessment values for crops and land (for those with proof of ownership) were computed in 2019, although compensations were not disbursed. Therefore, the intention is to conduct fresh evaluations which will form the basis for compensation.

# IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS AND CUT-OFF DATE

## Methodology and Approach

The following were the various methods used when identifying the PAPs:

**Field Surveys:** Conducted by the Developer to establish nature, approximate number of assets and owners of the affected fields or assets along the wayleave for the transmission line which provided a scope of work for further consultations.

**Face to Face Interviews:** The PAPs have been interviewed on a one-on-one basis by the independent consultant and the Proponent to gather some basic information. Individuals and organizations from whom part of the land for the wayleave will be acquired have also been engaged on a one-on-one basis.

**Telephone Interviews:** Telephone engagements have been carried out to confirm details of those PAPs who could not be present during public consultation meetings.

**Focus Group Discussions:** Focus group discussions were conducted by the project team to consult on various aspects that affected specific groups of PAPs. PAPs that had one aspect in common were interviewed as a group. For example, those PAPs with agricultural fields on the part of the wayleave on the CEC titled land were engaged separately from those with crop fields along the boundary fence for Litana farm. Similarly, the PAPs whose parts of land will be acquired for the wayleave at Mukuba University were engaged separately. Furthermore, the management at Mukuba university was also engaged separately from the rest of the PAPs.

**Direct Observation:** Direct observation played a key role in identifying potentials displacements. Several observations were made to confirm the information about the extent of agricultural fields and pieces of land.

**Document Reviews:** Secondary information was obtained from different sources and public offices to gain full understanding of who has authority over road reserves and the extent. This enabled the consultant to identify additional secondary stakeholders such as the RDA, Zambia Railways Limited, etc.

**Interviews with Community Leaders:**

At different stages of the surveys, community leaders were consulted to collect more information about the PAPs, this served two purposes:

* + 1. Identification of Assets and owners of those assets in the project area
    2. Verification of the data collected especially in relation to land allocation and boundaries was done through the community leaders.
    3. PAPs could not have certain information about their communities; therefore, community leaders were consulted to provide such information.

**Consultations with Government Departments and Other Stakeholders:**

* + - * The Proponent and the Consultant held consultative meetings with the Department of Agriculture with regards to assessment of crop value for all affected crop fields.
      * The Proponent held consultation meetings with the Local Authority (Kitwe City Council) to unveil the project.
      * The proponent made several correspondences with quasi-government institutions including the Road Development Agency, Zambia Railways Limited, etc.

## Summary of Findings and Outcomes

The surveys and consultations established a total of 23 person with agricultural fields on the part of the transmission line corridor falling on land belonging to CEC and another 22 individuals with agricultural fields on the transmission line wayleave outside the boundary of Litana farm (opposite Zambia compound). Further surveys along the wayleave and consultations established another 7 individuals as those having individual titled land at Mukuba University. The surveys were followed by a public disclosure meeting which was held on 6th February 2019. The meeting started with disclosure of project information and finally the announcement of the Cut-off Date. The meaning of cut-off date was explained in the local language – as the last date for the Developer to take record / register all assets/properties/activities along the transmission line corridor including all cultural or religious activities and rituals. The people were informed to see any of the team members or their community leaders and if necessary, confidence after the meeting. None of the PAPs had anything new to declare and hence the cut-off date was set for 17:00 hrs. on the same 6th February 2019. Consultations with the PAPs are still ongoing with the latest conducted in June 2024.

Most of the local people who have been identified to have agricultural fields along the wayleave for the proposed transmission line reside in Zambia compound. A few of the PAPs come from Kamatipa and Racecourse high density residential areas. The sizes of fields that will be potentially displaced vary from 105m2 for those along the boundary fence for Litana farm to 300m2 for those on the CEC titled land. Common crops grown by the PAPs include seasonal crops such as maize and ground nuts, while a few PAPs grow irrigated vegetables. Due to the location of the land along road reserve, the common understanding among the PAPs is that the parcels of land are a commons property and hence were not aware of any ownership. The trend for access to land along the boundary fence for Litana Farm is that every owner of residential property in Zambia compound has ownership of the bare land (part of road reserve) in between the road to Mukuba university and the boundary fence for the private farm.

Acquisition of land for the wayleave for the proposed transmission line is not expected to result in the displacement of any physical structures. The table below summarizes the basic information about the PAPs.

Table 4‑1: Summary of basic information of the PAPs

| **PAP**  **No.** | **Sex** | **Age (yrs)** | **Age group** | | **Marital**  **Status** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **18 – 65 years** | **>65** |
| **PAPs on the CEC Wayleave** | | | | | |
| 1 | F | 32 | X |  | Married |
| 2 | F | 38 | X |  | Married |
| 3 | M | 59 | X |  | Married |
| 4 | F | 48 | X |  | Widow |
| 5 | F | 36 | X |  | Widowed |
| 6 | F | 59 | X |  | Married |
| 7 | M | 33 | X |  | Married |
| 8 | M | 34 | X |  | Married |
| 9 | M | 32 | X |  | Married |
| 10 | F | 39 | X |  | Married |
| 11 | M | 41 | X |  | Married |
| 12 | M | 60 | X |  | Married |
| 13 | F | 68 |  | X | Married |
| 14 | M | 38 | X |  | Married |
| 15 | F | 40 | X |  | Married |
| 16 | F | 61 | X |  | Married |
| 17 | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 18 | F | 58 | X |  | Married |
| 19 | F | 52 | X |  | Married |
| 20 | F | 35 | X |  | Married |
| 21 | M | 34 | X |  | Separated |
| 22 | M | 36 | X |  | Married |
| 23 | F | 25 | X |  | Married |
| **PAPs between Dale Litana Fence and Road Reserve** | | | | | |
| 1 | F | 63 | X |  | Widowed |
| 2 | F | 45 | X |  | Married |
| 3 | M | 60 | X |  | Married |
| 4 | F | 48 | X |  | Married |
| 5 | M | 50 | X |  | Married |
| 6 | F | 56 | X |  | Widowed |
| 7 | F | 23 | X |  | Married |
| 8 | F | 45 | X |  | Divorced |
| 9 | F | 50 | X |  | Married |
| 10 | M | 75 |  | X | Widower |
| 11 | F | 56 | X |  | Married |
| 12 | M | 45 | X |  | Married |
| 13 | F | 41 | X |  | Married |
| 14 | M | 84 |  | X | Married |
| 15 | F | 83 |  | X | Widow |
| 16 | F | 62 | X |  | Married |
| 17 | M | 70 |  | X | Married |
| 18 | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 19 | F | 24 | X |  | Single |
| 20 | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 21 | F | 43 | X |  | Divorced |
| 22 | F | 35 | X |  | Married |

Source: CEC PAPs database

Table 4‑2: PAPs with Titled Land

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S/N | Gender | Age Group (18 - 65 years) | Marital Status | Compensation Agreement Signed |
| 1 | M | Yes | Not revealed | Not yet. Discussions ongoing |
| 2 | Institution | N/A | N/A | Not yet. Awaiting response from RDA over centre line being 40m from road reserve |
| 3 | M | Yes | Not revealed | Not yet. PAP has agreed in principle |
| 4 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 5 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 6 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 7 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 8 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 9 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 10 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 11 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 12 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 13 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 14 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 15 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 16 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 17 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 18 | F | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 19 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 20 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |
| 21 | M | Yes | Not revealed | yes |

Source: CEC PAPs database

# ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Developer is cognizant of the fact that the proposed transmission line Project might impact livelihoods and also result in displacements. The Developer conducted several consultative meetings with the PAPs which enabled them to come up with the best compensation alternative. Disbursement of all compensations will be executed in collaboration with public institutions and community representatives and within the framework of the relevant national law and international Standard. Table 5-1 below presents the entitlement framework for the PAPs.

Table 5‑1: Entitlement Framework

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of loss/benefit** | **Applies to** | **Definition of**  **application** | **Description of**  **Entitlement** |
| Loss of agriculture fields | Parts of the wayleave that is used for seasonal agriculture | Applies to the 23 PAPs doing agricultural activities on CEC land and 22 PAPs doing agricultural activities along the impacted road reserve identified on the CEC land and the land along the fence for Litana farm | Compensation in cash for assumed loss of crops for all PAPs. |
| Loss of land | Parts of the land that will be drawn from private owners to meet the 18 m radius of the wayleave | Applies to land that will be acquired for the wayleave from Mr. Litana and the 7 individual owners of land at Mukuba  University | Full cash compensation based on present land value |

# IMPACTS OF DISPLACEMENTS

The acquisition of the wayleave required for the transmission line will result in displacement of agricultural fields and loss of livelihoods for individuals who have small portions of crop fields along the wayleave. Loss of crops and displacement of agricultural fields will be re-assessed; this will be done by experts from the Ministry of Agriculture. All PAPs with agricultural fields along the wayleave will be compensated based on the assumed loss of crops which is intended to act as reimbursement for land clearing. The project will also involve acquisition of land from private owners to meet the required width of the wayleave. This land will be acquired on a willing seller-willing buyer basis. The table below summarizes the various mitigation measures to be implemented for all identified losses.

Table 6‑1: Potential losses and proposed mitigation measures

| S/N | Expected Loss | Proposed Mitigation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Loss of agricultural land | Compensation in cash for assumed loss of crops for all PAPs |
| 2 | Loss of undeveloped land | Full cash compensation based on present land value |

# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A rigorous stakeholder engagement process has been undertaken for the project and is still ongoing. Stakeholder consultations began in 2019 and have continued which has resulted in the identification of several stakeholders. So far, consultations have involved one-on-one meetings as well as public scoping meetings with key stakeholders, interested and affected parties (please refer to minutes of the meetings and full list of consulted persons in Appendix 2). During stakeholder engagement, project background information is presented to consulted people to enable them to appreciate the nature of the project, from which they could now deduce the project perceived impacts. In line with IFC Performance Standard 5, the Developer and its appointed Consultant have engaged with all project affected people (i.e. those who grow seasonal crops along the identified wayleave and those with titled land on the Mukuba University land) whose activities or land is likely to be displaced by the transmission line project (Please refer to appendix 5 for proof of engagement and initial agreements). This has been done through public consultation meetings as well as one-on-one- meetings. A full livelihood restoration plan (LRP) will be developed to address all issues relating to displacements (please refer to a full stakeholder engagement strategy in appendix 5).



Table 7‑1: Consultation Meeting in Progress

# ORGANIZATION PROCEDURE FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

The Developer will have the overall responsibility for mobilizing resources, coordination, and financing and subsequently, the implementation of the LRP. A Community Liaison Officer (or Manager) or other individual from the Developer will be appointed to handle all issues related to the LRP and delivery of the entitlements. The main focus shall therefore be:

* Mobilizing Resources and financing the LRP process
* Overall coordination and implementation of the LRP
* Addressing grievances
* Follow up and Monitoring.

A Community Coordinating Committee will be established. The committee will have members representing the Developer, Project Affected Persons and some community members who are not affected by the Project. Relevant government departments and local authorities were co-opted whenever necessary. The committee played an important role as a liaison between the Project Affected Persons and the Developer as well as other stakeholders. The focus of the Committee included:

* To act as representative body for the Project Affected Persons
* To negotiate displacement plans and compensation on behalf of the affected people
* To provide feedback and information to the Project Affected Persons
* T0 liaise with other stakeholders on livelihood improvement opportunities and activities.
* To monitor the subsequent implementation of the LRP
* To address grievances

The local authorities and other government departments also played a role in ensuring that the entitlements reach the intended Project Affected Persons.

# GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The grievance mechanism has been developed with the objective of resolving grievances in a fair and timely manner. Timely and fair resolution of grievances is the responsibility of InnoVent – CEC Garneton North Limited. The environmental and social officer is a principle contact for resolving grievances and will be responsible for collecting grievances, screening them and escalating them for resolution within the company structure as need arises. Amicable dispute resolution procedures have been prioritised in the grievance mechanism and legal redress has been provided for where the other procedures fail. However, PAPs are free to seek legal redress at any point in the process if they strongly feel that subjecting the grievance to the courts of law will give them a fair resolution to the grievance. The process of grievance redress will be as follows:

* Identification of grievance: identify or receive grievances during meetings or via phone calls and record on grievance form.
* Logging of Grievance: All grievances will be recorded on a grievance form and await determination of severity of grievance by the committee responsible for handling grievances.
* Investigation of Grievance and recommendation of corrective action: undertake consultation with the complainant, conduct site visits or inspections to verify the grievance and gather all necessary physical evidence including pictures.
* Discussion of Corrective Action with complainant and agreement of implementation period: Discuss all recommended options for corrective actions as well as the complainant’s preference. Also, clearly highlight all company policies and all relevant laws and regulations considered when considering the complaint.
* Documentation of agreed position: all agreed positions after thorough consideration and discussion of corrective action will be fully documented.
* Implementation of agreed position: The grievance receiving committee will ensure that the agreed position is implemented within a stipulated timeframe.
* Close grievance: grievance will be signed off by complainant after completion of implementation of the agreed position or action.

Appendix 4 of this Livelihood Restoration Plan shows the detailed grievance mechanism.

# COSTS OF THE LRP AND SCHEDULE

The tentative budget for effectively implementing the livelihood restoration plan is K1,375,000.00 excluding the cost of compensation and livelihood restoration costs. The total compensation and livelihood restoration costs will be known after the immovable assets valuation are completed. Both InnoVent and CEC will be responsible for mobilizing and dispensing the budget until the LRP is fully implemented. The disbursement of this budget will be aligned with the implementation of the activities. The table below shows the breakdown of the LRP budget.

Table 10‑1: Tentative LRP Budget

| S/N | Activity | Amount (USD) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Compensating project affected households | USD134,401 |
| 2 | Monitoring RAP activities | 10,791 |
| 3 | Managing grievances | 8,993 |
| 4 | Livelihood Restoration completion audit | 12,590 |
| 5 | Stakeholder engagement activities | 7,194 |
| 6 | Administrative costs | 5,396 |
|  | Sub total | 179,365 |
|  | 10% contingency | 17,937 |
|  | TOTAL | 197,302 |

# Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) forms an essential component of project implementation by providing necessary information about the involuntary resettlement aspects of the project and measuring the extent to which the objectives of the LRP have been accomplished. Monitoring is a key component of the LRP, and it also entails evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

## Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The main objectives of the M&E are as follows:

* To ensure proper implementation of the activities mentioned in RAP on timely basis,
* To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs), who are eligible for compensation, receive full entitlements within agreed timeframe,
* Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by the PAPs are followed up and necessary corrective measures are taken, wherever required.

## Approach of the M&E Mechanism

The M&E mechanism is based on two approaches:

1. **Internal Monitoring:** This was undertaken by CEC personnel, who had the overall responsibility of conducting regular internal monitoring of the progress of project implementation. The monitoring will follow a systematic evaluation of implementation of the recommendations made in this LRP.
2. **External Evaluations:** This evaluation will be undertaken by an external agency, such as a recognized NGO, or other agency, to be engaged by CEC. The external agencies will be responsible for a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of compensation activities and milestones on a regular basis. The evaluation process will review results of internal monitoring, in addition to the overall compliance with the study recommendations. It will assess the extent to which lives, and livelihood of PAPs have been restored and determine the overall adequacy of entitlements.

DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY OF REPORT CONTENTS

This is to confirm that the contents of this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) reflect the status of the socio-economic environment along the transmission line corridor for the proposed 33 kV overhead transmission line recorded at the time of undertaking the ESIA studies. The conditions upon which the previous LRP was approved have been adequately incorporated in this updated version.

We trust that the information described in this LRP provides adequate information to satisfy the laws and regulations of Zambia regarding construction and operation of the proposed power transmission line and meet the Zambia Environmental Management Agency’s (ZEMA) requirements for approval.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: DETAILS OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PAP  No. | Name of PAP | Sex | Age (yrs) | Age group | | Marital Status |
| 18 – 65 years | >65 |  |
| PAPs on the CEC Wayleave | | | | | | |
| 1 | Esnart Malasha | F | 32 | X |  | Married |
| 2 | Priscilla Longolongo | F | 38 | X |  | Married |
| 3 | Boniface Phiri | M | 59 | X |  | Married |
| 4 | Mukumba Chola | F | 48 | X |  | Widow |
| 5 | Prudence Longolongo | F | 36 | X |  | Widowed |
| 6 | Charity Chewe | F | 59 | X |  | Married |
| 7 | Betrick Mulonga | M | 33 | X |  | Married |
| 8 | Brian Kangwa | M | 34 | X |  | Married |
| 9 | Emmanuel Mulenga | M | 32 | X |  | Married |
| 10 | Tabhita Mtonga | F | 39 | X |  | Married |
| 11 | Mathews Bwalya | M | 41 | X |  | Married |
| 12 | Willie Chishimba | M | 60 | X |  | Married |
| 13 | Erica Musonda | F | 68 |  | X | Married |
| 14 | Chanda Mulenga | M | 38 | X |  | Married |
| 15 | Grace Mwaba | F | 40 | X |  | Married |
| 16 | Mary Mwansa | F | 61 | X |  | Married |
| 17 | Roydah Katambi | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 18 | Dorophina Chingugu | F | 58 | X |  | Married |
| 19 | Christine Mwila | F | 52 | X |  | Married |
| 20 | Lorin Lupandila | F | 35 | X |  | Married |
| 21 | Emmanuel Maimba | M | 34 | X |  | Separated |
| 22 | Benson Malama | M | 36 | X |  | Married |
| 23 | Mary Chabu | F | 25 | X |  | Married |
| PAPs between Dale Litana Fence and Road Reserve | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hellen Milanzi | F | 63 | X |  | Widowed |
| 2 | Irene Musonda | F | 45 | X |  | Married |
| 3 | Husting Mwitwa | M | 60 | X |  | Married |
| 4 | Mary Chipulu | F | 48 | X |  | Married |
| 5 | Paison Chishala | M | 50 | X |  | Married |
| 6 | Rosemary Musonda | F | 56 | X |  | Widowed |
| 7 | Sara Mwewa | F | 23 | X |  | Married |
| 8 | Dorothy Situla | F | 45 | X |  | Divorced |
| 9 | Anneta Longolongo | F | 50 | X |  | Married |
| 10 | Alexander Chama | M | 75 |  | X | Widower |
| 11 | Shedridah Munsha | F | 56 | X |  | Married |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PAP  No. | Name of PAP | Sex | Age (yrs) | Age group | | Marital  Status |
| 18 – 65 years | >65 |  |
| 12 | Godfrey Situla | M | 45 | X |  | Married |
| 13 | Alice Kapenge | F | 41 | X |  | Married |
| 14 | Maxwell Zulu | M | 84 |  | X | Married |
| 15 | Lile Kamwendo | F | 83 |  | X | Widow |
| 16 | Sofia Musebaulo | F | 62 | X |  | Married |
| 17 | Martin Namuchana | M | 70 |  | X | Married |
| 18 | Hellen Mulonga | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 19 | Nale Chola | F | 24 | X |  | Single |
| 20 | Ruth Mukamuna | F | 30 | X |  | Married |
| 21 | Royda Musamba | F | 43 | X |  | Divorced |
| 22 | Chansa Mulonga | F | 35 | X |  | Married |

APPENDIX 2: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

APPENDIX 3: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

APPENDIX 4: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR GARNETON NORTH SOLAR PV PROJECT

APPENDIX 5: PROOF OF CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS WITH TITLED LAND

APPENDIX 6: TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTE

APPENDIX 7: COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX 8A: TITLED LAND COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX 8B: UNTITLED LAND COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX 9: TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTES