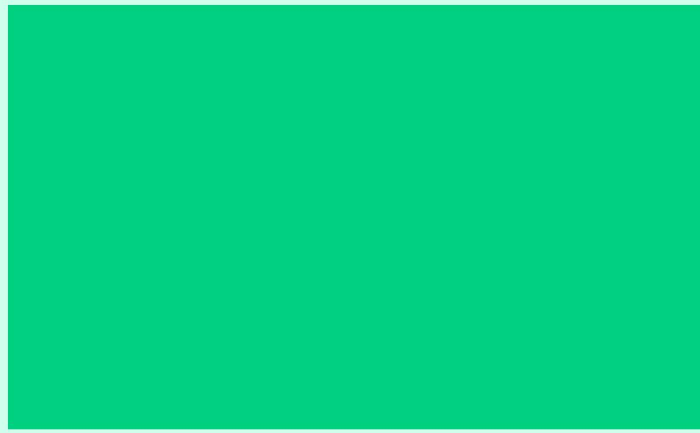




2021 Symposium Report



With Financial Support
From



Housing & Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition

Acronyms

AUA	African Urban Agenda
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFHHZ	Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
LCC	Lusaka City Council
LSWC	Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company
NDPs	National Development Plans
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHA	National Housing Authority
NRFA	National Road Fund Agenda
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
MMD	Movement for Multi-Party Democracy
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
SAG	Sector Advisory Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	Short message service
UN – HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UPND	United Party for National Development

CONTENTS

Acronyms	1
INTRODUCTION.....	4
Proceedings	3
Key note speech by Ms. Faides Temba Temba Nsofu	7
1.0. CFHHZ Executive Director, Ms. Grace Chikumo Mtonga.....	8
1.1. CFHHZ Background	8
1.2. The Objectives of the Event.....	9
1.3. Background of the 2021 Urban Planning and Housing Symposium	9
1.4. A Synopsis of Common Community Urban Planning and Housing Challenges.....	10
1.5. Key Areas of Need in Achieving Goal 11.....	14
2.0. Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development – Mr. Tembo.....	14
2.1. An Update on State of Housing in Zambia	14
2.3. Challenges in Infrastructure and Housing Development	20
2.4. Existing Policies and Legal Instruments for Housing Development	21
2.5. Current Efforts by Government for Housing and Infrastructure Development.....	21
2.6. Concluding remarks.....	23
3.0. Adapting Cities for Climate Resilience – Mr. Seith Tenge	23
3.1. Climate Resilience.....	23
3.2. Lusaka City (Geo-Profile)	23
3.3. Roads and Drainages in Lusaka	24
3.4. Lusaka City Housing and Slums	26
3.5. Solid Waste Management	27
3.6. Mitigation Measures by LCC.....	28
3.7. Sanitation profile of the City of Lusaka	28
3.8. Lusaka Sanitation Project	29
3.9. Integrated Development Plan	29
3.10. Recommendations for Resilient Structural Development	33
4.0. Zambia Institute of Planners – Mr. Cooper Chibomba	34

5.0. Habitat International Coalition – Mr. Joseph Schechla.....	35
6.0. Introduction to the Urban Planning and Housing Observatory CFHHZ, Research and Policy Analyst – Mr. Jonah Kondowe	37
6.1. Introduction to the Observatory.....	37
6.2. Definition of the Urban Planning and Observatory.....	37
6.3. Types of Issues covered under the Housing Observatory	38
6.4. Methodology.....	38
6.4.3. Advantages of Citizen Generated Data.....	39
6.4.7. The Observatory Process	41
6.4.8. Urban Planning and Housing Observatory Prototype	41
6.5. Concluding Remarks	43
Gallery.....	45

BACK GROUND

Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia (CFHHZ) is a national network of civil society organisations (CSO's) and community-based organisations (CBO's) dealing in housing and human settlements issues. It is membership based with 32 network members working in seven (7) provinces in Zambia. The organisations' mission is to be a platform for CSOs and CBOs lobbying and advocating for equitable access to secure well-planned land and access to decent, adequate and affordable housing, and auxiliary services for **all** especially the marginalised urban and rural poor citizens in Zambia.

Its vision is to have a Zambia with well-planned land and equitable access to decent, affordable and adequate housing for all the rural and urban poor vulnerable men and women.

INTRODUCTION

The Urban Planning and Housing Symposium is an annual event held every year to reflect on efforts made by Government, private sector and non-governmental organizations involved in the housing sector in making access to secure land tenure, access to decent housing and related services actualised among all Zambians especially the marginalised poor. During this event, Civic Forum Housing and Habitat Zambia (CFHHZ) brings different stakeholders from the housing sector and beyond to reflect on the status of land access and housing provision of Zambian citizens in line with the national development plans and policy objectives on land and housing. This event is conducted under the organisations pillar that promotes the right to secure land and adequate housing. This fulfils the organisations' mandate of providing a platform for civil society organizations involved in housing, land, and human settlements to engage government and service providers who are the duty bearers to respond to concerns raised by communities on access to land, adequate housing and related service delivery in their constituencies.

The Urban Planning and Housing Symposium was held on 29th October, 2021 at Pamodzi Hotel in Lusaka. United Nations Habitat designated the month October every year as a month to reflect on challenges affecting human settlements and collectively identify practical solutions to respond to them. Human settlements challenges are driven by a number of factors among them the ever increasing human population versus access to secure land tenure, adequate housing and social services especially in cities, hence the word Urban October. Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia identifies itself with Sustainable Development Goal 11 '**Creating Sustainable**

and Smart Cities' of the United Nations. SDG 11 target 2 resonates well with CFHHZ commitment of promoting inclusiveness and sustainable urbanization that promotes human life. It articulates that by 2030 the world should actualise its target, *'to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human and management' further ensure access for to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all*". This is the core advocacy work of CFHHZ and as such, the Urban Planning and Housing Symposia held annually have become the only platform that brings all key stakeholders from the housing and land sector to address the many challenges that confront citizens with regards to housing and human settlements.

Civic Forum on housing and habitat Zambia reflected and celebrated both the World Habitat Day and World Cities Day for the year 2021 considering the significance of knowledge the two events bring to the housing, land and urban planning spheres of Zambia.

PROCEEDINGS

The symposium was officially opened by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development, Honourable Gary Nkombo Member of Parliament (MP). The minister stated that the 2021 World Cities Day commemoration with emphasis on the importance of adapting cities for climate resilience would not have come at a better time than this one when the world over is grappling with the effects of climate change. He said the theme for the 2021 world cities day reminded Government on the essence of upholding the law and the need to enhance the efforts towards promotion of partnerships, pro-poor policies, and laws needed to enhance climate



Picture 1: Minister of Local Government and Rural Development Hon. Gary Nkombo

resilience among communities.

He added that the new dawn Government recognised that the attainment of climate adaptation and resilience required putting in place an effective planning and monitoring frame work that involved all stakeholders, including communities. He reaffirmed that Government was committed to working with everyone in ensuring that the country was on the right trajectory in responding to the effects of climate change by creating a Ministry of Environment and Green Economy.

Honourable Gary Nkombo stated that he had been informed that among the deliverables of the gathering was setting up of an Urban Planning and Housing

Observatory aimed at informing citizens on their roles towards safe urban practices, and also local authorities and regulators on any illegalities that took place in our communities. He commended CFHHZ for the noble initiative and further stated that such creativities offer an innovative way to overcome the shortfall in resources as some of the solutions can be acquired locally than always looking for international aid.

According to the Minister, City-to-City cooperation which was being promoted during the celebration was an excellent way to encourage more decentralized partnerships. He uploaded the supporting agencies of the great initiative, these were “We Effect Zambia” and Habitat International Coalition (HIC) for their commitment towards alleviating poverty, improving the landscape with regards to access to secure land tenure, decent, affordable housing and related services and making this world a better place for all.

Honourable Gary Nkombo stated that Government believed that if communities owned the transformation process, then it would be able to achieve the desired results that the initiative sought to attain. He wished the event productive deliberations and officially declared the symposium open.

KEY NOTE SPEECH BY MS. FAIDES TEMBA TEMBA NSOFU

We Effect Country Representative, Ms. Faides Temba Temba Nsofu stated that it was important that all stakeholders gathered in order to celebrate the world Cities Day under the theme *adopting cities for climate change and resilience* to discuss land access and housing challenges and establish sustainable solutions to the housing crisis.

She explained that it was evident that adequate housing goes beyond providing shelter but also involves creating a resilient community to battle the effects of climate change. She stated that climate change impacts negatively more on vulnerable populations in society because it increases the probability of climate related diseases. She further stated that all these challenges infringe on human rights of people and mostly it's the poor and vulnerable populations that are affected as they are the least resilient towards these challenges.

She said We Effect was committed to supporting a cleaner and greener society through its thematic areas which were, sustainable rural development, adequate housing and habitat, gender equality, promotion of human rights-based approach, land rights, financial inclusion, environment and climate change. She stated that, ultimately, it was the duty of all stakeholder's present to dialogue and create interventions that would respond to the housing and climate change challenges that the country was experiencing. She concluded by saying that everyone's

efforts will have a direct impact on meeting the *Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda 2063: The Africa we want*.

1.0. CFHHZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MS. GRACE CHIKUMO MTONGA

The Executive Director gave an introductory, historical background of CFHHZ by highlighting some of the key successes in the past years in the work of advocacy relating to improved public service delivery by local authorities and continued engagement with various stakeholders in the housing sector and beyond towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 which defines processes towards the creation of safe and resilient cities.

1.1. CFHHZ Background



Figure 1: The 3 pillars for CFHHZ

According to Ms. Mtonga, Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia (CFHHZ) was established to be a national network of civil society organisations (CSO's) and community-based organisations (CBO's) dealing in housing and human settlements issues. It is membership based with 32

network members working in seven (7) provinces in Zambia. The organisations' mission is to be a platform for CSOs and CBOs lobbying and advocating for equitable access to secure land and access to decent, adequate and affordable housing, and auxiliary services for **All** especially the marginalised urban and rural poor citizens in Zambia. Its vision is to have a Zambia with well-planned land and access to decent, affordable and adequate housing for **All** rural and urban poor marginalised men and women.

The organisations' mandate is to promote the right to safe and resilient housing and habitat for **All** through a systemic approach anchored on its three pillars of;

- a. Adequate Housing and WASH
- b. Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion,
- c. Land and Environment.

According to the Executive Director, CFHHZ works with different partners to build the capacity of local communities within its jurisdiction with lobbying and advocacy skills to enhance their participation in decision making processes and promotion of social cohesion among community members and their civic leaders. CFHHZ employs the study circles methodology as a peer

knowledge exchange vehicle that enhances collective community problem and solution identification mechanism which enhances social cohesion.

The Executive Director went ahead to present the theme and the objectives of the 2021 Urban Planning and Housing Symposium, “Celebrating 2021 World Cities Day.”

1.2. The Objectives of the Event

- To facilitate dialogue on climate change effects and creation of resilient cities
- To identify drivers of housing poverty and human settlements challenges and practical solutions.
- To disseminate findings of Women, Land and Housing Rights – Assessing the impacts of Dispossession, and the Kanyama study, and agree on action points.
- To set the Urban Planning and Housing observatory and agreeing on roles.
- To unlock the underlying potential in effective environmental management systems.
- To recommend policy alternative measures/options that would promote clean and safe cities, and adaption of cities to climate resilience.

1.3. Background of the 2021 Urban Planning and Housing Symposium

Ms. Mtonga mentioned some of the key activities conducted in the recent past arranged in



Figure 2: Ms Grace Chikumo - Mtonga presenting the urban planning and Housing Observatory Background

sequential manner.

- Conducting housing clinics (mini – surveys) and administering score cards that allow communities to evaluate the quality of services they receive from local authorities and other service providers within communities.
- Survey findings documented and shared with service providers, civic leaders and community members followed by a joint stakeholders meeting where all parties are present and an action is plan developed.
- Challenges of urban planning are escalating at a rapid rate and CFHHZ and partners identified establishing an urban planning and housing observatory that would facilitate the participation of every Zambian in making cities safe and resilient.

1.4. A Synopsis of Common Community Urban Planning and Housing Challenges

Synopsis of Kanyama Housing Clinic Findings

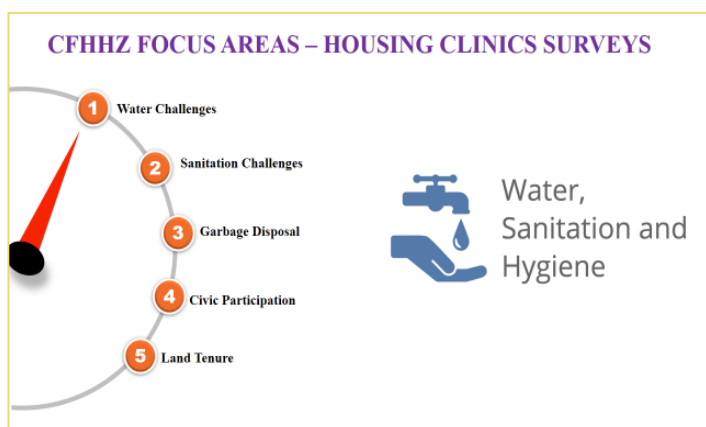


Figure 2: Areas of focus from the Housing clinic survey

Ms. Mtonga shared some findings based on the November 2020 CFHHZ housing clinic (survey) conducted in Kanyama. She stated that the challenges are similar in most urban communities though they vary in scale due to demographic dynamics. The target population captured was based on the Central Statics Record (ZAM STATS) of the total population of Kanyama, and the

sample selection was determined through the use of Roasoft an application which is used as a sample calculator. It has a margin of error of 5% which makes it more reliable.

1.4.1. Water Challenges and spill over effects

- The community of Kanyama has inadequate water access points, 500 Households depend on three (3) water points.
- Time limits to draw water: Care International and LWSC open water points 2-3 times daily.
- Loss of time for other chores: Women spend more hours at water collection points
- High water cost per container: Most People were not working due to the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown making access to finance challenging and accessing water from kiosks unaffordable. Despite this depressing scenario in most parts of the community, Zone 97 of Ward 10 expressed not having experienced any water challenges.



Figure 3: Household activities

1.4.2. Sanitation Challenges

Unsafe sanitation conditions: Most households do not own a toilet. 7-10 household (60 people) sharing one toilet. This was unhygienic considering that we were now leaving in a new era of the Covid 19 pandemic which is both a hygiene and health issue.

Congestion to access toilets: Most people in the community use bars and taverns as alternatives to answer the call of nature. This in itself compromised human dignity of the people of Kanyama.

Plastic bags used as toilets & poorly disposed off: For those who cannot afford to queue up for toilet facilities at bars and taverns and do not have any toilets in their yards, they resort to using plastic bags to relieve themselves and dispose them along the roadside and the water drainages. This has posed a high risk of the health of children in the community who have nowhere to play but by the roadside and pick up anything that attracts them including plastics that contain human waste.

High loan costs to build toilets by council: The local authority has come up with initiatives to help the community members access sanitation facilities such as the provision of VIP toilets with base tanks that can be emptied once full. The community members complained that the cost of these toilets was high due to economic challenges and only a few who had means could afford to raise the required amount of K2,400 for installation. In addition, the community members complained that the said toilets were small including their base chambers which easily filled up within a period of one to two months. These dynamics have made the maintenance of these toilets expensive as the cost of emptying the pits was K125 for 16 buckets. Households depending on the size of the family needed to spend between K500 to K700 emptying their pits. This situation was further worsened by delayed collection of faecal matter by the established community based enterprises in communities who are charged with the responsibility of collecting waste. Due to these delays, some community households dispose their faecal waste in their backyards resulting in flies infesting households and foul smell in atmosphere. This further makes these households susceptible to contracting diseases spread by flies and toxins contained in untreated faecal waste.

1.4.3. Garbage Disposal

The Lusaka city council has given contracts to Community Based Enterprises (CBEs). These are community contractors charged with the responsibility to collect waste at a fee. The 2020 housing clinic (survey) conducted in Kanyama established that these CBE's rarely collected garbage as per the established schedules. This development had led to many households digging pits in backyards. When CFHHZ interrogated the issue further, it was established that most of these CBE's did not have capacity to provide the required services as they lacked resources. Some of them depended only on one truck, whilst others did not have trucks to ferry the waste and had to hire waste collection vehicles from companies or individuals. For community members who did not have the financial capacity to pay for the service, they paid either K2 or K5 to community boys who would dispose off their waste in the night in undesignated areas such as road side and open water drainage systems. This waste has been the reason of clogged drainages and contribute to heavy flooding in these communities once the rains come. There were community members who testified that they were willing to subscribe to the CBEs and did not complain about the garbage collection fees.



Figure 4: Plastic waste Bins



Figure 5. Community involvement

1.4.4. Civic Participation

Community members who participated in the CFHHZ 2020 housing clinic (survey) expressed being delinked from their civic leaders. Some stated they did not know their councillors and added that they only saw some of their leaders during election campaigns. This was compounded by low levels on knowledge of individual rights and entitlements with regards to the right of citizens to secure land tenure land tenure, adequate and affordable housing, clean water, good sanitation and other

related services that dignify the life of human beings. This was the underlying cause of low civic participation in decision making processes by citizens.

1.4.5. Land Tenure

This was among the key variable considered in the housing clinic (survey). It was established that majority of community members were not aware of issues relating to sustainable land use planning and types of tenure security available in Zambia. This knowledge gap has made most of the community members vulnerable to forced evictions and displacements. CFHHZ

shared with the community members the importance of them acquiring land tenure documents and the accrued benefits. Some of the community members expressed willingness to acquire the documents and asked on the processes and procedures that could be followed and were guided, whilst others did not feel the need to collect land tenure documents such as **occupancy license** and **title deeds** apart from council documents.



Figure 6: Land tenure



1.4.6. Way Forward

On the way forward, CFHHZ encouraged all stakeholders especially CSOs to compliment and support Government to fully integrate SDG 11 aspirations in the development agenda through community led initiatives and, citizens and civic leaders' dialogues. This

should be harnessed through continuous community and service providers' engagements facilitated by CFHHZ and through the established urban planning and housing observatory that was established. The observatory would further create an opportunity of creating linkages that would enable vulnerable households to access social amenities in all corners of the country. It would further avail economic opportunities for vulnerable women who are living in poverty as the data from the urban planning and housing observatory will be real time citizen generated data.

1.5. Key Areas of Need in Achieving Goal 11

The sustainable development goals are attainable if Zambia could identify and agree on the most sustainable ways to achieve the various targets set under this goal. It was important for all development experts to review the activities under each development outcome and measure the results. Based on the results, it was imperative to identify which activities should be ceased and which ones should be accelerated. She also recognised the importance of building the capacity and skills across all stakeholders especially local authorities to ensure that they are able to facilitate the creation of safe cities and put in place measures towards community adaption towards climate change and resilience. Ms Mtonga emphasised the importance of developing mechanisms that would enable Zambia achieve the stated targets under SDG 11. These included attracting or securing finance, innovative infrastructure designs, alternative energy efficiency supply, climate smart mobility, telecommunications, improved management of water resources and making it access to all citizen, good sanitation, sustainable land use planning, and efficient waste management services. She concluded her presentation by stating that as a country, the development landscape should be tilted towards ensuring practical processes for multi-stakeholder engagement in all stages of urban and rural development that build consensus, inclusion, resilience, and sustainability and as such, the CFHHZ innovation of creating the *Urban planning and Housing Observatory*.

Setting the tone of events, Ms. Mtonga welcomed all participants present to the Urban planning and Housing Symposium of 29th October, 2021.

This was followed by presentations from Government Line Ministries, UN-Habitat, Local authorities and Habitat International Coalition.

2.0. MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT – MR. TEMBO

The first guest speaker was a representative from the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban development, Mr. Thomson Tembo who made a contextual analysis of the housing status in Zambia.

2.1. An Update on State of Housing in Zambia

The presenter gave an overview of urban settlements resonating well with the year's theme 'adapting cities for climate change; for climate resilience'. The presenter emphasised that

infrastructure plays a key role in the socio-economic growth and development as it improved productivity, promotion of long-term growth, and it boosted the standard of living of citizens.

2.1.1 Demographic Data

In order to demonstrate the housing need, the representative of the ministry highlighted some of the recent trends of the Zambian population trajectory as shown in the following figures.

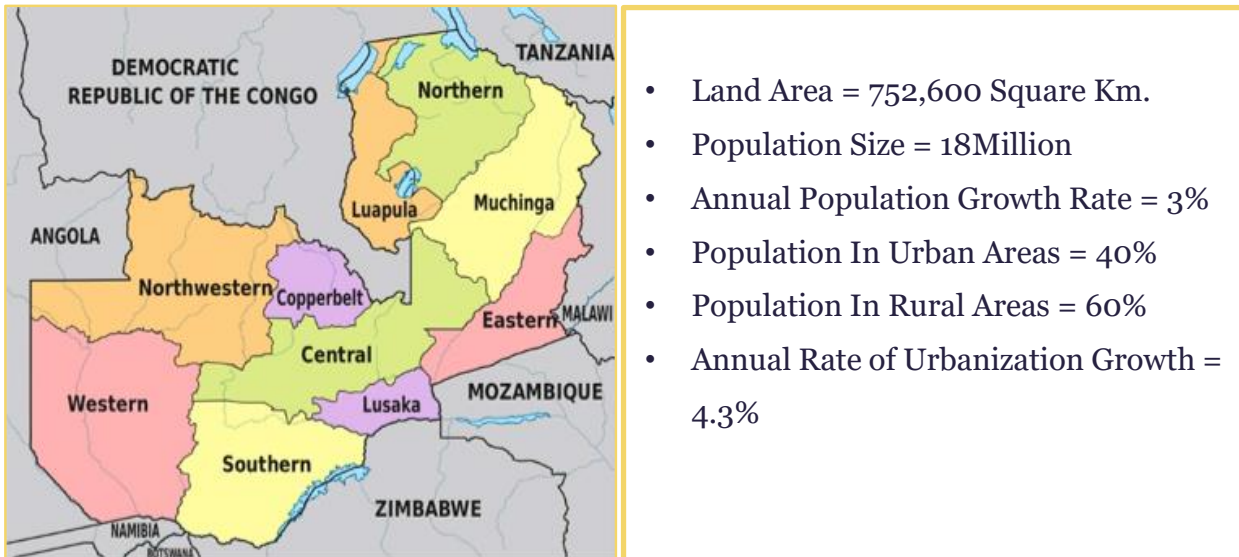


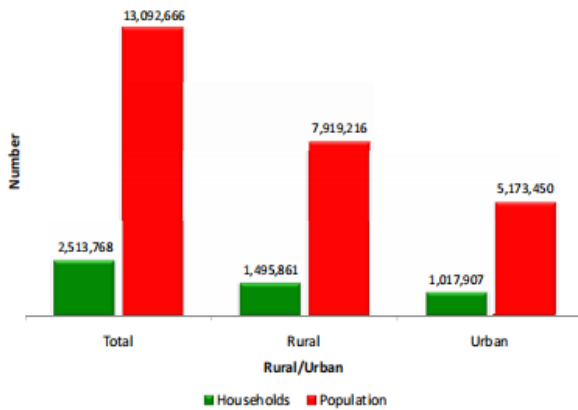
Figure 7: Map of Zambia highlighting all the 10 Provinces

He stated that Zambia's housing need continued to accelerate due to rapid population growth which could not match the pace of housing provision and the required household upgrades. He further indicated that Zambia had a housing deficit of 1.5 Million housing units and if left unattended to, Zambia would have a deficit of 3.3 Million housing units by 2030.

He also gave a snapshot of the population and number of households distributed by Rural and Urban centers; and percentage share of population by province as captured by the census 2010 in the following figures.

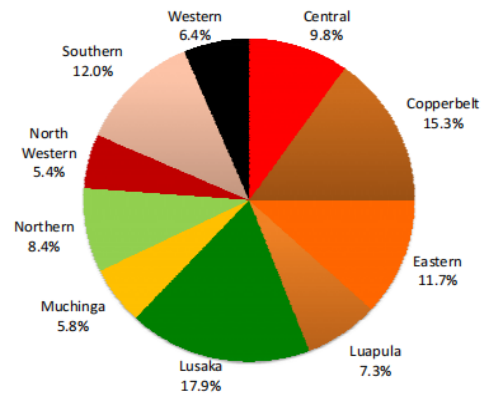
Further trends of the demographic picture in the nation indicated the following as stated by the presenter:

Figure 2.1: Number of Households and Total Population by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.1: Percent Share of Population by Province, Zambia, 2015.



- 65% of the Zambian population was below 25 years, signifying that Zambia had a young population.
- Of all House Holds (HHs), 57 % lived in rural areas while 43 % in urban areas.
- Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had the largest share of HHs, with 19.6% and 15 %, respectively.
- The average HH size was 5.1 persons.
- Average HH in urban earned three (3) times more than HHs in rural
- 58.5% of the population in the labour force were economically active, while 41.5% were economically inactive.
- 43 % of the Population were in paid employment while 63% were unpaid
- Eastern and Western Provinces had the highest labour force in paid employment at 47% and 46.7%, respectively, while Copperbelt was at 39.2%.
- Proportion of the economically active population was a small scale stratum at 61.8% and lowest was among Non-agricultural HHs at 56.7%.

2.1.2. Macroeconomic Context

A brief macroeconomic background analysis was also shared as an input of contextualizing efforts by Government to provide adequate public and housing infrastructure. According to the presenter, the Zambian economy had been in “stagflation” since 2011 reflecting the impacts of both endogenous and exogenous shocks coupled with slack fiscal policy, the shocks included;

- Growth rate progressively declining.
- Per capita income collapsing.
- Inflation rates deteriorating.
- Exchange rates volatile.

- External and domestic debt crisis – defaulted on debt service.

Among the key drivers includes split infrastructure spending and commitments (including social subsidies). Overall when looked at on a short-medium term lens, there was limited fiscal space which required consolidation. The following table summarised Zambia's macroeconomic outlook.

Indicator	2010	2014	2015	2019	2020*
GDP growth (annual %)	10.30	4.7	2.9	1.7	-4.2
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,547.7	1805.9	1,377.3	1337.6	
Inflation rate (average) %	6.50	7.9	21.10	7.72	15.7
Exchange rate	4.80	6.15	8.63	12.91	20.4
Months of import cover	4.10	4.20	4.50	2.12	21.
Fiscal deficit (c (% GDP)		5.4	9.4	9.1	11.1
External Debt (%GNI)	22.49	34.56	56.54	76.6	120.09
Poverty**	60.5 (2010)	-	54.4	-	
Gini Coefficient**	0.65 (2010)	-	0.69	-	

Table 1: Living standards

**

Poverty levels in Zambia remained high above 50% though available statics are up to the year 2015. Over 70% of the population live below one dollar per day Poverty is worst in rural Zambia, where 88 percent of people live below the poverty line. **



Figure 8 power generation plant

2.2. State of Infrastructure in Zambia

During this segment, the presenter highlighted on the current state of public infrastructure such as roads, energy and hospitals as well as housing Infrastructure in the country.

a) The state of Public Infrastructure in Zambia



Figure 9: Construction of the flyover bridge in Lusaka



Figure 10: Government supported housing development for defense forces

b) The status of housing in Zambia

The presenter further highlighted of housing empowerment that occurred since the dawn of the Movement of Multi-Party Democracy (MMD). Changes in the housing sector include sale of government properties. Sale of state properties, owner built houses, construction of houses for the Defense and Security wings.

Urban Housing Units



Figure 11: Old low cost unmaintained housing units



Figure 12: Kabwata Estate Flats in Lusaka



Figure 13: Defense forces housing units



Figure 14: Kasangula road Lusaka NHA North Gate Housing Units



Figure 15: Private individual Housing Development in Chalala Lusaka



Figure 16: Lilayi Lusaka housing Units for Police Officers



Figure 17: Private Housing Development along Twin Palm road -Lusaka

Rural Housing

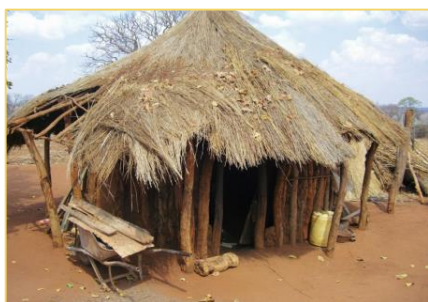


Figure 18: Pole housing unit



Figure 19 Brick and Mortar Colonial housing



Figure 20 Mud grass thatched house

2.3. Challenges in Infrastructure and Housing Development



Figure 21: Flooded housing units in Lusaka's Kuku Compound

Zambia has continued to experience Infrastructure challenges owing to rapid population growth that has been increasing progressively from 2010 to 2020, coupled with rapid urbanisation which has indicated the need for accelerated infrastructure, housing and urban development. Most of Zambia's infrastructure expenditure is mainly financed by debt. Resources are thinly spread across sectors resulting in delays in completing infrastructure. There is no integrated policy across Government Line Ministries to guide infrastructure development. Each Ministry conducts its own infrastructure development as infrastructure

development plans are embedded in specific Ministry policies. These are aligned to old infrastructure operations policy. The legal provisions are also not consolidated. Funding from the national treasury is through clusters but planning has remained fragmented at Ministry level. Public investment management was not yet involved at the level of infrastructure development.

Challenges in Housing Development

Housing Development and provision in Zambia remained a challenge due to array of reasons among them, inadequate attendant services i.e. water, access roads, waste systems & others amenities. Land and land tenure encumbrances, high cost of land and high cost of construction materials and actual construction. Zambia does not have an APEX institution for affordable infrastructure and Housing Finance, nor does it have an infrastructure bank, housing bank nor construction bank. This has exacerbated the high cost of housing development as housing development financing is through the private sector. The private sector financing is usually short term and very expensive. This is among the main reason of proliferation of informal settlements which are characterised by poor artisan housing units that do adhere to building regulations and

mostly collapse when there are adverse climatic shocks such as heavy rains and floods. Zambia has policies that seek to provide adequate, decent and affordable housing such as the National Housing Authority (NHA) Act. This is an old ACT that requires to be revised in order for it to be responsive to the current dynamics as Government no longer provides housing development grants to the institution. The 1995 Land ACT and some of the planning regulations that are old need to be re-aligned so that they can be reflective of the current housing need and ever increasing demand.

2.4. Existing Policies and Legal Instruments for Housing Development

The presenter mentioned that past governments made efforts to address housing challenges through policy reviews and reforms. He highlighted on the existing policies and legal instruments for housing development.

Policies

Among the key policies that guided national housing development were;

- 7NDP recognizes the enormous infrastructure requirement and the need to accelerate its development.
- 7th National Development Plan; advocates for sustainable housing development, under Pillar 3- reducing development inequalities.
- The National Housing policy and its implementation plan (2020-2024) advocating for provision of adequate, affordable and decent housing, and use of local technologies and building materials in housing construction.
- Sustainable Building Guidelines in place for green construction.
- Public Health Act.

Legal Instruments

The key legal instruments that govern infrastructure development in Zambia are as follows;

- Urban and Regional planning (URP) Act No.3 of 2015; for the coordination of rural and urban housing development through spatial planning.
- Public Health Act for health related matters.
- Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) ACT for environmental protection.
- Land Act, CAP 184 of 1995; for alienation of land and equitable access to land by all citizens.
- Road Traffic Act, CAP 484 of 2002; Promoting linkages within and between human settlements.
- Water Supply and Sanitation Act; for access to clean water and good sanitation.
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) Act for investments opportunities
- Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) Act for investments opportunities

2.5. Current Efforts by Government for Housing and Infrastructure Development

According to the presenter, Government had made strides in ensuring that the objective of providing quality services was not neglected. Zambia was aligned to the United N Agreements

such as the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063- 'THE AFRICA WE WANT' and SADC Protocol on infrastructure. Governments' commitment to housing development and provision was also shown in the following documents:

- ▶ Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
- ▶ United Party for National Development (UPND) Manifesto

On 12th August 2021, Zambia elected a new Government into power, The United Party for National Development (UPND) commonly referred to as the new dawn Government which had three main focus areas upon assuming power. These were;

New Dawn Expectations

- i. Reunification of the country
- ii. Rule of Law
- iii. Reconstruction/Rebuilding of the country

Efforts to revamp infrastructure

Efforts to reignite infrastructure development in Zambia were anchored on;

- i. Urban development and Urban Renewal/ Rejuvenation/ Regeneration
- ii. Rehabilitation and construction of assorted infrastructure for improved Livelihoods, governance and service delivery.
- iii. Squatter settlement upgrading and improvement
- iv. Engaging the private sector, training institutions, CSOs and communities in housing development.

Stakeholder engagement promotion

Government has recognised the essence of networking and continued stakeholder engagements through various avenues. Some of the notable ones are as follows;

- a) Ccooordination with stakeholders, Training institutions and others in the provision of housing and social services.
- b) Reviewing outdated Policies, legislation.
- c) Engagements with community members for housing service delivery.
- d) Finalising the preparation of the Infrastructure Master plans.
- e) Promotion of densification in housing development.
- f) Encourage Mixed-use development for housing and human settlements.
- g) Fostering collaborations between Traditional and Local Authorities to provide access to secure land for housing development.
- h) Implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programmes (PSUP).
- i) Research and encouraging the use of local building technologies and materials to relatively reduce costs in construction.
- j) Database and a Housing Portal to improve access to information.
- k) Resource mobilisation and exploring other avenues of financing.

2.6. Concluding remarks

In closing the presentation, Mr Tembo reminded the participants that Government alone could not manage to provide infrastructure development such as housing and urban development amenities due to tight fiscal space. He called for concerted efforts by all stakeholders if mother Zambia was to develop to the desired levels stipulated in the country's vision 2030.

The Government should develop - responsive policies and provide guidance, and create an even playing field for all Zambians to access secure land and adequate housing.

- The Local Authorities should develop - integrated development plans and local area plans
- The Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as CFHHZ should – lobby and advocate for policy development and awareness to citizens on their role in governance;
- Community Based Organisations (CBOs) should facilitate community members to be part of - participatory planning;
- Contractors should be able to provide affordable housing designs and prototypes and facilitate – Construction of affordable housing;
- Private Sector to promote tailor made – Business models that would enable the market to venture into development of affordable housing;
- Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) to provide - moral and spiritual guidance to both leaders and citizens on their role in development and inclusive planning including effective engagements beyond political affiliations.

3.0. ADAPTING CITIES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE – MR. SEITH TENGE

The presentation was done by Lusaka City Council's Director for city planning, Mr. Seith Tenge who gave insights on the status of cities in Zambia.

3.1. Climate Resilience

The Director began his presentation by emphasizing on the importance of building climate change resilience structures which had the ability to absorb external stresses, adapt, reorganize, and evolve into more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts. Definition of resilience by Folke, C. (2006) Global Environmental Change.

3.2. Lusaka City (Geo-Profile)

Mr. Tenge, informed the participants that Lusaka city had the largest share of the national population of 2.2 million people living in the city, as determined by the 2010 National Census of

Population and Housing. The city was estimated to have had 2.9 million people according to World Demographics Review of 2021 and had one of the fastest growing populations in sub-Saharan Africa. A mega-city in the making, Lusaka was the most urbanised area in Zambia accounting for 32% of the total urban population of Zambia and had been growing at the rate of 4.5% per annum (2010 Census of Population and Housing, CSO). He further noted that the city covers an area of approximately 423 square Kilometers. Economically, Zambian towns and cities are engines of national growth, contributing to more than 80% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and happens to be the second largest contributor to national GDP after Copperbelt Province.

3.3. Roads and Drainages in Lusaka

He gave a profile on Lusaka City's Roads and Drainages as a background for building city resilience. He begun by stating that the greater City of Lusaka had in the recent years expanded



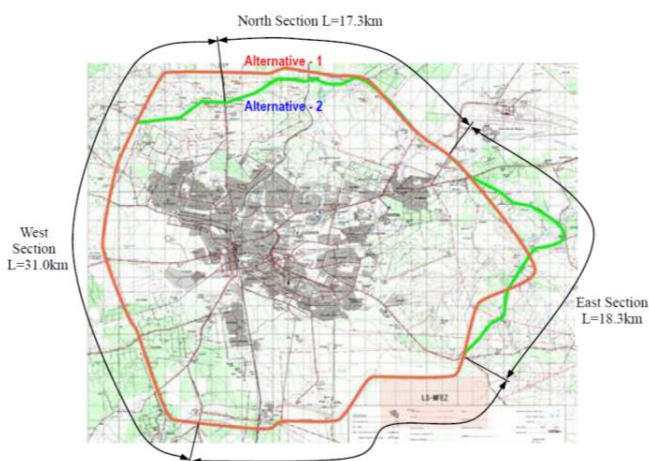
Figure 22: Constructed Roads with street lights in Lusaka

within Lusaka and that include:

- The L400 Project aimed at upgrading and rehabilitation of 400 Kilometers with several road systems throughout Lusaka to bituminous standards which has been completed.
- Decongestion Project -The total road works was 120.7 km with dedicated bus lanes on the middle of the road.

which had led to congestion and recurrent flooding owing to the combination of factors including lack of good road network and basic drainage system. The city had inadequate urban roads found within urban areas (Residential, commercial and industrial areas) to enable traffic flow. To address this problem, a project with the goal of engineering design, rehabilitation and construction of the Inner and Outer Ring roads within Lusaka was initiated. The project was funded by the National Road Fund Agency and supervised by the Road Development Agency (RDA). According to Mr. Tenge, there were also a number of road projects that were carried out

- Rehabilitation and upgrading of 91.4 km of ring roads which was a new outer ring road from Kafue road (Makeni) to new Mumbwa road. It further stretched to Lusaka West and joined the Great North Road (Kabwe road)
- Chikumbi road – Decongestion Project (2018-2021) which was still in progress. This was an effort towards achieving city resilience. He also mentioned about the goal of the Lusaka City Council - street lighting program to have Lusaka lit between 50% to 60% usage of clean renewable energy solar connected street lights and traffic junctions. The Street and traffic lights in Lusaka which are both grid and solar powered because hydro power in Zambia depended on rainfall and the rainfall pattern had fluctuated over the years due to climate change. In order to keep the city lit, there had been migration to have solar for both street and traffic lighting though not completely done. As of the year 2021, Lusaka City was at 30% coverage with solar powered street lights since the beginning of the program. This would increase improved safety for drivers and pedestrians leading to increased business activities in the evening.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 23: Outer ring roads Lusaka

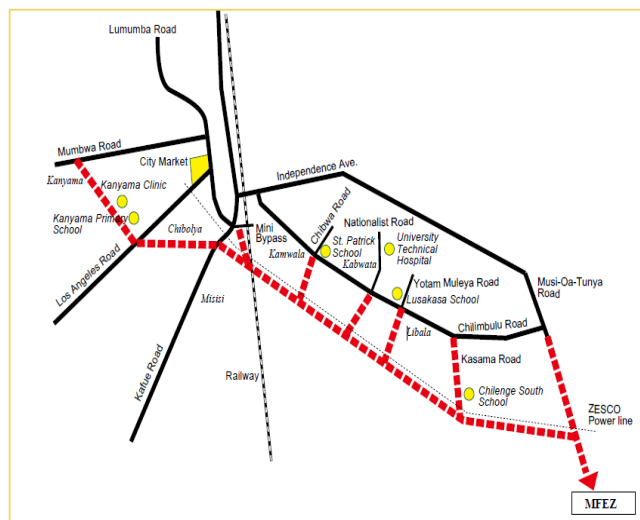


Figure 24: Inner ring roads in Lusaka

Mr. Tenge stated that there were challenges with the drainage system which made it an impediment to environmental sustainability. As a response to this visible impediment, the Zambian Government and partners facilitated for the construction of the Bombay and Mazyopa drainage under the Millennium Challenge Account-Zambia which supported the construction of other drainages along all the upgraded urban roads within the city of Lusaka. This helped greatly in reducing flooding despite indiscriminate disposal of waste from unplanned areas where these drainages are and pass.



Figure 25: Mazyopa drainage

3.4. Lusaka City Housing and Slums

The gravity of the challenge to attain a sustainable and resilient Lusaka was also emphasized when Mr. Tenge mentioned how 70 percent of Lusaka's population lived in informal unplanned settlements and, site and service settlements, which only comprised of 20 percent of the city's residential land. He gave reference to the World Bank report. Mr. Tenge stated that informal settlements grew at 12 per cent per annum in Lusaka and that the current number of informal settlements that have been declared as improvement areas stood at 37. This was a huge task that required to be supported by sufficient funding to successfully implement slum upgrading programmes in these declared improvement areas.

3.5. Solid Waste Management

Mr. Tenge stated that Solid Waste Management was among the key challenges associated with rapid urbanisation and population growth in Lusaka. The increased generation of waste contaminates the air through open air burning of waste which has contributed to the emission of Greenhouse gases (GHGs). Generally, the environment has been contained with waste including water quality as the waste is carried into the rivers and streams resulting in public health being compromised. For instance, the accumulation of waste produces Methane while the burning produces Carbon dioxide.



Figure 26 Garbage heap along Lumumba road in Lusaka

Therefore, it is the increase in the concentration of these GHGs which contributes to Climate Change whose effects Zambia was experiencing just like other parts of the world.

Despite the Council promoting the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) in accordance with Zambia's Vision 2030, which aims at reaching 30% recycling rate by year 2030, Mr. Tenge stated that Lusaka City Council recorded waste generation rate of 0.5 Kg per person per day. With 1,350 tonnes of solid waste being collected per day representing 56% of waste properly disposed while 44% was disposed in undesignated places. According to Mr. Tenge, the major challenges regarding waste disposal included non-subscription to waste management system, subscription to illegal waste collectors who dispose in undesignated areas, indiscriminate disposal of waste and creation of mini-dumpsites by residents and low awareness levels of *"polluter pays principle"*.

3.6. Mitigation Measures by LCC

Mr. Tenge gave an assurance that Lusaka City Council (LCC) through the Public Health Department like any other Local Authority (LA) responds to these urbanization challenges by ensuring proper waste management system. According to the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018, Local authorities are established to manage solid waste in partnership with both public and private bodies.



Figure 27: Lusaka City Council Solid Waste Management Truck

Besides Local Authorities provide the solid waste services and have powers to establish solid waste management companies. To this effect, LCC regulates and monitors the Solid waste management companies, [(Franchise and Community Based Enterprises (CBES)], that collect waste indiscriminately disposed and dump it in designated areas.

3.6.1. Recommendations for better Solid Waste Management

Mr. Tenge recommended that for waste management to be done better, there was need to strengthen awareness programs, enhanced enforcement, bundling of waste collection charges in water and airtime bills with continuous monitoring of waste management companies. There was need to be more innovative in order to encourage citizens to pay for waste collection. Waste collection can be bundled in the utility bills such as water or electricity bills to compel citizens to pay for the service.

3.7. Sanitation profile of the City of Lusaka

On the sanitation front, Mr. Tenge informed the audience that only about 10 to 15 percent of the population of Lusaka benefit from access to sewer networks and roughly 90% of peri urban areas rely on pit latrines which do not comply with the required standards. Climate change had

impacted negatively on sanitation infrastructure and therefore there was need to develop climate resilient sanitary services especially for peri urbans such as George compound & Kanyama which are normally water logged and human waste spills over when the latrines are flooded. This poses a health risk to residents and further threatens human productivity and the health of citizens in highly compromised.

3.8. Lusaka Sanitation Project

In order to address the sanitation problem in Lusaka, LCC in Partnership with Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) were implementing the Lusaka Sanitation Program (LSP) whose goal was to improve health and access to good sanitation for the urban poor through sustainable and equitable access to improved sanitation. The LSP comprises of three main components which include;

- a) **Sewerage Infrastructure Development:** This includes Rehabilitation, upgrading and expansion of climate resilient sewer collection networks. This involves designing of appropriate latrines for the different conditions in squatter settlements/improvement areas,
- b) **Decentralised Sanitation and Hygiene Education:** This aims at increasing population awareness on the sanitation and hygiene promotion and also financing the on-site sanitation (infrastructure sanitation facilities) in peri-urban areas where there is no sewerage system in addition to construction of Fecal Sludge Management Units and
- c) **Institutional Support and Capacity Building:** this component enabled Lusaka City Council to receive support to review and improve relevant bylaws for appropriate design and conforming to the design standards and reuse of wastes. This led to the enacting of a bye law on Onsite Sanitation.

3.9. Integrated Development Plan

City planning was an important component for coordinated development and in the wake of climate change, it remained the anchor of effective city management. The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 affirms the importance of developing integrated development plans (IDPs). The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a principal planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within a district; and guides and informs planning, budgeting, management and decision-making within a district by all levels of government and all actors within the district. (Section 19 (3) and Section 19 (5) of Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.).

3.9.1 The IDP has the four components that are and analysed as follows;

Land use planning with socio-economic planning.

Demographic analysis with sectoral planning.

Sectoral plans are aligned and coordinated.

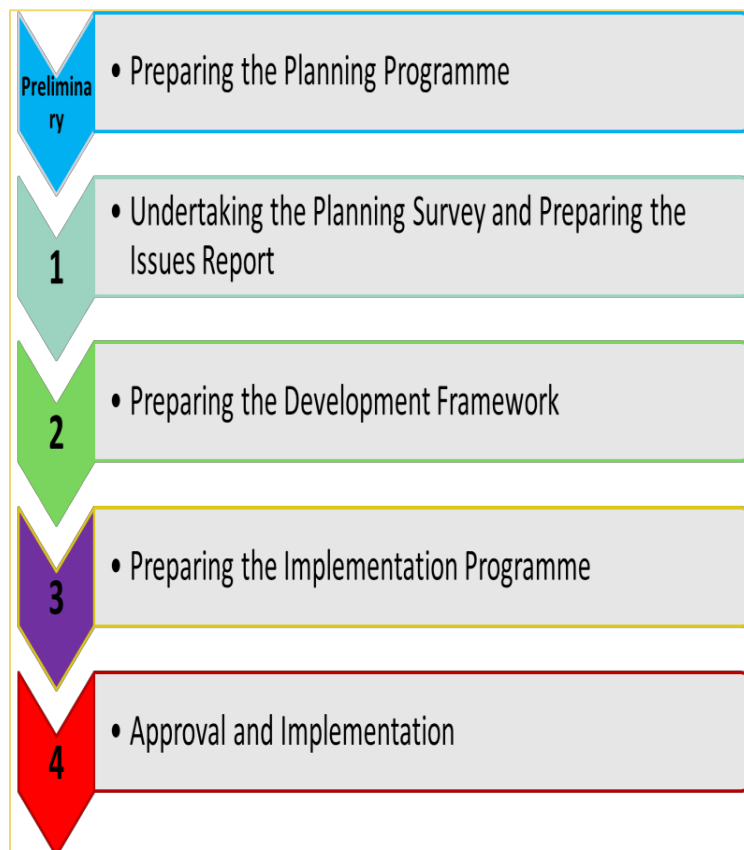
Local planning is integrated with higher level planning.

Overarching issues are integrated within each sector.

Local concerns and priorities are integrated into the process.

Local economic development is integrated with land use and sectoral planning.

Budget processes are integrated with the planning process.



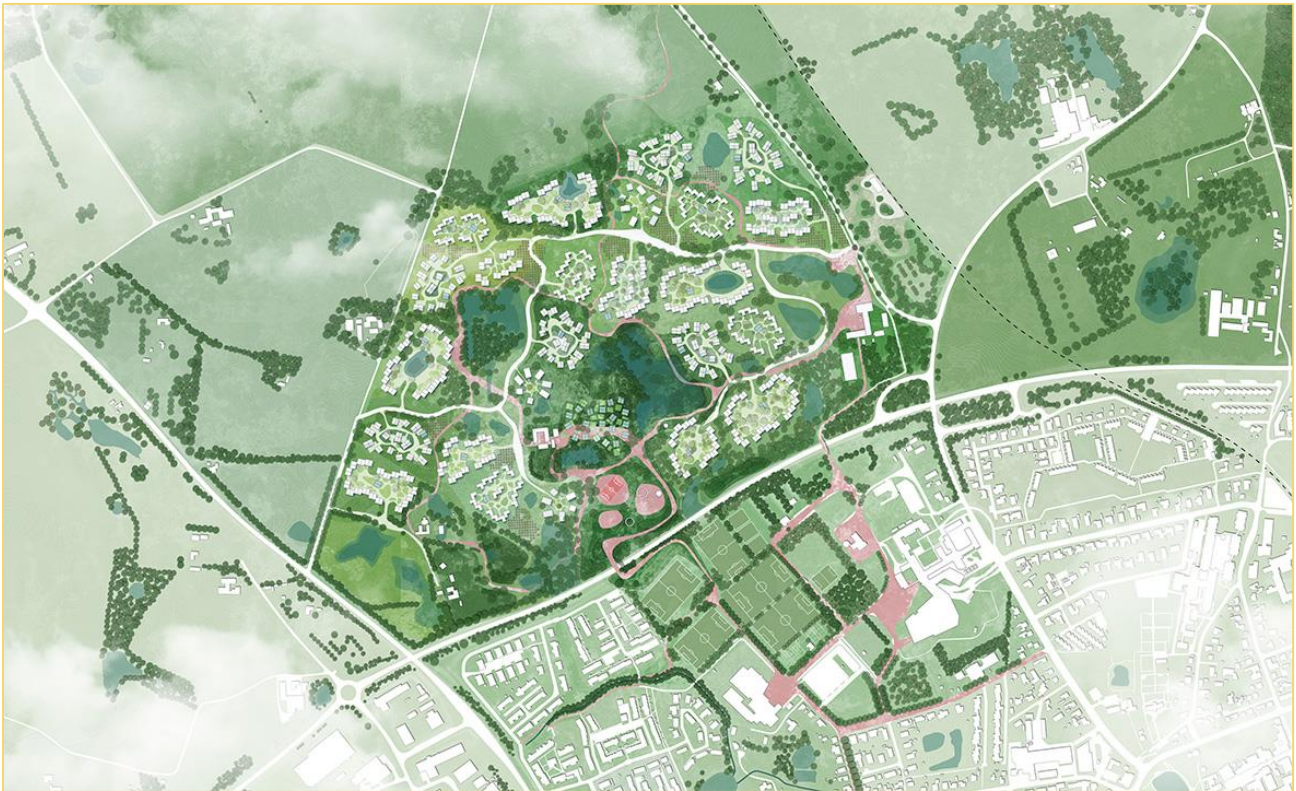


Figure 28: Demonstration of a good IDP output

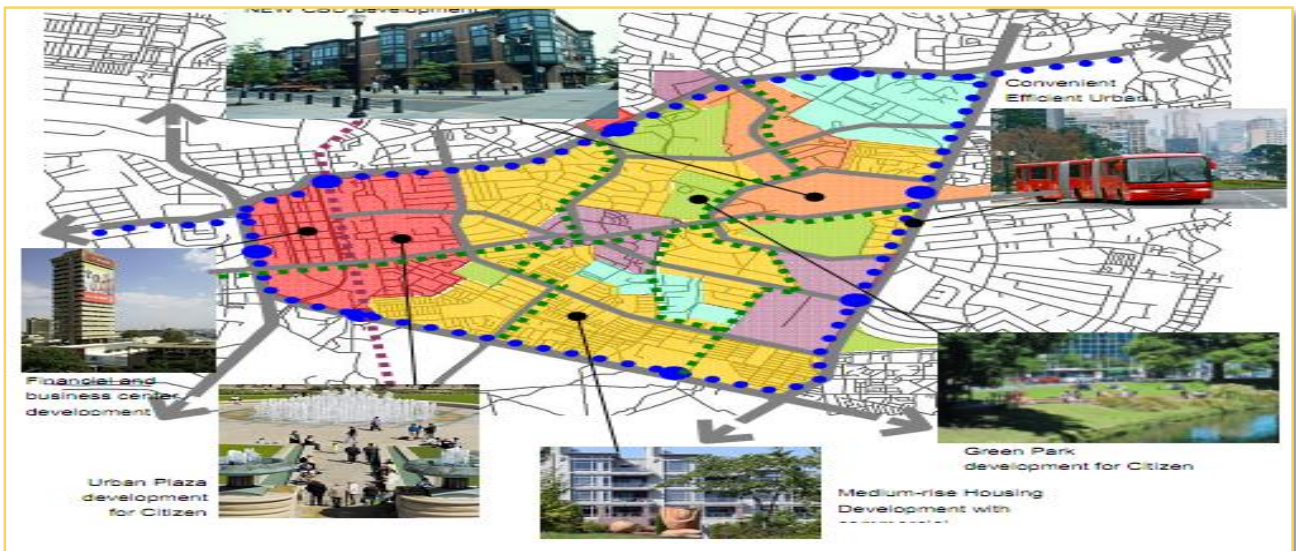


Figure 29: Land - use Planning to help the city adapt to various changing climatic conditions in the city should be included in the new Lusaka IDP

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is integrated with the planning process as it anchors progressive systematic developments.

3.9.2 Land Use Planning Opportunities:

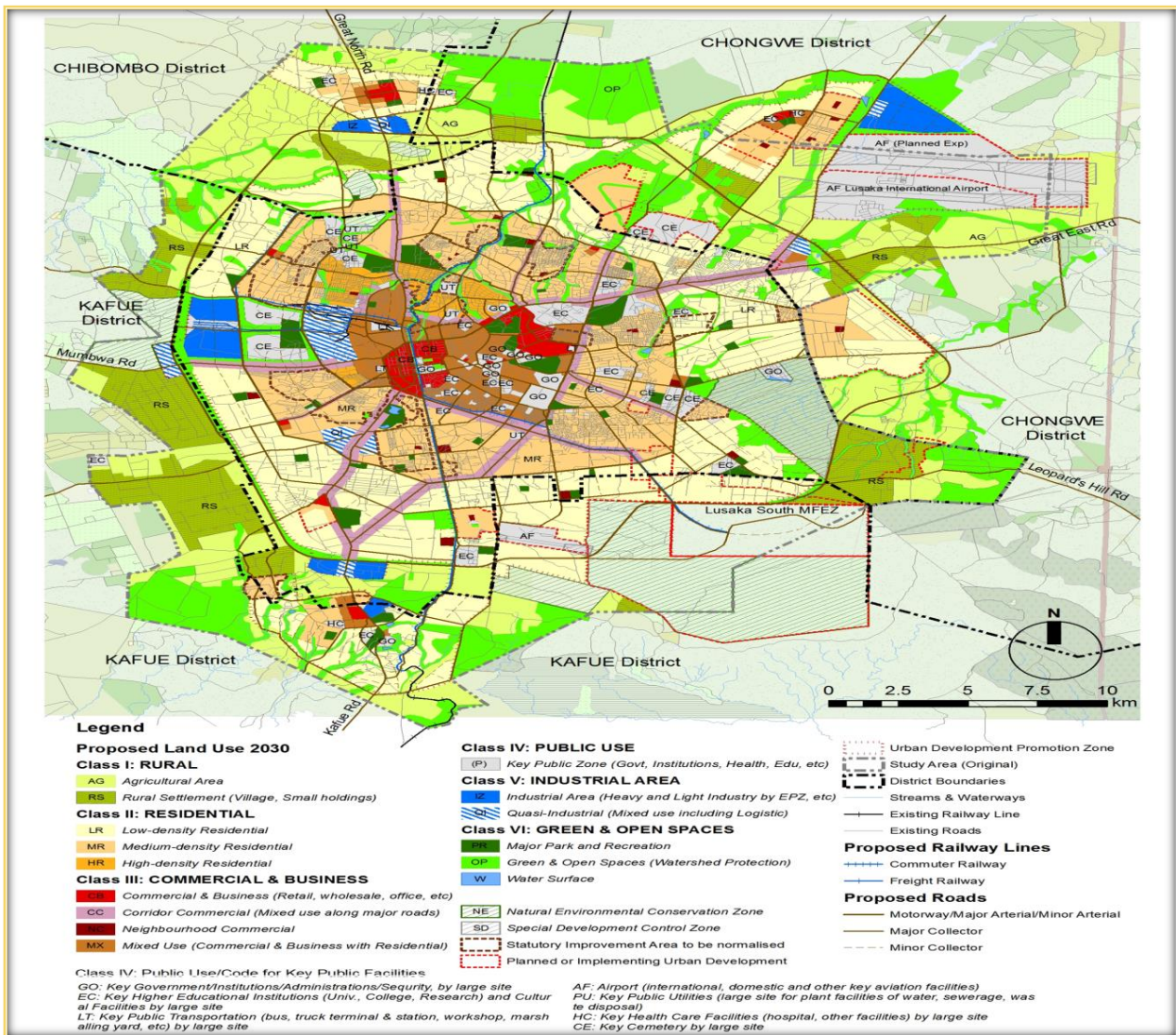


Figure 30: Proposed Land Use 2030

3.9.3 IDP provides for urban renewal

The IDP would facilitate redevelopment and urban renewal of cities considering the current urbanization challenges that Lusaka and other cities were experiencing. The urban renewal would inform re-planning of commercial businesses which are situated on valuable parcels of land such as Lusaka City Airport, Cairo roads area and the Central Business District Area of Lusaka. Once the City of Lusaka is re-planned, it would help reduce environmental pollution including protection of underground aquifers.

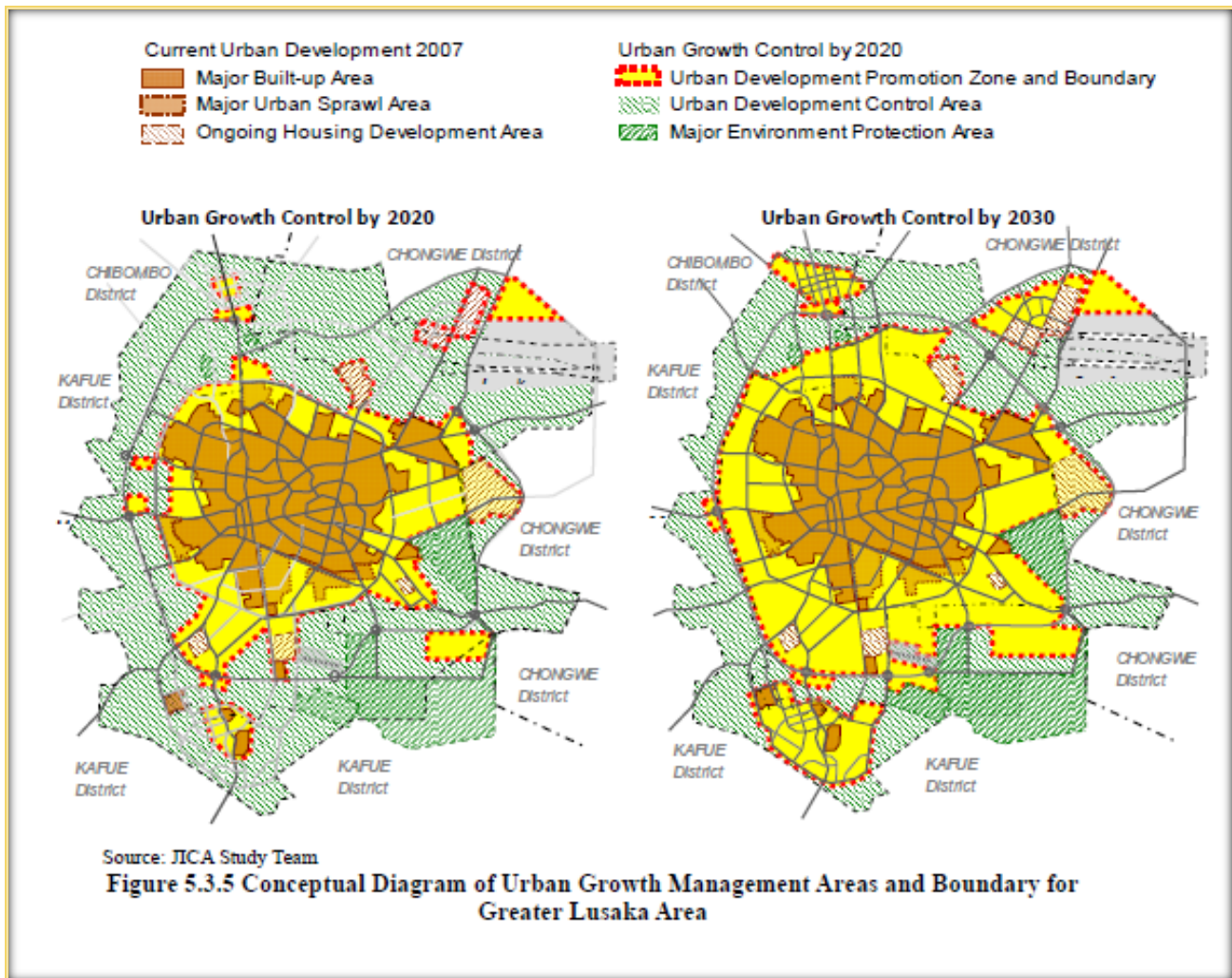


Figure 31: Conceptual Diagram of Urban Growth Management Areas and Boundary for Lusaka

The IDP being a principle planning tool that informs land use planning would help preserve agriculture land and forestry through development control, and establishment of development zone. The transit development that the Lusaka City Council oriented through the urban development initiated the eco-friendly transportation system in the central area of Lusaka linking it to satellite towns. This included the development of outer ring roads to support urban activities of satellite towns.

3.10. Recommendations for Resilient Structural Development

In concluding, Mr. Tenge gave the following series of recommendations in Zambia's quest to attain sustainable and resilient cities in the wake of climate change.

- I. Land use planning would help preserve agriculture land and forestry through development control, and establishment of development zone.

- II. Transit development oriented urban development by ecofriendly transportation system in the central area of Lusaka linking with satellite towns should be up scaled to other big cities of the country.
- III. With a climate that is projected to become warmer, cooling design temperatures used in energy modelling should be raised. This will help to justify higher investments in cooling-load-avoidance measures.
- IV. Provide landscaping to minimize cooling requirements. Trees, vines, annuals, and green roofs can all help control heat gain and minimize cooling demands on a building. Carefully designed landscaping can also help to channel cooling breezes into buildings to enhance natural ventilation. Involve landscape architects or designers at the earliest stage of planning with a new building so that existing vegetation can be preserved to aid in these uses.
- V. Harvest rainwater. In many climates, rainwater can be collected and stored for outdoor irrigation, toilet flushing, and, with proper filtration and treatment, potable uses.
- VI. Incorporate high insulation levels in buildings to reduce conductive heat gain. Provide high-albedo (reflective) roofing. Provide optimized day lighting to minimize the use of electric lighting.

4.o. ZAMBIA INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS – MR. COOPER CHIBOMBA

The President of Zambia Institute of Planners, Mr. Cooper Chibomba stated that Zambia had recorded unprecedented urbanization which has transformed the country in many ways. He said that with this growth in urban population and expansion of cities, the relationship between human settlements and ecosystems was increasingly vital, both in terms of environmental sustainability and vulnerability to shocks and stresses that arose from climate change.

Mr. Chibomba stated that while climate change was a global issue that affected various human settlements, the impacts were expected to be more severe in cities because the majority of the population lived in cities and population projections showed that roughly all future population growth would occur in urban areas.

He stated that poorly planned urban areas in Zambia are increasing due to the expansion of traditional land. He said that there was need for the Government and traditional leaders to work together in ensuring that all land was planned for the highest and best use. He emphasised that a more people and nature-centred disaster preventive approach was needed to achieve social resilience and climate smart development.

Mr. Chibomba stated that the key factors to address in commemorating the World Urban Cities Day were;

a. Policy and Regulatory

Cities faced a number of challenges unmatched to their capacity to provide healthy and resilient habitats for humans over the long term. He added that when considering how to deal with shocks and stresses through policy and planning approaches, Policymakers and Planners needed to work together to balance competing values such as economic growth, equitable distribution of resources, protection of cultural heritage, resource efficiency, affordable and adequate housing, and transport, alongside urban ecology and resilience.

b. Local Participation and Inclusion

Mr. Chibomba stated that within cities and communities, there was need to strengthen and increase involvement of diverse local actors in the policy process associated with urban ecology and resilience.

c. Knowledge and Capacity

The urban dynamics revealed that limited knowledge about urban ecology and resilience represented a significant challenge, that had slowed down the process of change and feedback loops which were essential to resilience. He said everyone in the planning process must be valued, even for just coming out to listen to the planning process. He further stated that local communities and individuals mostly consider themselves as not having capacity because they focus on education and not local knowledge that could help the planning process.

d. Design Integration

The traditional planning approaches were typically reductionist, single-sector, and linear and did not consider the complexity of interactions in an urban system, which led to unintended consequences. He concluded by saying that everyone should ensure that the bottom-up design approach works to address physical, cultural, societal and economic issues.

5.0. HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION – MR. JOSEPH SCHECHLA

“Zambia is not alone in the fight to achieve universal decent and affordable housing for all.”

Upon being introduced by CFHHZ’s Executive Director, Mr. Schechla expressed gratitude for being part of the CFHHZ’s celebration of World Cities day and Symposium. He went on to congratulate CFHHZ for the successful event and noted that bringing together various stakeholders to address a common goal was an important step to move the country forward. He

also acknowledged dignitaries from various organizations who were present in celebrating the event. Mr. Schechla stated that Zambia was not alone in the fight to achieve universal decent and affordable housing for all. The Habitat International Coalition (HIC) together with other Organizations were working hard to ensure that progress was made in improving humanity regardless of nationality and social stratification.

Mr Schechla made some highlights on the Study that was conducted by the CFHHZ in Chiwala's Chiefdom in Masaiti District. He mentioned that this was one of the areas that had attracted a lot of investment, leading to displacement and loss of land for agricultural activities and local indigenous farmers' access to natural resources such as water from naturally flowing streams, rivers and also forests that provided the community with firewood for cooking, energy and food security. The survey showed that dispossession of households from their homes mostly affected women.

Mr Schechla informed the audience that there were some policy gaps in the way these investments were made. Some of the issues identified included: affected water access points – a stream which was a source of water for the community fenced off and contaminated with effluent from the plant, dried up man-made water wells; intended beneficiaries of the housing units built by Dangote mine not being the actual occupants and that the plant operations did not comply with the stipulations of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as the community was heavily polluted with dust from the plant. Additionally, consistent tremors from the blasting of stones at the quarry pit had resulted into numerous cracks in community members' homes and other buildings, therefore, threatening the life span of the structures as they were not built with structural specifications that would resist such extreme external pressure.

He further added that within the scope of the study and its proposed remedies, the restitution of rights to wealth, wellbeing and habitat in case of violation remained a subject of continued advocacy intervention. He emphasised on the need for the Government of Zambia to put in place guidelines that define liability and punitive measures against parties, including multinational corporations that violate the recommended procedures stipulated in the EIAs and the international human rights standards applicable in cases of eviction and displacement.

This would enhance preservation of the environment and protection of the natural flora, fauna, soil quality, environment and human security for current and future generations. Such guidelines should stipulate full entitlements to reparations, foremost being restitution, but also setting compensation rates for losses, costs and damages to values that cannot be restored through restitution. These entitlements should comply with the reparation framework provided in international law and be provided proactively and retroactively to affected individuals, families and households. Mr. Schechla concluded his presentation by appreciating the participation of all individuals present and looked forward to more engagements aimed at protecting the rights of indigenous poor Zambians to land, natural resources and property especially women and girls.

6.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE URBAN PLANNING AND HOUSING OBSERVATORY CFHHZ, RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYST - Mr. Jonah Kondowe

6.1. Introduction to the Observatory

As a way of beginning his presentation, the presenter revealed that there was a strong consensus, partly based on lessons learned from the previous development efforts, that citizen and civil society engagements were critical to the design, implementation and monitoring of the Development Agenda at both National level (National Development Plans - NDPs) and Global (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs). For the Development Agenda 'to meet the ambition of being truly transformative, the monitoring and accountability framework, spanning from the local to the global levels, should be people centered, inclusive, transparent and participatory.

6.2. Definition of the Urban Planning and Observatory

The Urban Planning and Housing Observatory was defined as an open platform that aimed at gathering factual information on the current crisis in the planning and housing sector which would be used to inform policy direction in favor of the marginalized communities. The observatory aimed at incorporating various reporting tools that would allow Zambian citizens to report about the planning, housing, economic empowerment and habitat challenges that would take place in their communities including violations of home and land rights. It also aimed at informing stakeholders including policy and decision makers from all relevant institutions on the immediate actions to be taken in order to contribute towards the attainment of inclusive city planning, provision of services and access to decent, affordable and adequate housing for all.

In line with the organisations' mandate of advocating, lobbying, member mobilization, network strengthening, organizational capacity building, community led housing initiatives, climate change management, Research & Development (CFHHZ strategic plan 2020 – 2024) the Observatory was envisioned to be an initiative that would incorporate all the focus areas under its strategic plan to raise the voices of all relevant stakeholders to provide solutions from grassroots level to national level using a well-coordinated inclusive approach.

He further revealed that the observatory would also create a foundation for the development of a dashboard where information relating to land, housing, water, sanitation and other related services could be uploaded and down loaded to inform policy makers, service providers with clear recommendations that would propel prompt quick response.

6.3. Types of Issues covered under the Housing Observatory

Types of issues to be covered under the CFHHZ Observatory include Identification of cases that relate to forced evictions and arbitrary destruction, demolition of one's home, interference with one's home, privacy and family, blocked access to security of tenure, discriminatory access to adequate housing and Poor access to housing related services such as water and sanitation/ garbage collection and economic empowerment among others.

6.4. Methodology

The Urban planning and Housing Observatory will work as an online line platform that facilitate interaction between citizens and service providers. Citizens will report an issue affecting them in their community to CFHHZ through a direct phone call, toll free, short message service (sms) or directly on the web. CFHHZ will analyse the issue and gather more information about it before forwarding it to the responsible ministry or institution. The responsible ministry/ institution will work out mitigation measures as a response to the raised issue. After resolving the issue, CFHHZ will re-visit the community to get feedback to measure levels of satisfaction and where possible encourage replication of efforts that help mitigate community challenges within the shortest possible timeframe.

6.4.1. What is Citizen Generated data

Citizen generated data is data produced by people or their organisations to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affected them. It is actively given by citizens, providing direct representations of their perspectives. Citizen generated data is an alternative to datasets collected by Government (ZamStats) or international institutions.

6.4.2. Importance of Citizen Generated Data

Citizen generated data play an important role in monitoring and driving progress on development at all levels. This is because it will complement official sources of data, fill data gaps that existed in a timely way and supplement official reporting when data quality is insufficient. Furthermore, it will be gathered on themes and topics that matter to citizens, potentially flagging up issues of social injustice, economic inequality or environmental degradation that would otherwise be missed.

6.4.3. Advantages of Citizen Generated Data

Data is produced in *real or near-time* and is grounded in local context as it sheds light on what was actually taking place in different communities, which could be a far more useful tool for policy making than data based on national averages.

It is inclusive in a way that citizen-generated data includes marginalized communities and those hard to reach.

Participative: It enables the direct, active and invested participation of people in the Development Agenda.

A unique opportunity: provides an opportunity for the civil society to ensure the development agenda and the data revolution to offshoot the transformational changes that are required to tackle the huge National/Global challenges at the same time leveraging on existing opportunities.

Civil society organisations, can use this kind of data as baseline information to follow-up and review efforts made by Government through shadow reporting. In other instances, qualitative data would be used to raise awareness on a topic that was not getting enough attention in the context of land, housing, habitat and economic empowerment.

6.4.4. Obstacles of Citizen Generated Data

Obstacles of citizen generated data include:

Coverage: like shadow reporting, the challenge was to roll out successful projects across more Districts/Provinces and development Agenda focus areas. Obstacles related to infrastructure, human capacity and resourcing remained significant. To tackle this, CFHHZ would roll out on a case-by-case basis, lower tech and lower cost citizen generated data initiatives, such as those leveraging on toll-free, SMS and community radio station information dissemination. These had been observed to produce great results and possessed huge potential for scaling up to other

locations and issues aggregated to monitor gravity of effects across different geographical locations.

Representativity: It might not be participated in by a representative sample of the whole population, for example, data projects to solve a specific problem, or projects which publicise qualitative stories as in some cases CFHHZ would deal with issues on individual submission basis based on content and sensitivity of an issue.

International Comparability: there is no easy method for comparing citizen generated data collected by different actors and in multiple countries because the data is collected according to different methodologies, strategic priorities, cultural and political contexts.

6.4.5. Data Formats

In this regard, data that would be applied in the urban planning and housing observatory would either be quantitative or qualitative and will carry the following formats; numerical Data in Spreadsheets, text, audio and photos.

6.4.6. Data Collection Tools

Personal Interview Guide for identified issues (in-person interview/telephone), Semi-structured questionnaire (CSPRO; Google forms; KOBO tool box;) for local surveys.

6.4.7. The Observatory Process



Any person in the community would register an issue to CFHHZ using the issue registration form or call using the hotline or any other online platform. Depending on the scale of the issue, CFHHZ would go down to the community and get facts regarding the issue and raise the issue log. The issue would be escalated to the appropriate institution so that a solution could be agreed upon together within an agreed time frame.

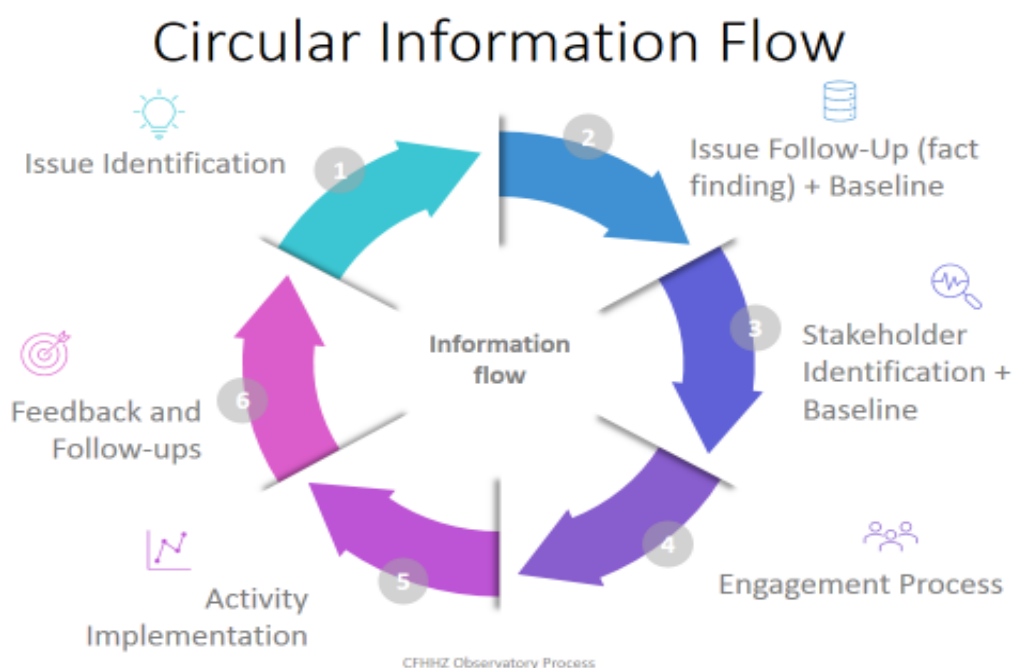


Figure 32: Circular information flow of the urban planning and housing Observatory

6.4.8. Urban Planning and Housing Observatory Prototype

Mr. Kondowe presented a demo on the functionality of observatory as shown in the images below. The urban planning and housing observatory could be accessed using the link: <https://www.planningandhousingobs.org.zm/>

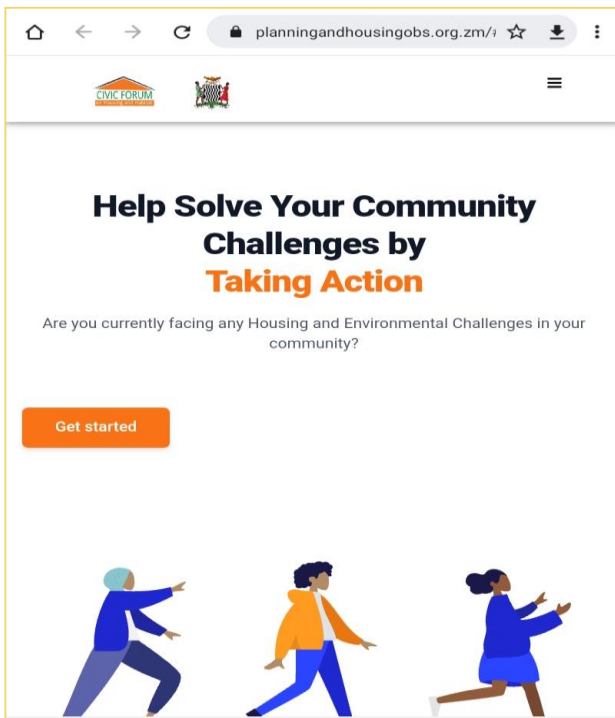


Figure 33: Urban Planning and Observatory Page

Figure 34: Issue registration form



Figure 35: Urban Planning and Observatory pages

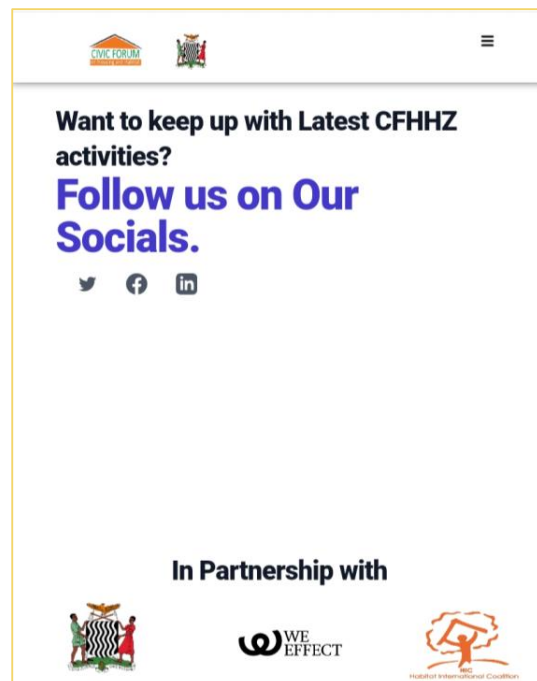


Figure 36: Urban Planning & Housing Observatory update page



ABOUT

EVENTS

NEWS

PUBLICATIONS

PROJECTS

ADMIN

ISSUE LOG

Issue	Province /District and Community	Responsible Institution	Date Raised	Detailed Link	Status
Land Disposession	Ndola, Masaiti	Dangote under Chief Chiwala's Village	2012	Link	Unresolved
Home Displacement	Shantumbu, Lusaka	Ministry of Lands and Natrual Resources	2015	Link	Reresolved

Figure 37: The Issue Log

6.4.9. National Level Data

CFHHZ would like to partner with Government and other stakeholders in deriving national level statistics and developing key indicators on the current development planning, land access and housing situation in the country. There is need to have standardized indicators that would inform policy direction not only in improving planning, development and access to housing and related services, but also protection against land and housing rights violations. This would also provide a platform where indicators could be compared to the other countries at both regional and international levels directly feeding into National Development Plans (NDPs) and Sustainable Development Goals indicators (SDGs).

6.5. Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, he stated that housing was an important development outcome that deserved to be prioritised as it cut across all sections of human development. When the country was faced with the Pandemic outbreak of Covid-19, the key message was ***“isolate and stay at home”***. Housing was seen as one of the main front line safe guards. In that regard, the Zambian

Government should be more deliberate to facilitate access to decent, adequate and affordable housing for all especially the vulnerable groups who constitute the aged, women and girls, and the youth.

The urban planning and housing observatory is an advocacy tool that aims at bridging identified gaps in planning, housing development and access to finance and economic empowerment by ensuring harmonized flow of information to inform service providers, policy makers, development experts, civic leaders including traditional leaders in safe-guarding the right to safe habitat, housing and auxiliary services including available economic empowerment opportunities among marginalized groups in Zambia.

The meeting was officially closed by the CFHHZ Board Chairperson, Mr. Patrick Musole who appreciated the participation of all invited guests and requested for joint action towards creation of safe and resilient cities in Zambia.



With support from



Housing & Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition

