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**STATUS OF HOUSING, WATER, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION
PRELIMINARY REPORT - KANYAMA WARD 10 AND 11**

Prepared by CFHHZ Secretariat

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia (CFHHZ) conducted a study that aimed at unveiling issues faced by selected community members regarding access to land, housing and related support services. It is based on these responses from the community that CFHHZ intends to facilitate the design of appropriate interventions that would help address the identified array of community challenges that contribute to the scale of deprivation and enjoyment of housing and habitat rights. This report provides a summary of the key issues that were identified during the study on the ground.

A total number of 384 households were selected randomly across four (4) zones of Wards 10 and 11 of Kanyama constituency of Lusaka.

Background Characteristics of people in the selected areas are considered useful for understanding the factors that affect citizens' capacity to participate in established local governance structures. They are also useful for targeting beneficiaries of various interventions to be implemented. The background characteristics of the respondents considered in this study include: age, marital status, formal education, average monthly income, number of people staying at that particular household, number of people with disabilities at home, and main sources of income.

According to the findings of the study, females represented the majority 81.8%, while only 17.7% of the respondents were male. One key explanation to this is that the men were mostly at work during the time when the interviews were conducted. The findings also show that over half 54.9%, were aged below 35 years of age whereas only 41.9% of them were between 36 and above 65 years of age. This implies that Kanyama constituency has a young population and interventions ought to be designed accordingly.

The marital status of the respondents was also considered during the study. The study findings indicate that 68% of respondents were monogamously married whereas 9.4% were never married at all. Those who were widows or widowers comprised of 10.9% whereas those who were divorced comprised of 5.2 percent of the total number of respondents interviewed.

Formal education is an important factor in influencing attitudes and opportunities. The findings of the study show 52.1% of the respondents attained secondary education; 28.1% of them attained primary education; 8.9% attained tertiary education; and 7.3% had no education at all. A summary of the education attainment of the respondent shows that 90.6% of the respondents had attained some level of secondary education.

The average household income helps to determine access to essential needs which includes decent housing. The findings of the study indicate that 57% of the respondents interviewed earned below ZMW1, 500.00 whereas 40.3% earned between ZMW1, 501.00 and ZMW4, 000.00

The main source of income indicates the kind of economic activity that the people of Kanyama engage in. Forty-four percent (44%) of the respondents are engaged in some form of business activity as their main source of income which includes a small shop; or trade in food, charcoal or vegetables. Whereas 37% of the respondents had employment as their main source of income i.e. working for construction companies or the industries.

The number of people per household and the number of rooms per household is important to determine the living conditions of the people. The findings of the study show that 35% of the households interviewed had 4 to 5 people per household; 24.7% households had 6 to 7 people; 18% households had 2 to 3 people; and 17.7% households had 8 and above people living together.

According to the findings, 40.1% of the respondents interviewed stated that their houses had 2 rooms; 16% said that their houses had 3 rooms; 14% said that their houses had 4 rooms; 7.3% stated that their houses had only 1 room; whereas 21% of the respondents stated that their houses had 5 rooms and above. Hence it can be stated that close to half of the respondents (47.4%) live in houses which have either 2 rooms or 1 room.

Lastly, a key background characteristic that was considered in this study is the number of disabled people in a household. This is important to determine the kind of services needed by these households. According to the findings, 9.6% of the respondents indicated that they had a family member with a disability. The common disability type among these households according to the respondents was physical, 6%; mental disability was also prevalent at 1.8%; those who are deaf and blind were 1.1% of the total number of households interviewed.

Key issues in Kanyama Constituency

This section highlights key issues that emerged during the study. The key issues unraveled include: Water and sanitation, garbage disposal, low levels of civic participation, and tenure security.

The source of water was considered in this study as an important factor that determines the well-being of people living in a household. The findings of the study reveal that most of the respondents interviewed, 62.2% obtain their water from a communal facility; 22.7% obtain their water from their own facility; 13.5% obtain their water from a private facility. These findings indicate that most residents of the constituency do not have water in their own yard as they have to move to a communal place to access water. It is in response to this situation that 16% of the respondents stated that they needed water to be brought closer to their communities because they walk long distances to fetch for water.

Sanitation is one of the major issues that emerged during the study. Sixty-seven percent of the respondents stated that their households do not have a toilet facility whilst 32% of the respondents stated that their households had a toilet facility. Sixty-nine percent of those who indicated that their households had no toilet facilities stated that they used a communal facility whereas 28% of them stated that they used their neighbors' facilities.

The second key problem that came out from the findings is the issue of garbage disposal. The findings indicate that 26.9% of the respondents relied on council facilities for garbage collection; 20.5% of the respondents used the wheelbarrow vendors for disposal; 31.1% used a communal facility for disposal; the other 21% of the respondents used a variety of methods to

dispose their garbage these include, random places, a dam, and a pit at home. These findings indicate that there is still a mix up between the role of the residents and the role of the service providers in ensuring a safe and clean environment is maintained.

In addition, the study revealed the existing challenges with clear absence of civic participation among residents of Kanyama constituency. The findings of the study indicate that 75.3% of respondents did not belong to any form of community grouping. The reasons given included: not knowing of any grouping (36%); not useful (14.3%); groupings being too far (8.1%) and not interested (6.8%). On the issue of participation in the housing, water and sanitation decision making process, 89.6% did not participate as most of them claimed that they did not have access to such information or that they did not know about the existence of such structures. Furthermore, the respondents were asked whether or not they had met their civic leaders or Area Councilors. The findings reveal that 90.6% had not met their councilor and that most of them do not know who their councilor is. These statistics indicate that the levels of civic participation are low. It further indicates that these people have no voice in influencing positive change in their community.

The other important issue that emerged during the study, was that most respondents did not possess knowledge of government policy on housing and legislation. The findings indicate 73.7% did not possess knowledge of government policy on housing, water and sanitation; 71.6% did not possess knowledge on government law on housing, water and sanitation. Most of them claimed that they had no access to such information.

The other pertinent issue that emerged was the land tenure security. The findings of the study show that only 20.3% had a title as evidence of ownership. 23% had a letter of ownership; 24.3% had land certificates; and 17.6% had an occupancy license. Hence one of the recommendations that came from the respondents is that the title deeds collection process needs to be made more efficient reducing on the red tape.

Conclusion

This document highlights issues faced by people in Kanyama regarding access to land and housing. The key issues unraveled include: Water access, garbage disposal, low levels of civic participation, and tenure security. It is based on these responses from the community that CFHHZ intends to facilitate the design of appropriate interventions in order to improve the situation and contribute towards creation of safe and resilient cities.