

Challenges/ Best Practices – Resettlement Implementation



Lusaka Water Supply, Sanitation and Drainage (LWSSD) Project – Lusaka, Zambia

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TETRA TECH

Overview of Presentation:

- MCC Lusaka Water Supply, Sanitation and Drainage (LWSSD) Project
 - Background / Infrastructure Investments
 - Operating Environment
- LWSSD Resettlement Program
 - Timeline/ RIC in numbers/ Impacts
 - Key Challenges/ Best Practices
- USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change Project
 - Project components
 - Link to Resettlement



LWSSD Project: Background

- \$354.8 million Compact – MCC's largest urban water investment
- Millennium Challenge Account-Zambia implemented the Project as accountable entity to MCC
- The compact focused on major infrastructure improvements and institutional strengthening
- Infrastructure investments totaling \$283M aimed to expand access to, and improve the reliability of, water supply and sanitation, as well as drainage services



LWSSD Project: Project Components

Infrastructure Improvements:

- ✓ Rehabilitated main water treatment plant
- ✓ Rehabilitated 10 water distribution centers
- ✓ Constructed 35 community water kiosks
- ✓ Installed 200 miles of new bulk and distribution water pipes
- ✓ Constructed 15 miles of concrete stormwater drains
- ✓ Rehabilitated and expanded wastewater treatment ponds



LWSSD Project: Water Supply



Installed 320 km (200 miles) of bulk and distribution water pipes

LWSSD Project: Drainage



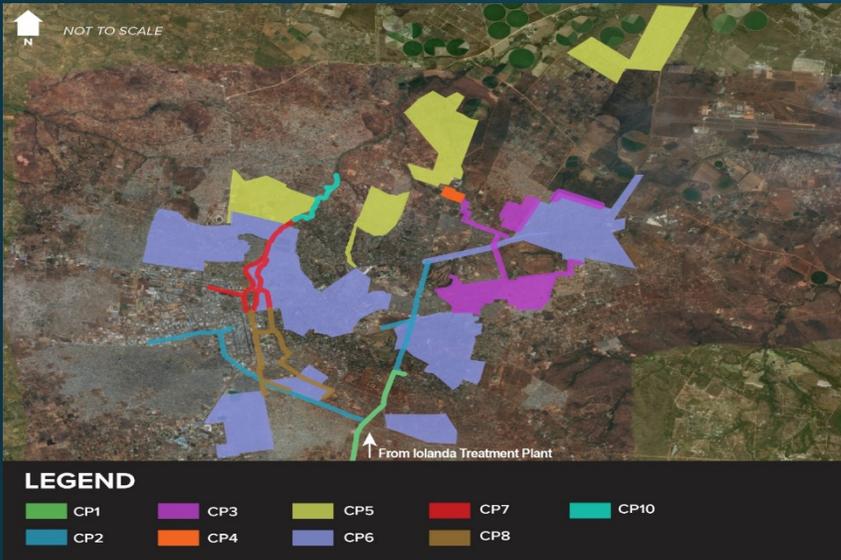
Constructed 24 km (15 miles) of concrete stormwater drains

LWSSD Project: Sanitation



Rehabilitated and expanded 30 hectares of wastewater treatment ponds

LWSSD Project: A complex environment



- Dynamic urban environment – rapid and often unplanned urban and peri-urban growth (avg. population growth 4.5% per year)
- Many investments took place in unplanned, densely populated areas
- Fixed budget and non-negotiable 5-year timeline (2013-2018)
- 9 different contract packages spread across the city
- Coordination challenges among roads, water, sewer, and electric authorities
- Incomplete designs

LWSSD Project: Resettlement Consultant



- Developed high-quality RAPs
- Prioritized stakeholder engagement
- Developed a robust grievance mechanism
- Remained flexible and adaptable
- Proposed solutions and tools for implementation



Timeline:

Activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
			(Q1-Q4)						
Master Plan		■	■						
Final ESIA		■	■	■					
Final RPF		■	■	■					
<i>Compact signed (MCC & GRZ)</i>			■						
<i>MCC Entry Into Force (EIF)</i>					■				
RAPs (3)				■	■	■	X	X	■
RIC Contract Period							■	■	■
Civil Works Contractors							■	■	■
<i>Compact End Date</i>									■

Note:

- Two-year lag between RAP approval and implementation
- Reprioritization of works packages after resettlement implementation teams deployed
- Incomplete designs at start of resettlement implementation

Key Objectives of RIC

RIC two key objectives:

- Identifying resettlement impacts and addressing Affected Persons, Businesses, others per IFC PS5 & Zambia requirements
- Preparing the Corridor for Construction



LWSSD RIC—in numbers:

- 5,093 signed compensation agreements (CAs) – 46% men, 42% women, 12% institutions
- At end of Compact, 93% compensated – total compensation \$8.5M
 - Payments ranged from \$15 USD for loss of plants to \$1M for land acquisition
- 13 different types of impacts – land acquisition 1.3% of total impacts but represented 48% of monetary compensation
- 107 WATSAN impacts – replacements in-kind, on-going
- Livelihood Restoration program (under separate contractor):
 - 131 Livelihood PAPs – 118 completed re-training
 - Each received: compensation for loss, 9 month stipend, one-time business start-up grant
 - 94% started new business, nearly 60% saw increased income

Resettlement Impacts



Resettlement Impacts



Resettlement Impacts



Resettlement Implementation Team



Minimize time lag between RAP Development and Resettlement Implementation

Challenge:

- Extensive community engagement was provided during the RAP and RIC; however, in the one to two year gap between RAP and RIC - additional development and encroachment occurred.



Drainage - RAP



Drainage - RIC

Recommendation:

- Conduct Implementation soon after development and approval of RAP
- Provide community engagement throughout the Project lifecycle – especially during gap between RAP and RIC

Changes in Design and Scope of Infrastructure Plans, Undefined CPs

Challenges:

- Increased the number of resettlement impacts
- Additional costs
- Extended the original resettlement timeline

Recommendation:

- Scope of infrastructure plans should be:
 - Confirmed and finalized during the RAP planning phase
 - Needs to be iterative with engineers
 - If CP not defined – conduct separate RAP once defined



Strong Program Mgt & Integration of Resettlement

Challenges:

- Resettlement initially viewed as separate work from the construction (silo)
- Program Management

Recommendation:

- Critical to have close integration of all project implementers (avoid working in silos)
- Resettlement requirements in Construction contracts
- Integrated work plan and risk management plan



Special conditions due to urban setting

- In urban setting – important to conduct more detailed socioeconomic assessment of businesses, vulnerable persons
- Close communication w/ government required



Final Results of Resettlement Project



USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) Program: Land Rights Documentation in Zambia



Key Achievements of the TGCC Program in Zambia

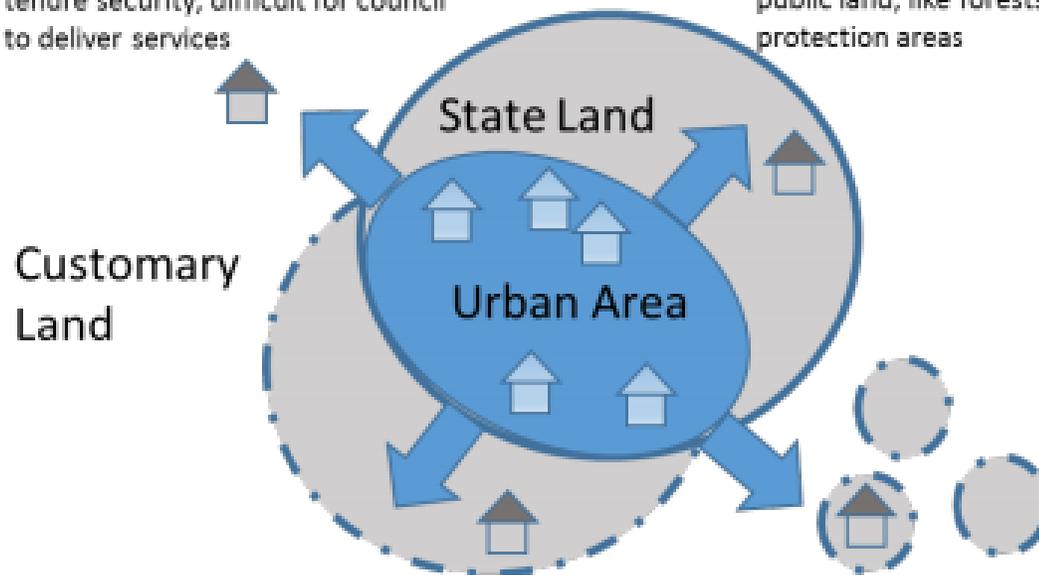
- 17,871 parcels were documented across 541 communities in five chiefdoms
- 52% of these parcels included women's names on the certificate; 20% were solely owned by women
- Supported the National Land Titling Program, which is in the process of issuing land titles in resettlement areas
- Trained and built capacity of local land governance communities and civil society organizations to implement customary land documentation and administration procedures
- Support national land policy process with over 30 consultations at the provincial and district levels and with traditional leaders

Land Tenure Dynamics in Peri-Urban Zambia

Dynamics of Urban Expansion into State and Customary Land

Customary land under customary tenure. Risk: State does not protect tenure security, difficult for council to deliver services

State land under statutory tenure. Risk: Often remaining state land is public land, like forests, watershed protection areas



Customary land converted to statutory tenure by govt. Risk: Displacement of historical customary occupants

Customary land converted to statutory tenure by individuals. Risk: Difficult for council to deliver services, double allocations common, constrains future planning

Final Reflections

- Collaboration and cooperation across disciplines
- Effective stakeholder engagement & grievance mechanism
- Integrated work plan(s)
- Assess local land tenure dynamics
- Treat project as development project



Additional Resources

- [MCC Zambia Compact , Zambia Compact Close out](#)
- Resettlement Implementation and Livelihood Restoration Completion Reports, including lessons learned, available upon request to MCC
- [USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change Program Final Report](#)
- [USAID Policy Brief: Land Tenure Dynamics in Peri-Urban Zambia](#)

Thank You!

Questions/ Comments?



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