

## CHAPTER 8 ACTION AREA PLAN FOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT OF EIGHT UUSS

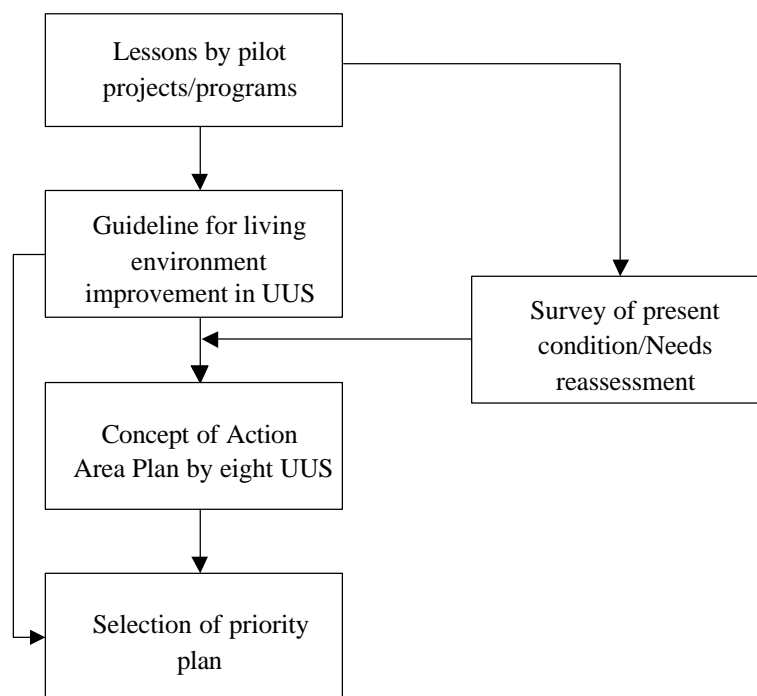
### 8.1 Improvement Plan of Eight UUSSs

#### 8.1.1 Summary of Improvement Plan

Action Area Plan for the living environment improvement of eight UUSSs in Lusaka was elaborated to show the master plan of the development. The plan was formulated in line with the guideline described in Chapter 7.

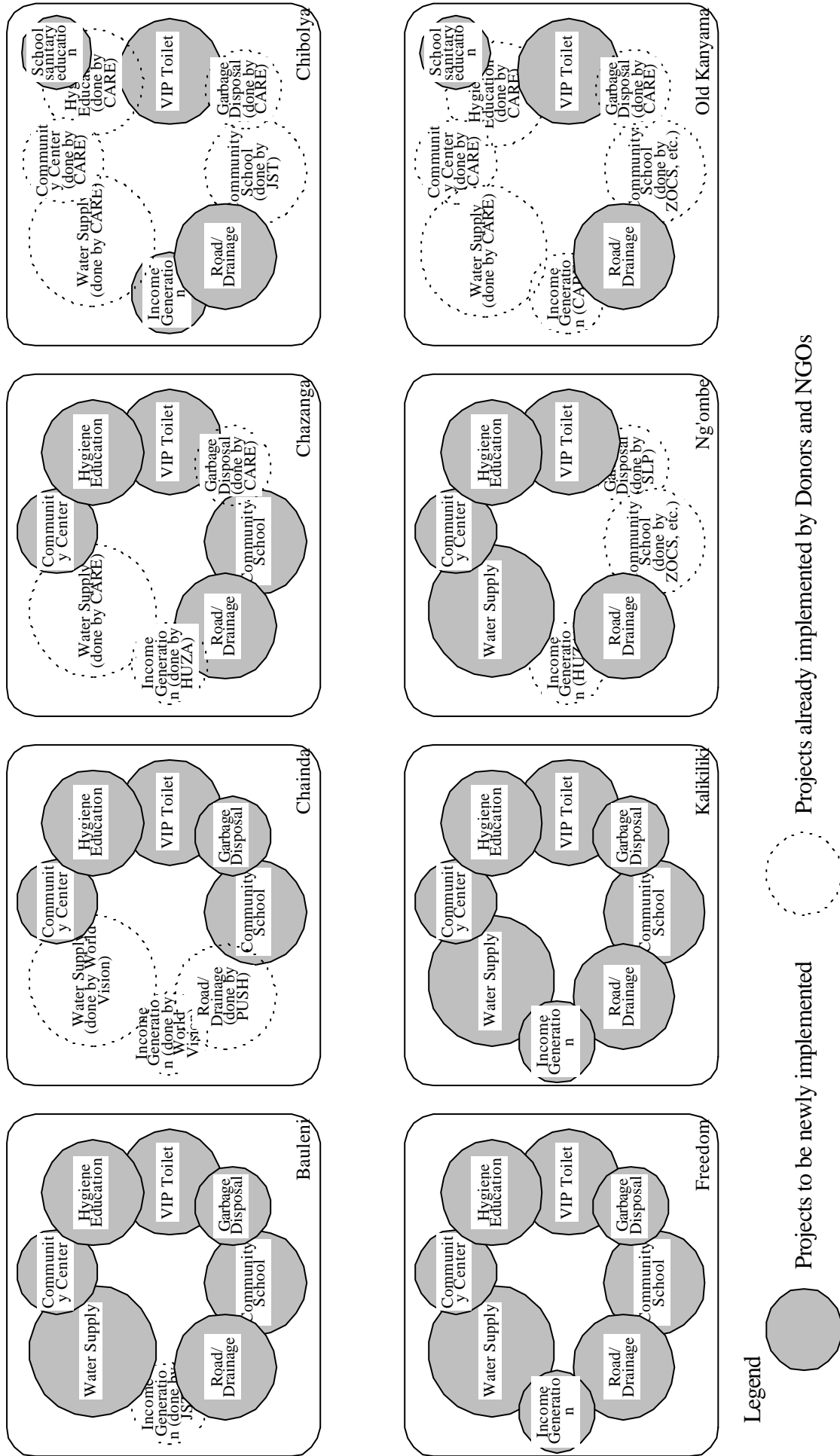
As an integrated development is recommended in the guideline, water supply system development, health education including community/common home VIP toilet development, garbage disposal system development, community school development, road drainage improvement, and income generation program are proposed to realize total improvement of living conditions in eight UUSSs.

Method of conceiving the action area plan is schematically sketched out below.



**Figure 8.1.1 Work Process for Action Plan Formulation**

The concept of action area plan relevant to the evaluation and lessons of pilot projects is illustrated in Table 8.1.1. The project component of action area plan by UUS is summarized in Figure 8.1.2 and the action area plan by UUS is shown in Figure 8.1.3 to Figure 8.1.10.



Legend

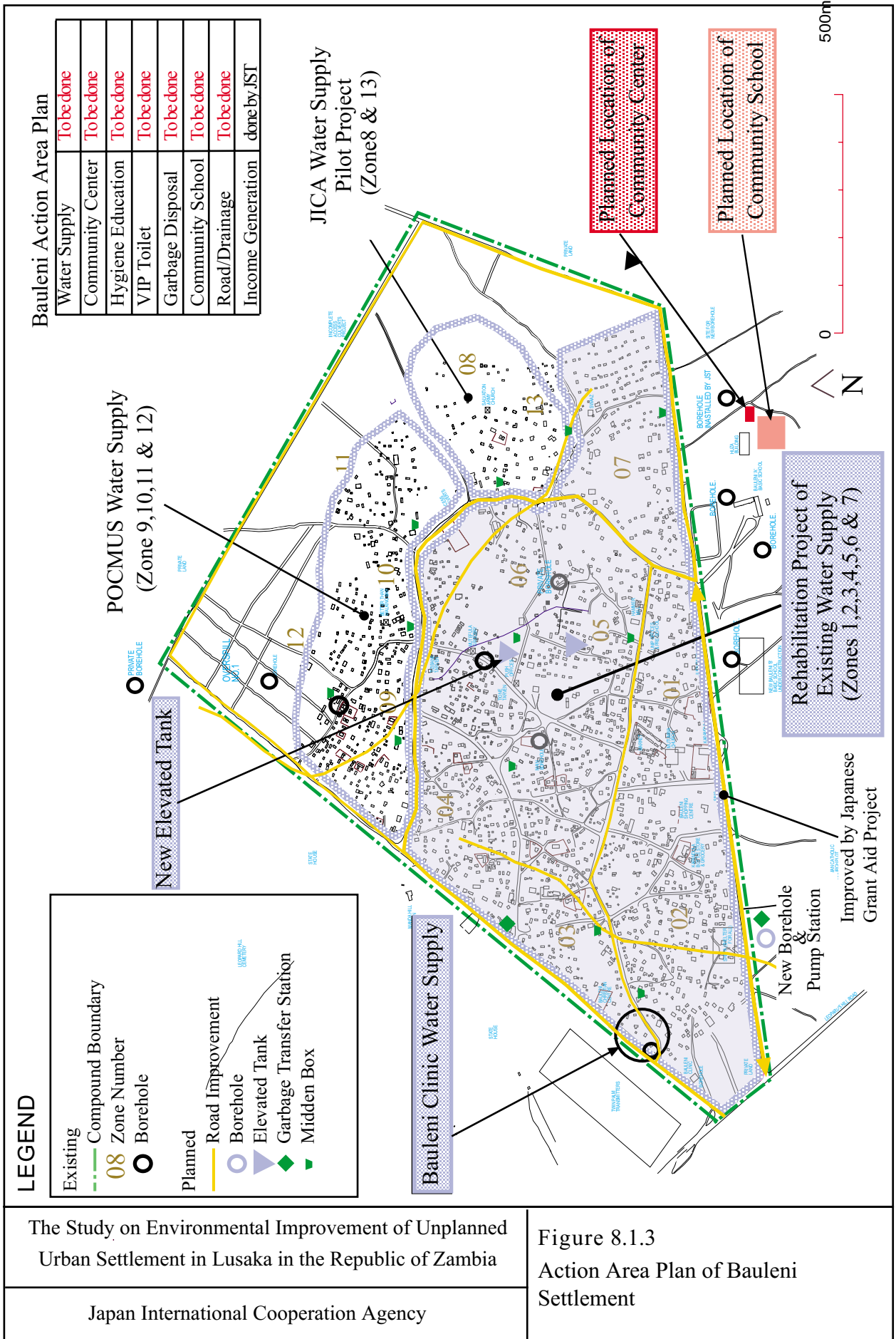
● Projects to be newly implemented

○ Projects already implemented by Donors and NGOs

**Figure 8.1.2**  
**Project Component of Action Area Plan of 8 UUSs**

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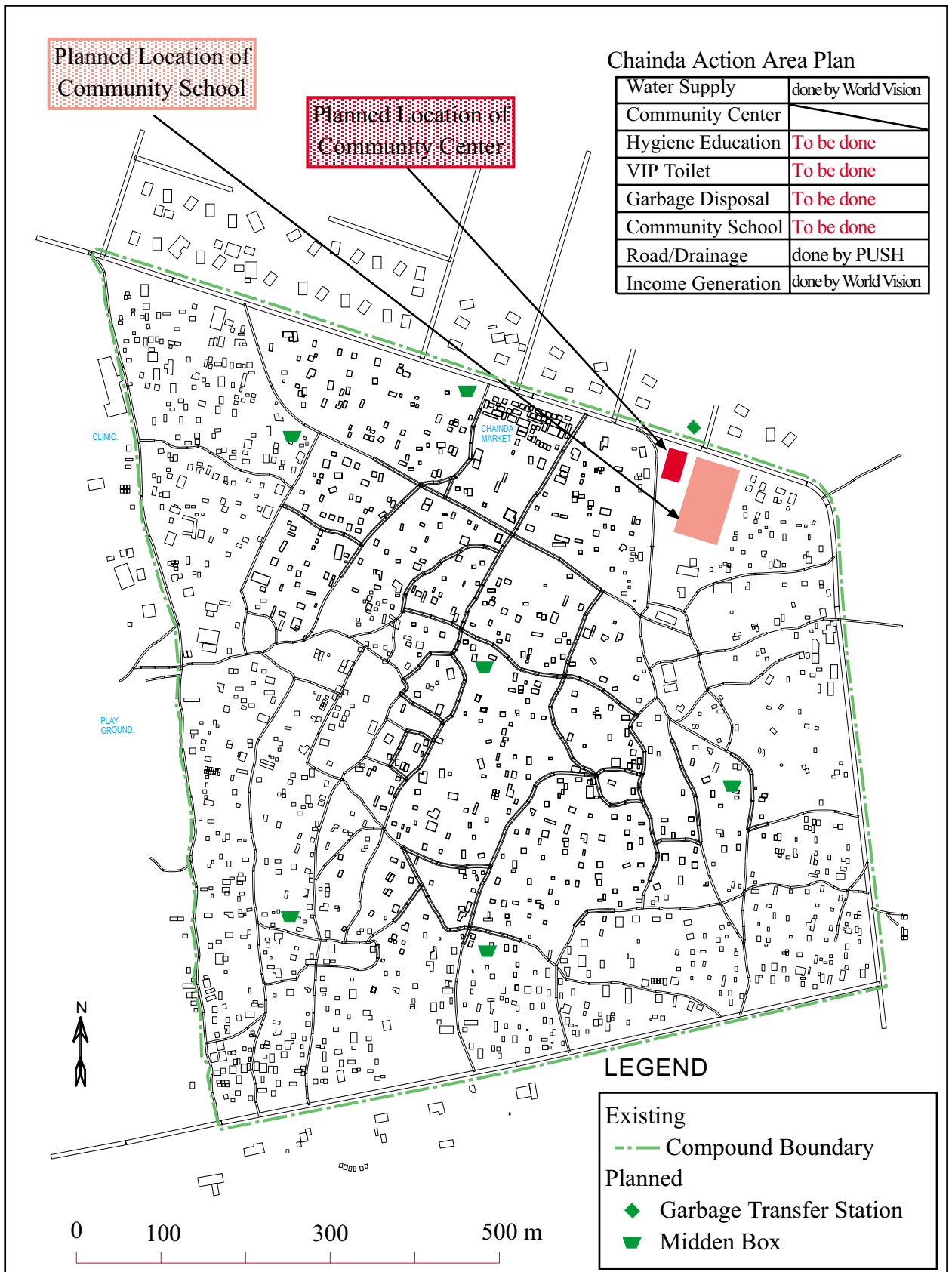
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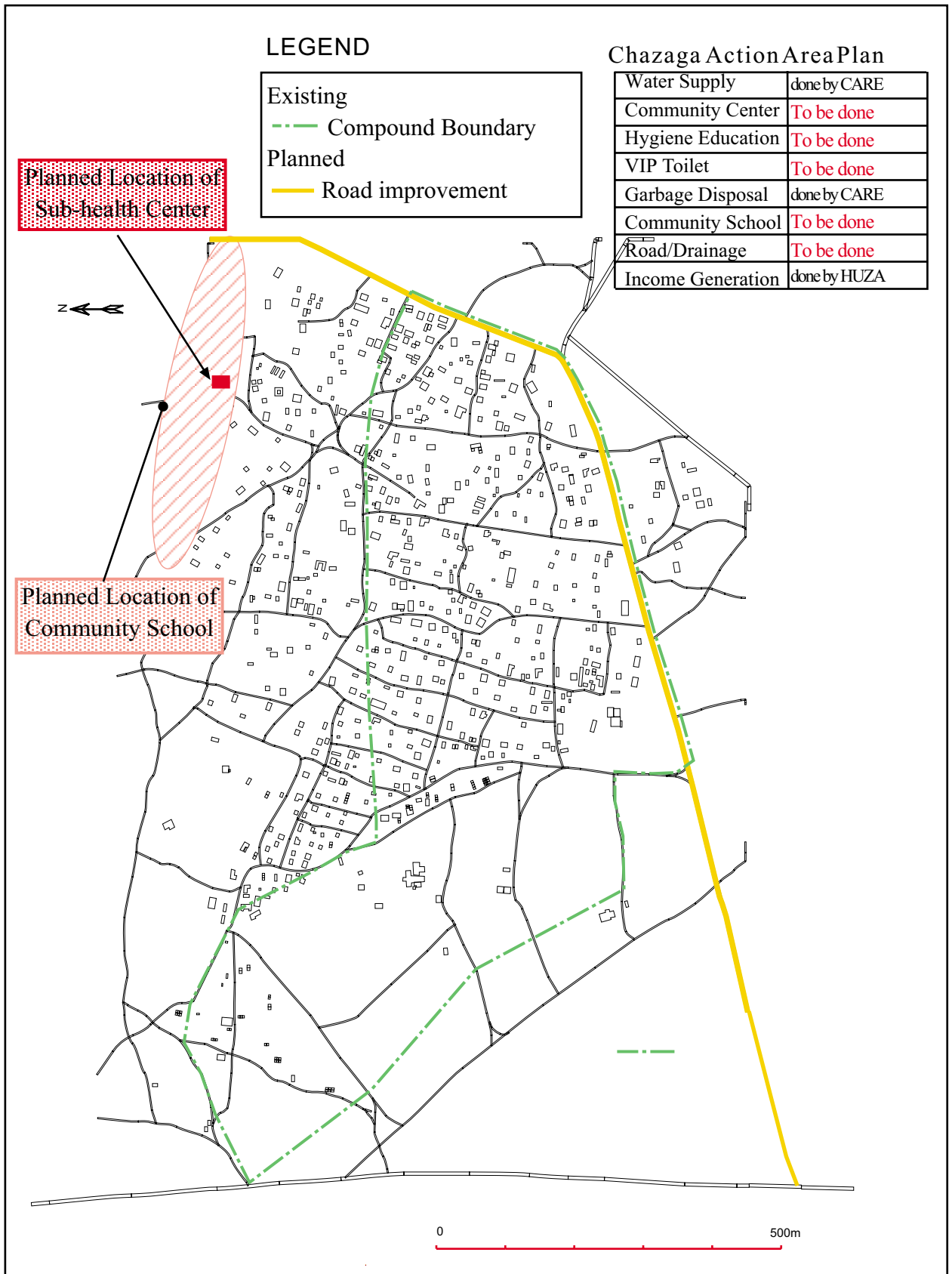
Figure 8.1.3  
Action Area Plan of Bauleni Settlement



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Figure 8.1.4  
Action Area Plan of Chainda Settlement



**Chazanga Action Area Plan**

Water Supply	done by CARE
Community Center	To be done
Hygiene Education	To be done
VIP Toilet	To be done
Garbage Disposal	done by CARE
Community School	To be done
Road/Drainage	To be done
Income Generation	done by HUZA

**LEGEND**

Existing	—
Planned	- - - -
Compound Boundary	- - - -
Road improvement	—

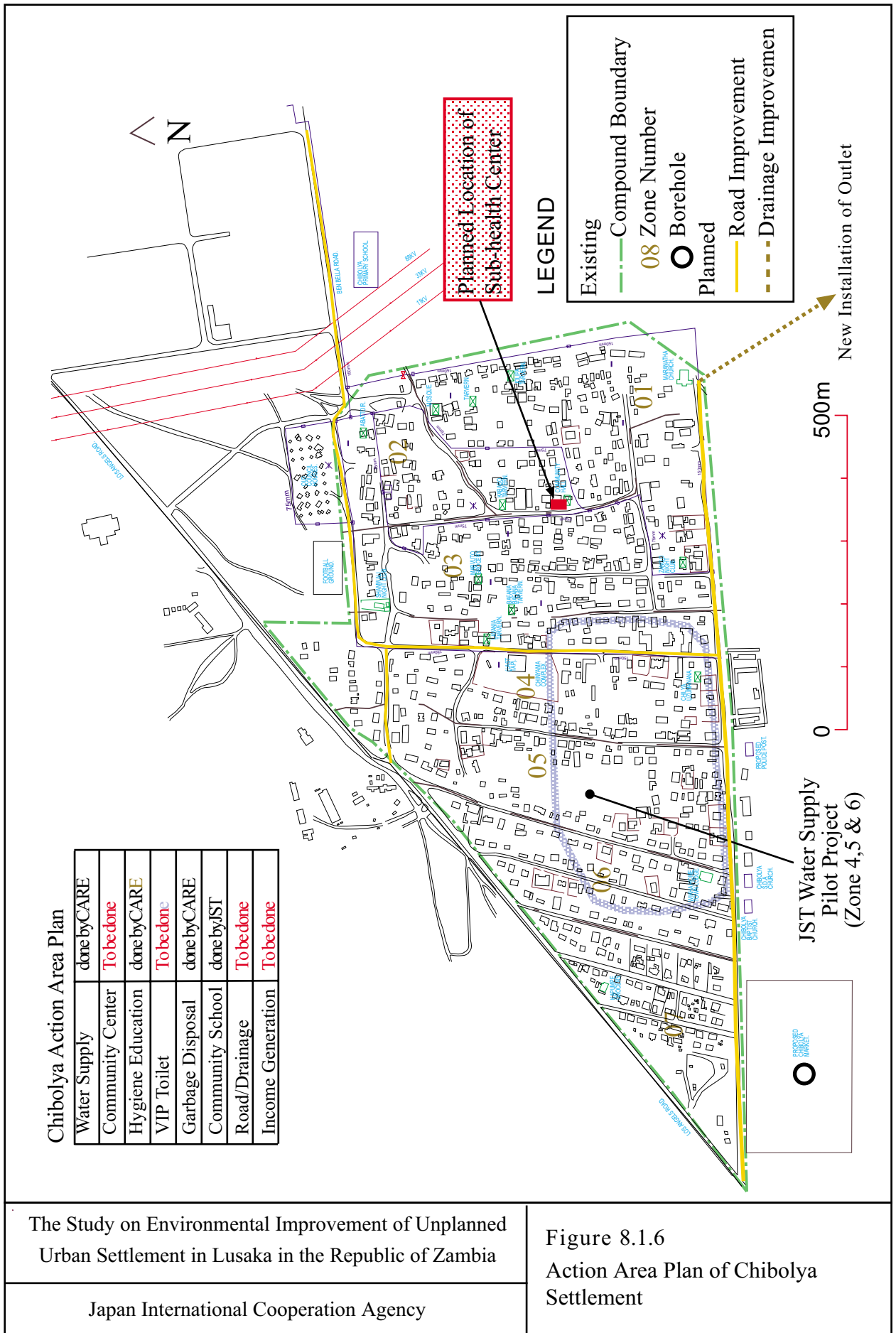
Planned Location of Sub-health Center

Planned Location of Community School

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**Figure 8.1.5**  
Action Area Plan of Chazanga Settlement

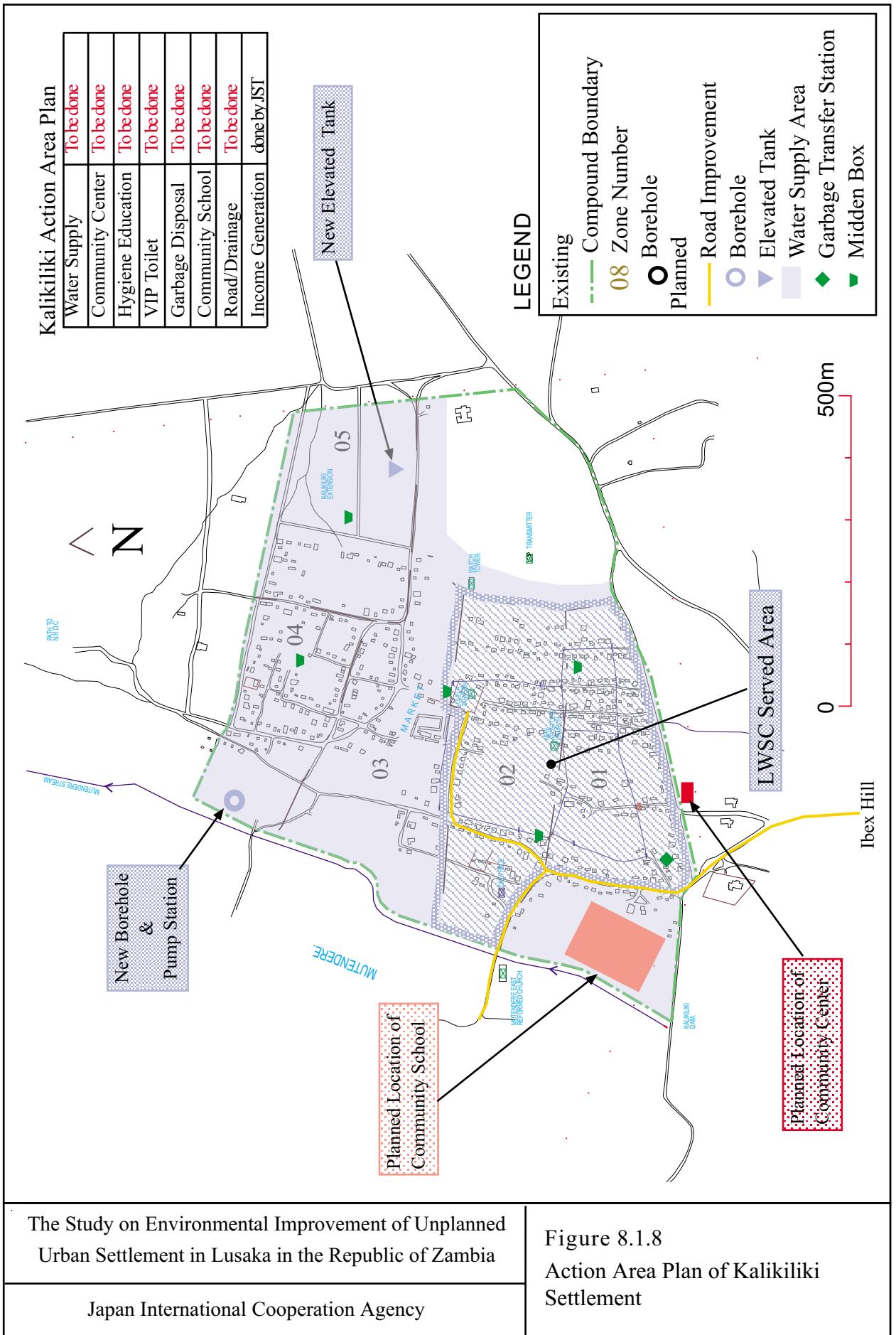


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Figure 8.1.6  
Action Area Plan of Chibolya Settlement



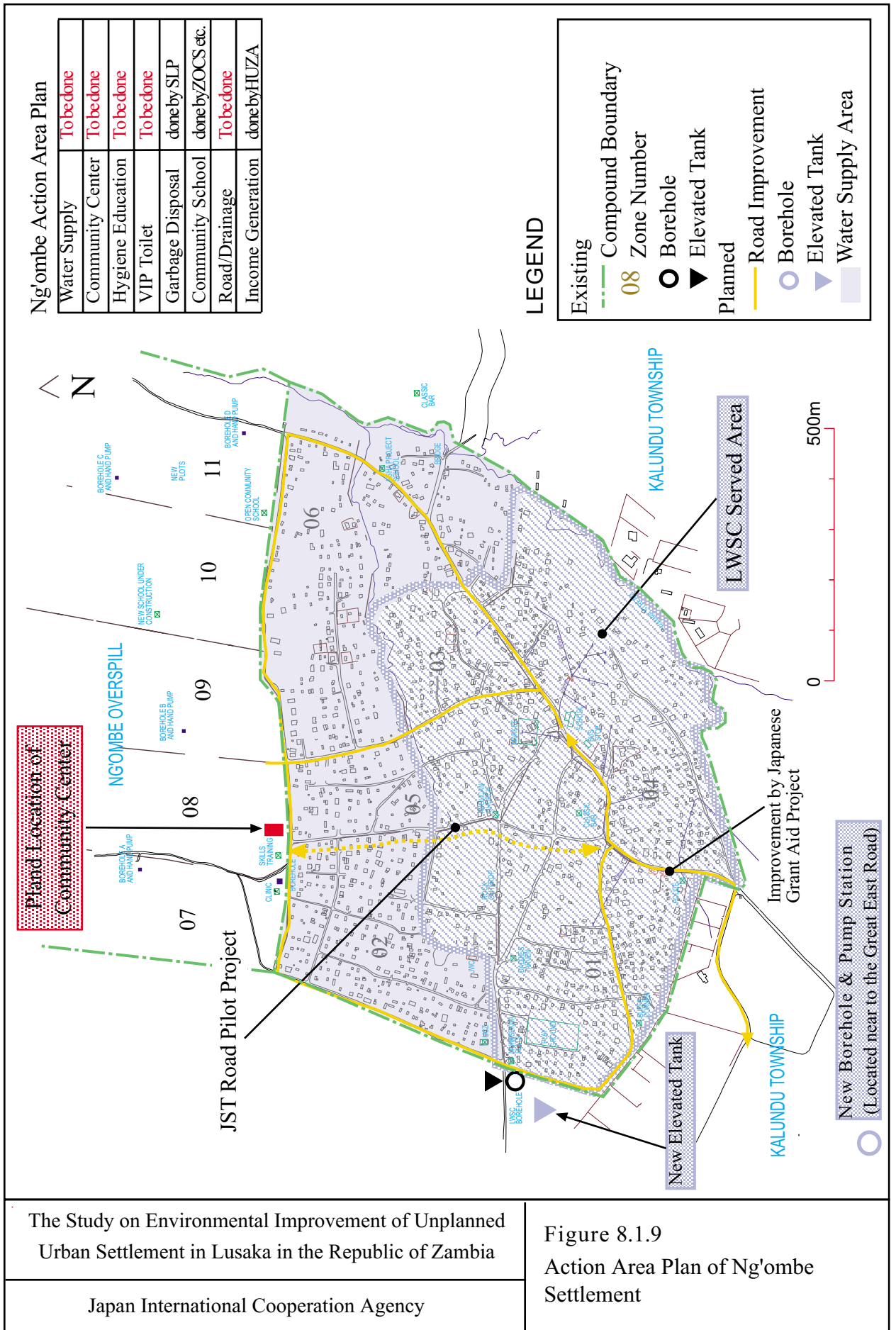


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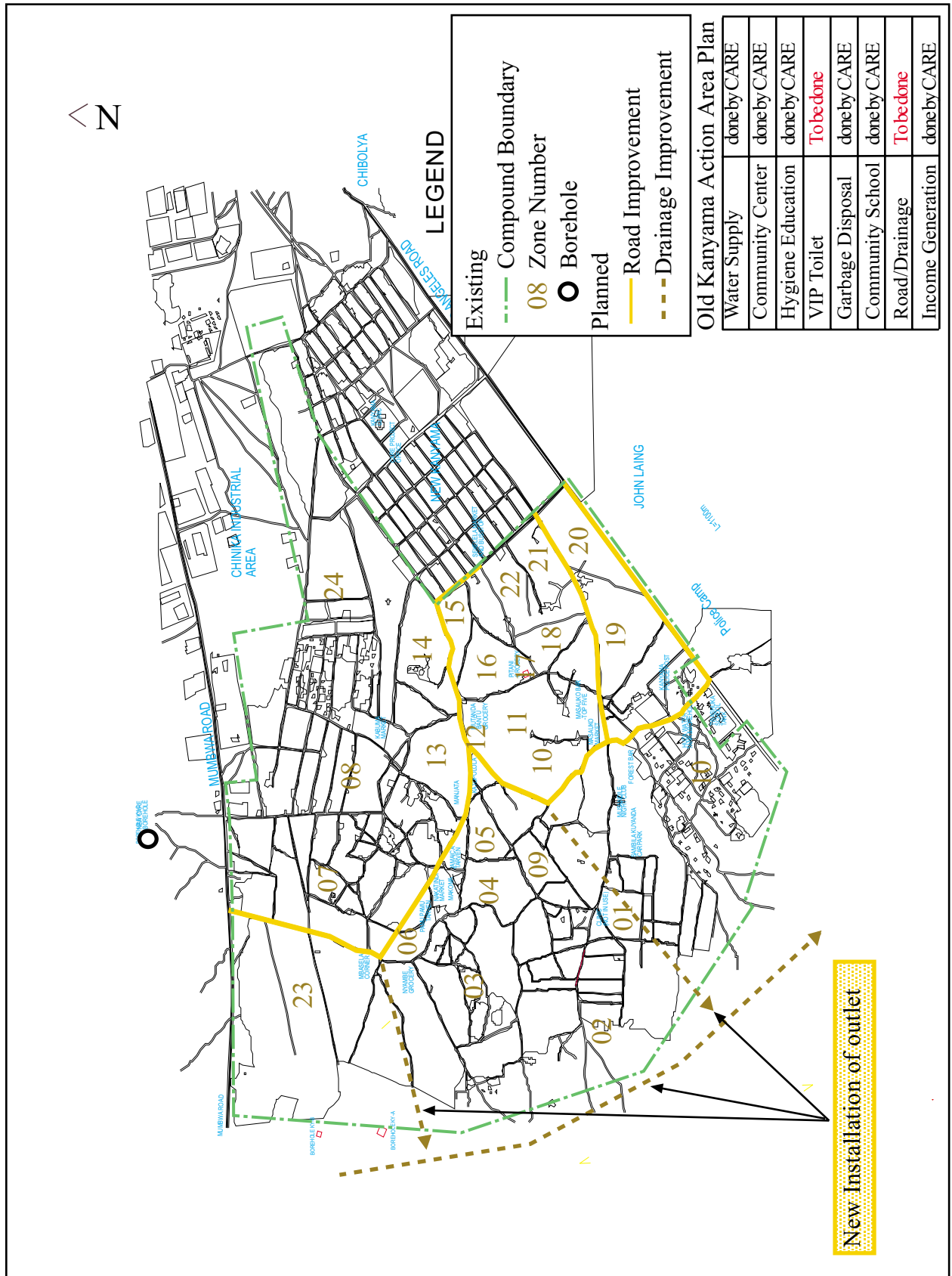
Figure 8.1.8  
Action Area Plan of Kalikiliki Settlement





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Figure 8.1.10  
Action Area Plan of Old Kanyama Settlement

**Table 8.1.1 Evaluation and Lessons of Pilot Projects – Action Area Plan (1/4)**

Evaluation & Lessons from Pilot Projects		Concept of Action Area Plan for 8 UUSs
Water Supply	1. Pilot scheme of Water supply system development by the community participation should be replicated to the other UUSs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New water supply system should be developed in Freedom, Kalikiliki, Ng'ombe by the community participation.</li> <li>• Existing LWSC water facility and water supply system of Bauleni clinic in Bauleni should be renovated.</li> <li>• Aftercare project for system management is proposed.</li> <li>• Development of levy collection center is proposed to be inclusive in the project.</li> </ul>
	2. Training of management skill and engineering skill should be carried out in the project.	
	3. Careful/detailed support should be inclusive in the project (soft component) for the operation and maintenance at the start-up stage.	
	4. Management system, especially including water levy collection system is important.	
Road/Drainage Improvement	1. Effect of road improvement in UUS is admixive in consideration of the extreme increase of traffic volume on the pilot road. Thus, trunk road improvement in UUS should be carried out paying due attention to following items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trunk/access roads of UUS will be improved by same method of the pilot project, while feeder roads are left to community contribution, e.g. Food for Work by PUSH.</li> <li>• Pedestrian deck, less dusty pavement, speed control devices shall be designed.</li> </ul>
	2. CAP (Community Action Planning) Work Shop for project planning should be held more intensively than pilot project. Training of maintenance/repairing skill for community is inevitable.	
	3. Design of the road improvement should be carefully discussed with the community considering the narrowness, needs of pedestrian deck, dust of gravel pavement, erosion of ditch, speed control, Crossing slab over ditch, etc.	
Community Health Education School Health Education	1. It is recommended that pilot program of health education of Bauleni/Chibolya should be replicated in the other UUSs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community health education and school based health education as well as sub-health center development are proposed in action area plan.</li> <li>• Community health education project should be initiated before water supply system is developed (probably one year before its completion) because hygiene /sanitary knowledge needs to be disseminated by community health educators before water actually starts running.</li> <li>• Community health education                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All UUS except for Chibolya, Old Kanyama where CARE is participating in health education currently.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• School based health education will be carried out in two existing public schools (Bauleni and New Kanyama) and the Community Schools to be developed in the plan.</li> <li>• Sub-health center development                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chazanga, Chibolya, Freedom*, Kalikiliki*</li> <li>• Improvement for Bauleni Clinic and Ng'ombe Clinic</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* in community center</p>
	2. Community health education as well as school based health education, which were verified effective for the sanitary and health improvement in UUS, should be carried out in line with development of water supply system, toilet improvement, and garbage disposal system.	
	3. In conjunction with school based health education, a sanitary facility improvement in school is necessary.	
	4. Seed money should be considered for Health Educator Group (HEG)'s sustainable activity.	
	5. In addition, it is proposed that sub-health center, in which first aid treatment/mother and child health (MCH) service are given, will be developed for the UUS, where no clinic is existing.	

**Table 8.1.1 Evaluation and Lessons of Pilot Projects – Action Area Plan (2/4)**

Evaluation & Lessons from Pilot Projects		Concept of Action Area Plan for 8 UUSs
Community/Common Home VIP Latrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs for VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit) toilet was verified through the pilot project in Bauleni.</li> <li>House owners took chance for upgrading of the house facility under the consultation with the tenants.</li> <li>Only 10 VIP toilets were constructed in case of no subsidy in Chibolya. In this context, it can be said that replication of VIP toilet without subsidy is rather difficult.</li> <li>Longer implementing period should be planned in consideration of management capacity of supervising organization and influence of rain for the action area plan.</li> <li>Water quality contamination of existing shallow wells should be paid due attention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VIP toilet development scheme shall be replicated to all UUS principally.</li> <li>50% service coverage of all the compound is planned assuming that four (4) households share one double pits latrine = approximately 12 people (*) sharing one pit. * one household consists of 6 people.</li> <li>Cost contribution by resident was 25 % of total development cost, which costs the much expenditure on low-income residents in Bauleni.</li> <li>Water supply system with an intake of deep borehole should be developed prior to VIP toilet promotion to avoid the contamination of shallow wells.</li> </ul>
Income Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower repayment rate and insufficient revolving fund unveiled low efficiency and unsustainability. Also lack of group responsibilities could not achieve project purposes entirely.</li> <li>However, impacts on beneficiaries are significant in terms of expenditure, skills &amp; knowledge and self-reliance, and confidence. In response to the National goal and the community needs in poverty reduction, it is concluded that relevance is high.</li> <li>As microfinance project should be evaluated for a long time, it is too early to evaluate whether the pilot project succeeded or not. It might be difficult to introduce microfinance immediately now in all areas unconditionally. After observing the results of Phase II in Bauleni, careful and long-term plans must be made only if there are high needs and strong feasibility for other communities, and NGOs to collaborate and availability of source of fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In designing the Action Area Plan, it has to be recognised that microfinance is not so much easy to practice without experience and lesson learnt, and no one can expect to see such dramatic changes and impacts in the short run.</li> <li>Hence, in order to minimise any risks and failure, this project must have its feasibility studied over time especially by reflecting on the experience and results of the pilot project in Bauleni.</li> <li>Considering lack of financial services in community by other donors, JST discovered that 3 settlements, Chibolya, Freedom, Kalikiliki, could be candidates for further experience.</li> </ul>

**Table 8.1.1 Evaluation and Lessons of Pilot Projects – Action Area Plan (3/4)**

Evaluation & Lessons from Pilot Projects		Concept of Action Area Plan for 8 UUSs			
		No of closest existing public school	No of existing CS	Priority (No of CS needed within the community)	
Community School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because this is the first RDC based community school, community voluntary labours were not so much promoted and inputs (costs).</li> <li>However, CS in Chibolya was built and commissioned. RDC and PTA named the CS “Chibolya Community School”.</li> <li>Management/operation plan of Chibolya Community School was agreed among NGO (CIM) and RDC with PTA. Fund raising method for teachers salary, school text, consumable materials, etc. was also planned.</li> </ul>	Bauleni	2	1	(1)
		Chainda	1	1	(1)
		Chazanga	0	1	(1)
		Chibolya	1	4	x
		Freedom	0	0	(1)
		Kaikiliki	0	0	(1)
		Ng’ombe	1	5	x
		Old Kanyama	1	5	x
Garbage Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garbage disposal scheme of SLP (Sustainable Lusaka Program) can be replicated to 8 UUS, although JST did not carry out the garbage pilot project.</li> <li>In Ng’ombe, 2 entrepreneurs are established for the garbage transport business in the SLP garbage disposal scheme. By 500 K per month contract, entrepreneur transports garbage from the first garbage station appointed per 20-30 households to the second garbage stations.</li> <li>Support to the entrepreneur concerning investment capital, construction of garbage stations, training for collection, etc, were carried out in the SLP pilot program.</li> <li>From the second garbage station, LCC is being asked to transport garbage to the final dumping station.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLP pilot concept shall be replicated to all UUS.</li> <li>Considering the existence of CARE PROSPECT in Chibolya, Chazanga, and Old Kanyama, and SLP pilot program in Ng’ombe, following three UUS will receive new programs concerning garbage disposal.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bauleni</li> <li>Chainda</li> <li>Freedom</li> <li>Kalikiliki</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Prior to the introduction of new garbage disposal programs in three UUSs, garbage transportation method to the final dumping site should be resolved.</p>			
		<p>Concept of Action Area Plan for 8 UUSs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community school pilot project in Chibolya could be replicated to the other UUS.</li> <li>Identifying school availability and needs in 8 settlements, this Study maps out community school development in the Action Area Plan and gives priority as follows.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Priority : Second Priority x : No need</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

**Table 8.1.1 Evaluation and Lessons of Pilot Projects – Action Area Plan (4/4)**

<p>Evaluation &amp; Lessons from Pilot Projects</p>	<p>Concept of Action Area Plan for 8 UUSs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community center in which RDC office, LCC site office, sub-health center, levy office, meeting room is proposed to be built in the following UUS. Bauleni Freedom Kalikiliki Ng'ombe</li> <li>• Full participation and contribution of community will make Park for athletic game, community safety patrol.</li> </ul>
<p>Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community center including meeting room, RDC office, LCC site office, etc. are necessary for community management. Workshops for various kind of training for community empowerment will also be held in the community center. Levy collection office as well as sub-health center will be cooperatively developed.</li> <li>• Development of play garden and safety patrol system in UUSs are also strongly required by the community, though financial support of donors is difficult because of lower priority.</li> </ul>