

Seeking Benefits and Avoiding Conflicts:

A COMMUNITY-COMPANY- GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT OF COPPER MINING IN SOLWEZI ZAMBIA

June, 2017

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4	5.0 COMPANY FINDINGS (KANSANSHI MINE LIMITED)	40
ABBREVIATIONS	5	5.1 COMPANY-COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS	40
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6	5.2 COMPANY-GOVERNMENT INTERACTIONS	40
1.0 INTRODUCTION	11	5.3 COMMUNITY BENEFITS	43
1.1 OVERVIEW	11	5.4 BARRIERS TO BENEFIT	44
1.2 BACKGROUND	12	6.0 CONTRACTORS	46
1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT	13	6.1 CONTRACTORS-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	46
2.0 METHODOLOGY	14	6.2 BENEFITS	46
2.1 CCGA PROCESS	14	6.3 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	46
2.2 THE QUESTIONS ASKED	16	7.0 GOVERNMENT FINDINGS	48
2.3 DATA SOURCES	16	7.1 GOVERNMENT-COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS	48
3.0 LIMITATIONS	18	7.2 GOVERNMENT-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	48
4.0 COMMUNITY FINDINGS	20	7.4 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	51
4.1 THE CASE OF NEW ISRAEL	20	8.0 SPECTRUM OF COMMUNITY-COMPANY ENGAGEMENT	54
4.1.1 COMMUNITY-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	20	8.1 UTILIZING THE SPECTRUM DURING THE VALIDATION PROCESS	55
4.1.2 COMMUNITY-GOVERNMENT INTERACTIONS	20	8.2 COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT WITH THE COMPANY	56
4.1.3 BENEFITS FROM KANSANSHI MINE AND GOVERNMENT	20	9.0 COMMUNITY, COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	58
4.1.4 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	20	9.1 COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS	58
4.2 MUZABULA COMMUNITY	21	EMPLOYMENT AND MINeworkERS' WELFARE:	58
4.2.2 COMMUNITY- GOVERNMENT INTERACTIONS	21	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	58
4.2.3 BENEFITS	21	WATER AND SANITATION	59
4.2.4 BARRIERS	23	COMMUNITY SERVICES	59
4.3 MBONGE	24	COMMUNICATION	61
4.3.1 COMMUNITY- COMPANY INTERACTIONS	24	AGRICULTURE	61
4.3.2 BENEFITS	24	9.2 COMPANY RECOMMENDATIONS	61
4.3.3 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	24	9.3 CONTRACTORS RECOMMENDATIONS	62
4.4 KABWELA	26	9.4 GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	62
4.4.1 COMPANY INTERACTIONS	26	COMMUNITY AND CIVIL SOCIETY	62
4.4.2 BENEFIT	27	GOVERNMENT	62
4.4.3 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	27	KANSANSHI MINE	63
4.5 MUSHITALA COMMUNITY	29	10.0 COMMUNITY, COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS	64
4.5.1 COMMUNITY-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	29	KANSANSHI PRIORITY AREAS	66
4.5.2 BENEFITS	29	GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS	66
4.5.3 BARRIERS	30	11.0 RESEARCH TEAM CORE RECOMMENDATIONS	68
4.6 KYAFUKUMA COMMUNITY	30	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	68
4.6.1 COMMUNITY-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	30	EDUCATION AND HEALTH	68
4.6.2 BENEFITS	32	WATER AND SANITATION	68
4.6.3 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	33	EMPLOYMENT	68
4.7 SOLWEZI TOWN CENTRE	35	ENGAGEMENT	68
4.7.1 COMMUNITY –COMPANY INTERACTIONS	35	POLICIES	69
4.7.2 BENEFITS	35	SPECIAL NEEDS	69
4.7.3 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	35	12.0 WAY FORWARD	69
4.8 KIMASALA/ZAMBIA COMMUNITIES	36	APPENDICES	70
4.8.1 COMMUNITY-COMPANY INTERACTIONS	36	APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW PROTOCOL	70
4.8.3 BENEFITS	37	APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH TEAM	71
4.8.4 BARRIERS TO BENEFITS	37		

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Abbreviations

CBD - Central Business District

CCA - Community Company Assessment

CCGA - Community, Company Government Assessment

CDOS - Catholic Diocese of Solwezi

CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

EITA - Extractive Industries Transparency Alliance

FODEP - Foundation for Democratic Process

FQM - First Quantum Minerals

GRZ - Government of the Republic of Zambia

JCP - Joint Country Programme Zambia

JCTR - Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflections

PWYP - Publish What You Pay

RG - Resources Governance programme

SAP - Strengthened Accountability Programme

YAD - Youth Alliance for Development

ZNS - Zambia National Service

Executive Summary

This study is a collaboration of partners of Diakonia Zambia and the Joint Country Programme (JCP) Zambia namely Caritas Zambia, Catholic Diocese of Solwezi (CDOS), Publish What You Pay (PWYP), Jesuit Center for Theological Reflections (JCTR), Extractive Industries Transparency Alliance (EITA), Youth Alliance for Development (YAD) and Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP).

The research aimed to find constructive and peaceful solutions to divergent community, government and company perspectives in multiple contexts. This study, the CCGA, aims to develop shared understanding among companies, communities and government officials, so that the extraction of natural resources results in net benefits to people living in and around the areas of exploitation. This study is the first step in enabling communities to negotiate with large companies from a position of strength. The adds to the knowledge of research to inform how communities in Solwezi District can engage more strategically and effectively with the mining industry and how companies operating in the region can address community concerns. The research also intend to inform central and local government on the interaction between companies and communities, the emerging issues for consideration, and the management of community and other stakeholder expectations with respect to the mining industry. Ultimately, it is expected that the study will strengthen the capacities of parties involved so that the benefits of Zambia's natural resources extend to the communities where operations may disrupt livelihoods.

The team conducted fieldwork in 8 communities which included; Mushitala, Kabwela, New Israel, Kyafukuma, Kimasala / Zambia compound, Muzabula, Solwezi Town center and Mbonge. Six of the eight communities were also targeted in the CCGA conducted in 2010 with three additional communities, Mbonge, Muzabula and Solwezi town center. 5 were targeted in 2010. The team visited each of these communities for one day and

spread out, conducting concurrent interviews and focus group discussions. The research purposive and stratified random sampling techniques to identify communities to be interviewed to ensure that we included hard reaching groups, such as women, children and the youth.

Communities, government and Community listed their priority areas of development as listed in the table below:

1) Kyafukuma Community

- Provision of clean and safe drinking water by Kansanshi.
- Government should complete the upgrading of the primary school to secondary school level.
- Government should complete work on the road network.
- Government should increase the drug allocation at the clinic.
- Electrification of the community by government.
- Kansanshi should renovate and build more staff houses at the clinic and increase the number of members of staff, especially female midwives.
- Kansanshi and/or government should promote all-year round agriculture

2) Mushitala community

- Government should Provide running water for the community
- Government should build a police post in the community
- Government should build a secondary school or expand the primary school and upgrade it
- Government and Kansanshi mine should create employment opportunities for the community, especially for the indigenous people from the area
- Government should expand the clinic
- Government should construct roads in the community
- There should be a strong and reliable leadership in the community
- Government should complete working on the Mushitala/Kimasala bridge

3) Kabwela Community

- The mine should provide income generating activities and empower women by giving them fertilizer. The mine should also employ youths even without qualifications so that the youths gain experience while on the job.
- The community also said that since mines have polluted the land they cultivate on for their food, it should then provide food security for the community.
- The community mentioned that government should bring advanced schools to offer technical skills to the youths.
- Government should also bring electricity and water to the community because women travelled long distances to fetch water. For example, one woman in the community delivered on her way to the borehole posing a serious health hazard.
- The local authority should make bus stops in Kabwela to allow the buses to go to the community
- The Mine should give back to the community because open pits are been dug up and created and when mining ends, the community will remain with deep holes as white elephants

4) Mbonge Community

- Community leaders should write letters to FQM and know their position on the concerns of the community.
- The community should have decent sanitation.
- Kansanshi should sponsor school going children.
- The government should build houses for teachers.
- Government to introduce carpentry workshops.
- Training of community members on farming.
- Change the gravel roads to tarmac.
- Kansanshi should be visiting the community very often.
- Kansanshi should employ local people.
- Government should upgrade Mbonge Primary School from primary to secondary.
- Kansanshi should create a channel through which the communities can communicate with them.

- The government to put up electricity in the community.
- Kansanshi mine should provide jobs for youths, farming inputs for three years, bring in farming equipment and introduce conservation farming in the community

4) Muzabula

- The government should develop the infrastructure by putting up buildings in the community e.g put up a standard clinic with a maternity ward. The community would also like a school in the area which would provide free education, and a modern market which would reduce the number of street vendors in the community.
- Government should work on the road in Muzabula community.
- The government should drill more boreholes in the community.
- Government should construct a police post in the area.
- The government should give loans to farmers as a way of promoting agriculture in the community.
- The government and mine should visit the community every 3 months so as to hear the challenges of the people and follow them up as this would benefit the community at large.
- The government should provide free electricity and water for the people of Muzabula

5) New Israel

- Rehabilitation of bad roads to the community
- Provision of transport services to enable the easy movement of people and goods to the market place and back. One of the residents even pointed out that "transport is a big issue to us" and so the government urgently needed to deal with the transport issue.
- A third priority area the residents complained about was the bridge that needed to be worked on because it is small and narrow.
- Other priority areas noted were youth empowerment and putting up a sign post at the entrance to the community of New Israel.

6) Solwezi Town Center

- Create more employment opportunities for local residents at Kansanshi mine.
- Build and maintain of roads
- Support farmers in the district with farming inputs as well as build more sports and entertainment facilities for the youth for recreational purposes

7) Kimasala/ Zambia Compound

- Farm inputs for community members
- Employment in the mine for residents
- Construction of roads in the community
- Vulnerable children put on bursaries
- There is need for a police post in ` Zambia compound
- Well-coordinated road networks in Solwezi
- Construct school infrastructure in Zambia Compound and Kimasala
- Ensure water and sanitation is provided in Highland and Kazhiba
- Formalise settlement in all residences in the community

8) Kansanshi Mine Priority areas

- Government should have stable tax regime to help with long term planning
- Government needs to prioritize revenue expenditure in the province
- Revising standard building requirements by the government towards lower cost standards which can be used by the mine companies and other stakeholders who would want to build schools for the communities
- Partner with Solwezi College of education to train better teachers
- Ensure that there is employment of qualified people in the mine
- Government should maintain the current labor laws
- Plan to use mobile phones for village banking and link the communities to some commercial banks
- Prioritize local employment at the smelter especially for those affected during the construction of the smelter.

9) Government Priority Areas

1. Infrastructure development
 - o There is need for an understanding with Kansanshi mines on improving infrastructure in Solwezi

- o Township roads need to be upgraded from gravel to bituminous standard
- o There is need for the provision of safe and clean water as well as health services to the local people
- o The construction of the T5 road (Solwezi-Chingola road)

2. Employment creation

- o There is need to ensure that more employment opportunities are created for the locals at Kansanshi

3. Education improvement

- o There is need to extend/expand the local schools to accommodate more pupils

4. Agriculture productivity

- o All year production in the agriculture sector (crop farming)
- o Prioritize irrigation farming
- o Support agriculture extension services to be stretched to other areas that are not benefiting

5. There is need to facilitate the creation of a dialogue platform between the mines and communities

6. There is need to examine the tax loopholes in the extractive industries as well the weak and contradictory policy framework

7. Kansanshi needs to supplement to the repairing of vehicles and equipment of the Police Station

Recommendations

Infrastructure development

- 1) The government should construct modern markets for the community
- 2) The government should build police posts in the communities in Solwezi
- 3) The mines should construct/rehabilitate the road to New Israel
- 4) Government should work on the feeder roads For example in Mushitala to ease transportation of farm produce for farmers
- 5) Government to construct a reliable road and a modern bridge across the Solwezi river

- 6) The government should promote PPP for infrastructure development in Solwezi

Education and Health

- 1) The mine should build a university in the North Western province because the province is the largest contributor of mine tax revenues in Zambia
- 2) Build schools for the communities
- 3) Build schools in some communities from grade one (1) to twelve 12 as there are no schools in some communities like in Muzabula.
- 4) Build more health centers for the communities
- 5) The government should provide qualified health personnel for the existing community health posts.

Water and sanitation

- 1) There is need to build/drill more water points in the communities e.g. Muzabula
- 2) Mine and government should provide clean and safe drinking water

Employment

- 1) The mine should provide employment for the youth, as there are a lot of unemployed youth in the country
- 2) Government should create more employment opportunities in Solwezi because most youth are waiting and depending on the mines to employ them
- 3) The mine should give priority to local people when it comes to employment e.g. when the say local people don't have skills they should put them on job on training
- 4) Create employment in the mines for the communities

Engagement

- 1) The communities should be conscientised on rights so that they are able to demand and claim their rights
- 2) There is need to formalize platforms for engagement between the mines, communities and the government
- 3) The mine should decentralize the grievance mechanism for easier access by the communities
- 4) Kansanshi should engage the communities more on CSR projects and the identification of these projects

- 5) The government and the mine should work together and promote youth with special talents like youths involved in making crafts e.g. carpentry
- 6) Kansanshi should increase and improve on their CSR activities. They should concentrate on activities that are tangible and have a larger impact on communities

Policies

- 1) The government should have policies that ensure equal sharing of our resources particularly for Solwezi
- 2) The government should formulate policies for diversification in the economy
- 3) Government should guarantee consistency in policies to ensure long term planning

Special needs

- 1) The mines should provide transport to those communities that have been displaced to far off areas so that they are able to bring their produce to selling points or markets in the city center – this is the case of New Israel.

12.0 Way Forward

The research team proposes the following as a way forward:

- Seek additional funding to complete the CCGA process. This includes holding a multi-stakeholder meeting, getting stakeholder commitment to follow-up on recommendations with an action plan, and implementing at least part of the action plan.
- Carry out CCGAs in other areas focusing on communities within and in proximity to the company operation areas. It might be necessary to take the CCGA beyond the traditional operational area and make the CCGA a repeated or regular exercise to continuously inform industry, government and communities.
- Interest Non-Government Organizations and donors to conduct and maintain a system that monitors and evaluates the implementation of agreed CCGA action plans by companies.



1.0 Introduction

This study is a collaboration of partners of Diakonia Zambia and the Joint Country Programme (JCP) Zambia namely Caritas Zambia, Catholic Diocese of Solwezi (CDOS), Publish What You Pay (PWYP), Jesuit Center for Theological Reflections (JCTR), Extractive Industries Transparency Alliance (EITA), Youth Alliance for Development (YAD) and Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP). It is part of the four year Strengthened Accountability Programme (SAP) and five year Resources Governance (RG) programme of Diakonia and JCP respectively. The research seeks to find constructive and peaceful solutions to divergent community, government and company perspectives in multiple contexts. This is the second CCGA conducted with Kansanshi Copper and Gold Mine following the first one that was done in 2010. This study was funded by Diakonia and Joint Country Programme-Zambia, .

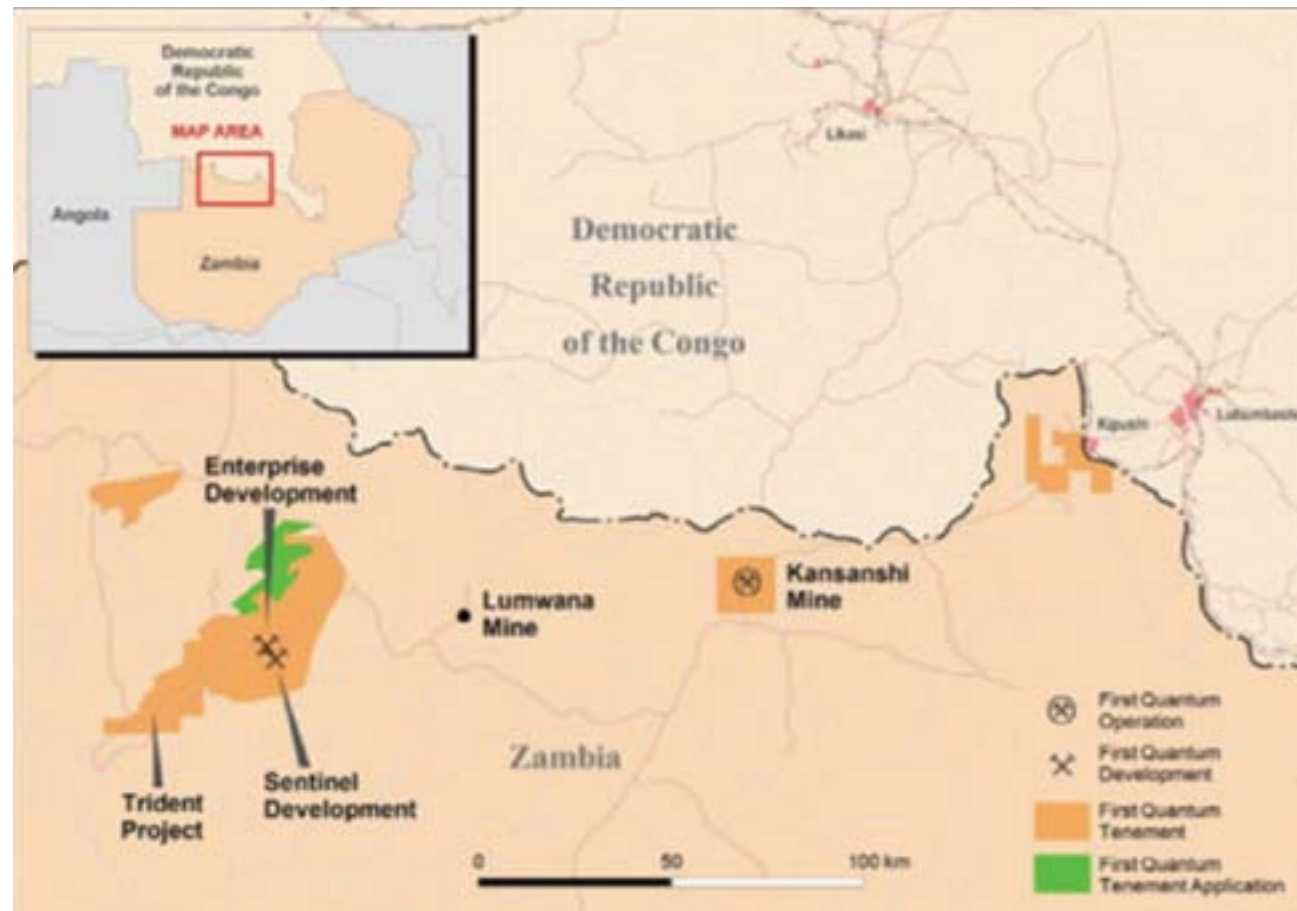
1.1 Overview

Mining is the largest economic activity in Zambia and large-scale copper mining is predominant particularly in the Copperbelt and North Western Provinces. In the North Western Province, Solwezi district is home to two of Zambia's largest mines namely Lumwana and Kansanshi mines owned by Barrick Gold and First Quantum Minerals (FQM) respectively. These two mines have become the hub of Zambia's economic activity and thus have been dubbed the "New Copperbelt". The mining industry in Zambia continues to raise expectations within communities and the population at large. The increased investment and discoveries of new sites for copper mining present opportunities for economic growth and transformation of the country. At the same time, the experience of many other countries exploiting natural resources, poses considerable challenges to realizing the opportunities presented by the extraction of minerals in a country like Zambia. The mining industry in Zambia has been a topical sector for discussion since time in memorial and this is largely because of the impact that the industry has on the economy and the Zambian

people at large. However, one aspect that needs attention is the extent to which communities whose livelihoods are disrupted by the extraction process are compensated and able to benefit from minerals extraction. Trustful relationships based on legitimacy and shared understanding between mining companies and communities within and around areas of mining activity are critical for mutual benefit. The relationship between companies and communities, if not guided by some trust and respect, could result in conflicts between parties. Often misconceptions, misunderstandings and unrealistic expectations are the triggers of conflict in mineral/oil producing areas. As such, it is important to understand the dynamics between communities and mining companies in order to avoid, mitigate and/or adequately compensate for negative impacts of mining as well as maximize benefits towards equitable development.

It is against this background, that between November 27th and December 19th 2016, a research team consisting of individuals from Caritas Zambia, Diocese of Solwezi, PWYP, JCTR, EITA, YAD and FODEP conducted the CCGA. . The study was conducted to assess the relationship among Kansanshi Copper and Gold Mine, Government and Communities within and in proximity to the Kansanshi Mine's current operational area in Solwezi District, Northwestern Province.

This study, the CCGA, aims to develop shared understanding among companies, communities and government officials, so that the extraction of natural resources results in net benefits to people living in and around the areas of exploitation. This study is the first step in enabling communities to negotiate with large companies from a position of strength. We intend for this research to inform how communities in Solwezi District can engage more strategically and effectively with the mining industry and how companies operating in the region can address community concerns. The



research also intend to inform central and local government on the interaction between companies and communities, the emerging issues for consideration, and the management of community and other stakeholder expectations with respect to the mining industry. Ultimately, it is expected that the study will strengthen the capacities of parties involved so that the benefits of Zambia's natural resources extend to the communities where operations may disrupt livelihoods.

1.2 Background

The North Western of Zambia is situated more or less on the boundary between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia. This whole area is endowed with copper deposits, and copper mining is the major economic activity. This CCGA was conducted in Solwezi district being the operation sites of Kansanshi Copper and Gold Mine. See map 1 for the location of the Solwezi district and Kansanshi Copper and Gold Mine. (Source Kansanshi Website)

Solwezi is the provincial capital of the North-Western Province of Zambia. Solwezi has approximately 65,000 inhabitants at an elevation of 1235 m above sea level. Kaonde is the largest tribe represented in Solwezi, in addition to large numbers of Lunda and Luvale speaking people. The main industry of Solwezi is copper mining at Kansanshi Mine (located about 10 km north) and Lumwana Mine (located about 65 km West), out of the town center, run by First Quantum Minerals and Equinox Minerals, respectively. Kansanshi Mine exploits copper-gold ore from Kansanshi Anticline. The mining site has been operational since the 19th century and is known to produce copper and gold successively. Lumwana Mine, on the other hand, was discovered in 1961, but no serious work was carried out on site until Equinox Minerals Ltd became involved in 1999. Uranium is also mined in Solwezi at Lumwana mine north of Solwezi town.

Worth pointing out also is that over 70 tribes can be found in Zambia, but the most prominent tribe in Solwezi is the Kaonde people. The Kaonde is a tribe that, like the Lunda people, are descendants of the Luba-Lunda Empire of Zaire (now known

as the Democratic Republic of Congo). They were amongst the first Zambians to mine copper in Zambia as suggested by archaeological evidence at the Kansanshi Mine in Solwezi that dates back to the Iron Age. The Kaonde tribe falls under one of the main tribes of Zambia, among the Lozi, the Bemba, the Ngoni, the Tonga and the Luvale. The Kaonde tribe has about 300,000 people in Zambia and about 30,000 people in Southern DRC.

1.3 Organization of the Report

This report begins with an introduction and background to the project in Chapter 1, Chapter 2 describes the study's methodology and CCGA process, followed by the presentation of our findings from the perspective of the communities in Chapter 3, company findings in Chapter 4, and the local government in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 discusses the spectrum of community-company engagement, and Chapter 7 highlights community, company and government recommendations and priority areas. Chapter 8 presents the recommendations of the research core team and we conclude in Chapter 9 with specific suggestions to continue the process of developing shared understanding among mining corporates, government and community stakeholders.

2.0 Methodology

The research team prioritized Solwezi area to assess how relationships have developed since the first CCA (Community Company Assessment) was conducted in 2010. This provided a good opportunity to be able to compare the two CCGAs to assess how relationships between communities and Mining companies revolve and are shaped over time. The 15-person research team conducted a CCGA from 28th November to 19th December 2016, with a focus on those areas directly impacted (i.e. closest) to Kansanshi's operations. As discussed in section 2.3, the research team met with a wide variety of community, company and local government representatives during the CCGA process.

2.1 CCGA process

The CCGA is a process by which the relationship between companies and the communities where they work is assessed, measured and developed over time. Data is collected and analyzed using Case study approach, a qualitative research approach which begins with generative questions that guide the research but are not limited or confining. Thus, as data is gathered, core concepts and themes are identified, coded and linkages are developed. A central feature of this approach is that the respondents themselves and not the researchers identify the important themes that emerge in the study. The interview is carried out more in the form of a conversation with the respondent selecting the topics to discuss, and, with probing, the respondent provides the detail and depth to the topics discussed. The interviewer's role is to keep the conversation linked to the broad theme of the mining industry and its effects on personal and community life, as well as to document what is said.

The CCGA is distinct from many other research-based approaches in the following ways:

1. The subject matter is not pre-determined. Rather, the focus of the assessment arises from discussions with communities and company personnel. A protocol with open-ended questions ensures that themes

that emerge from the data are identified by respondents and not the interviewers.

2. Data are reviewed and coded on a daily basis.
3. The assessment team summarizes and presents findings back to a sample of the data providers (company and community), who in turn are asked to review and validate the data, to change it or to strike out anything that clearly looks incorrect. This process ensures that the researchers' understanding of the meaning of what was said is as intended.
4. Emphasis is placed on understanding and documenting what is said regardless of whether or not the perceptions and opinions may be factually correct from the interviewer's point of view.
5. Both communities and companies provide data, and their responses are compared and analyzed generate the assessment. The gap in company and community perspectives is the space for building relationships. The overlap is the space from which shared understanding and trust are generated.
6. Different levels of donors and other actors are also solicited for their inputs, and their views are incorporated into the team's analysis and recommendations.
7. Power relations among the different groups of actors, their interests, priorities and capacities are also analyzed.
8. The results of a CCGA are twofold: net benefits to communities and companies; and trustful relationships between companies and the communities in their areas of direct impact. Intermediate results are strong community capacities to negotiate for their priorities, to monitor agreements, and to advocate on their behalf in an effective way.

Four principles guide and underlie the CCGA process. In order to build trust, it is crucial for the research team:

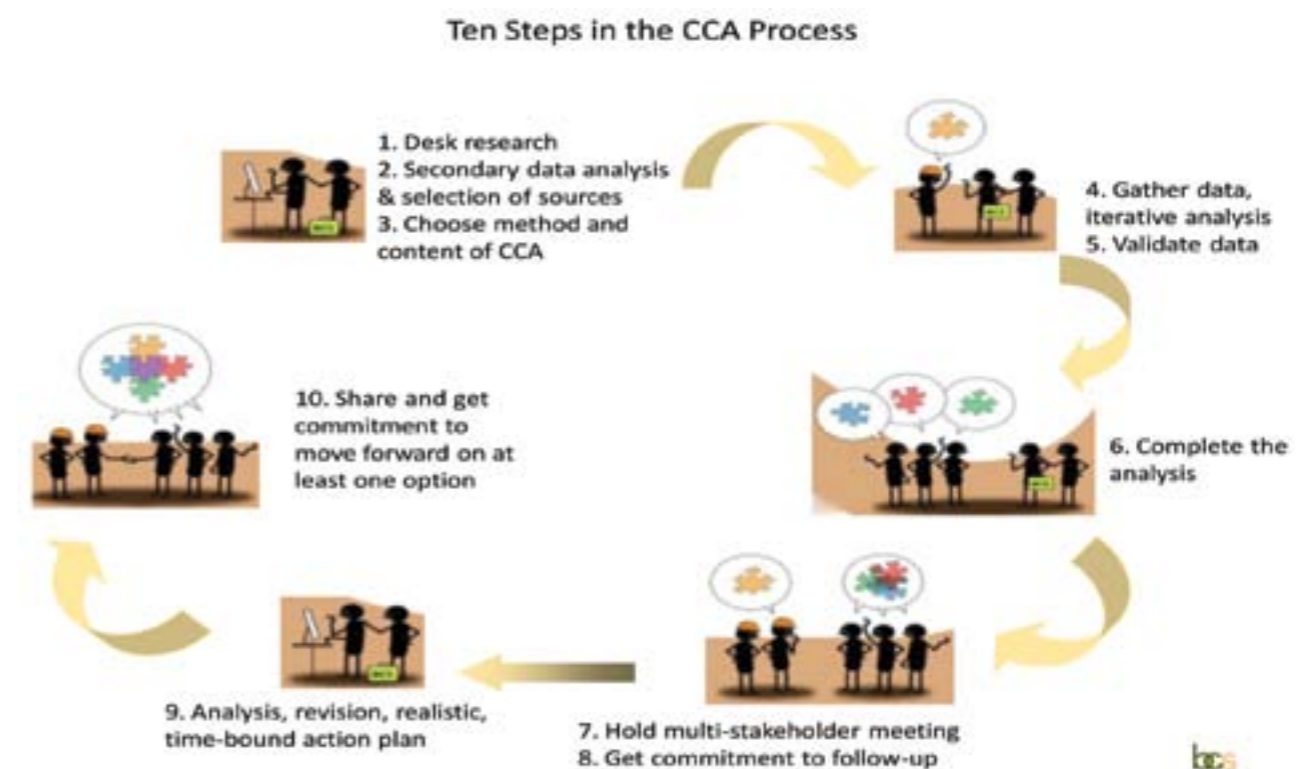
- To respect each stakeholder's knowledge (scientific and non-scientific), logics (or ways of seeing and thinking about the world) and languages (ways of expressing themselves);
- To make significant effort, even before the intervention begins and on an ongoing basis, to understand the histories, diversities and local-national-global power relations, as well as the full spectrum of livelihoods that characterize the communities and regions impacted by extraction.
- To consider local history, diversities and past relationships within and among communities, as well as with international actors.
- To ensure that all interactions with stakeholders creates shared understanding, i.e., recognition of the reality of the many perspectives on natural resource extraction in each context and accepting the legitimacy of those perspectives.

The steps of the CCGA, as noted below, draw heavily from principles of participation. The ten steps are detailed in Figure 2.

For this study, steps 1 and 2 were carried out through internet correspondence among the Diakonia and JCP partners. Steps 3 to 6 were carried out by the research team in Solwezi, Zambia.

An important step in the CCGA process is the validation of data. This requires that a sample of data providers from communities, government and company review the summary of data they themselves provided and verify its accuracy. The validation step is critical not just because it confirms the research team's understanding of what was said, but also because it reveals the degree of receptivity to the data and implications for action. The team is able to note the following: Are there gender/ethnic/age differences within and among the communities in terms of their view of the data?

Figure 2: The CCGA process



Where do we see the greatest consensus and where can we anticipate resistance to change? In some validation exercises, participants may substantially challenge and change what people in their own community or company said. This is an indicator of divisions within the company or community. It may also be a misunderstanding on the part of the team – one reason why it is essential to have teams that bring both local and international perspectives and experience to data interpretation. Three validation exercises (step 5) were conducted in Solwezi for communities, Government officials and Kansanshi mine. This involved bringing separately representatives from the eight communities where the interviews was conducted, government departments and with Kansanshi Mine staff.

The research team also completed its own analysis of the validated data (Step 6). The next steps of this process will be to hold a multi-stakeholder meeting (Step 7), get stakeholder commitment to follow-up on recommendations with an action plan (Step 8 and 9), and put at least part of the action plan to the test (Step 10).

2.2 The questions asked

Central to the CCGA approach is to hold conversations using generative questions and allowing the respondents to identify the topics of interest and concern to them. Thus, the content of the data emerges from the individuals interviewed rather than from the research group. See Appendix One for the protocol used in this study.

The purpose of the interview was to hear and understand what the respondents think and to give them the opportunity to voice out their opportunities and challenges, so their voice and perspective can come through independently of the interviewer's perspectives. The team also used some group interviews, which enabled the researchers to explore perceptions, opinions and beliefs in a group setting, where the participants actively interact. Here insights arise from the shared language/responses (or not) established by the group. The observation of participant interaction can also lend insights into community and company power dynamics.

We introduced every conversation with community, company and government representatives using the same four themes:

1. *To enable each person interviewed to describe in his or her own language the nature of their contact/interaction with the company or community;*
2. *To state whether and to what extent the communities have benefitted from copper exploitation;*
3. *To offer their perspectives on the barriers to community benefits; and*
4. *To provide an ideal scenario from the interviewee's perspective. What would they change if they could and how?*

2.3 Data sources

In light of the limited time available for the CCGA, the research team prioritized Solwezi area for one reason that the district is presented as the new Copperbelt of Zambia provided a good opportunity to conduct a CCGA in an area that is fairly new to larger scale mining activities. As such, it was necessary to assess the impact of these mining activities in communities and to note how relationships have evolved since the last CCGA in 2010. In these areas, the team focused on the directly impacted areas, i.e. those areas closest to Kansanshi Copper Mine operations. The team conducted fieldwork in 8 communities which included; Mushitala, Kabwela, New Israel, Kyafukuma, Kimasala / Zambia compound, Muzabula, Solwezi Town center and Mbonge. Six of the eight communities were also targeted in the CCGA conducted in 2010 with three additional communities, Mbonge, Muzabula and Solwezi town center. 5 were targeted in 2010. The team visited each of these communities for one day and spread out, conducting concurrent interviews and focus group discussions. The research purposive and stratified random sampling techniques to identify communities to be interviewed to ensure that we included hard reaching groups, such as women, children and the youth.



3.0 Limitations

The major limitation to the CCGA was the time available. Typically, a CCGA of this nature covering one company and eight communities that are relatively far apart would require more time. Ideally, the CCGA would cover a more systematic sample of community members, additional villages in the district, and a wider diversity of national and sub-national stakeholders.

There are also limitations to the use of such open-ended methods. For example, the influence of the researcher in the interview/group discussion process may be significant, which raises questions about the validity and replicability of the research results. Several steps were taken to mitigate against these biases:

1. The researchers conducted substantial and detailed secondary data review;
2. The team included multiple local Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) personnel with extensive inter-disciplinary and specialized expertise and familiarity with the industry and the local context;
3. The team combined local knowledge with research experience;
4. Team members received training in the CCGA prior to the study, and additional training and practice immediately before starting the field work;
5. Daily summaries of interview data, in addition to daily coding and discussion during the data gathering phase facilitated the iterative nature of grounded case study approaches, such as this one;
6. Researchers worked in teams whenever possible (one as primary interviewer the other as note taker) so that consistency of research findings was maximized; and

7. Finally, validation workshops were held for community, government and company representatives to ensure that their views and perceptions were captured appropriately.

Despite these limitations, the information generated during the study exhibited a high degree of consistency within and across the different groups, thus we have confidence in the research findings. There were instances where inconsistencies and uncertainties were found and these were, taken note of during the validation exercise and have been recorded in this report. With respect to the accuracy of community and company perceptions, the validation exercise helped ensure we had documented these perceptions accurately. The validation process permitted company, government and communities (each validation group represented someone in leadership) to ensure the data did indeed represent their views and perspectives.



4.0 Community Findings

This chapter discusses the findings for Kabwela, Kimasala/Zambia, Kyawama, Kyafukuma, Solwezi Central Business District (CBD), Muzabula, New Israel, Mushitala and Mbonge. What follows is a summary of data per community for the first three themes of the CCGA interview protocol: community-company interactions; the extent to which communities have benefitted from the presence of the mine; and the barriers to community benefits. The aim for the Kansanshi and Solwezi Community-company assessment (CCGA) was to appraise the relationship that exists among the key stakeholders on the nature of their interaction, the benefits occurring in the communities around and within proximity of Kansanshi operations, the barriers that could prevent and/or hinder full benefits from the presence of Kansanshi.

4.1 The Case of New Israel

New Israel is a community-situated 60km to the North East of Solwezi town centre. The community is currently under the leadership of Sub-chief Sekeletu in Chief Mulonga's area. The community was situated within the current location of the Kansanshi open pit and 27 households were relocated in 2005 to pave way for mining operations. Currently, New Israel has 120 households with a total population of approximately 720 people. The community depends on farming as a source of livelihood.

4.1.1 Community-Company Interactions

The community stated that there was frequent interaction with Kansanshi mine in the first five years of their relocation between 2005 and 2010. During that time, the interaction involved discussions around the compensation package, which included roads, houses clinics, school and transport. After which, the only time the mine directly interacted with the community was on 5th November 2016 to hand over Kansanshi School that they built. However, the community refused

to receive the school because the toilets were not yet built.

4.1.2 Community -Government interactions

Government interactions with the community had been minimal. The community mentioned that the last interaction they had with the government was in November 2016 when the District Commissioner (DC) came for the handover ceremony of the school to the community.

4.1.3 Benefits from Kansanshi Mine and Government

Residents of New Israel highlighted some benefits as a result of the presence of Kansanshi mine. They pointed out that Kansanshi mine had built a clinic, school as well as two staff houses. Another benefit residents received when they relocated were 30 bicycles to enable easy transportation due to the fact that New Israel is situated far from the city center. The mine also donated boreholes, roofing sheets (12-16 sheets per person), a hammer mill. Also, in the first five years of the resettlement, Kansanshi Mine gave farming inputs to the community. Worth pointing out was a bridge built by Kansanshi mine for residents to cross a stream that flows near the community. However, the only benefit government gave to the community was a teacher who had since abandoned the school.

4.1.4 Barriers to benefits

Kafwako bukwasho kufuma kwi kafulumende³

The community cited a number of barriers that hinder their beneficiation from Kansanshi Mine. The community pointed out that they were not united in terms of claiming the benefits they wanted from Kansanshi mine hence this was barrier for them. Another barrier that was raised was the bad state of the roads in the area. The community further noted that transporting

their produce to the market place was a huge challenge because of the long distance from the city center. This was also stated as a hindrance to trading opportunities. Residents stated that the Zambia National Service (ZNS) started works on the main road in 2012 which have since abandoned and left incomplete.

Another barrier that was raised was the community's lack of access to elected leaders. For example, a community member stated that one political party visited the area during the 2016 election campaign period and it was highly unlikely they would return until the next elections.

The community indicated that they were unaware of their area councilor because government officials hardly visited the community once elected into office. Furthermore, the Community members stated that the DC had discouraged them from going to his office and instead urged them to vote wisely in the upcoming 2016 elections. Another identified barrier was the non-responsiveness of the mine and government when concerns related to their livelihoods were raised.

The community further pointed out that the lack of a community focal point person to represent them to the mine and government had not facilitated meaningful dialogue because there was no one to speak on their behalf. For example, the community stated that although a clinic and school had been built, they had been built without toilets. However, the residents had no one to table these concerns to the mine. Additionally, the water from the boreholes was reported to be yellow in colour whilst the water drawn from the windlass had insects. This affected the water quality that was being used by the community.

4.2 Muzabula community

Muzabula community is one of the compounds in Solwezi of North-Western Province. The community is in Kimasala ward, Solwezi Central

constituency. The area is situated west of Kansanshi copper mine. It has a population of about 6,000 people mainly unemployed. The livelihood of residents is centered on small scale trading.

4.2.1 Community-Company interactions;

The people of Muzabula community stated that they interact with Kansanshi mine through various platforms such as village banking⁴, when they were teaching them on conservation farming and every after 3 months when Kansanshi mine does HIV blood tests for the community members and give out chitenge materials (wrapper) after they do the test.

4.2.2 Community-Government Interactions

Muzabula community indicated that they did interact with government. They mostly interacted with the government during the election campaign period. The community also interacted with the government when they were building a shelter for the women in the market and when they were also promising to give women in the market loans. The interaction with the community was also when the government drilled a borehole and put up electricity in some parts of the community. The community also mentioned that the interaction with the government was through their elected councilor who went to the community to have meetings in order to identify the challenges they faced.

4.2.3 Benefits

The community of Muzabula pointed out some of the benefits which had been brought about by the presence of Kansanshi mine and the government. The members of community said that the mines gave out chitenge materials (wrappers) to the community members when they were testing for HIV patients in the community. It was also stated that Kansanshi mine employed

³ translated as there is no help coming from the government.

⁴ Village banking is a type of banking which is done at a village level by the members who put money together in a pool so that each member can borrow from it and pay back at minimal interest.



some youths during the construction of the by-pass road (smelter road). Kansanshi mine also trained some members of the Muzabula community in conservation farming in 2015 at Kansanshi foundation, and they also gave out two bags of fertilizer per household to the community. As a potential benefit the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) department at the mine asked the community to choose 20 people to receive K900.00, though the community was still awaiting the actualization of the promise. On the other hand, the community stated that the Government provided them with 55 iron sheets for the construction of the market as well as 5 teachers at the Mashimpi Primary School. Through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), the government provided funding for building a clinic in 2012 which was still incomplete. Additionally the Area Councillor also pointed out that Kansanshi mine had expressed willingness to put up a 1 by 3 classroom block and through its CSR programme, had put up two water points and a transformer in Muzabula.

4.2.4 Barriers

The community highlighted some main barriers that hinder them from benefitting from the presence of Kansanshi mine. The community cited the poor leadership and corruption in the government as a barrier. as a result of the poor and incomplete implementation of community projects. For instance, the government was building a clinic, which they had failed to complete since 2012. The mine also built a market shelter with no toilets which they had failed to maintain such that the poles that support the market roofs were rotten. Thus the community feared that this might lead to the collapse of the structure. The community also mentioned that one of the barriers to benefits from mineral extraction was the unfulfilled promises by government. For instance, the marketeers in the community were promised loans which they had not received at the time the CCGA was conducted.

A lot of infrastructure barriers by the community were cited. For example Mashimpi Primary School was mentioned to be the only school able to accommodate pupils from grade one to grade nine as the near-by schools constructed and operated by the mine are unaffordable. Also, the

school only had one staff house without a modern toilet as a result it could not retain teachers. The community further stated that this had contributed to high levels of illiteracy in the area.

Other barriers to benefits the community highlighted were that the lack of a police post had resulted in the increase of crime rates in Muzabula. Also, the clinic in the community did not have necessary medical equipment that was essential for the community to use. Furthermore, the same clinic did not have a maternity ward hence expectant mothers had to cover long distances to get the appropriate treatment needed.

The community also complained that Kansanshi mine grabbed farmlands from some of the community members for the construction of the by-pass road to the smelter and were not compensated for this. In addition, out of the 30 people that were employed during the construction of the by-pass road, only 5 local people were retained after the contract ended with the mine.

It was further stated that Kansanshi mine did not support the orphans and widows in Muzabula community but sponsored these groups in other communities. The members of the community also complained about the bad state of the road in the community and pointed out that although demarcations were done by the council, construction of the road had not yet started.

Community members mentioned that Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) put a prepaid meter in the market shelter that they could not afford. In 2014 residents of Muzabula had applied to the government for electricity to be put up in the community but nothing had been done yet. The community were then asked by the council to pay a service charge of K500.00 each for plot allocations but this fee was not affordable for the majority of them. Another barrier brought up was that there were too many street vendors in the community which made it difficult for the marketeers in the market place to benefit as people ended up buying from the street vendors. Residents also expressed concern at the state of drinking water in the community which was perceived as contaminated and they

were worried about the effects it would have on their lives. Moreover, the community indicated that there was only one water pump which made it difficult for residents to access the water as they had to walk a long distance and wait in long queues.

The absence of youth empowerment programs and recreational facilities were cited as another barrier for youths to benefit from mineral development. The community further stated that the absence of such programmes has resulted in early marriages and teenage pregnancies amongst the youths of Muzabula. Also, the men in Muzabula complained of being disempowered because government was only targeting the women in the community for the loan empowerment scheme. Another barrier the community pointed out was the non-responsiveness of the previous area councillor to community concerns which contributed to the underdevelopment of the area. The community also raised a question asking "Where does the CDF fund go?"

4.3 MBONGE

Mbonge community is located to the East of Solwezi town and is 8 km from the town centre. It is 18 km South East of Kansanshi mine. The community is near Kabitaka Hills, a compound where Kansanshi mine has built houses for the mine workers. The community's population is approximately 4,500 people. Mbonge is under Chief Kapinjimpanga and has two sub chiefs namely: Sub-chief Mbonge and Sub-chief Ng'ombe. The main economic activity is small-scale farming.

4.3.1 Community- Company interactions

Mbonge community indicated that there was no interaction with Kansanshi Mine Company. However the community of Mbonge has had some interactions with the government although it is on a minimal level. They mentioned that they interacted with the government when the farmers were being paid for the supply of maize to Food Reverse Agency (FRA) in 2016. They further pointed out that only 75 farmers were paid out of all the farmers in Solwezi. The last interaction Mbonge had with the government was in October 2016

when the Ministry of Agriculture came to inspect their crops which were rotting due to the polluted soil.

4.3.2 Benefits

Residents of Mbonge stated that when Kansanshi mine came to Solwezi and eventually to Mbonge community, they promised to do so many things but they have implemented very little. Kansanshi mine have introduced a village banking program to the community, which is a community saving scheme aimed at enhancing community access to capital for their small-scale businesses. This is in addition to Kansanshi building of four poultry houses.

Kansanshi constructed a clinic for the community and sponsored two women to be trained as community health assistants to increase the staffing levels at the clinic as it had few nurses. To support the education in the community, Kansanshi mine provided 50 desks and supports vulnerable pupils at Mbonge Primary School. On the other hand, the government sunk two boreholes in 2014 though only one was operational and also patched up the road leading to Mbonge in 2011. In addition, the community indicated that one community member sold 282 bags of maize to the FRA.

4.3.3 Barriers to Benefits

In as much as the community said they had benefited from the mine and the government, there were also a number of barriers that hindered the community from benefiting. For example, in 2015 the mines gave the government money to compensate community members who were displaced from their farm land, but the affected people were not paid. As such, the people of Mbonge community did not want the mine to involve government and the council to receive money meant for compensation on their behalf.

The community pointed out that there were no consultations held with the mine on projects brought to the area. They had no leaders to speak for them because community concerns raised were not reported to Kansanshi mine. Furthermore, the recipients (community leaders)



did not distribute handouts from the mines to the community but rather kept them for their own personal gain. Also, the tailings dam was perceived to contaminate the water as it seeped into the water points used by the community and this was believed to pollute the water posing a health risk to the community. Moreover, the community's closest point with safe drinking water is a borehole located 5 km away. Furthermore, residents complained that Kansanshi mine usually engaged with the Sub-chief without consulting the community and giving feedback. Another barrier that was cited was that employment was given on tribal lines and the people of Mbonge community felt they were left out because they are Kaonde.

There was a lot of corruption and lack of transparency among Government and Kansanshi officials and this caused underdevelopment in the Community. The community members went on to say that they did not know who to approach on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects and how to go about it. Furthermore, the community stated that the mines had built a school in Kabitaka Hills estate but the fees were too high for the communities to afford. Though the mine had not extended Mbonge Primary School, children from Kabitaka Hills attended school at Mbonge as they were avoiding the high fees charged at Kabitaka School, thereby congesting some classrooms. It was reported that in some cases there were more than 90 pupils in one classroom. The community also said that the area had no market place where the people could carry out business and sell their goods and produce. At the same time, the residents needed the community to be electrified so as to boost the economic activities in the area.

“Government is bad because the prices of a bag of mealie meal is high and the people are suffering. People are failing to buy a bag of mealie meal, all these are the cause of the government,”
~community member

Another barrier cited was the inadequate staff houses for nurses. In addition, the community indicated that one community member sold 282 bags of maize to Food Reserve Agency (FRA) but only got paid in November 2016.

4.4 KABWELA

Kabwela is one of the communities adjacent to Kansanshi mine. It is located 7 km east of the Kansanshi mine main gate and 18 km from Solwezi town center. The community has a population of approximately 3000 people. Kabwela hosts some of the people relocated from the current mining area. The source of livelihood is small scale farming mainly in maize and cassava crops.

4.4.1 Company Interactions

The residents of Kabwela indicated that there had been interactions among Kabwela, the government and Kansanshi mine. The community had interacted with the mine when they visited the community to discuss matters affecting them after relocation but the interaction had reduced over the years. The community had interacted with Kansanshi mine through farming projects. They supported farmers in farming inputs which included fertilizer and seeds though this exercise only lasted from 2011 to 2013 farming seasons. The community and mine also interacted through the introduction of the Jatropha project and during the follow up and feedback meetings of the project. However, this project was later abandoned.

In addition, the community highlighted that it interacted with the mine on a monthly basis to conduct water tests in the community. Residents stated that other interactions were when the mine came to the community to donate various items like Chitenges (traditional wrappers) and mosquito nets. The community also said that the experience with Kansanshi in the past had been cordial but now the mine only interacts with Group leaders⁵ and excludes the community.

The community indicated that they had very minimal Interactions with Government. The

community pointed out that the government officials like the councillor and Members of Parliament (MPs) were only seen during elections campaigns, when they came to make promises that were never fulfilled. At times Kabwela had the opportunity to interact with the government when they came to service the borehole that was sank by Kansanshi mine. The community indicated that it interacts more with CSOs like Caritas Solwezi, Center for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD) and Youth Alliance for Development (YAD) more than it interacts with government.

4.4.2 Benefit

Kabwela community stated a number of benefits from the presence of Kansanshi mines. The mine built a 1 by 3 classroom block at Kabwela primary school, which allowed the school to be upgraded from grade one to seven. Additionally two teachers' houses were constructed and teachers who were commuting to and from are now residents of Kabwela.

The community further stated that the mine had donated some reading books to Kabwela School which contributed to improving literacy levels in the community, as confirmed by one of the community member who said:

“Kansanshi brought books now Our children are now able to read”.

The community stated that in 2009 Kansanshi mines introduced conservation farming to the community and had been training the community on it. Residents of Kabwela stated that the mine had also helped those that it trained with farming inputs like groundnuts and maize seeds.

In addition, the Mine in 2012 built a poultry house for the community and promised to supply them with day-old chicks but Kansanshi did not fulfil its promise as such the poultry house had not been used. Among other benefits to the community, the mine introduced village banking but the scheme had not worked out as planned because some community members failed to bring back the money that they borrowed.

The Kabwela community also mentioned that a clinic was built by Kansanshi mine to reduce the distance covered to access health services. Additionally, residents stated that Kansanshi mine carried out malaria and HIV/AIDS sensitization and testing for community members on an on-going basis. Community members stated that those found with malaria were treated while those found HIV positive were referred to the General hospital.

On the benefits from the government, residents stated that the only benefit the community received from the government was a once-off maintenance of the borehole drilled by Kansanshi mine.

4.4.3 Barriers to benefits

The community noted a number of barriers that were hindering them from benefiting from the presence of Kansanshi mine.. Poor leadership from the civic leaders who do not advance people's concerns was top on the list. Kabwela community also stated that government had contributed to the community not benefiting from the mines because the government averts implementation of certain projects for the community. For instance, Kansanshi proposed to give alternative farmland to the community members whose farms were inside the mine area. However government rejected this proposal stating that the land belonged to the state. As a result 23 people were not given alternative farmland after they were displaced.

The community revealed that Solwezi municipal council in 2015 approved the 10% mineral revenue sharing resolution but it had not been operationalized at the time the CCGA was conducted. This is because the council had not yet met to work on the framework for the operationalization of the resolution. The community also pointed out that Kansanshi was nonresponsive to the attempts made by the community to communicate. The community further mentioned that the Mines were not concerned with their wellbeing and the following quote illustrates the preceding point. One of the community members said, “When a Kansanshi mine worker came to test the water we

⁵ A traditional leader who is in charge of a number of people



challenged him to drink the water he was testing but he refused fearing that he would die”

The community members went on to state that their water sources were polluted and the consumption of this water resulted in residents suffering skin rashes and other water borne diseases. The community also emphasized that the soil and air were polluted by emissions from Kansanshi mine resulting in crop failure. A community member said,

“The air we breathe is not from God, it is from Kansanshi Mine”

Another community said,

“Water in Kabwela is threatening! Because we are near the tailings dams where all the acidic staff is pumped by the mine affecting our land and underground water”.

The community also highlighted the issue of corruption in the recruitment of workers. The community members stated that there was a lot of favouritism and irregularities in the recruitment process. In addition, the community pointed out that Kansanshi mine produces fake job adverts when the positions were already filled up. Community members said some youths in Kabwela employed by the mines were scared of losing their jobs because there was no job security. For example, in the past youths were employed as general workers but the mine had their contracts terminated with no valid reasons after they worked for three months.

The community stated that there was an information gap between the government and the mining company’s roles and responsibilities on development initiatives. For instance, when the community went to Kansanshi mine and to demand them to work on the road, they were told it was the government’s responsibility and vice versa. The community also indicated that Government had no policy framework to ensure that the community benefits from mining activities.

4.5 Mushitala Community

Mushitala is a peri-urban community south of Kansanshi mine. It is located along the main road that leads to Kansanshi mine. Mushitala community is about 10 km from Solwezi town and has a population of over 3000 people. Mushitala community used to be a farming block before the mine started its operations and farming was the main economic activity. This has since changed with the presence of the mine which has attracted other economic activities for the community. The main livelihood activity now is trading (buying and selling of goods).

4.5.1 Community-Company Interactions

The people in Mushitala community said that their interaction with Kansanshi mine was fine. The community indicated that they interacted with Kansanshi mine when the mine came to build the water tank at the clinic and when the mine was giving the displaced community members their compensation packages. The community stated that they interacted with government through early childhood learning programmes that started in 2013. Residents mentioned that they had also interacted with government when it was planning to put up piped water in the community. In addition, they interacted with government in 2015 during the campaign period.

4.5.2 Benefits

The mine had built a poultry house and trained some community members in chicken rearing. The mine later gave the community chickens for rearing. The chickens were later shared among the project leaders. The community mentioned that the mine helped Mushitala clinic with transport during outreach and sensitization programmes upon request. Furthermore, Kansanshi mine had erected a water tank at the clinic, which was connected to the North Western Water Supply and Sewerage Company service line. Residents stated that government had also changed the water pipes at the clinic from plastic to steel ones. In addition, the Mushitala people revealed that Kansanshi mine had introduced the village banking programme and opened an early childhood school for the community. Another benefit from government mentioned by

the community was a built market which was yet to be opened.

4.5.3 Barriers

The community identified a number of issues that worked against them enjoying benefits from Kansanshi mine. The community complained that the mine did not employ local people. However, the mine only employed people from the Copperbelt province, who were mostly from the Bemba tribe. The community pointed out that Kansanshi mine had polluted the air and water being used; as a result the water was making community members sick. In addition, the community felt that Kansanshi mine did not consider their views whenever their representatives were sent to talk to mine management. There had been no improvement or feedback from the mine. Here below are some quotes expressing some of the barriers community members face:

“If you are looking for a job in the mine and you don’t have anyone you know, you can’t be employed”

said a community member.

Another community member said

“There is no shelter at the Big tree (Kichi kikatampe) station for the people traveling to Congo”

Mushitala community highlighted that government built a market for but it was too small and far from the road. As a result marketeers had gone back to selling their goods by the roadside. In addition, the community said that there were too many partisan politics at the market, which sometimes disturbed the business.

Residents cited that in August 2015, the Solwezi Municipal Council asked them to pay K70 per household to bring piped water but nothing had been done. The community also stated that it was asked to pay K2800 per household to be connected to power supplied by Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO), but the community

could not afford it. The community further pointed out that due to the increase in population, the schools in Mushitala had become congested with some classes having up to 90 pupils. The community also said that this population increase attracted a lot of criminal activities in Mushitala.

The community cited that government had built a clinic, however, this clinic was poorly managed and staff like the nurses reported for work late and knocked off early hence forcing the clinic to close early. When the community asked why the clinic closed early, it was said that there was no security for the nurses to work at night. For instance, on 1st December 2016, thieves almost broke into the clinic. Furthermore, residents said that the clinic had no maternity ward and a shortfall of essential drugs, which forced the community to go to Solwezi General Hospital. The community also pointed out that there was poor leadership in the community. For instance, the Area Development Committee was not organized and only operated in one area of the community whilst the other areas were neglected.

4.6 KYAFUKUMA COMMUNITY

Kyafukuma community is 21 kilometers north of Solwezi town and 1 kilometer north-west of Kansanshi Mine. Though there are a number of villages within this community, the assessment was only confined to the village directly affected by the operations of Kansanshi Mine. The people of Kyafukuma are mostly of the Kaonde tribe, under Sub-chief Chibanda, who reports to Chief Kapijimpanga. This community is in Kamalamba Ward, of Solwezi Central Constituency. The people of Kyafukuma are predominantly farmers, though most of them are farming on a small scale basis. The different types of crops grown include: maize, beans, groundnuts and sorghum.

4.6.1 Community-Company Interactions

When the people of Kyafukuma were asked as to whether there was interaction with Kansanshi Mine management, they said, in their language, “kafwako” (meaning nothing) thus implying that there was no interaction with the mine. Residents of Kyafukuma recalled that in previous years there was some interaction but the frequency had since reduced. The community said interaction



was difficult because the mine personnel did not usually visit the community. The mine only came into the community to read the meters installed to monitor emissions from the mining activities and the results were never shared with the community. Residents also mentioned that Kansanshi mine had gone to the community once to measure the impact of blasting on the community houses.

The community recalled that in 2013/2014 they had interacted with Kansanshi mine when they were preparing to build the smelter. The mine informed them that emissions from the smelter would cause the community to suffer various diseases/illnesses and result in their agriculture produce rotting. Concerning the construction of the smelter at Kansanshi mine one community member said,

“They (Mine) asked the community if they could build the smelter, but at that time they had already started building.”

This means that no consultation with the community was done prior to the construction of the smelter.

The Kyafukuma community stated that government rarely visited the area, except during the election campaign period. For instance, the former councillor was only seen towards the end of his term when he went to inform the community that he was going to build a market in the area. The community further reported that the only time they had a visit from a very senior government official was when the Republican Vice President went to officially open Kyafukuma Secondary School at the beginning of 2016. Here below is quote from a community member pointing out the non-existent interaction between the community and government:

“We do not know that government, whether it is blue or green.”

The incumbent councillor at the time the CCGA was conducted only went to the community when he was summoned to discuss the state

of the road network and sinking of boreholes as the water the community was drinking was contaminated (according to the mines). Some community members however stated that the local leadership’s visit was when the provincial Permanent Secretary (PS) came to the community five years ago when he was called to discuss the operations of the mine regarding the blocked road. This was when the community had decided to build their own road through the mine. They wrote a letter to the Permanent Secretary (PS) to inform him of their decision, and that was when he visited but only to scare people.

The community further stated that of all the former Members of Parliament (MPs) of Solwezi, Mr. Dawson Kafwaya, was the only one who went back to visit the community.. The community members further said they had respect for government officers even though they were not helping the community. One community member pointed out that they instead had interactions with a faith based organization called Caritas,

“We are learning something from Caritas. They are the only ones who visit us.”

4.6.2 Benefits

The community of Kyafukuma mentioned that they had received some benefits from Kansanshi mine. These benefits included some people receiving four bags of fertilizer (farm inputs) in the form of loans and recipients were required to pay back four bags of maize at harvest time.. On the other hand, residents stated that government had provided them with agricultural inputs under Farm Inputs Support Program (FISP). The mine also gave chickens and vegetable seedlings as small loans to some households. The community further pointed out that the mine had completed constructing a staff house at Kyafukuma Secondary School as well as a poultry house which the community had initially started building. Worth pointing out also is that community members had been trained in conservation farming by Kansanshi mine.

During the visit of the former Vice President prior to the 2016 elections, the mines promised to build a secondary school in the community.. Another benefit the residents of Kyafukuma received from the mine in 2016 was the testing of pupils stool for pollution-caused diseases at one of the schools in the area. However, the results of the tests conducted were not shared with the pupils or the school management. Kansanshi also constructed a bridge across the Solwezi River (though not strong), and carried out maintenance works on the irrigation canal which was built by the government. Additionally, the Kyafukuma community stated that Kansanshi mine had employed five community members from the community.

4.6.3 Barriers to benefits

Kyafukuma community indicated that the late Chief Kapijimpanga (MHSRIP) was the main barrier to receiving benefits from the mine.

The community mentioned a number of barriers to benefits from the mine. For instance, residents noted that there was a lot of discrimination when it came to employment opportunities as the local people were usually left out. A reason cited for this was that the mine perceived residents to be thieves of scrap metals. Also, the community indicated that the mine viewed the locals as uneducated and this was a reason they cited for not being employed by the mine. Furthermore, the community had suspicions that there was a lot of corruption in the mine, especially when it came to individuals looking for employment.

Community members in Kyafukuma pointed out that some Zambian managers in the mine did not consider the needs of the community, as the white managers did. They further mentioned that it was the Corporate Social Responsibility Manager at Kansanshi mine, who at least wanted something done for the community. Other community members said that white people were in the mine just for the interest of profit from the minerals and not for the people’s wellbeing. Here below is a quote from a community member who expressed how they felt on the mine:

“They are very bad people. The mines perceive the community as bakabwa (Dogs) because they want us to die with contaminated air”

~Community member

When the mine was preparing to build the smelter in 2013/2014, the community was informed that the smelter would emit substances which would cause diseases and cause women to give birth to disabled children. It was also noted that the emissions from smelter would result in the rotting of agricultural products.. There were complaints that arose that the crops and fruits in the community were being affected by the emissions from the mine. Community members believed that the air was contaminated with sulphur dioxide emitted by the mine and this air pollution resulted in acidic rains because the water in the community was suspected to be acidic.

The people of Kyafukuma continued to complain that:

- i. Their houses had cracks as a result of blasting in the mine;
- ii. Kansanshi had not fulfilled the promise of training the community members on chicken rearing;
- iii. Literacy programme initiated by Kansanshi had stopped because there were no allowances to retain teachers for the programme
- iv. Kansanshi had not compensated the community for damaged properties.

Kyafukuma residents complained about the bad roads in the area and people stated that they had problems getting to the hospital for medical attention, especially the pregnant women. Another complaint was about the clinic not having a female nurse particularly at the maternity ward hence residents opted for traditional birth attendants. Additionally, the community mentioned that the clinic had electricity installed however; no light bulbs had been put.

Community members also stated that there were no agriculture extension officers in the community though staff houses for these officers



were available. They went on to complain that the newly elected MP at the time had never gone back to the community since being elected. As such, residents expressed the desire to meet with elected leaders.

4.7 SOLWEZI TOWN CENTRE

The Solwezi Town Centre is located right at the heart of the city. It has one main market (name) and several retail stores where traders exchange goods for money on a daily basis. People from all walks of life meet in the city centre to work and trade to earn money for the sustenance of their livelihoods. The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) Basic Needs Basket has classified Solwezi district to be the second most expensive district in Zambia after Lusaka and this is attributed to the high cost of living as a result of the highly priced goods and services. The extractive industry in Solwezi has contributed positively to the local economy as it has helped to create employment opportunities and boost the businesses of small-scale traders in the district.

4.7.1 Community –Company Interactions

Residents' views on the interactions with the mines were varied. Traders in the market stated that they had never interacted with Kansanshi mine otherwise development would be evident in the market place, town centre and the district large. Other residents pointed out that when the mine initially came, the interaction with the communities was good but things had changed in 2013 as there had been no interaction since then. Still others complained that the relationship and interaction existed when the mine first came to Solwezi but overtime residents were not willing to work with the mine due to a lack of interest.

Residents indicated that the interaction between the Mine and the communities was when the mine was fixing roads in the town centre. However, they further stated that the mine only interacted with the same groups on the basis of tribal lines (bembas or tongas) suggesting that interaction was biased towards certain groups. On the other hand, residents mentioned that there was very little interaction with government officials and the only time they interacted was during the campaign period when they asked for votes.

4.7.2 Benefits

Residents stated that the skills training for youth by North Western Federation of Business Development hired by Kansanshi mine helped boost local businesses in Solwezi. Similarly, the training in conservation farming by the Kansanshi Foundation had been beneficial to residents particularly engaged in small scale farming. However, some interviewees complained that conservation farming only benefitted a few people.

Another benefit highlighted was the tarred road from Kimiteto to the smelter in Kansanshi mine which also passes through Muzabula. The residents revealed several infrastructural development benefits from the mine and these included: the extension of the Solwezi General Hospital at the high cost ward, administration and mortuary; the extension of the maternity ward at the urban clinic; the extension of some schools and the building of roads and foot bridges.

According to the community, several school leavers through the Kwambula programme have been trained and offered jobs in the mining industry. Residents testified that they had benefitted through the jobs given to family and friends because they helped boost their businesses at the market when goods were purchased from them. Furthermore, a recreational benefit that was introduced to the community were football clubs but the youths stated that the facilities were no longer available to them. However regarding benefits from Government, majority of interviewees plainly stated that they had not benefitted from the government in any way.

4.7.3 Barriers to benefits

Community members mentioned that when Kansanshi Mine wanted to bring benefits to the community through various development initiatives, the government rejected their proposals. For instance, they cited that when Kansanshi commenced works on the Solwezi-Chingola road, the government interfered and progress on the works were stalled.

Another barrier the community highlighted was that the government had not been working hand in hand with the people hence there was no development in Solwezi compared to districts in other provinces. They further pointed out that the Government does not use the revenue from mining to renovate the Chingola-Solwezi Road.

The lack of employment for the local people was a barrier that was identified to inhibit beneficiation from mining activities in the district. Community members further contended that beneficiation of communities from mining activities was inhibited by the weak policy framework in the extractive sector. Residents also mentioned that the poor leadership of the Solwezi local council inhibited the construction of schools and universities. They went on to state that although the local authorities collect money from the mines for development projects and initiatives, nothing was done for them. As such, residents wondered who benefits from the mining activities as there was no development in Solwezi.

“There is no reason for the mine to be here as there is no development”

~Community Member

Another barrier to benefits residents highlighted was that dishonest leaders in government who were corrupt and did not look into the interests of the suffering communities as such majority of the Solwezi population were living in poverty. Furthermore, the lack of consultation and engagement between the community and government was another highlighted barrier to beneficiation from mineral extraction.

“Mining companies are not so serious with the people of the community. They do not call for meetings”

Other residents complained that locals in Solwezi were interested in working at the mine but Kansanshi mine preferred hiring people from other provinces. Another barrier to benefits cited by residents were the unfulfilled promises

made by Kansanshi mine to communities during community visits. Residents further complained that the mine promised so many benefits but these had not yet been realised in the communities.

4.8 Kimasala/Zambia communities

4.8.1 Community- Company Interactions

The residents of Kimasala and Zambia compounds told the research team that they had very minimal interaction with Kansanshi mine. They said the mine personnel rarely visited or interacted with the community. Some respondents found at Kimasala Market said that Kansanshi Mine had registered a small number of community members who were being helped. They said these community members met very often. As for Zambia Compound, the respondents said they interacted with Kansanshi mine when the mine personnel went to the area to carry out health sensitization, male circumcision and blood tests.

The area Councillor said that there was not much interaction between Kansanshi mine and the community and his office. The only interaction he could remember was when Kansanshi mine wanted to get land for the construction of the Smelter road, and also when they were discussing development projects in the ward e.g. construction of the Mushitala-Muzabula road.

4.8.2 Community- Government Interactions

The community of Kimasala/Zambia mentioned that they interacted with government through the area councillor who visited the ward once in a while. They also said they interacted with the Provincial Permanent Secretary when he went to inspect the construction of the Kafwaya Bridge across the Solwezi River, and when the Republican Vice President went to commission the said bridge. Some residents said there were health activities carried out fortnightly such as: health sensitisation and blood test for malaria and HIV and AIDS. Youths of the community recalled that they used to have interaction with the government officials in the past, when they used to visit schools. They said this had since stopped. The marketeers in Zambia compound told the

research team that there was little interaction with the government officials because of the prevailing political situation. For instance, they pointed out that whenever the councillor visited, there tended to be violence between the main political parties (Patriotic Front (PF) and United Party for National Development (UPND) carders/political supporters).

4.8.3 Benefits

The Kimasala/Zambia community pointed out a few benefits they had received as a result of the Kansanshi mine operating near them. They mentioned that the indigenous people were employed in the mine but on short term basis. They further said that there were few people employed on longer contracts but most of these did not hail from North Western Province. Some respondents mentioned that Kansanshi Mine built a primary school near the trades school and were sponsoring some orphans at the same institution. They further said that Kansanshi mine sponsored pupils at Chamuta Primary School. Community members said they were able to hire buses from QUATRRO Company (contracted by Kansanshi mine to provide transport services) whenever they had a bereavement. They also mentioned that they had heard about the village banking which was being promoted by Kansanshi mine, but no one from the community had been trained in it.

The Kimasala/Zambia community said government had extended the Kimasala clinic by adding a maternity ward, and provided nurses and midwives. They said that government built a clinic in Zambia Compound. It was also mentioned that the Solwezi Municipal Council rehabilitated Chamuta Community School which was subsequently upgraded to government primary school. The residents said that government brought some teachers to the school.

The community pointed out other benefits received from government as follows:

- i. Government had built a bridge across Solwezi river although it had not been completed.
- ii. Government put up a roof on the Kimasala market.
- iii. Government built a water kiosk for the supply of clean and safe water for domestic use.

- iv. Government constructed market stands in Zambia compound and was in the processes of putting up a shelter at the time of the assessment.
- v. Government built a fee paying toilet though it had no water and it would be closed at 17:00hrs while marketeers worked until 21:00hrs.

4.8.4 Barriers to Benefits

The people of Kimasala/Zambia community cited a number of issues that block them from benefiting from the presence of the mines in their proximity. They said there had been benefits from other organisations but not from Kansanshi mine. The community said that they had heard about Village Banking being promoted by Kansanshi mine but they had never been trained in it. They also said that the white people at Kansanshi Mine were not willing to help the community.

The people in the community pointed out that Kansanshi mine had caused a lot of influx of people into Solwezi district. They said this had brought about the rise in prices of commodities and services. The community members of Kimasala/Zambia cited the high cost of living experienced in the area was due to the presence of the mines in district (as Solwezi was perceived to have a lot of money because of the mining activities, it was said that Solwezi kyalo kyamali - meaning that Solwezi was a land of money). They also said that the increase in the population contributed to the rise in schools fees in Solwezi.

Kimasala/ Zambia community pointed out that the increase in crime rates was as a result of people who came to look for employment from outside the district. They also said that there was an increase in deaths due to the migration of people from the Copper belt who came with all sorts of diseases. The women complained that once their husbands get paid they abandon the marital homestead.

The Area Councillor of Kimasala Ward said that Kansanshi Mine had problems with the previous council. He said that Kansanshi wanted to work on the township roads but the council turned the offer down. He said this was a result of the manner in which the funds given by the mine had

been utilised by the council without adequately accounting for them. He further pointed out that there was no mutual trust among those entrusted for the people's wellbeing, especially the councillors and the council workers.

The community members told the research team that there was lack of community engagement by the mine and government on the needs of the community. They attributed this to their leaders whom they said were selfish and thereby blocking the local communities from benefitting from the mines. The community gave an example of councillors who, when invited for meetings by Kansanshi mine, they tabled their own interests other than those for the communities. They pointed out that there had been a gap between civic leaders and the communities in terms of information flow between the two parties. They said this had led to the Communities losing confidence in civic leaders.

When it came to employment in the mine, the community said that the indigenous mine employees did not pass on the information to their fellow local community members, as such the communities did not know when the Kansanshi mine was recruiting. They also said that people in the mine were not recruited on merit but based on nepotism. They said there was corruption in the recruitment process on the mine as some people, for instance, were asked to pay 2000 ZMW by the recruiting personnel if they were not related. The community mentioned that the majority of Kansanshi workers were not from within Solwezi, or North Western Province, but from outside especially Copperbelt.

The Kimasala/Zambia residents said that Kansanshi mine should not have focal point persons in the area because it was hindering the entire community from receiving benefits. They said this was because of poor communication between the Kansanshi mine and the community. They further said that the attitude of residents of Zambia Compound was not good to the extent that Kansanshi mine avoided going to the area.

The Kimasala/Zambia community complained of selfish and corrupt leaders in Government. They said government did not have the heart for the people. The community said that government

leaders rarely visited the community due to political issues and did not know the problems people were facing. They went on to say that the Leaders were selective in their dealings. For instance, they said the leaders only empowered their families and tribe mates.

The community further complained that there was rise in criminal activities in the area, and yet there was no police post. They also pointed out that there was no clinic in Zambia compound and that the clinic in Kimasala had no mothers' shelter and no incinerator for burning of medical waste.

"We used to have fish from one of the natural dams but now it has dried out",
the community said

The community further cited the following as barriers to benefit from the Kansanshi mine:

- i. Kansanshi grabbed farm land from community members in the Kimasala area without any compensation.
- ii. The government was not pushing Kansanshi mine to work for the community.
- iii. The allocation of plots by the council had no order hence there was no improvement in the community outlook.
- iv. Communities did demand for the benefits, for instance, roads but there was no response from government or council.



5.0 COMPANY FINDINGS (KANSANSHI MINE LIMITED)

The Kansanshi mine, the largest copper mine in Africa, is owned and operated by Kansanshi Mining PLC which is 80% owned by a First Quantum subsidiary. The remaining 20% is owned by a subsidiary of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). The mine is located approximately 10 kilometres north of the town of Solwezi and 180 kilometres to the northwest of the Copperbelt town of Chingola. The mine has undergone several expansions since it began operating in 2005. From an initial production capacity of 110,000 tonnes of copper, Kansanshi is now capable of producing 340,000 tonnes of copper and more than 120,000 ounces of gold per year. A multi-stage expansion project aimed to increase copper output capacity to approximately 400,000 tonnes by 2015 was embarked on. Kansanshi mine has employed approximately 1700 in its workforce.

5.1 Company- Community Interactions

Kansanshi reported that they had both direct and indirect interactions with the community through various forums. Indirectly Kansanshi interacted with the communities through the traditional authority especially the group leaders (sub-chiefs) and other Influential community leaders in the community. Another form of indirect interaction between Kansanshi and the community was through ICT., The communities stated that they were constantly in touch with Kansanshi through the use of phone, especially those that were part of the saving schemes.

As part of their direct interaction efforts, Kansanshi used to hold regular monthly meeting regarding infrastructure development with representation from 36 communities around the mine. However these meetings were put on hold because they brought a lot friction and tension with the communities when their requested infrastructure project that were not picked for implementation. However now Kansanshi further stated that they were having informal interactions with community members in their catchment areas.

Another direct interaction with the community members had been through the grievance mechanism where people came to bring their grievances which were investigated and followed up and the job center where communities were helped to apply for employment online at the Kansanshi Foundation office. In addition Kansanshi mentioned that they also interacted with the communities and other stakeholders through the mine visits on a weekly basis on Wednesday and Thursday. Furthermore, it was stated that interaction with the communities was mainly through the CSR department and community interaction of some mine departments (e.g. Education) is minimal. Kansanshi at the time the CCGA was conducted said that they have a good relationship with the North Western Chamber of Commerce as a platform for interactions with the communities especially the small to medium enterprises. They also mentioned that they interacted with various stakeholders such CSOs through meetings, research projects among other things

Overall, kansanshi mine staff members indicated that Interaction with the communities was done at all stages of mining and some of these stages included exploration, mine development, close out, pre and post resettlement..

5.2 Company- Government Interactions

Kansanshi stated that it interacted with various government departments in the districts. There were frequent interactions with District Education Boards Provincial Officers and Schools to discuss issues related to improvement of primary schools in the district. It was mentioned that frequent meetings were also held with the District Commissioner and the Permanent Secretary to discuss various development initiatives. Kansanshi also interacted with the Provincial Minister when they discussed the state of the Kipushi road. There were also frequent interactions with the junior officers at the local council and not so much with the Town Clerk. This





is because the Town Clerks changed very often and it was very difficult to establish relationships.

The mine also stated that they interacted with government through its participation in the District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCC) and Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCC) meetings. Kansanshi also revealed that they have adhoc interactions with various government departments when they wanted or requested for help on some development projects and when the mine engaged the government to conduct needs assessment or to address gaps identified that needed the intervention of the mine or need concerted efforts of both government and Kansanshi mine.

5.3 Community Benefits

The company highlighted a variety of benefits to the community in education support, infrastructure development, local business development, local enterprise and traditional ceremonies support.

Education Support

Interviews with the Kansanshi team highlighted various interventions in the education sector. Kansanshi states that it has taken education as a center stage of their interventions to help lift the standards of education in the district. Therefore, the Kansanshi provided teaching and learning materials in 27 schools and had trained teachers in 27 primary schools in the surrounding communities of Kabwela, Mbonge, Mushitala, Town center and Kyafukuma as November 2016. Between 2013 and 2016, the mine had supplied 48,000 text books in mathematics, science, creative and technology studies mostly in urban schools in Solwezi and a few in rural areas like Mbonge and Kabwela, and the mine continued to provide additional books every year. This intervention contributed to reducing the book/pupil ratio over the last 5 years through the provision of learning materials as opposed to concentrating on the construction of classrooms. This inevitably improved literacy levels among the locals from 29% to 44% in the schools supported by Kansanshi mine. Kansanshi further mentioned that it was running an Early Childhood Development Programme at Kabitaka Primary

School, chief Kapiji, Kikombe, Mushitala and other Schools.

“Kansanshi mine cares about poverty alleviation”

A Mine Official said.

Kansanshi constructed Trident college, Kabitaka junior and Kabitaka senior school which are among the best schools in Zambia. In addition they built a Northrise University for training of nurses and stated that they sponsored some of the students. Also, Kansanshi revealed that they have invested 6 million dollars to have state of the art machineries for Solwezi Trades Training Institute (SOTTI). Kansanshi said that it also provided scholarships for grade 12 students; A levels students and graduates to specialize in mining work. They are also stated that they were providing adult literacy programmes in the communities they supported.

Infrastructure development

Kansanshi personnel highlighted some of the key infrastructure development they have supported. For example the mine upgraded the Solwezi General Hospital at a cost of \$10million which included extension of the high cost and construction of the administration block. Also, Kansanshi upgraded the Solwezi airport to international standards and it could accommodate the landing of a bowing 737 which previously it could not. Several health posts were constructed in Mbonge, Kabwela and Kapijimpanga. The mine mentioned that it had also built Kabitaka Township for its workers and a Safe House for victims of GBV had been set up.

Local enterprise

Kansanshi reported that it had engaged communities through a variety of enterprise projects. These included farmers input support programme, conservation farming and community savings. For example, the mine supported 2500 community members on the farmers input support programme and 2500 community members completed the conservation farming training as of November 2016 when the CCGA was conducted. They also noted that 6 poultry

programs in Solwezi were initiated of which 4 were successful and 2 had failed. Kansanshi also introduced and supported 46 village banking groups with an average membership of 20 members per group. This initiative increased the incomes of the households, for instance one of the group managed to save more than K150,000.00 in their portfolio.

Kansanshi stated that they have also trained the local community members in entrepreneurship. Recognizing the need for women participation in the development discourse, Kansanshi said that it is promoting women leadership through reserving the top positions in the village banking groups for women i.e. chair, treasurer, auditor and secretary. Additionally Kansanshi employed 9 people through the extended family employment initiative, where workers at Kansanshi were asked to bring the CVs of their dependents for possible employment. This was aimed at ensuring that locals are accorded the chance to be employed at the mine. Kansanshi further provided an opportunity for 180 community members to be employed after downgrading the entry requirement of employment from Grade 12 to Grade 7. However, no one passed the aptitude test.

Local Business development

Kansanshi personnel highlighted how local procurement by the mine can stimulate development in the local economy. It was indicated that the presence of Kansanshi in Solwezi contributed to the boosting of the Solwezi economy, however to ensure increased benefit for the local people, Kansanshi conducted training of Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurship (MSME) in English and Kikaonde using a Solwezi based contractor. Also, the training of local contractors using a South African based contractor to improve the skills of SME contractors was conducted.

In order to encourage participation in the tender process, Kansanshi Mine indicated that it advertises its procurement and contract tenders through the North West Chamber of Commerce and through the Mines Suppliers and Contractors Association. Furthermore, it was reported that Kansanshi had awarded 518 contracts to local contractors between 2010

and 2015. The Kansanshi team also stated that it worked with and actively supported the North West Chamber of Commerce (NWCC) in various activities including: sponsoring the NWCC website, sponsoring the NWCC to have stands at trade fairs, sponsoring NWCC business networking events, sponsoring adhoc training for NWCC members as well as advertising tenders through the NWCC.

Recognizing the importance the rich traditional and culture, Kansanshi mine mentioned that it also supports all traditional ceremonies in North Western Province.

5.4 Barriers to benefit

Kansanshi staff also highlighted a variety of things that were blocking communities from maximizing on benefits from the presence of the mine. Among them was the high taxes the mine had to pay as well as the unpredictable tax regime which changed every year. Also, the mine argued that the low skill levels in North western province, compounded by high illiteracy levels further inhibited communities from benefiting in terms of employment in the mine. Kansanshi highlighted that the presence of the mine attracted a lot of people in the district which contributed to the high cost of living in the district hence making the lives of the local communities worse off. Kansanshi also highlighted the lack of good working relationship with the senior council officers as a barrier as it hindered easy consensus building. However, the lack of accountability from office bearers in public offices in education institutions was also highlighted as a barrier. For example, it was revealed that some teachers reported for work drunk and so communities could not maximize on benefits from the presence of Kansanshi in Solwezi.

Kansanshi also cited the weak policies and laws governing the extractive industries as one of the key barriers as the industry was strongly guided by these weak policies and laws. They further mentioned that this was compounded by the limited participation of community members in decision making processes as communities were merely recipients of decisions already made.

Information flow between leaders who are in contact with Kansanshi mine such as traditional

leaders and the community members was cited as another barrier, in the sense that the relevant information on employment and community initiatives did not reach the community hence blocking them from key information that may guarantee benefits from the presence of Kansanshi in Solwezi. Kansanshi also highlighted the lack of prioritization of the development agenda for the province as a barrier to the development of the province and Solwezi in particular. It was however also noted that the lack of investment in social protection in Zambia as compared to other countries is barrier to community benefits. Furthermore, it was also noted that the high standard for classroom and teachers' houses was a deterrent to the progress of the education sector as it made infrastructure development expensive.



6.0 CONTRACTORS

The opening of the mines in North Western Province (NWP) attracted a number of businesses to operate in Solwezi town. Most of these businesses became contractors for Kansanshi mine providing different goods and services. Others remained as goods and service providers for the communities around and within Solwezi town. Most of these business houses were members of the North Western Chamber of Commerce (NWCC). There were 147 contractors who as members of the chamber at the time of the assessment. The NWCC was situated within the town center of Solwezi.

6.1 Contractors-Company Interactions

The contractors said that Kansanshi mine, being the largest member of the NWCC, interacted with them on various forums. The contractors, additionally, said that Kansanshi mine was in a sort of younger brother-big brother relationship with them. They told the researchers that the two parties regularly held meetings; and during these meetings Kansanshi made presentations through which they would give tips on supply related issues. The contractors, through the NWCC, mentioned that Kansanshi provided a platform for its members to compete through requisition and tendering. The NWCC said that Kansanshi mine had sponsored a training program for its members. The two also interacted during exhibition and trade fairs for NWCC members.

The contractors, as members of the NWCC, had a relationship with government through the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry. They also interacted with the Provincial Administration and the Solwezi Municipal Council on a regular basis. The chamber participated in the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) meetings.

6.2 Benefits

The contractors mentioned that Kansanshi mine contributed to the NWCC by attracting a large membership which stood at 147 members. They said it was because every supplier wanted to

associate with the mine hence they joined the NWCC. They mentioned that some members underwent a training program, organized and sponsored by Kansanshi mine, at a Diploma level done in segments for a year.

The contractors pointed out that members got contracts from the mine which helped them to gain experience, improve their wellbeing, and also offer employment to local community members. NWCC said Kansanshi Mine's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme was strong and consistent, e.g. training community members as Micro, Small scale, Medium scale Entrepreneurs (MSME), Conservation Farming and provided Farm Input Support. They also said Kansanshi mine rehabilitated Solwezi General Hospital, constructed a walk way on the Solwezi Bridge and did maintenance works on the Solwezi- Chingola road.

6.3 Barriers to benefits

The members of the NWCC pointed out that there were no easy channels of communication from the mine to the community and vice-versa as communication was very informal.

The NWCC said that government had no clear cut policies that enabled local companies get contracts. For example, some of the big contracts were given to foreign companies, even for cleaning and security. Furthermore, they sadly pointed out that there were no government policies to avoid externalization of funds by foreign companies.



7.0 GOVERNMENT FINDINGS

Different Government departments were interviewed to assess their interaction with the community and Kansanshi over the past few years. The responses and interaction of government departments were not at the same levels and differed to a great extent.

7.1 Government- community Interactions

The Ministry of Community development through the personnel interviewed stated that they do not interact with the community as much as they should. Ideally the mine company when going to the communities in the province should work with the ministry, however, whenever the mines interact with the community, they go directly to them without informing the Ministry. For instance, at the time the CCGA was conducted, the ministry had farmers under the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) and were also being served by the mine, causing duplication of efforts.

Ministry of Agriculture mentioned that they interact with the community through various structures that they have such as the agriculture committee camps.

Ministry of Mines and Mineral development stated that the interaction with Kansanshi mine and the community had been satisfactory in such a way that a social license had been given to the mines by the people.

In addition they revealed that they interacted with the traditional leaders during sensitization programmes on mining rights especially when licenses were given before mining begins so that they can appreciate their rights and how they can be claimed. It was also stated that they interacted with the communities when the communities had challenges or issues to raise. For example, when Kansanshi was prospecting in Kainanfumu community, the community went to the ministry to complain about it and also when the smelter road was been constructed. The ministry followed it up.

Ministry of Education through the District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) office stated that

they interacted with the community when they were invited to conduct elections at the Parents and Teachers Association (PTA) Annual General Meeting (AGM). Interactions also happened when teachers complained of mistreatment by the community e.g. witchcraft; this is when the Ministry of Education went to the community to resolve these challenges.

7.2 Government-Company Interactions

The Ministry of Community Development in 2016 initiated some interaction with the mines where they started conversing over the adult literacy programmes. Kansanshi mine helped the ministry to revise the syllabus and they have since been asked to have the literacy materials printed.

The Zambia Police Service told the research team that the interaction with Kansanshi was very frequent. For instance in November 2016, the mine drilled a borehole at the Main police station. Additionally, interaction with the mine has also been through the Victim Support Unit that is supported by Kansanshi.

The District Agriculture Coordinating Office indicated that there was minimal interaction between them and Kansanshi Mine. They also stated that there was no formal structure of communication between the department and Kansanshi. Here below is a quote substantiate this:

“The interaction is only at the office level and not at programme level”

stated the Ministry officer interviewed

The District Agriculture Coordinating Office also revealed that interaction with Kansanshi normally happens when a concern/challenge being faced by the farmers supported by the mine was raised.

Ministry of Finance stated that the interaction with the mine company had been fairly good

particularly through the conservation-farming programme, an initiative under Kansanshi.

The Ministry of Health stated that the interaction with the Kansanshi mine was normally at implementation stages of projects or when piloting an initiative but not at planning stage. It was also stated that the interaction of the mine and the ministry has been through the indoor spraying (Malaria control) programme and when there was a stakeholders meeting.

At Council level, there was a fairly good relationship between the council and the mine because of the constant flow of information between the two entities. For example, the Mine normally offered surveys expertise to the council, interpretation of surveys information designs and planning.

The Ministry of Local Government however, stated that the relationship between themselves and Kansanshi was very bad or non-existent. There had been quarrels between the council and the mine on development projects and policies. For example, the 10% resolution of mineral royalty had been passed but government and the mine had not sat together to develop the framework

Kansanshi mine and the community interacted with the Ministry of Education when they were giving or handing over materials (books), equipment and infrastructure (boreholes and classrooms). The interaction with the mine by the ministry was also through meetings and the PTA at the various schools.

7.3 Benefits

The following section details the government perspective of the benefits from Kansanshi Mine;

The Zambia Police Service (ZPS) affirmed that benefits from Kansanshi Mine accrued to the mine providing the Police station with an office at the Mine (inside in the mine)- the “GBV one stop center”. In addition Kansanshi mine sponsored some communities’ activities such as the Road

show in Kyawama to sensitize the communities on dangers of Gender Based Violence during the 16 days of gender activism (November 2016). The ZPS also stated that other benefits from the mine included;

1. Kansanshi drilled a Borehole at the main police station
2. Kansanshi also put up a water pump at the police station
3. The mine provided a generator at the Police station
4. They work hand in hand with the mine in the alleviation of GBV cases

DACO stated that Kansanshi trained 2000 farmers in conservation farming and the mine was also supplementing government’s efforts by giving fertilizer to the local farmers to help in agriculture production.

The Ministry of Community Development under the Social Welfare department stated that they would rank Kansanshi mine first on the partners helping them with the social welfare of the people. The Ministry further mentioned that service delivery would be very poor in the district had it not been for the help from Kansanshi. The Ministry also commended Kansanshi Mine for having an open door policy with the Social welfare department, which made their work easier. It was also mentioned that Kansanshi Mine had helped the Ministry of Community Development to form committees in the community to work with. In addition the Ministry also made mention that the other benefits from the mine included;

- Engagement of the communities in a programme called village banking
- Facilitated for training of 20 animators in adult literacy in the year 2014 from Kawama and Kabwela. This training was replicated for 20 people in 2016.



- The Mine has created employment and boosted business in Solwezi

“Kansanshi Mine is also running the economy of Solwezi”

stated a government official

- The mine has built a GBV one stop center at Solwezi General Hospital
- Kansanshi has built schools and clinics in the district
- The mine has contributed to the free interaction of people from different tribes unlike in the past.
- The Local economy has improved in Solwezi in a way that money is able to circulate in the district.
- People are able to produce and sell their products within the district through the support of Kansanshi.

The Council under the Council Survey department stated that the Mine was helping them with Information exchange in terms of survey expertise, planning in the city, as well as learning new ways to interpret survey data. The Council also mentioned the other benefits from the mine was the rehabilitation of roads in the city. In addition the mine sponsors the football team called Kansanshi Dynamos and the cycling tournament where a number of youth had been participating.

Ministry of Finance Ministry (National Planning) mentioned that teachers in the province were sponsored to Copperbelt University (CBU) to upgrade their qualifications. In addition the mine helped in areas of infrastructure development for instance in Kabwela and New Israel

Ministry of Health mentioned that the benefits that accrued to the district from Kansanshi was when they extended the maternity wing at Solwezi General Hospital. It was also revealed

that the Mine provided technical support (human resources, materials) and financed some projects.

The ministry through the support of Kansanshi trained communities in a programme called “Seek and treat”. For example when a community member was found ill, they were treated immediately and this was being done in communities such as Mbonge. In addition the Mine also provided equipment to the Ministry of Health and they provided transport to deliver drugs to 23 health clinics every month within Solwezi.

Ministry of Education stated that Kansanshi had been working with 20 schools, among them Mbonge, Kabwela, Mushitala, Kandundu, Kimale and Kimiteto. The mine also supported school sporting activities, infrastructure development, textbooks and training in leadership skills to school managers.

7.4 Barriers to benefits

The Ministry of Community Development stated that one of the barriers to the province not benefiting from the mineral extraction was the communication gap between the two parties (the Ministry and Kansanshi Mine). One example that was cited by the Ministry was that they (Kansanshi) took development projects directly to the community without consulting the Ministry. Another example that was given was that Kansanshi was implementing a project called Village banking while the Ministry had a similar project called community banking. The Ministry gives the initial capital called “seed capital” while the mine just trained the community members on community saving.

The Ministry also mentioned that there was no communication between the ministry (Ministry of Community Development) and Kansanshi mine. For example the Ministry was only invited to participate in Kansanshi community events and were not actively involved in the design and conceptualization of these events. The ministry also stated that there was inadequate information given to community members on their rights hence the mining companies were taking advantage of them. Here below is a quote from a government official to illustrate the point:

“Kansanshi is too fast- they tell you when they are already implementing a project and not prior to doing it”.

Government officials interviewed stated that leadership failure was one of the impeding factors or barriers mainly because traditional leadership did not give proper guidance to the investors.

In addition there was disunity among traditional leaders hence they were easily manipulated by the mine investors. The disunity contributed to the reasons the communities and the nation as a whole did not benefit from the minerals the country was endowed with.

The government also pointed out that another barrier to the community not benefiting from mineral development was the high illiteracy levels in the communities. Two government officials stated:

“There is inadequate funding to government departments hence they just sit in their offices and do nothing thus not adequately monitoring the mine company and addressing the community concerns or challenges”

“The Local authorities are also sidelined as mines go straight to Central offices in Lusaka and traditional leaders rather than consult the local authorities and communities. The mines are always two steps ahead of the local council”

One of the barriers mentioned was the tension between the council and the mine. This perhaps started when the former mayor was not allowed to access the golf course. This created a lot

of tension between the mining company and the local council which affected the working relationship of the two institutions.

The current legal framework that relates to extraction of natural resources such as the 2015 Mines and Mineral Development Act and the 2016 Forest Act does not promote local communities to benefit from the mining and natural resources. To illustrate this, one of the government officials interviewed stated:

“Mines are not paying enough taxes to the government, we expect them to do more”

It was also stated that the Government procedures on mining permits and licenses are a hindrance to community benefiting from the mines. There was too much red tape, thus this was a huge hindrance to minerals benefiting the nation and the host communities.

The inadequate funding from government for the district agriculture to carry out their programmes also made the ministry not carry out its mandate effectively. For instance in 2016, the Ministry did not receive funding for any of their programmes. This situation was the status quo for most of the Ministries in the province thus limiting their abilities to perform their activities. In addition to the inadequate funding, Government funding had been erratic thus affecting programming. A government official expressed concern in the following quote:

“The lack of political will from central government on developmental issues of the province continues to be a contributing factor to communities not benefiting from mineral development”.

The negative perception that the Mines have on government's inefficiency was also a contributing factor which limited the engagement and trust. Another limiting factor was the inability of

Kansanshi mine to consult with some government departments like DACO in designing and structuring programmes for communities. Mines and government have different approaches in the way they carry out their developmental programmes. For instance in the Education sector, Ministry of Education (MoE) ensured that private and government schools follow the same curriculum, whilst the mine used their own curriculum.

It was stated that the mine does not prioritize the employment of local people. For instance the mine gave jobs to foreigners' as opposed to locals despite them having the same qualifications. A government official noted that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) was not law in Zambia, so the mines carried out CSR activities at their own will without proper consultation and involvement of the communities and the government. The Traditional Leadership did not consult government departments at the beginning of projects but only come to the Ministry of Mines regional office when there were problems. So the Traditional Leaders' inadequate involvement of people in decision-making acted as a barrier. Below is a quote from a local government official:

“CSR is a façade, it is false and it is been created by the mines.”

Furthermore, it was highlighted that there was no ownership on some projects that the government and the mine companies initiated. Community members felt that it was government's duty to maintain schools thus communities were not willing to contribute towards their maintenance. For example, Kyalalankuba project had taken three years up until the CCGA was conducted because the community was not willing to help or contribute towards the project.

It was also noted that the tendencies of the Mines concentrating in areas of their interest and in areas where they want their workers to benefit acted as a hindrance to a lot of communities not benefiting from mineral extraction. The different degrees of expectation between Kansanshi mine and communities were equally cited as a barrier. Communities' expectations were higher than those of Kansanshi and the process of managing these expectations brought about barriers. Additionally, the population boom had also put pressure on the social and cultural aspects of Solwezi. The high influx of labour had exacerbated the rate of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV infections and teenage pregnancies, amongst the local population. Moreover, there was a high rate of early marriages that had jeopardized the future of particularly the girl child.



8.0 SPECTRUM OF COMMUNITY-COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

This study seeks to explore the nature and type of community-company engagement between the mine and adjacent communities. Table 3 highlights a spectrum of community-company engagement ranging from non-participation to participatory decision-making. The extreme end of non-participation and distrust may be characterized by illegal activities such as hostage taking and industrial sabotage, or nonviolent

direct action activities such as legal protests, demonstrations, and through legal means by which host communities can exercise their rights (such as Indigenous Rights and foreign direct liability claims).

Table 3 - Spectrum of Community-Company Engagement

Stereotypes	Disengage	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Violent tactics	Active disengagement	Access to information	More information	Seek participation	Work together	Participatory decision-making and multi-directional accountability
Involuntary resettlement, destruction of livelihoods and environment	Barriers to avoid contact, ignorant about communities	Provide information about activities, mostly information giving	More open flows of information, some listening	Elicit information from and participation by community	Identify and work together on areas of mutual interest and complementary capacity	Joint responsibility and control to take decisions and change the context for mutual benefit
Sabotage, destroy property, hurt people	Refuse to negotiate, inaction arising from powerlessness or lack of information	Naming, blaming, shaming based on information given	Given more information, but limited in type and amount of information shared	Share perspectives and priorities, provide information about what is needed	Work with companies to bring local knowledge perspectives and skills to bear on issues, plans and actions	Joint control and responsibility to take decisions and change the context for mutual benefit

Distrust ←————→ Trust

(Source: Adapted from Parker et al 2008) ⁷

⁷ Detailed explanation of the Spectrum may be found in Extending Trust (BCS 2009); See also: Parker, A. R., Van Alstine, J., Gitsham, M., and Dakin, R. 2008, Managing risk and maintaining license to operate: Participatory planning and monitoring in the extractive industries, Washington DC: The World Bank Group

Access to information is often indicative of one-way communication, when extractive firms may have begun to inform and consult with host communities. Community leaders may react by using the information to 'name, blame and shame' industry actors and to highlight the limited nature of the information exchange. Participation in decision-making processes may begin when the company, host communities or even local government seeks involvement from multiple stakeholders (beyond simple information gathering) about what is needed. A community-company relationship is characterized by trust when both the company and community can identify and work together on areas of mutual interest and complementary capacity. A truly empowered relationship is one characterized by participatory decision-making and multi-directional accountability, where multiple actors (e.g. industry, community and/or local government) have joint responsibility and control to take decisions and change the context for mutual benefit. Of course there are limitations to this approach, as it describes 'community' as a cohesive actor. In practice, communities may be characterised

by significant inequity and power imbalances, where marginalised voices (such as women) may not have access to decision-making processes and direct benefits. Through the CCGA process it is intended that a process of shared learning occurs both within communities and companies, in addition to between these various actors.

8.1 Utilizing the spectrum during the validation process

At the validation workshops for communities, each community was asked to rank the relationship with the government and Kansanshi Mine based upon the seven categories identified in the spectrum. The same was carried out for the representatives of Kansanshi to check how what they had learnt of how the communities perceived the benefits had influenced them in relating where they were on the spectrum. The same was done for government. The spectrum was introduced in English, and, in the case of communities, was translated in Kaonde.



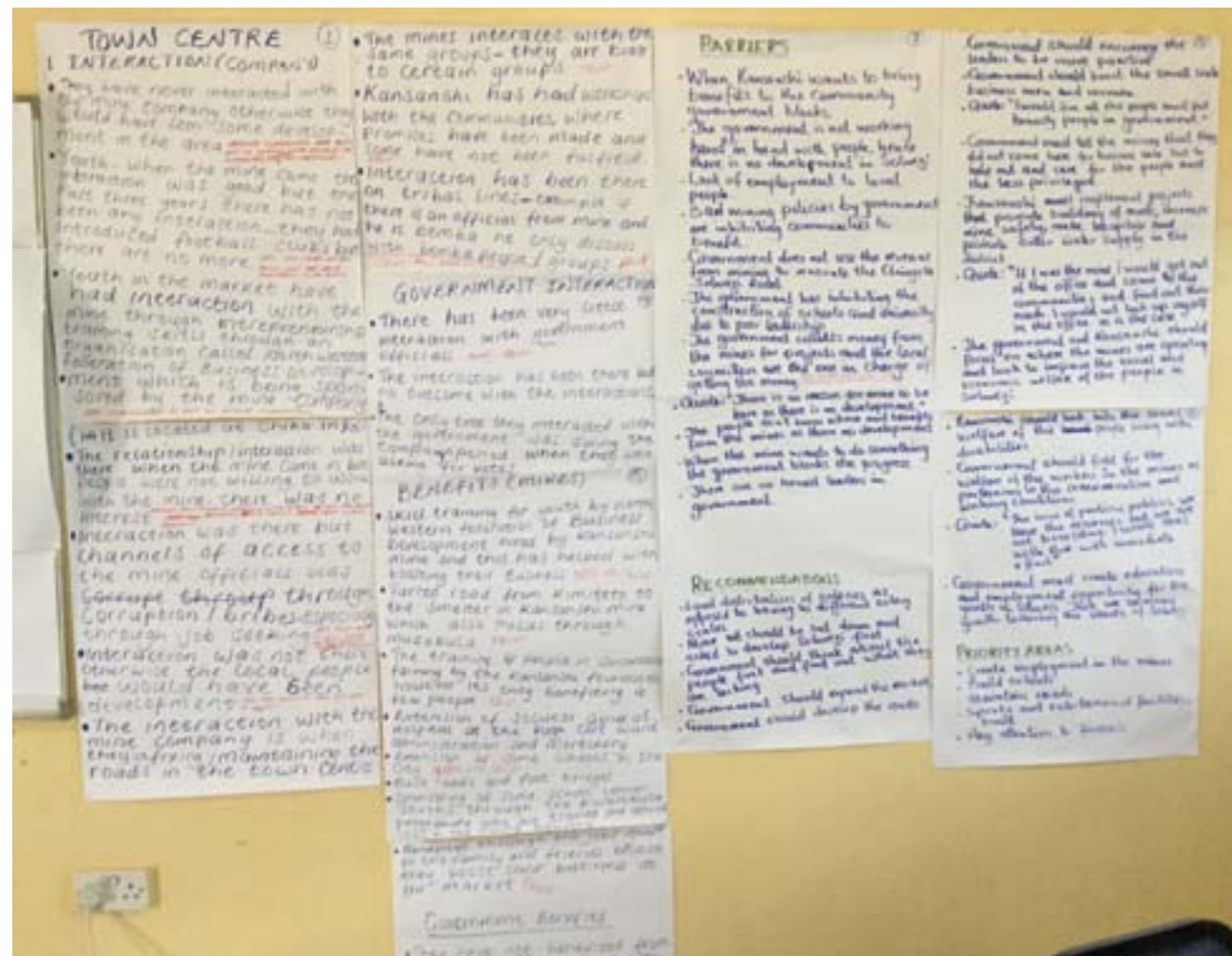
SPECTRUM RANKING KEY - FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

- Green - Community on Kansanshi: Communities ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with Kansanshi mine.
- Pink - Community on Government - Communities ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with the Provincial and Local government.
- Yellow - Government on Community: Government ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with Communities.
- Green - Government on Kansanshi: Government ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with Kansanshi Mine.
- Yellow - Kansanshi on Government: Kansanshi Mine ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with the Provincial and Local government.
- Pink - Mine on community: Kansanshi Mine ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with the Communities.
- Pink - Mine on Contractors: Kansanshi ranked their perception of the level of engagement on the spectrum with the Contractors.

8.2 Community perception of level of engagement with the company

The Community-Company spectrum above shows the ranking for Kansanshi staff, Government and community representatives on their perceived level of engagement among themselves. Most communities consistently ranked both the mine and government in the stereo type/disengaged category with the exception of Mushitala who ranked government to be in the inform category. The police department ranked their engagement with communities between informs and consults showing some disparity with most communities that ranked them around stereotype and disengaged. However, there was a huge disparity between the communities and the departments of Social welfare and local government who ranked their level of engagement with communities to be between collaborative and empower. On the other hand the Social welfare ranked their

level of engagement to be at inform, while the local government ranked the relationship to be at consult and the police where further in the spectrum level and ranked to be between involve and collaborate. However there was some disparity between government and Kansanshi who ranked most of the government departments at the level of empower with the exception of the Municipal council who the mine ranked at the level of disengagement. There were great disparities between the community and the mines rankings. Whereas most of the communities ranked the Kansanshi at the level of stereotype/disengage the mine ranked most communities at involve/collaborate with the exception of Kimasala/Zambia compound who were ranked at consult while new Israel was between consult progressing to involve. The mine also ranked their engagement with the contractors to be at the level of empower.



9.0 COMMUNITY, COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Employment and mineworkers' welfare:

- 1) The community endorsed that government should create employment opportunities for the indigenous people who stay in North Western province unlike employing people that reside in other provinces. The local people should be prioritised.
- 2) Residents stated that there was need for Kansanshi mine to put in place a system that ensures the equal distribution of salaries (For same positions held) as opposed to having different salary scales amongst mine workers regardless of whether they were Zambian or foreigners.
- 3) Residents also mentioned that government should supervise and monitor the welfare of the employed workers in the mines especially on remuneration and working conditions. Furthermore, it was suggested that Government should create education and employment opportunities for the uneducated and unemployed youth because majority of the youth were loitering in the streets doing nothing or engaging in vices of crimes.
- 4) They women interviewed advocated that government and the mines should empower the community through employment creation, financial loans, building of shops to sell their produce and installing electricity in the staff houses that have been built at the clinic and school.
- 5) Majority of community members stated that they would be gladdened said if Kansanshi employ youths and put them on job-on training programmes to build their skills and also help the youth in the district
- 6) Solwezi residents declared that government should prioritise the local people first and find out what they really needed and wanted in order for them to benefit from the mining activities and improve their standards of living unlike deciding on their behalf development projects and priority areas.

Infrastructure Development

- 1) The community noted that Mushitala clinic needed to have a wall fence for security reasons and increase staff members at the clinic. The community also said that government should improve the medical situation at the clinic. Also, there was need for government to drill a borehole at the clinic as a back up to the North Western Water Supply and Sewerage Company to improve water and sanitation conditions. The community further recommended that government should build a bigger health facility for the community that would have a maternity ward.
- 2) The community recommended that government should build more schools in the community, as pupils were crowded at Mushitala Primary School. In addition some pupils walked long distances to access school, for example, it was reported that some children walked from Mushitala to Kabwela Primary School (they are 5 km apart).
- 3) Government should build more teachers' houses for the existing schools in Solwezi. This was because the teachers didn't have houses near the schools thus they were subjected to walking long distances which affected their attendance and performance.
- 4) The community recommended that government should construct a public university in Solwezi.
- 5) Government should build houses for the staff at the clinic to keep them (medical staff) within the community and the Government should build a laboratory at the clinic and deploy more staff at the clinic, especially female midwives.
- 6) The community recommended that government should construct a market for the community.
- 7) Government needs to construct schools, hospital, as well as to extend the Kimasala clinic and put up decent sanitation facilities for the market.

- 8) The community also said that government should work on the roads in the communities area and Kansanshi should help in that
- 9) The government in collaboration with the mine needs to help with the infrastructure projects in the community such as construction of a nursery school, better roads and better schools for the communities.
- 10) The Kyafukuma community said that Government should widen and put gravel on the road that passed through the community from Katandano to Solwezi town. The communities also mentioned that road for rehabilitation would be easier for them to transport their goods.
- 11) Kansanshi Mine should include the expansion of the city market to accommodate more traders as well as building and fixing the roads that were in a deplorable state. Also, there was need for the mine to increase mine safety for employees, build more hospitals as well as provide better water and sanitation services to the Solwezi populous.

Water and Sanitation

- 1) Government should ensure that there is safe drinking water for the community in Solwezi.
- 2) Majority of the communities recommended that Kansanshi should sink boreholes and install pipes to improve water reticulation in the communities (as they were the ones contaminating the water).
- 3) Kyafukuma community asked Diakonia and Caritas Zambia to provide gadgets for testing water, air and other things for pollutants, as government and the mine were not helping.

Community services

- 1) The community of Mushitala said that government and Kansanshi mine should work together to create more social clubs, which would help orphans and other vulnerable groups.
- 2) Kansanshi should open up an orphanage for the children and also help with educating them.

- 3) The community would like the mine to start helping the vulnerable people in the community. For example, help children with school needs, shelter, food, safe drinking water, as well as provide the old aged and widows with beddings, food and other necessities.
- 4) Kansanshi should sponsor the orphans and widows in Solwezi start up businesses,
- 5) Community respondents stated that the government and mine should sponsor community children to school.
- 6) Mushitala people said that government should make it affordable for the community to access electricity from ZESCO for their homes..
- 7) Kansanshi should provide transport to communities like New Isreal that have been displaced to enable them transport their farm produce to the market place.
- 8) Muzabula residents recommended that Government should build a police post in their community to curb the rising criminal activities in the area.
- 9) The community members stated that Government should ensure that all communities host in Solwezi are electricity and which should be affordable
- 10) The community (New Isreal) would like Kansanshi to provide a bus to be taking people from the area into Solwezi town for shopping every Friday as promised when the were being re-allocated
- 11) Interviewees also pointed that there was also need for government to encourage civil servants in senior positions of the civil service to be more proactive, honest and transparent in carrying put their duties. As such, one resident suggested that "all dishonest civil servants be fired and replaced with honest people", thereby implying that that the current civil service was dishonest corrupt and incompetent.



Communication

- 1) Kabwela community should come up with a good committee that will improve communication and representation of the community in meetings that are between the government and Kansanshi mine.
- 2) The community recommended that the Kansanshi needed to be consultative before initiating any project in the community. There was need to seek community permission to give a sense of ownership of projects being implemented.
- 3) The communities stated that there was need to look into the people's concerns and find better ways of resolving these concerns. The communities representatives should go to the mine and report the issues affecting the community when they are assigned.
- 4) Some residents stated that Kansanshi Mine should leave their offices more often and visit communities to hear and find out their needs on a first hand basis so that they can respond to their needs adequately by implementing the right development projects and programmes.
- 5) Traders in the town centre mentioned that government should implore the mines to focus on expanding the market as well as improving the social and economic welfare of the people in Solwezi first and foremost before looking outside the district.
- 6) Residents pointed out that Kansanshi mine should look into the social welfare of the handicapped people.
- 7) The communities wants to meet with the mine management to discuss a number of issues and they proposed that Caritas Solwezi should be the main witness.
- 8) The communities stated that they chief should not fear the mine management and interactions between themselves, the mine and government should be free..
- 9) Community members also suggested that the local authority needed to seriously engage Kansanshi mine over their development strategy for Solwezi district.

Agriculture

- 1) The mine should provide the communities with farming inputs.
- 2) The communities would like to see Kansanshi mine train farmers as well as farming inputs and equipment like tractors given as loans to them..
- 3) Government and Kansanshi mine should put up water kiosks because the water points were very few in the community.
- 4) The mines should come up with community craft centers that will empower the locals with skills like tailoring and carpentry.
- 5) Government should reclaim areas that have become acidic as a result of mining activities to improve food security
- 6) The communities would like Kansanshi to give fertilizer to community members.
- 7) The government should promote agriculture through early distribution of farming inputs to enhance productivity as a way of creating new jobs for the communitiesmembers.
- 8) Another recommendation to government was the mechanization of agriculture production to increase efficiency for the local subsistence farmers.

9.2 Company Recommendations

- Kansanshi Mine recommended that there is need for government to reduce the size of its workforce to be able to pay better salaries and insist on quality performance of government workers.
- There is need for government to put in place measures or mechanisms to get peoples views before they embark on development projects.
- There is need for Government to formulate policies that ensure that the management of the extractive industries benefits the local people.
- Government should formulate policies on how to deal with investors in various sectors.
- Solwezi College of Education should introduce an internal robust testing system for recruitment of students.
- Government should promote Private Public Partnership (PPP) projects with the mining companies.
- There is need for CSO to build capacities of people to demand and take part in decision making processes.

- There is need to improve weak systems in the government structures.
- CSOs need to enhance engagement, lobby and advocacy for resources to work for the people.
- There is need for government to ensure that there is policy consistency in tax, energy and monetary policies

9.3 Contractors Recommendations

Favorable Policies

- a) Members of the NWCC recommended that government should have policies that would ensure equal share from the exploitation of the resources, but which were not hostile to investors. They said the policies should ensure that there was no antagonism between the local and foreign investors but instead both parties should work together as a team. They further said government should come up with policies to promote diversification of the economy; and procurement policies and processes which would restrict the importation of goods that could be manufactured in Zambia and which would favor Zambian suppliers.
- b) There is need for the NWCC to come up with affirmative action to give privileges to local suppliers.
- c) The NWCC recommended that Government should introduce strong follow-up mechanisms for institutions to monitor the operations of the mines and even restrict on unnecessary employment of expatriates.

9.4 Government Recommendations

The Government officials interviewed made recommendations to various stakeholders including Community members, CSOs, Government and Kansanshi mine. The following are the recommendations:

Community and Civil society

- There is need to awaken people's consciences so that they realize that they can make demands for the fulfillment of their rights.
- The traditional leadership needs to be more firm and have a clear understanding of what the people want

- Communities need to be receptive and ready to work hand in hand with the mines
- The communities needs to be encouraged to have a sense of ownership

Government

- The Government must put in place a suitable legal framework that ensures that local communities benefit from mining industry
- There is need to put in place a proper monitoring and evaluation system to track what mines are extracting in their catchment areas,
- There is need to have a stable tax regime in order to collect taxes that will be invested in health, education and infrastructure development for maximum benefit for the communities,
- There is need to ensure that there is a stable monitoring system in the mining sector and ensure that the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) Bill becomes law.
- There is need to promote value addition to the copper production process in Zambia
- The service of agriculture extension needs to be harmonized i.e. the mines and the Ministry of Agriculture should have the same approach
- There is need to have a road map of how the economy is going to be diversified, as currently there are no steps on how government is going to make agriculture work as per the diversification plan.
- There is need to revamp agriculture by implementing all the agricultural programs that are planned for.
- The Ministry of Agriculture should encourage the mines to recognize government policy on agriculture
- There is need to promote the value chain in the agriculture sector, e.g. market promotion, production and impact assessment
- There is need to ensure that the members of the community are more in charge of the mines than the foreigners
- The government needs to create a very strong proactive team that would supervise the operation of the mines
- The Government and Kansanshi should equip the police with technology to curb crime and other related criminal activities in Solwezi

Kansanshi Mine

- There is need to create a platform of engagement between the mine and the community where every person has a chance to voice out their concerns and challenges
- There is need to increase the chances of employment for qualified local people as opposed to expatriates and people from other provinces,
- The service of agriculture extension needs to be harmonized i.e. the mines and the Ministry of Agriculture should have the same approach "Only then will benefits trickle down to the community."
- Government should continue sourcing for funds beyond the mining industry

- Cooperating development partners should continue supplementing government's effort
- Government should hear community challenges and address their needs
- There is need for serious engagement between the communities and the mine
- There must be an increase in health advocacy by CSOs
- The department of social welfare would be glad if Kansanshi Mine came on board to assist with the formation of the social welfare committee as a committee would play a vital role in identifying problem areas as well as seeking solutions to those problems.



10.0 COMMUNITY, COMPANY AND GOVERNMENT PRIORITY AREAS

Communities, government and Community listed their priority areas of development as listed in the table below:

Kyafukuma Community

- ❑ Provision of clean and safe drinking water by Kansanshi.
- ❑ Government should complete the upgrading of the primary school to secondary school level.
- ❑ Government should complete work on the road network.
- ❑ Government should increase the drug allocation at the clinic.
- ❑ Electrification of the community by government.
- ❑ Kansanshi should renovate and build more staff houses at the clinic and increase the number of members of staff, especially female midwives.
- ❑ Kansanshi and/or government should promote all-year round agriculture

Kabwela Community

- ❑ The mine should provide income generating activities and empower women by giving them fertilizer. The mine should also employ youths even without qualifications so that the youths gain experience while on the job.
- ❑ The community also said that since mines have polluted the land they cultivate on for their food, it should then provide food security for the community.
- ❑ The community mentioned that government should bring advanced schools to offer technical skills to the youths.
- ❑ Government should also bring electricity and water to the community because women travelled long distances to fetch water. For example, one woman in the community delivered on her way to the borehole posing a serious health hazard.
- ❑ The local authority should make bus stops in Kabwela to allow the buses to go to the community

- ❑ The Mine should give back to the community because open pits are been dug up and created and when mining ends, the community will remain with deep holes as white elephants

Muzabula

- ❑ The government should develop the infrastructure by putting up buildings in the community e.g put up a standard clinic with a maternity ward. The community would also like a school in the area which would provide free education, and a modern market which would reduce the number of street vendors in the community.
- ❑ Government should work on the road in Muzabula community.
- ❑ The government should drill more boreholes in the community.
- ❑ Government should construct a police post in the area.
- ❑ The government should give loans to farmers as a way of promoting agriculture in the community.
- ❑ The government and mine should visit the community every 3 months so as to hear the challenges of the people and follow them up as this would benefit the community at large.
- ❑ The government should provide free electricity and water for the people of Muzabula

Solwezi Town Center

- ❑ Create more employment opportunities for local residents at Kansanshi mine.
- ❑ Build and maintain of roads
- ❑ Support farmers in the district with farming inputs as well as build more sports and entertainment facilities for the youth for recreational purposes

Mushitala community

- ❑ Government should Provide running water for the community
- ❑ Government should build a police post in the community
- ❑ Government should build a secondary school or expand the primary school and upgrade it
- ❑ Government and Kansanshi mine should create employment opportunities for the community, especially for the indigenous people from the area
- ❑ Government should expand the clinic
- ❑ Government should construct roads in the community
- ❑ There should be a strong and reliable leadership in the community
- ❑ Government should complete working on the Mushitala/Kimasala bridge

Mbonge Community

- ❑ Community leaders should write letters to FQM and know their position on the concerns of the community.
- ❑ The community should have decent sanitation.
- ❑ Kansanshi should sponsor school going children.
- ❑ The government should build houses for teachers.
- ❑ Government to introduce carpentry workshops.
- ❑ Training of community members on farming.
- ❑ Change the gravel roads to tarmac.
- ❑ Kansanshi should be visiting the community very often.
- ❑ Kansanshi should employ local people.
- ❑ Government should upgrade Mbonge Primary School from primary to secondary.
- ❑ Kansanshi should create a channel through which the communities can communicate with them.

- ❑ The government to put up electricity in the community.
- ❑ Kansanshi mine should provide jobs for youths, farming inputs for three years, bring in farming equipment and introduce conservation farming in the community

New Israel

- ❑ Rehabilitation of bad roads
- ❑ Provision of transport services to enable the easy movement of people and goods to the market place and back. One of the residents even pointed out that "transport is a big issue to us" and so the government urgently needed to deal with the transport issue.
- ❑ A third priority area the residents complained about was the bridge that needed to be worked on because it is small and narrow.
- ❑ Other priority areas noted were youth empowerment and putting up a sign post at the entrance to the community of New Israel.

Kimasala/ Zambia Compound

- ❑ Farm inputs for community members
- ❑ Employment in the mine for residents
- ❑ Construction of roads in the community
- ❑ Vulnerable children put on bursaries
- ❑ There is need for a police post in `Zambia compound
- ❑ Well-coordinated road networks in Solwezi
- ❑ Construct school infrastructure in Zambia Compound and Kimasala
- ❑ Ensure water and sanitation is provided in Highland and Kazhiba
- ❑ Formalise settlement in all residences in the community

Kansanshi Priority areas

- ❑ Government should have stable tax regime to help with long term planning
- ❑ Government needs to prioritize revenue expenditure in the province
- ❑ Revising standard building requirements by the government towards lower cost standards which can be used by the mine companies and other stakeholders who would want to build schools for the communities
- ❑ Partner with Solwezi College of education to train better teachers
- ❑ Ensure that there is employment of qualified people in the mine
- ❑ Government should maintain the current labor laws
- ❑ Plan to use mobile phones for village banking and link the communities to some commercial banks
- ❑ Prioritize local employment at the smelter especially for those affected during the construction of the smelter.

Government Priority Areas

8. Infrastructure development

- There is need for an understanding with Kansanshi mines on improving infrastructure in Solwezi
- Township roads need to be upgraded from gravel to bituminous standard
- There is need for the provision of safe and clean water as well as health services to the local people
- The construction of the T5 road (Solwezi-Chingola road)

9. Employment creation

- There is need to ensure that more employment opportunities are created for the locals at Kansanshi

10. Education improvement

- There is need to extend/expand the local schools to accommodate more pupils

11. Agriculture productivity

- All year production in the agriculture sector (crop farming)
- Prioritize irrigation farming
- Support agriculture extension services to be stretched to other areas that are not benefiting

12. There is need to facilitate the creation of a dialogue platform between the mines and communities

13. There is need to examine the tax loopholes in the extractive industries as well the weak and contradictory policy framework

14. Kansanshi needs to supplement to the repairing of vehicles and equipment of the Police Station



11.0 Research team Core Recommendations

Infrastructure development

- 7) The government should construct modern markets for the community
- 8) The government should build police posts in the communities in Solwezi
- 9) The mines should construct/rehabilitate the road to New Israel
- 10) Government should work on the feeder roads For example in Mushitala to ease transportation of farm produce for farmers
- 11) Government to construct a reliable road and a modern bridge across the Solwezi river
- 12) The government should promote PPP for infrastructure development in Solwezi

Education and Health

- 6) The mine should build a university in the North Western province because the province is the largest contributor of mine tax revenues in Zambia
- 7) Build schools for the communities
- 8) Build schools in some communities from grade one (1) to twelve 12 as there are no schools in some communities like in Muzabula.
- 9) Build more health centers for the communities
- 10) The government should provide qualified health personnel for the existing community health posts.

Water and sanitation

- 3) There is need to build/drill more water points in the communities e.g. Muzabula
- 4) Mine and government should provide clean and safe drinking water

Employment

- 5) The mine should provide employment for the youth, as there are a lot of unemployed youth in the country
- 6) Government should create more employment opportunities in Solwezi because most youth are waiting and depending on the mines to employ them
- 7) The mine should give priority to local people when it comes to employment e.g. when the say local people don't have skills they should put them on job on training
- 8) Create employment in the mines for the communities

Engagement

- 7) The communities should be conscientised on rights so that they are able to demand and claim their rights
- 8) There is need to formalize platforms for engagement between the mines, communities and the government
- 9) The mine should decentralize the grievance mechanism for easier access by the communities
- 10) Kansanshi should engage the communities more on CSR projects and the identification of these projects

12.0 Way Forward

The research team proposes the following as a way forward:

- ❑ Seek additional funding to complete the CCGA process. This includes holding a multi-stakeholder meeting, getting stakeholder commitment to follow-up on recommendations with an action plan, and implementing at least part of the action plan.
- ❑ Carry out CCGAs in other areas focusing on communities within and in proximity to the company operation areas. It might be necessary to take the CCGA beyond the traditional operational area and make the CCGA a repeated or regular exercise to continuously inform industry, government and communities.
- ❑ Interest Non-Government Organizations and donors to conduct and maintain a system that monitors and evaluates the implementation of agreed CCGA action plans by companies.

11) The government and the mine should work together and promote youth with special talents like youths involved in making crafts e.g. carpentry

12) Kansanshi should increase and improve on their CSR activities. They should concentrate on activities that are tangible and have a larger impact on communities

Policies

- 4) The government should have policies that ensure equal sharing of our resources particularly for Solwezi
- 5) The government should formulate policies for diversification in the economy
- 6) Government should guarantee consistency in policies to ensure long term planning

Special needs

2) The mines should provide transport to those communities that have been displaced to far off areas so that they are able to bring their produce to selling points or markets in the city center – this is the case of New Israel.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Interview Protocol

Record starting time:

Introduction

Hello, I am XXX (name) and I am XXX (name). I work with XXX and I work with XXX. We are studying the relationship between communities and mining companies in Zambia (Lumwana-Solwezi district). Thank you for agreeing to speak with us about your opinions.

The focus of our research is your experience of the relationship between your company and communities in which you work in Zambia. We would like to bring your personal and/or corporate experience into your response

We will not identify you especially with what you say. We will only put your name on a list of all the people we interview. Is this agreeable to you? Before we begin, do you have any questions about our study?

Topics for interview:

1. Company interactions – Could you please speak about your interactions with communities/company? Have you had direct contact with a community/company? Could you describe your experience? (When, where, respectful, listening, full story)
2. Benefits: individual and community-- Can you tell us some benefits you have already seen from the Mine companies in Lumwana? (Potential benefits, individual, community)
3. Barriers to benefits --In your experience could identify some things that are negative or blocking communities from benefiting from mineral extraction (respect for individuals, cultures, history; lack of services; in-migration)
4. King or queen – If you are in charge could do anything you wanted, what would you do to change the circumstances surrounding the extraction of minerals that the benefits to communities are maximized?
5. If there is one thing you absolutely want to be sure we put in our report, what would that be?
6. Is there anything else you would like to add?

After interview: Record ending time.....

Final appreciation: thank the interviewee for their time and contribution to the study.

Record any relevant interview setting notes: (use interview sheet)

Record interviewer impressions:

Appendix 2: Research team

	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	Monica Mwanza	Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)
2.	Sherrine Kanyimbi	Youth Alliance for Development (YAD)
3.	Nkula Edward Goma	Diakonia
4.	Ruth Kambeja	FODEP
5.	Nangandu Nhandu	Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection (JCTR)
6.	Evelyn Masuwa	Caritas Solwezi
7.	Mukupi Nsenduluka	Diakonia
8.	Felix Ngosa	Joint Country Programme
9.	Edmond Kangamungazi	Caritas Zambia
10.	Mtwalo Msoni	Publish What You Pay (PWYP)/Caritas Zambia
11.	Inonge Sakala	Extractive Industry Transparency Alliance (EITA)
12.	Chisomo J Phiri	PWYP
13.	Cecilia Chishala	YAD
14.	Richard Banda	Caritas Solwezi
15.	Micomizya Dieudonne	JCTR

Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR)

JCTR Repository

<https://repository.jctr.org.zm>

Reports

Advocacy on Living Conditions

2017-06-17

Seeking Benefits and Avoiding Conflicts: A Community Company Government Assessment of Copper Mining in Solwezi Zambia

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