

# **MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE STORIES** THE CASE OF SINAZONGWE, SOLWEZI, MUFULIRA & ZAMBEZI

The Change brought by the Mineral Revenue  
Sharing Project (MRS)



**CTPD-2021**



CENTRE FOR TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT





#### EDITORIAL

MR. ISAAC MWAIPOPO

Executive Director - Centre for Trade Policy & Development

MS. MWAKA NYIMBILI

Communications Specialist - Centre for Trade Policy & Development

---

#### AUTHOR

MR. ISAIAH MBEWE

Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist - Centre for Trade Policy & Development

MR. PAUL SHALALA

Consultant - PAMOS Media

---

#### DESIGN & LAYOUT

BLESSINGS MUTALE

Graphic Designer/Photographer - Centre for Trade Policy & Development



# Contents

1. Introduction.....2

2. The 10% Mineral Revenue Resolution – The Case Of Solwezi.....4

3. Persons With Disability (PwD) Inclusion Key To Achieving Sustainable Development In Mine Host Communities – Mrs Mubambekwa Kalaluka.....7

4. Natural Resource Watch Group (Nrwg) And Champions Leading Community Advocacy On Mineral Resources.....9

5. Mrsm Project Has Sharpened My Leadership Skills - Martin Kampamba.....12

6. Mufulira Residents Petition The Council To Pass A By-Law To Facilitate Mineral Revenue Sharing With Mine Host Communities.....13

7. Emmah Chali, Young But So Passionate To Serve The Commuty.....15

8. Because Of The Mrsm Project, Nrwg Has Been Empowered To Be Torchbearers – Nelly Andende.....16

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The sad reality is that while they see huge trucks going in and out of their communities carrying tons and tons of mineral resources domiciled in their communities, mining communities seem not to see the benefits of the extraction of resources. Most ordinary people in resource rich areas are living in abject poverty, yet their land is blessed with such valuable natural resources. Mining towns suffer from negative impacts of mining such as air and water pollution, displacement and environmental degradation. In most cases, they continue to experience declining crop and livestock production due to degrading land resource base and changing climate, among other biophysical and socio-economic constraints associated with the extractive industries. Their roads are poor, access to social services like education, health, clean water and sanitation remains a far cry. A classic example is that of Kankoyo community in Mufulira district where people had suffered toxic water contamination. The system of extracting copper in the area which required injecting sulphuric acid in the Copper ore was attributed as a direct cause of domestic water acid pollution which resulted in over 800 people being hospitalized. Another example is that of the land cave-ins that took place in Nkadabwe Ward in Sinazongwe district due to coal mining activities by Colum Coal Mine, a Chinese owned Company. This resulted into displacement of about 120 households from 6 villages. Almost all the districts in Zambia have a mining activity and there is urgent need to promote sustainable development in mining host communities or communities that are affected by mining operations.

Between 2015 and 2021, CTPD with support from Oxfam developed and implemented a project aimed at enhancing mine host community benefits from the exploitation of mineral resources. The Mineral Revenue Sharing (MRS) Project also aimed at addressing some of the negative challenges faced by mine host communities due to mining activities in four (4) pilot districts, Sinazongwe, Mufulira, Solwezi and Zambezi. To effectively implement the interventions, CTPD further identified and formed partnership with organizations operating at local level namely; Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR), Kaluli Development Foundation (KDF), Save The Environment and Protection Agency (SEPA).

As part of the project monitoring, evaluation and learning process, the Most Significant Change Technique was utilized to collect the most Significant Change Stories emanating from the four (4) districts where the project was implemented. This technique utilized a participatory approach where stakeholders that have been involved in the project were interviewed and given the freedom to pick anything they deemed significant with a clear focus on individual, community or policy change. Therefore, this publication aims to document and share experience and change or impact the project has had on both individuals and the communities where the project was implemented.



## Solwezi District

### THE 10% MINERAL REVENUE RESOLUTION

#### (The Case of Solwezi)

It is now called the New Copperbelt, North-Western Province is now the country's powerhouse in terms of mining and revenue collection by the treasury. In the past 15 years, three big mines have opened in the province.

Before the creation of Kalumbila District a few years ago, all the three mines: Kalumbila, Lumwana and Kansanshi were in Solwezi District.

With this realignment, Solwezi has only remained with Kansanshi Mine which is run by First Quantum Minerals, a Canadian mining conglomerate which has operations across the world.

Kansanshi Mine is currently the largest taxpayer in Zambia and it is also the largest rate payer to the Solwezi Municipal Council. The mine sits in the northern part of the district.

Just like many other mining towns, Solwezi has suffered from negative impacts of mining such as air and water pollution, displacement and environmental degradation due to mining activities.

When Kansanshi mine was opened, dozens of villages were demolished, displacing thousands of people who had to find land in nearby communities. Years later, some of the residents are still waiting for compensation.

Despite all that, some positive news is that the Solwezi Municipal Council has committed to plough back to the community a minimum of 10 percent of mineral revenues collected through property rates and business levies.

Following a series of engagement with Civil Society Organizations

and in order to promote sustainable development as well as enhance community benefits, Solwezi local authority passed a 10% resolution to facilitate sharing of 10% of mineral revenues with mine host communities.

The resolution was passed by the full council meeting held in the Solwezi council chamber on the 14th December 2015 that approved and adopted minutes of the plans, works, development and real estate committee meeting which was held on the 9th November 2015. This meeting resolved that;

*“enhanced service provision to communities affected by mining activities be approved and should include other activities done in the area”.*



This resolution followed a proposal given by the Director of Planning to invest 10% of the property rates into mine host communities to improve the quality of their lives. The implementation plan of the resolution was approved in 2018 and implementation commenced in 2019 using the guidelines under the Ward Development Fund (WDF).

But the battle to achieve that 10 percent was started by young people.

"We saw how profitable mining is and we decided to ensure that the mine gives back to the community where it operates from. We brought together like-minded Civil Society Organizations and lobbied the Solwezi Municipal Council to pass a resolution to reserve 10 percent of rates from the mine for the community," said Ziwase Mulenga, the Executive Director for Youth Alliance for Development (YAD), a Solwezi based youth organization.

Ms. Mulenga says at the beginning it was not easy but with time, the local authority bought into the idea and enacted the proposal into law. She said so far, the 10% resolution or by-law has been successful as several infrastructure has been built in various communities.

On the other hand, the local authority feels that the coming of resolution

has been a relief to them. "You know, the 10% resolution has helped us a lot because through the Memorandum of Understanding we sign annually with the mine, we can just tell Kansanshi Mine the number of projects we want and they construct for us. So far we have done four community centers, several roads and other infrastructure," said Solwezi Town Clerk Bornwell Luanga.

Mr. Luanga explained that the 10 percent does not go straight to the Council coffers because it would be difficult to monitor their allocation. For the year 2021, the 10 percent is K8.9 million kwacha which is earmarked for several projects. "Like any other government institution, we use Control 99 and when money comes, its put in one pool and it would be difficult to clearly allocate 10 percent to the community. So through the Memorandum of Understanding we sign annually we tell Kansanshi mine to withhold the 10 percent and channel it directly to capital projects," explained Mr Luanga.

A visit to Kimasala area of Solwezi revealed that a new community hall was built, and the infrastructure is yet to be opened. The building was built as part of the 10% and the community is happy. "We appreciate what the Council has done here

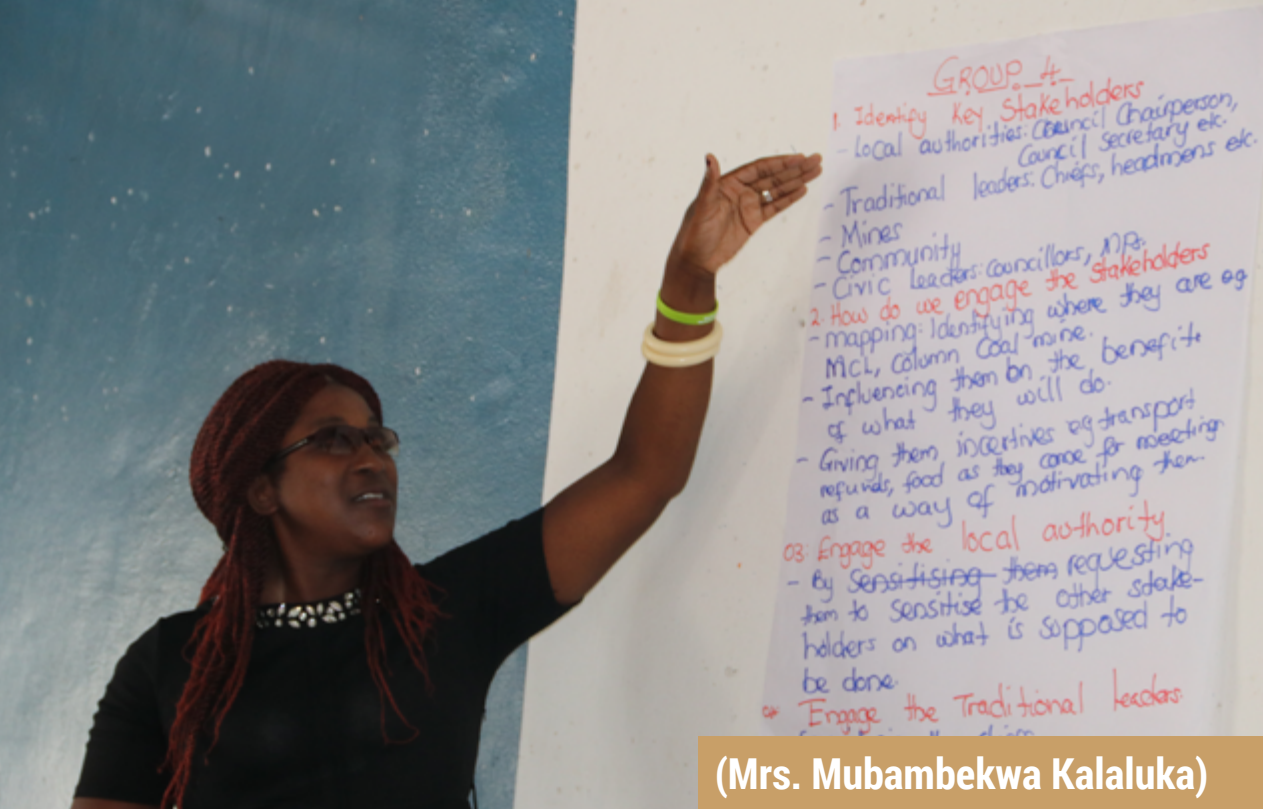
in Kimasala. At least we now have a Community Hall which will allow the community to host events and our area Councilor will also have an office," said Margaret Kakombe, Secretary for the Kimasala Support Group.

Ms Kakombe says for the 10% resolution to be seen to be working, the community needs to see tarred roads, clinics and other infrastructure in the area. She said the mine makes a lot of money and it can afford to do a lot beyond the 10 percent.

At the beginning of every year, the Solwezi Municipal Council and Mopani Copper Mines sign a Memorandum of Understanding for the 10% resolution and chooses the projects and set modalities for the operationalization of the 10 percent. Councilors from the five wards of Solwezi also play a role in the selection of roads and other projects to be done in a particular year.

"When we meet Mopani, we choose projects and agree how we are going to work. On our part, we make sure that the work they are doing is exactly the amount which they are supposed to pay for the year," said Angel Simwaba, the Director for Engineering at the Solwezi Municipal Council.





(Mrs. Mubambekwa Kalaluka)

## PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD) INCLUSION KEY TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MINE HOST COMMUNITIES

It is estimated that about 2 million women and men in Zambia which is about 15 per cent of the population, have a disability (World Health Organization) and large number of this percentage live in rural areas where access to basic services is limited. Most of the Persons with disability (PWD) in Zambia live in poverty and often have to resort to street begging as a means of survival. The situation is not so different for those leaving in mine host communities such as Maamba, and as a matter of fact an array of stakeholders believe that the challenges faced by PWDs leaving in mine host communities are far worse than those in non-mining communities. One would definitely think that with all the mineral resources that mine host communities have, the situation would be different.

However, the case is not different in Maamba Township, a mine host community located in the Western part of Sinazongwe District. Maamba play host to the country's largest coal production site. It is also a home to a vibrant community group called the Natural Resource Watch Group (NRWG) formed by CTPD. The group consist of 20 community members that conduct advocacy work focusing on natural resources. Their aim is to be a voice for the voiceless, especially the marginalized group such as women, youths and PWDs. The NRWG have observed that in their communities, PWD are more at risk from all the negative impact of mining activities and that they also lack access to health care, clean water and safe living conditions. In a quest to address this challenge but also

to enhance PWD inclusion in the management of natural resources, the NRWG decided to include 5 PWDs in group but also established a partnership with Maamba Special School for PWDs. The results have been quite impressive, giving an opportunity to the PWDs to participate on key platforms such as the Alternative Mining Indaba, allowing the PWDs to share their perspective on management of natural resources and participate in decision making.' 'Disability is not inability' I am saying this to simply emphasize the need for disability inclusion in the governance of mineral resources and mining investment, says Mrs. Mubambekwa Kalaluka.

Mrs. Kalaluka is one of the five PWD members of the NRWG who is partially sighted. She has been



participating in the advocacy work done by the NRW focusing on governance of mineral resources in Maamba. In 2020, she was invited to make a presentation at the Alternative Mining Indaba held in Maamba focusing on the impact of mining on PWDs. In her presentation, she stated that the negative impact of mining on PWDs in mining communities was serious and that mining investment in district have not supported or empowered PWDs.

"Persons with disabilities and their families are more likely to be poor, as they often face additional costs, such as paying for more frequent health care, rehabilitation, assistive devices and costlier transportation options", says Mrs Kalaluka.

Mrs Kalaluka laments that the mining companies and the society have a very wrong impression of the PWDs and this has made them more vulnerable because they are being left out in almost everything.

"Mining companies do not consider employing the PWDs. You will never find PWDs working at the mines, why? Are we not intelligent? The way PWDs are treated in Sinazong-

we, is as if we are not Zambians when we are in our own country and no one looks at us. So when it comes to empowerment and jobs from mining we are not considered, so it's really a challenge on PWDs" says Mrs Kalaluka.

Mrs Kalaluka indicated that there is inadequate disability inclusion and participation in the mining sector in the district and this is a hindrance in achieving sustainable development in mine host communities.

"The Government of Zambia has adopted a number of laws and policies pertaining to PWDs, including their right to productive, decent work, basic services, workers' compensation, social security, and entrepreneurship development. However, the implementation of these laws has been weak, hence disability inclusion remains a far cry for citizens", she said.

Mrs Kalaluka's session on the Impact of Mining on PWDs produced a fruitful discussion and generated the following recommendations:

- (1). We recommend that there should participation of PWDs on all the indabas and any other platforms created by CSOs, government and other stakeholders
- (2). We recommend that all the Natural Resource Watch Groups to open up membership for PWDs
- (3). We recommend that CSO to hosting a stakeholders meeting focusing on PWDs inclusion in the governance of mineral resources
- (4). We recommend that Government in partnership with Mining companies develops a deliberate policy aimed at supporting PWDs (e.g employing PWDs and ensuring their safety)
- (5). The mines should ensure that each and every corporate social responsibility embarked on should be integrated in terms of gender and include PWDs.
- (6). The church, civil society organizations and the community at large should start taking an active role in the promotion of rights for people living with disability
- (7). We recommend that the interest of women, children and PWDs are well represented in every planning held.



PHOTO FOCUS: Classrooms for Maamba Special School



PHOTO FOCUS: Chisengele Benard (Left) and Simantembe Louis (Right) Members of Maamba Special School & NRW participating at the District Alternative Mining Indaba



## NATURAL RESOURCE WATCH GROUP (NRWG) AND CHAMPIONS LEADING COMMUNITY ADVOCACY ON ENHANCING COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM THE EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Zambia is one of the countries in the world richly endowed with mineral resources and by ranking, it's the second largest producer of copper after Chile, but after 100 years of mining, the revenue from the industry has not trickled down to the common man on the ground.

Realizing this fact, the community led groups such as the Natural Resource Watch Group (NRWG) and The Champions are working hand in hand with civil society organizations to push for the agenda of making mine hosting communities' benefit from the exploitation of minerals resources.

The Centre for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD), spearheaded the establishment of Natural Resource Watch Groups (NRWG) and Champions in four mining towns. So far, NRWGs have been set up in Sinazongwe

in Southern Province, Mufulira on the Copperbelt, as well as in Solwezi and Zambezi in North-Western Province. Whilst another special group of the Champions has been established in Zambezi and Sinazongwe which so far has recruited influential people to champion the cause.

These two organisations are now leading the fight for locals to get a fair share of the minerals which are extracted from their villages.

In Sinazongwe District Southern Province, the NRWG has been a force to reckon with in as far as providing checks and balances is concerned.

Since its inception in 2015, the Sinazongwe NRWG has been fighting for the people in the area to have a say on their mineral wealth.

The Sinazongwe Natural Resource

Watch Group has used various forums to air their views on the situation in the district and how nothing has been done to compensate displaced communities.

The Sinazongwe NRWG has also worked well with the Sinazongwe Town council and has been tracking the funds which the mines remit to it.

"The current system where the local authority uses a single bank account for all its revenue makes it difficult to track the utilization of funds from the mines. When the money comes in, it's put together with money from other sources. Like that, how do we tell when money is channeled elsewhere?", Sinazongwe NRWG Chairperson Emmah Chali said.

Her fears are also echoed by the local authority.

"We have a challenge because we cannot open a separate account for the purpose of keeping money from the mines. This is how government operates and unfortunately, there is nothing we can do," said Alick Muleya, the Chairperson for the Sinazongwe Town Council. Mr Muleya laments that the local authority really wants to be transparent and help the host communities but there is nothing forthcoming from the coal mines. With this background, civil society organizations have been holding Mining Indabas in Sinazongwe to give the people a voice to speak out on issues affecting them but these annual events are usually shunned by the mining companies. "It is disappointing that despite these indabas giving a platform for mining companies to come and defend themselves, none of them show up. However, these events really give information to our people and they are beneficial," said Milupi Silumesi, the Manager of Kaluli Development Foundation, a local organization which works towards poverty reduction and extractives in Sinazongwe. From the time, the NRW started this advocacy work in Sinazongwe, they have recorded some achievement as they managed to influence the Town Council to increase the

annual Ward Fund allocation to K40,000.00 from K25,000.00. "Despite a slow start to our advocacy work we are happy that we as a community group in partnership with civil society organization we have managed to influence the Town Council to increase the Ward Fund allocation" says Ms Chali.

And in Zambezi, where the first mine is set to open in 2022 in Nyakulenga Chiefdom, Natural Resource Watch Groups and Champions are playing a critical role in preparing people's minds.

65-year-old Mwiya Likisi is a member of the Zambezi District Natural Resource Group which is sensitizing the people on the possible dangers of the impending mining in the area.

"We hear that Copper and Gold will be mined here and our message to the residents is that we may have an increase in population, environmental

problems and displacements especially in areas where the mines will be located. In short, we are preparing the people for that time," said Mr Likisi. Under the MRS advocacy work, Zambezi holds a unique position as it is the only district with community groups set up before even mining activities start. The other group is called the Champions which is composed of men and women who move around from one community to the other, preaching about the need to ensure community benefits from mining once mining activities commences. This group has so far worked with the Zambezi Town Council to prepare for mining activities which are expected in 2022 and their aim is to ensure that the district does not face the similar challenges been faced by other mine host communities like Mufulira and many others that are facing environmental pollution, displacement and resettlement. "We have worked with the Natural Resource Watch Group and the Champion. Their agenda is good and we have benefited a lot. As a Council, we are doing everything possible to ensure that we also come up with measures to protect the people and safeguard the environment," said Kasesi-Chivwezhi Ward Councillor Maybin Mungwala. Mr. Mungwala, who is one of several civic leaders who were taken to Solwezi for an exchange visit under the auspices of CTPD, says the MRS program has been enlightening and working with the NRW and the Champions have made the work even easier. Whilst in Mufulira the NRW petitioned the Town Council to pass a by-law that facilitate ploughing back to the community 10% of the mineral revenue. The Council is still working around the demands of the community.







(Mr. Martin Kampamba)

## MRSM PROJECT HAS SHARPENED MY LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Living in Mufulira, a mining town hosting Mopani Copper Mine which is one of the largest underground Copper Mines in Zambia, Martin Kampamba has had firsthand account of poverty, under development and dilapidated infrastructure.

At 34, Martin's biggest cry for his hometown is seeing Mopani Copper Mine's lack of investment in areas such as health, sports and education in the community which it is conducting mining activities. This has led Martin to adopt the style of advocacy commonly referred to as 'Speak and let the world know what people want.

As an authority in his own right, Martin who has become an outspoken advocate for people's rights in Mufulira has had opportunities to speak for the voiceless on various platforms organized by several Civil Society Organizations due to his activism on natural resource management.

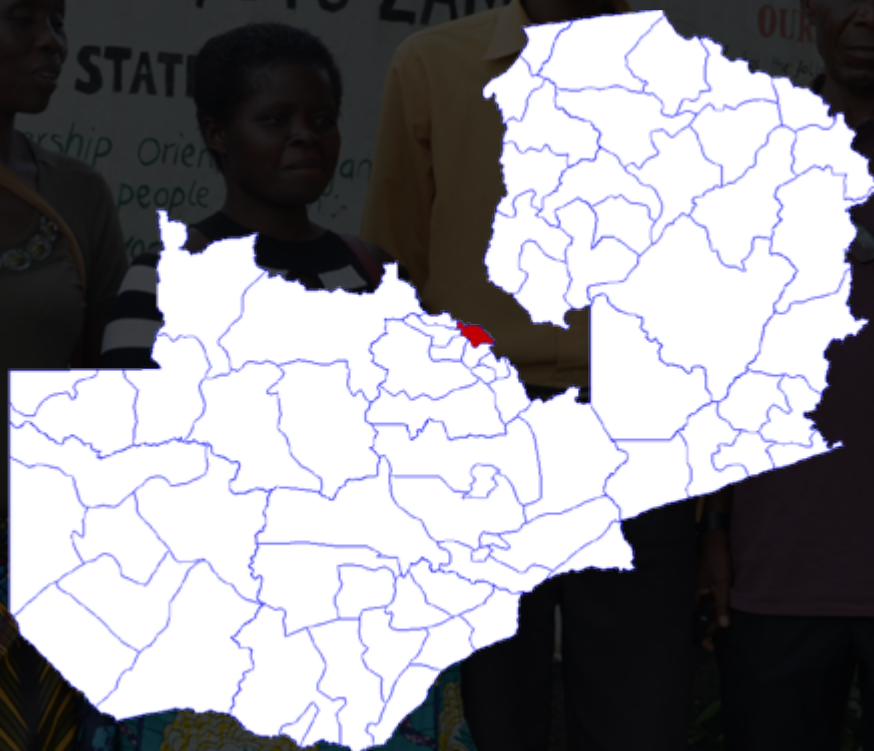
"In 2015, with the help of the Centre for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD), the Mufulira Natural Resource Watch Group (NRWG) comprising 20 members was established to help advocate for change and development around natural resource management and lobbying for mine hosting

communities to benefit directly from the mineral resources that are extracted in their communities," said Martin.

Martin shares some of the successes the Mufulira Natural Resource Watch Group has made from the time he took over office in 2017.

"Through our advocacy and lobbying for Mine host communities to benefit directly from the mineral resources been extracted, NRWG members have acquired leadership skills, knowledge on Tax justice, resource governance, advocacy and exposure. The NRWG has also been involved in many issues such as fighting inequality, promoting smart agriculture, climate change and child safeguarding. Personally, through the MRSM project, I have acquired leadership skills which have helped me establish Future-Prenuer Zambia (FPZ), a Civil Society Organization which has employed a number of youths in Mufulira," said Martin.

Martin explains that through his membership with the Mufulira NRWG, he has sharpened his skills in leadership, advocacy and team building; attributes which he believes have helped him forge ahead in his advocacy work.



# Mufulira District





## MUFULIRA RESIDENTS PETITION THE COUNCIL TO PASS A BY-LAW TO FACILITATE MINERAL REVENUE SHARING WITH MINE HOST COMMUNITIES

Known as a place of abundance, Mufulira is a District on the Copperbelt Province of Zambia. The town, which borders mineral-rich Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), is renowned for copper mining and is home to one of Zambia's oldest and deepest ore bodies. It has enormous opportunities for growth in other key sectors of the country's economy sectors such as agriculture if well harnessed. The districts play host to one of the biggest mining companies in the country by the name of Mopani Mine.

However, just like many other mining host communities, Mufulira has experienced a number of negative impact of mining including air and water pollution, displacement and environmental degradation. Community roads are poor and access to

social services like education, health, clean water and sanitation is equally poor.

The Natural Resource Watch Group (NRWG), a community led group established by CTPD has been instrumental in conducting advocacy work focusing on management of natural resources. The group has also been leading the advocacy work aimed at enhancing community benefits from exploitation of mineral resources in Mufulira, a project been implemented by CTPD with support from Oxfam.

In 2017, the NRWG petitioned the Mufulira Municipal Council to pass a by-law that will facilitate mineral revenue sharing with mine host communities. The aim was to enhance community benefits but also help in cushioning the negative impact on

mining activities on mine host communities.

"As NRWG we petitioned the Mufulira Municipal Council to pass a by-law that facilitates ploughing back to the community a minimum of 10 percent mineral revenues. The main objective is to promote sustainable development in mine host communities, says Martin Kampamba, the Chairperson of the NRWG.

Mr Kampamba laments that the petition was signed by over 2000 residents and it has made an impact as the local authority is now in the process of passing a resolution to enact the 10 percent by-law.

The signed petitions was received by Mufulira Deputy Mayor Beatrice Kampansa and reads:

We (over 2000 residents of Mufulira)

here by petition the Mufulira Local Authority to pass a bylaw authorizing 10% of the total revenue collected by the local authority through taxes such as property rates, annual business fees to be allocated towards community development. We further petition Mufulira local Authority to create a Local Mineral Revenue Sharing Mechanism system that will be managing and administering the 10% allocation, this mechanism will be aimed at enhancing participation of local communities in decision mak-

ing and planning for development.

It has been four years since the petition was received by the Council, a by law is yet to be passed. However, the Council has indicated that they are still working towards passing the by-law. Charles Banda is a Councillor for Buntungwa Ward in Mufulira who was part of the local authority which received the petition and has indicated that the local authority is still considering a number of options on how best to pass the by-law. "I can safely

tell you that we are not sitting idle as local leaders, we are doing everything possible to ensure that the by-law is passed. As a district, we are not benefitting much from our minerals," said Mr Banda.

Once passed, the by-law will promote sustainable development in the mine host communities of Mufulira but also promote local participation in the management of minerals resources.

## PETITION FROM MUFULIRA RESIDENTS

We (residents of Mufulira ) here by petition the Mufulira Local Authority to pass a By-law authorising 10% of the total revenue collected by the local authority from all the mining activities to be allocated towards community development.

We further petition Mufulira local Authority to create a Local Mineral Revenue Sharing Mechanism that will be managing and administering the 10% allocation, this mechanism will be aimed at enhancing participation of local communities in decision making and planning for development.



PHOTO FOCUS: Placard of the Petition of a By-Law and the Mufulira Members of the Natural Resource Watch Group





## EMMAH CHALI, YOUNG BUT SO PASSIONATE TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY

Mining is the largest sector of the Zambian economy but the relationship between mining companies and their host communities has been fractious, without a clear path towards sustainability. "The severe social, economic, and environmental impacts of mining have been compounded by perceived shortcomings in corporate social and environmental responsibility programming by the industry as host communities for these mines still grapple with poverty, under development, displacements and misery," says Emmah Chali, 27, of Sinazongwe District Southern Province. Ms. Chali noted that this is why the Centre for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD), working with its network of partners in mining communities, has been spearheading the setting up of Natural Resource Watch Groups (NRWG) made up of locals affected by the impact of mining. "In Sinazongwe District Southern Province, the NRWG has been

a force to reckon with in as far as providing checks and balances and leading the fight for locals to get a fair share of the minerals which are extracted from their villages. Since its inception in 2015, the Sinazongwe NRWG has been fighting for the people in the area to have a say on their mineral wealth," Emmah said.

Ms. Chali who is the Chairperson of the Sinazongwe NRWG is currently a university student but dedicates her time to fight for rural people who have gone through a lot in pushing for their fair share of the mineral wealth. "Our role is to make people benefit from the coal been mined here and track the money which the mines pay to the local authority though some of the mining companies do not cooperate. The issue of displacements and compensation has remained a thorny issue as most resettlement areas lack good infrastructure and soil to support general food production", Ms Chali

said. She laments that despite being a mineral rich area and housing two mining firms with one set to open soon, Sinazongwe still has bad roads and washed away bridges in strategic areas.

"One in particular is the Sikalonzo bridge on the Kanzinze stream which was washed away in 2019 and has cut off the town's only airport and a primary school. This has to some extent even affected the pass rate at Airport Primary School which is the only learning facility across the stream. This breaks my heart because during rainy season, pupils can't cross the river to go to school", she complained.

Her frustration is also felt by Civic Leaders in the area. "We have not received much help from the mines because some of them sit on traditional land and they do not pay rates to the council. This deprives us of the much-needed revenue for service delivery," said Alick Muleya,

the Chairperson for the Sinazongwe Town Council. Mr Muleya laments that trucks that carry coal have been the reason for the poor road network in the district and that little has been done by the concerned Mining companies to rectify the situation.

“It is disappointing that despite these indabas giving a platform for mining companies to come and defend themselves, none of them show up. However, these events really give information to our people and they are beneficial,” said Milupi Silumesi, the Manager of

Kaluli Development Foundation, a local organization which works towards poverty reduction and extrac-tives in Sinazongwe.

Through her leadership, Ms Chali has been able to gal-vanize the voice for the voiceless and hopefully, one day, Sinazongwe will reach the level of Solwezi which is seeing meaningful benefits being taken to host communities.







(Ms. Nelly Andende)

## BECAUSE OF THE MINERAL REVENUE SHARING PROJECT (MRS), WE HAVE BEEN EMPOWERED TO BE TORCHBEARERS IN OUR COMMUNITIES

The people of Zambezi will not accept any raw deal from a new mine set to open in 2022, says Nelly Andende, a member of the Champions.

Mrs Andende, a Teacher and Community activist is a member of the Champions, a group of local people pushing for enhanced benefits for the people of Nakulenga area where Freca Mining is set to open a new mine in a years' time.

"I joined the Champions three years ago and I have concentrated on sensitizing women and youths as well as pupils on the effects of mining," she said.

Mrs Andende says lack of identity materials such as Identity Cards and T-shirts has made it difficult for group members to be easily identified when conducting sensitization in the community but that has not stopped me from doing advocacy work on the mineral resource management.

She however noted that through the work that the Champions have been doing under the MRS

project, the people of Zambezi are enlightened and will not accept any raw deal from any mining investor.

"The MRS project has empowered the Champions to be torchbearers and ensure that host communities benefit from the minerals been extracted. We have empowered the Natural Resource Watch Groups, the Champions and communities with information such that they now have power to speak out and challenge these investors because they know their right", Mrs Andende said.

Mrs Andende said because of the knowledge acquired through the MRS project, the voice of the Champions has become crucial in changing the narrative and giving the locals what is due to them.





# Zambezi District

**THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**  
Centre for Trade Policy & Development  
PO Box 50882  
Lusaka, Zambia

Plot 123, Kudu Road, Kabulonga  
Tel: +260 211 264409  
Email: [info@ctpd.org.zm](mailto:info@ctpd.org.zm)

[www.ctpd.org.zm](http://www.ctpd.org.zm)



CENTRE FOR TRADE POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

