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## **5 SOCIAL BASELINE STUDY**

### **5.1 Provincial Government and Administration**

The provincial capital of the Katanga Province is Lubumbashi, situated approximately 220km from PE 591. The official administrative structure follows provincial divisions, with official representation apparent from sector level up to territory level (headed up by a Territory Administrator) and then on to district, provincial and national levels. More traditional tribal governing systems operate from the sector level downwards.

Katanga Province is the wealthiest province in the DRC (formerly Shaba Province until 1997). The province is endowed with minerals and is rich in copper, cobalt and uranium.

The permit falls within the administrative boundary of the Kazembe Grouping (lowest level of administration) of which Chief Makonga Kazembe is administrator. Kisankala Village is part of the Kazembe Grouping, which forms part of the Luilu Sector, which is part of the Mutshatsha Territory, of which Mutshatsha town is the territorial capital.

### **5.2 Local Authorities**

The Chief has the overall responsibility for all administrative and customary roles including local courts, traditional police and tax collection within the permit area. A Council of Notables or Village Keepers, a secretary and a traditional judge assist the Chief in his duties. Individual village headmen are the last tier of authority. The village headmen have no courts, police or council of notables. The authority of the Chief and headmen are based on traditional values, which are kept in high esteem.

Kisankala Village is one of the villages within the Kazembe Grouping and so the village chief, Chief Semba Kapaya Lubwe Timothe, reports to Chief Makonga Kazembe.

### **5.3 Landowners within the Kalukundi Concession**

There is no record or evidence of land ownership or certificates allowing exploitation of natural resources within PE 591 apart from traditional rights to land controlled by local authorities.

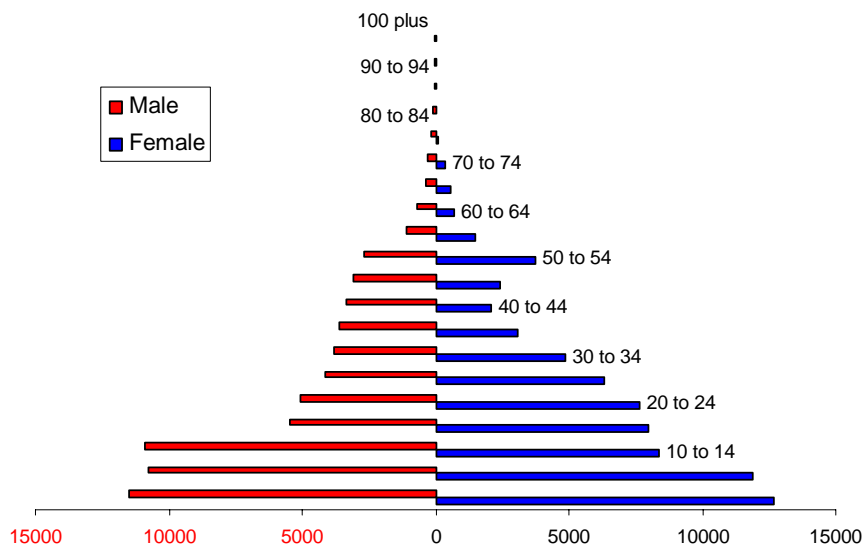
### **5.4 Population**

The population of the Katanga Province is around 4.4 million (2001), of which a large proportion, live in or around the provincial centre, Lubumbashi. The current population growth rate is estimated to be almost 4%. Statistics taken for the country as a whole indicate that some 48% of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 14 years.

Population statistics contained in the "Rapport Territoire de Mutshatsha, 2003" indicate that there is a total population of 144,445 people in the Mutshatsha District, of which 20,343 people live in the Kazembe Grouping. Figure 5.1 is a population / age pyramid showing the total population of males and females of all ages within the Mutshatsha Territory. The pyramid indicates that birth rates are high. Infant mortality and general mortality rates are also high with less than half the people born likely to reach the age of 20.

Data was extracted from the "Rapport Territoire de Mutshatsha, 2003" which explained that the main industries in the Mutshatsha Territory are mining (Gecamines), electrical supply (SNEL) and CEPEC (Centre d'Execution des Programmes Socio-Economique) which

promote sanitary health, agriculture and safe home environments. Commerce in the Mutshatsha Territory consists of business, commercial centres and boutiques. Police stations and local markets are also found in Mutshatsha Territory with 13 and 9 respectively within Mutshatsha and the Sectors of Mutshatsha.



**Figure 5.1 Population / Age pyramid (Mutshatsha Territory 2003)**

#### 5.4.1 Local Population

A general census and detailed census was undertaken of Kisankala village by AMC on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January 2005.

The general census involved an initial count of all residents in the village in the form of a house to house survey that identified the number of persons per household and type of housing unit. The housing units were characterised into four main groups as follows:-

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Permanent / Thatch Roofing - | Housing with a permanent nature (adobe bricks and thatch roofing – Plate 2);                                  |
| Permanent / Iron Sheeting -  | Housing with a permanent nature (adobe bricks and iron sheet roofing – Plate 3);                              |
| Semi-Permanent-              | Housing of a semi-permanent nature (wood / bamboo and mud plastered walls with thatch roofing – Plate 4); and |
| Temporary Housing -          | Temporary housing (made of waste materials, bags, sacks and wood or bamboo poles – Plate 5).                  |

The results of the general census indicated that Kisankala has a population of 1064 individuals living in 209 housing units of which 76 are permanent housing (thatch roofing), 9 are permanent (iron sheet roofing), 37 are semi-permanent and 87 are temporary (see table 5.1 below). A register of all residents is included in Appendix 5.



**Plate 2 Permanent/Thatch Roofing**



**Plate 3 Permanent/Iron Sheetting**



**Plate 4 Semi-Permanent**



**Plate 5 Temporary Housing**

**Table 5.1 Housing and population in Kisankala Village (19/01/05)**

Type of Housing Unit	Number of Units	Number of People
Permanent/Thatch Roof	76	321
Permanent/Iron Sheet Roof	9	48
Semi-Permanent/Thatch Roof	37	201
Temporary Housing	87	494
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1,064</b>

The census was updated from the 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> of February 2006 and it indicated that Kisankala Village has a population of 2,361 individuals living in 647 housing units of which 78 are permanent housing (thatch roofing), 20 are permanent (iron-sheet roofing), 48 are semi-permanent and 501 are temporary (see Table 5.2 below). A register of all residents is included in Appendix 5.

**Table 5.2 Housing and population in Kisankala Village (23/02/06)**

Type of Housing Unit	Number of Units	Number of People
Permanent/Thatch Roof	78	442
Permanent/Iron Sheet Roof	20	63

Type of Housing Unit	Number of Units	Number of People
Semi-Permanent/Thatch Roof	48	223
Temporary Housing	501	1633
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>2361</b>

The census was undertaken in order to identify persons with the most at stake in terms of any resettlement by detailing demographic information (see below) in order to formulate an appropriate and fair Resettlement Action Plan. This census detailed the following information:-

- Name
- Age
- Sex
- Profession
- Housing Type
- Details of Owner
- Income of Household
- Years in Kisankala
- Marital Status
- Number of Children and Dependents
- GPS (UTM) Coordinates
- House Dimensions (width, length and height) and
- Included a digital photo of the residence.

This census information is presented in Appendix 5 and a map of housing units in Kisankala Village is shown in Figure 5.2. A geographical information system has been developed by AMC which links housing locations on a digital map to the census information including digital pictures.

#### **5.4.2 Ethnic Tribal Groupings**

There is a diverse mix of ethnic or tribal groupings with their own languages within PE 591. The main tribes found are Basanga, Baluba, Lunda, Chokwe, Bemba and Kaonde. The largest tribe in PE 591 is the Basanga. The main language spoken within the Kazembe Grouping is Kinsanga but the local people also speak French Chokwe, Lunda and Swahili.

#### **5.4.3 Religious Practices and Beliefs**

The main religion in the region is Christianity; the Catholic Church dominates with a minor protestant following. Other denominations include Methodists, Pentecostals, Jehovah's Witness's, and the Garengaze. Animist beliefs are also to some degree part of the local traditions.

Christianity is the main religion practised in Kisankala village, although there is also a small Muslim representation in the village shown by the presence of a mosque. The churches

found in Kisankala village include Église Methodiste-Unie (United Methodist Church), Communauté Des Assemblées De Dieu Au Congo - CADC 37<sup>e</sup> (Community of Assemblies of God Churches in Congo), Communauté Pentecotiste au Congo – CPCO 30<sup>e</sup> (Pentecostal Churches of Congo), Tabernacle.

#### **5.4.4 Housing, Local Diet and Family Structure**

##### House types

The village is made up of a mixture of housing types. This ranges from the solid looking pole and adobe plastered houses with thatched roofs or corrugated iron sheets to semi-permanent structures of poles covered with plastic sheeting or sacks with white and blue UNHCR tents covering roofs. Looking down from the vantage point of the SWANMINES SPRL camp the village conjures up images of a transit refugee camp. Walking through the village confirms that image.

The majority of housing is of a semi-permanent nature with most households being inhabited by 4-5 males. The average permanent family unit consists of 7 persons. Two parents will support at least three children and an average of two relatives/dependants per household. The household is normally broken up into rooms depending on sex and family standing. There is usually one room for the parents, one room for the female members and dependants and one room for the male dependants. Larger homes will also have a communal room and kitchen.

Maize is the main staple food within the permit area. Cassava, vegetables, potatoes and wild fruit supplement the staple food. Dried salted fish are consumed as well as bread, biscuits and tinned items from Kolwezi.

The main locally produced beverage is opaque beer (Munkoyo) brewed from maize or millet.



**Plate 6 House type typical of the village**

### Kalukundi Village (March 2006)

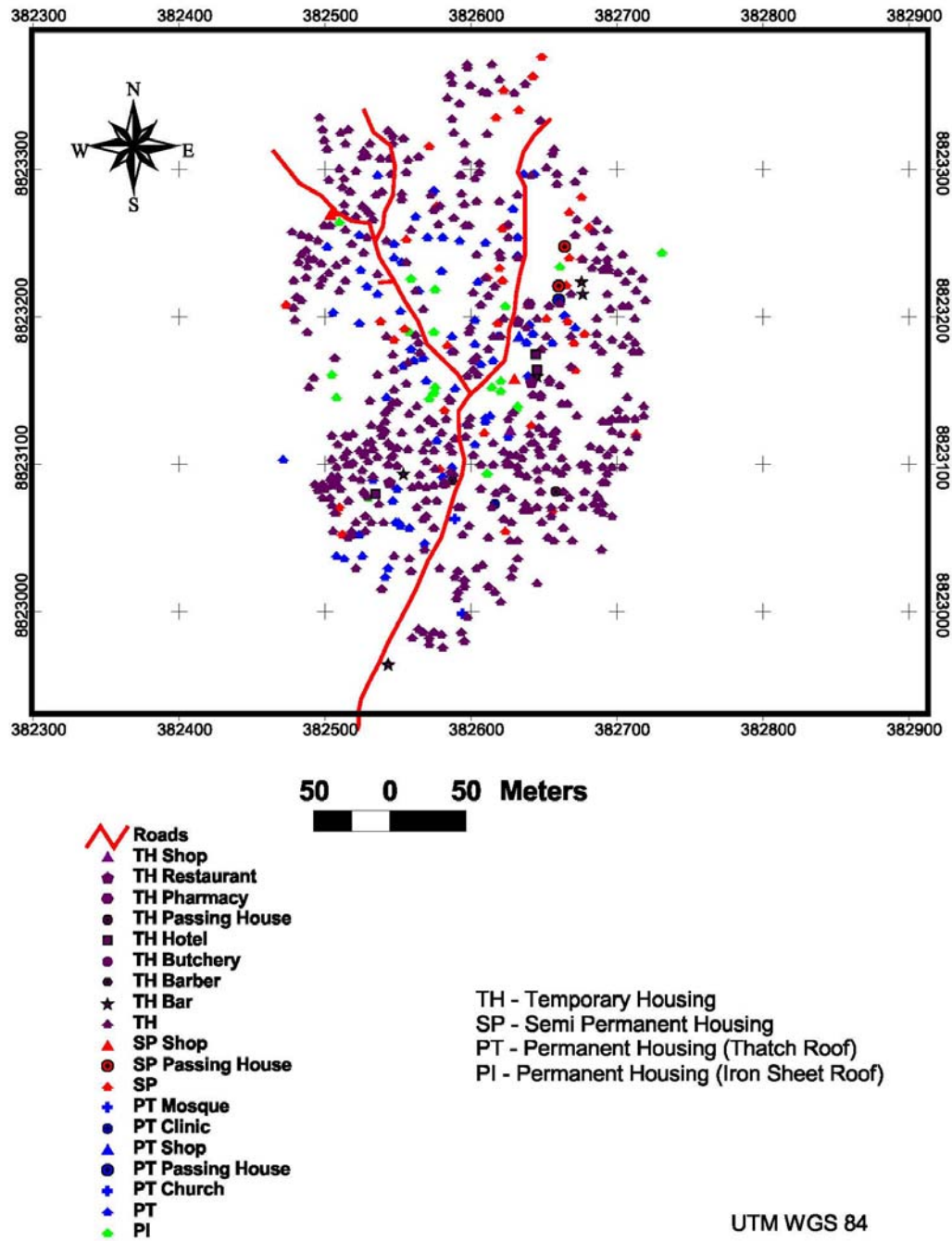


Figure 5.2 Map of Kisankala Village - Mapped using handheld GPS in March 2006  
 (WGS 1984 UTM Zone 35 S)

#### 5.4.5 Water Supply and Sanitation

The village draws its potable water from the stream about 600 metres away from the Kisankala spring. People use pit latrines for sanitation.



Plate 7 Water abstraction at Kisankala stream

#### 5.4.6 Livelihoods

##### Agriculture

Cassava is the most important crop within the concession area, followed by maize. Wild fruit and cultivated vegetables supplement the staple diet. Small numbers of livestock are maintained in order to feed the villagers, including chickens (rare), goats and pigs.

Vegetable fields and plantations are found close to villages and on fertile soils along watercourses. Non-staple foods include banana, onion, tomatoes, cabbage, groundnut, pumpkin, beans, mango and sweet potato. A great variety of wild plants and fruits are an important part of the diet. There is no large-scale commercial agriculture within the concession. The lack of transport to Kolwezi or Likasi is a major constraint for the local rural economy. It is difficult to transport crops from Kisankala Village to markets because there are none locally and so market gardening is limited.

There is only a small area of land along the Kisankala River, which extends 50m from the riverbanks that is being used for agriculture. This is lying almost exclusively fallow.

##### Artisanal Mining

The evidence of past artisanal mining activities is extensive in the concession area, especially the cobalt reserves found in the C5 Principal South-West Deposit. There are other smaller artisanal operations on the C5 Principal Anticline and the Kalukundi North 1 and North 2 Fragments. These large scale activities were stopped in October 2004 and very little artisanal mining has occurred on the Kalukundi Concession PE 591 since that date.

The high price of cobalt and the demand for heterogenite has lead to an increase in the artisanal activity in the area and some excavations are now fairly deep.

The ore is mined and brought to the surface by individuals. It is sieved, washed, sorted and then packed into maize meal sacks and then collected by truck. The scale of the mining is large and can be seen in Plates 4 and 5. Even despite the amount of heterogenite and

concentrate moved there is little evidence of any wealth within the Kisankala Village. A detailed analysis of the intensity, scale and organisation of the Artisanal mining is not known.



**Plate 8 Open workings on the C5 Principal stope**

#### Extraction of Commercial Timber

The extraction of valuable timber has taken place in the past and is continuing, though hampered by the poor road infrastructure. Timber is also extracted for charcoal burning. The extent and intensity of timber extraction within PE 591 is not extensive with most flora currently in a relatively undisturbed state.

#### Petty Trading

There are a number of stall stands, usually manned by young men and women along the central thoroughfare stocked with shoes and clothes and other consumer items. Although a number of these stalls stock second-hand (used) clothes there are some with brand new items. It is not uncommon to find items of clothing displayed on the ground, especially near the food market.

Other stalls in the village stock food products, including tinned items, biscuits and other groceries. Pharmacy stalls in the village sell health and beauty products.

The food in the village is bought and sold at the market. The market stalls stock fresh fish from Lualaba (35km away), dry fish from Likasi and Lubumbashi (120km away). Tomatoes and onions are brought in from Likasi and vegetables from Fungurume (40km away).



**Plate 9 Open market stands selling basic commodities**

Hammer Mills

The village has two functional hammer mills for milling maize for staple food.

Other Activities

The women maintain the households as well as carry out gardening and agriculture. They also run small shops. There is very little recreational activity in the area. There is one baker in the village producing bread on a daily basis.

Table 5.2 is a breakdown of livelihoods and incomes of the heads of 62 households included in the detailed census conducted by AMC. Most of the people in Kisankala Village are small-scale vendors with market tables or small shops. Most households are involved in farming in addition to their main income activity.

**Table 5.3 Livelihoods and Incomes of Households involved in the Census**

Livelihood	Number of Households	Expected Income US\$ per Month
Baker	4	Up to 2,500
Builder	1	60
Cook	1	5
Teacher	2	-
Driller	10	10 – 160
Farmer	55	6 – 175
Vendor	86	15 – 1,938
Guard	9	50 – 375
Miller	1	435
Hotelier	3	400
Cinema	2	15 – 30
Pastor	6	4 – 500
Pharmacist	1	-
Shopkeeper	5	1,500 – 2,300
Tailor	1	1,500
Carpenter	1	50
Brewer	1	15
Nurse	3	18
Policeman	2	31.25
Barman/Owner	5	18 – 600
Cleaner	9	8 – 22
Butcher	1	-
Restaurant Owner	5	Up to 3,000
Hair Dresser	1	-
Salon	1	500
Midwife	1	300
Charcoal/Water	5	5 – 75
Retired	2	0
Swanmines Employee	7	80-200

Incomes

GDP per capita in the DRC is estimated to be \$680 per annum (*Source: United Nations Human Development Report, 2003*). No estimation of local incomes has been made by

Territory administration but it is fair to assume that annual income levels do not exceed \$400 per capita.

The census detailed monthly income in Kisankala Village. Not all residents divulged their incomes which ranged from 13US\$ to 2000US\$ per month however of those who did the average income was 252US\$ per month per household or 3,024US\$ per annum, well above regional norms.

#### **5.4.7 Medical Services**

There are no health facilities of any kind in Kisankala Village or the concession area itself. Chief Semba Kapaya Lubwe Timothe has expressed concern over this matter. The closest larger hospitals are found in Kowezi and Likasi. The main diseases suffered in the area are Malaria, TB, Bilharzia, Diarrhoea, Anaemia and HIV/Aids. There is a heavy reliance on traditional medicine.

The nearest clinic is the SNCC (the Congolese National Railways) clinic found in Kisanfu Village. Staff spoken to at the SNCC clinic indicated that on average 7-10 patients per day from Kisankala seek out-patients treatment. Malaria, diarrhoea and sexually transmitted infections are some of the cases treated. The consultation fee is 50F and patients are required to pay for any medicine prescribed.

The large influx of young men and women in the village as a result of the increased activities related to artisanal mining has a potential to contribute to increased chances of HIV/Aids infections. During our interview, the Chief bemoaned the presence of prostitutes in the past two years from Likasi, Kolwezi and Lubumbashi, following the increase in artisanal mining. The SNCC clinic staff reported dealing with five cases of HIV/Aids. However, looking at the available facilities it is unlikely that a proper clinical diagnosis can be attested.



**Plate 10 SNCC Clinic in Kisanfu**

#### **5.4.8 Education Facilities**

There are no schools in Kisankala Village or PE 591. The nearest schools are in Kisanfu Village about 7km away from Kisankala Village. The pictures below illustrate the current state of the schools. There are three primary schools situated in Kisanfu. The third school (not pictured below) is housed in the disused railway station. These schools were built in 1954 and are in a state of disrepair. Secondary and tertiary education facilities can be accessed in Kolwezi, Likasi or Lubumbashi.



Plate 11 Kisanfu Primary School



Plate 12 Mwangaza Primary School Kisanfu

#### 5.4.9 Infrastructure and Communications

Main infrastructure is shown on the location map in Figure 2.1. The nearest major town is Kolwezi (60km west of PE 591). Access to the permit from Kolwezi is via the degraded Likasi-Kolwezi road, which passes 1.5km to the south of the southern Boundary of PE 591. The road network throughout the area is in a state of disrepair and access within the concession is difficult.

##### Railway

The electrified SNCC Kolwezi to Likasi railway passes 2km south of the southern boundary of PE 591. The nearest station to the permit area is Kisanfu located 7km from the centre of the project area. The railway line is in use and is currently in good condition. A substation and transformer yard is located near Kisanfu station, with power from the 110kV incomer supplying the overhead railway cables at 25kV.

##### Powerlines

There are three major regional powerlines, which pass through the southern part of PE 591. The high tension powerlines travel in an generally east-west direction from various hydro-electrical schemes along the Congo River, along a common line, which has a width of 200m. The tower structures holding up the HT line are generally interspaced by 200m.

The northern most line carries power from the Inga Barrage (500MW) to Zambia and South Africa. The Central line carries power from the Nseke barrage (264MW) and the southern most line carries power from Nzilo (64MW), Mshu (30MW) and Koni (45MW) Barrages for local distribution. The southern most line provides power to the Kisanfu station transformer.



Plate 13 Kisanfu Railway Station



Plate 14 Cobalt loading area, Kisanfu

Other

There are no landline telephone connections but cellphone coverage was introduced in March 2005 and then updated subsequently to improve the coverage. There are no sewage reticulation or water supply facilities within the permit area.

**5.4.10 Restricted Areas**

There are no restricted areas on the site.

**5.4.11 Non Governmental Organisations**

There are no community-based or non-governmental organisations operating in Kisankala village. However, Vision Mondiale (World Vision) is one of the prominent NGO's with Area Development Projects in other villages along the Likasi-Kolwezi road.

**5.5 Resettlement Action Plan**

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was developed by Professor Kalaba Mutabasha from the University of Lubumbashi and his research team. The report was carried out in November and December 2006 with the aim of developing a clear outline of methods for the relocation of Kisankala Village.

The Professor spent a week onsite with his team from XX until XX. During that week he was provided with information obtained from historic investigations: carried out by AMC; Stephane Kahamba from Imhotep Architects; Stephanie Wolters hired by Africo Resources from Erinys; and lists created by Chief Timothé Nsemba Kapaya Lubwe. Professor Kalaba also contacted key officials such as Mr Kamasake, the mayor of Kolwezi, Mr Sony Mulaj Ngoy, the deputy president of EMAK, Mr Masengo, Chief of the Luilu Sector, Chief Kazembe Makonga Kibela of the Kazembe Grouping, Chief Mwimbi Mwanza of the Mwanfwe Grouping and Kisankala's Development Committee.

Professor Kalaba determined that to base the population that would be resettled on the villagers that were considered the original population of Kisankala would alienate those that had lived in the village for some time and also contributed largely to the village economy. Therefore a system of combining the activities carried out with the type of housing owned was developed, which created 7 categories of classification (refer to Table 5.4 below).

**Table 5.4 Classification of Housing**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Description</b>
Permanent	Adobe bricks with corrugated iron/thatch/straw roof
Semi-permanent	Wooden hut/cabin bound with bamboos, walls made of dry mud, and thatch/plastic roofs
Non-permanent	Houses made of reject material that can be moved

The RAP details the measures that can be used to fairly compensate the population of Kisankala Village for the need to relocate. These are:-

1. For Category 1 three methods of compensation were described. Firstly Swanmines and NOMIMET should hold discussions on alternative NOMIMET locations where the artisans will be able to mine. Secondly there will be employment of some artisans by Swanmines. Lastly everyone should receive a moral compensation for the inconvenience of moving. This is described in the RAP;

2. For Category 2 three methods of compensation were discussed in the RAP. Firstly those affected would receive compensation for the workforce it took to construct their premises. Secondly those affected would receive compensation for the value of their premises. Thirdly those affected would have a space in the new village which is dependant on their activity.
3. For Category 3 then compensation was worked out to the value of the house with 50% value added on.
4. For Category 4 then the same measures as for Category 2 would be followed.
5. For Category 5 the same measures as for Category 2 would be followed.
6. For Category 6 the permanent residents would be split into 3 categories of housing value. This would determine the house size to be allocated in the new village.
7. For Category 7 there would be a space reserved for these activities in the new village.

**Table 5.5 Classification based on Activities and Types of Housing**

Category	Description	Total Number Affected
1	Non-permanent residents <b>with</b> affected activities	52
2	Non-permanent residents <b>without</b> affected activities	498
3	Semi-permanent residents <b>with</b> affected activities	1
4	Semi-permanent residents <b>without</b> affected activities	15
5	Permanent residents <b>with</b> affected activities	9
6	Permanent residents <b>without</b> affected activities	71
7	Churches, mosque, schools, bars, restaurants, hotels etc with affected activities	7

The monetary compensation is discussed further in the RAP (**Appendix 6**). The construction design and management of the new village will be managed by Imhotep Architects in South Africa.