



UN HABITAT
Regional Technical Cooperation Division



ZAMBIA: LIVINGSTONE CITY PROFILE



Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2009
All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme publications can be obtained from
UN-HABITAT Regional and Information Offices or directly from:

P.O. Box 30030, GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: unhabitat@unhabitat.org

Website: <http://www.unhabitat.org>

This Livingstone report and project was prepared and managed by Kangwa Chama, Monica Masonga and Daniel Phiri, elaborating on information collected by the Livingstone City Council and through interviews with key urban actors in Livingstone. Further, the Team was assisted by the following individuals: Katupa Chongo, Paul Mukuka, Kedrick Monde, Anderson Mudenda, Misheck Ngoma, Clement Chisanga, E. Kalumba and P. Simuyuni.

HS Number: HS/022/11E

ISBN Number (Series): 978-92-1-132030-5

ISBN Number (Volume): 978-92-1-132325-2

DISCLAIMER

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT or its Member States.

Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.

Photo credits: © UN-HABITAT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Design and Layout: Florence Kuria



ZAMBIA: LIVINGSTONE CITY PROFILE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA AND THE ARAB STATES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
BACKGROUND	8
GOVERNANCE	12
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	15
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS	17
ENVIRONMENT	20
PROJECT PROPOSALS	
GOVERNANCE	22
SLUMS AND SHELTER	25
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS	28
ENVIRONMENT	31

FOREWORD



The annual urban growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost 5 percent, twice as high as in Latin America and Asia. It also has the world's largest proportion of urban residents living in slums, which today are home to 72 percent of urban Africa's citizens representing a total of some 187 million people. As more and more people seek a better life in towns and cities, the

urban slum population in Africa is projected to double every 15 years in a process known as the urbanization of poverty. African cities are thus confronted in the new Millennium with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in inclusive cities, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.

UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementation of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10 (reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water), and Target 11 (achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020).

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the European Commission to support sustainable urban development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Given the urgent and diverse needs, the agency found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. In 2002, based on the European Commission's Consultative Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Development Cooperation, UN-HABITAT successfully implemented an Urban Sector Profile Study in Somalia for the first time. The Study resulted in the identification and implementation of three major programmes with funding from a variety of donors.

In 2004, UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States took the initiative to develop the approach further for application in over 20 countries. This was achieved in collaboration with other departments within the agency – the Urban Development Branch with the Urban Environment Section, the Global Urban Observatory, the Shelter Branch, the Urban Governance Unit, the Gender Policy Unit, the Environment Unit and the Training

and Capacity Building Branch. This new corporate approach is part of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). The implementation of the urban profiling was launched thanks to contributions from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Today, it is part of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme financed by the European Commission.

The idea behind the urban profiling is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, cross cutting, holistic and action-orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

The urban profiling addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS and environment. It seeks to build a national profile, and three settlements representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town. The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in each participating city through a series of interviews with key urban actors. This is followed by a city consultation where priorities are agreed. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and overall enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels result in supporting the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

In Zambia, the profiling was undertaken under the leadership of national and local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Lusaka, Kitwe, Livingstone as well as nationally. The Profile focuses on the findings of a desk-study, interviews with key actors and a town consultation with key urban actors and institutions. Consultation participants agreed to address the salient urban issues including poverty, insecurity, corruption, pollution and crime all problems that negatively affect investments and economic development. A consensus was reached on priority interventions in the form of programme and project proposals to be implemented.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Mohamed El Sioufi, who initiated the urban profiling concept, the Programme Manager Alain Grimard, and Kerstin Sommer, who coordinated the programme. I also wish to cite staff members for their support in producing this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Clarissa Augustinus, Mohamed Halfani, Lucia Kiwala, Eduardo Moreno, Raf Tuts, Gulelat Kebede, Gora Mboup, Raakel Syrjanen and Felix Zeiske.

I would like to wish the Zambia team a successful implementation, and I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the urban development of Zambia.



Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,
and Executive Director,
UN-HABITAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Urban Profiling is a rapid and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at national and local levels. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in Africa and the Arab states. The urban profiling uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through a consultative process. It consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling at national and local levels, focusing on governance, informal settlements, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment, and proposing interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. Urban Profiling in Zambia encompasses profiles of Lusaka, Kitwe, and Livingstone, each published as a separate report. This is the Livingstone report and it constitutes a general background, a synthesis of the four themes – governance, informal settlements, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment – and priority project proposals.

BACKGROUND

Livingstone, the capital of Northern Rhodesia before independence and before Lusaka became the capital, is the largest town in Zambia's Southern Province. The city is the tourist capital of Zambia and has the potential to be the number one tourist destination in southern Africa. Among the tourist attractions, Livingstone city boasts Victoria Falls, the seventh wonder of the world. The Livingstone District area is 672 km², with an estimated population of 114, 000 inhabitants. Livingstone is the main administrative centre for the southern region of Zambia and it is the main entry point into the country by road from southern African countries such as Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa. However, Livingstone as a district has a number of development gaps: unequal distribution of infrastructure development, inadequate provision of social services, high poverty levels, degradation of the environment and natural resources, unemployment, and, for much of the city, underdevelopment.

MAP 1: LIVINGSTONE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS



GOVERNANCE

Livingstone City Council (LCC) is a statutory body established under Zambia's Local Government Act no. 22 of 1991. Livingstone has one constituency, i.e. Central Livingstone, which is divided into fifteen wards. A mayor elected from among 15 elected councillors, each representing a ward in the city, heads the council. Special interest groups, traditional rulers, and the area member of parliament are also part of Livingstone City Council. Under the Local Government Act of 1991, the council is mandated to pass bylaws and also to raise funds for carrying out its operations. However, the council's autonomy is undermined by the fact that key financial and legislative functions are under the control of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. These functions include approval of the council's budget and bylaws. As a supplement to the city council's role in urban governance, Livingstone has a District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), which acts as a technical advisory to the council.

UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS

The city of Livingstone is home to fast-growing unplanned settlements, although they are relatively few compared to other cities in the country. The mushrooming of squatter settlements is largely due to high poverty levels, rural-urban migration, and inadequate town planning. The city has six informal settlements, out of which five have been recognized by the Livingstone City Council as Improvement Areas, earmarked for upgrading under the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act CAP 441. Illegal land allocations by political cadres affect land management in the city. Council officials have often found themselves at loggerheads with ward chairpersons and councillors involved in such activities. Illegal allocation of land by political cadres has also contributed to the mushrooming of squatter settlements in Livingstone.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Sustainable human development has been identified as a catalyst for economic growth at both the national and district levels in the country. Unfortunately, Livingstone District's developmental gaps are serious and include high poverty levels, especially among women and other vulnerable groups, and HIV/AIDS, which is Zambia's most critical developmental and humanitarian crisis today. In addition to the lack of district development strategies and poverty reduction measures, the lack of gender equity is preventing economic development (and economic equality between men and women) and is slowing sustainable human development in the district. There are efforts to promote sustainable human development in Livingstone, but the constraints faced in trying to achieve gender balance are many. Among the key problems are the lack of education among

women and traditional assumptions that women cannot be decision makers. Gender inequality greatly hampers HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. Traditionally in Zambia, as in many other parts of the world, men play a dominant role in most relationships, while women and girls are generally expected to be submissive. Livingstone, a border and tourist town, has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in the country, estimated at over 20 percent (the country's average is 16 percent). Increased poverty at the household level has increased illicit sex, which in turn has increased HIV/AIDS infections, especially among the productive age group of 15–45 years. These high incidences of HIV/AIDS are posing a threat to socio-economic development. The mode of transmission is predominantly heterosexual, and mother-to-child transmission is significant.

ENVIRONMENT

The underlying causes of the majority of the environmental problems in Livingstone are inadequate spatial planning, unemployment, and poverty. When coupled with poor environmental practices, the city's challenges (such as a high rate of waste generation and inadequate water and sanitation systems) become daunting. Environmental deterioration is more pronounced during the rainy season, when there are usually outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea. Deforestation in Livingstone is a result of the over exploitation of wood as a raw material for domestic purposes, for building material, or for the production of charcoal, and inevitably exposes the ground to erosion. Unfortunately, no active re-vegetation and reforestation is being carried out.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

Urban Profiling

The Livingstone Urban Profiling consists of an accelerated, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priority needs, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study is based on analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. The consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their development into proposed capacity-building and other projects that are all aimed at urban poverty reduction. The urban profiling is being implemented in over 20 African and Arab countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a framework for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme consists of three phases:

Phase one consists of the rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city, and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on four themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and the environment. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants. In

This report presents the outcomes of **Phase One** at the local level in Livingstone.

URBAN PROFILING IN LIVINGSTONE

The urban profiling in Livingstone is one of three similar exercises conducted in Zambia ; the other profiled centres are Lusaka, Livingstone and Kitwe.

The national consultation was conceived as a partnership platform, co-developed with the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Ministry of Finance, CARE International, parastatal organizations such as the National Housing Authority, and NGOs such as the Zambia Low-Cost Housing Programme. The aim is to promote inter-agency collaboration that integrates a wide range of urban actors in response mechanisms.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Livingstone, based on the findings of a desk study, interviews, and a national and city consultation held on 17 January 2005 (see back cover for a list of participants in the city consultation and a bibliography). The background includes data on administration, urban planning, municipal finance, urban services, public transport, health, education, the economic situation, water and sanitation, and waste management;
2. a synthesis of the four main theme areas – governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilisation, and performance (this second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects); and

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19109

