

Forest Reserve 27 Dialogue Meeting Report



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1. Workshop summary

This report provides a summary of the workshop hosted by the Lusaka Water Security Initiative in collaboration with OXFAM at 360 Convention Centre on 27 and 28th November, 2019. The workshop was attended by partners of the Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI), Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other cooperating partners (CPs) interested in the Forest Reserve 27 issue. The workshop was aimed at collectively generating project ideas that would promote the protection of Forest 27 and to communicate these ideas to various forum's. The dialogue was structured around interactive group discussions and presentations of the transition timelines of the forest reserve from the early 1960's to present.

2. Introduction and Background

Lusaka Water Security Initiative is a multi-stakeholder collaboration system with 24 partners from the public sector, private sector, civil society and international organizations. It envisions "*Water security for all to support a healthy & prosperous city.*" LuWSI partners are joined through an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and work together to deliver a joint mission to 'strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to safeguard Lusaka's water resources while enhancing sustainable & timely access to water & sanitation for all.' LuWSI's partners collectively engage to implement various types of projects that promote long-term water security for Lusaka's businesses and residents.

Oxfam Zambia, a partner of LuWSI supported the hosting and facilitation of a dialogue session to collectively generate project ideas and actions that will promote the protection of Forest Reserve 27 in the medium to long term. These ideas would form part of the projects in the Water Security Action and Investment Plan. As part of the meeting agenda, and learning approach, a field visit to Forest Reserve 27 was organised to give the participants an opportunity to tour the forest and understand the implications of degazetting part of it. The Workshop was attended by a wide range of stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, civil society and community organisations. The meeting was also graced by Princess Choolwe Nkomeshya, from the Busoli Royal Establishment.

3. Objective of the Workshop

The overall objective of the meeting was "To collectively generate project ideas that would promote the protection of Forest 27 and to communicate these ideas to various forums."

While the specific objective of the workshop was to:

- To generate ideas that propose ways to protect Forest 27 and
- To develop these ideas as part of the water security action and investment plan
- To heighten awareness regarding Forest 27 and to communicate using various platforms

The desired Outcome of the Workshop was “To influence decision making at various levels to promote water security and protect the environment.”

4. Hopes, Concerns and Expectations of Participants

At the beginning of the dialogue, members were requested to write down their hopes, concerns and expectations of the two days of the dialogue. The table below summarizes the hopes, concerns and expectations of the meeting participants.

HOPES	CONCERNS	EXPECTATIONS
That the dialogue would produce solutions and a roadmap. That there will be: Open dialogue Clarity Respect That Forest 27 will be safeguarded by the whole country through legal processes without interference	That there may not be enough presentation from the key decision makers such as Department of Forestry That this dialogue workshop would be a ‘talk shop’ with none of the actions or ideas being implemented.	That the meeting is a safe space for tough conversations to occur
Forest 27 and all protected forests can be safeguarded from opportunistic people		Gain a better understanding of the issues around Forest 27
That a lasting solution to encroachment of all protected areas and not Forest 27 would be found	That the dialogue would be a ‘talk shop’ without concrete actions	Create a clear roadmap for resolutions and solutions to protect Forest 27
Hope that the people involved in Forest 27 and the leaders should stop the activities and save the source of Chalimbana River	Even as people talk about the happenings in Forest 27 the situation is getting worse or is not being corrected	Learn more LuWSI
The meeting/workshop will present a stepping stone for more proactive thinking and action in the promotion of green sustainable growth and development	We must keep time We are running late already	That resolutions agreed on during the meeting will be communicated to the relevant authorities and positively contribute to the protection of Forest 27
Open dialogue Clarity of purpose on meeting Inclusiveness	Responsible dialogue among stakeholders Reality check among stakeholders	Find a mechanism to stop the further degazetting of Forest 27

The aspirations of the people will be fulfilled, respected and considered	Very few people know of the existence of Forest 27 and its roles in our community	That Oxfam and LuWSI can come up with a mechanism that is effective to stop ALL the activities
All resolutions from this meeting will be respected and adhered to	Why is Forest 27 an issue? What do we intend to do?	Organisers find a solution to hold people accountable
To see the President to STOP the destruction of the forest The litigation process to take its course without interference The government officials involved to see how much their actions/greed have destroyed a natural resource that should benefit the majority	We might not resolve this quickly enough to disrupt negative impacts on Forest 27 Interventions such as this workshop were happening late thus the large part of the forest was unprotected and had been encroached on.	Organise a meeting to meet The President because he is the only one who can stop this destruction of Forest 27 Funds can be made available to pay the lawyer working on the case Stop the activities that have started in the forest
The 'powers that belong to have a listening ear to all the concerns	Lack of focus on what is to be done Poor knowledge of Forest 27 significant	The government should listen to what people are saying concerning the issue
Hope we will come up with an actionable roadmap and framework to protect Forest 27	Water pollution Poor ground water recharge	Expecting productive deliberations
To develop a workable strategic plan	Our efforts might be overridden by the political process The wheels of justice turn pretty slow in this country	Create a roadmap on how to conserve the remaining forest
More awareness about the threats on the forest, action plans formulated that are achievable	The destruction of Forest 27 simple fact - an SI was issued but has been ignored ZEMA and WARMA issue stop orders but building has continued Pollution of the water in Chalimbana river has a detrimental effect on our people, livestock and water bodies	Responsible engagement on Forest 27 Forest 27 Protection laws will be enforced Offsite sanitation for all residents will be proposed to all future residents
Come up with some workable solutions	Too much time has elapsed, and the damage is increasing by the day	Open dialogue on the process and legal context in which the Forest 27 was degazetted
Use expertise in the room to develop bold response and future oriented solutions	Citizens are quickly losing their ability to self-govern and	That this gathering will utilise this space to galvanise support, resources and good will in

	determine the future of their country for generations to come	support of good governance practices in the natural resources sector
The interests of every attendant of this meeting is to protect the environment of Zambia on which our lives heavily depend on	Implementation and action in regard to the ideal presented and brought forward will not be done. “theoretical exercise”	Invited partners should exhibit objectivity and participate actively
Have a coordinated voice over Forest 27	Advocacy work is like establishing a forest, It takes time to achieve but it is a worthwhile endeavour despite the numerous challenges. Believe in something, even if it means sacrificing everything	Develop a Communication and Advocacy plan for Forest 27 Have a concrete strategy on how to safeguard Forest 27 and other similar forests
Develop a solid way forward	Politicizing of development issues and disregard of the laws of the land is very worrisome. We therefore need to join forces to hold leaders/decision makers to account in their individual capacities	To learn the merits and demerits of having Forest 27 Be able to assess the positive and negative impacts of Forest 27
	People who can make a difference are not present in the meeting	Have an in-depth understanding about surface and groundwater recharge points for Lusaka and Chong we

5. Presentation on Lusaka Water Security Initiative

The LuWSI coordinator gave a presentation on the background and history of the Lusaka Water Security Initiative. LuWSI began in 2016 with 16 partners and has grown to 24 partners over the last 3 years. The vision of LuWSI is “Water Security for all to support a healthy and prosperous city”, with a mission “To strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to safeguard Lusaka’s water resources while enhancing sustainable and timely access to water and sanitation for all.”

During the presentation it was highlighted that the action areas of LuWSI are:

1. Groundwater pollution prevention
2. Sustainable ground water exploitation
3. Healthy Kafue River
4. Access to water supply and sanitation
5. Urban flood risk management

It was emphasized that water security requires leadership and the protection of all sources and recharge zones and hence the need to have a dialogue to discuss the possibilities of how best to protect a recharge and carbon sink of the city using a multi stakeholder approach.

6. Destruction of Forest 27: The End of the Garden City Utopia and Forest 27 Timeline

Presentations was given by Dr. Wilma Nchito and Dr. Gilbert Siame lecturers from the University of Zambia tracing the history of green spaces, legislature for the city of Lusaka, timelines around forest 27 and the importance of forests and green spaces. Lusaka was planned with the concept of being a garden city; it was envisioned as a garden city with spacious wooded plots and large open areas which would enhance the aesthetics of the city by Dr. Adsheads. The 1980s saw more of these 'open spaces' being taken up by urban agriculture which was intended to supplement household food consumption. During this time the city could be clearly demarcated into three distinct land tenure zones (Jaeger and Huckabay, 1986).

1. The central zone- where production took place and were those involved in production lived.
2. The Peripheral zone- the outskirts, unplanned settlements
3. The Rural-urban fringe – the zone of small holdings owned by private land-owners.

When the capital moved to Lusaka in 1928 plans were then made to plant trees in order to finally create Adsheads 'garden city'. This process, undertaken in the 1930s, resulted in over 30 avenues of trees mostly found in the suburbs and along some of the main roads in the city (1977 survey). The trees planted were, in most cases, the Khaya, Toon, jacaranda, tulip tree, flamboyant and cassia. The forest nursery was established in Woodlands (Mwatusanga Road former council nursery) during the post war era (Post 1945).

Around the 1950's more tree planting was undertaken. The slow growing pepper tree, mango and orchid tree were preferred to other species. It is during this period that exotic trees were planted in the North Forest Reserve (No 28), the Lusaka East (Forest 27), Lusaka South MFEZ area and Lusaka National Park (Forest 26) were gazetted in 1942.

Forest 27 is important as it is the largest area of indigenous vegetation left on the outskirts of the city. It is also the headwaters of the Chalimbana River, which means it is an important recharge area. Satellite Images of the area clearly show riparian vegetation along the water systems that run through the forest.

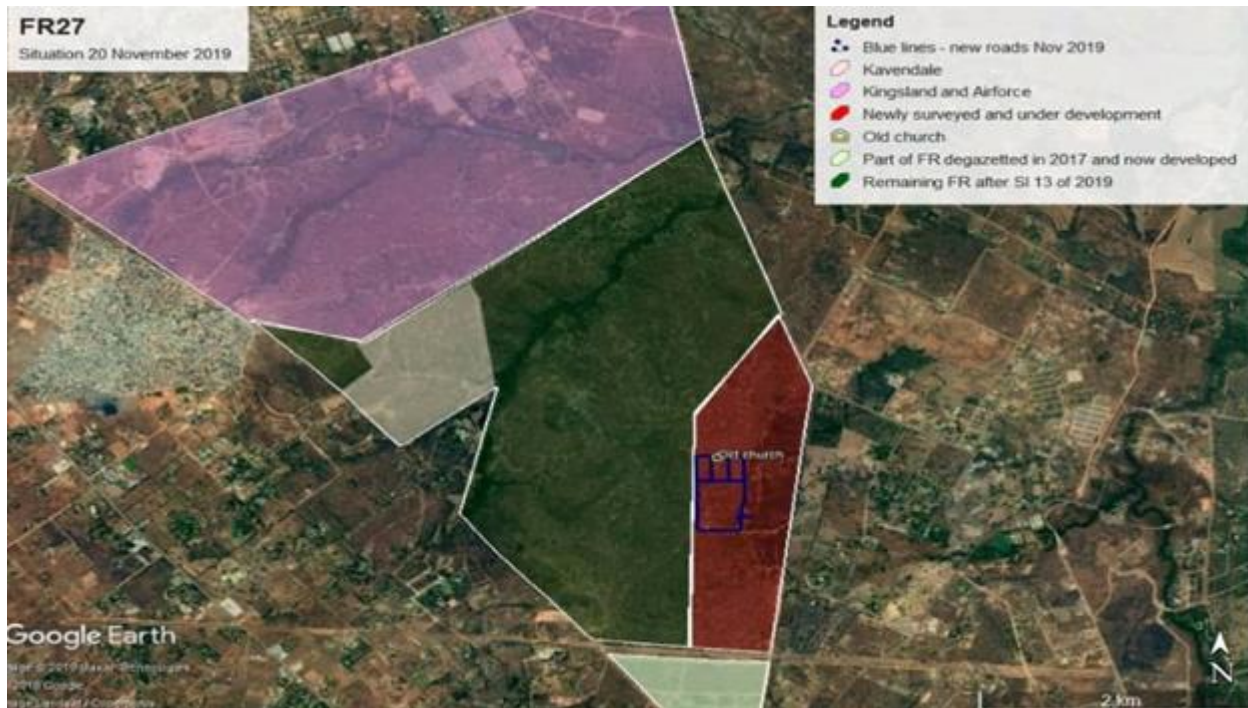


Figure 1: Google Image of the Forest in 2018
Google image credit: Ms. Sandra Gillisen

Recently pressures from urban development have seen more green spaces being encroached on, or legally re-planned for infrastructure, housing and alternative development. Play parks and green spaces have undergone a change of use to allow for housing construction and unfortunately these are not the only endangered green spaces in and around the city of Lusaka. The road construction of highways and other networks currently going on has obliterated the tree lines mentioned earlier.

Trees planted as far back as 1950 have been uprooted without any Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to show the environmental impact or plans to replant and provide alternative carbon sinks and green spaces for the city. The council nursery established in 1945 has also been re-planned for housing units and only a small portion of the land remains for use as a nursery. The urban ecosystem within Lusaka is now mostly made up of exotic trees and shrubs which were planted to replace indigenous tree species as the city grew. Farms were subdivided and this has contributed to the destruction of the indigenous ecosystems, although there are trees which survived the phase of agricultural use which can still be found in some plots within Kabulonga and other low populated residential areas, which were formerly farms. The destruction of the original ecosystems of woodland and grassland also led to the demise of urban wildlife.

Find the full presentations [Here](#)

Presentation on the History and Importance of Forest Reserve 27

The forest was first legally gazetted for protection in 1942 under colonial government at 1800 hectares. Efforts to degazete the forest began as far back as 1983 when defence forces started using it for munition training. This paved way for illicit activities to start taking place in the forest leading to destruction of some sections. The local community under the Chalimbana Head Waters Trust protested and obtained about 2,500 signatures for a petition against the degazetting of the forest. This led to the re-gazetting of the forest by the late President Frederick Chiluba (Minister of Lands - Hon. W. Harrington) under SI 161 of 1996. More recently the Forest 27 was degazetted for commercial and residential use leaving only a third of the original forest still gazetted. See below a map of the forest showing the remainder of the Forest and the degazetted area.

7. PANEL DISCUSSION MODERATED BY OXFAM

During the Dialogue meeting there was a panel discussion to communicate the history of the forest and inform about past and current research, as well as present interventions that are presently being made to protect the forest. There were four panelists representing various perspectives regarding what could be done for the protection of Forest 27. These included Ms. Pamela Chisanga, who represented the perspective of civil society organisations; State Counsel Mutembo Nchito, who represented the Chalimbana Head Water Trust in the court proceedings also participated on the panel. Mr. Cooper Chibomba President of Zambia Institute of Planners provided a perspective on environmental planning and sustainability with regards to land use and protection of environmental zones, and Mr. Robert Chimambo from Chalimbana Head Water River Trust who has been involved in the protection of Forest 27 since 1996 brought an historical perspective.

Participants during the workshop were informed that legal action had been taken by the Chalimbana Trust and the BuSoli Royal Establishment (BRE). Chalimbana Water Trust had applied for permission to take over the Forest 27 and manage it sustainably through provisions in the Forestry Act that allowed for communities to do so. The decision by the court at the time of the meeting had not been formally communicated to the Trust. Concerns were raised that there were high possibilities of contamination of the Chalimbana catchment area that could affect and harm the population downstream. It was also reported that clinics around the area had reported spikes in water borne diseases already.

The Zambia Institute of Planners recommended that construction and development could still be regulated in forests according to the urban and regional planning Act of 2015 despite the forest already being degazetted and re-planned for housing and commercial use. Among the measures that could be implemented are the restriction of felling and uprooting of any tree and plant

species, the prohibition of construction of concrete wall fences and paving and restriction of charcoal production.

On the other hand, the NGO sector recommended good governance to be practiced in planning and decision making. From the media reports and court processes it was clear that there was no consultation with stakeholders such as the community, the Forestry department and other relevant stakeholders. From civil society the discussion and recommendation was centred on good governance and the need for stakeholder consultation being undertaken. It was recommended that the due diligence and processes should be followed in accordance with the law for any procedure including the degazetting of forests.

8. Plenary Session

During the plenary session, questions regarding what could be done to protect the forest in the short to long term was posed to the panelist. In response, short term actions could include desk studies to identify and understand what already exists, while in the long term, there would be the need to discover and validate information related to aquifer contamination; information may exist but would need to be assembled, validated and packaged to take to the decision makers.

Other concerns included community engagement; processes seem to generally be ‘top down’ with minimal feedback from the affected communities being incorporated or even considered in decision making. It was also mentioned that communities often do not participate as they are more concerned with their immediate problems and situations (such as water crisis or insufficient accesses), which are more urgent than those that have long term repercussions that have not yet manifested.

Through the discussion, it was recommended that efforts should be made by decision makers to engage the grassroots community through drama, community-based organizations, community leaders, indigenous knowledge and environmental education for school children and communities from trained environmental educators.

A question was raised and directed to the community representative on the panel - ‘what do people in the communities really think about Forest 27?’. In response the participants were informed that community members are aware of the contamination, they are interested and understand the situation, as they have seen the effect of depleting mushrooms and other edible plants and food in the forest. So far, Chalimbana Trust has had workshops to explain to the community who have had little information on regulation of activities in the forest. Due to lack of enforcement some community members have taken to charcoal burning as a source of livelihood.

9. Forest 27 Field Visit

As part of the program, a field visit was organized for the participants. The participants took the Twin Palm Road in Ibex just outside Kingslands, through Bauleni compound which is the adjacent community and right into the forest reserve along Leopards Hill Road through to Old Church along the newly graded roads. Below are some of the pictures from the field visit.



Pictures above: New roads are being graded daily in the forest with trees being cut at a fast rate



Pictures Above: Trees cut down to create roads which are gathered by the locals for charcoal burning



Picture left: Construction happening in the forest

Picture right: Trees being cleared in the forest for housing unit construction

Link to Photos from the Workshop -

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1F7aYnSYnpnePLRpcWlp1gK9B7v0FkeHl>

10. Day 1 Meeting Evaluation

WHAT WORKED WELL	WHAT COULD BE IMPROVED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to the forest - going to the forest gives real picture of situation on the ground • Introduction (Forced Choices) was a good and interesting way to open the meeting • Panel discussion was interesting with the mix of legal and planning perspective - we rarely think of planning in relation with environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting time • If questions had been given before hand • Plenary didn't have much time for questions

11. DAY 2: PROTECTION OF FOREST 27 -IDEATION PROCESS

The second day began with a recap of insights and observations that were developed during the workshop on the first day and the field visit to Forest 27 respectively. Among them was shock at how the planning and approval processes and procedures may have been overlooked or not followed. The other concern was the extent of development and how quickly the nature and features of the forest was changing. Worry was expressed that there may be a need to act quickly to assist the community in protecting the remainder of the forest. It was also observed that Forest 27 is in close proximity to Forest 26, which was also re-planned for multi economic activities and into a multi-facility economic zone that hosts industries, and the Lusaka National Park. Another observation was that Forest 27 was in close proximity of prime land and residential areas that have already been developed for housing and commercial use; this further increased the risk posed to the forest as it continues to look bare and attractive for use by a few individuals rather than the collective benefits that the forest may provide long into the future.

The participants were then divided into groups to develop ideas that would positively contribute to the protection and long term sustainability of the forest.

12. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Group 1

The first group proposed the 3 objectives listed below;

Objectives

- To lobby government to reduce the amount of land in the forest which has been given for Kingsland City of Lusaka
- A remaining forest protected from any further degazetting and to reverse the degazetted part.
- To enhance community engagement to support the fight against the degradation of the Forest 27.

The group considered the legal and advocacy aspect as strategies for protecting the forest. Below are the proposed ideas, action and strategies that were suggested by Group 1 to achieve the continued protection of the forest.

Some of the proposed strategies include;

1. Obtaining commitment from potential leaders that they will protect Forest 27 and other green spaces in the city.
2. Engaging consultants and researchers to undertake scientific research to provide a basis and evidence on why Forest 27 should be protected in its entirety. This will provide recommendations on what type of practices can be undertaken on the degazetted and the remainder of the forest.
3. Engage the Local Authority to provide guidance through the Public Health Act Cap 295 and the Urban and Regional Planning Act that regulate practices and compel developers to have their plots legally planned.
4. Coordinate partners, avail scientific, legal and planning information to various stakeholders and partners to advocate for the protection of the forest.
5. Build capacity of stakeholders in communication and legal options such as the use of the forestry act, urban and planning act as well as the public health act to advocate and obtain legal authority to regulate, restrict and prohibit certain harmful practices and activities in and around the forest.
6. Coordinate advocacy campaigns so that one voice is developed as a collective over the same issue.
7. Engage high profile and influential organizations and individuals such as Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Rupiah Banda among others to advocate for the protection of the Forest.

Group 2

The second group proposed the following strategies and actions

Strategy 1: Protection of the remaining forest 716 hectares of land

Proposed actions to achieve strategy

- Fencing it off
- Create a Community Trust to enhance protection and minimize any further degradation. It was proposed that partners such as WWF can lead this aspect.

- Through a Private Public Partnership (PPP)
- Work with Chalimbana Headwater Trust and department of parks and wildlife to protect the Forest

Strategy 2: *Protect the degazetted area to protect it from degradation*

Proposed actions to achieve strategy

- Enforcement of guidelines for optimal site coverage (35%) through planning regulations that only allow 35% of the plot to be occupied
- To encourage the use of materials that allow water to percolate in the ground for paving driveways
- To advocate for the maintenance of the existing trees which are not affecting construction
- Limiting the height of buildings to below the tree canopy level
- Enforcement of planning permission acquisition

Group 3

Proposed the following strategies

1. Research to generate scientific and proven evidence that can be used for advocacy. This could be in the form of case studies from local experiences and other locations globally.
2. Increase knowledge and information through dissemination to various groups and stakeholders
3. Communication, outreach and education to raise awareness and keep the information in circulation for generations to come so that the forest and the source of the river is continuously protected in a sustainable manner.
4. Identify champions at community and national level who will advocate for the protection of Forest 27
5. Publication of evidence and information on Television, Radio,
6. Use of info graphics, jingles, drama, social media and press briefing to reach out to various audiences
7. Citizen and community participation in protection activities to create sense of ownership and responsibility for the forest by regularly hosting community meetings, dialogues, convening forums, advocacy trainings and drama
8. Conduct regular stakeholder mapping and engagement from the following categories

LuWSI partners

- Faith based organizations
- Private and public sector
- Student unions and associations
- Political parties
- Academicians

- Media

Proposed actions to achieve the Strategies

- Development of communication materials such as position papers, policy briefs etc the position paper/ Policy brief
- Under take research
- Data collection on hydrological flows to provide scenarios on future impacts and consequences.
- Host a press briefing calling for the protection of the forest.
- Create civic awareness which changes/influences people's values by generating interest around the protection of forest 27 through hosting regular engagements.
- Facilitate environmental education outreaches by environmentalist.
- Conduct and document a situation analysis of the forest through scientific information being included.
- Write a comparative paper documenting case studies of other forests and the impacts that have been observed and can be referenced.
- Form a task force (technical working group) that can help with coordinating of the actions, monitoring the actions and information sharing

13. [Workshop Recommendations](#)

The following were some of the recommendations given at the end of the meeting

1. Engage the private sector as they can be a voice to work, or communicate, with the government and decision makers.
2. Formulate a position paper advocating for more environmentally friendly methods of construction, demolition of illegal structures, illegal use of concrete paving.
3. Write a comparative paper with other forests.
4. Form a task force (technical working group) that can help with coordinating of the actions, monitoring the actions and information sharing.
5. Identify champions from the communities such celebrities, traditional leaders and former politicians such as Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Rupiah Banda.
6. Create youth action using existing structures, pressure groups to use social media.
7. Encourage community action and participation in the struggle to protect for Forest 27.

14. CONSOLIDATED OUTCOMES FROM THE MEETING

S/N	PROBLEM OR ISSUE	ACTION	STRATEGIES
1.	Lack of clear and scientific information to support the legal proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Generate evidence for advocacy ● Conduct research consultancy ● Organize scientific research using the available information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage consultants and Lusaka City council to access information available on forest 27 ● Research and use Case studies from other countries ● Exchange visits to other countries such as Kenya who have done something similar ● Create a Research technical working group
2.	Protection of the remaining 716 Hectares of the forest from any further degazetting and reverse the degazetting of the other parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take legal action against the destruction of Forest 27 ● Fencing ● Enhance protection by making it into a community park, with animals etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Forest Act ● Signing of S.I.
3.	Protection degazetted area, from further degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compel the developers to have their plots legally planned ● Enforcement of planning permission (before beginning to build). ● Regulate activities taking place in the degazetted forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage the local Authority to provide guidance ● Use the Public Health Act Cap 295

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i.e. Enforcement of guidelines for optimal site coverage (35 %); • Encourage the use of materials that allow water percolation in the ground for paving driveways etc • Advocate for maintaining of existing trees which are not affecting construction • Limit the height of buildings to below the tree canopy level 	
4.	In case of failure to follow the laws in degazetting the forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and shame some officers involved in the irregularities • Sue the involved officers 	Make it an election campaign issue
5.	Lobby government to reduce the amount of land from the forest which has been given for Kingsland City of Lusaka		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage the local Authority to provide guidance • Use the Public Health Act Cap 295
6.	Encourage citizen and community participation Create a sense of ownership and responsibility for Forest 27 by enhancing community engagement against its degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information • Community meetings • Dialogue forums • Advocacy training • Drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify FR27 champions and communication at all levels including national • Use TV, radio, infographics, jingles, social media, press briefings
7.	Encourage coordinated efforts by CSOs and other actors in advocacy work	Capacity building	Provide corporate partners with information on forest 27
8.	Environmental pollution prevention in the forest by developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with The President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through influential voices

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage strong voices like Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seeking an appointment
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15. **Annex 1 - ACTIONS FROM THE MEETING**

	ACTION	BY WHO	BY WHEN
1.	Study evidence regarding what happens at Forest 27 in relation to downstream impacts	Dr Siame, UNZA	January, 2020
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a situation analysis of the forest through scientific research to help determine current hydrological makeup/future anticipated hydrological makeup around Forest 27. • Research actions. Chalimbana to write to LCC requesting research information (previously done research) 	LuWSI Chalimbana	Quarter 1 2020
3.	Develop action and prioritize actions which can be led by the LuWSI Knowledge and Advocacy Committee (KAC)	LuWSI and OXFAM	6th December
4.	Organise appointment with the Parliamentary Committee on land and natural resources	OXFAM/LuWSI/ Habitat for Humanity	2nd to 6th December
5.	Once priorities established- ZAMCOM can work on communicating messages	Steven and Rina	After receipt of program
6.	Communiqué on Forest 27 - committee to work on messages	Rina/Steve, Timothy, Godfrey, Sandra, Joseph, Princess	Before 15th December
7.	Communication Strategy	LuWSI KAC and OXFAM Communications specialist	1ST Quarter 2020
8.	Engage CSO's who can be instrumental in this activity.	LuWSI	