

**REPORT ON THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP AND LEARNING LAB HELD ON 6TH
AND 7TH SEPTEMBER, 2016 AT CHAMINUKA LODGE.**



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Introduction and background

Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands (FRACTAL) is a four-year project running from July 2015 to June, 2019. FRACTAL is one of five consortia within the future climate for Africa (FCFA) programme.

Overview of fractal aims

1. To advance scientific knowledge on regional climate responses to global change.
2. To enhance knowledge on how to integrate this scientific knowledge on regional climate responses to global change into decision making at the city regional scale.
3. To Responsibly contribute to decisions for resilient development pathways through case studies.
4. To Use iterative , transdisciplinary, co-exploration/co-production processes to enhance the understanding of co-production of climate change knowledge.

FRACTAL-related activities in Lusaka are based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Lusaka City Council, University of Zambia and the Climate Systems Analysis Group at the University of Cape Town.

As part of the planned activities in the FRACTAL project for Lusaka, the inception workshop was held on 6th September, 2016 to engage stakeholders working in the water and energy sectors in the City of Lusaka. This was followed by the first learning lab session on 7th September, 2016 to discuss the burning issues within the City of Lusaka around the energy and water sector. This report covers both the inception workshop and learning lab activities.

Day 1: Inception workshop (6 September 2016)

Official opening of the inception workshop

The inception workshop was officially opened by the Town Clerk of the City of Lusaka. He commended Lusaka City Council and the University of Zambia for the collaborative FRACTAL Project that would make the City more prepared to face the uncertain climate future and to ensure that Lusaka is water and energy secure. He mentioned that this was a project aimed at transforming the way decisions have always been made in Lusaka. He applauded the fact that FRACTAL project activities will lead to the generation of climate information that would assist decision makers on medium to long term development planning and decisions. He highlighted some of the key issues in the City of Lusaka which included flooding, outbreak of diseases and loss of lives. He mentioned that Lusaka City Council had been working with various partners within the City in order to reduce the adverse effects of low and inadequate water and energy supply. He also requested participants and conveners of the workshop to take cognisance of the fact that the newly elected Councillors would need to be oriented about the FRACTAL project. He emphasised that the councillors are the decision makers in the City, and thus needed to be on board if the outputs of the project are to impact the inhabitants of the City. The Town Clerk further concluded that his office and the entire council establishment at the

Lusaka City Council (LCC) would support all FRACTAL initiatives and activities as they are meant to support the general public in the City.

Side meetings

After the official opening by the Town Clerk of the City of Lusaka, participants began to network in side meetings. Participants were encouraged to approach representatives of organisations that they were interested in learning or gathering information around the city's water and energy sectors. Participants held side meetings to establish contacts with representatives off organisations as well as discuss the possible synergies in decision making and implementation in the water and energy sectors. These side meetings provided an opportunity for organisations that previously did not network to do so. For example, the hydrological expert from Zambia electricity supply company held a side meeting with the hydrological expert from the climate systems analysis group. Overview of Lusaka Water Security Initiative

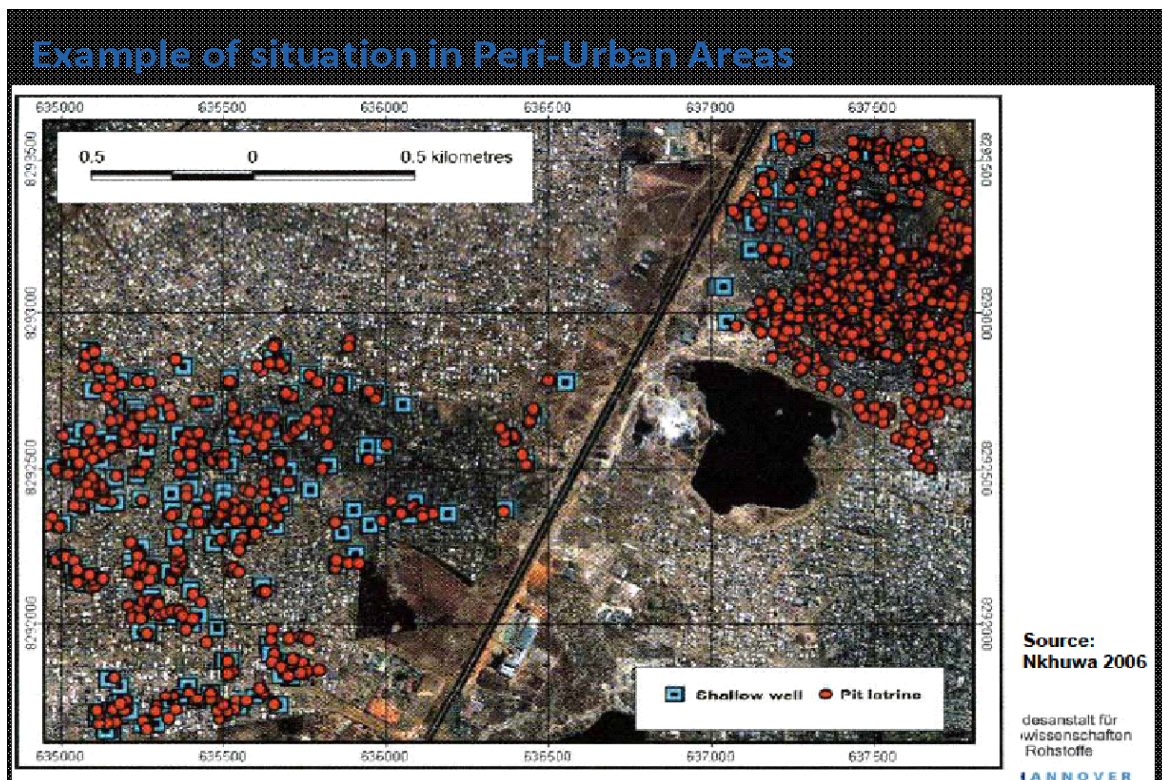
Near the beginning of the workshop, David Mwamba (Chief Technical Advisor from LuWSI) informed participants of the collaboration between FRACTAL and a GIZ-funded project called the Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI). David explained that the LuWSI project has several partners which include; Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA), Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Water Resources Management Agency, University of Zambia and private sector companies such as Zambian Breweries, Parmalat as well as 15 civil society organisations. The aim of the LuWSI project is to secure major water sources for the City of Lusaka. LuWSI was created to achieve 4 functions (listed below, and displayed graphically):

- Understanding water security
- Awareness and advocacy
- Collaborative implementation
- Project development and resource mobilisation

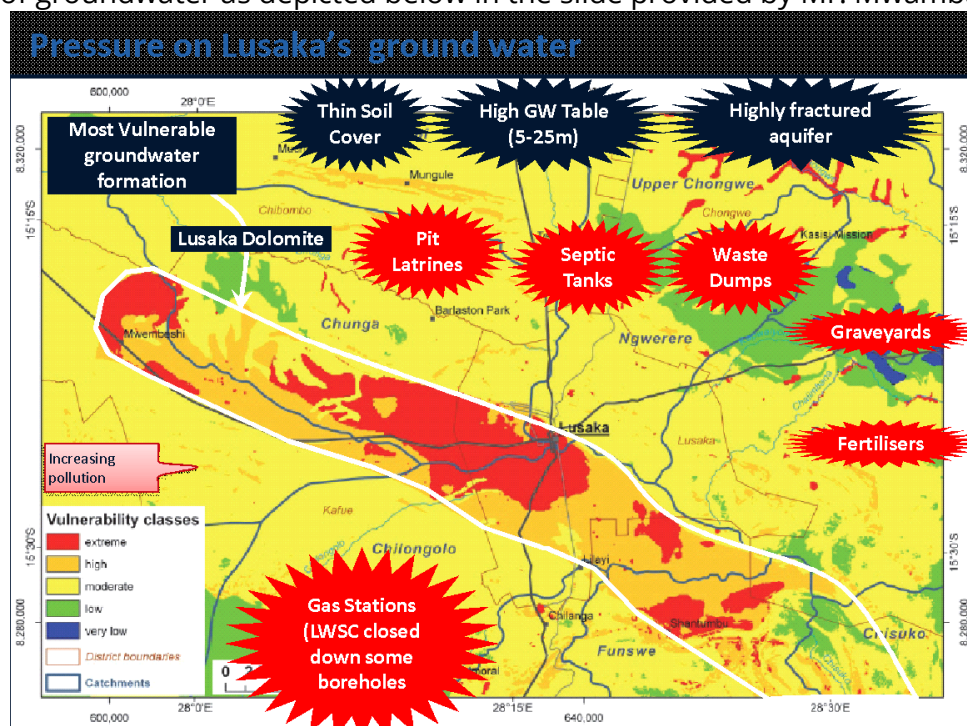
Source: Lusaka water security initiative (LuWSI) presentation by David Mwamba.

The extent of the threats on water resource, supply and sanitation through mapping and visuals on the causes of groundwater pollution was shown. Factors that added to water risks and threats in the city of Lusaka include;

1. The use of pit latrines in informal settlement,



- Increased demand on groundwater (the use of boreholes) thus causing depletion of groundwater as depicted below in the slide provided by Mr. Mwamba from GIZ.



- Contamination of surface water and decrease in water level and urban flooding.

The need for actions in order to deal with the several threats being experienced on water resources in the city of Lusaka (as described above) was emphasized.

The extent of the threats on water resource, supply and sanitation was shown through mapping and visuals on the causes of groundwater pollution. David described the main factors exacerbating the deterioration of the groundwater situation for the City, which are listed below.

- The use of pit latrines in informal settlement
- Increased and uncontrolled groundwater abstraction, (excessive use of boreholes), thus causing depletion of ground water.
- Contamination of surface water
- Decrease in water level in the Kafue river and flats
- Urban flooding especially in informal settlements.

Aims and objectives of FRACTAL

A presentation by Alice McClure (project coordinator) from the Climate Systems Analysis Group (CSAG) at the University of Cape Town (UCT) was then given to familiarise the participants with the aims of the FRACTAL project. She mentioned that the FRACTAL project will focus on dealing with climate change within a city system. The meeting was informed that the project was receiving funding from different partners to enhance:

- Scientific knowledge on climate processes in Southern Africa
- knowledge on how to integrate this knowledge into decision making at the city regional scale

She presented the aims of FRACTAL as being able to :

- Advance scientific knowledge on regional climate responses to global climate change
- Enable knowledge on how to integrate this information into decision making at the city response scale.
- Responsibly contribute to decisions for resilient development pathways.

The aims described above will be achieved through iterative, trans-disciplinary co-exploration /co-production processes and enhance the understanding of these processes of co-production of climate knowledge.

The above will be achieved through the 3 work packages of the project;

- I. Cross pillar integration and city learning labs
- II. Integrating climate science in decision making
- III. Advancing understanding of change in regional climates.

Project deliverables will likely include *inter alia*.

- Policy planning briefing notes
- Training and capacity building workshops
- Networking forums- at a local, regional and international scale.
- Reports and journal articles.
- Conference sessions
- Web portals

Alice discussed the several opportunities that FRACTAL presents for the city of Lusaka, such as the learning labs, during which burning issues can be identified and the solutions explored. Another opportunity that was cited are training workshops, during which new skills and knowledge can be developed. The embedded research presents that opportunity to bridge the gap between research and practice in Lusaka, and the Small Opportunity Grants (SOGs) can be used to fund research within the context of the city of Lusaka.

El Niño (climate) knocking exercise and discussion

The presentation on FRACTAL was then followed by a discussion and knocking exercise led by Bettina Koelle (Red Cross Crescent Climate Centre) and Richard Jones (UK Met Office). At the beginning of the session, participants were asked to chat to the person sitting to his/her left or right about experiences that might have been related to the El Niño. The following experiences were shared during the feedback session;

- ❖ Reduction of water, resulting in drought;
- ❖ low agricultural produce harvests, and
- ❖ load shedding due to decrease in water levels in the Kariba dam.

Bettina and Richard then posed statements to the participants about how the El Niño might have affected their personal and professional lives. The participants were expected to express their agreement with the statement through knocking on the desks; if one agreed strongly with a statement, s/he would knock harder.

This was then followed by a discussion with partners on the left or right, about how the El Nino had affected the institution that participants represented.

The following were the notable effects at an institutional level.

- ❖ Reduced capacity to work after hours by university staff due to load shedding
- ❖ Reduction in revenue collection by the local authority as all systems would be down during load shedding hours.

Cheese & wine social event

After the inception workshop, participants were taken for social event of cheese and wine tasting so they could interact and network further.

Day 2: Learning Labs (7 September 2016)

Welcome, introductory session and “stepping forward” game

The learning labs began with a recap of the inception workshop that was led by Bettina. Participants were then informed that the learning lab would provide an opportunity to surface burning issues that are affecting the city of Lusaka. She emphasized that learning lab participants were from various institutions in the water and energy sector. Bettina also urged participants to remember that each one plays a role in contributing to the

solutions for the burning issues, and as such should listen to each other. The objectives for the day were set out, as listed below.

Objectives of the learning lab, as listed below.

1. To explore and identify our "starting" issues.
2. To identify specific research requests.
3. To identify training and capacity development ideas.
4. To plan our next steps and set timeframes.
5. To network and get to know each other.

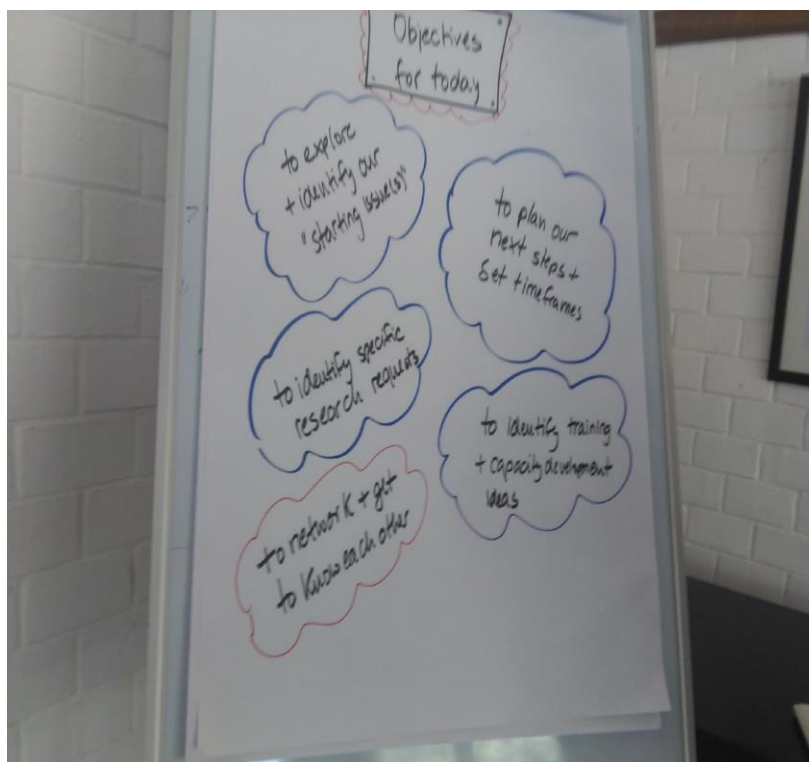


Figure 1: Objectives of the learning lab held on 7th September, 2016

The opening session was finalised through a participatory process during which participants expressed their expectations and requests for the day. Participants began in a large circle, facing inwards, and voluntarily put forward requests to other participants for the day (e.g. request for honesty, or to feel comfortable to ask any questions). Other participants would express their support for the expectation/request by stepping forward. The circle of participants moved inwards until, eventually, everyone was close together and a feeling of trust had been created.

Brainstorming Lusaka "burning themes", breakaway sessions and feedback

The next session, which took up the whole morning, focused on identifying burning themes in Lusaka, and breaking away into groups to discuss these themes. To kick-start the process, participants were urged to think about topics that they would like to discuss with the learning lab participants, and possibly carry out further research on. Those participants that felt strongly about a burning theme wrote their idea on a piece of paper,

and positioned this piece of paper on the session schedule board. In the end, two sessions (A and B), each with four thirty-minute breakaway sessions were needed to accommodate the ideas from the participants (eight breakaway sessions in total). The breakaway sessions were to be structured as described below.

- Participants that wrote their ideas down as burning themes would lead the discussions as theme leaders;
- Theme discussions would focus on unpacking the theme, and thinking about leverage points;
- Participants who had not volunteered as theme leaders were free to move from one group to the next if they felt they had contributed enough to a particular discussion, or were interested in hearing about another burning theme.

Before heading off to begin discussions, participants were urged to remember the legal framework and development strategies that are already in existence in order to ensure that ideas and thoughts should be able to fit into the Seventh National Development Plan.

The following were suggested topics of discussion in session A.

Theme 1: Integrated land use planning for Lusaka

Theme 2: Address water and sanitation challenges in peri-urban areas

Theme 3: Industrial/ Vehicle emission in Zambia what are we doing about it?

Theme 4: Will the people and business of Lusaka city be water secure 15-20 years time and how important will be the resource.

Participants then broke into groups under the four thematic areas stated above to discuss the burning theme.



Figure 2: Two groups discussing thematic areas under session A

The following were suggested topics of discussion in session B.

Theme1: Greening of Lusaka/Green spaces, groundwater, recharge areas and water courses in Lusaka City

Theme 2: Institution and Practice what can we do?

Integrated Planning systems in relation to climate change

Theme 3: Depletion of surface and groundwater; causes, mitigations, way forward

Theme 4: Urban flooding is it a planning or climate change problem?



After discussions on each theme, representatives from each of the themes provided feedback on what had been discussed.

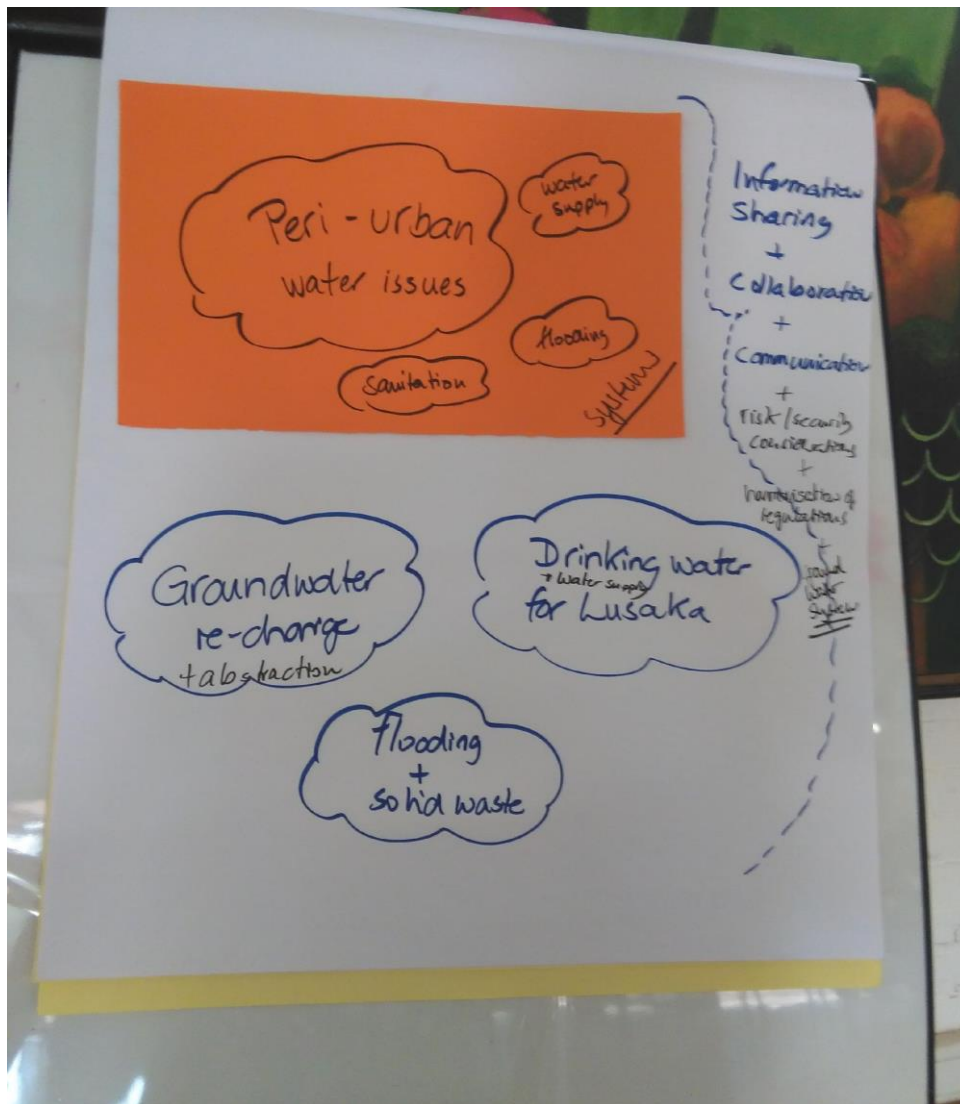
Distillation process: prioritising themes

During the lunch break (after theme leaders had provided feedback on what had been discussed), the FRACTAL team gathered to assess and distil all the burning themes into a burning issue, on which FRACTAL can focus. Importantly, all of the FRACTAL team members besides for Bettina had been part of the discussions, and were therefore able to provide input to the distillation process as representatives from the various themes. The following main ideas were distilled through this process;

- There is a need to focus on the peri-urban areas with emphasis of water in various areas such as sanitation, groundwater recharge, drinking water for Lusaka, flooding and solid waste.
- The FRACTAL team should be involved in information sharing, collaboration, communication, risk security considerations and harmonisation of regulations.

Priority barometer: settling on a final burning issue

Once the burning issues had been distilled, they were offered back to the participants, who were provided the opportunity to comment on these ideas, and amend them if necessary. To be sure that all participants agreed with the burning issues, a barometer exercise was undertaken: Bettina presented statements about the burning issues and participants were asked to express their agreement with the statement by moving around the room on a virtual barometer (representing a gradient) – for each statement that was posed, participants would position themselves on the virtual barometer depending on the strength with which they agreed on the statement. This process resolved some issues on the scale of the burning issue. In the end, the focus of the burning issues for Lusaka included peri-urban areas within the context of the larger framework of the city.



Introducing climate change with narratives

After the burning issue was distilled, Chris Jack from CSAG at UCT presented some ideas on climate change in Lusaka in the form of newspaper narratives. He presented some scenarios for what a newspaper headline for Lusaka might read in 2015, and 2030 as a result of the effects of climate change. Thereafter, participants were provided the opportunity to ask questions about climate and climate change.

Action planning: what would participants like to see? What can participants offer? And next steps

The presentation on climate change was followed by an Action Planning session during which participants (including FRACTAL team members) expressed what is on offer for the Lusaka city learning process, and what participants would like to see. These offers and requests are presented below.

What is on offer?

- The Lusaka City council was offering to include FRACTAL in their activities such as disaster risk reduction strategy, the slum upgrading strategy among other city development programmes and development instruments.
- Hydrological modelling of the Kafue basin by the Climate Systems Analysis Group
- Research on the interactions between municipal solid waste and urban flooding by University of Zambia.
- Community participation and supporting of participatory research by People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia.
- FRACTAL, under the decision making cluster, offered to analyse policies and Acts in the water and energy sectors.
- Mrs. Jain/UNZA offered to do the modelling for rainfall pattern in Zambia.
- Joint information management by UNZA and LuWSI
- Hold stakeholder meetings and review policy and guidelines by LuWSI
- Link up at the Interim Inter-Ministerial National Climate Change Secretariat.
- Climate modelling capacity building which is demand driven to support decision making by Climate Systems Analysis Group
- Ministry of Local Government and Housing offered to hold a stakeholder meeting to discuss the improvement of policies.

The following requests were made by participants:

- That the LUWSI and FRACTAL collaboration be strengthened.
- That a link between the FRACTAL project outputs and outcomes be linked to the 7th National Development Plan.
- That project outcomes be visible after 4 years and that there is continuity after project life span.
- That the collection and consolidation of rainfall patters, climate change and weather forecasts data for the city and country be improved.
- That existing research on groundwater in Lusaka should be related to climate change.
- Participants requested for more solid predictions on climate change so that it can be translated to activities and policy change.
- That FRACTAL develop policy briefs to communicate clearly on the methods of engaging stakeholders in decision making on around climate change issues.
- Requested that information be shared on websites, so people can be aware of what is happening within the city.
- Participants requested that a mailing list be set up and information and presentations from the websites be shared.

In addition to these offers and requests, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held as a breakfast meeting in early December, with the proposed venue being Community Resource Centre in George informal community owned by People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia.

Reflection session

At the end of the day, participants reflected on the inceptions workshop and the learning lab. These reflections are presented below.

What participants liked about the process	Areas that participants felt could be improved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adventurous spirit of participants • The focus on the peri-urban • Diversity of people at the learning lab • Energy of participants • The discussion session • The open honesty • The contributions from the participants • Relationships that have been built • The offers put on the table • Enthusiasm of participants • Respect we all showed each other • Passion of participants • Piotr Wolski (famous for his papers) • The common ground that was eventually found • The approach of the day • Everything about the lab • The commitment of the participants • Breakaway groups • Focus on water sectors • Positive vibrations • The fact that everybody contributed to final outcome • Learned a lot from everybody • Active participation • Being the only community person • Moderation • Facilitated interactions • Creative agenda • Commitment of big bosses • Seating arrangement • Time allocated to chat about issues • Getting to know each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time – but do acknowledge that the LL process is ongoing • Would have liked to see an action plan at the end • FRACTAL information should have been provided beforehand • The starting time on the first day was awkward • Gender diversity (representation) • Increase diversity of level of representatives • Seating arrangement for day 1 was not ideal • Should have been more representation from the community • Would have liked the Met department to have attended • Two days would have been good

Closing remarks

The learning lab came to an end at 16:00 hours and closing remarks were given by Dr. Nchito, who thanked everyone for their participation and lively discussions. She also mentioned that this was an on-going process and therefore stakeholders should not get wary of LuWSI and FRACTAL meetings.

Participants were then taken for a social game drive.

Next steps for FRACTAL

A number of action points emerged from the city learning process (in addition to the requests from the participants). In addition to this workshop report, particular outputs from the learning lab process have been listed below.

- **A feedback and reflection session:** a feedback and reflection session was held on 19 September 2016. During this session, an overview of the process was given, along with feedback from the city team (Brenda and Gilbert). This session also enabled FRACTAL team members to ask questions about the process. The session was recorded, and is accessible by all FRACTAL team members. This feedback should be used as input for planning learning labs in the other cities.
- **Reflection** on the transdisciplinary knowledge co-production process: FRACTAL aims to co-produce climate knowledge in a transdisciplinary (TD) manner. The nexus cluster is spearheading this process and has developed a set of TD indicators, towards which the knowledge co-production processes should work towards. These indicators have been integrated into the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework. After each learning/knowledge production process (such as the learning lab), a narrative will be produced on the TD process, which will inform future TD processes through lessons learned, and identifying areas for improvement. This narrative will be shared through the learning channels (slack, the report and the bi-weekly digest).
- **Learning lab process guidelines:** many lessons were learned during these first Lusaka learning labs. These lessons (and general guidelines for developing and managing the process) will be collated into a document.
- **Country fact sheets:** To provide more of an offering as a FRACTAL team, country fact sheets will be developed and shared with stakeholders in country. These fact sheets could include many different types of information, and cover many topics.
- **Video:** the inception workshop and learning labs were recorded on video. These recordings will be processed and shared with the team.
- **Blog:** a blog has been developed and shared on the CSAG website. This blog will be shared on the FRACTAL website soon (during the next update).
- **Connecting requests and offers cluster workplans:** the offers and requests that were shared near the end of the session need to be integrated into the workplans of the various clusters
- **Capacity building:** the requests for capacity-building activities need to be integrated into the city learning workplan.

Main lessons learned

- The stakeholder mapping and invitation to the inception workshop and learning lab should be comprehensive and all encompassing to represent all the major stakeholders in the sectors being focused on in each city..
- FRACTAL information needs to be delivered/circulated to participants before the inception workshop and learning lab so that the participants are familiar with the projects.
- There is need for Country climate information to be provided in the meeting (Country fact sheet)

- The starting time of the inception meeting should be early morning and side meetings should be arranged for later.
- That diversity in level of management being invited to the learning lab is important. Concentration should be focused on both middle to high level representation of organisations.
- That the social activities after the inception workshop and learning lab allowed people to further network and could be used as a strategy to create opportunities for discussion between/among learning lab participants.
- The learning lab should take two days to allow the thorough discussion of the burning issues.
- That it is important to include the thematic team leaders in the distillation process on the burning issues, so that it is inclusive and representative.
- The open plan sitting(with no tables) arrangement creates a relaxed environment that allows discussion.

Annex 1: Attendance lists for the inception workshop and the learning lab

Day 1: inception workshop (6 September: Chaminuka Lodge)

No.	Name	Organisation	Email Address	Phone number
1.	Alex Mwansa	Lusaka City Council		
2.	Piotr Wolski	University of Cape Town	Wolskiecsag.uct.ac.za	0966 963592
3.	Duncan M. Musama	Disaster management and mitigation unit	dmusama@yahoo.com	0978 107990
4.	Bwalya E. Funga	Lusaka City council	bwalyafunga@gmail.com	0977 834723
5.	Jonathan Mwanza	GIZ/Lusaka City Council	mwanzajonathan@yahoo.co.uk	0977 641683
6.	Beverly M. Mushili	University of Zambia	Mushily.beverlyz@gmail.com	0979 025615
7.	Tasila Banda	Climate Change Secretariat	tasilabanda@gmail.com	0962 004139
8.	Orleans Mfuné	University of Zambia	omfuné@gmail.com	0969 171456
9.	Richard Jones	MET OFFICE –Hadley UK	Richard.jones@metoffice.gov.uk	+447753880358
10.	Curtis Muleya	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council	cmuleya@nwasco.org.zm	0969 560859
11.	Romas Kamanga	Zambia Electricity supply Company	rkamanga@zesco.co.zm	0966 726199
12.	Douty Chibamba	University of Zambia	doutypaula@gmail.com	0974 567744
13.	Teddy Mwenya	Water Resources Management Agency	Tedsm2006@gmail.com	0979 486534
14.	Gilbert Siame	University of Zambia	siamegilbert@yahoo.co.uk	0979 457414
15.	Mulimba Yasini	Lusaka City Council	mulimbay@yahoo.com	0979 994066
16.	Maliwa Muchuh	Lusaka City Council	muchulity@yahoo.com	0976 292545
17.	David Nonde Mwamba	GIZ	david.mwamba@giz.de	0973 567009
18.	Francis E. Ngomba	Lusaka City Council	kangwafn@yahoo.com	0968 413451
19.	Suman Jain	University of Zambia	Sjain@unza.zm	0977 626991
20.	Di Scott	University of Cape Town	diannescott.dbu@gmail.com	+27828551100
21.	Christopher Kaniki	Zambia Electricity Supply Company	ckamiki@zesco.co.zm	0955 996383
22.	Enock Sakala	University of Zambia	enoch2000@gmail.com	0968 664320

No.	Name	Organisation	Email Address	Phone number
23.	Brenda Tembo	Zambia Housing and Poor Peoples Federation	brendatembo789@yahoo.com	0979 921781
24.	Farai Shumba	Peoples Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia	fareye23@hotmail.com	0965 511 694
25.	Alice M ^c Clure	Climate Systems Analysis Group /University of Cape Town	alice@csag.uct.ac.za	+27828730854
26.	Kambili Chilufya	Zambia Environmental Management Agency	kchilufya@zema.org.zm	0977 635772
27.	Trophius Kufanga	Lusaka City Council	tkufanga08@yahoo.com	0977 846553
28.	Josephine Chiila	Lusaka City Council	chiilajosephine@gmail.com	0972 450206
29.	Brenda Mwalukanga	University of Zambia / Lusaka City Council	luncia2009@gmail.com	0977 926743
30.	Mukonde M. Malwa	University of Zambia	mmwewa2000@yahoo.co.uk	0977 857958
31.	Wilma Nchito	University of Zambia	wsnchito@yahoo.com	0976 014191
32.	Chilala Haankuku Kapulu	University of Zambia	chaankuku@gmail.com	0977 325490
33.	Muchimba Muvumbo	University of Zambia	muchimbamuvombo@yahoo.com	0966 714299

Day 2: learning lab (7 September: Chaminuka Lodge)

No.	Name	Organisation	Email Address	Phone number
1.	Piotr Wolski	Univeristy of Cape Town	Wolski@csag.uct.ac.za	0966 963592
2.	Duncan M. Musama	Disaster management and mitigation unit	dmusama@yahoo.com	0978 107990
3.	Bwalya E. Funga	Lusaka City council	bwalyafunga@gmail.com	0977 834723
4.	Jonathan Mwanza	GIZ/Lusaka City Council	mwanzajonathan@yahoo.co.uk	0977 641683
5.	Beverly M. Mushili	University of Zambia	Mushily.beverlyz@gmail.com	0979 025615
6.	Tasila Banda	Climate Change Secretariat	tasilabanda@gmail.com	0962 004139
7.	Orleans Mfune	University of Zambia	omfune@gmail.com	0969 171456
8.	Richard Jones	MET OFFICE –Hadley UK	Richard.jones@metoffice.gov.uk	+447753880358

No.	Name	Organisation	Email Address	Phone number
9.	Michael M. Museba	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Manmuse797@yahoo.com	0962175945
10	Curtis Muleya	National Water SCO	cmuleya@nwasco.org.zm	0969 560859
11	Romas Kamanga	Zambia Electricity supply Company	rkamanga@zesco.co.zm	0966 726199
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