

Environmental and Economic perspectives of Katima Mulilo Metal Fabrication Roadside Works, in Garden Compound of Lusaka, Zambia

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Abstract

Katima Mulilo roadside is the hub of informal metal fabrication works in the city of Lusaka, arising from the mass retrenchment of artisans and craftsmen from light steel fabrication manufacturing industries. The study investigated the environmental and economic consequences of this development. It examined the current policy frameworks which delineates some skills as acceptable and others not for employment purposes. The objective of the study was to examine the environmental and economic perspectives of Katima Mulilo Metal Fabrication Roadside Works (KMFW). The study population included all out of school youths and all metal fabrication artisans in Garden Compound. The sample comprised 40 participants (20 out of school youths and 20 artisans). The study was an intrinsic qualitative which used interview and participant observations to collect data. The data was transcribed and analysed using the thematic analysis tool. The study revealed that there are several environmental and economic problems in Zambia ascribed to the roadside apprenticeship activities, such as poor sanitation, lack of occupational health and safety considerations, environmental pollution, economic exploitation of the youths and uncontrolled rowed behaviour. The current scenario in Garden Compound has also witnessed massive immigration and emigration of traders in search of business opportunities. The study recommends the need to incorporate apprenticeship activities in the national qualification framework to give the youths an avenue to sustainable livelihoods.

Key words: *apprenticeship, artisan and craftsmen, youth, metal fabrication, environmental, Katima Mulilo, roadside*

Introduction

Zambia located in the south-central Africa, has an estimated population of 18.4 million people. ILO reports that a significant portion of the Zambian population, 88.8 per cent is engaged in informal work. Of these individuals, 87.6 per cent are informal workers employed in the informal sector, while the remaining 11.3 per cent are employed in the formal sector. These statistics highlight the substantial presence of the informal sector and the entrepreneurial spirit prevalent among the Zambian population. (ILO, 2021).

The rate of youth unemployment in Zambia is alarmingly high. Many youths with qualifications are roaming the streets due to a deficit of formal employment, while employment in the formal sector has increased in the past decade or so. Many youths and adults who have lost employment in the formal sector due to

policies have reverted to informal sector for survival. In Zambia, the Katima Mulilo road in the capital city of Lusaka which connects the Great East Road to Great North Road has become the host of informal apprenticeship in metal fabrication. Many youths join teams on this road to learn skills of metal fabrication such as welding, fogging and other artisan skills. As a result, some of these young people have found themselves in the formal sector. (Mubita, Mulonda, Libati and Kanyamuna, 2017) allude to this in their statement that the process of informality in urban areas in Zambia was mainly driven by the implementation of Structural Adjustment Policies (SBPs) in the early 1990s. Zambia is pursuing an ambitious programme of economic development to improve the quality of life of its citizens and stands to benefit from changing its development trajectory to green growth (Moonga and Chileshe, 2019). This paper contextualizes youth perspectives of the roadside works in Garden Compound of Lusaka.

Description of the Study Area

The study was done in Lusaka, Zambia on Katima Mulilo roadside in Garden Compound. Garden Compound is located in Mandevu constituency in Ngwerere ward of Lusaka district the capital city of Zambia. It lies between 7 to 8 kilometres north of the city Central Business District (CBD). It is located near the sewerage ponds which are, currently surrounded by houses making it a very difficult human settlement.

The main road linking Garden to the City of Lusaka then was Katima Mulilo (T3) which comes from the Great East Road (T4) roundabout between East Park and Arcades shopping malls and joins the Great North Road in Chaisa compound area near Meru filling station. This road is of bituminous standard and has become the centre of self-help activities in metal fabrication. According to Yasini (2007) most residents of this compound are involved in informal sector activities such as apprenticeship and other attendant activities. Initially, Katima Mulilo was meant to divert north bound heavy traffic from the Great East Road. This is the study area for the present study. (see map below).

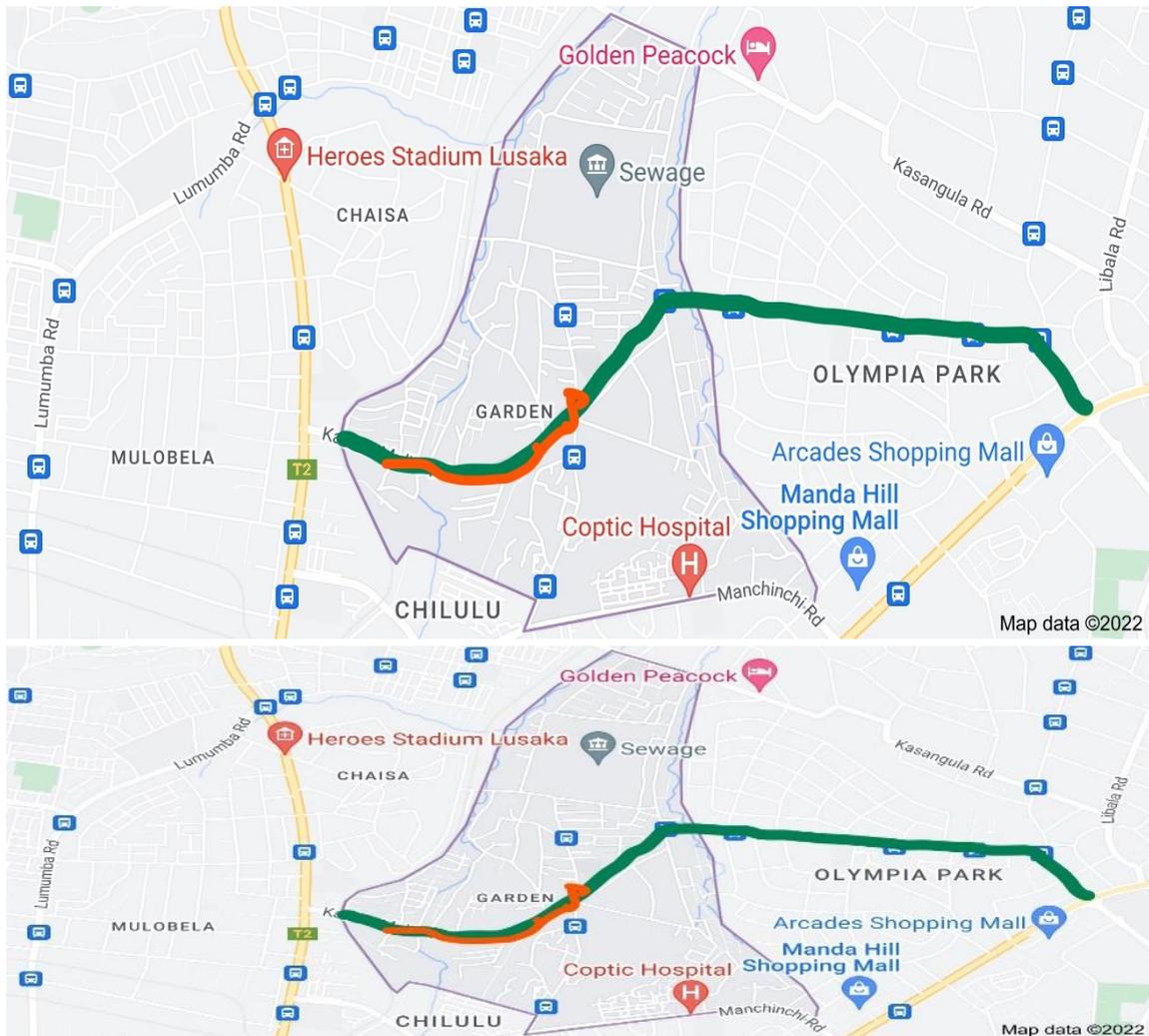


Figure 1: Map of Katima Mulilo Road in Garden Compound of Lusaka

Perception is a wide concept mostly used in psychology with reference to human understanding of phenomena that trigger positive or negative responses. According to Oluwafani and Oladti (2015) perception comes from a Latin word 'percepere' which means the way something is understood, regarded and interpreted. It is one of the most important mental processes. If one does not perceive anything, then he would know nothing except the content of his own mind. (Groenewald, 2004) in Muchanga 2011. Further, Muchanga (2011) described human perception as one of the most important questions claiming that if we understood how a human perceives information and operates it, we would more precisely make the future focus and increase efficiency. Further, he contends that studying the way people perceive various phenomenon is very critical to their well-being. To understand youth perception of the Katima Mulilo Roadside Metal fabrication Works (KRMFW), is a gate way to their potential prosperity through the informal sector. Different forms of communication and media help to shape the positive or negative perception by the participant of the subject matter. This is consistent with what Muchanga (2011) quoting

(Groenewald, 2004), perception studies operate in four contexts namely: specialty, (lived space environment) corporeality (lived body- mentality) inter rationality (people lived with (and temporality) time. The study is concerned with the participants in the KMFV during their time of operation which is their temporality. They live, work, and interact with others from there, all these influences their perspectives including the environment. The objective of this paper was to ascertain youth perspectives of roadside Metal Fabrication Works (MFW) in Lusaka. In the context of their operational environment in Garden compound.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The central question the study addresses is how do the youths perceive KMFV in the context of the environment in which it takes place? The study is a case study of KMFV using qualitative approach employing interviews and participation observations by the researcher. The population of the study included all the youths participating in KMFV and their employers. A total of 80 artisans were identified in a physical count of participants in the area. These are found in a space between AB Bank and Petroda filling station of both sides of Katima Mulilo road. 10 workstations were visited, 10 artisans and 10 apprentices were interviewed. Another 10 graduate apprentices were included from different locations. The 10 artisans and their apprentices were purposively and conveniently sampled while the graduate participants were conveniently purposively, and Snowball sampled. The sampling was done according to the nature of the respondents. The employers and their employees were usually located in one place while the graduate apprentices were to be sort from elsewhere. Data was collected using an audio recorder, answers were transcribed. The texts were thematically analysed using a thematic analysis framework.

Many scholars have studied youth perspectives in different contexts. Decker (2019) on young people's perception of apprenticeship in the United Kingdom entitled "Apprenticeship what do young people really think?" becomes appropriate to review. The study was done among 16 to 18 years old school leavers doing the Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants (ACCA) course. These were presented with a set of 11 questions to get their views on apprenticeship. The respondents were in three groups namely, i) those who had both parents working, ii) those who had only one parent working and iii) those who had both parents not working.

The findings of the study were that most of the respondents received information about apprenticeship from schools through the school career advisers. Some participants received information about apprenticeship from parents. However, the study by Decker used quantitative approach while the present used qualitative method. Further, Decker's study was centered in a formal environment of a tertiary education institution, while the current study was done in an informal

environment. The participants in the present study were of varied characteristics such as age and career pursuit. The participants in Deckers' study were highly homogenous in education, age and career pursuit.

Finally, Decker's study concluded that vast majority of students in contemporary high schools focus on the need to pursue higher education rather than the labour-market when formulating their post-secondary plans. They generally had a negative perception of apprenticeship.

It's important to note that the study by Decker, used education as a medium of transmitting information of the perception by participants while the present study is not yet clear how information is disseminated.

Louise Ryan and Magdolna Lorinc (2018) in the United Kingdom did a study. It was a longitudinal study seeking to establish how young people choose alternative routes into training and employment. In the UK, apprenticeships are a key aspect of government strategy in national development. However, Ryan & Lorinc (2018) report that there are many challenges still associated with apprenticeships in the UK. With an increased number of graduates from universities, having a degree ceases to be a mark of distinction and competitive labour market demand educational qualifications such as unpaid internships (Hasford & Bruce, 2015 in Ryan & Lorinc, 2018). The study by Ryan and Lorinc (2018) found that:

- a) going to university has been normalized to the extent that those who did not go to university in their post compulsory education became stigmatized as reported.
- b) degrees no longer guaranteed graduate level employment; they continue to enjoy high esteem especially in contrast to other nontraditional routes.

However, the British government targeted 3million new apprenticeships by 2020 and gave them the same treatment as degrees. This was meant to help the government to raise revenue from apprenticeship levy. This shows the importance of apprenticeship to the government in the UK.

The study by Ryan and Lorinc (2018) employed the Gaffmanian framework of negotiation, stigmatization and impression management to analyze the data. The study sought to establish how young people tension between apprenticeship as opportunities to learn practical skills while earning a wage and becoming independent and the obstacles they face on this learning pathway.

The study sample was 17 participants from London who were interviewed and did focus group discussions to explain how they navigate the real challenges of associating with apprenticeship: low pay, variable quality and incomplete information. Most of the participants were female in the age range 16 to 24. The research was part of a big study covering most European countries on young people's access to, perceptions of and decision making about education and training pathways.

The findings of the study were mixed positive and negative. The participants gave very positive comments about apprenticeships. They gave positive answers in response to the question; why they were doing apprenticeships. The responses were analyzed at three levels; Personal learning style; stigmatization of

apprenticeship and the poor payment of apprentices. At the first level preference for practical work than theory was the major impetus for most participants. The stigmatization was dealt with by the lack of good paying jobs on the market for graduates from universities alluded to the numbers seeking the same. The poor paying apprentices were explained as being better than nothing as most youths ended up without jobs and incomes after university education. The study concluded that apprenticeship presents opportunities and has obstacles for young people. However, participants persisted that apprenticeships were good to do in contrast to more expensive and risk university pathway.

Ryan and Lorinc (2018) report that participants in their study had both positive and negative perceptions which are not yet established in the present study. However, the study by the two does not make any contextual reference concerning any perception of the participants which is the core of the present study.

The study by Ryan and Lorinc (2018) and the present one are not a replication of the other as they differ in participants, location, methods and the undergirding theories which open the knowledge gap for the present study to fill. The Ryan and Lorinc study examined apprenticeship at a high level where it was optioned against university education and formal employment. This differs with the present study which focused on the participant's perception at a very low level of education. However, the findings in the U.K study have a bearing on the present study as placement of graduates has become difficult at all levels. The present study has to establish the situation in the KMFV.

BIT (2020) observes that in line with common aspirations, people from a low socio-economic status background are more likely to complete-trade based apprenticeship than their counter parts from a higher socio-economic status background. BIT also observes that stigma around apprenticeship prevents some young people from evaluating apprenticeship objectively. Nevertheless, apprenticeship and traineeship are the promising options for young Australians as it combines on-the-job-training with formal and national recognized qualifications it also has good employment outcomes for people from all walks of life. Generally, those who attended apprenticeship are likely to end up in jobs relevant to their training than those who attended university. BIT claims that those with apprenticeship have a strong sense of occupational identity. There are many factors which influence young people to select a pathway. These include individual to community preference. Parents are other influencers and usually they are biased towards university education. When the mindset of the influencer changes, the youth will also perceive apprenticeship pathways differently; positively.

The study by the BIT is very relevant to the present study, however, the two are not similar or replications of one another. The study by BIT was done in Australia in an environment of comparing university to apprenticeship traineeship pathways. The present study was done in Zambia, on KMFV basically on how the

participants perceive the KMFV there. This and other factors make the two studies different, and this gives the present study a knowledge gap to fill.

The Behaviour Insights Team (BIT) in Australia did a study in 2020 on “*Perceptions of Apprenticeships*”. This was done against the backdrop that the country was experiencing a shortage of skills. Despite that the number of young people undertaking apprenticeship and traineeship had dropped significantly over the years. By 2020, the apprenticeship commencements had dropped to 58%. Although this could be attributed to many other reasons, it was expected that there were other behavior reasons to lower the rate of young people selecting apprenticeship training pathways (BIT, 2020).

The expectation of the government was that many young people would take the apprenticeship and traineeship pathway to enable them set up apprenticeships instead of pursuing the university pathway. The decision by the young people to prefer the university pathway against apprenticeship is shaped by perceptions of apprenticeship which might be influenced by socio-economic status of the community of one’s upbringing.

The ILO commissioned a study in 2015 to examine informal apprenticeship in Zambia. The study by Ryan (2015) entitled “If I can be a helper, one day I ‘ll be a boss,” was a case study on informal apprenticeship in Zambia. The findings revealed that at least 90 per cent of the employed population in Zambia have their main activity in the informal sector. It also revealed that with limited capacity in the formal training system, many young people are acquiring skills through working in informal enterprises. Ryan found out that Zambia’s vocational training system has been modified over time in recognition of the changing employment; undue emphasis on out-of-date technologies, variance in the quality of training, lack of clarity of the terms of training agreements and competence assessment, shortcomings related to decent work standards and gender biases in some trades.

However, informal apprenticeship still has some merits worth highlighting and supporting. Brewer and Hofmann, 2011 in Ryan (2015) identified Informal apprenticeship in the informal sector to offer a highly accessible mode of training, particularly for young people from poorer families. They are a very low or no cost way for a learner to gain skills, and unlike many formal training courses, have no prior education or literacy requirements. They offer a flexible mode of training delivered on-site, usually in the learner’s own community. Apprentices also learn skills relevant to local market demand and are introduced to a business culture and networks, building their social capital and making it easier for them to find jobs or start businesses when they graduate. The strengths of informal apprenticeship outweigh its weaknesses.

The study by Ryan (2015) came up with five elements identifying informal apprenticeship in Zambia: namely:

- a) master craftsman/employer and apprentice conclude an agreement (training contract).

- b) the apprentice achieves occupational competence for a trade (training content).
- c) training is workplace-based and integrated into the production process (training process).
- d) the apprentice is a young person, and
- e) the costs of apprenticeship are shared between master craftsman/employer and apprentice.

The Ryan study also found that the administration of informal apprenticeship in Zambia was similar to what obtains in East Africa where there are no signed contracts between the MC (Master Craftsman) and the apprentices. Contrary to the case in West Africa where contracts are more stringent and parental involvement is very significant. In Zambia and East Africa, the apprenticeship is not necessarily done at the home of the MC. It's done at a neutral open place where the MC and the trainee agree to work together. As a result, the Zambian scenario of informal apprenticeship does not require the apprentices to pay the MC instead the MC pays the apprentices for their involvement in his productive work. The training in Zambia is work based as the apprentices produce actual goods for sale by the MC.

The study found that the perceptions of the apprentices in the informal apprenticeship were usually beyond the trade they were trained in. This is supported by Hoppers (1983) who also found that the wages paid by the MC were usually lower than what is paid to skilled workers. Ryan (2015) cites Hoppers (1983) and argues that MCs may hire apprentices out of economic necessity then frame it as a 'virtue' by claiming they are training out of social responsibility. We can conclude that apprenticeship in this respect was perceived as an activity one can do while waiting for a better opportunity and not as a permanent survival skill. The present study should discover whether this approach is used in the KMFV.

The study by Ryan (2015) is very relevant to the present one in that it was done in Zambia, probably including the study area of the present study, Garden Compound. However, the study by Ryan did not focus on the metal fabrication on KMFV. Instead, it included the markets and other locations. Though the two studies are close in several respects; they are not replicating each other in location, participants and subject matter. The study by Ryan generally covered many apprenticeships in various parts of Lusaka while the present one was limited to KMFV. This gives the present study information to fill the knowledge gap in perception and apprenticeship studies with particular emphasis on the environmental context of operation. Today, the world is beset by various environmental and socioeconomic concerns which need solving. Of note are energy, food, financial, environmental crises, including youth unemployment (Moonga and Chileshe, 2019).

Moonga and Moonga (2016) found that subsistence farmers in Chikupi resettlement in Kafue, perceived conservation farming as inconsistent because of the mismatch between what the farmers do and what the trainers' emphasizes on. However, they perceive potholing and ripping as familiar with what they do. Both

potholing and rigging cannot be sustainable they claim. Farmers cannot make the lines and holes in good time before the rain season as free-range animals can cover them as they look for food and water.

Another study by Kabila, Moonga and Moonga (2018) revealed that teachers perceived that Continuing Professional Development (CPD) as a waste of time and had not embraced it as a viable form of in-service training. They negatively perceived it as it did not lead to a credible qualification. Worse still, some teachers with degree qualification felt that they had little to learn from CPD.

A study by Ngambi, Kabika, Moonga, Moonga, Chikopela and Mpolomoka, (2020) found that female teachers, perceive rural areas as difficult places for their postings due to their spouses who work in town; they explained that female teachers shunned the rural- a hard –to live places on account of their spouses.

RESULTS

The findings of the study show that the youth have both positive and negatives of KMFV. The positive perspectives include the following by the participating youths: that KMFV is

positive perspectives

The views of respondents were as follows:

It's good because it is a source of income

Good we learn new things every day

And the graduate apprentices said, "One can become big through this job"

"We make a lot of money through metal fabrication"

The employer of the youths said "The training is very important because it enables one to have a skill and survive instead of doing nothing"

"It's good because it empowers them with a skill in welding to use for their survival"

Youths with positive perspective further, indicated willingness to recommend other people to join KMFV and stated, (good would recommend it to friend because its s source of income"

"Good can recommend it to a Friend-it would empower them"

"I would recommend it to my brother because it empowers us would recommend a friend to join because we make a lot of money through metal fabrication. We educate our children through metal fabrication"

Negative Perspectives

"It's Good for men and they use heavy machines.

" Good for men and they use heavy machines. It is a hard job for females- frames are heavy"

Both those with positive and negative perception of the metal fabrication, would like to learn it. Some do like it but would not like to learn it as they consider it dangerous. They stated.

“Yes, I would love to train but I fear the grinder and to lose sight”

“It provides training for those doing nothing. I can’t do that I don’t have interest “Yes. I would love to train but I fear the grinder and to lose sight”

Participant Observation Results

Participant observation results focused on the environmental aspect of the study and results revealed the following:

Noise, air and visual pollution. Lack of sanitary facilities. Closeness to the main road (Katimamulilo road) and residential homes. Openness of their workplaces, which exposes them to heat, cold and dust depending on the season.

Insufficient intergroup working space, poor disposal off cuts and ruminants (waste from steel works).

Optical effects of wedding light to passers- by and residents

Un protected light to the passers- by and residents.

Lack of use of unprotected clothing and equipment

Danger of traffic because of working near busy road

Clogging of the drainages with various form of waste (bottles, plastics metal pieces and others such as fiscal matter).

Attraction of other environmental degradation actives e.g. charcoal burning, and sales

Littering of the place by traders such as food vendors, steel and whole sellers and accessorily goods and services traders. All these have contributed to environmental pollution and degradation of the place.

Discussion

The findings of the study are that the youth have a mixture of positive and negative perceptions of the KMFRW. Most of the participants, perceive KMFW positively while a small number, perceives it negatively. The implication of this outcome is that some youths do not like the MFW while others do.

The positive and negative perception of the KMFW by the youth emerged as a major theme similar to the findings by Kabila et al (2016), Ryan and Lorinc (2018), Decker (2019), Bit (2020). This indicates that, in every situation, participants are bound to perceive their activities differently; usually positively and negatively. Each of these studies should indicate the cause of such a scenario. Kabila et al (2016) had a positive and negative arising from teacher qualification. Ryan and Lorinc (2018) their perception arose from degree of exposure of information on university and apprenticeship pathways. In Decker (2019) the participants were influenced by information from the parents and education system. The Bit (2020)

was influenced by the parents understanding of apprenticeship due to the social economic status of the community one lived in. It is noted that the positive and negative perspectives tend to change depending on the quality and source of information. In Kabila et al, degree holder teachers began to perceive the CDP positively when they were made facilitators unlike when they were taken in the same basket with diploma holders as mere participants. In Ryan and Lorinc, the information about employment status made the participants to perceive apprenticeship as a better option than no employment at all. In the study, those with positive KMFV based it on various reasons which can be summarized as Ryan and Lorinc stated as benefits of the apprenticeship. It is, therefore, clear that exposure to and benefits of the target activity i.e. apprenticeship, which Ryan and Lorinc referred to as the wider contextual factor led to a change in the perspective a group holder and usually from positive to negative. In the present study, no clear method of information dissemination is given. However, other studies Decker (2019) Ryan (2018) and Bit (2020) have shown that the parents and the school system are effective avenues of information dissemination leading to increased exposure to warrant change of perception. The current study did not use the school system to disseminate information to the youth and therefore, the different perceptions identified can be attributed to poor of information dissemination. The wider contextual factors advocated for by Ryan and Lorinc (2018) can be translated into income generation through employment in the informal sector and self-reliance or entrepreneurship.

Negatives do not encourage participation by their nature and leads to economic loss. In the present study, negative perception arose from non-wider contextual factors such as environmental pollution and degradation, diseases, issues of occupation health and safety. According to Chileshe and Moonga (2019), achievement of sanitary and health environments in Zambia depends on several factors such as the ones mentioned above. They range from human behavior to availability of infrastructure appropriate to garnering a clean and health environment.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concludes that; positive perception is supported by the opportunities that the KMFV presents to the youth while the negative perceptions are the barriers that inhibit youth involvement in the KMFV. The positive perception youths have for the KMFV is good will for economic development of the country. However, this is retarded by the environment which does not support the implementation of the activities fully. A country which integrates its economic activities with the informal sector stands to overcome the policies that negate informality. The involvement of the informal sector in the economy would lead to a turnaround development of formalizing what was informal and help the country to generate revenue for national development. The scenario in the UK where the

government collects apprenticeship levy should be taken as an example. The 80 plus artisans involved in the KMFV are potential taxpayers who would contribute greatly to job creation and self-development. The government and other stake holders should not only pay attention to the technical or skills part of the equation. The social and economic parts must also be assessed in terms of the attention authorities put in making the environment conducive for the people involved in informal work. Environment and the activities that take place in it are integrated to the level that when one fails the other is affected.

Recommendations

Further, the study recommends that:

- a) The government of the Republic of Zambia should consider incorporating informal sector activities in the economy to broaden the tax base for prosperity.
- b) Keeping the environment clean and health to the participants will be an impetus to green living.
- c) The government and the local authority should find suitable workspace.
- d) Land should be set aside for construction of workshops and storage to allow for mass production and bulk storage of steel products in KMFV.
- e) Lastly, Government should provide sanitary services and other social and economic services.

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