



KAPUTA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024-2034



Vision:

***To be a prosperous
socio-economic and
self-sufficient district
by the year 2034***

APPROVAL

Kaputa District Integrated Development Plan (KDIDP) was submitted for Approval of the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the following office bearers.

Mr. Emrys Kuyokwa
COUNCIL SECRETARY
KAPUTA TOWN COUNCIL




Signature

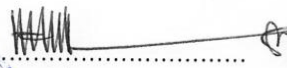
Mr. Kennedy Chola
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
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Mr. Cosmas Mwaya
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
**DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
KAPUTA**




Signature

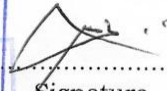
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Approved by:

Hon. Gary Nkombo (MP).
**MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**




Signature

i. Foreword



Am delighted to present the first ever Integrated Development Plan for Kaputa District for the period 2024 to 2034. This document is as result of wider consultation and participation of key stakeholders and as such it is a document that intends to meet the aspirations of Kaputa Residents. I am therefore grateful to both our internal and external stakeholders for their candid and invaluable contribution during the actual development of this Integrated Development Plan.

In this Integrated Development Plan, Kaputa District has set out its direction for the next 10 years. The Plan has been developed so as to respond to the demand for service delivery with particular focus on preparing our District for the future. The Integrated Development Plan outlines the Strategic Directions and respective Objectives which we wish to achieve.

As we continue striding towards building a better Kaputa, it is an auspicious time for us to consolidate our strengths and identify opportunities for development, which will steer the District and enhance service delivery to our people. Through this Integrated Development Plan, we shall try to build a District that provides enhanced support to the most vulnerable community members and priority will be given to problems that affect the majority of the Kaputa residents.

The key ambitions over the next 10 years will be to create a District team where staff are happy and successful in their work, and where the residents are able to receive the much needed services in different parts of the District. We hope that this Integrated Development Plan will be a source of inspiration for the entire Kaputa District. With a joint effort, we shall be able to contribute to a better future.

I take this opportunity to offer my appreciation to all those who have contributed to the various stages of the formulation of this Plan. I call on the continued support of the entire Kaputa District stakeholders to make the implementation of this Plan a success.

Mr Kennedy Chola
Council Chairperson
Kaputa Town Council

ii. Acknowledgements



The formulation of the Kaputa District Integrated Development Plan will not have been achieved without the engagement and commitment of various key players in the district. These key players effortlessly coordinated together to draft the document and also provide necessary key information to be fed in the document.

Among key players to be acknowledged are government and non- government sectors or departments and institutions that worked towards the conceptualization of the plan document. The Local Authority (Kaputa Town Council) worked tirelessly to provide the resources to be utilized throughout the entire planning process of the document.

I wish to further acknowledge the technical officers from various government departments within the district for their active participation and contribution through their inputs during the community consultations and actual drafting of the plan. These technical officers offered the necessary tools for the data collection process and also analysis of the same information.

I believe that from the community consultations made, the aspirations and needs of the people of Kaputa were adequately captured and are included in this plan and my hope is to live to see the implementation of programs and projects that are aimed at addressing the people's aspirations and solving the problems or challenges being faced by the Kaputa residents

Further, I wish to thank the community members that contributed to the drafting of the document through the provision of information to the technical officers that went round all the wards to consult them, these are Ward Development Committees, women groups, youth groups and the men. These stakeholders were instrumental in the provision of information regarding their welfare, state of development and the needs and aspirations of the communities they live in.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge stakeholders from the clergy and Traditional leaders for their participation in the process, all in all am grateful to all stakeholders that offered their contributions towards the drafting of this document and hope the implementation of the plan will fulfill the aspirations all the stakeholders.

Mr Cosmas Mwaya
District Commissioner
Kaputa District Administration

iii. Executive Summary



The formulation of the Kaputa District Integrated Development Plan (KDIDP) is in pursuant to the Urban and Regional Planning Act number 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia, which has given authority to all districts to formulate a 10 year plan to guide the development of the district in all sectors of development available in the district.

The KDIDP will focus on spelling out the development roadmap of the district through the implementation of its strategies and objectives. The KDIDP's ultimate goal is to spur the social economic status of the people of Kaputa District by addressing their needs and aspirations which were provided to technical officers through community consultations.

The planning process involved consultative meetings with stakeholders at ward level and these included Ward Development Committees (WDCs) and focus groups comprising of women, men and the youth and these consultations offered valuable information that was inputted in the Planning Survey and Issues report which culminated in bringing out core issues or problems being faced in various sectors or development areas of the district.

The plan document will have a focus on addressing the core issues identified in the planning survey and issues report with an overall goal of making ***Kaputa to be a prosperous socio-economic and self-sufficient district by the year 2034.*** The goal is in alignment with the government's focus of bringing development to the entire country especially the rural and remote areas and this has been seen in the increased Constituency Development Fund (CDF), thus the focus of the plan will be aimed at the provision of services to the people aimed at improving their welfare in a wide range of sectors like health, education, water and sanitation, social services and economic sectors like agriculture, fisheries , forestry, mining and tourism sectors.

The plan document has highlighted various programs and projects aimed at addressing the core issues identified in the planning survey and issues report, these projects and programs have been costed at a total sum of ***ZMW 1, 955,001,366.21 (One Billion, Nine Hundred and Fifty Five Million, One Thousand Three Hundred Sixty Six Kwacha and Twenty One Ngwee)*** and reflect the estimates for those projects that will be implemented in the first five years of the implementation period of the plan.

The plan document has lastly brought out a monitoring and evaluation plan which will be utilized in the monitoring of the implementation of the developmental projects and programs and will be used to assess how the plan will be progressing during the entire implementation period.

Mr Emrys Kuyokwa
Council Secretary
Kaputa Town Council

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vii. Abbreviation List /List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APM	Area Pump Mender
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDRZ	Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KGS	Keeping Girls in School
GF	Global Fund
T.B	Tuberculosis
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOE	Ministry of Education
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
SMAG	Safe Motherhood Action Group
OSC	One stop Centre
GHG	Green House Gas
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SAG	Sanitation Action Group
GMA	Game Management Area
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
LAP	Local Area Plan
LGEF	Local Government Equalisation Fund
LA	Local Authority
UN	United Nations
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Company

PART ONE

1. Part One: Introduction and Background

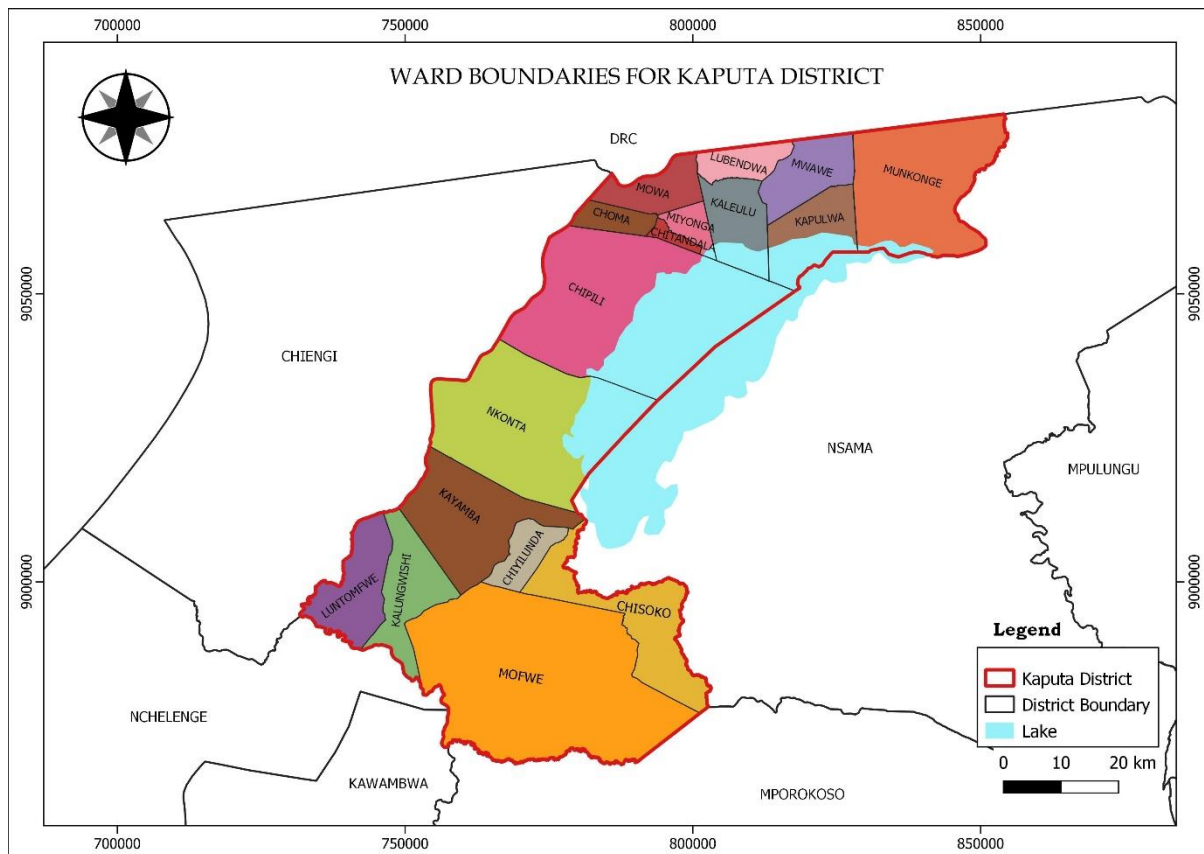
The Kaputa District Integrated Development Plan (KDIDP) has been developed to serve as a foundation for the district's socioeconomic and spatial planning processes. As the primary planning tool with the primary responsibility of directing future development in the district, this preparation corresponds with the requirements of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

The Plan is based on the goals and priorities for development set forth in the Eighth National Development Plan, new socioeconomic trends, the growing social and demand for improved services from the people of Kaputa District, and other relevant issues that offer a framework to guarantee development. Additionally, it seeks to support stakeholders' integrated service delivery to communities.

This plan will be implemented from 2024 to 2034, for a period of ten years, with a review scheduled for 2026. Through a variety of public engagement venues, communities and other stakeholders provided input for the key projects that were chosen for implementation. The plan also takes into account community involvement through the Ward Development Committees (WDC), a legally mandated and constitutionally constituted body that directs development within ward boundaries.

1.1 Description of the IDP area

Kaputa District shares borders with Chienge, Kawambwa, Nchelenge, Mporokoso, Nsama and The Democratic Republic of Congo. It is Located 420 kilometers northeast of Kasama and 400 kilometers north of Mansa. The District covers a total surface area of 7,951 square kilometers with one constituency and seventeen wards. Below is a map showing the ward boundaries of the district.

Figure 1: Wards in Kaputa District

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

1.2 Historical Context

Kaputa district, founded in 1969 as a Boma, is home to the majority of the indigenous population who speak Tabwa. Other ethnic groups include Mambwe, Lungu, and Swahili, and many foreign immigrants, particularly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Tabwa people, originally from the northern banks of Lake Tanganyika, are known as the asimba or Lion Clan due to their hunting and fishing skills. The district has two chieftainships, Chief Mukupa Katandula and Chief Kaputa, covering 6,650 and 1,301 square kilometers respectively. The district's political structure includes seventeen ward councillors and one council chairperson. The District Commissioner oversees Public Service Departments, which handle matters pertaining to development.

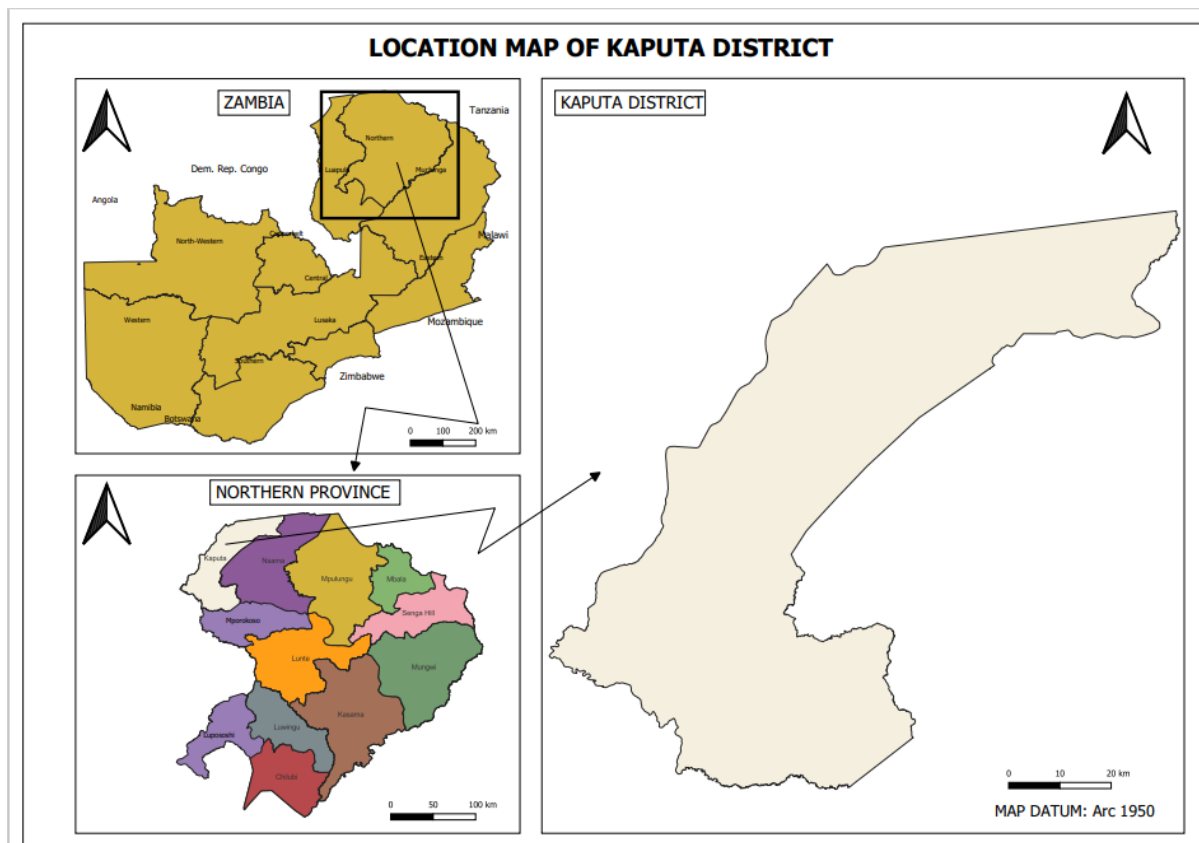
1.2.1 Location

Kaputa District is located in Zambia's northwest and is a part of the Northern Province. Location coordinates are -8.469 degrees latitude, 29.662 degrees longitude, and elevation of 3,117 feet. Its shared boundaries are with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on the north, Nchelenge on the west, Kawambwa on the south-west, Mporokoso on the south, Chiengi on the north-

west, and Nsama on the east. It is 420 km away from Kasama, the provincial capital.

The District is divided into three main geographical features: valley basins, marshes (dambos), and plateau. The plateau, which is located between 700 and 900 metres above sea level, is a small area in the District's southern region and is mostly made up of very weathered leached acidic soil.

Figure 2: Location Map of Kaputa District



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

1.1.1 Spatial Extent of the IDP Area

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will cover the entire district covering an approximately 7,951 square kilometers in size with a total number seventeen wards and one constituency. The implementation of the IDP will cover the all wards the district.

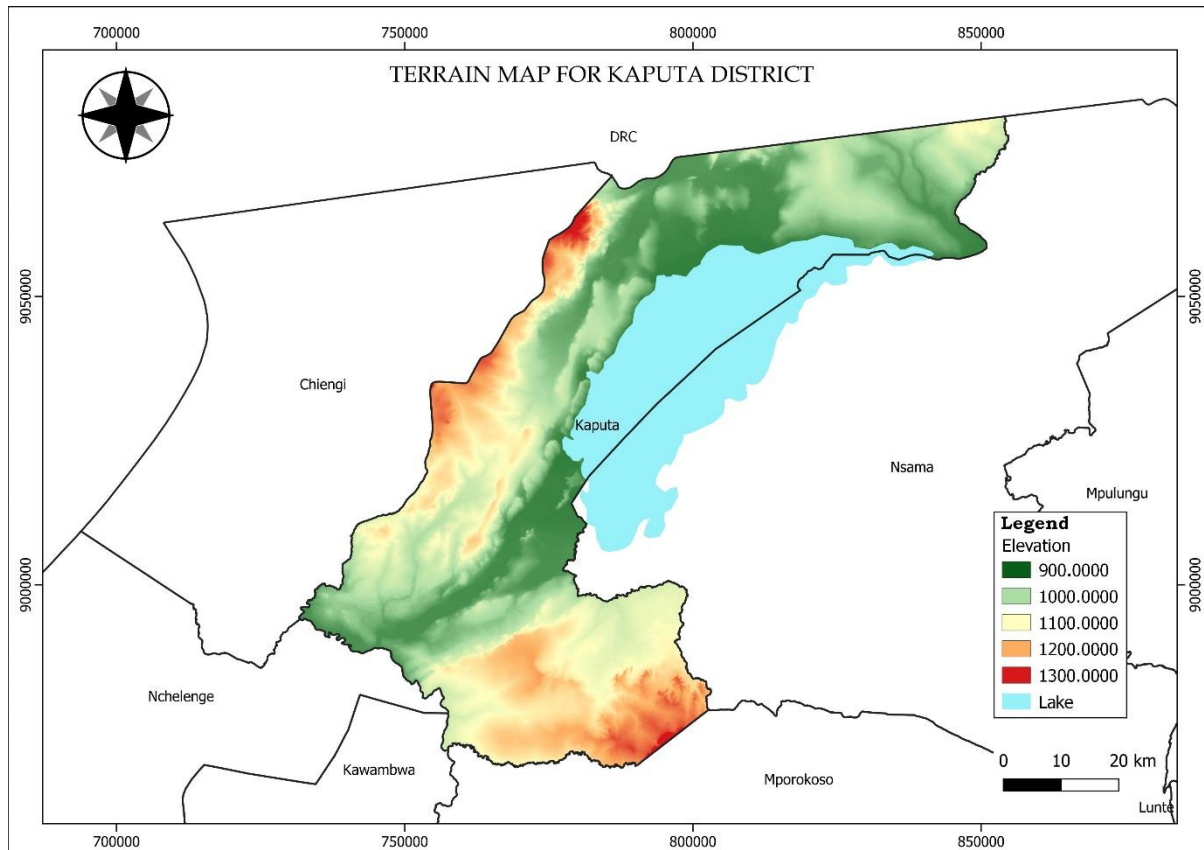
1.1.2 Topography

The Kaputa district is 7,951 square kilometres in size and has two notable topographical features. Situated 700–900 metres above sea level, the southern part of the district is covered by a plateau. A valley that is roughly 600 metres above sea level encircles the remaining portion of the area. The landscape within 2 miles of Kaputa varies only slightly in elevation, with a maximum elevation difference of 350 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 900 meters.

Within ten miles, there are only minor elevation fluctuations (400 meters). Within 50 miles, elevation varies dramatically (1,000 meters).

The Kaputa district is rich in soil fertility, abundant mineral, forestry, fishery, wildlife and heritage resources, as well as a unique biodiversity. It is the location of Kundabwika Falls, eleven hot springs, and salt pans.

Figure 3: Terrain Map for Kaputa District



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

1.1.3 Climate Conditions and Climatic Hazards

Humidity

The District, like the rest of the nation, has both rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season lasts 150-170 days, starting in late October or early November and ending in late March or early April. The seasons are becoming shorter each year, and there is little annual precipitation less than 700 mm on average. Drought has caused widespread famines and food shortages. Farmers believe that weeds and drought are the key factors limiting corn yield.

Sunshine, Rainfall and Winds

Kaputa experiences minimal day length, with the shortest days in June and longest in December. The city experiences significant seasonal changes in

cloud coverage, with the clearer months lasting 5 months and the cloudier ones lasting 7 months. July is the clearest month, with 80% of the sky being clear or partly cloudy. January is the cloudiest month.

Kaputa has an average daily high temperature of 33°C, the hot season spans 2 months, from August to October. With an average high temperature of 33°C and low temperature of 25°C, October is the hottest month of the year. The average daily high temperature during the 5 month cool season, which runs from December to April, is below 28°C. At an average low temperature of 15°C and high temperature of 29°C, July is the coldest month of the year in Kaputa.

Monthly rainfall in Kaputa varies greatly according to the seasons. The rainy season lasts 7 months, from September to May, with a typical average of 30 days rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The wettest month is December, with an average rainfall of 6.8 inches. The dry season lasts 4 months, from May to September. July is the driest month in Kaputa, with an average rainfall of 0.0 inches.

The average hourly wind speed in Kaputa varies significantly throughout the year due to seasonal factors. The windiest period of the year lasts 6 months, from April to October, with average wind speeds of more than 6.6 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Kaputa is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 8.6 mph. The quieter period of year lasts 5 months, from October to April. The calmest month of the year in Kaputa is February, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.8 mph.

Climatic Hazards

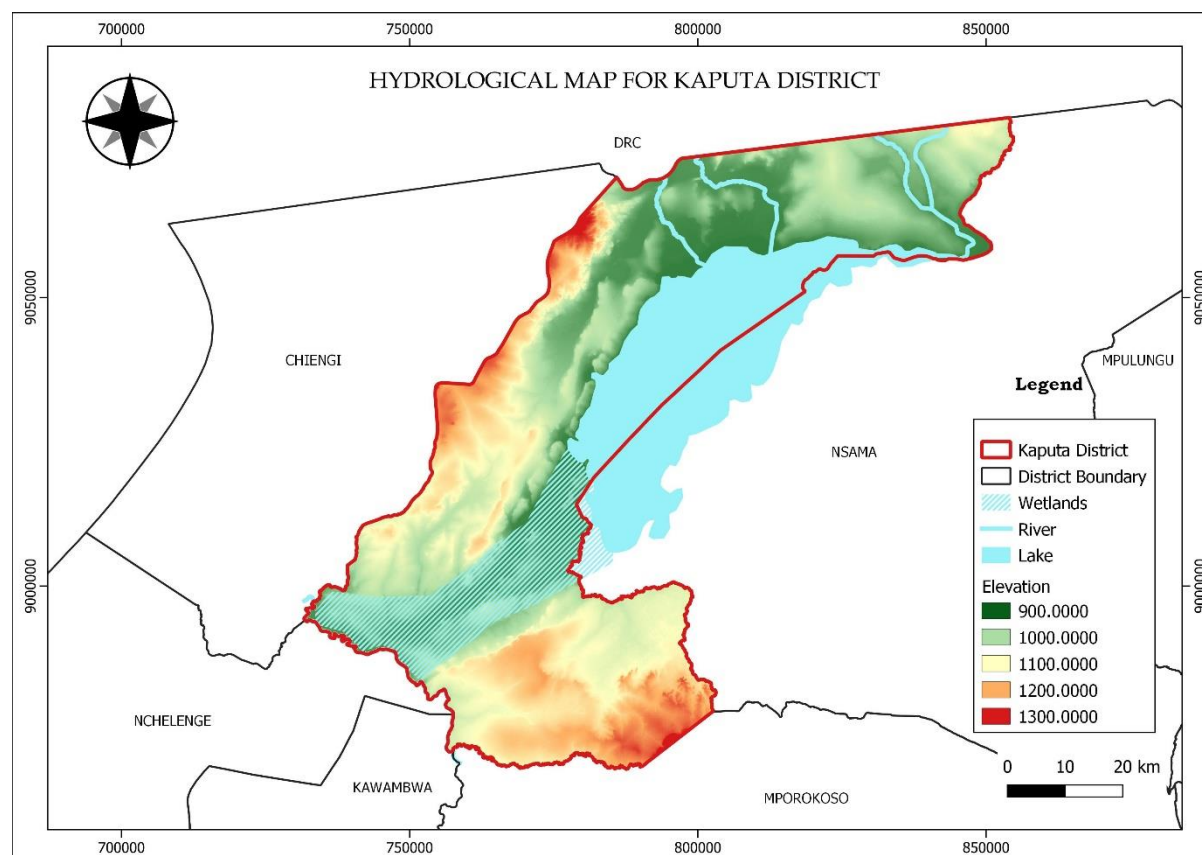
The district has both rainy and dry seasons, with a 150-170 day growth season during the rainy season, which starts in late October or early November and ends in late March or early April. The seasons are becoming shorter each year due to climate change, and there is little annual precipitation less than 700 mm on average. Drought is causing widespread famines and food shortages. Farmers believe that weeds and drought are the key factors limiting corn yield.

1.1.4 Hydrology and Drainage

The Kaputa district is characterized by its abundant rivers and streams, including Kabwe, Munshishinya, Mwanda, Kamonga, Musongoshi, and Choma. These rivers provide irrigation water and year-round temperatures, making it ideal for agriculture expansion. The valley has three main water resources: open spaces for hunting and fishing, lakes and rivers, and perennial rivers like Kalungwishi, Lufubu, Luntomfwe, Mofwe, Choma,

Munkonge, Mwawe, Itabu, and Mukubwe. The district also has several wetlands, represented by dambos and swamps like Kapasha and Mofwe. Additionally, the District has lake Lake Mweru-Wantipa. Below is map showing the hydrological map of the district.

Figure 4: Hydrological Map for Kaputa



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

1.1.5 Geology and Soils

The Kaputa District's soils are predominantly sandy loams with occasional rubble. Common types include Oxisols and Ultisols, with valley regions containing Cambisol, Fluvisol, and Vertisol. Gleysol is found in low-lying areas and depressions, and in poorly drained soils with high groundwater levels. Rhodic Ferrasols are ideal for agricultural development due to their high nutritional value and excellent fertilizer reaction. However, most soils have a low pH below 4.5, making them susceptible to acidic conditions during cultivation and reckless use of chemical fertilizers.

1.1.6 Natural Vegetation Forests and Protected Areas

The District is characterized by Miombo, Chipya, and Mateshi savannah woodland vegetation types, with Miombo woodlands dominated by

Brachystegia-Julbernardia forest, Digitaria and Hyperrhenia species in "Miombo" grasslands, fire-resistant or tolerant chipmunk species in dry evergreen woods, and deep evergreen forest groups in Chipya. However, the high population density in the district has led to inadequate vegetation cover, with forest resources being primarily used for construction and fish preservation. Some species have suffered due to wood cutting.

Kaputa boasts abundant wildlife resources, including fish, birds, and reptiles, small and large mammals. Kaputa Game Management Area connects Mweru-wantipa National Park, which occupies a sizable portion of the district, to the open space. Two gazetted woods, Kulangwi and Munchenja, are located in the district. Among the local forests' uncommon economic significance are the Schyzophton genus' Mupefu and Mukusu trees.

1.1.8 Environmentally Sensitive Areas in IDP Area

Kaputa District, located in Zambia's Northern Province, is home to several environmentally sensitive areas that are crucial for biodiversity and ecological balance. The most notable one are;

1. Laka Mweru Wantipa

Lake Mweru Wantipa, located in Kaputa District, is an environmentally sensitive area with diverse plant and animal species. Its wetlands support birdlife and local fisheries, but overfishing and environmental changes threaten fish populations. The lake's drying out affects the ecosystem and communities' reliance on it. Agricultural runoff and pollutants degrade water quality, impacting aquatic life and human health. Changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures exacerbate these environmental challenges. Sustainable fishing practices, waste management, and eco-friendly agricultural methods are crucial for maintaining fish populations and supporting local livelihoods. Adapting to climate change impacts is also essential for the lake's sustainability.

2. Kaputa Game Management Areas (KGMA's)

These areas are crucial for the preservation of wildlife and the sustainable use of natural resources; they are managed alongside Nsumbu National Park. They serve as a buffer between human activity and the main protected areas and operate as pathways for the migration of animals. These areas deal with a number of issues, such as deforestation, overfishing, poaching, and the effects of climate change. To maintain the viability of these vital ecosystems, efforts are being made to improve their management and preservation.

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

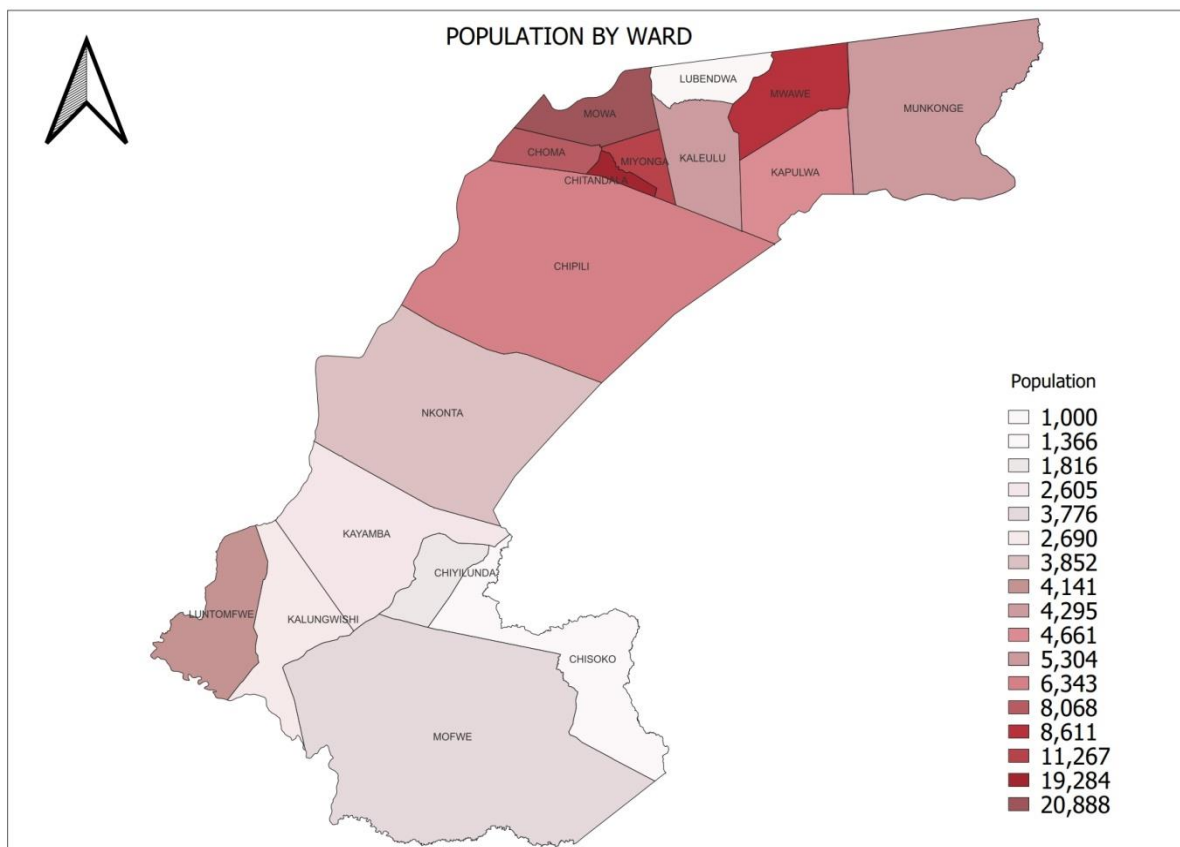
2.0 Demographic Analysis

This section contains information on population size and composition. The primary focus will be on reviewing and assessing demographic trends, projections, and population growth in the IDP geographical area. The section looks at the effects of population change on land use and spatial development patterns, as well as the projected demographic outcomes.

2.1 Population and Population Growth

The population of Kaputa district, which is the seventh largest in the province, was recorded at 103,056 in 2022, with 51,945 women (50.4%) and 51,111 men (49.6%) (Zamstats 2022). Nonetheless, the baseline year of 2024 is projected to have 109,970 people. The population of Mowa has the highest density of people while Lubendwa has the lowest, with an average annual growth rate of 3.3%.

Figure 5: Population of Kaputa District for 2024



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

The map highlights significant variations in population density across different wards. For instance, wards like Mwawe, Miyonga, Chitandala,

Choma and Mowa have relatively higher populations, indicated by darker shades of red, while other areas have lighter shades, showing lower population densities. This map is an essential tool for understanding which areas are more densely populated. The Government and non-governmental organizations can use this map to allocate resources more efficiently. Areas with higher populations may require more resources, such as water supply, electricity, and sanitation services, compared to less populated areas. The map can help also in planning public services like transportation, waste management, and emergency services. Knowing where the population is concentrated allows for better service delivery and response times.

2.2 Population Characteristics

Table 1: Kaputa District Population by Sex, Rural/Urban, District and Ward, Zambia 2022

District/ Ward	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
KAPUTA DISTRICT	103,056	51,111	51,945	65,008	32,464	32,544	38,048	18,647	19,401
Chipili	5,944	3,048	2,896	5,944	3,048	2,896	-	-	-
Chisoko	1,280	648	632	1,280	648	632	-	-	-
Chitandala	18,072	8,793	9,279	-	-	-	18,072	8,793	9,279
Chiyilunda	1,702	836	866	1,702	836	866	-	-	-
Choma	7,561	3,749	3,812	-	-	-	7,561	3,749	3,812
Kaleulu	4,025	2,006	2,019	3,295	1,650	1,645	730	356	374
Kalungwishi	2,521	1,251	1,270	2,521	1,251	1,270	-	-	-
Kapulwa	4,368	2,266	2,102	4,368	2,266	2,102	-	-	-

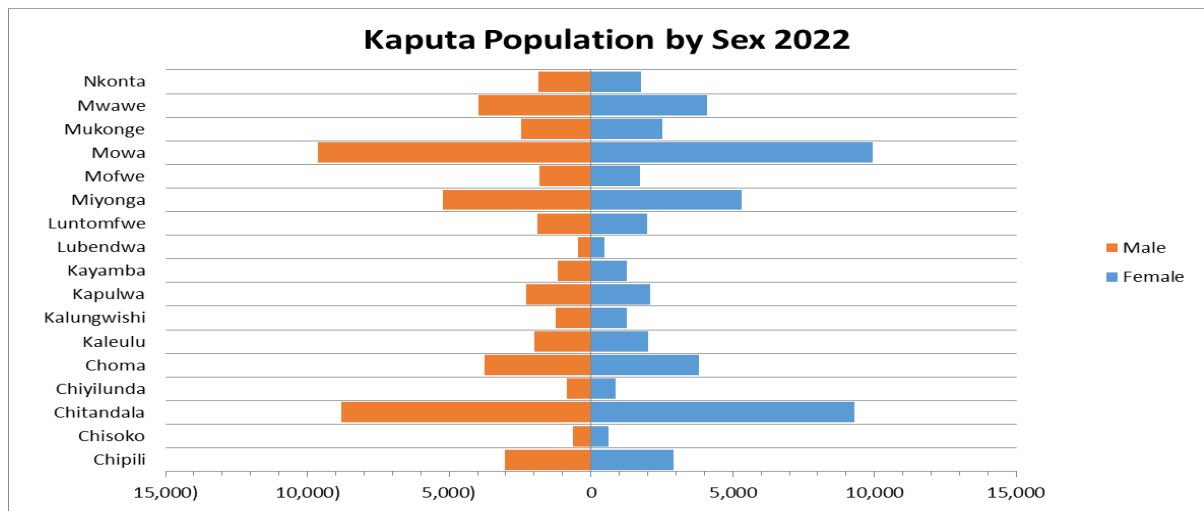
Kayamba	2,441	1,186	1,255	2,441	1,186	1,255	-	-	-
Lubendwa	937	462	475	937	462	475	-	-	-
Luntomfwe	3,881	1,903	1,978	3,881	1,903	1,978	-	-	-
Miyonga	10,559	5,234	5,325	529	283	246	10,030	4,951	5,079
Mofwe	3,539	1,823	1,716	3,539	1,823	1,716	-	-	-
Mowa	19,575	9,631	9,944	17,920	8,833	9,087	1,655	798	857
Mukonge	4,971	2,463	2,508	4,971	2,463	2,508	-	-	-
Mwawe	8,070	3,970	4,100	8,070	3,970	4,100	-	-	-
Nkonta	3,610	1,842	1,768	3,610	1,842	1,768	-	-	-

Source: Zamstats, 2022)

The population data in the table above for Kaputa District reveals significant demographic insights. The district has a total population of 103,056, with a nearly equal gender distribution of 51,111 males and 51,945 females. The rural population is predominant, accounting for 65,008 individuals (32,464 males and 32,544 females), while the urban population stands at 38,048 (18,647 males and 19,401 females).

Among the wards, Mowa is the most populous with 19,575 residents, predominantly rural (17,920) with a small urban segment (1,655). Chitandala and Choma are entirely urban, with populations of 18,072 and 7,561, respectively. Miyonga shows a significant urban population (10,030) compared to its rural counterpart (529). The data indicates a trend of higher rural populations across most wards, with notable urban concentrations in specific areas like Chitandala, Choma, and Miyonga. This demographic distribution can inform resource allocation, infrastructure development, and policy-making to address the distinct needs of rural and urban populations within Kaputa District.

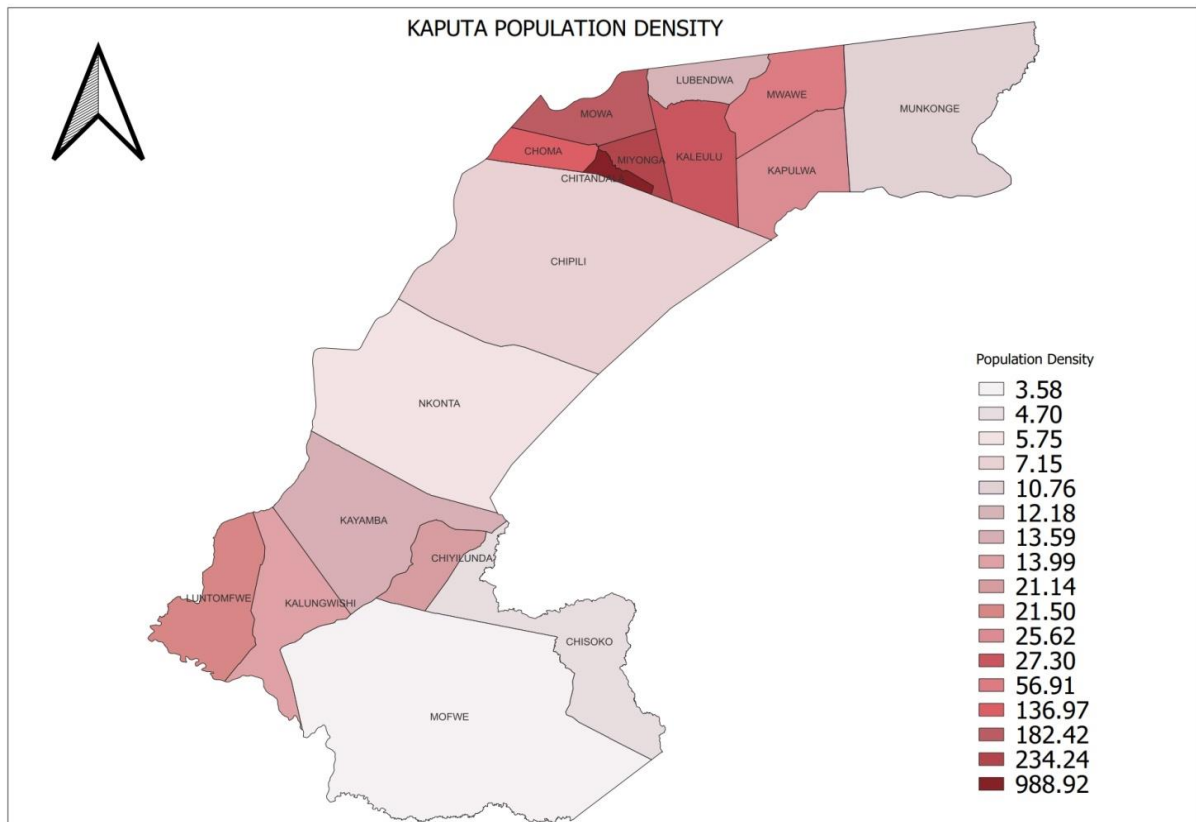
Figure 6: Population Pyramid by Sex, Rural/Urban, District and Ward, Zambia



Source: Zamstats, 2022

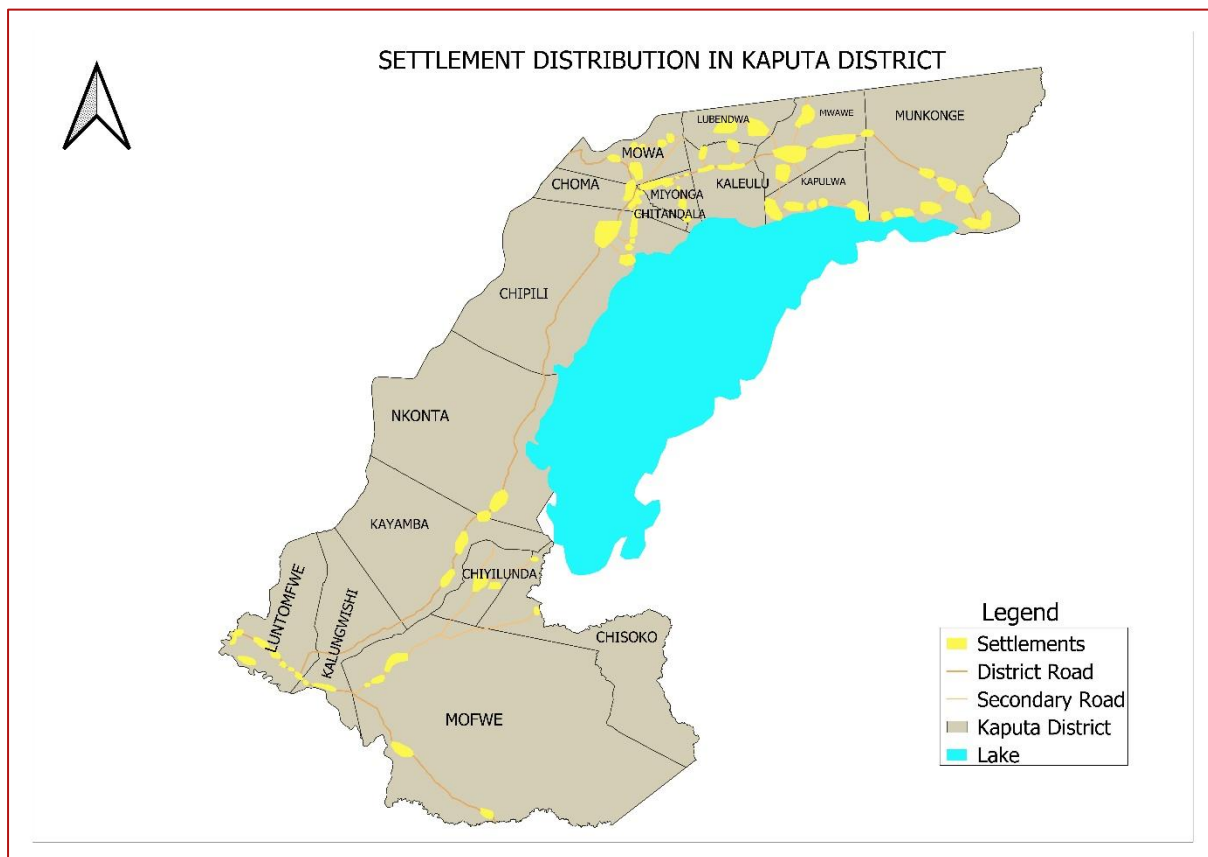
The Kaputa District's population pyramid the year 2022 shows a balanced gender ratio in Mowa, suggesting potential development opportunities. Lubendwa has the smallest population, suggesting limited resource allocation and slower development. Chitandala has a substantial population, highlighting its importance in regional planning. Gender distribution is relatively balanced across most wards, with slight variations in Kapulwa. These patterns are crucial for understanding dependency ratios, which can impact economic planning and social services. High-population wards may face increased demand for infrastructure, healthcare, and education, while less populated areas may require targeted interventions.

Figure 7: Kaputa District Population Density by Ward



Source: Zamstats, 2024

The image is a detailed map illustrating the population density across various wards within the Kaputa District. Mowa has the highest average population density (988.92 inhabitants per km²), followed by Chitandala (234.42 persons per km²). These wards are located in close proximity to Kaputa's urban region and its neighboring areas. The lowest average density, 3.58 persons per km², is found in Lubendwa ward. Each ward is clearly labeled, allowing for easy identification of areas with higher or lower population concentrations. This visual representation is particularly useful for understanding demographic distribution, which can inform decisions related to resource allocation, urban planning, and electoral considerations.

Figure 8: Kaputa District Settlement Distribution

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

The map above of Kaputa District illustrates a detailed settlement distribution influenced by geographical features and infrastructure. The settlements, represented by red dots, are predominantly clustered along the district and secondary roads, marked by red and black dashed lines, respectively. This pattern suggests that accessibility and transportation are crucial factors in the location of these settlements.

The presence of significant water bodies, shown in light blue, also plays a vital role, likely providing essential resources such as water for domestic use and agriculture, which are critical for sustaining these communities. Each ward has its own unique distribution of settlements, reflecting varying degrees of development and population density. The legend on the map helps decode these symbols, making it clear how the district's geography and infrastructure shape the living conditions and development opportunities within Kaputa. This detailed visualization underscores the interplay between natural resources, infrastructure, and human settlement, highlighting the importance of strategic planning in fostering sustainable development in the district.

Table 2: Households by Sex of Head of Household by District and Ward

District/ Ward	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e
KAPUTA DISTRICT	20,316	14,635	5,681	12,733	9,407	3,326	7,583	5,228	2,355
Chipili	1,250	834	416	1,250	834	416	-	-	-
Chisoko	274	241	33	274	241	33	-	-	-
Chitandala	3,590	2,505	1,085	-	-	-	3,590	2,505	1,085
Chiyilunda	287	223	64	287	223	64	-	-	-
Choma	1,418	981	437	-	-	-	1,418	981	437
Kaleulu	807	598	209	647	498	149	160	100	60
Kalungwis hi	468	370	98	468	370	98	-	-	-
Kapulwa	861	645	216	861	645	216	-	-	-
Kayamba	430	337	93	430	337	93	-	-	-
Lubendwa	183	152	31	183	152	31	-	-	-
Luntomfwe	717	574	143	717	574	143	-	-	-
Miyonga	2,178	1,452	726	103	67	36	2,075	1,385	690
Mofwe	605	505	100	605	505	100	-	-	-
Mowa	3,954	2,853	1,101	3,614	2,596	1,018	340	257	83
Mukonge	949	703	246	949	703	246	-	-	-
Mwawe	1,654	1,165	489	1,654	1,165	489	-	-	-
Nkonta	691	497	194	691	497	194	-	-	-

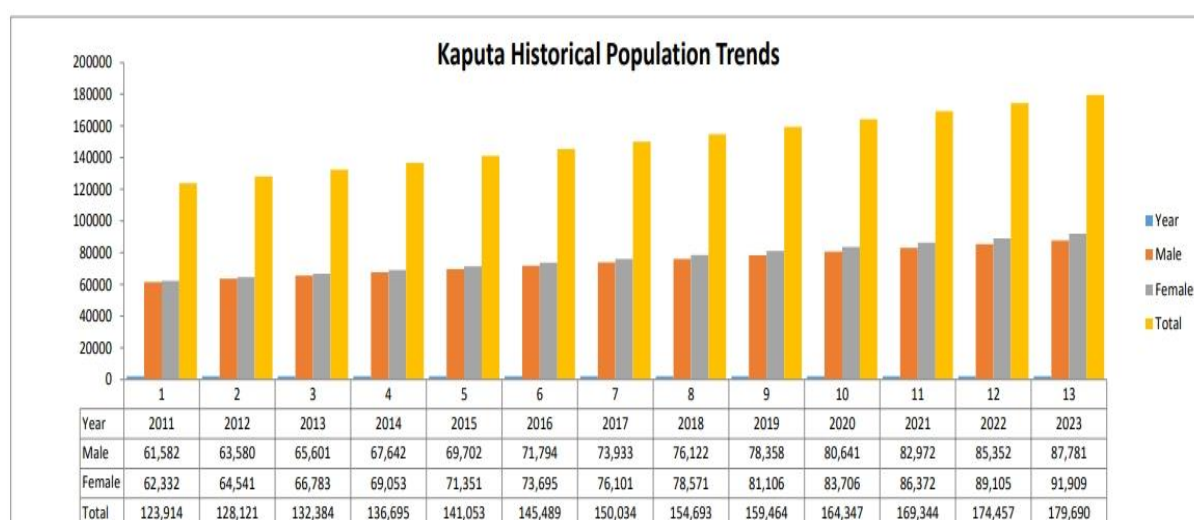
Source: Zamstats, 2024

The demographic data above for Kaputa District households reveals a total number of 20,316 houses, with a significant rural majority of 12,733 houses compared to 7,583 in urban areas. The male headed homes is notably higher

in both rural (9,407) and urban (5,228) settings, with females headed homes numbering 3,326 in rural and 2,355 in urban areas.

Among the wards, Chitandala stands out with a fully urban number of houses of 3,590, while Mowa has a substantial rural setup of 3,614 houses and a smaller urban segment of 340. Chipili, Chisoko, Chiyilunda, Kalungwishi, Kapulwa, Kayamba, Lubendwa, Luntomfwe, Mofwe, Mukonge, Mwawe, and Nkonta are entirely rural, with varying numbers. Kaleulu and Miyonga have mixed numbers, with Kaleulu having 647 rural and 160 urban houses, and Miyonga having 103 rural and 2,075 urban houses. This data highlights the district's predominantly rural character, with specific wards like Chitandala and Mowa showing significant urbanization.

Figure 9: Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

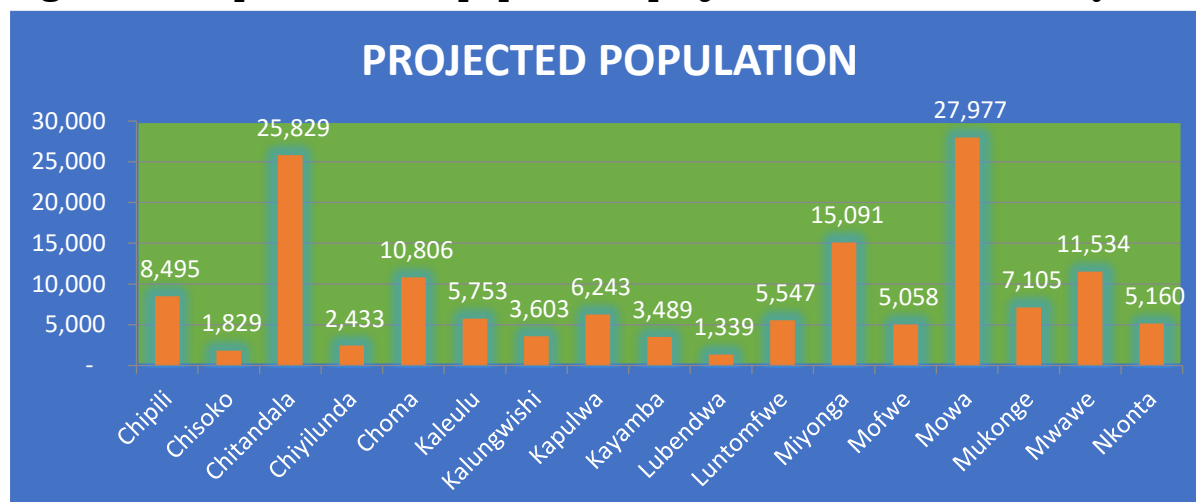


Source: Zambia Census Projections 2011–2035

The population data from 2011 to 2023 reveals a consistent upward trend in both male and female populations. Starting in 2011, the male population was 61,582 and the female population was 62,332, resulting in a total population of 123,914. Over the next twelve years, the population steadily increased, reaching 87,781 males and 91,909 females by 2023, with a total population of 179,690. This growth reflects a balanced increase in both genders, with the female population consistently slightly higher than the male population each year. The overall growth rate for the total population over this period is approximately 45%, with an average annual growth rate of around 2.97%. This steady rise in population highlights significant demographic changes that could impact resource allocation, infrastructure development, and social services planning in the region.

2.3 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

Figure 10: Kaputa District population projection for the next 10 years



Source: Zambia Census Report 2022

The Bar Chart provides projected estimated total population for the District during a ten-year period is 147,291 by 2033. With 27,977 residents, Mowa will have the largest ward population, followed by Chitandala with 25,829 residents. With 1,339 and 1,829 people, respectively, Lubendwa and Chisoko wards will have the lowest populations.

Table 3: Total population by age and sex (5-year age groups) 2024-2033

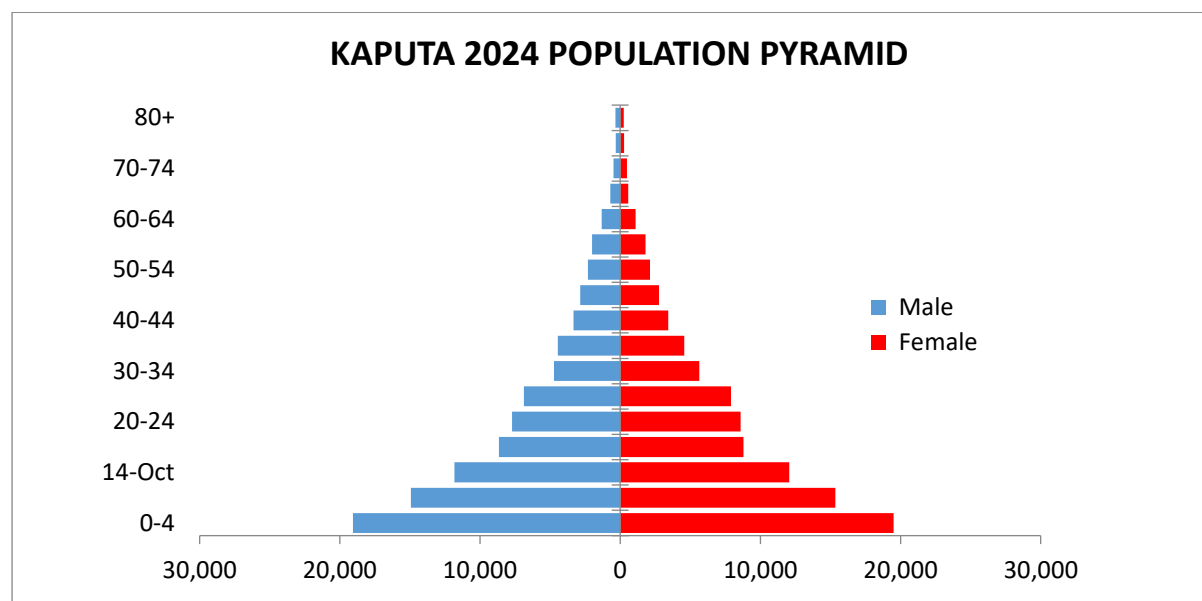
Kaputa District	2024			2028			2033		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	38,567	19,060	19,507	45,365	22,420	22,945	53,360	26,371	26,989
5-9	30,291	14,937	15,354	35,630	17,570	18,060	41,910	20,667	21,243
10-14	23,883	11,816	12,065	28,092	13,899	14,192	33,043	16,348	16,693
15-19	17,457	8,649	8,808	20,534	10,174	10,360	24,153	11,967	12,186
20-24	16,284	7,702	8,582	19,154	9,060	10,095	22,531	10,656	11,874
25-29	14,768	6,869	7,899	17,370	8,079	9,291	20,432	9,503	10,929
30-34	10,373	4,728	5,646	12,202	5,561	6,641	14,352	6,541	7,811
35-39	9,032	4,451	4,580	10,624	5,236	5,387	12,496	6,158	6,336
40-44	6,765	3,326	3,438	7,957	3,912	4,044	9,360	4,602	4,756
45-49	5,633	2,859	2,774	6,626	3,363	3,263	7,794	3,956	3,838
50-54	4,427	2,298	2,130	5,207	2,703	2,506	6,125	3,179	2,948
55-59	3,809	1,995	1,814	4,480	2,347	2,134	5,270	2,760	2,510
60-64	2,417	1,312	1,106	2,843	1,543	1,301	3,345	1,815	1,530
65-69	1,290	706	584	1,518	830	687	1,785	977	808
70-74	943	468	475	1,109	550	559	1,304	648	657
75-79	601	310	292	707	364	343	832	429	403
80+	599	338	262	705	398	308	829	468	362

Source: Zambia Census Projections 2011-2035

The table above shows that the population data for Kaputa District reveals several important trends and implications. From 2023 to 2028, the district's population is projected to grow by nearly 80,000 people, reflecting a robust increase across all age groups. The most significant growth is seen in the youngest age groups (0-4 and 5-9 years), which suggests a high birth rate and a youthful population structure.

This demographic shift will likely lead to increased demand for early childhood education, pediatric healthcare, and family services. Additionally, the steady rise in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups indicates a growing young adult population, which could impact the local labor market and housing needs. The gender distribution remains relatively balanced, with a slight predominance of females, which is consistent across the years. This balanced gender ratio suggests that both male and female-focused services and opportunities will be equally important. Overall, the data points to a dynamic and expanding population that will require strategic planning and resource allocation to meet the needs of its diverse age groups.

Figure 11: Population Pyramid for Kaputa District 2024



Source; Zambia Census Projections 2011 – 2035

The Kaputa 2024 Population Pyramid reveals a broad base with a high proportion of young individuals, particularly in the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups, indicating high birth rates and child survival rates. As the pyramid ascends, the population size decreases, reflecting lower numbers in older age groups. Males outnumber females in younger age cohorts up to 30-34 years, while females outnumber males from 35-39 years onwards.

This suggests higher male mortality rates or migration patterns affecting the male population. The pyramid's shape suggests a young and growing population, which may impact future resource allocation, such as educational facilities, healthcare services, and employment opportunities. The smaller elderly population suggests that aging-related support services may become increasingly important as the younger population ages.

Table 4: Number and Percentage of Population in Key Age Categories

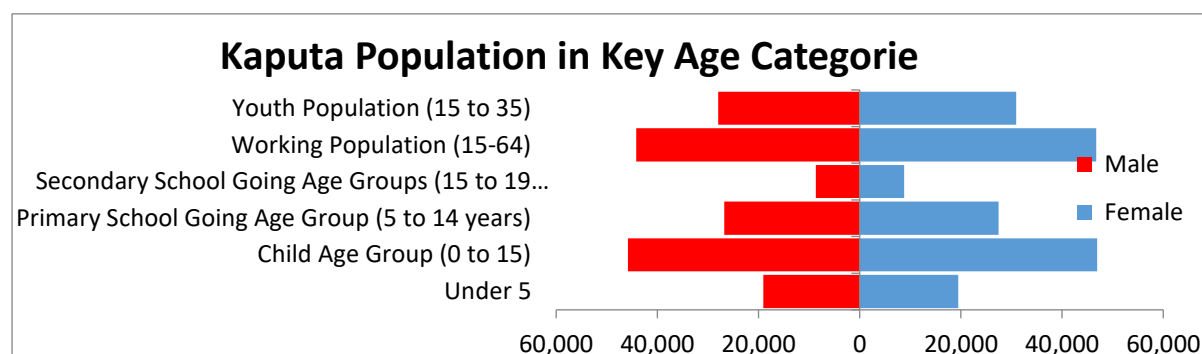
Kaputa District		Projected Growth in Numbers 2024			Projected Growth in Numbers 2028			Projected Growth in Numbers 2033		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 5	No.	38,567	19,060	19,507	45,365	22,420	22,945	53,360	26,371	26,989
	% of Total	10.93%	11.06%	10.81%	10.93%	11.06%	10.81%	10.93%	11.06%	10.81%
Child Age Group (0 to 15)	No.	92,741	45,814	46,926	109,087	53,889	55,197	128,314	63,387	64,926
	% of Total	26.29%	26.57%	26.02%	26.29%	26.57%	26.02%	26.29%	26.57%	26.02%
Primary School Going Age Group (5 to 14 years)	No.	54,174	26,753	27,419	63,722	31,469	32,252	74,954	37,015	37,937
	% of Total	15.36%	15.52%	15.20%	15.36%	15.52%	15.20%	15.36%	15.52%	15.20%
Secondary School Going Age Groups (15 to 19 years)	No.	17,457	8,649	8,808	20,534	10,174	10,360	24,153	11,967	12,186
	% of Total	4.95%	5.02%	4.88%	4.95%	5.02%	4.88%	4.95%	5.02%	4.88%
Working Population (15-64)	No.	90,966	44,189	46,776	106,999	51,977	55,020	125,858	61,138	64,718
	% of	25.78%	25.63%	25.93%	25.78%	25.63%	25.93%	25.78%	25.63%	25.93%

	Tot al									
Youth Popula tion (15 to 35)	No.	58,88 2	27,94 8	30,93 4	69,26 1	32,87 4	36,38 7	81,46 8	38,66 8	42,80 0
	% of Tot al	16.69 %	16.21 %	17.15 %	16.69 %	16.21 %	17.15 %	16.69 %	16.21 %	17.15 %
TOTAL		352,7 87	172,4 13	180,3 70	414,9 67	202,8 02	212,1 61	488,1 07	238,5 47	249,5 56

Source: Zambia Census Projections 2011–2035

The dependency ratio in Kaputa District is a significant issue, with a projected ratio of 101.95% from 2024 to 2033. This ratio can cause financial strain on households, as a significant portion of income is allocated to support children and the elderly. It also affects the district's economic growth, as fewer resources are available for investment in productive activities and infrastructure development. The consistent dependency ratio suggests that demographic shifts are not expected to alleviate this burden in the near future.

Long-term strategies to address the underlying causes include enhancing access to quality education and healthcare, investing in vocational training and job creation, and promoting gender equality in the workforce. Social policies aimed at supporting families, such as child care services and elderly care programs, can help mitigate the impact of a high dependency ratio. In conclusion, a multifaceted approach to economic and social policy is needed to address the immediate needs of dependents and create opportunities for the working-age population, leading to improved economic stability and a higher quality of life for all residents.

Figure 12: Population Pyramid of the Population in Key Age Categories 2024

Source; Zambia Census Projections 2011 – 2035

The 2024 population pyramid Kaputa District reveals a balanced gender distribution across various age groups. The child age group has a nearly equal gender ratio, with 19,507 females and 19,060 males. The primary school-going age group has a slightly higher number of females, while the secondary school-going age group has a marginal female majority. The working population (15-64 years) is substantial, with 46,776 females and 44,189 males, indicating the district's potential labor force.

The youth population (15 to 35 years) has 30,934 females and 27,948 males, indicating a significant number of young individuals likely to enter the workforce or pursue higher education. This demographic setup is crucial for planning and resource allocation, as it provides insights into the needs of different age groups, from educational facilities for children to employment opportunities for the working-age population. The stable demographic structure is essential for sustainable development and effective policy-making in Kaputa District.

Table 5: Change in Dependency Ratios 2024 to 2033

Kaputa District	2024			2028			2033		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Child Dependence Ratio	101.95 %	103.68 %	100.32 %	101.95 %	103.68 %	100.32 %	101.95 %	103.68 %	100.32 %
Aged Dependence Ratio	3.77%	4.12%	3.45%	3.77%	4.12%	3.45%	3.77%	4.12%	3.45%
Total Dependence Ratio	105.73 %	107.80 %	103.77 %	105.73 %	107.80 %	103.77 %	105.73 %	107.80 %	103.77 %

Source: Zamstats, 2022

The Kaputa District's child dependency ratio remains high at 101.95%, indicating that for every 100 working-age individuals aged 15-64, there are approximately 102 children (aged 0-14) dependent on them. This high child dependency ratio reflects a youthful population structure, with a high birth rate and a significant proportion of the population being under 15 years of age. This demographic trend could have implications for future educational and healthcare needs and potential economic growth if these young dependents transition into a productive workforce...

The aged dependency ratio is relatively low at 3.77%, indicating that for every 100 working-age individuals, there are about 4 elderly dependents (aged 65 and above). This ratio is slightly higher for males (4.12%) than for females (3.45%), suggesting a marginally greater burden on the male working-age population in supporting the elderly. The low aged dependency ratio suggests that the economic burden of supporting the elderly is relatively minimal compared to the burden of supporting children.

Table 6: Disability Population Projection by Household in Kaputa District 2024

District/ Ward	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaputa	1,236	890	346	774	572	202	461	318	143
Chipili	76	51	25	76	51	25	0	0	0
Chisoko	17	15	2	17	15	2	0	0	0
Chitandala	218	152	66	0	0	0	218	152	66
Chiyilunda	17	14	4	17	14	4	0	0	0
Choma	86	60	27	0	0	0	86	60	27
Kaleulu	49	36	13	39	30	9	10	6	4
Kalungwishi	28	23	6	28	23	6	0	0	0
Kapulwa	52	39	13	52	39	13	0	0	0
Kayamba	26	20	6	26	20	6	0	0	0
Lubendwa	11	9	2	11	9	2	0	0	0
Luntomfwe	44	35	9	44	35	9	0	0	0
Miyonga	132	88	44	6	4	2	126	84	42
Mofwe	37	31	6	37	31	6	0	0	0
Mowa	240	174	67	220	158	62	21	16	5
Mukonge	58	43	15	58	43	15	0	0	0
Mwawe	101	71	30	101	71	30	0	0	0
Nkonta	42	30	12	42	30	12	0	0	0

Source: National Disability Survey 2015

The disability population projection for Kaputa District in 2024 reveals significant insights into the demographic distribution and potential service needs. The total projected population of individuals with disabilities is 1,236, with a notable gender disparity: 890 males compared to 346 females. This imbalance is consistent across both rural and urban areas, though the rural population (774 individuals) is substantially larger than the urban population (461 individuals).

The demographic trends in Kaputa District's disability population have implications for service delivery and development initiatives. Healthcare services must expand in rural areas, focusing on conditions more prevalent among men, such as occupational injuries or specific chronic illnesses. Education facilities must be adapted to accommodate students with disabilities, including special education, assistive technologies, and physical accessibility. Infrastructure development in rural areas is crucial, including building accessible roads and transportation systems. Social services and support networks are essential, with community-based rehabilitation programs providing personalized support and awareness campaigns promoting inclusion. Economic opportunities should be created for disabled individuals, promoting inclusive business practices and microfinance options.

Table 7: HIV/AIDS Projected Household Prevalence in Kaputa District 2024

District/ Ward	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaputa	1,214	875	339	761	562	199	453	312	141
Chipili	75	50	25	75	50	25	0	0	0
Chisoko	16	14	2	16	14	2	0	0	0
Chitandala	215	150	65	0	0	0	215	150	65
Chiyilunda	17	13	4	17	13	4	0	0	0
Choma	85	59	26	0	0	0	85	59	26
Kaleulu	48	36	12	39	30	9	10	6	4
Kalungwishi	28	22	6	28	22	6	0	0	0
Kapulwa	51	39	13	51	39	13	0	0	0
Kayamba	26	20	6	26	20	6	0	0	0
Lubendwa	11	9	2	11	9	2	0	0	0
Luntomfwe	43	34	9	43	34	9	0	0	0
Miyonga	130	87	43	6	4	2	124	83	41
Mofwe	36	30	6	36	30	6	0	0	0
Mowa	236	170	66	216	155	61	20	15	5

Mukonge	57	42	15	57	42	15	0	0	0
Mwawe	99	70	29	99	70	29	0	0	0
Nkonta	41	30	12	41	30	12	0	0	0

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2018

The table highlights the HIV/AIDS projected household prevalence in 2024. The projected HIV/AIDS prevalence data for Kaputa District in 2024, based on the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, reveals significant insights into the distribution of cases across various wards and between rural and urban areas. The total number of cases in the district is 1,214, with a higher prevalence in rural areas (761 cases) compared to urban areas (453 cases). This disparity is particularly evident in wards like Mowa, which has 216 rural cases compared to 20 urban cases, and Miyonga, with 124 urban cases but only 6 rural cases.

Gender distribution also shows a higher number of male cases (875) compared to female cases (339), with rural males (562) being the most affected group. Wards such as Chitandala and Choma have all their cases in urban areas, while others like Chipili, Chisoko, and Kalungwishi have cases exclusively in rural areas. This data underscores the need for targeted interventions that address the specific needs of both rural and urban populations, with a particular focus on the most affected groups to effectively combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kaputa District.

2.4 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

Kaputa District's population trends will drive land use, economic development, and public services changes. Urban expansion and housing demand will require infrastructure development, while the growing young and working-age populations will demand more educational and healthcare facilities. Economic zones and job opportunities will be created to accommodate the expanding labor force, while environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and cultural opportunities will be crucial. Comprehensive planning and proactive measures are essential for sustainable and inclusive development. This necessitates taking the following actions;

1. **Urban Expansion and Housing Demand:** With the projected population growth, there will be an increased demand for housing, particularly in wards like Mowa and Chitandala, which are expected to have the largest populations. This will likely lead to urban expansion, with more land being converted from agricultural or undeveloped use to residential areas. The need for affordable housing will also become

more pressing, potentially leading to the development of new housing projects and infrastructure.

2. **Infrastructure Development:** The growing young and working-age populations will necessitate the expansion of infrastructure, including roads, public transportation, water supply, and sanitation systems. As more people move into urban areas, there will be a need for improved connectivity and services to support the larger population.
3. **Educational and Healthcare Facilities:** The significant growth in the youngest age groups (0-4 and 5-9 years) will require the development of more educational facilities, such as preschools and primary schools. Additionally, the increase in young adults will necessitate the expansion of secondary schools, vocational training centers, and higher education institutions. Healthcare facilities will also need to be expanded to cater to the growing population, with a focus on pediatric and maternal health services.
4. **Economic Zones and Employment Opportunities:** The rise in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups indicates a growing young adult population that will enter the workforce. This will require the creation of new economic zones and employment opportunities to absorb the increasing labor force. Industrial and commercial areas may need to be developed or expanded to provide jobs and stimulate economic growth.
5. **Agricultural Land Use:** As urban areas expand, there may be a reduction in available agricultural land. This could impact local food production and necessitate changes in agricultural practices, such as the adoption of more intensive farming methods or the development of urban agriculture initiatives to ensure food security.
6. **Environmental Considerations:** The expansion of urban areas and infrastructure development will need to be balanced with environmental conservation. Protecting natural resources, managing waste, and ensuring sustainable land use practices will be crucial to prevent environmental degradation and maintain the quality of life for residents.
7. **Social Services and Community Facilities:** The balanced gender distribution and the high dependency ratio will require the development of social services and community facilities that cater to both children and the elderly. This includes childcare centers, elderly care facilities, and community centers that provide support and recreational activities for all age groups.

8. **Spatial Planning and Zoning Regulations:** Effective spatial planning and zoning regulations will be essential to manage the growth and development of Kaputa District. This includes designating areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational use, as well as ensuring that development is sustainable and meets the needs of the population.
9. **Development nodes:** The nodes include economic hubs like Mowa and Chitandala, which have higher population densities and potential for business activities and services. Transportation and connectivity improvements in these nodes, particularly enhancing road networks, can facilitate better access to markets and services. Additionally, residential areas in urban wards like Chitandala and Choma require careful planning to manage urbanization and provide adequate housing and infrastructure. By focusing on these development nodes, Kaputa District can strategically allocate resources, address population needs effectively, and promote balanced regional development.
10. **Cross Cutting Issues:** the rise in numbers of different disabled persons and HIV/AIDS, will significantly affect land use and development patterns. Expanding healthcare infrastructure, especially in rural areas, is crucial to meet the demand for medical services. Inclusive educational facilities and accessible transportation systems are also essential. Inclusive business practices and microfinance options can create economic opportunities, while community-based rehabilitation programs provide personalized support. Sustainable development practices are needed to protect environmentally sensitive areas and balance urban and rural development to prevent overburdening urban centers and neglect rural areas.

In summary, the continuation of existing population trends in Kaputa District will drive significant changes in land use and spatial development patterns. Strategic planning and investment in infrastructure, housing, education, healthcare, and economic development will be necessary to accommodate the growing population and ensure sustainable development.

2.4 THEMATIC AREA OR SECTOR ANALYSIS

2.4.1 EDUCATION

Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

In order to align the IDP to the national and international policies and plans, the following documents were reviewed:

1. 8th NDP which aims at improved Education and Skills Development
2. MOE Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026 which aims at providing accessible, inclusive and quality education for all in Zambia.
3. The National Education Policy of 1996 mainly conceived on the basis of democratic principles, principles of decentralization, efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness.
4. Kaputa Implementation plan formulated to address the issues highlighted in the 8th National Development Plan.
5. Free Education Policy formulated to provide free education from ECE to Secondary education in all Government schools.

Upon review of the above documents, the following were identified as priorities areas being and to be implemented at local level

1. Infrastructure development:

(a) Construction

Build additional classrooms, ECE standalone centres, staff houses, Specialised rooms, water borne toilets, procure and rehabilitate more desks, one Special Education Boarding School, one district library, one boarding secondary school in Mukupa-Katandula chiefdom, build modern DEBS office block and build new schools in needy areas.

- (b) **Power supply** – connect schools to the main grid. Those that may not – to be provided with solar systems.

- (c) **Improved road network** – provide access roads to difficult to reach schools like Kaungu primary, Kapasha primary, Mataka community school and Chitaba primary School.

- (d) **Telecommunication** – improve internet and mobile connectivity in all schools

- (e) **Water supply** – provide water schemes to support water borne toilets in line with presidential directive.

2. Human Resource

- Recruit/deploy more teachers at ECE, Primary and Secondary levels
- Provide full PEMC establishments in the newly gazetted schools
- Promote teachers that have acquired higher qualifications

3. ICT development

- Construct computer labs in schools
- Provide ICT equipment in schools

4. Skills development

- Build one Trades Training Institute
- Construct industrial Art workshops in secondary schools
- Provide equipment for various workshops

5. Teaching and learning materials

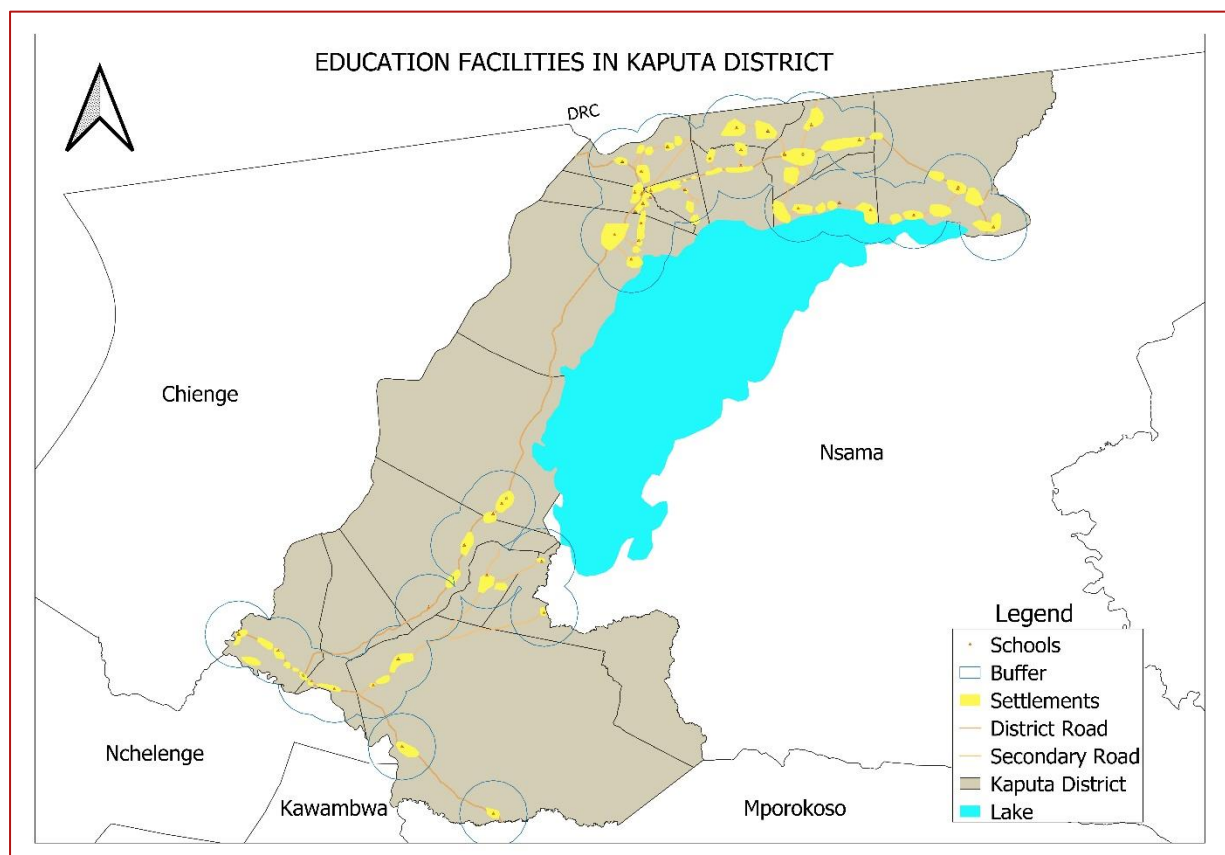
- Provide adequate text books.
- Establish Adult literacy centres per zone
- Establish Zonal Resource Centres

6. Transport

- Procure land cruiser

2.4.2 Description of the existing state of Development Availability of Service

Table 8: The map below shows the location of all schools in the district.



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

The two tables below are a reflection of the available service which includes existing learning institutions and school infrastructure.

Table 9: Learning Institutions/Teaching Staff

S/N	INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER	ENROLMENT	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
				M	F	TOTAL
1	ECE Centres	9	497	13	17	30
2	Community Schools	8	1 849	12	8	20
3	Primary Schools	42	18,248	122	88	210
4	Day Secondary Schools	7	4 682	160	51	211
5	Boarding Secondary Schools	1	1 353	12	32	44
6	Special Unit	1	24	0	1	1
7	Skills Centres	1	84	2	0	2

Source: Monthly return June 2024

Based on Table , it gives a clear reflection that there are more pupils at primary school than any other level. In regard to teachers, there are more teachers at secondary school than at primary school. However, some of the ECE trained teachers are teaching in primary schools from grade 1 -4. The only Skills development center has only two instructors. Apparently in order to provide other skills, the school hire other instructors. There is also one teacher handling multiple disabilities at the Special Unit School which is housed at Kaputa Primary school.

Table 10: School Infrastructure

TYPE	AVAILABL E	CONDITION			NO.OF SCHOOL S
		Good/fun ctional	Bad/non functional	Temp oral	
Desks	5 300	5 300			58
Classrooms	278	258	11	9	48
Staff houses	173	75	34	64	43

Double VIP toilets	140	104	36		38
Single VIP toilets	113	48	65		25
Boreholes	53	50	3		51
Piped water	8	8			8
Computers	177	150	27		26
Schools connected to main grid	7	7			7

Source: Annual School Census Form 2023

With reference to Table 10 it can be seen that 10 schools have no classrooms of their own. The 10 schools are annexed at primary schools. These include 9 ECE centres and 1 secondary school. Further, 75 out of 173 staff houses are in habitable condition whilst 34 are dilapidated and 64 are sub-standard (mud and thatched). 44 out of 58 schools have water points, 14 have none. 150 computers are functional, though some of these are not in use because some schools despite having computers have no source of power. Only 7 out of 58 schools are connected to the main grid.

2.4.3 QUALITY OF SERVICES

The quality of services depends on a number of factors which includes availability of infrastructure, teachers, teaching and learning materials and access to water. The prevailing situation is as follows:

Table 11: Early Childhood Education - Current Ratio/Standard Ratio

SERVICE	TYPE	CURRENT RATIO	STANDARD RATIO
ECE	Classroom: Pupil	1:53	1:15 (3 – 4 Years old) 1:20 (5-6 years old)
	Chair: Pupil	1:2	1:1
	Teacher; Pupil	1:53	1:15 (3 – 4 Years old) 1:20 (5-6 years old)
	Toilet: Pupil	1:53	1:10

Source: Standards and Evaluation Guidelines 2016

With reference to the table 11 there is overcrowding of pupils in classrooms by both 33 and 38 learners respectively. The toilets are not adequate and two pupils are sharing one chair.

Table 12: Primary Education Service - Current Ratio/Standard Ratio

SERVICE	TYPE	CURRENT RATIO	STANDARD RATIO
	Classroom: Pupil	1:88	1:45
	Desk: Pupil	1:6	1:2

Primary	Teacher: Pupil	1:81	1:45
	VIP: Pupil	1:79	1:20 – Girls 1:25 – Boys

(Source: Standards and Evaluation Guidelines 2016)

Based on table 12 infrastructure in schools is not adequate measured against the standards. The enrolment in classrooms is almost double the required number putting pressure on the available inadequate desks. One teacher is handling 81 pupils instead of 45 pupils. Toilets available are almost a quarter of what is required.

Table 13: Secondary Education Service - Current Ratio/Standard Ratio

SERVICE	TYPE	CURRENT RATIO	STANDARD RATIO
Secondary	Classroom: Pupil	1:125	1:35
	Desk: Pupil	1:5	1:2
	Teacher:Pupil	1:23	1:35
	VIP: Pupil	1:412	1:20 – Girls 1:25 – Boys

(Source: Standards and Evaluation Guidelines 2016).

From table 13, there is need for more classrooms, desks and toilets as the enrolment is very high. At secondary school, teachers are adequate with a total of 255 teachers against pupil enrolment of 6,035.

2.4.5 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

2.4.5.1 Availability of Service

Early Childhood Education.

The majority of the people from the community had a serious concern on the need to have ECE centres in all schools. They indicated that a number of children who should have been in pre-school have no access to such kind of education because it is not available. They lamented that children who do not pass through pre-school are disadvantaged once they enter grade 1 and mix with those who had pre-school experience.

Primary Education

The community said that though there were schools around, some villages were far from the existing primary schools, making it difficult for children at tend age to access primary school. Some communities were being serviced by community schools which ended up going upto grade seven with only one or two teachers. They also mentioned that even some existing primary schools

had only two or three teachers making it difficult to teach their children effectively.

Secondary Education

The district has a total of 8 secondary schools that run from grade 8 to 12 with a total pupil enrolment of 6,035. Concern of the community was that children in some areas were covering very long distances to access secondary education especially senior secondary. Some children were covering as far as 20 to 30 kilometres to have access to this kind of education. Such areas include children from Mukupa-Katandula area where the only secondary school nearby is Kasongole Day and Kasepa Day. To access Kasongole Day they need to cross the river which is always flooded during the rainy season. To access Kasepa Day Secondary School, they need to cover a distance of more than 15 km. Most of these children because they could not be commuting daily, resort to doing weekly boarding. They stay in rented unsafe huts. This has had an economic cost on their parents and sometimes led to pupils dropping out of school because of early marriages.

Special Education

The district has only one school which has a special education unit. Most members of the community were not even aware of the special unit except for those who have children at this school which is situated in the heart of the district. They raised the concern on the disabled children were just being kept in homes because such educational facilities were not readily available.

Youth and Adult Literacy Education

The district has no adult literacy Centre. The ones that were previous opened that is at Kaputa School for Continuing Education and Kaleulu Primary were no longer in existence.

The whole district has only one skills centre. The community stressed the need for skills development to be taken seriously as not every learner can be good in academic subjects. An observation was made that one skills centre was not enough. Additionally, it was not providing all the skills required and ones provided were not throughout the year.

2.4.5.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The general view of the community was that Government was trying its best to provide quality education but the level of quality was still not good enough. The community generally stated the following as reasons hampering provision of quality education services: inadequate classrooms, inadequate teachers, inadequate/lack of staff houses especially in remote schools, inadequate toilets, lack of water point/unsafe water for drinking, inconsistency provision

of sanitary towels to girls, disabled/impaired children being taught in the main stream, industrial art workshops for skills development are no longer in schools, no ICT equipment for computer lessons and no source of power in schools. These had adversely affected provision of quality education.

2.4.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.4.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities increase

There has been a tremendous increase in the population of learners since the introduction of the free education policy by the New Dawn Government. Learners that dropped out of school have come back. The population has grown from 20,461 in 2021 to 27,018 in 2024 giving a percentage increase of 32%. Pupil population is expected to be around 37,381 in the next ten years. With this picture, there is expected to be very high demand on education in the next ten years. Therefore, there shall be need to construct additional classrooms at existing schools, construction of new learning institutions which should include skills training centres and colleges, construction of staff houses, construction of water borne toilets, construction of practical special rooms, provision of desks, recruitment of more teachers, supply of electricity, supply of ITC equipment and Procurement of teaching and learning materials. More funding shall be required to the Ministry of Education in order to provide quality education. There shall be need also for the private sector to invest in education to help lessen the pressure on Government. The pupil population growth is expected to be more in the urban area than the peri urban. In order to control concentration of the pupil population in urban area, there shall be need to deliberately spread school development across the district.

2.4.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed investment and development programmes;

- Construction of additional classrooms in existing schools
- Construction of standalone ECE centres
- Construction of more Staff houses
- Construction of one more boarding secondary school
- Construction of one Special education boarding school
- construction of water borne toilets
- Provision of water schemes
- Construction of specialised rooms
- Construction of weekly boarding facilities in some Day secondary schools
- Establish one Teacher Training College
- Establish one Trades Training Institute

- Establish adult literacy centres
- Recruitment of more teachers at all levels
- Provision of more desks
- Provision of ICT equipment in schools
- Provision of teaching and learning materials eg text books and those for skill development.
- Strengthen school feeding program
- Establish support programs to a boy child.
- Provision of transport for the DEBS office for monitoring and supervision of schools
- Construction of more telecommunication towers
- Construction of modern DEBS office block
- Provision of sanitary towels to adolescent girls in schools

2.4.7 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Most of the schools do not have enough land for expansion especially those in the township area. The only available land has been encroached. 54 schools are on traditional land which do not have well defined boundaries while 4 are on state land. Out of 58 Government schools, only one has title deeds. Schools with the largest pupil population are around township. This means that these schools if not well managed will have no room for expansion in the next ten years.

2.4.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.4.8.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

With the steady increase in the district population, there has been pressure on the environment due to need for alternative source of energy and provision of services such as education and health. The people have resorted to cutting down trees for charcoal and also to clear land for school infrastructure development. This has eventually impacted negatively on the environment and climate. Additionally, cutting down of trees for making of desks for schools has contributed to climate change because in most cases afforestation is not done. Not only have that schools also depended on firewood as source of energy for the school feeding program consequently affecting the environment.

2.4.8.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The education sector has suffered heavily due to climate change. Year in and year out, school infrastructure has been damaged through heavy rains and strong winds. Roads leading to schools have been damaged and bridges in some cases washed away. Repair of damaged infrastructure has led to an additional cost to the sector. In some places like Kakolo and Kapasha area, floods have stopped pupils from attending classes thereby contributing to poor performance. Teachers and pupils have risked their lives by crossing these floods. Sometimes droughts have been experienced that have had a negative effect on crop production under production unit program in schools thereby schools losing revenue.

2.4.8.3 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The sector has had a rare opportunity to have two co-operating partners that are supporting the girl child. These include Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) with 312 girls supported, and also World Bank under the Keeping Girls in School (KGS) Program supporting a total of 1208 girls. There has been a concern from the boy children in schools that Government has neglected them because they are also vulnerable in one way or another yet not supported. They have lamented that not boy has had access to CDF bursary. Structures being built in schools were not user friendly to some pupils or people who were physically challenged.

2.4.8.4 Summary

Pupil population is increasing speedily, therefore, there is need to invest in school infrastructure and human resource (teacher recruitment/development) in order to keep up with the demand that comes with population increase.

2.4.8.5 Consideration of the Underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

Key factors contributing to the identified issues include; insufficient funding, inconsistency in policy implementation, no support for local resource mobilization by the communities, poor road network, having very few co-operating partners and high levels of poverty.

2.4.2 FORESTRY SECTOR

KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT A LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS).

The implementation of programmes for the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in Kaputa district is anchored on the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) which aims at promoting investment for increased tree planting and training people in alternative sources of livelihoods such as construction of bee hives and honey processing programmes. These programmes are embedded in the following strategies under the goal for enhancing environmental sustainability;

Strategy 1: Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation

This strategy is aimed at implementing adaptation measures that will contribute to building the resilience of communities and the economy to the impact of climate change. This will include engaging communities in activities such as facilitating private sector involvement in forestry development and promoting a participatory approach to forest development by developing close partnership amongst all stakeholders. The strategy will also focus on forestry extension and publicity in the mainstreaming of climate change issues. Kaputa District will implement this strategy during the implementation of this plan

Strategy 2: Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation

This strategy is aimed at enhancing climate change mitigation and promoting low carbon development. This will foster the implementation of various interventions in the forestry sector and this will include sustainable consumption and production of forestry products and sustainable forest management through promotion of green and renewable energy. Kaputa district will endeavour to implement these programs at local level.

Strategy 3: Enhance Natural Resources Management

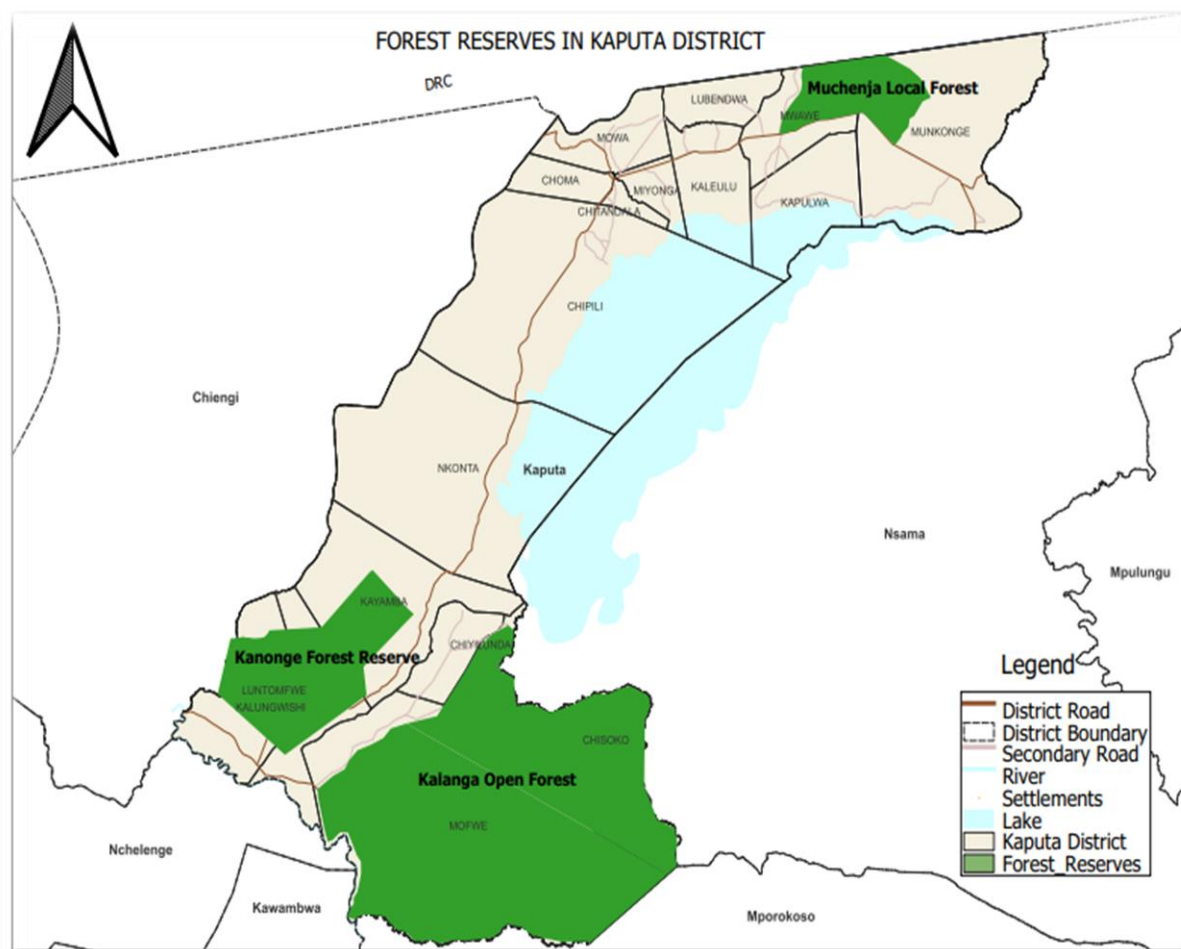
This strategy is aimed at the implementation of programs aimed at reversing the growing threats of natural resources and the biodiversity present in the forests. Kaputa district will implement programs aimed at enhancing natural resources management at local level through activities such as training people in alternative sources of livelihoods like bee keeping and tree planting that is nursery establishment at a commercial level and issuance of penalties to illegal timber processors and this will also be followed up by undertaking sensitization programs and extension works in the enhancement of the natural resource management.

2.4.2.1 Availability of Service

Forestry Production Development

There are three local forest reserves in the district namely Kanonge Local Forest Reserve No. 237, which covers approximately 29,100 hectares, Muchenja Reserve Proposal No. 119, which covers approximately 4,000 hectares and Kalanga open forest which covers approximately 120,908.79 hectares. The overall forest reservation covers just around 3% of the district's total land cover of the district. The dominate forest landscape is Miombo, Chipya, and Itigi. The following are the predominant tree species in the aforementioned local forests Afzelia quanzensis. Albizia adianthifolia and Brachystegia boehmii.

Figure 13: Map showing forest reserves in Kaputa District



(Source: Forestry Department, Kaputa District, 2024)

The district grows the following tree species under the tree planting programme.

Table 14: Tree species under the tree planning programme

S/N	SPECIES	QUANTITY
1.	MUPUTU	2000
2.	MUKULA	2000
3.	MUKWA	2000
4.	ACCACIA	2000
5.	MUPAPA	2000
6.	IDALE	2000

(Source: Forestry Department, Kaputa District, 2024)

The district also ventures in bee keeping programmes which are spearheaded by Kalanga beekeeping and Matobwe beekeeping groups. Further, the department issues permit to timber processing companies.

2.4.2.2 QUALITY OF SERVICES

Forestry Production Development

The local forests in the district are under threat of encroachments by the settlements that are spreading towards the forest and deforestation. The major contributing factors to deforestation are illegal timber production through pit sawing, illegal charcoal production due to the high demand of fuel wood and illegal clearing of large forest areas for settlements and cultivation.

2.4.2.3 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Availability of forestry services

The public consultation process through community engagement meetings with Ward Development Committees and focus groups involving women, men and youth revealed that most forestry extension services are lacking in their communities, thus making the locals unaware of forest conservation methods and climate change issues. The respondents expressed the need for proper forest management and issuance of permits to deal in timber processing.

2.4.2.4 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

Quality of forestry service

The consultations revealed that the forestry services are poor in the district as mostly permits are not issued to the locals and the locals are not fully

aware of these services as the department of forestry is under staffed to conduct extension services and community awareness programs.

2.4.2.5 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The anticipated increase in population will directly result in the increased demand for housing, business and industries and this is likely to negatively affect the conservation or protected areas as more trees will be cut down to pave way for infrastructure development. Increase in population will also increase the pressure on natural resources such as forests and wildlife as the demand for wood fuel and food will increase and this is likely to result in the destruction of conserved forests as the demand for land will increase in the district.

2.4.2.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the existing and proposed investment and development programs in the Forestry sector:

Table 15: Existing and proposed investment and development programs

S/N	Existing Development Programmes	Proposed Investment and Development Programs.
1	Sustainable forestry management	Promoting sustainable practices in logging and timber harvesting to ensure long-term forest health and biodiversity
2	Reforestation and afforestation	Investment in tree planting initiatives to restore degraded lands and enhance carbon sequestration efforts, potentially supported by both government and Non-Government Organizations
3	Community forestry programs	Encouraging local community involvement in forest management to promote livelihoods and sustainable use of forest resources.
4	Capacity building and training	Providing training for local communities on sustainable forestry practices, forest

		conservation, and the importance of biodiversity
5	Agroforestry projects	Promoting agriculture and forestry sectors to improve food security while enhancing forest cover, which can also provide additional income streams for farmers.

(Source: Forestry Department, Kaputa District, 2024)

2.4.2.7 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change in the Kaputa can be understood through various lenses, considering both local and global influences.

- **Deforestation and land degradation:** deforestation due to agriculture expansion, logging, and charcoal production has led to significant habitat loss, reduced biodiversity, soil erosion and forest loss has contributed to increased carbon emissions, exacerbating climate change at local level
- **Biodiversity loss:** habitat destruction and climate change has threatened the local flora and fauna, leading to a decline in biodiversity and species that cannot adapt to climate change have faced extinction and disruption in the ecosystem.
- **Increased extreme temperatures:** changes in climate patterns have led to more frequent and has intensified extreme weather events which have devastated the local communities and the local economy.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The current Global Climate change has resulted in high temperatures in most parts of the world and Kaputa District is not spared. In the district, the high temperatures having a negative impact on state of the forests in that the hot temperatures have led to increased incidences and has increased the intensity of devastating forest fires in local forest reserves. This is contributing to the destruction of our forests in the district.

Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The vulnerable groups expressed the need for the provision of alternative sources of livelihood as a strategy to curb this continued encroachment on the local forests. Further, they highlighted that empowerment programmes towards alternative sources of income will help the communities to desist from relying entirely on the forest products and may help the communities to

source for alternative energy sources as opposed to entirely relying on charcoal. Further, the community lamented on the long distances they have to cover to access the forestry services like issuance of forestry permits and indicated that this results in the failure to comply with the sustainable use of forests.

Summary of Issues for the Sector

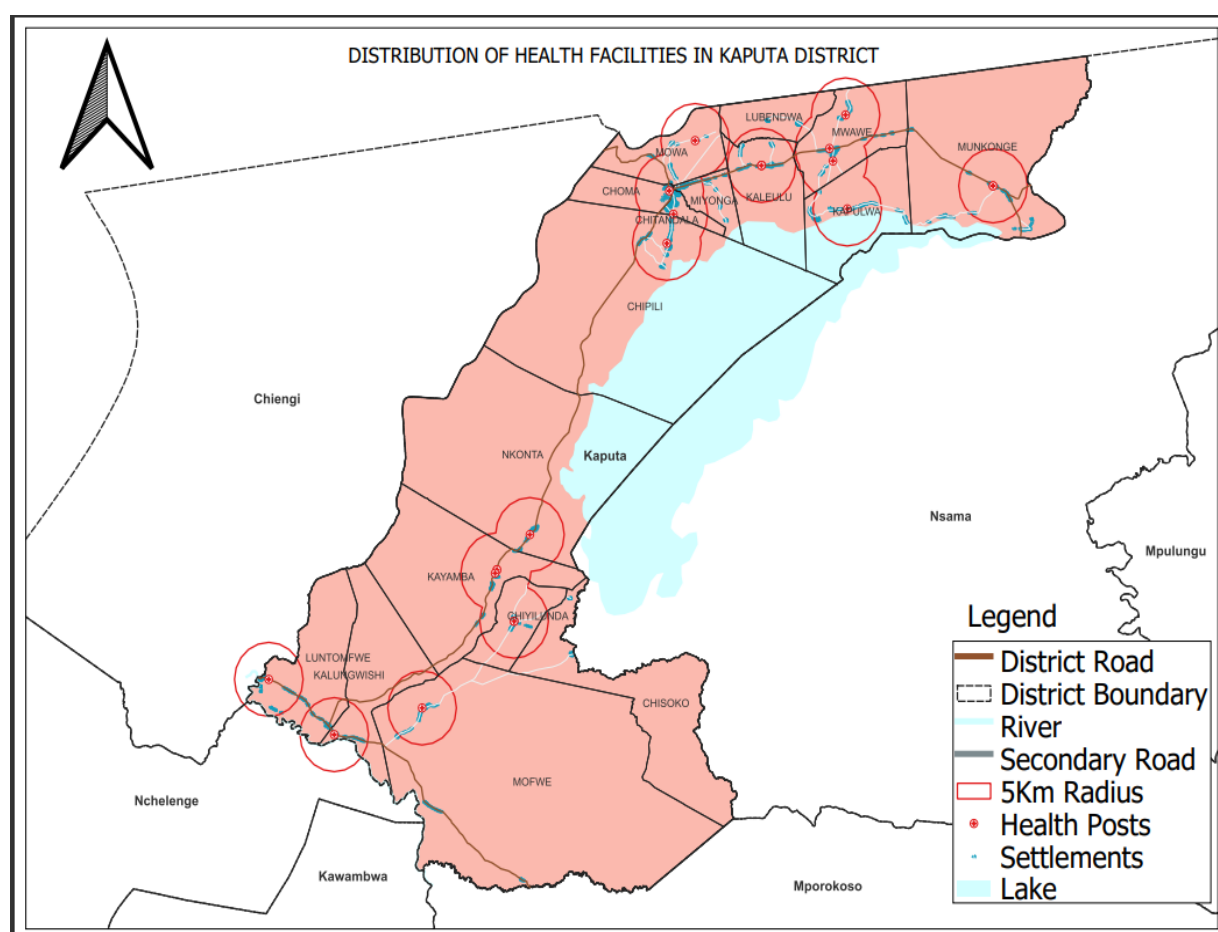
- Low forestry extension services in the district
- Low staffing in the forestry department
- Logistical challenges to adequately undertake duties aimed at conserving the local forests

2.4.3 HEALTH SECTOR

Kaputa District has 1 first level referral hospital, 2 mini-hospitals, 4 health centers and 13 health posts in operation including 107 outreach sites. The sector provides the following services in the IDP area; In patient curative care, Outpatient curative care, Primary eye care, male circumcision, HIV Counselling and Testing, EMTCT, ART, children's clinic both static and outreach, antenatal and family planning services including public health and other minor surgical procedures. Facility TB diagnostic site is available at the hospital, Kasongole Rural Health Center (RHC) and Kalaba RHC in order to scale up TB detection rate.

The location of health facilities is as shown in the district map below.

Figure 14: Distribution of health facilities in Kaputa District



(Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024)

Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The health sector functions are aligned with the priorities stipulated in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) strategic development area 2,

outcome 2, National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP 2022-2026), Standard Development Goal 3, and Vision 2030 goals. The sector works with the Local Authority, traditional leaders, other government departments, and supporting partners such as Global Fund (GF), Pamo-Plus, Right-to-Care, Marie Stopes, MOMENTUM Country and Global Leadership (MCGL), and Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ).

The strategic targets/goals aligned with the sector programs include:

Table 16: Health Strategic Goals and Interventions

Intervention area	Specific goal	Activities
Primary Health Care	To contribute to the attainment of universal health coverage by 2030.	Provision of essential primary health care services in Kaputa communities through rural health facilities and outreach posts.
Health promotion and education	To empower communities with knowledge and skill to realize good health and well-being	Undertaking of sensitization/education through community radio, engagement meetings, school health services, and orientation of community-based agents.
Community health	To create an enabling environment for implementation of Primary Health Care services in Kaputa.	Training/orientation of community-based volunteers/health assistants, agents and engagement of traditional leaders.
Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH-N)	To reduce maternal mortality from 278 to less than 100/100,000 live births by 2026.	Improvement of referral system, engagement of SMAGs, strategic review of maternal mortality
	To reduce Neonatal mortality from 27 to 12/1000 live births by 2026.	Improvement of referral system, engagement of SMAGs, strategic review of neonatal mortality

	To reduce under-five mortality from 61 to 25/1000 live births by 2026.	Improvement of referral system, engagement of SMAGs, strategic review of under-five mortality, conduct monthly under-five clinic in outreach posts, train ICCM and provide them with commodities, orient clinicians in IMCI.
Communicable Diseases	To reduce malaria incidence from 340/1000 in 2023 to 201/1000 by 2026.	Mass LLIN distribution, routine ITN distribution to under-five and pregnant women during anti-natal visits, indoor residual spraying, and management of malaria in communities by malaria agents, case management.

Source: NHSP 2022-2026

The table below indicates the key government priorities being and to be implemented at local level.

Government priorities to be implemented at local level and development outcomes as enshrined in 8th national development plan 2022-2026.

Table 17: Key government priorities to be implemented at local level

Development outcome/programme	Outcome/output indicator	2026 target
Improved Health, Food and Nutrition	Malaria incidence per 1000 population.	44.4 per 1000 population
	Tuberculosis incidence per 1000 population	2.8 per 1000 population
	Doctor-Population ratio	1: 17,188
	Nurse-Population ratio	1:1,001.2

	Proportion of facilities implementing 1,000 most critical days programme	100%
Disease prevention and control	Incidence of cervical cancer	60 per 1000 population
	Incidence of prostate cancer	0 per 1000 population
Maternal Health Care	Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49) attending antenatal care in 1st trimester.	50%
	Proportion of expected deliveries taking place in health institutions	100%
	Proportion of expected deliveries receiving postnatal care within 48 hours	60%
	Number of FETP frontline increased	2

Source: NHSP 2022-2026

2.4.3.1 Description of the Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

The health sector in the district is coordinated through the office of the district health director with 17 technical staff namely, the Clinical Care Officer, the Procurement and Supplies Assistant Officer, Planner, Maternal Neonatal Child Health Coordinator, Public Health Officer, District Health Information Officer, Registry clerk, Human Resources Management Officer, TB/HIV/Lep/STIs coordinator, Pharmacy in charge, Biomedical Technologist, Health promotions officer, Malaria Elimination officers and 5 drivers.

Kaputa district has 20 operational facilities, with 1 yet to be functional (Chingoyo HP). All the health facilities are owned by the government; 0 private facilities, and 0 mission facilities. The table below shows the facility type by ownership.

Table 18: Facility type by ownership

S N	Facility name	Type	Ownership
1	Kaputa Rural Health Centre	Health Centre	Public
2	Chipili	Health Post	Public
3	Kambole Chansa	Health Post	Public
4	Kasungwe	Health Post	Public
5	Chocha	Health Post	Public
6	Kalaba Rural Health Centre	Health Centre	Public
7	Muchenja	Health Post	Public
8	Kafwimbi	Health Post	Public

The primary hospital services provided at the district hospital include the basic eye services, elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT), Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) services, laboratory services, cervical cancer screening services, diagnosis and treatment of chest diseases, outpatient and inpatient services, maternal services, nutrition services, and physiotherapy services. The few selected services provided at the hospital that are not well known by the community are shown in the table below.

Table 19: Primary hospital services not well known by communities in Kaputa

Department/unit	service
Neonatal intensive care unit	Care of ill or premature newborn infants; often babies born before 37 weeks of pregnancy, have low birth weight, or have health condition that requires intensive care.
Chest clinic	Diagnosis and treatment of chest diseases, active case search.
Eye clinic	Basic pediatrics and adult eye diagnosis/examination, glasses, contact lenses.

Antiretroviral Therapy clinic	Antiretroviral therapy, voluntary counselling and testing, pre/post-exposure prophylaxis.
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The 17 health facilities (13 health posts, 4 health centres) provide primary health services in antiretroviral therapy, counselling, TB case finding, child immunization, antenatal care, maternity services, and community and outreach services using 107 outreach posts. However, only the 4 centres are TB diagnosis, and voluntary male circumcision sites.

2.4.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district health facilities are managed by skilled staff. However, the health sector still has a challenge of inadequate staffing (especially of skilled personnel), inadequate equipment at the hospital, in rural health centres and health posts. The entire district is served by 3 medical doctors (doctor-population ratio is 1: 54,771 against the 2026 target of 1:17,188 ratio) and nurse-population ratio of at least 1: 1,542.8 against the desired 1:1,001.2 ratio, while some health posts (Muchenja, Kasungwe, Chimpatika, Kasepa, Kapala) are staffed with only 2 health workers who serve communities that access services from the facilities; thus, effective quality delivery of primary health services is affected.

Table 20: Key performance indicators.

<i>Key Performance indicators</i>						
Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% of antenatal first contact (1st trimester)	60%	30.6	60%	35	60%	46.8
Rate of antenatal syphilis screening-initial visit	80%	4.9%	80%	6.1%	80%	17.5%
% of deliveries attended by skilled personnel	98%	89.5%	98%	86.3%	98%	96.4%

<i>Key Performance indicators</i>						
Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Rate of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	90%	93%	90%	85.8%	90%	67.9%
% of new born successfully resuscitated	80%	120.8%	80%	465%	80%	69.5%
% of postnatal care within 48 hours after delivery.	66%	30.4%	66%	28.8%	66%	45.9%
% fully immunized coverage under 1	90%	75.9%	905%	65.2%	90%	78.4%
%Dropout rate – measles 1 to measles 2	-10%	31.98%	-10%	48.16%	-10%	-15.49%
% Postnatal FP services at 6 weeks	60%	18%	60%	37%	60%	36%
% Family Planning new acceptors	65%	38.7%	65%	48.1%	65%	40%

The table below indicates the availability of health personnel (clinicians) in the district.

Table 21: Available health personnel

Staff	Available	Required
a) Medical Doctors	2	12

b) Clinical officer	22	22
c) Midwives	12	22
d) Nurses	71	100
e) Pharmacists	0	1
f) Pharmacy technologists	3	7
g) Radiographers	0	1

The table below indicates the availability of bed space in health facilities.

Table 22: Bed space availability in health facilities

	Available	Required
Health Posts	2	4
Rural Health Centres	4	10
Mini-hospitals	36	36
Level 1 hospital	36	56

Figure, the district needs to electrify health facilities (only 3 of the 19 operational facilities are rural electrified) and construct more rural health facilities within 5km radius of eligible villages; Chikwama village, Kaungu village, and Matobwe Kalanga village. The table below shows the list of population-eligible villages that need facilities.

Table 23: Villages that need health facilities

Village	Estimated distance from nearest facility	Nearest facility
Chikwama village	10km	Kapua rural health centre

Kaungu village	36km	Mukupu Katandula rural health centre
Matobwe Kalanga village	36km	Nkosha health post

The table below indicates facilities with running water and rural electrification. It is required that all facilities are rural electrified and have running water.

Table 24: Availability of water and rural electrification

Facility	Piped water	borehole	Energy-Solar	Energy-National grid
Kaputa RHC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
L 1 hospital	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Chipili HP	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kambole Chansa HP	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kasungwe HP	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chocha HP	No	Yes	No	No
Kalaba RHC	Yes	Yes	No	No

Additionally, the community of Kaputa district has access to only 2 maternity annexes against the population of over 109,542.

Table 25: Availability of maternity annex

Available	Required
2	23

The provision of primary health services (especially community outreach services) is affected by the inadequacy of facility transport (motorbikes). The table illustrates the number of motorbikes available in facilities against the desired/required.

Table 26: Availability of facility transport (motorbikes)

Available	Required
6	46

Table 27: Availability of standard ambulances

Available	Required
1	4

Table 28: Availability of utility vehicles

Available	Required
1	4

The health sector is also affected by the inadequate number of housing units, especially in rural health centers/posts.

Table 29: Availability of housing units

Available	Required
22	59

2.4.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

From the Planning Survey of issues through public participation, the following were the findings:

Availability of Service

All the communities in the IDP area mostly acknowledged to have been receiving basic primary health services (basic diagnosis, treatment, adolescent health, maternal and child health services).

The district receives primary hospital services from Kaputa district hospital, and primary health care from 2 mini-hospitals, 4 rural health centres, and 13 health posts.

2.4.3.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Kabwe, and Kalyondo, Katai, Kapasha, Kakomo, Chitaba, Katondo, Mataka, Chipanda, Shikatutu, and Kaoma community areas are located very far from the nearest health facilities, based on the national health standard distance. The common bottlenecks to quality service delivery in facilities included shortage of essential medical drugs and commodities, lack of maternity annexes, lack of mother's shelter, lack of running water and adequate lighting in most facilities; insufficient mortuary capacity at the district hospital, while Holland and Kalaba mini-hospitals lack mortuary services; lack of medical doctors in the mini-hospitals, and inadequate youth friendly spaces (YFS) in the IDP area.

Challenges

The communities of Kabwe, Kalyondo, Katai, Kapasha, Kakomo; Chitaba, Mataka, Katondo, Chipanda, Shikatutu, and Kaoma are situated far from the nearest facilities, with bad road network, and have no Safe Motherhood Groups (SMAGs) nor community-based health workers to link the facility to the community. While, Kalyondo village people cross the Kabwe stream to access Chipili Health facility. Facilities in the Kaputa IDP area are faced with shortage of essential drugs, and medical commodities, insufficient skilled staff, lack of maternity annexes, lack of mother's shelter, inadequate staff houses, and insufficient lighting.

Priority Programs/projects

The proposed priority projects/programs included the construction of a facility in Kabwe, Lubendwa, Soko and recruitment/training of SMAGs from Kabwe, construction of more 5 YFSs, upgrade Chipili HP, Kambole Chansa, Kapepula, Muchenja, Chocha, and Kasepa health posts to health centres, deploy more health care workers to health facilities, and invest in the procurement of adequate solar lighting equipment; construction of mothers shelter and mortuary, as well as the deployment of 2 medical doctors to Holland Lukwesa and Kalaba mini-hospitals.

Effect of climate change on health

The floods during rainy season prevents the people of Kabwe from easily accessing and continuously utilizing health services, and leads to rising cases of malaria; global warming causes cough, chest problems, diarrheal infections.

2.4.3.5 Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable Groups

Pregnant women do not receive comprehensive services due to insufficient maternity annexes in the IDP area, and inadequate facility referral transport. Additionally, the under 5 children who are malnourished lack therapeutic services especially in Katai, Kapasha; Kabwe and Kalyondo communities due to long distance to the facilities and geographical barriers of water bodies, and bad road network.

Malnourished under 5 children and young adolescents, pregnant women lack access to primary management/treatment due to geographical barriers and inadequate supply of logistics/essential commodities, and insufficient skilled health workers.

Additionally, women are mostly reported to be victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV), especially in hard-to-reach areas, while men who are victims often do not seek anti-GBV services due to stigma.

People with disabilities do not get comprehensive equitable access to primary health services; the people with loss of hearing do not get quality services as most health care workers are not trained in sign language nor are adverts (health promotion) components translated to sign language; health facility infrastructure is not user friendly for the physically disabled persons.

Geographical barriers (long distance and floods) prevent disabled people or vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, children, old people, and immune-deficiency individuals from accessing essential services.

Additionally, there are records of high HIV, and gender based violent cases in women than men, because men have relatively low health service utilization behavior.

2.4.3.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population is growing very fast, while essential drugs/medical commodities, and health facilities with its skilled staff, are becoming inadequate. In the next ten years, the population is expected to have grown and demand for more health services, medical doctors and other health workers, and health facilities (hospitals, mini-hospitals, rural centres, and health posts) is expected to increase. Over the next ten years, the expected population growth in Kaputa will lead to an increase in demand for more primary health services and health facilities in order to access quality services, and attain universal health coverage. Therefore, it will be required

that supply of health services, and health infrastructure increases. Demand is anticipated to increase in various primary health services including indoor residual spraying, insecticide treated nets routine and mass distribution, voluntary male circumcision, antiretroviral therapy, neonatal intensive care, elimination of mother to child, maternal and perinatal referral services, eye and ear services, cervical cancer and chest services, mortuary services, mental health services, essential drugs and medical supply storage services, and rehabilitation services; there will be demand for more health care workers, and medical doctors, health centers and health posts, as well as staff housing units, especially in the rural health facilities.

Further, to ensure utilization of health services by the community, the situation will demand for more health promotion and community sensitization services.

2.4.3.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The community in Kaputa district currently has one district hospital providing mortuary services, first level referral services, anti-GBV services and basic hospital reproductive, maternal, and neonatal health services. Basic adolescent health, treatment of HIV, and basic management of malnutrition programs exist in health centres/posts. However, the services are inadequate.

Therefore, the communities in the IDP area proposed the construction of youth friendly spaces, maternity annexes, staff houses for health personnel, and health facilities; establishment of mobile or camps of One Stop Centres (OSCs) and more Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGs) especially in far to reach community areas/villages, recruitment of more health personnel, community health workers and medical doctors; rural electrification or procurement and installation of adequate solar energy equipment in facilities; procurement of motorbikes.

2.4.3.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In the aim to bring quality primary health services as close to the family as possible, and to attain universal health coverage, the health sector proposed investments of development include the construction of 5 health facilities, and at least 9 more housing units per facility each year; establishment of college of sciences for staff development, procurement of at least 20 motorbikes for facilities, 3 standard ambulances, and 2 utility vehicles for management and support services; establishment of 1 rehabilitation centre, 1 medical storage hub, 1 mental health unit, food and drugs laboratory, ear clinic, and

establishment of the standard mortuary unit with adequate equipment; also importantly, the electrification of 16 facilities.

Further, more support is needed in reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, and nutrition (RMNCAH-N) programs for the improvement of quality primary health service delivery.

The proposed development programs include as enshrined in 8th national development plan 2022-2026 and key activities proposed in national health strategic plan

1. Disease prevention and control: reduced in diagnosis of common non-communicable diseases.
2. Health education and promotion: scaling up drug prevention awareness, and education in RMNCAH-N services.
3. Maternal Health Care: increasing early access to antenatal care, institutional (facility) deliveries, and improving access to early postnatal services.
4. Child Survival development: increasing child immunization, and number of children attaining developmental milestone at an appropriate age.
5. Family planning: increasing the number of women accessing family planning services; new acceptors.
6. Epidemic preparedness and control: establishment and operation of epidemic preparedness and response system.
7. Mental Health and Substance abuse management: increased facility IDSR weekly reporting.
8. Health Security and Surveillance: accessing functional evidence-based surveillance.
9. Infrastructure development: enhancing infrastructure, equipment, and transport.

2.4.3.9 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The population of Kaputa district is sparsely distributed, with majority living in remote areas. Thus, some villages/wards that are sparsely distributed are prevented from accessing facilities by geographical barriers (long distance,

bad terrain, gravel roads and water bodies); the growing villages/population will be distributed further from the existing facilities (due to the existing behavioral trend of poor health seeking behavior), and utilize land and vegetation for farming and traditional medicine.

If the inadequacy of skilled staffing, equipment, and health facility infrastructure continues against the growing population and villages, effective provision of quality primary health services, and attainment of universal health coverage will be affected greatly; cases of home/community maternal deliveries will grow against the institutional deliveries, maternal and perinatal mortality will increase, disease incidences would rise, malaria will be difficult to control, and disease outbreaks will be prone to occur and difficult to prevent.

Additionally, there will be inequality in the provision of services as villages/wards outside the 5km radius would not effectively utilize health services due to inability to easily access facilities or essential health services caused by geographical barriers. If services are accessed by the community, they will mostly not be provided according to the World Health Organizational nor national recommended guidelines/standards due to lack of electricity and equipment in some facilities.

However, if there is great investment or strategic implementation of impact social behavioral change interventions by the health sector (assuming the community responds positively), the population would be densely distributed around the health facilities, and along the roads for easy transportation to facilities. Thus, there would be increased demand for services, against the constrained number of health service providers.

2.4.3.10 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions trap heat and renders the planet warmer. The health sector contributes to carbon emissions in hospital care, physician and clinical services, and prescription of drugs; contributing to Global Warming/high temperature. The sector GHG emissions are categorized as:

- Scope 1: emissions from sources directly controlled by health sector; emission from the health facilities through boiling, medical gases, or burning of incinerators or placenta pit waste; leading to Global Warming/severe temperature.
- Scope 2: indirect emissions from the generation of energy (electricity) by health facilities; causing Global warming/high temperature.

- Scope 3: indirect emissions from the production and transportation of goods and services procured by health sector (pharmaceuticals and other essential medical drugs and commodities); source of supply-chain emissions include water and waste, energy, transport, testing and research, construction, plastics, rubber, textiles, paper, chemicals and food.

2.4.3.11 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change disrupts the ability of the sector to provide safe, quality and effective services, and affects vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, under-5 children, old people, and persons with low immune system.

Excessive climate change will lead to extreme droughts which affects crops and contribute to malnutrition, severe diarrheal cases such as cholera, and geographical barrier hindering effective maternal and perinatal referral systems. Climate change will further lead to increased transmission of malaria, and spread of vectors after flood. Excessive heat compromises the ability of immune system to remember and respond to specific pathogens/viruses or germs.

Summary

The health sector endeavors to bring quality primary health services as close to the family as possible, and attain universal health coverage. However, it is faced with factors that affect its delivery and execution of health priorities; inadequate staffing, health infrastructure, medical equipment, and inadequate of some essential hospital units, and electrification in 16/19 facilities. In the next ten years, the population growth is expected to induce an increase in demand for services. Thus, investment in the construction of facility infrastructure, procurement of motorbikes and ambulances/vehicles, deployment of more skilled staff, and establishment of medical stores hub (among other hospital units) should be a priority.

2.4.4 AGRICULTURE

KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT A LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS)

The implementation plan for the ministry of agriculture in the district is centred on;

- i. The National Agricultural Policy-NAP which is reviewed periodically to ensure its relevance to prevailing climatic, social and economic conditions of the country. The vision of the second National Agricultural policy is “An efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which assures food and nutrition security, increased employment opportunities and incomes.” The policy is in line with the 8th National Development plan and the sustainable development goals (SDG) No. 2 which says “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- ii. The Nation Agricultural Strategic Plan -NASP 2022-2026 which was developed for the purpose to provide the strategic direction and framework to enable the Ministry of Agriculture effectively execute its mandate”.
- iii. The vision 2030 which prospects Zambia to be a Prosperous Middle Income Nation by 2030 for which the nation’s aspiration under agriculture is to have a Diversified and balanced and strong industrial sector, a modern agricultural sector and an efficient and productive services sector
- iv. The 8NDP which also aims at promoting investment for improved production and productivity both in field and horticultural crops, promote climate smart agriculture, promote irrigation and improve extension delivery services.

2.4.4.1 Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity resulting into Sustainable Agricultural Growth

This includes;

- Establishment of a farm institute for training of farmers on various agriculture technologies.
- Establishment of a mechanization centre of excellence for enhanced agriculture production and productivity.
- Enhance and promote tree crop production
- Increase area under climate smart agriculture.
- Establish and construct weirs, dams and furrows to enhance irrigation.

b) Partnerships resulting into Effective Stakeholder Coordination

This include;

- Other sectors like Health and Community Development and Social Services.
- Cooperating partners such as Scaling-Up Nutrition-Technical Assistant, SUN-TA

c) Operational Excellence resulting into Effective and Efficient Service Delivery

This include;

- Improve conditions of service to enhance extension delivery.
- Establish new agricultural camps and blocks to reduce the farmer to officer ratio from the current 1 to 1000 to 1 to 400.

2.4.4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**Availability of Service****Agricultural Production and Productivity**

The major economic activity in Kaputa District is agriculture. The district has a registered farmer population of 15, 254. The farmers registered are all small scale farmers with the district yet to have emergent and commercial farmers. The major crops grown are maize, cassava, Rice, sweet potatoes, Groundnuts and vegetables among others.

Table 30: Crops grown and their current average yield

SN	Crop	Average Area Harvested (Ha)	Average Yield (Mt/Ha)
1	Maize	5, 570	2.4
2	Cassava	3, 500	8
3	Rice	2, 400	1.3
4	Groundnuts	1, 200	0.9
5	Sweet potatoes	400	2.43
6	Bambara nuts	150	0.5
7	Millet	50	0.3
8	Mixed beans	100	0.8
9	Soya beans	90	1.1
10	Sugar cane	50	1.6

Table 31: Tree crops grown

Crop	Average No. Of Growers	Average Mats	Average Yield
Avocado	142	254	Missing data
Banana	489	4517	Missing data
Guava	181	401	Missing data
Jackfruit	49	103	Missing data
Lemons	81	177	Missing data
Mangoes	12, 000	14, 000	Missing data
Orange	454	1674	Missing data
Palm tree	1043	5680	Missing data
Paw-Paw	1029	2761	Missing data

The district has an estimated 19, 000 hectares of arable land under crop production representing about 4 to 5 percent of the total arable land.

Figure 15: Picture showing a rice field

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

Rice Field

The department of agriculture is mandated to provide training and technical support to farmers in various agricultural practices. Currently the department has been implementing the Farmer Input Support Programme-FISP with 3, 500 beneficially farmers.

There is promotion of climate smart agriculture with technologies such as minimum soil disturbances, crop residue retention, use of drought tolerant crop varieties as well as improved seeds and promotion of conservation

agriculture.

Partnerships

The district delivers its mandate in collaboration with other sectors such as department of health through nutrition related programmes, the department of community development and social services through the provision of agricultural inputs and other cooperating partners such as SUN-TA.

Effective and Efficient Service Delivery

Staff

The agriculture sector in the district is coordinated through the office of the district agricultural Coordinator, DACO with 3 district staff and 8 Camp Extension Officers, CEO.

Table 32: Staffing levels

SN	Section	No of Staff	Comments
1	Coordination	3	
2	Agricultural Business and Marketing, ABM	1	
2	Agriculture	2	Districts officers only seating for SMSs.
3	Blocks and Camps	9	2 blocks and 1 camp not manned.

Blocks and Camps

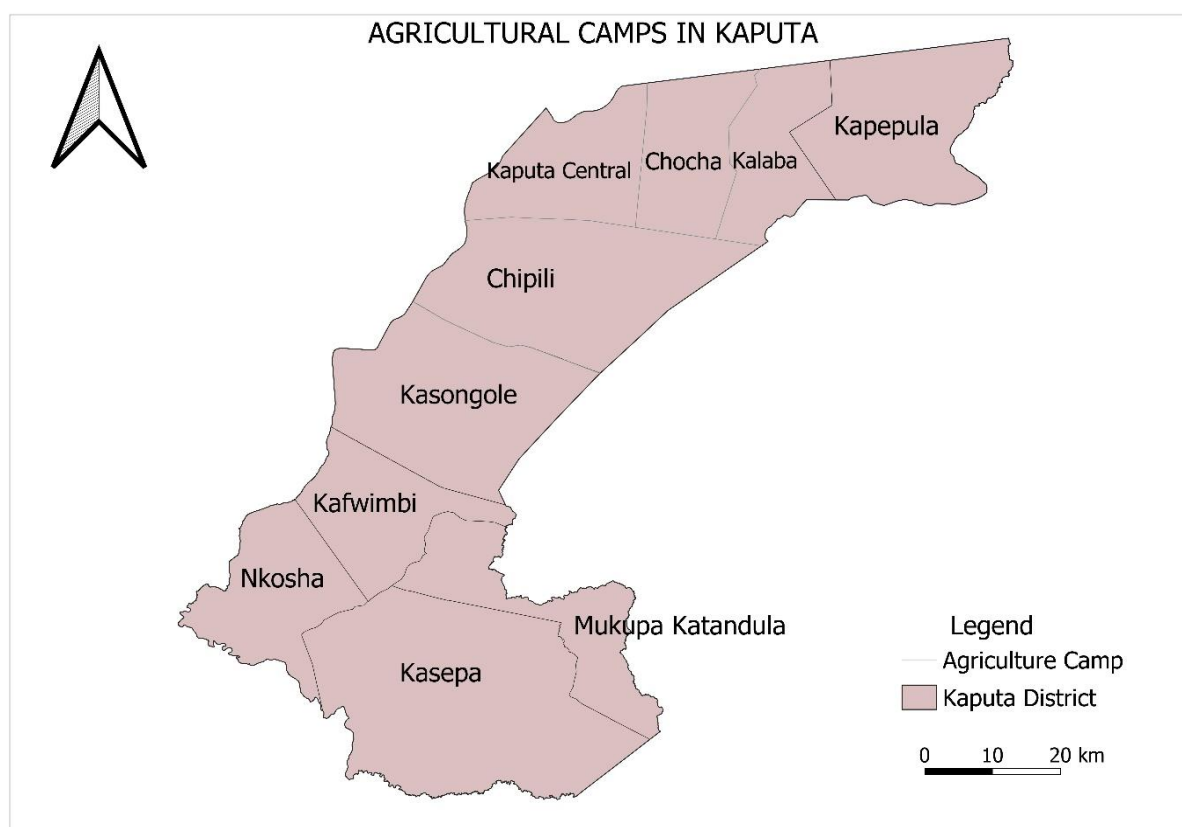
Kaputa District is divided into two blocks viz Kaputa central and Kasepa blocks respectively. Each block has 5 agricultural camps totaling to 10 agricultural camps in the district namely Kaputa Central, Chipili, Chocha, Kalaba and Kapepula camps under Kaputa central block whereas Kasepa block comprises Kasongole, Kafwimbi, Nkosha, Kasepa and Mukupa Katatula camps. At field level the district currently has no block officers and 1 extension officer while as at district level there is only 3 Subject Matter Specialists, SMS.

Table 33: Blocks and camps

Block name	Camps	Zones	No. of HH	Total population	No. of farmers		
					F	M	T
Central	Central	10	5,906	34,348	746	1721	2,467
	Chocha	5	897	6,495	285	967	1,252
	Chipili	8	1,556	12,567	323	833	1,156
	Kalaba	5	3,411	19,632	971	1352	2,323

	Kapepula	4	876	5,529	188	237	425
Kasepa	Kasongole	5	998	7,089	134	714	848
	Kafwimbi	4	621	3,578	398	510	908
	Nkosha	4	789	5,799	605	740	1345
	Mukupa-Katandula	5	877	4,728	426	722	1,148
	Kasepa	5	399	3,089	321	427	748
TOTAL	10	53	16,330	102,854	1220	1821	12,620

Table 34: Map for agricultural camps



(Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024)

Infrastructure

The following is the status of agricultural infrastructure under the department;

Table 35: Agricultural Infrastructure

SN	Description	Quantity	Comment
1	Office block	0	District staff accommodated

			at District Commissioner, DC and department of Livestock and Fishery's offices.
2	Block houses and offices	0	Needed at Kalaba and Nkosha.
3	Camp houses and offices	3	Shortfall of 7 and 10 offices.
4	Storage sheds	7	Owned by Government (2) and Cooperatives (5) with the capacity of 3,625MT.

Transport

For the department to effectively deliver its mandate there is need to have vehicle(s) and Motorbikes. The following table shows the available transport for the department in the district;

Table 36: Transport Fleet

SN	Description	Quantity	Comment
1	Vehicle(s)	2	1 newly acquired and old 1 but are runners.
2	Motorbikes	11	5 runners and 6 are down.

Equipment

The department also needs agricultural equipment for specialized services such as rainfall and temperature recording, soil testing and surveying.

Resettlement Scheme

Kaputa District has one (1) agricultural resettlement scheme namely; Ikanga resettlement scheme located in Kaputa central camp, Chief Kaputa's chieftdom. It is located 4 km North-east of Kaputa Township and is approximately 80 hectares.

2.4.4.3 QUALITY OF SERVICES

Agricultural Production and productivity

Crop production and productivity in the district is very low in all the major crops grown within the district. This is as a result of low adoption rates of Good Agricultural Practices, GAP, by the farmers. The area under cultivation averages 19, 000Ha which is 4 percent of the total arable land, contributing to low production as the land being cultivated is small.

Table 37: Field crops

SN	Crop	Average Area Harvested (Ha)	Average Yield(Mt/Ha)	Standard Yield(Mt/Ha)	Comments
1	Maize	5, 570	2.4	5	Below average
2	Cassava	3, 500	8	15	Below average
3	Rice	2, 400	1.3	3	Below average
4	Groundnuts	1, 200	0.9	3	Below average
5	Sweet potatoes	400	2.43	12	Below average
6	Bambara nuts	150	0.5	2.5	Below average
7	Millet	50	0.3	2	Below average
8	Mixed beans	100	0.8	1.5	Below average
9	Soya beans	90	1.1	3	Below average
10	Sugar cane	50	1.6	55	Below average
11	Wheat	N/A	N/A	3	Below average

(Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024)

Production and productivity in tree crops has been difficult to establish as tree crops are not grown in plantations but mostly grown as individual trees in household's back yards.

Table 38: Tree crops

Crop	Average No. Of Growers	Average Mats	Average Yield(Mt/Ha)	Potential Average Yield(Mt/Ha)
Avocado	142	254	Missing data	25
Banana	489	4517	Missing data	33
Guava	181	401	Missing data	5
Jackfruit	49	103	Missing data	65
Lemons	81	177	Missing data	4.5

Mangoes	12, 000	14, 000	Missing data	100
Orange	454	1674	Missing data	4.6
Palm tree	1043	5680	Missing data	5
Paw-Paw	1029	2761	Missing data	1

Partnerships

The district delivers its mandate in collaboration with other sectors such as department of health through nutrition related programmes, the department of community development and social services through the provision of agricultural inputs. The two departments have continued collaborating with the department of agriculture in effectively conducting nutritional programmes and Agricultural Input supply to the farming community. The department of agriculture had only one (1) cooperating partner SUN-TA which has since phased out. Cooperating partners assists the department of agriculture in;

- I. Capacity building in both staff and farmers
- II. Providing material and Financial resources
- III. Providing support for infrastructure developing and transport

Therefore, the department of agriculture faces challenges in accessing these services without cooperating partners.

The department has insufficient agricultural storage space.

Blocks and Camps

The current number of blocks and camps are few resulting in some camps and blocks being too large. This has made providing extension services to the community difficult because this has resulted in the officer to farmer ratio averaging 1 to 1, 300 when the standard is 1 to 400. The district is supposed to have, 2 block officers and 10 camp extension officers. However, the district has no block officer and two camps namely Kafwimbi and Mukupa Katandula are not manned. Generally, all camps do not meet the standard ratio of officer to farmer which is 1 to 400. They are way above except for Kafwimbi Camp which slightly below.

Table 39: Population per block

Block name	Camps	Zones	No. of HH	Total population	No. of farmers			Comments
					F	M	T	
Central	Central	10	5,906	34,348	746	1721	2,467	Camp with highest No of farmers and it's way above

								the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Chocha	5	897	6,495	285	967	1,252	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Chipili	8	1,556	12,567	323	833	1,156	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Kalaba	5	3,411	19,632	971	1352	2,323	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Kapepula	4	876	5,529	188	237	425	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
Kasepa	Kasongole	5	998	7,089	134	714	848	It's way above the recommended standard

								of 1 to 400.
	Kafwim bi	4	621	3,578	398	510	908	Camp with least No of farmers and it's below the recommended standard of 1 to 400 but not manned.
	Nkosha	4	789	5,799	605	740	1345	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Mukup a-Katand ula	5	877	4,728	426	722	1,148	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
	Kasepa	5	399	3,089	321	427	748	It's way above the recommended standard of 1 to 400.
TOTAL	10	53	16,330	102,854	1220	1821	12,620	Overall, if all camps were manned , the ratio

								would stand at an average of 1 to 1,300.
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Transport

For the department to effectively deliver its mandate there is need to have vehicle(s) and Motorbikes. The following table shows the available transport for the department in the district;

Transport especially for field officers is critical because these are the front-line staff who need to be mobile to ensure delivery of agricultural extension services to all parts of the district. At present the delivery of service is below average.

Table 40: Transport fleet

SN	Description	Quantity	Quantity required	Comment
1	Vehicle(s)	2	2	Available transport.
2	Motorbikes	11	20	All runners once the department is adequately staffed.

Equipment

The department also needs agricultural equipment for specialized services such as rainfall and temperature recording, soil testing and surveying. This equipment is not available leading to non-delivery of specialized services in the district.

Resettlement scheme

The scheme is currently not productive. It has no site maps to indicate the boundaries and due to that it has been encroached by neighbouring villages. Further, the scheme hasn't been sub-divided into individual farms and its legal status is not established

Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

Good extension services offered by the camp extension officers in 10 camps of which 9 camps are manned with extension advisory services offered by the crop husbandry officer, the technical support branch, agribusiness related services offered by the District marketing and development officer and the senior agriculture officer at district level and Provision of farmer input support programme.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The initial ratio of officer to farmer is 1 officer to 400 farmers but the average ratio currently been experienced in the district is 1 officer to 1402 farmers which compromises the quality of service offered to the farmers as not all the camps are manned and there is need to demarcate some camps that are very big like Kalaba camp, Central camp, Kasongole camp, Nkosha camp, Kasepa camp and Mukupa katandula camp. Late delivery of inputs due to long distances covered by the farmers to the main depots translating for a need to have depots for input collection by farmers in each respective camp. Long distances covered to sell agriculture produce to FRA satellites and need for satellites to be within range of farming areas like kalyondo in Chipili camp and Mumanga in central camp that are considered to have high population of farmers cultivating in the same area. Low area been cultivated due to lack of mechanization.

Impact of Changes anticipated over the next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population increase is expected in the next ten years and this will in turn lead to increased demand for agriculture extension services meaning more officers will need to be recruited, demarcate camps into more camps and build more camp houses for the officers. Demand for more agricultural inputs for crop production meaning the allocation of FISP packs will need to be increased. more land to be allocated to new and old farmers to increase the land cultivated as they will seek to use mechanized type of farming and as new land will be cultivated more trees will be cut and this will lead to deforestation and in the process increasing climate change effect which will result in more prolonged dry spells and flash floods. Irrigation schemes to be established to sustain water shortage due to climate change effects that might be experienced. demand for more FRA satellites as farming communities will increase and need to sell their produce without covering long distances.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 41: Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

Existing	Proposed investments and development programmes
Promotion of clean cassava cuttings to farmers to combat Cassava Brown Streak Disease	Promotion of mechanization- labour saving machinery to increase on the land to be cultivated

Farmer input support programme	Infrastructure development- construction of 7 new camp houses, 2 new block houses, 2 new FRA satellites and construction of 17 storage facilities
SAFF loans	Irrigation schemes- construction of irrigation schemes across the district
Promotion of improved farming technologies(climate smart agriculture)	Promotion of winter maize production through provision of winter maize inputs
	Extension support service- procurement of 11 motor bikes to facilitate extension service delivery and deployment of new officers
	Increase agricultural inputs to farmers as population increase and more demand for inputs increase among the farmers
	Demarcation of camps into new camps as population increase and meet the standard ratio of 1 officer to 400 farmers per camp

The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Dependence and Prolonged use of fertilizer and synthetic chemicals in crop production will lead to soil degradation and pollution of water bodies and will in turn destroy the Eco-system. Increased cutting of trees will lead to deforestation due to clearance of land for agriculture use.

Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

- ◆ Prolonged dry spells affecting agricultural crops resulting to deforestation
- ◆ Flash floods affecting agricultural crops resulting to deforestation
- ◆ Soil degradation as a result of floods and poor crop standing due to fertilizer leaching
- ◆ Outbreak of new diseases and pests

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Reduced yield of crops due to prolonged dry spells, flush floods, diseases and pests leading to reduced food security at home level due to the effects of climate change.

Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

Agriculture is one of the main economic activities undertaken in the district by the farmers although it is currently being done at a small scale due to lack of mechanization. There is potential that production will increase over the years as more farmers are realizing the economic independence that farming can bring and are starting to take farming as a business by practicing new methods of farming (climate smart agriculture). The proposed investment potentials that can exist in the district include construction of irrigation schemes and going mechanized type of farming to increase land cultivation and thus increasing production and this will greatly improve the productivity in the district making it have potential to be the food basket of the province. The sector has challenges that include Inadequate bulking centers for crops produced, Lack of mechanized farming equipment, limited number of officers in management positions and extension officers to offer extension services to the farmers, Low yield due to poor management practices, lack of value addition processing plants, inadequate transport for the extension officers and Inadequate accommodation for the extension officers.

Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues Identified

Poor road network affects farmers in terms of limited access to markets for their products and inadequate extension officers also compromise the delivery of services to farmers. Climate change which has manifested in extended dry spells and flush floods patterns has contributed to poor yields, disease outbreaks and poor quality of produce.

2.4.5 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is mandated to develop and manage the Fisheries and Livestock subsectors in Zambia. The district implementation plan for the ministry of fisheries and livestock is anchored on the following documents:

- i. The Eighth National Development plan (8NDP): source of Government priorities to be implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.
- ii. The Ministry of fisheries and livestock strategic plan (2022 – 2026): Source of the mandate of the ministry, priorities to be implemented and the direction of how the priorities should be implemented
- iii. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock client service charter (2020): Source of types of services provided by the Ministry of fisheries and livestock.
- iv. The National livestock development policy implementation plan (2020 – 2024): Source for the Strategic Development Areas (SDAs) for the department of Livestock development for improved production and productivity.
- v. The National Fisheries and Aquaculture policy implementation plan (2022 – 2026): Source of areas that are important in realizing the potential of fisheries and aquaculture subsector for improved production and productivity.

2.4.5.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at a local level

1. FISHERIES

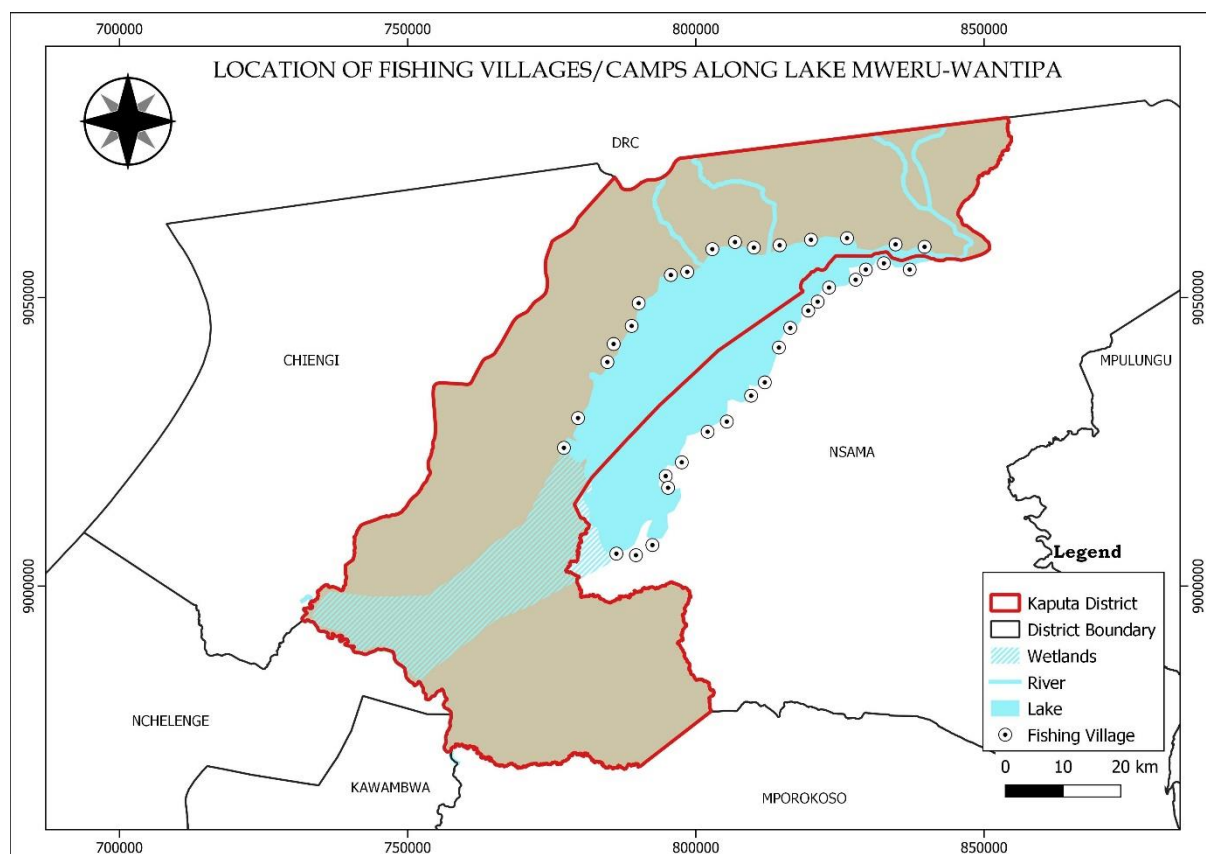
- Establishment of a secure landing sites (harbour) on Lake Mweru Wantipa
- Equipping the fisheries laboratory with necessary equipment and materials.
- Establishment of fish hatcheries/community based fingerling production centres.
- Construction of fish freezing facilities
- Development of improved fish processing technologies
- Establishment and operationalization of fisheries management plans to strengthen co-management structures
- Procurement of land and water transport for easy operations and monitoring of fisheries activities.
- Conducting Extension visits and backstopping
- Conducting Fisheries research and development

- Holding of Extension-research exchange meetings

2. LIVESTOCK

- Community managed livestock service centres for easy extension services.
- Livestock breeding centre for easy access for improved cattle breeds and goats.
- Livestock Bulking centre for easy marketing of livestock in the district.
- Houses for Camp Extension Officers to bring extension services closer to farmers.
- Newcastle and Rabies vaccination to prevent Newcastle in birds and rabies in dogs.
- Mobile spray races for easy control of ecto-parasites in cattle.
- Slaughter facilities such as slaughter shelter (abattoir) for easy meat inspection before meat is passed on for human consumption.

Figure 16: Fishing villages along Lake Mweru Wantipa



(Source: Mweru-Wantipa Frame Survey, 2023)

2.4.5.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The district boasts of the Lake Mweru Wantipa fishery shared with Nsama district and has a total surface area of about 1500 km². There are thirty-two (32) fishing villages in Kaputa district with an estimated population of 46, 421

(Frame survey, 2023). These fishing villages mainly depend on fishing on Lake Mweru Wantipa for their livelihood. Below is the map showing the 32 villages.

The district has potential for fish farming as an alternative to fishing though lack of fingerlings has been a hindering factor to the progression of fish farming in the district.

Table 42: Fisheries and aquaculture status in Kaputa district

S/n	Category	Total number	Comment
1	Fishers	2, 997	Still updating fishers register
2	Fish farmers	55	Date needs to be updated
3	Fish ponds	65	Date needs to be updated
4	Annual fish production from the lake	Missing data	There is need to update data
5	Annual fish production from fish ponds	Missing data	Need to update data
6	Species of economic importance	3	<i>Oreochromis macrochir</i> (Pale), <i>Poecilothrissa moeruensis</i> (Chisense) and <i>Clarias spp</i> (Milonge)

(Source: Fisheries Department, 2024)

The department of livestock is mandated to provide technical guidance, carry out statutory functions, undertaking programs such as stocking and restocking, extension services and animal disease control programmes. Livestock keeping is mainly done by small scale farmers who are keeping small livestock that are grazing in the lowland zones which has plenty of grass and water for animals. The environment is suitable for ranching as it is a disease free zone.

Table 43: Livestock population status in Kaputa district

S/N	Livestock type	Population	Comment
01	Cattle	130	Need to be updated

02	Goats	10,227	Need to be updated
03	Sheep	824	Need to be updated
04	Pigs	3798	Need to be updated
05	Chickens	72,181	Need to be updated
06	Rabbits	659	Need to be updated
07	Ducks	9,699	Need to be updated
08	Pigeons	1,473	Need to be updated

(Source: Department of Livestock, 2024)

Availability of Service

a. **FISHERIES**

Table 44: Summary of available services offered by the Department of Fisheries

S/n	Service	Purpose
1	Fisheries and aquaculture Extension visits	To timely transfer relevant fishing and aquaculture technologies and practices to communities in order to improve the industry.
2	Law enforcement	Conduct regular fish conservation patrols in order to ensure compliance to fisheries regulations
3	Registration	Timely register and enumerate fishermen in order to generate information for planning.
4	Licensing	Licensing of fishermen in order to regulate fishing effort.
5	Fishing Surveys	Undertaking periodically fishing surveys in order to generate information.
6	Fish Stock Assessment	Implementation of fisheries stock assessment studies in order to generate information for management of the fishery
7	Fish Limnology	Timely implementation of limnological investigations in order to generate information on the impact of the environment on fish stocks

8	Fishing Gears monitoring and testing	Monitor and testing of fishing gears in order to improve fishing operations.
9	Post-Harvest studies	Conduct regular fish handling and processing trials in order to reduce post-harvest losses to improve fish quality
10	Publications	Publications of research through quarterly reports, annual reports, bulletins and material resources in order to disseminate information.

b. LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY

Table 45: Summary of available services offered by the Departments of livestock and veterinary services

#	Service	Purpose
1	Animal Disease Control	To prevent and reduce livestock diseases.
2	Public Health	To effectively inspect, vaccinate and testing of livestock products in order to prevent zoonoses.
3	Extension Services	Timely provision of livestock and Veterinary services in order to provide and promote use of appropriate technologies.
4	Regulation and Control	To effectively execute of veterinary legislation in order to make the regulatory frame work effective.

2.4.5.3 QUALITY OF SERVICES

Table 46: Quality of service with regard to staff

#	Department/Unit	No of Offices	No of farmers/fishers	Officer to Farmer/Fisher ratio	Standard	Comment
1	Fisheries Extension	2	3, 052	1:1526	1:400	There is need for more

						extension staff
2	Fisheries Research	2	5, 260	1:2,630		Fisheries Research covers the entire lake, need for more researchers
3	Veterinary	4	3,655	1:1218	1:400	Need more extension staffs for quality extension services. (1 staff per camp (ward))
4	Livestock	1	3,655	1:3,655	1:400	Need more extension staff
5	Marketing	1	3,655	1:3,655	1:400	Need more extension staff

Note: The number of farmers maybe more than what is recorded as some are still unreached due to limited staff.

Table 47: Quality of service with regard to Infrastructure

#	Department/Unit	No. Available	Condition	No. required	Comment
1	Landing sites (Harbour)	0	-	1	There is need to construct a secure landing site
2	Equipped fisheries laboratory	0	-	1	Fish laboratory building available but without equipment
3	Fish hatchery / Community based fingerling	0	-	2	1 hatchery and 1 community based

	production centre				fingerling production centre is needed in the district
4	Fish freezing facilities	0	-	2	At least two commercial fish freezing facilities are needed in the district
5	Camp houses	0	-	17	1 per camp (ward)
6	Office block	2	Fair	2	Needs maintenance
7	Dip tanks	1	Poor	0	The dip tank was not completed and wrongly placed.
8	Community managed livestock service centres (Tier 1)	0	-	2	Needed in Kaleulu and Chipili wards for easy execution of animal health services.
9	Livestock breeding centre	0	-	1	The breeding centre will help farmers with quality breeds for cattle and goats.
10	Livestock bulking centre	0	-	1	With the potential of small livestock in the district the bulking centre would help farmers to access good market for their livestock

11	Mobile spray races	0	-	4	Spray races are easy to maintain and cost effective as compared to dip tanks.
12	Slaughter facilities	0	-	1	The slaughtering facility will promote good hygienic standards and for easy meat inspection.

Table 48: Quality of service with regard to Transport

#	Transport category	No. available	Condition	No. required	Comment
1	Vehicles	1	Fair	2	There is need to repair the available vehicle and acquire another one preferably a land cruiser
2	Out boat engines	3	All in bad condition	2	There is need to buy new out boat engines as the ones available are all in bad condition
3	Fibre boats	0	-	2	2 new boats (1 for research and the other one for extension services)
4	Motorbikes	6	2 good condition, 1 fair and 3 in bad condition	20	1 motorbike in each of the 17 vet camps (ward) and 3 at the office. This is with the assumption that all the camps are manned.

2.4.5.4 Issues Arising from the public participation Process

Availability of Services

FISHERIES

The following are the concerns that arose from the community on the available services.

- Inadequate extension services to assist fish farmers in most of the wards.
- Low production and productivity of fish due to use of wrong fishing gears such as mosquito nets and fishing baskets due to lack of water patrolling vessels (Engine Boat) causing the depleting of fish in the lake.
- Lack of quality fingerlings and fish feed discouraging a lot of farmers to venture in fish farming.

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY

The following are the concerns that arose from the community on the availability of services.

- Inadequate extension services (Low staffing of extension officers) to assist farmers in all the wards.
- High incidences of Newcastle disease in village chickens and Helminthiasis (worms) in goats causing low production and productivity in poultry and goats in all the wards.
- Non availability of vaccines (Newcastle) and other veterinary drugs.
- Areas with cattle farmers want animal spraying facilities.
- Goats and pigs were poorly managed as a result causing crop damages (Food insecurity).

2.4.5.5 Quality of services including key performances

FISHERIES

Despite the department being committed in providing quality services to fishers and fish farmers the community were concerned with a number of issues; such as inadequate extension services, law enforcement on wrong fishing gears and lack of quality fish seed and feed for fish.

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Despite the sector commitment to providing quality services to farmers, the community raised a number of concerns that needed to be improved such as inadequate extension staffs, non-availability of vaccines (Newcastle) and other veterinary drugs and mass vaccination of birds against Newcastle disease and rabies in dogs.

2.4.5.6 Impact of changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

FISHERIES

There is a likelihood of an increased number on fish farmers and fishers and increased fish production and productivity in the next ten years if law enforcement, extension services, increased number of staffs, research activities will receive the needed attention from government. The district is a fishery district where most people depend on fish as a source of income and livelihood. As the population continues to increase in the district, the demand for fish is likely to increase as well and this will most likely increase fishing pressure on the lake and hence the need to increase fish production from aquaculture. The attention to the mentioned services will lead to an increased number of people benefiting from the fisheries subsector.

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES

2.4.5.7 Population change- Future demand for services and facilities

In the next ten years the population of people demanding livestock services in Kaputa district is likely to drastically increase. This will lead to increased demand for extension services, livestock infrastructure and availability of veterinary drugs such as Newcastle vaccines. There is therefore need for the government to pay a particular attention to this anticipated increase in demand for the veterinary services. Most people in the district depend on livestock rearing as a source of income at household level. The population of livestock farmers will increase and demand for more extension officers and adequate transport will be needed in order to provide the needed services for an increased and diverse source of income and animal protein in the district.

2.4.5.8 Existing and Proposed investment and development programs

FISHERIES

The district has about 55 fish farmers and 65 fish ponds of which not all are in operation. There is therefore need to increase the number of fish ponds as well as making all ponds operational. Other proposed investments include;

1. Establishment of secure landing site (Harbors) on Lake Mweru wantipa.
2. Equipping of fisheries laboratory with necessary equipment and materials
3. Construction of fish freezing facilities at the central business.
4. Establishment of fish hatcheries/Community based fingerling production centers.
5. Procurement of two engine boats for easy operation and monitoring of fisheries activities on the lake.

6. Need to support farmers with fish farming programs in all the wards

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES

The district has three (03) veterinary assistants and one (01) livestock assistant against seventeen Veterinary camps (17), the district has no camp houses for extension officers, four (4) motorbikes of which only two (02) are running and one (01) dip-tank which is not functional. The following are the proposed investment and development programs;

- There is need to build camp extension houses in all the 17 wards.
- There is need to employ 14 extension officers to man all the wards.
- There is need to procure 15 motor bikes to carter for all the extension officers.
- There is need for 4 animal dipping facilities (Spray races) in areas with cattle (Kapaka, Kawama, Mowa Center for the blind and Mumanga).
- There is need to construct 1 slaughtering facility for easy meat inspection in the district.
- There is need for a livestock services center for training farmers to be located in Chocha
- There is need for a livestock breeding center for cattle and goats for improved livestock breeds in the district.
- Farmers in all the 17 wards proposed to be supported with small livestock (Goats, Chickens and Ducks) rearing programs as source of livelihood.

2.4.5.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The anticipated increase in animal population may lead to increase in unsustainable disposal of cattle manure which may negatively impact the environment with methane gas contributing to global warming and climate change. Overgrazing as a result of increased animal population and unsustainable grazing practices may lead to accelerated soil erosion and siltation in rivers. The unsustainable practices of clearing land for fish farming and cutting of trees for construction of livestock housing units may leave the land bare reducing the number of carbon sinks thereby contributing to global warming and climate change. The use of illegal fishing methods such as poison, mosquito nets and monofilament nets to catch fish also negatively affect the aquatic environment through water contamination.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The impact of Environment and climate change to the sector are very real and these include disease outbreaks such as Newcastle disease in chickens and

worms in goats due to extreme temperatures. The floods which are being experienced due to climate change contribute to high infestation of parasites to animals and also the flooding of fish ponds leading to loss of animals and fish hence affecting production and productivity. Extreme temperatures as a result of Climate change contributes to drying up of the lake leading to loss of some fish species hence reducing fish production and productivity. Climate change also contributes to increased cost of production for livestock and fishing due to new adaptive methods in the sector.

2.4.5.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and other vulnerable persons in most communities have negative perception when it comes to livestock and fish farming hence access to inputs and extension services are mainly accessed by men. Most women, youths and other vulnerable persons prefer rearing of chickens, ducks and goats as they feel they can easily manage them as compared to fish farming which they believe is labour intensive.

2.4.5.11 Summary for Fisheries and Livestock sector.

Fisheries and livestock sector is one of the main economic drive in the district although the sector has been hampered with a number of challenges such as high Officer to farmer ratio, lack of adequate transport for both water and land, fishers using wrong fishing gears and lack of other fisheries and livestock infrastructures. Currently livestock and fish farming is being done on small scale mainly small livestock and few cattle. However, there is potential for the growth of the sector through fish farming and livestock rearing since there is readily available land for these activities. There is therefore need to address the mentioned challenges in order to greatly improve the production and productivity thereby improving the economic status of the district.

2.4.5.12 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

1. Inadequate extension officers to assist farmers on important livestock and fisheries messages to increase livestock and fish production
2. Lack of vaccines (Newcastle) to vaccinate all the chickens in the district hence farmers losing a lot of birds due to Newcastle disease.

3. Inadequate funding to facilitate for effective service delivery to the communities.
4. Poor road network poses challenges to officers to effectively deliver extension services.
5. Due to lack of water vessels (Engine boat) has resulted into conducting less water patrols causing fishers taking advantage of using bad fishing methods hence depleting fish in the lake.

2.4.5.13 Summary Core Problems

The public consultation meetings reviewed a number of challenges that communities are going through under fisheries and livestock sector in Kaputa district and these challenges needed to be addressed for positive impact of the sector. The following are the summary of the core problems in the district;

1. Inadequate extension services (Limited number of extension staffs) to assist farmers for enhanced livestock and fish production and productivity.
2. High incidences of poultry diseases especially Newcastle in village chickens due to non-availability of vaccines.
3. Low production and productivity of fish in the lake due to use of bad fishing methods.
4. Fish farmers unable to venture into fish farming due to non- availability of fish seed and feed in the district.
5. Inadequate fisheries and livestock infrastructures such as livestock breeding centres, fish hatcheries and houses for camp extension officers in the district.

2.4.6 TOURISM SECTOR

Introduction and background

Tourism in Kaputa is one sector with potential to bring in meaningful development for the district, Kaputa has the Mweru Wantipa National Park which was declared in 1973 on statutory instrument No. 58 of 1973 of the laws of Zambia and is the major tourist attraction in Kaputa District. Much of the National Park's area is situated in the Northern Province of Zambia with just a small portion in the Nchelenge District of Luapula Province. The total coverage area of the National Park is 3,134Km² and it encompasses all of the Lake Mweru Wantipa. The main vegetation of the National park is itigi thicket which is intact in some parts of the National park but is under threat due to encroachments in areas surrounding the National Park coupled with low number of staff to police the protected area.

The National park was set aside and established to provide for the conservation, protection and management of the diversity of wildlife, the Lake Mweru Wantipa, the surrounding ecosystems as well as the historical and heritage site for scientific, recreation economic aesthetic and educational purpose so as to benefit the present and future generation.

Tourism Sites

Outside the National Park, there are a number of tourist attractions ranging from Kundabwika falls which is along Kalungwishi River and located about 120km from the district headquarters, other attractions include Kamishimbi hot spring in Chichenchelebwe village some 10Km from Kaputa town and Kapisha hot spring located some 8KM from Kaputa District comprising of three springs identified as one with very hot water, another with warm water and the other with cold water flowing into a natural Dam. It is at the Kapisha hot spring a place designed for chiefs burial cite known as (Kumalala Mfumu) which has been recommended to be protected and declared as a heritage site.

Figure 17: Kundabwika Falls



Source: Photo Caption, 2024

Figure 18: Kapisha Hot spring located some 10 km from the District Headquarters



Source: Photo caption, 2024

Cultural Tourism

The Kaputa District is home to itabwa Nakando ceremony which used to be held every August by the Tabwa people though the tradition has been dormant.

Kaputa Game Management area (GMA)

The GMA covers approximately 3,600km² of land. The area is highly encroached in the western part with many unplanned human settlements exposing it to illegal activities in Mweru Wantipa NP and blocking of wildlife migratory corridors. The GMA is characterized with swampy areas that accommodate a good number of Sitatunga and bird species. Animal species sighted during the reporting period included bush pig, crocodile, hippo, sitatunga and jackal. The GMA has a pending activity on the formulation of the GMP which has reached an advanced stage.

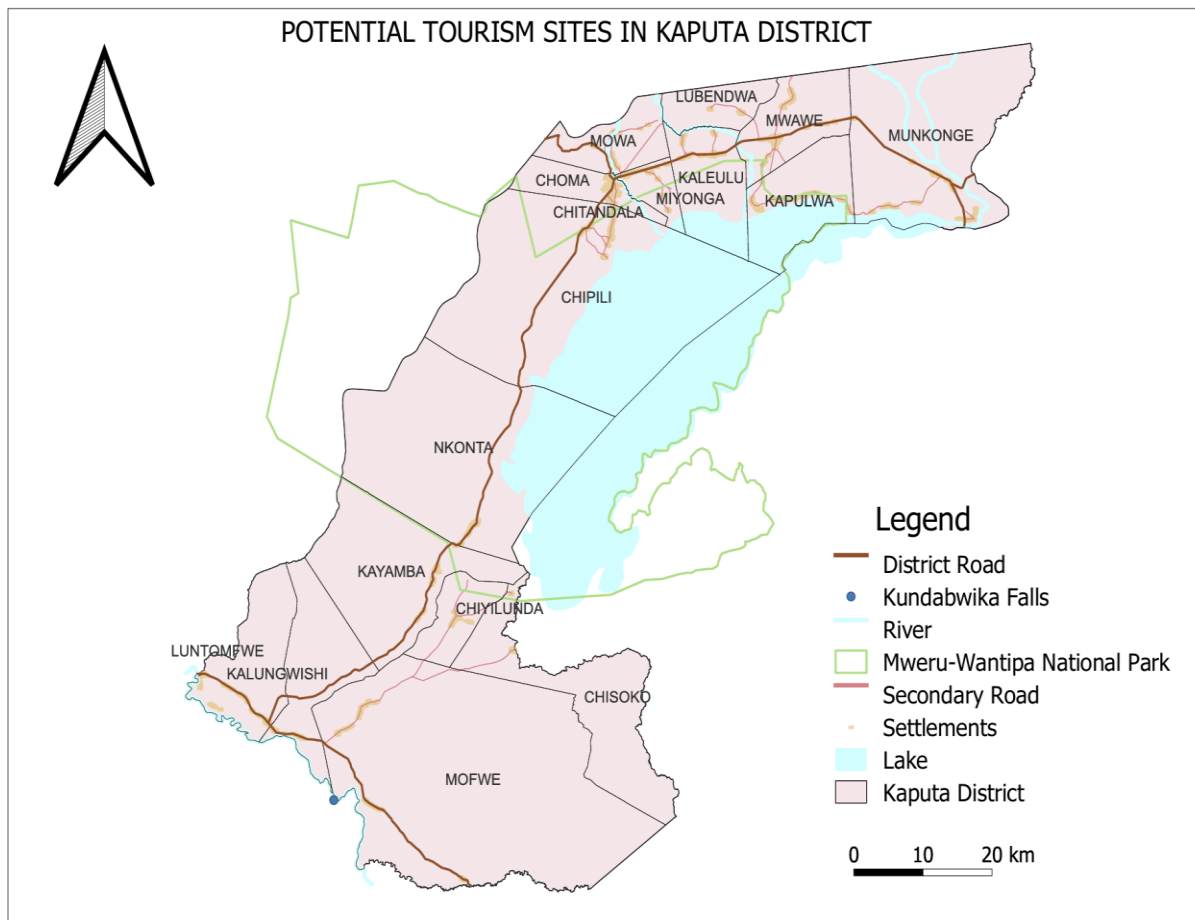
2.4.6.1 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Table 49: Key government priorities and existing state of development

Government Priorities being and to be implemented at local level	Description of The Existing State Of Development	Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance
	(Availability of	

	Services)	
● Increase the staffing levels from 17 to 150 Wildlife police Officers	● Seventeen (17) Wildlife Police Officers available at Kaputa to police the National Park of the coverage area 3,134Km².	● 133 additional wildlife police officers needed to police the protected area
● Provide reliable water and land Transport for Mweru Wantipa National Park	● The National park is serviced by one but limping vehicle for both anti-poaching and Administration programs.	● four 5 land cruiser and two Motorized boats required to properly service the National Park
● Establishment of loop roads in Mweru Wantipa National Park	● The National park has no loop roads to ease the deployment of patrol groups	● Five (05) Loop roads required
● Restocking of depleted animals species in Mweru Wantipa National park	● Animals present includes; small heads of buffalo, schools of hippo, small antelopes such as sitatunga, puku, reed bucks and common duikers. ● Others include bush pigs, warthogs, jackle, , slender snouted Crocodiles and	● Larger land mammals which once existed in the National Park such as Elephants, Rhinos, Lions, Zebras, sable antelope, loan antelope and heart beasts be restocked.

	many aquatic life.	
● Relocation of illegal settlers from Mweru Wantipa National Park	● A Government school and a Clinic at Kasongole constructed in the National Park ● People leaving around the area have opted to cultivate in the National Park ● New land is being cleared for charcoal burning and construction of structures in the protected area.	● Redefine Park boundaries and relocate the illegal settlers from Mweru Wantipa National Park ● Resolve the issues of encroachment as quickly as possible to prevent excess loss of National park land
● Provide communication facilities for officers on patrol	● One National radio is present	● 02 (two) high frequency repeaters and 20 (twenty) hand held radios required
● Construction of modern Offices for the Department	● One old office block exist	● Renovation of the existing structure and Construction of a modern Office for the Department
● Community based Natural resource Management	● Only One Community Resource Board is in existence I.e Kaputa Community resource board	● Support the formalization of CRBs at Mukupa Katandula, Lambwe Chomba and Puta Chiefdom

Figure 19: Tourism sites in Kaputa District

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

2.4.6.2 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

Data collection was conducted in the field through consultation from the local communities surrounding the National Park and the GMA on their views concerning wildlife services in those areas and the issues identified were as follows

- ❖ Inadequate staff to protect wildlife resources in the area.
- ❖ Lack of wildlife outposts surrounding the national park and the GMA
- ❖ Ignorance of Park boundaries by the local communities for the National Park and Game management areas leading to encroachments.
- ❖ Distance from Wildlife Offices making it difficult for communities to access wildlife related services.
- ❖ Tourism sites are available in the Kaputa District

2.4.6.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- ❖ Inadequate staff, has led to loss of Wildlife in Mweru-Wantipa National Park and Kaputa GMA.
- ❖ Reopening of new Wildlife outpost in surrounding areas of Lambwe Chomba and Mukupa Katandula Villages for the local communities in those areas to access Wildlife services.
- ❖ Ignorance of Park boundaries has resulted into more land being cleared for farming and construction of houses which has as well resulted in construction of Government structures such as schools and health posts. (e,g) Kawama and Kasongole villages.
- ❖ Distance from Wildlife offices to the communities which becomes difficult to access Wildlife services, (e,g) permits and licenses.
- ❖ Tourism cites not commonly known by many because they are under developed

2.4.6.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

- ❖ Due to population increase More land will be occupied by illegal settlers and more trees being cut down
- ❖ More people Encroaching the National park in search of social amenities such as land for cultivation, fire wood and water.
- ❖ Due to unclear park boundaries, coupled with population increase, more Government institution may mistakenly be constructed in the National Park which may put pressure and increase unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.

2.4.6.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Due to population dynamics there will be pressure on Natural resources such as trees in the National Park for fire wood, Charcoal production and poles for thatching of roofs for houses. People may encroach in the National Park and later compete resources with animals such as water and land which will eventually result into Human wildlife Conflict. Some Government schools for example Kawama and Kasongole were constructed in the National Park and as the population increased around the area people have opted to cultivate in the National Park and as the trend continues, more land will be taken away as new land will be cleared for farming and construction of structures in the protected area.

2.4.6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

- ❖ Frequent Floods at Mibangale Village, - caused by change of land use plan (Encroachment into the National Park)
- ❖ Reduced rainfall pertains- due to over cutting of tree.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Loss of biodiversity/different life forms as more land is being cleared for cultivation and human habitation

Drying water bodies - extreme temperatures as a result of climate change due to deforestation will result in lake Mweru-Wantipa drying out such that aquatic life will fail to survive the extreme conditions and will have a negative impact on the local communities who are fishermen.

2.4.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Males

- ❖ High unemployment levels leading to a lot of men engaging themselves in illegal activities, such as poaching
- ❖ More trees being harvested from the National Park and Game management area for construction of grass thatched houses.
- ❖ More land for cultivation being cleared.

Females

- ❖ Demand for resources, such as firewood and charcoal leading to deforestation of National Park.
- ❖ High illiteracy levels to both men and women living adjacent to the National Park and in the Game Management Area (GMA)
- ❖ Inadequate resources to support the formalization of Community resource board (CRB) to empower both men and women living in the Game Management Area.

2.4.6.8 Summary for Tourism Sector

It is proposed that under this thematic area the following listed activities should be prioritized

- ❖ Construction of modern Offices and staff houses for the Department
- ❖ Increase manpower for the sector

- ❖ Improve transport system for both land and water
- ❖ Relocate illegal settlers/ re-demarcate park boundaries
- ❖ Reopening of wildlife outpost in Lambwe Chomba ,Putu and Mukupa Katandula
- ❖ Improve / revamp tourism sites in Kaputa District

2.4.6.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

- ❖ Park encroachment- population increase resulting in more land being taken away.
- ❖ Human Wildlife Conflict- people encroaching in protected, this results in people losing their lives.
- ❖ High illiteracy levels among women.
- ❖ High poverty levels among the people living in the GMA and along the National Park.

2.4.7 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Overall Objective of the sector

The overall objective of the 2019 – 2030 NRWSSP is:

“Sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation to ***meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation*** for all Zambia’s rural population in line with the Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals”

Background information

Vision 2030, Zambia's first documented long-term plan, articulates the goals of the Zambian people to be achieved by the year 2030 and serves as the cornerstone of the country's development agenda. It is backed by many international, national, and local programs, plans, and strategies. It lays out the proper sectoral and national objectives to fulfill peoples' desires. The Vision expresses potential long-term alternative development policy scenarios at various stages through the target year 2030, as well as the preferred long-term routes for the socioeconomic indicators to meet the desires of the populace. As a result, it will serve as the foundation for communication between all sectors and offer guidance for short- and medium-term strategies.

It is a fundamental human right to have access to necessities like clean, safe drinking water and proper sanitary facilities. As a result, supplying communities/institutions with clean, safe water guarantees the maintenance of improved living circumstances.

2.4.7.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Review of policies and plans

Since ancient times, Zambia has prioritized development in the water and sanitation sector through a number of plans, policies, and strategies to reach the current state of water and sanitation within the socioeconomic context of this sector. Some of the other instruments that have been employed in the past and are currently in use are listed below;

- 1) Working as enshrined in the local government act number 2 of 2019 first schedule (section 16(2)) the local authority is tasked to supply water and sanitation services.
- 2) This is strengthened by the 2010 water policy which advocates for a consultative stakeholder’s involvement formulation of a framework for water resources management and protection.

- 3) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (NRWSSP) 2019 – 2030
- 4) National Urban and Peri – urban sanitation strategy 2015 – 2030

Sector Objective

The water sector reform aims to achieve universal coverage of water supply, development and sanitation in the district. The sector has one Development outcome with two strategies and six programs being and to be implemented at local level.

- a) **Developmental Outcome:** Improve Water Supply and Sanitation

- 1) **Strategy 1:** Improve access to clean and safe water supply

Programs

- Infrastructure development and maintenance
- Water quality monitoring
- 2) **Strategy 2:** Improve sanitation services
 - Infrastructure development and maintenance
 - Sanitation and hygiene promotion
 - Investment promotion
 - Solid waste management

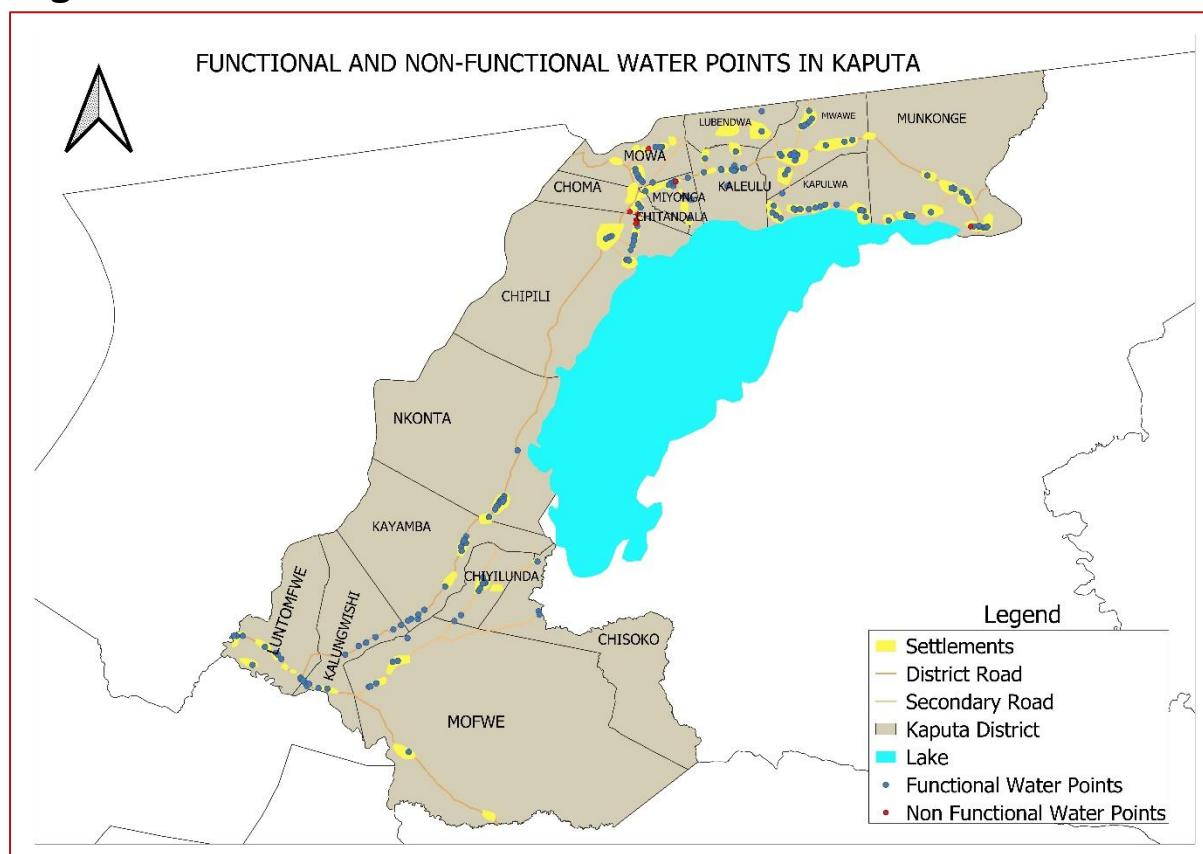
2.4.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

a) Water supply

Availability of Service

Boreholes, shallow wells, and contaminated surface water sources like rivers, lakes, and streams are the primary sources of water for the people living in Kaputa, with the exception of a tiny portion of the population who are connected to a piped water network system provided by Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company.

The water coverage in the district stands at 52.1% according to the DHIMS2. The figure below shows the location of water facilities (boreholes) across the district

Figure 20: Functional and Non-Functional Water Points

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

The table below highlights the number of existing water points (boreholes) and their status in the district.

Table 50: Existing water points and status

Sn	Name of HCF	Average population	# of water points (BHs)	Status	
				Functional	Defunct
1	Chipili	6343	30	27	03
2	Chisoko	1366	06	05	01
3	Chitandala	19284	25	20	05
4	Chiyilunda	1816	12	10	02
5	Choma	8068	12	10	02
6	Kaleulu	4295	21	18	03
7	Kalungwishi	2690	12	08	04
8	Kapulwa	4661	21	16	05
9	Kayamba	2605	17	12	05
10	Lubendwa	1000	1	1	0
11	Luntomfwe	4141	14	12	02
12	Miyonga	11267	07	05	02

13	Mofwe	3776	19	14	05
14	Mowa	20888	15	13	02
15	Munkonge	5304	27	22	05
16	Mwawe	8611	26	24	02
17	Nkonta	3852	12	10	02

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

About 47% of the population lacks access to clean, safe, and sufficient drinking water, with a 52.1% overall water coverage rate. The standards (water quality) are highlighted in the table below.)

Table 51: Water quality standards

Sn	Item	Description	Quantity
1	Standard	Water supply points	1 water point per 25 HHs/ 250 people
2	Target population	Rural population	109,542
3	Optimism level	Water supply points	436
4	Existing facilities	Water supply points	277
5	Defunct facilities	Water supply points	50
6	Functional	Water supply points	227
7	Deficiency	Water supply points	159
8	Target without service	Population	39,750
9	Percentage target without service	Percentage of rural population	36.3%

2.4.7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The erratic water supply in some parts of the district's urban and rural was one of the main issues raised by public participation. Due to this, the majority of the members have been using contaminated water sources, which has exposed them to illnesses and negatively impacted the socioeconomic well-being of the home.

Availability of Service

- ❖ A number of communities only have access to unsafe and unclean water for domestic use. These sources are mainly open and shallow wells.
- ❖ Limited and uneven distribution of functional boreholes with safe water for domestic use.
- ❖ Availability of non-functional boreholes.
- ❖ Unavailability of water schemes
- ❖ Availability of Community Based Volunteers (APMs, CCs, V-WASHE and SAGs)

❖ Absence of water utility company in certain per urban zones

Table 52: Issues arising from public participation process.

Sn	Prevailing Situation	Development Needed	Submission by
1	People are using shallow wells, rivers and lake as the only source of water	1. The Council and Chambeshi water sewerage should liaison to ensure residents are linked to piped water	Choma, Chitandala, Miyonga & Mowa wards
2	277 Boreholes & 5 water schemes in the whole district which do not seem enough	1. Sitting and drilling of new boreholes 2. Upgrade BHs to small water schemes 3. Drill and construct water schemes	All Wards
3	There are a lot of broken down BHs	1. Repair and rehabilitate defunct BHs	All wards
4	Salty boreholes	1. Desalinate boreholes	Choma, Miyonga, Mowa and Chipili
5	Non /inactive V/ WASHE committees	1. Formation and orientation of V/WASHEs at every water point	All wards
6	Insufficient Area Pump Menders	1. Training of Area Pump Menders (APMs)	Munkonge, Nkonta, Kayamba, Chitandala, Mofwe and Chisoko

2.4.7.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Global, state, and federal organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) strictly enforce the requirement that all water be of high quality, that is, free from contamination. There are several reasons why the quality of service provided is mediocre:

1. The inadequate coverage to meet population demand and the lack of resources to maintain the infrastructure.
2. Inadequate management and upkeep of rural borehole water supply infrastructure not only limits the availability of services to a select group of users, but also contributes to a disproportionately high-water demand.
3. 52% of the population has access to clean water out of the total water supply, however the distribution of water sources is uneven.
4. The coverage of WASH in schools is 40%, whereas it is estimated to be 80% in health centres.
5. The district comprises 277 boreholes in total, of which 227 are operational and 50 non-operational.
6. It is very obvious from the standards for rural water supply that a single water point must serve a minimum of 25 families, or 250 people, and that the travel time to get to this water point must be no more than thirty minutes. For Kaputa District, nevertheless, this is not the case. The district's large population travels great distances—roughly one kilometre—to get water.

The key indicator performance for water supply is:

1. Number of water schemes erected
2. The quantity of boreholes dug and furnished with hand pumps
3. Number of boreholes rehabilitated
4. Number of sensitisation programs on Operation and Maintenance under Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Program (SOMAP)

2.4.7.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (NRWSSP) 2019–2030 states that the per capita demand for water supply is 25 families or more per water source. The population prediction for the next ten (10) years indicates that there will be a rise in need for more water supply infrastructure (schemes, protected wells, and boreholes) throughout the district. This will entail expanding the current water delivery network systems and drilling additional boreholes and schemes.

2.4.7.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Water supply in the district can be categorized into two parts which are; the urban part which is been serviced by Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company (CWSC) and the rural part serviced by the local authority.

Despite the presence of a water utility company and supply of water through RWSS unit, there are other sources of water which include: wells, kiosks, streams, rivers and the lake.

Provision of water infrastructure through water scheme erection, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes and maintenance/extension of the existing Chambeshi water and sewerage company piped network is an existing as well as a proposed investment program in the district. The investment is supported by Local Government, Central Government and partners who compliment Government efforts. Partners in the district like DAI SUN - TA and Muslim Community support the enhancement of water coverage in the district.

2.4.7.7 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Because of the district's layout of urbanization, there are now few water points. The district will continue to record ground water contamination from agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, as well as decreased space for housing and infrastructure development due to the ongoing drilling of boreholes and scheme erections. These trends in land use and development in the WASHE sector will not change. This implies that the distribution of the population will keep following the same trajectory. Because of these settlement patterns, it is challenging to provide water and sanitation services, but as water is essential to life, all communities and institutions should be given priority when it comes to receiving clean, safe, and sufficient water and sanitation services.

2.4.7.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Effects of Current Patterns on Climate Change and the Environment

The district's already-stressed water supplies, eco-systems, and derived systems are put under more strain by climate change. The present trends that affect the water environment in Kaputa district include deforestation of riverbanks and water recharge regions, as well as river sand mining in all streams and rivers, including Choma Mutima and Kalungwishi. Because they all require the destruction of vegetation and severe disruption of many natural cycles, these activities contribute to climate change.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The Kaputa district's water supply has been impacted by climate change. This is because there is less water seeping into aquifers as a result of the district's poor rainfall and increased demand for drilled boreholes. Rainfall patterns have caused the drilling depth of water to rise from 50 meters to 80 meters and beyond. Compared to rivers, groundwater is affected by climate change less immediately and more gradually. This is because rivers refill more quickly than other natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, which are swiftly reflected in river levels and decreased precipitation. Impacts of climate change continue to be the key worry for maintaining the advancement of the water industry in terms of better service delivery. Declining water levels, a sign of diminishing water resources, have been seen earlier than expected, from year to year.

2.4.7.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The need to have water and sanitation facilities closer to households in order for the elderly, differently abled and children to have easy access to the service is essential. Kaputa lacks adequate sanitation systems that are accessible and available (located not more than 100 meters away from home). The location of water points further than the prescribed 500 meters round trip causes a challenge and compromised hygiene practices in both men and women for vulnerable groups such as elderly and differently abled especially girl child about menstrual hygiene.

Here are some potential issues that arise relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups under water and sanitation:

Gender Groups:

1. Lack of access to sanitation facilities: women and girls may face challenges in accessing safe and private sanitation facilities, particularly in public places.
2. Inadequate menstrual hygiene management: Women and girls may lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene products, facilities, and information.
3. Water collection burden: women and girls often bear the responsibility of collecting water, leading to time and energy burdens.
4. Exclusion from decision - making: Women may be excluded from decision - making processes related to water and sanitation management.

Vulnerable Groups:

1. Disability access: Individuals with disabilities may face barriers in accessing water and sanitation facilities
2. Age – related challenges: children, elderly, and young children may face difficulties in accessing water and sanitation facilities
3. Cultural and linguistic barriers: Ethnic and linguistic minorities may face challenges in accessing water and sanitation services due to language and culture differences.
4. Poverty and affordability: Low – income households may struggle to afford water and sanitation services

Addressing these issues is crucial to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation services for individuals, particularly gender groups and vulnerable populations

2.4.7.10 Summary

In water supply the district mainly depends on boreholes, piped water and perennial streams for sources of water. The district's sanitation scenario can be divided into 2 parts of which is the use of both onsite sanitation which is the majority and offsite sanitation

Water plays a cardinal role in socio-economic development and is fundamental for sustaining all forms of life however, the provision of water and access to water supply and sanitation continues to be a challenge in Kaputa. Stakeholders in the district highlighted challenges in the provision of water supply and sanitation which are:

1. Inadequate access to clean, safe water and limited sanitation services in all the 17 wards of the district.

Reliable access to water supply is an important factor in improving agricultural production through irrigation as it reduces complete reliance on rain-fed agriculture, which is seasonal. Kaputa has a favorable climate, which could support at least two crop harvests a year if water was made available throughout the year by both emergent and small-scale irrigation schemes. This would not only improve food security and reduce the cost of food, but would also help reduce poverty in rural communities.

2.4.7.11 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The issues constraining effective development and management of the water sector in Kaputa consist of:

1. Inadequate and unpredictable sector funding; and relatively lower and declining share in budgetary allocation

2. Inadequate stakeholder participation particularly in water resources management.

2.4.8 TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION, ENERGY AND MINING SECTORS

2.4.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (*Review of Policies and Plans*)

The National Transport Policy (2019) guides the transportation sector in Zambia which aspires to create an intermodal transport system which would provide for inter-linkages among the four modes of transport (rail, road, air and water) and ultimately transform Zambia into a regional transport hub by 2028.

Kaputa District primarily relies on the road transport network for the movement of people, goods and services to and fro the District. The District by road is linked to its neighbouring Districts namely; Chiengi, Nsama and Mporokoso and Nchelenge Districts. Within the District, Kaputa has rural roads traversing through all the 17 wards and feeding into the main District roads. Kaputa is also linked to the South-Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Water transport is another mode of transport that is used in Kaputa District though largely by fishermen and fish traders via Lake Mweru-Wantipa, and other tributary rivers.

Communication in Zambia falls under the Information and Communication Technologies sector which is guided by the National Information and Communication Technology Policy (2023), the policy expresses the renewed commitment of the Zambian government with respect to the development of the Information and Communication Technology sector and leveraging its benefits to revolutionize key sectors of the economy.

Furthermore, looking at the district's poor road infrastructure, the Roads and Road Traffic Act needs to be prioritised as it makes provision for the care, maintenance and construction of roads in Zambia.

2.4.8.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Availability of Services

Energy

Energy plays a vital role in the district's and the nation's overall socioeconomic growth. Kaputa is blessed with a variety of energy resources, especially woods and woodlands for the manufacturing of charcoal and abundant sunlight for solar energy.

Because it is less expensive to acquire than other energy sources like solar

and hydroelectric power, charcoal is the most widely used energy source. However, the manufacturing of charcoal is discouraged due to its negative environmental effects, including air pollution and deforestation, which might eventually alter the pattern of precipitation.

The district's primary energy sources include solar energy, charcoal and with a few households in the 17 wards with access to electricity through the national grid. Based on the data that is currently available, 20% of residences are linked to the national electrical grid, whilst 80% utilize solar power mainly for lighting and charcoal for cooking.

Mining

Kaputa district boasts of salt mining which plays a pivotal role as one of the most important sources of revenue for the local inhabitants and also for the development of the district. Investment opportunities exist in salt production in the District and there has been some traces of other mineral deposits of valuable nature in the district and these are gold, copper and traces of uranium and other precious minerals and this is according to reports from geological expeditions done by Geologists in the district under the Ministry of Mines. The District inhabits the Chifwilo and Chilambwe salt pans in Kaleulu ward and the Kabwe salt pan in Chipili ward. There is need for the Ministry of Mines to further profile the district to would be investors in the mining sector and publish a complete cadastre or register of minerals present in the district. Mostly salt production is at subsistence level with no mechanization. Below are pictures of the salt production being undertaken in the district.



Communication

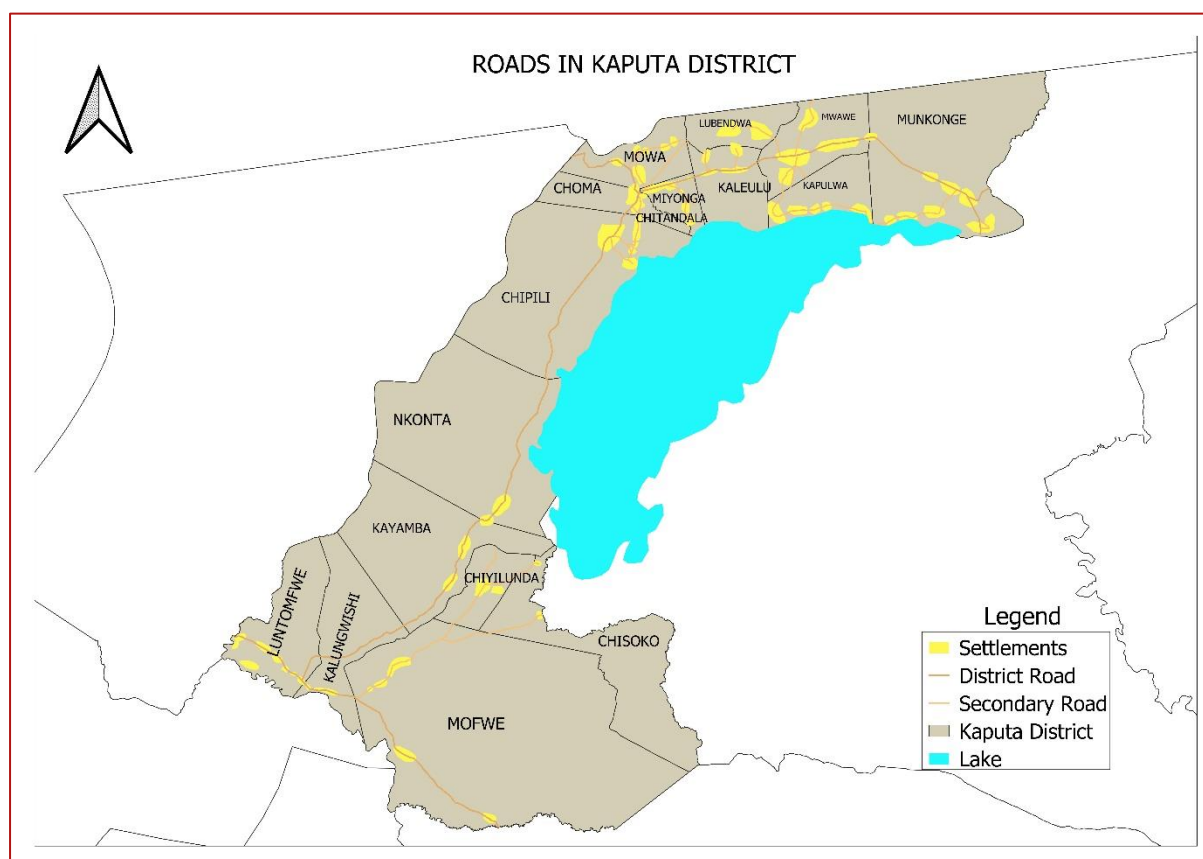
An essential component of any district's development is communication. Zambia Postal Services (ZamPost), which is located next to the council lodge, offers postal service. Ten (10) communication towers are available for mobile services in the Kaputa District. However, due to a lack of adequate communication infrastructure, not every area of the district is covered by

mobile services. In addition, Airtel, MTN, and Zamtel are the district's three (3) mobile network service providers. These mobile network service providers offer mobile money services in addition to internet and telecommunication services. Nevertheless, there are some places with spotty or nonexistent cell network coverage especially in wards further from the district administrative center.

Roads and Inland Waterways

Below is a table showing the status of the roads and inland waterways in Kaputa district.

S.N	Sector	Status	Location
1.	Roads and Drainages	Unmaintained deteriorated rocky/gravel and earthen roads without quality crossing points, existing drainages road furniture.	All the 17 wards
2.	Inland Waterways	Overgrown vegetation along the streams and lack of safe water vessels to transport people and goods especially on the lake.	Lake Mweru-Wantipa

Figure 21: Map showing the roads in the district

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

Figure 22: Roads in the wards which are need attention

S/n	Name of road	Ward	Kilometers	Status of road
1	Choma-Mutima	Mowa	15	Gravel
2	Mwendanansapato	Miyonga	8	Gravel
3	Kawama	Chipili	8	Gravel
4	Kapulwa-Kalaba	Kapulwa	52	Gravel
5	Chitaba-Kalaba	Lubendwa	32	Gravel
6	Posa- Mumanga	Choma	10	Gravel
7	Kalyondo	Chipili	7	Gravel
8	Mukonkoto-Kaungu	Mofwe	35	Gravel
9	Mupashi	Luntomfwe	20	Gravel
10	Chonganya	Luntomfwe	20	Gravel

11	Kapasha	Chisoko	10	Gravel
12	Urban Township Roads	Choma	45	Not yet opened up
13	District Road (Kaputa to Nchelenge via Mununga)	District	172.3	Gravel
14	District Road (Kaputa to Mporokoso via Kalolesha)	District	218.5	Gravel
15	District Road (Kaputa to Mporokoso via Nsama)	District	218.8	Gravel
16	District Road (Kaputa to Chiengwe via Lumbwe Chomba)	District	78.9	Gravel

2.4.8.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Whether they are bituminous or gravel, all decent road networks require regular maintenance to remain in working order. To ensure this, a maintenance program must be established. For the district to maintain the current infrastructure, it must build new roads and provide other transportation-related services to accommodate the expanding population. According to standard service provision of roads, all roads in Kaputa require attention as they are all in a poor and unmaintained state.

2.4.8.4 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Availability of Services and quality of service

The district coordinating team held consultative sessions with members of the community, traditional leaders, and Ward Development Committees (WDCs). The following suggestions for improvements and problems pertaining transport and communication were raised in each of the seventeen (17) wards were made.

- Bad state of roads in all the wards of the district
- Poor mobile network coverage in 15 wards except for 3 wards near the district headquarter
- Limited access to electricity in most parts of the 17 wards as the majority of the population have no access to electricity.

2.4.8.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Because infrastructure projects alter the terrain physically, they have an effect on the environment. The reduction in land cover is expected to have a

detrimental impact on climate change since more vegetation will need to be destroyed to make room for infrastructure expansion. The district's population will be increasingly dispersed due to increased infrastructure in every community.

2.4.8.6 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 53: Core issues

Sector	Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Transport	Poor Road Network	• Inadequate Maintenance of roads • Inadequate of Funds to Construct or to Rehabilitate the Roads • Wash ways	• Dilapidated Roads • High Cost in Transport • Difficulties to Access the Markets • Difficulties Access the Health Facilities • Difficulties To Access Education Facilities
Communication	Poor Communication Network	• Inadequate Communication Towers and Receiver Signals	• Delay in Information Exchange • Poor Receiver Signals
Energy	Limited Connection To The National Grid	• Lack of Capital Investment • Erratic Funding of Operations • Inadequate Funding Of Operations	• Poor security as the most wards lack street lighting

2.4.8.7 Summary of the IDP Core Issues for the entire PSIR

Below is a summary of the core issues for the entire Planning Survey and Issues report

Table 54: Summary of core issues for entire PSIR

S/n	Core Issue	Description of Core Issue
1	Poor road network in all wards	Kaputa district despite being endowed with a lot of natural resources to develop the district, the district still lacks standard road infrastructure. All roads are gravel with a rocky terrain and makes accessibility to all wards and the district at large a huge challenge
2	Poor communication and network coverage	Access to mobile phone communication is limited in most wards that are distant from the district headquarters and these need to be serviced with telecommunication infrastructure
3	Limited access to electricity	Majority of households outside Choma and Chitandala(District headquarters) wards do not have access to electricity as they are not connected to the national grid
4	Low production and productivity in agriculture, fisheries and livestock	The yields are relatively low in the three sectors due to limitations in mechanized production methods and bad fishing practices in the main water bodies of the district. Also livestock production is currently at subsistence level.
5	Inadequate access to clean and safe water and limited sanitation services in all the 17 wards	Access to safe clean water still remains a huge challenge in the entire district due to inadequate water infrastructure, also sanitation is limited in most parts of the district especially the rural wards.
6	Human Wildlife Conflict- people encroaching in protected, this has resulted in	Human-wildlife conflicts continues to be a major problem in the Kaputa game management area as the locals are slowly encroaching in the game management area

	people losing their lives.	
7	Inadequate fisheries and livestock extension services	Low staffing levels and inadequate accommodation for camp extension officers in the camps and inadequacies in transport for the department of Fisheries and Livestock.
8	Inadequate fisheries and livestock infrastructure(breeding centres, fish hatcheries and houses for camp extension officers	A number of infrastructure for the sector is missing and this has led to the poor performance of the sector.
9	Low staffing levels in the forestry sector	The forestry sector faces a challenge of low staffing levels at district and sub-district levels therefore hampering service delivery in the sector due to minimal extension services
10	Inadequate school infrastructure	Most schools in the district have a challenge of inadequate school infrastructure such as classroom blocks, desks, computer and science labs and water and sanitation facilities in most schools of the district.
11	Low staffing levels in the education sector	This is evidenced by the pupil-teacher ratio which is high currently due to the introduction of the free education policy and calls for addition teachers to be recruited in order to match with the current enrollment levels
12	Inadequate health infrastructure	There are inadequacies in terms of the number of health facilities in the district currently and most facilities do not have addition infrastructure such as water and sanitation.
13	Low staffing levels in the health sector	Most facilities have low staffing levels and this hampers on the service delivery of the sector.

14	Inadequate medical equipment in the health facilities	Most facilities in the district including the district hospital are facing challenges of inadequacies in the medical equipment and that also includes challenges of transport in most facilities
15	Inadequate recreation facilities in the district	The district has inadequate recreation facilities and this poses a threat towards the mental health of most youths as they resort to substance abuse, also non-communicable diseases have been on the rise in the district as much of the population is exposed to facilities that can help them have access to fitness centres
16	High levels of poverty and vulnerability in the entire district	The district's poverty levels according to the analysis in the PSIR is very high and this possess a huge threat towards the socio-economic development of the district as inequalities are relatively high and need to be curtailed if the district is to attain meaningful socio-economic development
17	Low investment in the Mining sector in the district	The district has huge potential in the mining of salt and other minerals like copper, gold and other precious stones but there is limited investments in the sector and hence the need for government to consider more mineral explorations in the district and also the development of a complete mineral cadastre

PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Vision for the Long Term Development of the District

“To be a prosperous socio-economic and self-sufficient district by the year 2034”

3.1 Policies to Direct Development

The following are the policies and plans that will direct the development of Kaputa District during the implementation period the IDP. Much of the programmes and projects will be implemented in accordance with these acts, plans and policies

- **Vision 2030**

To be a prosperous middle income nation by the year 2030

- **Eighth National Development Plans (8NDP)**

Provide a national framework for resources allocation every 5 years. This builds up on 7NDP. The district’s development will be anchored on the 8NDP and the IDP will be aligned to the national development plan.

- **Decentralisation Policy**

Meant to take power close to the people for their own development benefit. Additional districts have been created since 2011 and provincial administrations have been recently reinforced. Capacity is planned to be developed at local government level matching devolved responsibilities, which may include fiscal measures. The policy will be useful for the IDP in terms of enhancement of local governance through capacity building of local structures like WDCs

- **Local Government Act of 2019**

An Act to provide for an integrated local government system; give effect to the decentralisation of functions, responsibilities and services at all levels of local government; ensure democratic participation in, and control of, decision making by the people at the local level; revise the functions of local authorities; provide for the review of tariffs, charges and fees within the area of a local authority; provide for the proceedings of the council and committees; provide for the role of traditional leadership in democratic governance; repeal and replace the Local Government Act, 1991; and provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing. The act will be essential tool in terms local administration and provision of municipal services to the people of Kaputa

- **Lands Act (1995)**

All land is vested on H.E. the President of Zambia, the continuation of leasehold tenure to individuals or private entities is ensured. The Act provides for the statutory recognition of customary tenure, with possibility of being converted to private land. It also establishes the land development fund and land tribunals. The act will be essential in the administration of land in the district especially that Local Area Plans are part of proposed interventions in the administration of land for the district

- **Urban and Regional Planning Act (2015)**

Establishes procedures for integrated urban and regional planning in a devolved system of governance so as to ensure multi-sector cooperation, coordination and involvement of different levels of ministries, provincial administration, local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders in urban and regional planning. This act is very essential to this IDP as it will guide the implementation of the planning agreements and local area plans that have been proposed in this IDP.

- **National Urbanisation Policy (NUP)**

NUP is meant to be a deliberated government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for establishing a shared vision for the desired urbanisation within 2030. The district has proposed various interventions to ensure that it transforms from being predominantly rural to a more formal and urban outlook, therefore this policy will be essential to guide the urbanisation of Kaputa District through various proposed development programs and projects outlined in this IDP

- **National Policy on Climate Change, 2016**

Policy aimed at stemming the impact of climate change and subsequent reduction of the country's annual economic growth due to crop failure and the impact of climate change on energy production. Kaputa district has not been spared from the effects of climate change and hence much of the proposed interventions aimed at combating the harsh effects of climate change will be from this policy.

- **The National Policy on Environment, 2008**

The aim of this Policy is to ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in Zambia. This policy will be essential to guide the district towards sustainable development which does not cause or has minimum threats to the environment.

- **Sustainable development goals (SDGs)**

Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy

peace and prosperity. These goals will be essential to the development of Kaputa district as much of the proposed interventions and programs towards developing the district will be aligned to these goals so as to foster sustainable development in the district

- **Water Resources Management Act of 2011**

An Act to establish the Water Resources Management Authority and define its functions and powers; provide for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems; provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilization of the water resource; ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes. The act will be vital in the management of the water bodies present in Kaputa district including underground water, being an essential commodity programs aimed at water resource management have been provided in this IDP.

- **Tourism policy**

This policy document provides the guidelines and general aims of the Government for tourism development. It also gives a clear statement of the Government's intentions towards the tourism sector. Kaputa District has tourism as one of its potential sectors that can bring meaningful development in the district and this policy will guide the implementation of programs and projects aimed at the development of the tourism sector

- **Agriculture policy**

The policy is a cross cutting policy whose vision is to develop a competitive and diversified agricultural sector driven by equitable and sustainable agricultural development. One core issue identified in the IDP is low agricultural production and productivity in the agricultural sector and this policy will be essential to guide the development and improvement of the agricultural sector.

- **The Second National Agriculture Policy, 2016**

Guide to Government, the private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Development Partners (DPs) in developing the agriculture sector. This policy will be essential to guide the projects and projects in the agricultural sector within Kaputa district and will be useful to guide the relations with development partners in the agriculture sector.

- **National Social Protection Policy of 2014**

A policy framework to guide all stakeholders in the delivery of social protection services in order to ensure that quality of life of many Zambians is improved. This policy will be essential in Kaputa district to guide the execution of various programs which are social protection based in nature

and will also be useful in addressing the core issue identified of high poverty levels in the district.

- **National Gender Policy 2014**

The National Gender Policy ensures the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances. It also provides for equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to their fullest ability and equitably benefit from national development. The district has noted gaps in the quest for government's policy towards fostering gender equity and proposed gender programmes in the district.

- **National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Policy**

This Policy, therefore provides a framework for addressing the HIV/AIDS/STI/TB situation in Zambia, outlining the causes and factors that perpetuate the transmission and the impact of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB on the Zambian population. The impact of these diseases has notably become visibly seen and is posing a huge draw back to the development of the district, therefore Kaputa district will use this policy to draw programs aimed at the prevention and treatment of these diseases.

3.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

The following are the goals, objectives, development strategies, development programs, activities and priority areas that will be considered during the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan. These were generated after the analysis of the core issues or problems using the problem tree analysis tool which considered the causes, and effects of the above identified core problems or issues. The goals, objectives, strategies, programs and activities are to address the causes of the core problems or core issues. Below are tables detailing the above for the main developmental goals selected to address the core issues.

Goal 1: To enhance human and social development by 2034

Development Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by Priority
To improve education and skills delivery service in the district by 2034	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	ECE	Construction of stand-alone ECE centres	5 zonal centres
		Infrastructure Development	Construction of 100 additional classrooms	All schools
		Infrastructure Development	Construction of science laboratories	1.Kasepa Secondary School 2.Nkosha Secondary School 3.Kasongole Secondary School 4.Kaputa School for Continuing Education 5.Kalaba Secondary School 6.Kaputa High School
		Infrastructure Development	Construct new school	Shimatimba area in Kayamba ward.

		Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 workshops	Kaputa Skills Centre
			Construction of 30 staff houses (2 per school)	1.Kashitu Primary School 2.Matobwe Primary School 3.Ilembwe Primary School 4.Chingoyo Primary School 5.Watemwa Primary School 6.Kaungu Primary School 7.James community school 8.Chitaba Primary School 9.Kakomo Primary School 10.Chisobo Primary School 11. Luntomfwe Primary School 12. Kafwimbi Primary School 13.Mibalo Primary School 14. Kasongole Secondary School 15. Chimpatika Primary School
			Drill 11 boreholes	1.Kapasha Primary School 2.Kakonge Community School 3.Kasepa Secondary School 4.Kalanga Primary School 5.Mibalo Primary School 6.Kapisha Primary School 7.Mataka Community School 8.Chibangalala Community School 9.Chichenchelebwe Primary School 10.Kasongole Secondary School 11. Nkosha Secondary School
			Provide solar power system	50 schools
			Procure 6 200 desks	All schools

To improve service delivery by 2034		Improve service delivery	Procure Land Cruiser	DEBS office
To have improved health, food and nutrition by 2034	Strengthen Public Health	Disease prevention and control	Support Indoor Residual Spraying yearly.	All wards
			Procure 100,000 LLINs and support distribution to all house-holds by 2028.	All wards
			Procure 3 TB diagnostics microscopes centers at kasongole, holland lukwesa and kalaba.	Holland lukwesa, kasongole and kalaba health facilities
			Establish and equip 20 youth/adolescent friendly spaces	All health facilities
		Health education promotion	Procurement of public address (PA) system	
			Support quarterly chiefs' indabas	
			Construction of new 5 health facilities in Mutima, Mwenda Nansapato, Kaungu,	Mutima, Mwenda Nasapato, Kaungu, Kalanga and Chikwama villages

	Increase Access to Quality Health Care	Infrastructure development	Kalanga and Chikwama villages	
			Construction of 9 incinerators in health facilities	Chingoyo HP, Chimpatilka HP, Kafwimbi HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP, Luntomfwe & Hospital
			Construction of 20 staff houses in health facilities	All facilities
	Increase Access to Quality Health Care	Infrastructure development	Construction of 12 maternity annexes in health facilities	Chipili HP Kambole Chansa HP, Kapepula HP, Kasungwe HP, Chingoyo HP, Chimpatilka HP, Kafwimbi HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP, Luntomfwe & Hospital
			construction of 5 mechanized water sources at health facilities: Kambole Chansa HP, Kalaba HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP	Kambole Chansa HP, Kalaba HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP
			Installation of solar system in 9 health facilities (solar panels and solar batteries)	Chocha HP, Kalaba HP, Kapepula HP, Kapala HP, Kafwimbi HP, Chimpatika HP,

				Luntomfwe HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP
		Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Procurement of 20 motorbikes for all health facilities	All health facilities
			Procurement of 1 utility vehicles for health services monitoring	Health office
			Procurement of dental equipment set	Hospital
			Procure and install mortuary fridge at the hospital	Hospital
			Procurement of digital X-RAY machine	hospital
			Procurement of 300 bicycles for community-based volunteers	All outreach sites
			Procurement of 3 ambulances	2 mini-hospitals & 1 district hospital
	Strengthen integrated health information systems	Health information management system integration	Procurement and installation of computers in all 20 health facilities for data management	All health facilities
			Procurement and install star-link internet kits in all 20 health facilities for data management	All facilities

To reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality by 2034	Enhance welfare and livelihood of poor and vulnerable people in Kaputa District	Sports, culture and arts development	Construction of sports, culture and arts centres	Choma, Chiyilunda, Mwawe and Nkonta wards
			Construction of four childcare centres	
			Construction of youth friendly centres	
			Construction of elderly care facilities	
To reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality by 2034	Enhance welfare and livelihood of poor and vulnerable people in Kaputa District	Social protection programmes	Self-help programmes implementation	All wards
			Social Cash Transfer	
			Food Security Pack	
			Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	

Development Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by Priority
To improve Water Supply and Sanitation by 2034	Improve access to clean and safe water supply	Infrastructure development and maintenance	Construction of mechanised water schemes	All Wards
			Upgrading of boreholes to small water schemes	All Wards

			Construction of boreholes	All Wards
			Rehabilitation of defunct boreholes	All Ward
		Water quality monitoring	Procurement of mobile testing kits	All Wards
			Water quality sampling and disinfecting	All Wards
To improve Water Supply	Improve Sanitation Services	Infrastructure development and maintenance	Construction of Ablution blocks at markets,	Kalaba, Mwenda nasapato and Kasongole
			Construction of ablution blocks at Health Care Facilities	All 16 Health Care Facilities
			Construction of ablution blocks at Schools	57 Schools
			Waste collection point establishment	Central Business District - Choma and Chitandala ward

and Sanitation and solid waste management by 2034			Construction of 8 Incinerators	Chingoyo HP, Chimpatika HP, Kafwimbi HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP, Luntomfwe & Hospital
		Solid waste management	Installation of skip bins	Central Business District - Choma and Chitandala ward
			Procurement of refuse collection tools	Central Business District - Choma and Chitandala ward
			Collection of Municipal solid waste	Markets, GRZ/Private institutions and CBD
			Keep Kaputa Clean Green & Health campaign	Central Business District - Choma and Chitandala ward
		Solid waste management	Establish an engineered landfill	Mwawe/Kapulwa ward
		Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	All 313 Villages and All Schools
			Sanitation and hygiene message dissemination	All Wards

Goal 2: To enhance environmental sustainability by 2034

Development Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by priority
To have an enhanced mitigation and adaption approach towards climate change	Strengthen climate change mitigation	Sustainable forest management	- Establishing agro-forestry nurseries. - Replanting with agro-forestry and tree crops on degraded and depleted lands for forest ecosystem	All 17 wards
		Nature based solutions and climate change mainstreaming	Tree planting with agroforestry and tree crops for diversified and improve livelihoods and soil fertility through provision of firewood, poles, fodder etc	Luntomfwe , Chisoko, Chiyilunda, Lubendwa, Kaleulu, Mofwe wards

			Education and community awareness on climate change and the value of natural resources	All the 17 wards
To have an enhanced mitigation and adaption approach towards climate change	Enhancing natural resources management	Sustainable land and forest management	• Designation of community forest areas for forest restoration	All the 17 wards
To have an enhanced mitigation and adaption approach towards climate change	Enhancing mitigation and adaptation to climate change	Conservation and Protection of forest areas	• Improvement of forest areas through enforcement and capacity building • Afforestation • Forest protection and patrols • Procurement of forest patrol	Mofwe, Luntomfwe, Mwawe, Kaleulu wards

			vehicle (Landcruiser)	
To have an enhanced mitigation and adaption approach towards climate change	Enhance disaster risk reduction and response through regulation of timber processing in the district	Timber and charcoal production regulation and inspection	• Inspections of timber workshops • Issuance of licenses and sensitization on best practices in the timber industry	All 17 wards
			• Recruitment of 150 Wildlife officers to protect the protected areas	Mukupa Katandula, Kaputa, and Lambwe Chomba

To have an enhanced mitigation and adaption approach towards climate change	Enhancing natural resource Management	Sustainable wildlife management	• Eviction of illegal settlers from the National Park • Clear the Park boundary issues • Redefined Park Boundaries • Procurement of 05 Landcruisers for resource protection patrols	Kawama, Kasongole, Kabwe and Lambwe Chomba in Chipili, Mowa and Nkonta wards
		Community Based Natural Resource Management	• Formulation of Community resources boards in Kaputa District through involvement of traditional leaders of Kaputa, Mukupa Katandula and Lambwe Chomba Chiefdoms	All Chiefdoms

Goal 3: Enhance economic transformation and job creation by 2034

Development Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by priority
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve tourism growth in Kaputa District by 50%	Infrastructure Development	• Construction of modern Offices for the DNPWL • Construction of staff houses for DNPWL • Establishment of (5) loop roads in the National Park • Revamping of an airstrip at Kaleulu	• Kaputa, Mukupa Katandula and Lambwe Chomba • Mweru Wantipa National Park • Kaleulu ward • Choma ward or Kaputa Boma
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve tourism products by 70%	Infrastructure Development	Construction of access roads to tourism cites	• Kundabwika falls, • Kapisha and Kashimpi hotsprings
		Tourism promotion and marketing	Establishment of a Tourism Information Centre	• Kaputa Boma
		Wildlife Management	Procurement of 2 motorized 40hp boats	• Mweru Wantipa National Park

			Restocking of depleted wildlife stocks ;10 Buffalos, 10 elephants, 10 zebras, 04 Rhinos,05 lions, 10 Sable antelope	Mweru Wantipa National Park
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve Fish production and productivity by 60%	Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Facilitate the construction and stocking of 34 community fish ponds in all the 17 wards	All 17 wards
			Establishment of two fish fingerling breeding centers in Chipili and Kapisha	2 wards Chipili (Muninda) and Mowa (Kapisha)
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve Fish production and productivity by 80%	Fisheries and Aquaculture development	- To reduce use of wrong fishing gears/methods through capture fisheries law enforcement - Conducting patrols and sensitizations	All wards

			to curb the use of illegal fishing gears/Method • Procurement of two engine boats (40 Hp) and a Motor vehicle (Land Cruiser)	
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	To promote fisheries research in order to generate data for sustainable utilization of fish resource in Lake Mweru Wantipa by 100%	Capture Fisheries Research	Procurement of laboratory equipment	Administrative Centre (Choma ward)
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	To Enhance fish trade and marketing at least One (1)	Market Linkages	Construction of a secure landing site	Lake Mweru-Wantipa
	To enhance quality of fresh fish at least one (1) freezing facility	Value addition	Establishment of freezing facilities	

To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve Livestock production and Productivity	Livestock Production	Establishment of a livestock breeding center	Kaleulu ward(Chocha)
		Livestock production	To construct a livestock service center	
	Improve animal health services by 80%	Animal Health Services	To conduct mass vaccination against Newcastle to all the chickens in the district	All 17 wards
			To procure animal spraying facilities (Mobile spray races)	2 areas Chocha and Blind Center
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034	Improve extension services through provision of staff accommodation at least three (3) houses	Infrastructure Development	To construct 3 camp houses for field staffs	3 wards
	Increase agriculture production and productivity	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a district agriculture office block	Kaputa district
			Construction and rehabilitation of bulking centres and slabs to reduce post-harvest loses and enhance food security	Katai, Kapepula, Filawe, Kalaba, Chocha, Shimiti, Chitandala, Mumanga, Kabwe, Kalyondo Chimpatika, Kasongole, Kafwimbi, Luntofwe, Nkosha, Kasepa and Mukupa Katandula

			Construction of 7 Camp Houses and 2 block houses to improve field staff accommodation	Kapepula camp, Kalaba camp, Central camp, Kasongole camp, Kafwimbi Camp, Nkosha camp, Mukupa Katandula camp, Central block and Kasepa block
			Construction of a district farmer training school for kills and knowledge improvement	Kaputa Central Camp
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy	Increase agriculture production and productivity	Agriculture Mechanization	Procurement of labour saving machinery to increase land cultivation and post-harvest processing	All the 10 camps in the district
		Climate Smart Agriculture	Training 20,000 farmers in improved farming technologies	All the 10 camps in the district
		Irrigation Development	Establishment of 10 Irrigation Schemes	All the 10 camps in the district
		Extension Services Support	Procurement of 12 Motor bikes	
			Procurement of GPS kits	All the 10 camps
			Field visits by extension officers(16500)	All the 10 camps in the district
			registration of 6000 farmers on ZIAMIS	All the ten camps in the district

			Employment of extension staff – 1 agriculture assistants, 2 agriculture supervisors	Mukupa Katandula camp, Central block and Kasepa block
		Early Warning System	Establishment of 2 weather stations	Kaputa Central and Nkosha
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by the year 2034	To improve accessibility to all wards for the purpose of fostering economic growth	Road Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation and construction of roads in the district (690Kms to upgraded to Bituminous standard, 217km of gravel roads to be rehabilitated and 45kms of urban roads to constructed	Mowa, Miyonga, Chipili, Kapulwa, Choma, Lubendwa, Mofwe, Luntomfwe and Chisoko wards
To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by the year 2034	To improve the mineral exploration in the district for salt mining and other minerals present in the district	Mineral exploration and extraction	Establish a mineral cadastre for the entire district and publish it to potential investors	Entire district

Goal 4: To enhance a good governance environment in the district by 2034

Development Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by priority
Improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism	Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance the rule of law	Crime Prevention, detection and prosecution	Procurement of police patrol vehicles	District Headquarters
		Infrastructure Development	Construction of a correctional facility	District Headquarters
			Rehabilitation of Police Station	District Headquarters
Improved policy and governance environment	Decentralize public service delivery system	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a modern administrative block	Choma Ward (District Headquarters)
			Construction of a safe house and a rehabilitation centre for victims of abuse	Choma Ward (District Headquarters)
			Expansion of the civic center for Kaputa Town Council	Choma ward(District Headquarters)
Improved policy and governance environment	Strengthen land management and administration	Land management and administration	Creation of Landuse maps and creation of plots of various categories at	Kalaba, Nkossa and Kasongole

			Nkosha, Kalaba and Kasongole areas	
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3.4 Spatial Development Framework

The spatial development framework aims to detail various planning proposals that will address the spatial growth of the IDP area during the implementation period. This section brings out all the spatial strategies and concepts that the district will utilize in order to address the identified core issues or problems that are related to socio-economic development as well as infrastructure development of the district. The framework will further spell out land use proposals that will be aimed at maintaining and protecting the environment and socio-economic aspects of the development of Kaputa district and this will include planning policies and proposals for the informal settlements present in the district.

3.4.1 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

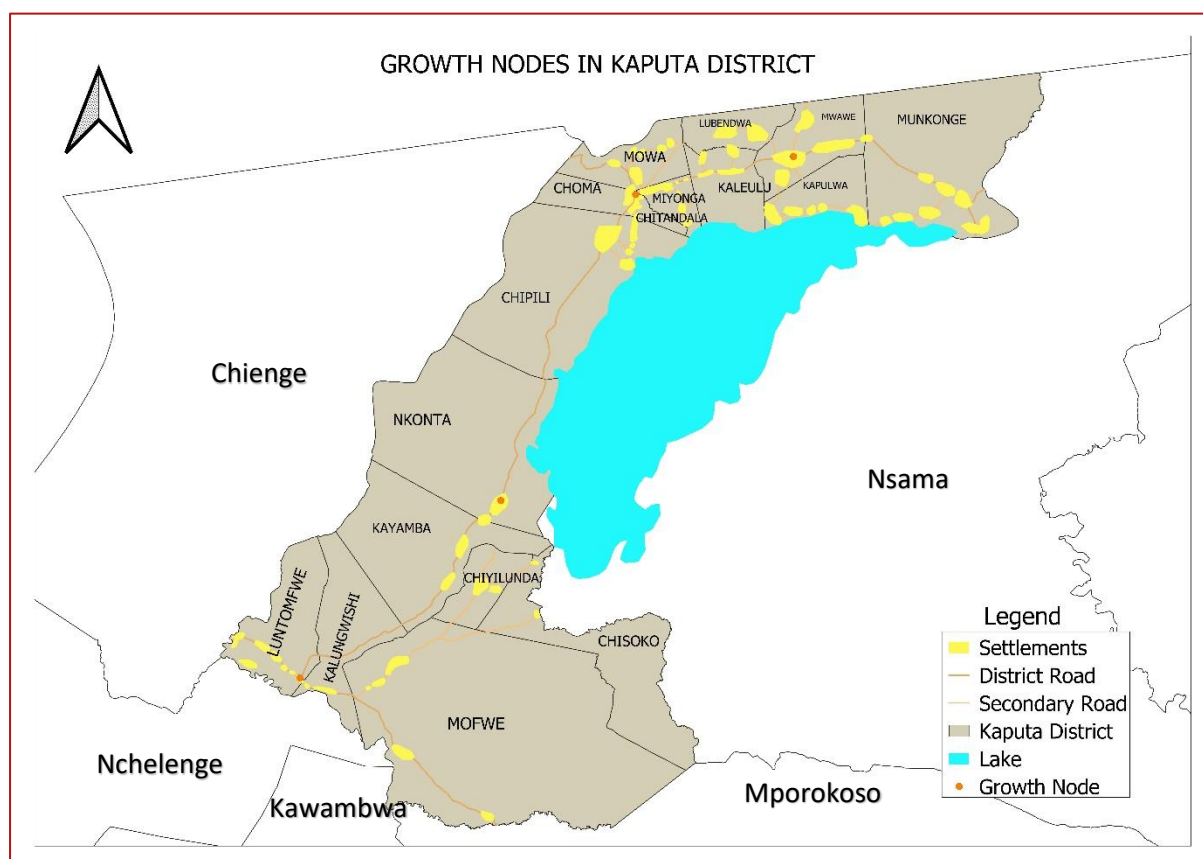
The following are the alternative development scenarios that will be able to address to the identified core issues or problems;

a. Growth Node Development Concept

The concept focuses on areas where a higher intensity of land uses and activities will be supported and promoted at a specific growth point that has potential endowments for development. The growth node development concept helps to improve the efficiency and easy access to a variety of community services which are brought closer to the growth nodes or poles as opposed to have one specific center where services are to be accessed.

For Kaputa District, this spatial strategy of growth nodes will focus on settlements where there is already existing potential or intensity of commercial and government services and these will act as sub-district centres. The identified potential growth centres are Kalaba in Mwawe ward, Nkosha or Kalolesha in Kalungwishi ward and Kasongole in Nkonta ward. These areas have potential for growth as commercial centres as well as administrative centres in order to bring services closer to the people of Mukupa Kantandula, Kasongole and Kalaba areas.

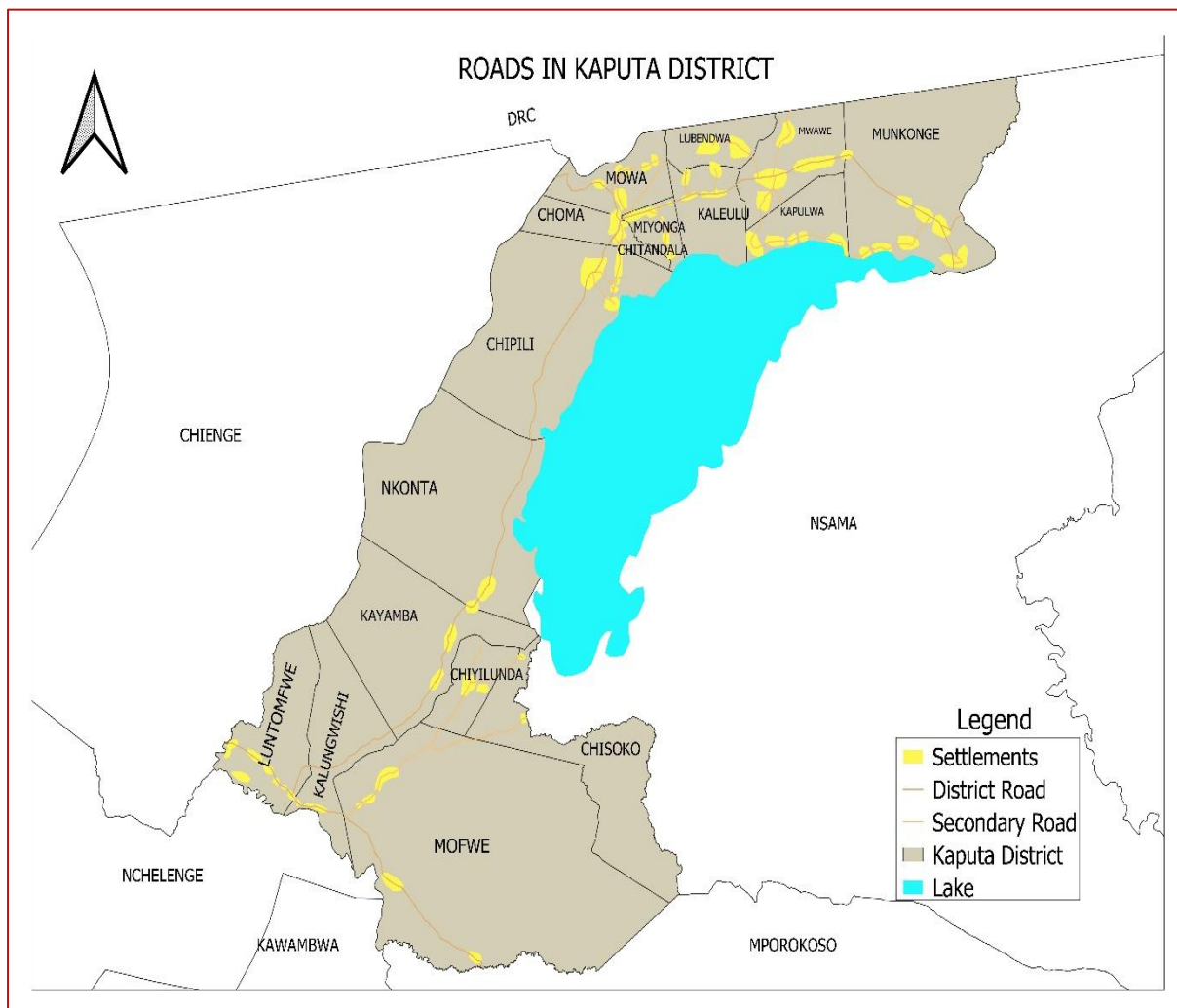
Access to government services by these people in the aforementioned areas has been a challenge due to the long distances they have to cover to access the services and hence a consideration of setting up various services in these growth points will spur socio-economic development that is all inclusive of the district citizenry. At these points a variety of land uses can be prioritized and these must include, commercial, residential, administrative, recreational, mixed use, places of worship and community services.

Figure 23: Map showing the proposed growth nodes

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

b. Interconnectivity Development Concept

The concept focuses on the linkage of various growth points within the district through the major transportation routes. The concept utilizes a planning concept of corridors which are defined as areas along major transportation routes where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged. This concept sits well with Kaputa District as most settlements are along the three main transportation routes which are Mununga to Kaputa CBD via Kasongole settlement, Kaputa CBD to Nsama district via Kalaba settlement and Nkosha to Mporokoso District via Mukupa Kantandula junction. Interlinking these settlements with a good road network will attract investments in these settlements and enable them urbanize as the road will naturally attract investments in these settlements as it will ease transportation of goods and services and enable the locals to trade with the neighbouring districts. In the long run this will boost the social-economic status of these settlements as commerce and trade will be enhanced. Below is a map showing the development scenario. Below is map showing the inter linkages of settlements in the district through the district and secondary roads.

Figure 24: Interconnectivity of settlements in Kaputa District

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

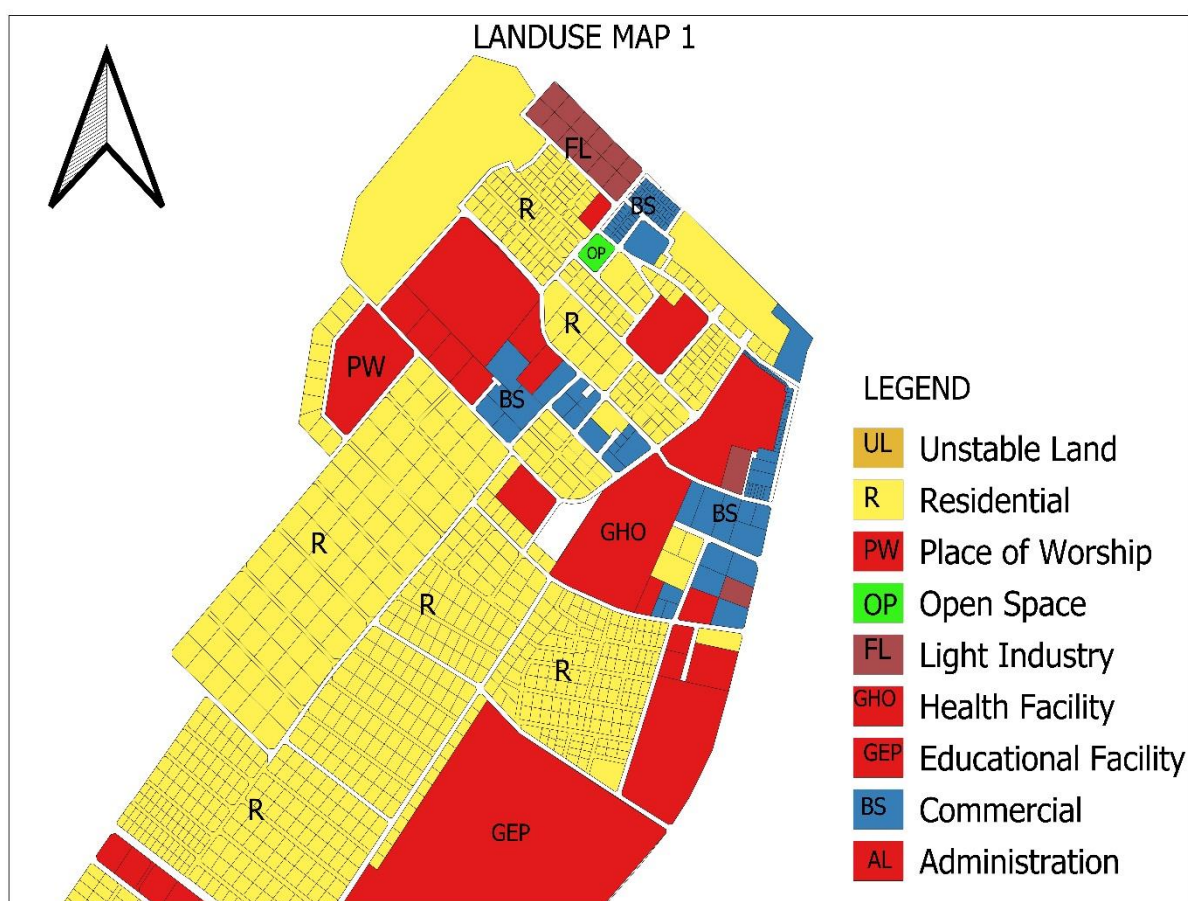
3.4.2 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

The chosen spatial development scenario is the Interconnectivity spatial development concept. The following reasons justify the chosen spatial development scenario;

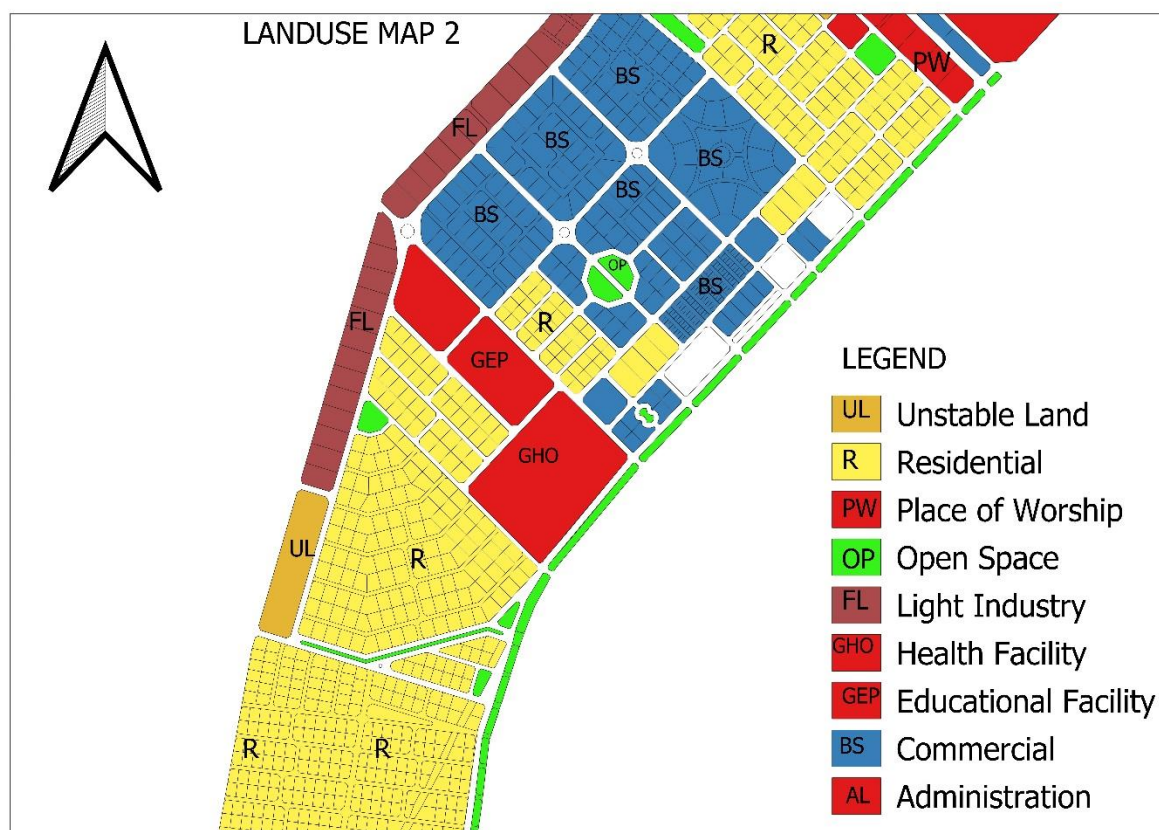
- Kaputa district since its creation has not had a bituminous standard road and only has gravel rocky roads that link the settlements situated on the growth nodes thus upgrading of the district roads to bituminous standard will rise the social economic status of the district as trade and commerce will be enhanced due to ease of access to neighboring markets in the neighboring districts and provinces. From the figure above it can be seen that the district roads are connecting the district into neighboring districts like Nchelenge and this route leads to markets on the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces.

- b) The interconnectivity concept will likely to be beneficial to the development of the entire district's settlements through commerce and trade as well and in the long run this will foster socio-economic growth as well as force these growth areas to expand spatially and this will call for a great need for the proper landuse planning of the growth areas identified which are Nkosha, Kalaba, Kasongole and Kaputa central, these settlements expect Kaputa Central will need to be secured with Planning Agreements which will should culminate in the creation of land use maps and layouts that will spell out the spatial development of the these areas. For Nkosha, Kalaba and Kasongole, the landuse maps will be done through the creation of Local Area Plans after Planning agreements are concluded with the traditional leadership (His Royal Highness Chief Kaputa and His Royal Highness Chief Mukupa Katandula. Below are existing landuse maps for Kaputa Central growth area which hosts the district administration centre.

Figure 25: Landuse map 1 of the planned land in Kaputa District



Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

Figure 26: Landuse map 2 of the planned land in Kaputa District

Source: Town Planning Unit, Kaputa Town Council, 2024

3.4.3 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain or Protect the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

The implementation of the Kaputa Integrated Development Plan will be aligned towards the preservation or conservation of the environment, the social aspects of the people of Kaputa District and also the economic setup and development of Kaputa District. The district is endowed with tourist potential sites which are also environmentally sensitive in nature hence the implementation of the plan will be in line with the consideration of protecting those areas, these are the Mweru-Wantipa Game Management area, Lake Mweru Wantipa, Choma and Kulungwishi rivers and also the Kundabwika Falls on the Kalungwishi River and further the socio-economic aspects of the people of Kaputa will equally be put into consideration. Below are landuse planning policies and proposals to improve, maintain and protect the environmental, social and economic aspects of development.

Table 55: Landuse planning policies and proposals

S/n	Aspect of Development	Land use Planning Policy and Proposal	Description of Land use Planning Policy
1	Environmental	Protection zones planning policy and proposal	This spatial strategy is aimed at protecting the valuable natural, economic or heritage resources, such as agricultural land, wetlands, ecological corridors or scenic landscapes. Protection will be required for parts of settlements where there is an establishment of a network of green spaces in urban areas and other parts of the IDP area. The strategy is based upon the principles of protection and is backed by development control policies and strategies. This strategy will be essential in protecting the environmentally sensitive areas in Kaputa District
2	Environmental, social and Economic	Greenfield Development Planning Proposal	The concept incorporates innovative and sustainable features by carefully considering environmental factors, energy efficiency and community needs. The concept ensures the optimization of space and minimizing urban sprawl and helps reduce on excessive land consumption and fosters the preservation of open spaces. This concept will be used in Kaputa to preserve and protect the environment while developing in a sustainable manner with recognition of the community needs
3	Social economic	Corridor Development planning proposal	Corridors are areas along major transportation routes where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged. For Kaputa District the routes are the district roads along which settlements are aligned. This concept will be essential for Kaputa District as much of the socio-economic

			aspects of development will be addressed during the implementation of the IDP
4	Environmental and socio-economic	Resilient cities planning proposal	The concept is concerned with the overall abilities of a city's governance, physical, economic and social systems and its entities to avert hazards by being ready in advance to plan for uncertainties and be ready to resist, absorb, accommodate and eventually be able to recover from the effects of hazards. The concept will be ideal for Kaputa in the preservation of the environment and socio-economic aspects of the development of the district.

3.4.4 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas Of Environmental Sensitivity Or Cultural And Historical Importance Or Areas Of Importance For Disaster Management Purposes

Kaputa district is endowed with areas which are of environmental, cultural and historical importance, the district boasts of the Kundabwika falls, the lake Mweru-wantipa, the Mweru- Wantipa GMA, streams, rivers and hot springs, these physical phenomena are of a huge significant importance in the parameters of the environment and the culture and history of the people of Kaputa. The following landuse planning policies will be applied to protect and preserve these areas which maybe threat of mismanagement

Table 56: Landuse planning policy and proposals

S/n	Land use Planning Policy and Proposal	Description of Land use Planning Policy
1	Protection zones planning policy and proposal	This spatial strategy is aimed at protecting the valuable natural, economic or heritage resources, such as agricultural land, wetlands, ecological corridors or scenic landscapes. Protection will be required for parts of settlements where there is an establishment of a network of green spaces in urban areas and other parts of the IDP area. The strategy is based upon the principles of protection and is backed by development control policies and strategies. This strategy will be

		essential in protecting the environmentally sensitive areas in Kaputa District
2	Greenfield Development Planning Proposal	The concept incorporates innovative and sustainable features by carefully considering environmental factors, energy efficiency and community needs. The concept ensures the optimization of space and minimizing urban sprawl and helps reduce on excessive land consumption and fosters the preservation of open spaces. This concept will be used in Kaputa to preserve and protect the environment while developing in a sustainable manner with recognition of the community needs

Once applied these two planning policies or proposals will be essential to ensure the preservation of these areas which have a huge influence on the culture and history of the people of Kaputa District as they have been for a long time a source of livelihood especially the lake Mweru-Wantipa which provides fish for the local people.

3.4.5 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Informal Settlements with a Description of Improvement Inputs or Other Management Responses Required and the Appropriate Building and Land Use Controls to Be Applied In Those Areas

Kaputa District is predominantly rural with only one ward (Choma) that has planned land and two informal settlements which were incorporated in the township boundary, these two are Posa and Kantalamba settlements, the rest of the wards are composed of villages and all sit in traditional leadership. The council has two informal settlements opposed the planned land in Chitandala ward called Shadreck and Chashele, these too needed attention in terms of improving them. The landuse planning proposal that will be used to improve these settlements is the application of Part IV of the Urban and Regional Planning of 2015. The section quoted looks at the declaration of improvement areas, as the act outlines the two settlements in customary land will be improved subject to a planning agreement with His Royal Highness Chief Kaputa and after which Local Area Plans will be created for all the settlements. The local authority will further in accordance with the act undertake the following activities;

- a) The local authority will subdivide, consolidate or alter boundaries of the land in the settlements through the local area plan.
- b) The local authority will further carry out the construction and maintenance of roads, pathways, waterworks, drainage, sewerage and other works for public amenity as it may consider necessary or desirable.

The land use controls that will be applied in the improvement areas will be drawn from the regulations and standards stipulated in the Urban and Regional Regulations of 2020 and the development plans will be created in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning (Development Plans Guidelines and Exempted Development Classes).

3.4.6 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Areas under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities and Proposed Policies and Proposals for Those Areas

Kaputa district has 90% of its land under the jurisdiction of the traditional leadership, Out of the 17 wards in the district only one ward (Choma) has land under state land. This scenario will require land use policies that will be directed at the improvement of the areas under the jurisdiction of the traditional leadership of His Royal Highness Chief Kaputa and His Royal Highness Chief Mukupa Katandula. The planning proposal to be implemented in these areas will be drawn from Part III section 25 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015. This section of the Act gives the following guidance:

A local authority may, in order to develop a customary area and facilitate the implementation of an integrated development plan or local area plan in the customary area, enter into planning agreements with one or Chiefs responsible for the customary area. The planning agreement according to the act should include the following:

- The identification of customary land to which the application of special planning standards and approval requirements shall apply.
- The identification of types of applications for the land identified above that shall require special planning procedures to be complied with by applicants for land
- Identification of areas falling under customary land for which a local area plan shall be made and of any special procedures that might be applied to that planning process.
- The identified customary land should be designated as an improvement area and the area should be used to facilitate the expansion of settlement as designated in an IDP.
- The identification of built areas, buildings and other assets of cultural or historical value that need protection and management.
- Allocation of financial and human resources from the local authority where appropriate to the relevant Chief in order to support the implementation of the planning agreement.

- Protocols for engagement and communication among the local authority, local community and the Chief on planning and development matters

The proposal of planning agreements shall apply in the concerned traditional in Kaputa district so to foster orderliness in the customary areas of the district which are a majority in the district.

3.4.7 Spatial Planning Needs for Kaputa District

The following are spatial needs for Kaputa district and will be addressed with planning standards based on the need.

1.0 Transports Needs

The district has poor road infrastructure which is mainly rocky gravel for all categories of the roads infrastructure. The primary distributor roads equal a total of 474.3 km these roads are Kaputa to Nchelenge road (175km) via Mununga, Kaputa to Mporokoso road (219.3) via kalolesha and Kaputa to Mutundu road (80km), these are the primary district roads in the district that link Kaputa to its neighbouring districts. The local distributor roads amount to 50kms and the roads link the following wards Mowa, Miyonga, Chipili, Kapulwa, Choma, Lubendwa, Mofwe, Luntomfwe and Chisoko wards and lastly the access roads required to be opened up amount to a total of 45km. The following spatial standards will be applied to in order to upgrade the above roads.

Table 57: Transportation standards

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Comments
Primary distributor	Dual 2 or 3 lane 30 - 36m overall reserve	65kph no plot access
District Distributor	Single 2 or 4 lane 24m for 2 lanes; 36m for 4 lanes Single 2 lane 18m reserve Single 2 lane 12m reserve	60kph no access permitted
Local Distributor		50kph plot access permitted
Access Roads		30kph plot access permitted
Segregated Pedestrian ways		12m reserve
Turning Space in cul-de-sac		3m minimum width, gravel based 12.50 x 18mm hammerhead

2.0 Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities

The district will require open spaces and land for recreational facilities as this helps promote a healthy living environment in the district. The district land use maps that will be formulated after planning agreements are finalized for Kalolesha, Kalaba and Kasongole settlements will take into consideration the zoning of these facilities. The standards to be applied are as follows:

Table 58: Open spaces and recreational facilities standards

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Ha/Population	Comments
"Tot Lots"	0.1 ha/1,000pop. Serving 100m radius	0.1ha/1,000	Ideally to serve 25 houses
Children's Playground (OPP)	Radius Sites totaling 0.5 ha/1,000 pop	0.5ha/1,000	
Playfields, Tennis Courts etc. (OPF)	To serve 200m radius 2.0 ha/10,000pop; 1km radius	2.0ha/10,000	Including informal football pitch areas 1 football pitch/5,000pop
Parks (OP)	0.1ha/1,000pop.	Swimming Pools (OPS)	0.75ha site/30 - 50,000pop
Golf Course (OPG)	60ha site (18hole) 30ha site (9hole)		
Private Park or Play Area (OVP)	0.05ha/1,000pop. 5ha site		Less specific requests - This acts as land reserve within town
Race Track/ Stadium/ Show Ground (OPR)	5ha site		Demand likely once community exceeds 10,000 pop

3.0 Social Facilities

The land use maps that will be created for Kaputa district will consider social facilities so as to make accessible these facilities to the residents of Kaputa District.

Table 59: Social facilities standards

Land Use	Standards And Catchments	Ha/Population	Comments
Community Hall (PS)	1,500-2,500m/ 10,000 pop;	0.06 - 0.08/1,000	Housing outside site:
Place of Worship (PW)	(3,000m ² if sports facilities)		15km radius catchment
Public Convenience (PT)	1,000-1,500m ² /3,000pop		At each shopping Centre and bus station
Entertainment (theatre, cinema, social clubs) (PE)	0.04ha/1,000pop		Suitably located land reservation
Open air cinema (PE)	0.5ha/300,000pop		

4.0 Utilities Needs

Utilities are very essential components of the development of Kaputa District, access to water supply and sanitation is a core issue in the district with a coverage limited in all the wards.

Table 60: Standards for utilities

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Comments
Water Supply	200litres/day/person	
Sewerage	200litres/day/person	
Lateral or house sewer	1:40	Minimum
Terminal Lengths	1:80	Minimum
Normal Lengths	1:100	Minimum

5.0 Industrial Needs

For the development of Kaputa, there is need for industries to be zoned for as to foster socio-economic development which will also trickle down improvements of household incomes and foster job creation in the district. All land use maps to be created will have zones for industries and the following standards shall apply

Table 61: Standards for industries

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Comments
Service Industry	10 X 25m ² /4,000pop	Adjacent market area
Small workshops large workshops (FL)	5 X 400m ² /1,000pop	
Other Industry (General or Special) Specific works as Requested	+50% expansion nearby +50% land reservation elsewhere for “spin-off”	
Parking (Industry)	1 car/10 employees 1 lorry/1000m ² (min3)	Lorry spaces 46m ² Additional provision for offices were appropriate

6.0 Health Building Needs

Land use maps will use the following standards for the establishment of health facilities in the district. The population of Kaputa stands at 103, 056 and currently will require a district hospital capable of servicing this population while factoring in the projected population of 179,690 in 2034.

Table 62: Health buildings standards

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Ha/Population	Comments
Health Sub Centre or Clinic (GHC)	600-800m ² /1,000 pop	0.06-0.08/1000	Housing outside site: 5km radius catchment
Hospital (GHO)	MK.I (District) 1/50,000pop ; MK.II (Prov. H.Q.) 1/100,000 POP ; MK.III 1/20,000 pop; General 1/300,000 pop	15ha/50,000pop	

Parking (Health)	1 space/5beds + space/1 staff		
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7.0 Education Building Needs

Below are the planning standards for education building needs. Zoning for education will be in accordance with these standards.

Table 63: Education building standards

Land Use	Standard and Catchments	Ha/ Population	Comments
Nursery School (GEN)	0.5ha; with GEP 200 pupils/4,000 population average 25 pupils/school	0.125/1,000	Land use to be allocated in advance of requirements.
Primary School (GEP)	Stream: 280 pupils (1,500 pop): 1.2ha Stream: 560 pupils (3,000 pop): 1.8ha Stream: 840 pupils (5400 pop): 2.4ha Stream: 1120 pupil (6,000 pop): 3.0ha	At 4 Stream (ideal target)0.5/1,000	Excluded teachers housing in all cases
Parking for Schools	1/classroom (plus ``set down’’ area, 3/1000m2 floor space)		“set down ” areato be within site

8.0 Administration Needs

Below are standards for administration needs for the district.

Table 64: Administration building standards

Council Offices	400m ² / 10,000 pop
Police Post	400m ² / 10,000 pop
Police Station	1ha/30,000 pop, Plus 2ha residential in residential district
Party Offices	400m ² / 4,000 pop
Central Government Offices	4000m ² / 10,000 pop

9.0 Central Business Needs

The Central Business for the land use maps will follow these standards:

Table 65: Central business standards

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Comments
Shopping (BS)	Rural area settlement: total =160 360m ² /1,000pop (260m ² average) dispersed as: Central area 80- 180m ² /1,000pop(i.e., one shop) Dispersed 80-180m ² /1,000pop	Standard relates to retailspace not plot size
Parking (shops)	3/1,000m ² floor space	
Retail Market (BM)	14 stalls/1,000pop i.e., 25m ² /1,000	1k m catchment
Parking (Markets)	1/300m ² floor space	
Offices (BC)	400m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Offices)	1/100m ² floor space	
Licensed Premises	2000m ² /3,000pop (plots to be 1,000-2,000m ²)	
Petrol Filling Station(TS)	1,000 -1,500m ² site/20,000 pop	
Post office (AP)	Sub office 300m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Licensed Premises)	1/40m ² public floor space 3/4 bedrooms 1/5 staff	

Small Workshops	10 x 25 mL/4,000pop	Adjacent market area
Industry/ warehousing & wholesale Premises	1 car/ 10 employee 1 lorry/ 1,000m ² (min 3)	Lorry spaces = 46 m ² Additional provision for

10 Housing Needs

The estimated population growth for Kaputa will call for huge demands in housing and all land use maps will prioritise zoning for residential uses and the following standards shall apply:

Table 66: Standards for housing

Residential Zoning	Plot Sizes	Dwelling Units/Ha	Possible Appropriate Locations
Low Cost	200m-285m ²	35-50	Town Centre or immediately adjacent to public transport hubs
Medium Cost	286m ² -666m ²	15-35	Neighbourhood centres (typically within 400m Walking distance of Centre point), innerurban suburbs.
High Cost	667m ² 2000m ²	5-15	Urban periphery, outlying lands, areas with capacity/environmental constraints

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.0 Capital Investment Plan

The following tables show the capital investment plan per goal for Kaputa district, the goals are to enhance human and social development by the 2034, to enhance economic diversification and job creation by the year 2034, to enhance environmental sustainability in the district by the year 2034 and lastly to enhance a good governance environment by the year 2034 in the district;

Goal 1: Enhance human and social development by 2034

Sector	Education								
Objective	To improve infrastructure and skills development in the education sector by 2034								
Strategies	- Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education - Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills - Increase access to higher Education								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 100 additional Classrooms	All schools		1 x 2 crb(5)	1 x 2 crb (5)	1 x 2 crb (5)	1x2 crb(5)	12,000,000	MOE
				1x3crb (5)	1x3crb (5)	1x3crb (5)	1x3crb (5)	16,000,000	
	Construction of stand-alone ECE Centres	One in each of the five zones		1	2	1	1	3,525,683	MOE

	Construction of new school	Shimatimba village		1x2			1 x 3	1,400,000	MOE
	Construction of 6 science laboratories	1.Kasepa Day School 2.Nkosha Day School 3.Kasongole Day School 4.Kaputa Continuous School 5.Kalaba Day School 6. Kaputa High School		2	2	2		6,191,897.4	MOE
Improved education service delivery	Procurement of Motor vehicles (Landcruiser)	DEBS Office		1				1,605,000	

Infrastructure Development	Construction of 30 staff houses	15 schools		5	5	10	10	12,173,768.75	
Infrastructure Development	Provide solar power system	50 schools	10	10	10	10	10	5,750,739.01	
Infrastructure Development	Procure 6200 desks	60 schools	100	1500	1500	1100	1100	10,667,701.15	
Infrastructure Development	Construction of boreholes	11 schools		11				1,177,000	
	Construction of workshops	Kaputa Skills Centre			2	2		3,600,000	

TOTAL = 73,012,789.75

Sector	Health and community services								
Objective	Improved health, food and nutrition								
Strategies	• Strengthen Public Health • Increase Access to Quality Health Care • Strengthen integrated health information systems • Enhance welfare and livelihood of poor and vulnerable people in Kaputa District								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			Years						
			1	2	3	4	5		
Disease prevention and control	Support Indoor Residual Spraying yearly.	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	3,750,000	MOH
	Procure 100,000 LLINs and support distribution to all house-holds by 2028.	All wards						2,000,000	MOH
	Procure 3 TB diagnostics microscopes centers	Kasongole, Holland Lukwesa and Kalaba Health Facilities	1	1	1			150,000	MOH
	Establish and equip 20 youth/adolescent friendly spaces	All health facilities	4	4	4	4	4	2,000,000	MOH

Health education promotion	Procurement of public address (PA) system	DHO		1				75,000	MOH
	Support quarterly chiefs' indabas	All Chiefdoms	1	1	1	1	1	500,000	MOH
	Construction of new 5 health facilities	Mutima, Mwenda Nasapato, Kasungu, Kalanga and Chikwama villages		1	1	1	2	10,000,000	MOH/CDF
Infrastructure development	Construction of 9 incinerators in health facilities	Chingoyo HP, Chimpatilka HP, Kafwimbi HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP, Luntomfwe & Kaputa District Hospital	2	2	2	2	1	1,500,000	MOH/CDF
	Construction of 20 staff houses in health facilities	All health facilities	5	5	5	5		4,000,0000	MOH/CDF
	Construction of 12 maternity annexes in health facilities	Chipili HP Kambole Chansa HP, Kapepula HP, Kasungwe HP,	2	2	2	2	4	6,000,000	MOH/CDF

Infrastructure development		Chingoyo HP, Chimpatilka HP, Kafwimbi HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP, Luntomfwe & Hospital							
	Construction of 5 mechanized water sources at health facilities:	Kambole Chansa HP, Kalaba HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP	3	2				2,500,000	MOH/CDF
Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Installation of solar system in 9 health facilities (solar panels and solar batteries	Chocha HP, Kalaba HP, Kapepula HP, Kapala HP, Kafwimbi HP, Chimpatika HP, Luntomfwe HP, Nkosha HP, Kasepa HP	4	4	1			1,000,000	MOH/CDF
	Procurement of 20 motorbikes for all health facilities	All facilities	4	4	4	4	4	1,000,000	MOH/CDF
	Procurement of 1 utility vehicle for health services monitoring	District Health Office		1				2,000,000	MOH/CDF

Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Procurement of dental equipment set	District Hospital		1				300,000	MOH/CDF
	Procure and install mortuary fridge at the hospital	District Hospital						1,500,000	MOH/CDF
	Procurement of digital X-RAY machine	District Hospital			1			2,000,000	MOH/CDF
	Procurement of 300 bicycles for community-based volunteers	All Outreach sites	100	100	100			750,000	MOH/CDF
	Procurement of 3 ambulances	2 mini-hospitals & 1 district hospital		1	1			8,300,000	MOH/CDF
Health information management	Procurement and install computers in all 20 health facilities for data management	All health facilities	5	5	5	5		300,000	MOH/CDF

system integration	Procurement and install star-link in all 20 health facilities for data management	All health facilities	5	5	5	5		200,000	MOH DONOR CDF
To reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality	Construction of four sports, culture and arts centres	Choma, Chiyilunda, Mwawe and Nkonta wards			2	2			MCDSS, LA, DONOR & CDF
	Construction of four child care centres			2		2			
	Construction of four youth friendly centres			2		2			
	Construction of four elderly care facilities				2	2			

Total: 49,825,000

Sector	Water Supply and Sanitation								
Objective	“Sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation to <i>meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation</i> for all Zambia’s rural population in line with the Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals”								
Strategies	• Improve access to clean and safe water supply • Improve Sanitation Services								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure development and maintenance	Construction of Mechanised water schemes	All 17 Wards		10	5	5	5	11,192,357.5	LA, MWDS & Partners
	Upgrading of boreholes to small water schemes	All 17 Wards		10	10	10	10	17,759,772	LA, MWDS & Partners
	Construction of boreholes	All 17 Wards		15	15	15	15	6,645,214.5	LA, MWDS & Partners

	Rehabilitation of defunct boreholes	All 17 Wards		50	50	30	30	4,058,696.5	LA, MWDS & Partners
Water quality monitoring	Water quality sampling and disinfecting	All Water facilities (BHs & Schemes)		1	1	1	1	355,195.5	LA, MoH & Partners
Infrastructure development and maintenance	Construction of Ablution blocks at markets	All Markets	1	1	1	1		1,285,960	LA
Solid waste management	Installation of skip bins			2	1			307,000	LA
	Procurement of refuse collection tools and daily collection of refuse	Central Business District - CBD		12	12	12	12	532,793	LA
	Establishment of an engineered land fill						1	350,000	LA,PPP

Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	ALL 313 villages and 56 schools		2	2	2	2	7,732,971.5	LA & MoH
	Sanitation and hygiene message dissemination	ALL 17 Wards		12	12	12	12	177,597.72	LA & MoH

Total: 50,397,558.22

Goal 2: Enhance environmental sustainability by 2034

Sector	Forestry								
Objective	Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change								
Strategies	• Strengthen climate change mitigation • Enhancing natural resources management								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Sustainable forest management	Establishing agro-forestry nurseries	Luntomfwe, Chisoko, Chiyilunda, Lubendwa, Kaleulu, Mofwe Wards	Nil	1	2	2	2	168,629.56	Forestry Department
	Replanting with agro-forestry and tree crops on degraded and depleted lands for forest ecosystem	Luntomfwe, Chisoko, Chiyilunda, Lubendwa, Kaleulu, Mofwe wards	Nil	2	2	1	1	208,997	Forestry Department
	Tree planting with	Luntomfwe, Chisoko,	Nil	2	1	2	1	232,829.52	Forestry Department

Nature based solutions and climate change mainstreaming	agroforestry and tree crops for diversified and improved livelihoods and soil fertility through provision of firewood, poles, fodder etc	Chiyilunda, Lubendwa, Kaleulu, Mofwe wards							
	Education and community awareness on climate change and the value of natural resources	All the 17 wards	Quarterly in all 17 wards	Quarterly in all 17 wards	Quarterly in all 17 wards	Quarterly in all 17 wards	Quarterly in all 17 wards	172,522.2	Forestry Department

Sustainable land and forest management	Designation of community forest areas for forest restoration	Luntomfwe, Chisoko, Chiyilunda, Lubendwa, Kaleulu, Mofwe wards	2	1	2	1		150,000	Forestry Department
	Procurement of a motor vehicle (Land Cruiser) for forestry patrols	Forestry office	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,496,593.6	Forestry Department

Total: 3,429,571.88

Goal 3: Enhance economic transformation and job creation by 2034

Sector	Agriculture								
Objective	To promote economic development through diversification, hard work, transparency, accountability and inclusiveness by the year 2034								
Strategy	• Improve agricultural production and productivity • To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure development	Construction of 7 agricultural camp houses and 2 block houses(Medium cost)	Kapepula Camp, Kalaba Camp, Central Camp, Kasongole Camp, Kafwimbi, Nkosha Camp, Mukupa Katandula Camp, Kasepa Block(Nkosha) And Central Block(Kalaba)	Nil	1	2	3	3	10,967,317.03	MOA
	Construction/rehabilitation of FRA satellite depot (18) and bulking centres (18)	Katai, Kapepula, Filawe, Kalaba, Chocha, Shimiti, Chitandala, Mumanga, Kabwe, Kalyondo, Chimpatika, Kasongole, Kafwimbi, Luntomfwe, Matobwe Nkosha, Kasepa and Mukupa Katandula	Nil	4	4	5	5	9,141,187	MOA

Farmer Registration	Registration of 6000 farmers on ZIAMIS	All 10 Camps	10	10	10	10	10	1,460,059.12	MOA
Agribusiness development	Market Data Collection, Collation and Dissemination.	All 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	287,536.95	MOA
	Agricultural Commodity Market Linkages	All 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	575,073.9	MOA
	Establishment and Maintenance of Trade Database	All 10 camps in the district	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	MOA
	Agricultural Infrastructure Inspection	All 10 Camps	1	1	1	1	1	230,029.56	MOA
	Entrepreneurship Training in Farming as a Business	All 10 Camps	10	10	10	10	10	287,536.95	MOA
	Crops Value Chain Development	All 10 Camps	10	10	10	10	10	287,536.95	MOA
	Technical backstopping and monitoring of extension officers	All 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	345,044.4	MOA
Research and Development	Trial/demonstrations (Rice, sesame, Cassava & Maize)plots establishment	All 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	1,725,221.7	MOA
Climate smart agriculture	Promotion of improved farming technologies to farmers	All 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	1,380,177.4	MOA
Early warning and	Construction of two weather station	Kaputa Central and Nkoshu	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	568,786.32	MOA

surveillance systems									
Irrigation Development	Establishment of irrigation schemes (10)	All 10 camps in the district	Nil	2	3	2	3	3,467,177.4	MOA
Service delivery enhanced	Procurement of 12 motorbikes	Kaputa district	3	5	4	Nil	Nil	1,680,848	MOA
Service delivery enhanced	Procurement of GPS kits (2)	Kaputa district	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	30,000	MOA
Service delivery enhanced	Farm field visits	All the 10 camps in the district	10	10	10	10	10	460,059.13	MOA

Total: 32,893,591.81

Sector	Fisheries and Livestock								
Objective	- To increase aquaculture production by 2034. - To increase livestock production through improved animal breeding centre by 2034. - To reduce livestock disease through enhanced animal spraying facilities and vaccination by 2034.								
Strategy	- Improve Fish production and productivity - Improve Livestock production and Productivity								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			Years						
			1	2	3	4	5		
	Establishment of 34	All 17 wards	Nil	8	8	8	10	199,531	MFL

Fisheries and Aquaculture development	community fish ponds in all the 17 wards								
	Establishment of two fish fingerling breeding centers in Chipili and Kapisha	1 ward Chipili	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	428,000	MFL
Capture Fisheries Research									
	Procurement of two engine boats (40 hp)	Department	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	NIL	285,969.97	MFL
	Procurement of laboratory equipment		1	1	1	1	1	718,842.4	MFL
Market Linkages	Construction of a secure landing site	Lake Mweru Wantipa	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2,369,943	MFL
Value addition	Establishment of freezing facility (1)	Kaputa CBD	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	572,450	MFL
Livestock Production	Establishment of a livestock breeding center at	1 ward (Kaleulu)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,289,586	MFL

	Kaleulu (Chocha)								
Livestock production	To construct livestock service center at Kaleulu (Chocha)	1 ward (Kaleulu)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,054,913	MFL
Animal Health Services	To conduct mass vaccination against Newcastle to all the chickens in the district	All 17 wards	Twice Yearly	Twice Yearly	Twice Yearly	Twice Yearly	Twice Yearly	402,551.7	MFL
	To procure animal spraying facilities (Mobile spray races)	2 areas Chocha and Blind Center	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	166,117.5	MFL
Infrastructure Development	To construct 3 camp houses for field staffs (Medium cost)	3 wards	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	3584250.36	MFL

Total: 37,024,189.75

Sector	Tourism								
Objective	To achieve an industrialized and diversified economy by the year 2034								
Strategy	Promote tourism growth in the district								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 modern Offices for the Department	Kaputa, Mukupa Katandula and Lambwe Chomba	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	5,143,840	Ministry of Tourism
	Construction of 30 staff houses	Kaputa, Mukupa Katandula, and Lambwe Chomba	Nil	5	10	10	5	45,953,410.05	Ministry of Tourism
	Establishment of (5) loop roads in the National Park each road approximately 20km (Gravel)	Mweru Wantipa National Park	Nil	2	2	1	Nil	11,019,886	Ministry of Tourism/Local Authority
Tourism Product Development	Construct of access roads to tourism cites	Kundabwika falls, 5.5km	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	2,140,000	Ministry of Tourism/ Local Authority

		Kapisha hotsprings 8km And Kashimbi springs 8km							
Tourism promotion and marketing	Establishment of Tourism Information Centre	Kaputa Boma	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	4,410,154.8	Ministry of Tourism
Wildlife Management	Low staffing level	Recruit 150 Wildlife officers to protect the protected areas	Nil	40	40	40	30	44,230,400.075	Ministry of Tourism
	Unreliable Land and Water transport	Procure 05 land cruiser vehicles	Nil	1	2	1	1	13,826,483.6	Ministry of Tourism
	Unreliable Water transport	02 motorized boats	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	334,499.9	Ministry of Tourism
	Restocking of depleted wildlife stocks	100 Buffalos, 10 elephants 50 zebras, 04	100 Baffalos	5Elephants & 4 Rhinos	5 Elephants & 5 Lions	50 Zebras & 10 Sabbie antelopes		6,659,914.5	Ministry of Tourism

		Rhinos, 05 lions, 10 Sable antelope to be restocked in Mweru Wantipa National Park							
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Total: 133,718,664.8

Sector	Transport								
Objective	- Improving the interconnectivity of all settlements within the district by 2034 - Improving the interconnectivity of the district with its neighbouring districts								
Strategy	Upgrading of the road infrastructure in the district								
Programme	Activity	Road Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates(ZMK)	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of the primary distributor roads to bituminous standard	Kaputa to Nchelege road via Mununga (175km)					1	360,000,000	LA
		Kaputa to Mporokoso road via Kalolesha/Nkosha			1			820,000,000	

		(219.3)							
		Kaputa to Mutundu road (80)		1				300, 000,000	
Infrastructure development	Opening up of 45kms of access roads within the newly created Plots funded under LDF	District Headquarters (Choma ward		1				9,000,000	LA
Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of 50km rural feeder roads to gravel standard	Mowa, Miyonga, Chipili, Kapulwa, Choma, Lubendwa, Mofwe, Luntomfwe and Chisoko wards						10,000,000	

Total: 1, 499, 000, 000

Goal 4: Enhance the governance environment in the district by 2034

Sector	Governance								
Objective	• Improving the rule of law, human rights and constitution in the district by 2034 • Improving policy and governance environment by 2034								
Strategy	Strengthening the criminal and justice system and enhancing the rule of law								
Programme	Activity	Location By Priority	Target Years					Cost Estimates	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Crime Prevention, detection and prosecution	Procurement of police patrol vehicle	District Headquarters		1		1		2,600,000	Central Government
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of police station and housing units in the police camp	District Headquarters				1		21,600,000	Central Government & LA
	Construction of a correctional facility	District Headquarters			1			12,000,000	Central Government
	Construction of police posts in Mukupa	District Headquarters		1		1		5,000,000	LA & Central Government

	Kantandula and Kalaba area								
Infrastructure Development	Construction of a safe house and a rehabilitation centre for victims of abuse	District Headquarters			1			8,200,000	MCDSS & LA
	Construction of a modern administrative block	District Headquarters			1			21,000,000	Central Government
Infrastructure Development	Expansion of the civic centre for Kaputa Town Council	District Headquarters				1		4,500,000	LA
Improved policy and governance environment	Creation of Landuse maps and creation of plots of various categories after entering into Planning agreements with Chief Mukupa	Kalaba, Nkosha and Kasongole		1	2			2,700,000	LA

	Katandula and Chief Kaputa								
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Total: 75, 700, 000

4.1 Local Authority Financial Plan

The overview of resources and needs for putting the IDP into practice is covered in this chapter, along with strategies for organizing the areas and resources to guarantee effective use. Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) is considered in the financial plan. The financial plan for the local authority over the years 2022 and 2023 reveals interesting trends. Local taxes exceeded their budget in both years, while fees and charges fell short. Licenses performed poorly, and levies saw a significant increase in 2023. The Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) remained consistent, and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) achieved full performance. Commercial ventures improved. Remarkably, other receipts saw substantial growth. Overall, the local authority achieved 94% performance in 2022 and 96% in 2023.

Table 67: The table shows the Revenue Analysis for the years 2022 and 2023

YEARS		2022			2023		
		Approved Budget	Actual Amounts	% Performance	Approved Budget	Actual Amounts	% Performance
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha		Kwacha	Kwacha	
01	Local taxes	18,195	23,435	129%	23,130	20,715	90%
02	Fees and Charges	961,735	578,996	60%	2,770,077	597,050	22%
03	Licences	22,464	1,445	6%	22,464	5,034	22%
04	Levies	226,492	140,707	62%	215,883	221,326	103%
05	Permits	67,800	23,438	35%	64,800	40,112	62%
06	LGEF	12,458,932	12,052,632	97%	12,458,932	11,996,110	96%
07	CDF	25,700,000	23,739,911	92%	28,300,000	28,198,221	100%
08	Other Grants	-	156,770	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!
10	Commercial Venture	49,164	(39,033)	-79%	149,164	117,686	79%
11	Other Receipts	118,237	551,691	467%	118,237	1,051,030	889%
	Grand Total	39,623,018	37,229,992	94%	44,122,687	42,247,284	96%

Comparison of budgeted own source revenue stream against own source revenue collected

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The collection efficiency in 2022 was at 129 % out of the total budget of K18,195.00 only K23,715.00 was collected, where as in 2023 the Council collection efficiency was at 90% from a budget of K23,130.00 only K20,715.00 was collected

b) Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency was at 60% for 2022 as compared to 22% of 2023 the adverse Out of the total budget of K961,735.00 only K578,996.00 was collected in 2022, whereas the council in 2023, K597,050.00 was collected out of a budget of K2,770,077.00.

c) Licenses

The collection efficiency was at 6% for 2022, Out of the total budget of K22,646.00 the council only collected K1,445.00, where as in 2023 funds amounting to K5,034.00 was collected out of a budget of K22,646.00 resulting in a 22% collection efficiency.

d) Levies

The collection efficiency was at 62% for 2022, Out of the total budget of K226,492.00 the council managed to collect K140,707.00 where as in 2023 funds amounting to K221,326.00 was collected against the budget of K215,883.00 giving a collection efficiency of 103%.

e) Permits

The collection efficiency was at 35 % for 2022, Out of the total budget of K67,800.00 the council collected K23,438.00 where as in 2023 the Council collected K40,112.00 out of a budget of K with a collection efficiency of 62%.

4.2 Revenue Collection Challenges**1. Lack of Transport**

The location of businesses in the district are located in the far places because of the vastness of the district. This requires transport for the collection of revenue to be efficient. The council should have a motor vehicle dedicated for the collection of revenue as it is the mandate of the council to collect revenue in turn to provide services back to the community.

2. Poor road network

The road network in the district is poor making it impossible to reach certain areas to enhance revenue collection in the district. The road in the district should be rehabilitated in order for all the places to be reachable and maximise revenue collection

3. Lack of established revenue centres in the respective key areas.

Inadequate and abandoned revenue centres in key areas should be opened and revamped to enhance revenue collection for the district.

4. Limited Economic Activity:

Kaputa is a rural district with limited economic activity, making it challenging to collect revenue. The district has very few business established in various areas of the district making local authority unable to collect

maximum revenue. A significant portion of the economy in Kaputa is informal, making it difficult to track and collect revenue.

5. Dependence on Central Government Funding:

Kaputa, like many rural districts, rely heavily on funding from the central government, which can be unpredictable and unreliable.

6. Limited Revenue Base:

The revenue base in Kaputa is limited, making it challenging to collect sufficient revenue to fund local government activities.

7. Inadequate Revenue Collection Systems:

Outdated or inefficient revenue collection systems can hinder the ability to effectively collect revenue. The council uses manual revenue collection system which involves physical issuance of the receipt, of which it might bring corruption, under collection and fraud. The council should consider installation of ICT system which will help in enhancing revenue collection efficiency

8. Lack of Public Awareness:

Limited public awareness about the importance of paying local taxes, fees, charges, licences and levies can also contribute to challenges in revenue collection. There is need for sensitising the community on the importance of paying levies in order to develop and provide services back to the communities

4.3 Income base for the first five year of the implementation of the plan

The estimated revenue for the next five years comes from a variety of sources, including locally generated revenue, grants, constituency development funds, and more. The total projected revenue in 2024 is 60,138,917 Kwacha, and it will grow to 84,584,432 Kwacha by 2029 due to factors like market demand, operational efficiency, and economic conditions. The revenue projection for the district's first five years is shown in the table below

Table 68: Income projection for the first five years

INCOME PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
01	Locally Generated Revenue	1,311,105	1,406,815	1,505,292.51	1,610,663	1,723,409	1,844,048
02	Grant - LGEF	12,991,932	13,940,343	14,916,167.09	15,960,299	17,077,520	18,272,946
12	Constituency Development Fund	30,635,642	32,872,044	35,173,086.89	37,635,203	40,269,667	43,088,544
04	Devolution Support Programme	3,720,000	3,991,560	4,270,969.20	4,569,937	4,889,833	5,232,121
05	Vehicle Licensing	3,742,847	4,016,075	4,297,200.07	4,598,004	4,919,864	5,264,255
06	Veterinary Services	90,294	96,885	103,667.05	110,924	118,688	126,997
07	Transport	238,000	255,374	273,250.18	292,378	312,844	334,743
10	Hospital Services	3,990,260	4,281,549	4,581,257.13	4,901,945	5,245,081	5,612,237
11	Other grants - Community Sports	304,866	327,121	350,019.45	374,521	400,737	428,789
12	GRZ Support towards line Ministries	2,061,900	2,212,419	2,367,288.53	2,532,999	2,710,309	2,900,030
13	Donor Support	1,052,072	1,128,873	1,207,894.38	1,292,447	1,382,918	1,479,723
	Grand Total	60,138,917	64,529,058	69,046,092	73,879,319	79,050,871	84,584,432

4.4 LOCALLY GENERATED INCOME

Many sources of income are included in the estimates for locally generated income over the next five years. The projected rise in local taxes is 34,178 Kwacha in 2029, up from 24,030 Kwacha in 2024. Fees & Charges will increase by 832,425 Kwacha to 1,183,978 Kwacha in the same time frame. The overall revenue is also influenced by licenses, taxes, permits, and business endeavors. It is anticipated that by 2029, the entire money generated locally will amount to 1,864,816 Kwacha

Table 69: Locally generated revenue

LOCALLY GENERATED INCOME							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
01	Local taxes	24,030	25,784	27,666	29,686	31,853	34,178
02	Fees and Charges	832,425	893,192	958,395	1,028,358	1,103,428	1,183,978
03	Licences	22,464	24,104	25,863	27,751	29,777	31,951
04	Levies	239,130	256,586	275,317	295,415	316,980	340,120
05	Permits	64,800	69,530	74,606	80,052	85,896	92,167
10	Commercial Venture	128,256	137,619	147,665	158,444	170,011	182,422
	Grand Total	1,311,105	1,406,815	1,509,513	1,619,707	1,737,946	1,864,816

4.5 CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The CDF Act No. 1 of 2024 provides that fund for the constituency development be provided by the ministry of local government and rural development for the development of the constituency. The projected Constituency Development Fund (CDF) revenue for the first five years is as follows: In 2024, the CDF is estimated at 30,635,642 Kwacha, increasing to 43,088,544 Kwacha by 2029. These projections provide valuable insights for planning and budgeting within the context of constituency development. See the table below

Table 70: Constituency development projections

CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	Constituency Development Fund	30,635,642	32,872,044	35,173,086.89	37,635,203	40,269,667	43,088,544
	Grand Total	30,635,642	32,872,044	35,173,087	37,635,203	40,269,667	43,088,544

4.6 DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAM

The World Bank's "devolution support program" replaces a 20% capital project for the local authority with funds intended for investment purposes; the anticipated amount of funds for the council is shown in the table below.

Table 71: Devolution support program

DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	Devolution Support Programme	3,720,000	3,991,560	4,270,969.20	4,569,937	4,889,833	5,232,121
	Grand Total	3,720,000	3,991,560	4,270,969	4,569,937	4,889,833	5,232,121

4.7 GRZ SUPPORT TOWARDS LINE MINISTRIES AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2024, the projected support is 2,061,900 Kwacha, increasing to 2,900,030 Kwacha by 2029 which factors in the 7% inflation. These figures provide valuable insights for budgeting and economic analysis within the context of line ministries and as shown in the table below.

Table 72: GRZ Support towards line ministries

GRZ SUPPORTTOWARDS LINE MINISTRIES PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	GRZ Support towards line Ministries	2,061,900	2,212,419	2,367,288.53	2,532,999	2,710,309	2,900,030
	Grand Total	2,061,900	2,212,419	2,367,289	2,532,999	2,710,309	2,900,030

4.8 DONOR SUPPORT

The donor funds are the specifically donated for health programs such surveillance, malaria TB/HIV etc. The table below shows the projected figures for the first five years

Table 73: Donor support projection

DONOR SUPPORT PROJECTION FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS							
	YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
S/N	Type of Revenue	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
1	Donor Support	1,052,072	1,128,873	1,207,894.38	1,292,447	1,382,918	1,479,723
	Grand Total	1,052,072	1,128,873	1,207,894	1,292,447	1,382,918	1,479,723

4.9 STRATEGIES LOCAL AUTHORITY SHOULD IMPLEMENT TO IMPROVE REVENUE COLLECTION

The local authority should think of ways to improve revenue collection, such as enforcing budget monitoring and accountability, streamlining licensing procedures, increasing the efficiency of levy collection, diversifying revenue sources (like real estate development), reviewing fees and charges, and strengthening tax compliance through awareness campaigns and penalties. For these methods to be implemented effectively, they must be specifically tailored to the local authority's difficulties and unique circumstances.

5.0 PROGRAMME FOR THE CREATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS

Goal: To enhance land management systems by 2034										
Strategy: Enhancing the efficiency of land administration and management in Kaputa District										
Programme: Creation of LAPS for Kalolesha, Kalaba and Kasongole										
Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funding	Activity Output	Baseline	Target years					Responsibility
					1	2	3	4	5	
Engagement meetings with Traditional Leadership	30, 000	LA/GRZ	No. of Engagement meetings conducted	0		1				Town Planning and Land Survey Units
Field Reconnaissance	50,000	LA/GRZ	No. of Field Reconnaissance conducted	0			1			Town Planning and Land Survey Units
Layout Plan Production	60,000	LA/GRZ	No. of Layout plan produced	0			1			Town Planning and Land Survey Units
Surveying and beaconing of plots	2, 500, 000	LA/GRZ	No. of Plots surveyed and beaconed	0				1		Town Planning and Land Survey Units
Land Audit	60,000	LA/GRZ	No. of land audits conducted	0				1		

Total Cost: 2,700,000

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Goal 1: Enhancing human and social development in Kaputa District

PROJECT	ACTIVITY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE	TARGET YEARS					SOURCE OF INFORMATION
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of 90 additional Classrooms in existing schools	Tender Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of constracts awarded							Tender minutes
	construction	No.of classrooms constructed	No.of classrooms constructed	272		2	3	4	5	Construction reports
Construction of stand-alone ECE centers at 42 primary schools	Tendering Process	No.of constracts awarded	No.of constracts awarded							Tender minutes
	construction	No.of stand-alone ECE centres	No.of stand-alone ECE centres	0		2	3	4	5	Construction reports
Construction of 8 science laboratories in 8 secondary schools	Tendering Process	No.of constracts awarded	No.of constracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of science labs constructed	No.of science labs constructed	2		2	3	4	5	Construction reports
Construction of new primary school at Shimatimba village	Site survey	No.of site suyvey conducted	No.of site suyvey conducted							Survey report
	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of new schools constructed	No.of new schools constructed							Construction reports

	Project monitoring	No.of monitoring reports	No.of monitoring reports	2		2		4		Field reports
Construction of computer labs in secondary schools	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of computer labs constructed	No.of computer labs constructed	1		2	3		4	Contract awarded
Construction of boarding school in Mukupakatandula area	Site survey	No.of site survey conducted	No.of site survey conducted							Survey report
	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of new boarding schools constructed	No.of new schools constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written	1	1					Field reports
Construction of Special Education Boarding School between Chichenchelebwe and Chocha	Site survey	No.of site survey conducted	No.of site survey conducted							Survey report
	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of Special schools constructed	No.of Special schools constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of monitoring reports	No.of monitoring reports	0		2				Field reports
Construct public library	Site survey	No.of site survey conducted	No.of site survey conducted							Survey report

	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of public libraries constructed	No.of public libraries constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of monitoring reports	No.of monitoring reports	0				4		Field reports
Procure Land cruiser	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded	0		2				Contract awarded
Construction of 4 staff houses at each 50 schools	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of staff houses constructed	No.of staff houses constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written							Field reports
	M&E	No.of Monitoring reports	No.of Monitoring reports	173		2	3	4	5	M&E reports
Construction of water borne toilets	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded		1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
Construction of Zonal Teacher	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes

Resource Centres at Kasongole, Mantapala, Kalaba, Katai and	Procurement process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No. of zonal centres constructed	No. of zonal centres constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No. of Field reports	No. of Field reports	0			3	4	5	Field reports
Provide solar power system	Tendering Process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded	6	1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
Procure more desks	Tendering Process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded	4,034	1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
Construction of boreholes	Tendering Process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No. of boreholes constructed	No. of boreholes constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No. of Field reports written	No. of Field reports written	45	1	2	3	4	5	Field reports
Provide sanitary towels to girls	Tendering Process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded	0	1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
	Tendering Process	No. of contracts awarded	No. of contracts awarded							Tender minutes

Construction of industrial Art workshops	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of industrial arts constructed	No.of industrial arts constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written	0	1	2	3	4	5	Field reports
Procure industrial art equipment	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded	0	1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
Construction of 4 workshops at Kaputa Skills	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of new schools constructed	No.of new schools constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written	1		2	3			Field reports
Construction of Trades Training Institute	Site survey	No.of site survey conducted	No.of site survey conducted							Survey report
	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of new schools constructed	No.of new schools constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written	0			3			Field reports

Procure computers for schools	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded	150	1	2	3	4	5	Contract awarded
Construction of Teacher College of Education	Site survey	No.of site survey conducted	No.of site survey conducted							Survey report
	Tendering Process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Tender minutes
	Procurement process	No.of contracts awarded	No.of contracts awarded							Contract awarded
	construction	No.of teacher college schools constructed	No.of new schools constructed							Construction reports
	Project monitoring	No.of Field reports written	No.of Field reports written	0				4		Field reports

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Support Indoor Residual Spraying yearly.	Identification of target structures	Number of structures identified	Identification of structure process	1	1					Field visit reports
	Quantification of requirements	Number of items listed and quantified	Quantification process	1	1					Quantification document
	Procurement of requirements	Number of items procured	Procurement process	0	1					Tender minutes
	Identification of SOPs	Number of SOPs selected	Selection of SOPs process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Interview reports

	Training of supervisors	Number of supervisors trained	Training process	1	1	1				Reports and attendance lists
	Training of SOPS	Number of SOPS trained	Training process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Attendance lists and certificates
	Sensitization of targeted communities	Number of communities sensitized	Sensitization processes	1	1	1	1	1	1	Field reports
	Spraying of targeted structures	Number of structures sprayed	Structures sprayed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Field reports and community interviews
Procure 100,000 LLINs and support distribution to all house-holds by 2028.	Identification of LLINS supplier	LLINS source identified	LLINS source identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of LLINS	Number of LLINS procured	Number of LLINS procured	0	1					Invoices /GRNs
	Training of supervisors	Number of supervisors trained	Training process	1	1					Attendance lists and training reports
	Training of CBVs for distribution	Number of CBVs trained	Training process	1	1					Certificates of attendance

	Sensitization of targeted communities	Number of communities sensitized	Sensitization processes	1	1	1	1	1	1	Field reports
	Distribution of LLINS	Number of LLINS distributed	Number of LLINS distributed	1	1	1	1	1	1	Field reports and physical inspection
Procure 3 TB diagnostics micro-scopes centers at kasongole, holland lukwesa and kalaba.	Identification of TB microscopes	Micro-scopes identified	Micro-scopes identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1			Tender minutes
	Procurement of TB microscope	Number of TB microscopes procured	Number of TB microscopes procured	0	1	1	1			Invoices
Establish and equip 20 youth/adolescent friendly spaces	Identify friendly spaces	Friendly spaces identified	Friendly spaces identified for the youth	1	1					Field reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes
	Friendly spaces established	Number of friendly spaces established	Number of friendly spaces established	0	1	1	1	1	1	Physical inspection

Procurement of public address (PA) system	Identification of an x-ray machine	x-ray machine identified	x-ray machine identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of an x-ray machine	Number of x-ray machine procured	Number of x-ray machine procured	0	1					Invoices
Support quarterly chiefs' indabas	Identify and inform chiefs	Chiefs identified and informed	Chiefs identified and informed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Letters
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	1	1	1	1	Budgets and action plan
	Meetings held	Number of meetings held	Number of meetings held	0	1	1	1	1	1	Attendance lists and minutes
Construction of new 5 health facilities in Mutima, Mwenda Nasapato, Kaungu, Kalanga and Chikwama villages	Site identification	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design costing of health facilities	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs

	Procurement Process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute
	Construction of health facilities	Number of incinerators Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of 9 incinerators in health facilities	Project assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design costing of incinerators	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute
	Construction process	Number of incinerators Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of 20 staff houses in health facilities	Project assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports

	Design costing of incinerators	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute
	Construction process	Number of staff houses Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Project assessment Design costing of incinerators Tender process Construction process Monitoring & Evaluation	Project assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design costing of incinerators	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute

	Construction process	Number of incinerators Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
construction of 5 mechanized water sources at health facilities: Kambole Chansa HP, Kalaba HP, Muchenja HP, Nkosha HP	Project assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design costing of incinerators	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute
	Construction process	Number of incinerators Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Installation of solar system in 9 health facilities	Project assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports

(solar panels and solar batteries)										
	Design costing of incinerators	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender Minute
	Construction process	Number of incinerators Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Procurement of 20 motorbikes for all health facilities	Identification of motorbikes and suppliers	Motor-bikes identified	Motor-bikes identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	1	1	1	1	Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes
	Procurement of motorbikes	Number of motorbikes procured	Number of motorbikes procured	0	1	1	1	1	1	Invoices/G RNs
Procurement of 1 utility vehicles for health services monitoring	Identification of utility vehicle and supplier	Utility vehicles identified	Utility vehicle identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised

	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of a utility vehicle	Number of utilities procured	Number of utilities procured	0	1					Invoices/ grns
Procurement of dental equipment set	Identification of dental equipment's machine	Dental machine supplier identified	Dental machine supplier identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of dental machine	Number of dental machines procured	Number of dental machines procured	0	1					Invoices /GRNs
Procure and install mortuary fridge at the hospital	Identification of mortuary fridge suppliers	Mortuary fridge identified	Mortuary fridge identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement and installation of a mortuary fridge	Number of mortuary fridges procured and installed	Number of mortuary fridges procured and installed	0	1					Invoices

Procurement of digital X-RAY machine	Identification of an x-ray machine	x-ray machine identified	x-ray machine identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of an x-ray machine	Number of x-ray machine procured	Number of x-ray machine procured	0	1					Invoices
Procurement of 300 bicycles for community-based volunteers	Identification of bicycles	Bicycles identified	Bicycles identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes
	Procurement of bicycles	Number of bicycles procured	Number of bicycles procured	0	1	1	1	1	1	Invoices
Procurement of 3 ambulances	Identification of vehicles	Ambulances identified	Ambulances identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1					Tender minutes
	Procurement of an ambulance	Number of ambulances procured	Number of ambulances procured	0	1	1	1			Invoices

Procurement and install computers in all 20 health facilities for data management	Identification of computer gadgets	Gadgets identified	Gadgets identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	1	1	1	1	Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes
	Procurement of ICT equipment	Number of computers procured	Number of computers procured	0	1	1	1	1	1	Invoices
Procurement and install star-link in all 20 health facilities for data management	Identification of star-link equipment	Equipment identified	Equipment identified	0	1					Requests and bids advertised
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	1	1	1	1	Request letters for funds
	Tender Process	Tendered and evaluated	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes
	Procurement of star-link materials	Number of star-link materials procured	Number of star-link materials procured	0	1	1	1	1	1	Invoices / GRNS/ physical checks

Goal 2: Enhancing job creation and economic diversification

PROJECT	ACTIVITY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	TARGET YEARS					SOURCE OF INFORMATION
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of 34 community fish ponds in all the 17 wards	Identification of the sites	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification	2	3	4	4	4	Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	2	3	4	4	4	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	2	3	4	4	4	Contract file
	Project execution	Number of Fish ponds constructed & stocked	Fish Ponds Established	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	Hand over report
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports	2	3	4	4	4	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	2	3	4	4	4	Number of minutes
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports	2	3	4	4	4	Departmental reports
Establishment of two fish fingerling breeding centers in chipili and Kapisha	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified		1	1			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available		1	1			Contract file
	Site hand over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued		1	1			Contract file

	Project execution	Number of breeding ponds constructed & stocked	Fingering breeding center established		1	1			Hand over report
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports		1	1			Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes		1	1			Number of minutes
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports		1	1			Departmental reports
Conducting patrols and sensitizations to curb the use of illegal fishing gears/Method	Conducting Enforcement patrols	Number of patrols conducted	Number of reports	18	18	18	18	18	Departmental reports
	Conducting Sensitization meetings/programs	Number of Sensitization meetings conducted	Number of reports	24	24	24	24	24	Departmental reports
Procurement of two engine boats (40 hp)	Tendering Processes	Number of contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1	1				Tender minutes
	Purchase and Supply of equipment	Number of equipment Purchased and supplied	Purchase and Supply	1	1				Purchase Orders, Invoices
Procurement of laboratory equipment	Tendering Processes	Number of contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1	1	1	1	1	Tender minutes

	Purchase and Supply of equipment	Number of equipment Purchases	Purchase and Supply	1	1	1	1	1	Purchase Orders, Invoices
Construction of a secure landing site	Site Survey	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification		1				Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available		1				Contract File
	Site Hand Over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued		1				Contract File
	Project execution	Number of Landing Sites Constructed	Landing Site established		1				Hand over report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports		1				Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes		1				Number of minutes
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports		1				Departmental reports
Establishment of freezing facilities									
	Site Survey	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification			1	1		Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available			1	1		Contract File
	Site Hand Over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued			1	1		Contract File
	Project execution	Number of Freezing facilities Constructed	Freezing facilities established			1	1		Hand over report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports			1	1		Field report file

	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes			1	1		Number of minutes
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports			1	1		Departmental reports
Establishment of a livestock breeding center at Kaleulu (Chocha)	Site Survey	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification	1					Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	1					Contract File
	Site Hand Over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	1					Contract File
	Project execution	Number of breeding center Constructed	breeding center Established	1					Hand over report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports	1					Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	1					Number of minutes
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports	1					Departmental reports
To construct livestock service center at Kaleulu (Chocha)	Site Survey	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification		1				Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available		1				Contract File
	Site Hand Over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued		1				Contract File
	Project execution	Number of Service center Constructed	Service center Established		1				Hand over report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports		1				Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes		1				Number of minutes

	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports		1				Departmental reports
To conduct mass vaccination against Newcastle to all the chickens in the district	Tendering Processes	Number of contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1					Tender minutes
	Purchase of Newcastle vaccine	Vaccine Purchased	Vaccine Purchased	1					Purchase Orders, Invoices
To procure animal spraying facilities (Mobile spray races)	Tendering Processes	Number of contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1	1	1	1		Tender minutes
	Purchase and Supply of equipment	Number of equipment Purchased and supplied	Purchase and Supply	1	1	1	1		Purchase Orders, Invoices
To construct 17 camp houses for field staffs	Site Survey	Number of sites Identified	Site Identification	4	4	4	5		Site Plan
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	4	4	4	5		Contract File
	Site Hand Over	Site Possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	4	4	4	5		Contract File
	Project execution	Number of Camp houses Constructed	Camp Houses Established	4	4	4	5		Hand over report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of field reports	4	4	4	5		Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	4	4	4	5		Number of minutes

	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of reports	4	4	4	5		Departmental reports
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7.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Kaputa District is a ten-year plan aimed at to be used as a principal planning document to guide the development of the district. The plan has brought out the prevailing conditions or situations under the key thematic areas of the plan. The core issues or problems under each thematic area were identified within sectoral analysis under the Planning Survey and Issues Report and these culminated in the analysis of the causes of these issues and also their effects to the residents of Kaputa. This formed part two of the plan document with part one being the introduction of the plan document.

The section which formed part three of the document is called the development framework, this section mainly highlighted on the vision of the district which was framed from the core issues that the IDP was to address and the vision for the IDP is “***Kaputa to be a prosperous socio-economic and self- sufficient district by the year 2034***”. The vision entails that once all core issues or problems are tackled, the district will move in a trajectory of prosperity in terms of its socio-economic status and the district will begin to be self-sufficient and economically independent as levels of production and productivity are expected to rise, the section also contains the goals, objectives, strategies and programs and activities which will be utilized to sort out the core issues or problems identified.

The final part of the plan document highlighted the implementation plan which focuses on how the various activities, programs and projects will be financed during the implementation period of the plan, this section further brought out the local authority’s financial plan which detailed estimates of revenue during the implementation period of the IDP and the final part of the section brought out the programme for the development of Local Area Plans (LAPS) and the monitoring and evaluation plan for the implementation of the plan document.

Lastly, it is important to note the plan document will be implemented within a period of 10 years but will be after five years, this means the plan expires in 2034. The total cost of the implementation of the plan is ***ZMW 1, 955,001,366.21 (One Billion, Nine Hundred and Fifty Five Million, One Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Six Kwacha .Twenty One Ngwee)***

Appendix I: Advert for public scrutiny of the Kaputa District Integrated Development Plan

SPORTS

NOTICES - Page 19



PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF THE KAPUTA DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2024 TO 2034

Kaputa Town Council wishes to notify the general public that the District is in the process of developing a District Integrated Development Plan (DIDP) in accordance with Section 19 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The document will be used as a principal planning document to guide the development of the District. The IDP implementation period is from **2024 to 2034** but subject to be reviewed after an election year.

In accordance with Section 40 (2) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, it is a requirement that the general public offers their submissions after reviewing the draft copy of the plan document within a period not exceeding **60 days**.

Therefore, it is for this reason that Kaputa Town Council wishes to invite members of the general public to review and submit comments on the draft Integrated Development Plan starting on **Monday, 29th July, 2024**.

Copies of the draft plan document will be made available to the general public through the following offices on Mondays to Fridays from 08:00 hours to 17:00 hours:

1. Kaputa Town Council - Planning Department
2. District Administration Office
3. Constituency Office

Note: All submissions must be addressed to the Council Secretary, Kaputa Town Council, P.O. Box 490010, Kaputa or email: kaputadistrictcouncil@gmail.com

Deadline for submissions will be on 26th September, 2024. For any clarifications, kindly contact the Acting Director Planning on 0976533012 or 0963777186


EMRYS KUYOKWA
COUNCIL SECRETARY



RSO357207/29.07