



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



“A self-reliant, sustainable and economically viable District by 2033.”

LAVUSHIMANDA DISTRICT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023 -2033

A self-reliant, sustainable and economically viable District by 2033.”

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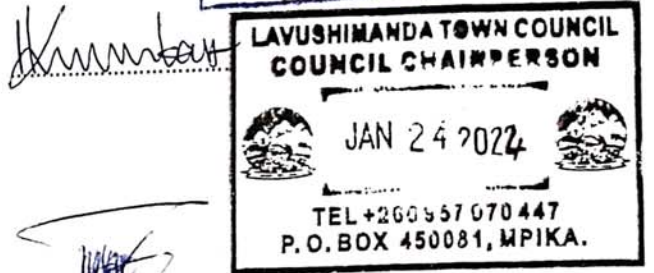
APPROVAL

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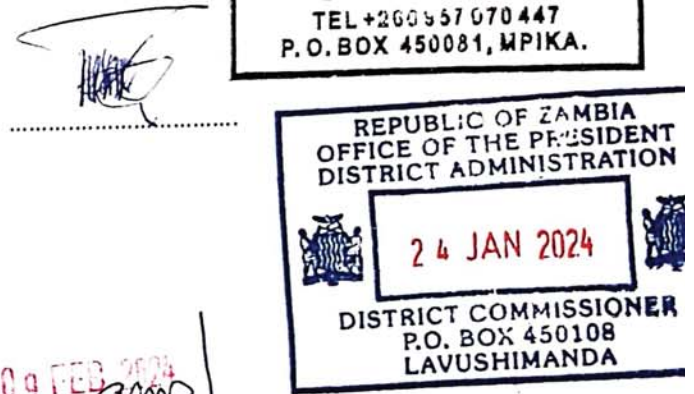
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FOREWORD



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Lavushimanda District is a development road map designed to run from 2023-2033. This document has been designed in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 and the 8th National Development Plan (8th NDP) as resource documents for the development of the district. The comprehensive public consultation that underpinned the IDP preparation, participation and stakeholder engagements affirm the values we seek to promote as a district. It was very exhilarating to witness how communities took charge of their own developmental path, how they participated vigorously and brought to the fore their developmental aspirations during all the wards consultation platforms. Their zeal for development paved way for the IDP vision of “*A self-reliant, sustainable and economically viable district by 2033.*”

Being a new district, Lavushimanda faces a lot of infrastructural challenges which are an ingredient to development stagnation. The IDP is thus an appropriate tool needed to address such social economic challenges inhibiting economic growth.

I strongly believe without any doubt that the main thrust for this document is to lay bare all the developmental bottlenecks the district has been grappling with, coin appropriate interventions and create a clear road map for economic growth and consequently economic development for the benefit of the people of Lavushimanda.

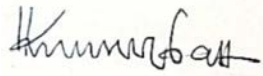
This document is inclusive as it brought on board most of the challenges faced by both urban and rural communities, the marginalized; women, youth and differently abled members of our society, sectoral challenges as well as cross cutting issues such as climate change.

I am thrilled at the sustainable jobs this road map seeks to create, possible broadened tax base and improved revenue premised on the successful implementation of catalytic projects identified and the partnerships for the goals that have been prioritized. This Council has made a critical consideration of this inclusive economic growth that will reposition Lavushimanda as an investment destination of choice, enhance its tourism potential, diversifying the local economy and strengthening social service provision while improving the status of the most vulnerable in our communities. As a precursor tightly aligned to the national development agenda, Lavushimanda Town Council views infrastructure as an important means of promoting sustainable growth and reducing poverty, and has subsequently identified infrastructure that will stimulate economic growth with special emphasis on growth nodes.

Integrated Development Planning is a collective effort from all relevant stakeholders which include the general public, traditional leadership, business associations, ward development committees and private sector representatives.

I would like to thank the District Commissioner, my fellow Councillors, heads of government departments, the Council Secretary and his management team and civil servants from line Ministries who worked diligently to produce an IDP which will be used as a vehicle to improve the livelihoods of the community.

I therefore call upon all the technocrats, Non-Governmental Organizations, stake holders, business houses and interest groups to make this IDP document their own and seriously position themselves in the context of addressing the highlighted issues.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Humphrey Katemba', written on a light-colored rectangular background.

Humphrey Katemba
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Integrated Development Plan is a district owned, comprehensive document that was crafted through a highly consultative and participatory process, involving stakeholders across all sectors. The consultations with various stakeholders were undertaken in all the six wards of Lavushimanda District with the aim of developing consensus and establishing ownership.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all technocrats drawn from various line ministries, spending agencies and private sector institutions for the awareness-raising and information dissemination critical to this process. Special acknowledgement goes to the Muchinga Province Administration through the Provincial Physical Planning Unit for their invaluable contribution towards shaping this document. Special thanks are also extended to the government of the republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for their unwavering financial and technical support.

I would also like to extend my sincere appreciation to the District IDP Core Team, devoted individuals and organizations who dedicated their time, expertise, and resources to make this plan a reality. Their unwavering support and invaluable contributions have been essential in shaping this ambitious endeavour.

Lastly, I would like to extend my earnest gratitude to all members of staff at Lavushimanda Town Council and other staff drawn from line ministries who participated in formulating this Integrated Development Plan.



Terris Kunda
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Lavushimanda District is a comprehensive development roadmap that has been designed in line with relevant legislation and national development plans. The plan was developed through a thorough public consultation process, which allowed communities to actively participate and express their developmental aspirations.

Lavushimanda, being a new district, faces various infrastructural challenges that hinder socio-economic growth.

The IDP is inclusive, covering the needs of both urban and rural communities, marginalized groups such as women, youth, and the differently abled, as well as sectoral challenges and cross-cutting issues like climate change.

The plan aims to create sustainable jobs, broaden the tax base, and improve revenue through the implementation of catalytic projects and partnerships for the identified goals. It also seeks to position Lavushimanda as an investment destination, enhance tourism potential, diversify the local economy, and improve social services for vulnerable members of the community.

The IDP places significant emphasis on infrastructure development, viewing it as a means of promoting sustainable growth, reducing poverty, and stimulating economic growth in identified growth nodes.

The **vision** for the IDP area is **“A self-reliant, sustainable and economically viable district by 2033.”**

To achieve this vision, this IDP document was developed under four parts. Part one consists of an introduction and background and further provides a profile of the district in terms of the general physical characteristics as well as location and size of the district.

Part two and three comprise the planning survey and issues section, and the sectoral and thematic analysis which discuss the population dynamics of the district, give an assessment of the existing land use, settlement pattern, and a sectoral and thematic analysis of each sector.

Part four and five discuss the development framework. This section outlines the spatial development framework of the district translating the written analysis of the development framework into a spatial dimension by means of maps. The section also highlights key interventions that will result in the physical, social and economic transformation of the district. Finally, the implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as well as Capital Investment Plan which highlights the cost of implementing the IDP are discussed.

As we embark on this journey outlined in the IDP, I am confident that the collective efforts and aspirations of our communities will continue to serve as the driving force behind the realization of our shared vision. Together, we will strive to transform Lavushimanda into a thriving hub of self-reliance, sustainability, and economic viability.

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Dominic Makisa
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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Abbreviation List / List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CRB	Community Resource Board
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDSS	Community Development and Social Services
CFMA	Community Forest Management Area
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CWAC	Community Welfare Assistance Committees
COVID-19	Corona Virus 2019
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DACO	District Agriculture Coordinating Officer
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DFA	District Farmers Association
DHD	District Health Director
DHO	District Health Office
DNPW	Department of National Parks Wildlife
ECCDE	Early Childhood Care, Development and Education Centres
FISP	Farmer Input Support Program
FSP	Food Security Pack
GMA	Game Management Area
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gases
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HELSB	Higher Education Loans and Scholarship Board
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
8NDP	Eighth National Development plan
MOGE	Ministry of General Education
NASF	National Aids Strategic Framework

PHCU	Primary Health Care Units
DWRD	Department of Water Resource
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
MOH	Ministry of Health
NA	National Assembly
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
ZANIS	Zambia National Information Services
ZIFLP	Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Government of the Republic of Zambia places emphasis on planning which has been at the core of its governance from time immemorial. The country has remained committed to development planning through socio-economic and physical planning as reflected through various development plans that have been formulated since independence. However, the historical approach to planning has been heavily focused on sectoral planning or sector-based planning whose outcome has been duplication of activities and inadequate co-ordination among key sector players leading to disintegrated and fragmented outcomes as well as wastage of resources. As such, government has transitioned from sector-based planning to integrated development planning. Recently formulated National Development Plans such as the 8NDP have all been premised on integration. Equally, other lower-level National Plans such as District Plans have also been premised on integration in tandem with National Plans. As such, the development of the Lavushimanda Integrated Development Plan is premised on integration as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020.

According to the Urban and Regional Planning Act, the IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the district and will guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in the district by all levels of government and actors. The Purpose of the IDP is;

- (i) To co-ordinate the work of all government stakeholders and ensure that they are aligned with and inform each other,
- (ii) To co-ordinate the work of external service providers with that of the government and ensure that they are aligned and inform each other,
- (iii) To ensure that there is co-ordination between all actors to exploit opportunities and utilize potentials for the development of the IDP area, and finally,
- (iv) To ensure that the land use requirements and land use implications of all planning and development decisions are considered.

The plan is divided into four sections. Section one consists of an introduction and background and further provides a profile of the district in terms of the general physical characteristics of the district

and also highlights other critical issues that will form part of the district background such as the location and size of the district.

Section two is the planning survey and issues section, which discusses the population dynamics of the district and gives an assessment of the existing land use, settlement pattern, and also gives a sectoral and thematic analysis of each sector.

Section three discusses the development framework upon reviewing the key issues identified in the planning survey and issues report and through community engagement using tools such as problem tree analysis and other rapid assessment tools. This section also outlines the spatial development framework of the district translating the written analysis of the development framework into a spatial dimension by means of maps. The section also highlights key interventions that will result in the physical, social and economic transformation of the district.

Finally, section four discusses the implementation plan and the monitoring mechanisms through monitoring and evaluation. Various key performance indicators will be established to help in the monitoring of the plan. Lastly, the section will also outline the Capital Investment Plan which will highlight the cost of implementing the IDP.

1.1.District Geographical Location, Size and Map

Lavushimanda District lies between UTM Coordinates 150000.00 E and 38000.00 E, east of the Greenwich Prime Meridian, and 8670000.00N and 8520000.00N south of the Equator. It shares borders with Mpika and Kanchibiya to the North, Mambwe and Petauke Districts to the East, Chitambo to the South, and Lunga and Samfya Districts to the West. It has a total surface area of 14,136.87Km² (1,413,687 Hectares) and lies at 1,568m Above Sea Level. The Great North Road (T2) links Lavushimanda District to Chinsali, the provincial headquarters of Muchinga Province. The administrative centre of the district is Kalonje, which is approximately 258km from Chinsali in the north and approximately 570km from Lusaka in the south.

1.2. Lavushimanda IDP Area

The IDP area for Lavushimanda is the entire District as shown in the map below. The district has a total surface area of 14,136. 87 Km² (1, 413, 687 hectares). Therefore, the IDP will cover both state and customary areas of the district.

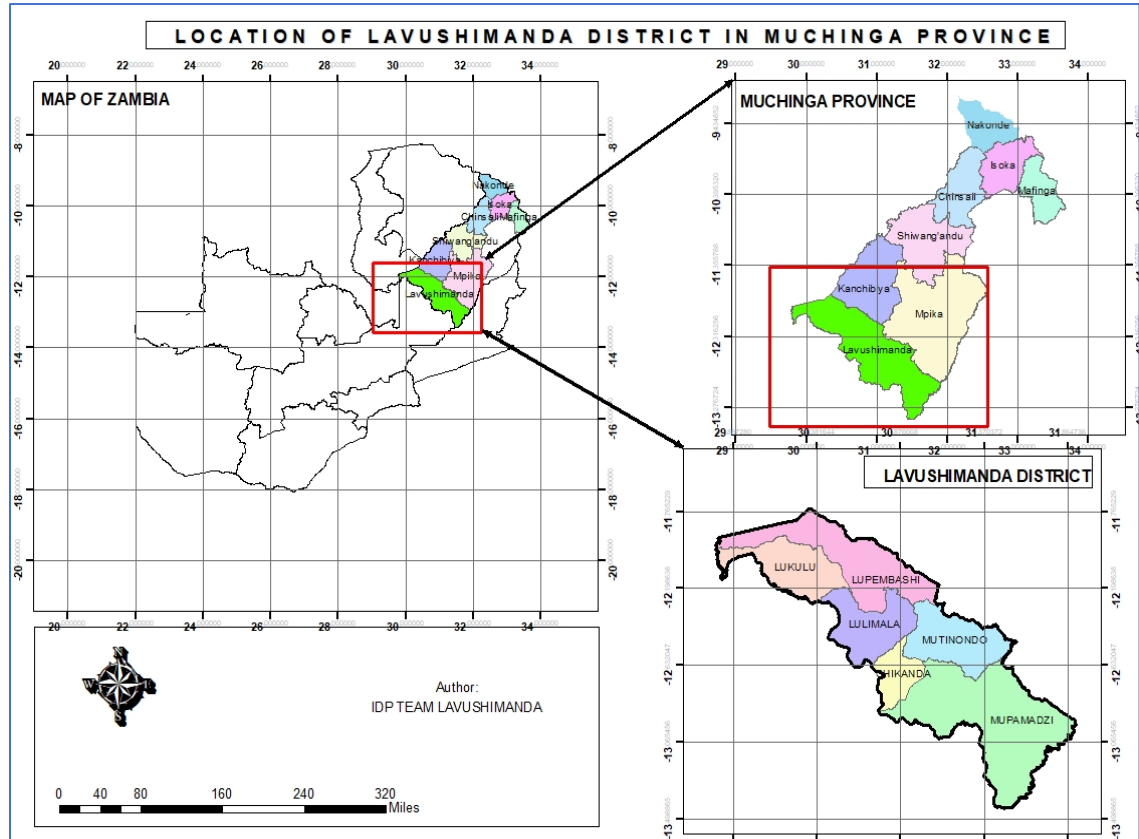


Figure 1: Map Showing the Location of Lavushimanda District in Muchinga Province

1.3. Climate – Weather Pattern

Temperature

Lavushimanda District enjoys hot and tropical summer temperatures of 40 Degrees Celsius particularly in the eastern part of the district. However, unpleasant cold to mild winters of below 17.5 Degrees Celsius are experienced. Winters are relatively cold with temperatures falling into single figures at times. On the other hand, summer months are warmer but temperatures rarely go beyond 40 Degrees Celsius.

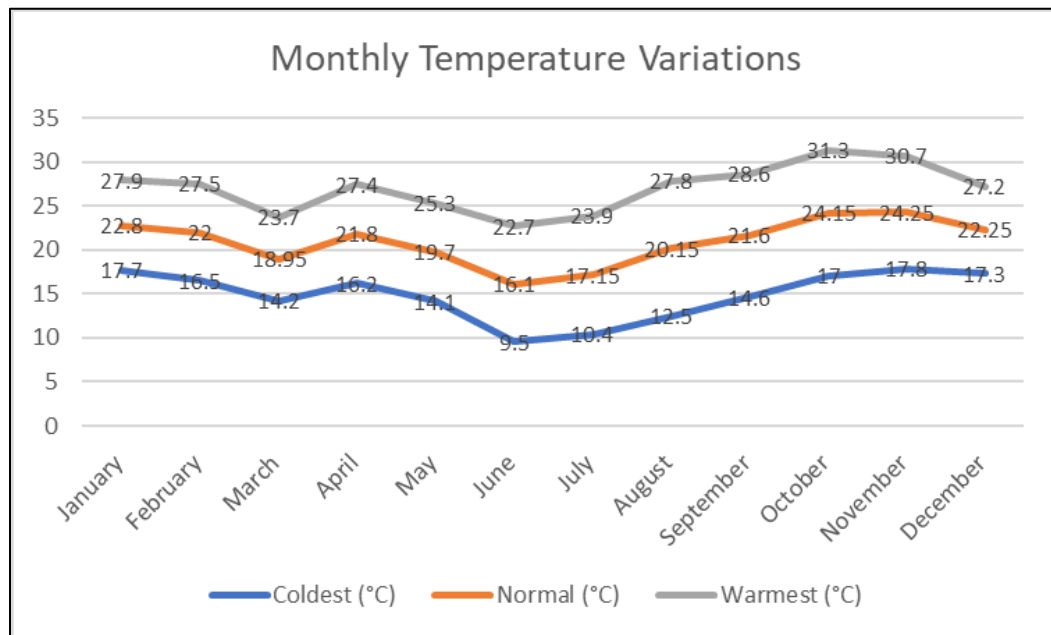


Figure 2: Monthly temperatures of Lavushimanda District.
(Source: Meteorological Department, Chinsali 2021)

Rainfall and Humidity

Lavushimanda falls in region III of the agro-ecological zones of Zambia. This region is expected to receive over 1000 mm of rainfall each year, and the growing season ranges from 120 -150 days which begins around November to April. Relative humidity for the district varies according to the seasons of the year, reaching peaks in the wet season. However, the mean relative humidity for Lavushimanda is 68 Degrees.

Wind and Sunshine

Wind directions are predominantly East to Southeast except during the rainy season when they are variable with Northeast to West winds being more frequent. The strongest winds are the easterlies that occur throughout the year, while the lightest are the westerlies and the south westerlies. The average hours of sunshine per day range from 4 hours in January to 9 hours in July.

Natural Resources

Lavushimanda District is endowed with a variety of natural resources which range from water bodies such as rivers, streams, swamps, wetlands, flood plains, dense vegetation such as woodlands and grasslands to wildlife and birds of unique species such as the Black Lechwe and Shoebill respectively. Prominent among these natural resources is the Bangweulu Wetlands which has been designated as one of the world's most important wetlands by the Ramsar Convention and an important Bird Area by Birdlife International. This area is protected in partnership with Bangweulu Wetlands Project, the local community through the Community Resource Board (CRB) and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). Other natural resources include the Lavushimanda National Park, South Luangwa National Park, the Bangweulu Game Management Area (GMA) and the Chikuni Game Management Area (GMA). The district is also characterized by high plateau, mountain ranges and the Muchinga escarpment. Notably, along the Muchinga escarpment rainfall is around 1,200 mm per annum.

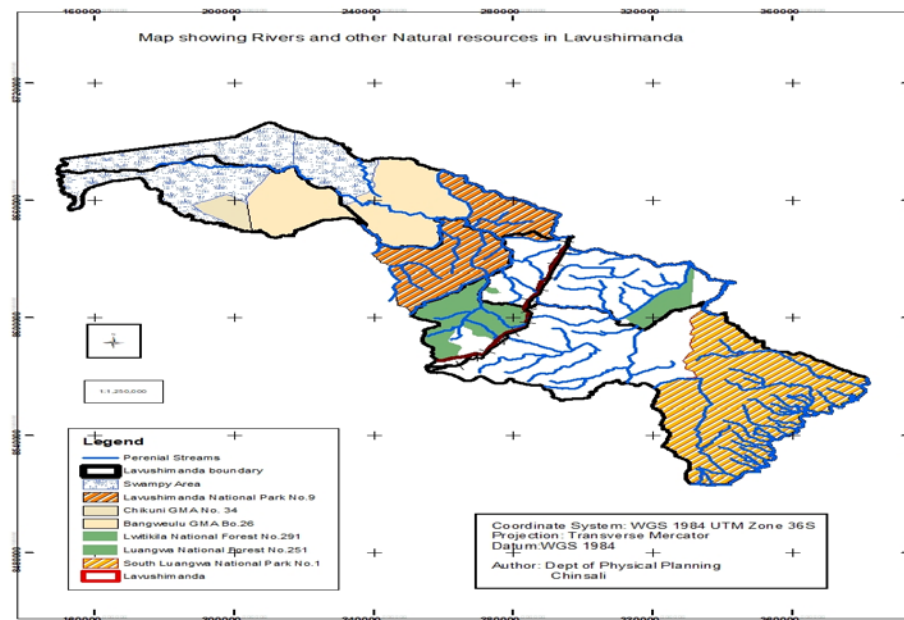


Figure 3: Map showing Rivers and Other Natural Resources

PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 Demographic Analysis

2.1. Historic Population Levels and Growth Rates

According to Zamstats (2022), Lavushimanda District is the least populated district in the province with a total population of 55,755 and a growth rate of 2.7% as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Population levels and growth rates

District	2010 Population			2022 Population			Average annual Population Growth Rate 2010- 2022		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Chinsali	42915	43808	88723	75557	75,440	148,997	4.6	4.6	4.6
Isoka	35,314	36,875	72,189	55,054	56,545	111,599	3.8	3.6	3.7
Kanchibiya	40,538	41,613	82,151	46,327	46,827	93,057	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lavushimanda	20,051	20,626	40,667	27,802	27,953	55,755	2.8	2.6	2.7
Mafinga	32,035	33,935	65,969	49,630	52,903	102,533	3.7	3.8	3.7
Mpika	39,678	40,873	80,551	73,396	75,667	149,063	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nakonde	39,874	60,834	119,708	87,644	91,144	178,788	3.4	3.4	3.4
Shiwang'andu	29,611	30,184	59,795	39,292	39,217	78,509	2.4	2.2	2.3
Total	299,016	308,747	607,763	452,600	465,696	918,296	3.5	3.5	3.5

Source: Preliminary Report 2022 Census of Population and Housing

Therefore, according to the 2010 housing and population census that was conducted for the four (4) wards namely Chikanda, Mupamadzi, Lukulu and Lulimala Wards, the aggregated ward population stood at 35,373. In 2021, two more wards were created in the district, namely Mutinondo and Lupembashi Wards bringing the total number of wards to six. Thus, the reduction in the number of people in Lulimala Ward in the 2022 census report compared to that of 2010 for instance, was as a result of the delimitation exercise which saw the creation of a new ward called Lupembashi.

Table 2: Population by wards

Ward	Population		Density	Size (Km ²)
	2010	2022		
Chikanda	8,221	9,042	11.0	824.19
Mupamadzi	8,285	10,495	2.1	5,061.83
Lukulu	8,420	19,085	11.1	1,721.80
Lulimala	10,447	5,656	3.3	1,732.12
Mutinondo	NIL	6,382	3.2	1,965.39
Lupembashi	NIL	5,095	1.7	2,946.05

Total	35,373	55,755	3.91	14, 251.38
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Source: Zamstat Report (Census of Population and Housing, 2010 & 2022)

2.2. Population Density at Ward Level

2.2.1. Chikanda Ward

According to the 2010 housing and population census, Chikanda Ward had a total population of 8,221. However, the 2022 ward population according to Zamstat is 9,042. The ward has a total surface area of 1,372.29 Square Kilometres (Km²) translating into a population density of 7.8. When compared with other wards, Chikanda has the highest population density. This can be attributed to the two major transport infrastructure in the ward namely the Great North Road and the TAZARA Rail line that have influenced the settlement pattern of the ward which is mainly linear where the population is concentrated along the Great North Road and the TAZARA Rail line. In addition to the above infrastructure, the availability of electricity has contributed to the high population density in the ward.

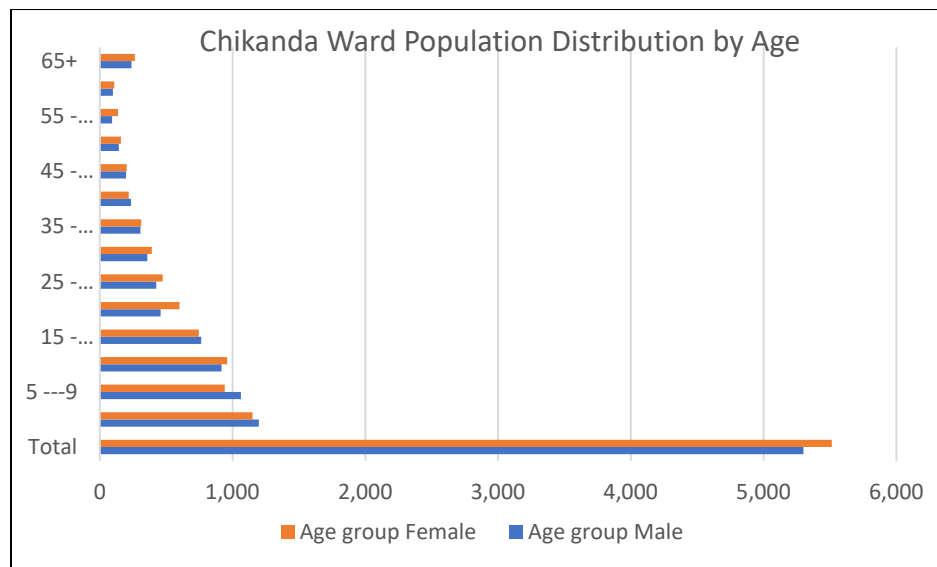


Figure 4: Chikanda ward Projected population distribution by Age

Source: Zamstat Report (Census of Population and Housing, 2022)

2.2.2. Mupamadzi Ward

In 2010, Mupamadzi Ward had a total population of 8,285 according to the housing and population census of 2010. However, according to Zamstat, the ward's total population as at 2022 stood at 10,495. The ward covers an area of 6,479.12 square kilometres and is the least densely populated at 2.0 per square kilometre. The low population density can be attributed to the mountainous terrain of the area which makes it hard to reach and provide critical services such as education and health care.

Figure 5:

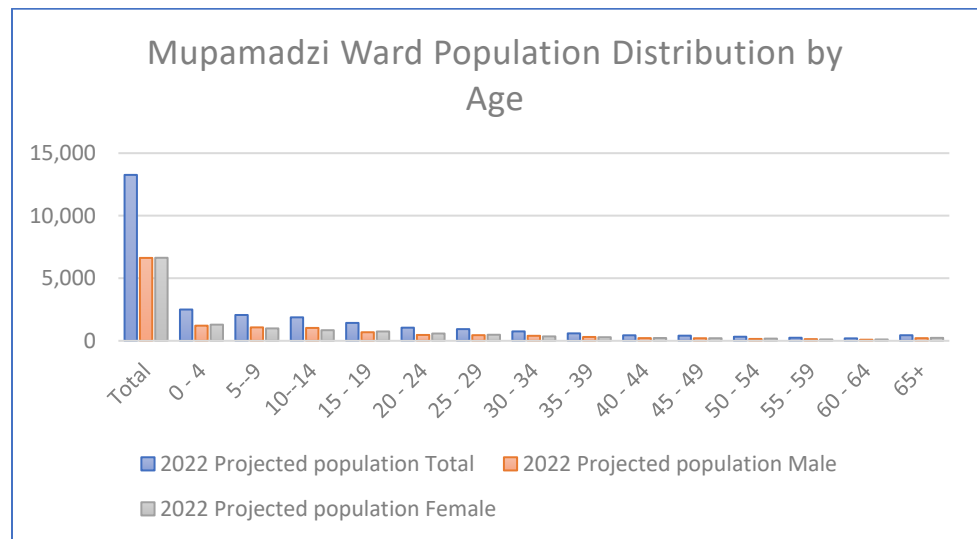


Figure 5: Mupamadzi ward projected population distribution by age
Source: Zamstat Report (Census of Population and Housing, 2022)

2.2.3. Lukulu Ward

According to the housing and population census of 2010, Lukulu Ward had a total population of 8,420 and a surface area of 3,866.18 square kilometres. For 2022, the ward population was 19,085 as shown in the figure below:

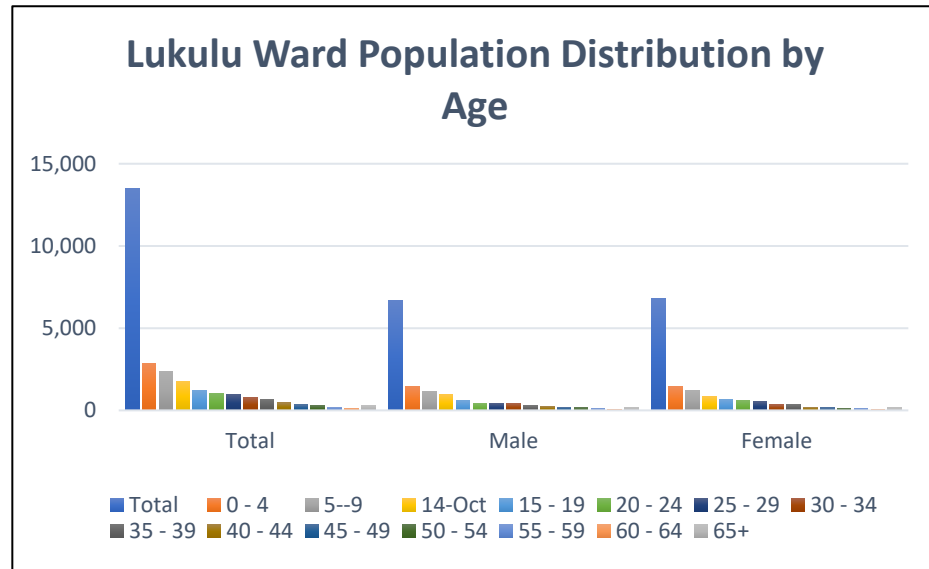


Figure 6: Lukulu Ward Population Distribution by Age
Source: Zamstat Report (Census of Population and Housing, 2022)

2.2.4. Lulimala Ward

In 2010, Lulimala Ward was the most populated ward among the four wards. It had a population of 10,447. However, after delimitation of the ward, the 2022 population for the ward reduced to 5,656. The ward has a surface area of 2,532.78 square kilometres. The ward is highly populated because it was the earliest settlement in the district due to hunting and fishing activities which attracted the population growth.

2.3. Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

Lavushimanda is a rural district. This is in spite of the newly created township which has not been developed yet and is still in its infancy stage. What could be classified as peri-urban areas are settlements dotted along the railway line and the Great North Road, which are also connected to the national electricity grid such as Lukulu, Mununga, and Kalonje, and those settlements around major industrial facilities such as the TAZARA Mununga Quarry and TAZAMA Pump station, which have also been identified as growth nodes due to the relatively high economic activities taking place in those areas. The availability of electricity has attracted people especially the youths

living in remote rural villages of the district to these economically active areas as they tend to offer more prospects of employment and trade. As such, these areas have higher population and growth rates. For instance, Chikanda ward which is a fairly urbanized ward has a growth rate of 3.4%. The ward is urbanizing at a faster rate and is anticipated to experience a high population growth in the next 10 years. Similarly, the area is likely to record a huge demand for services such as water, electricity and housing.

More than 95% of the district is typically rural. These areas lack critical services and infrastructure such as roads, electricity, telecommunication, industries and economic activities. Some of the areas in the district that have been identified as rural are Muwele, Chiundaponde, Lulimala, Lumbatwa, Mupamadzi, Kamwendo, Mabonga among others.

2.4. Assessment of the Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District

Lavushimanda District has a total landmass of 14,136.87 Square Kilometres (1,413,687 Hectares). However, like in most districts of Zambia, this land is managed under two tenure systems, that is customary tenure and statutory or leasehold tenure. After the creation of the district in the year 2017, a total of 26,207 Hectares of land was converted to state land for the new Township. The new township, which is located at Kalonje, has been planned for different land uses ranging from residential, commercial, industrial, institutional to agricultural as shown in the layout plan below.

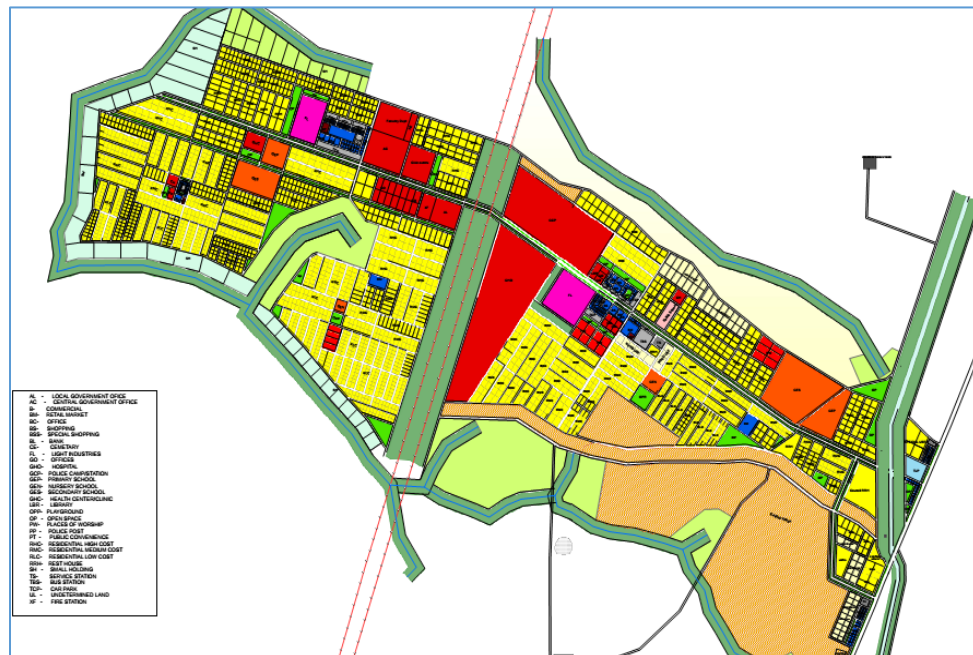


Figure 7: Map showing the planned Land Use in the Central Business district
Source: Department of Physical Planning, Chinsali 2018

2.5. Overall Settlement Pattern

There are basically three settlement patterns in the district and these are; (i) linear, (ii) clustered or village groupings and (iii) sporadic or scattered. Linear settlements follow linear features such as the Great North Road, the railway line and natural drainage lines like rivers and streams and around social amenities such as rural health centres and schools. Clustered settlements are village groupings while sporadic settlements are scattered isolated settlements such as farms. The settlement pattern in Lavushimanda is predominantly linear as most communities have settled along the Great North Road and along the TAZARA railway line particularly around the railway stations, and along other feeder roads. Other clustered settlements such as Chiundaponde and Muwele communities have been attracted to these areas for various livelihood activities such as fishing and hunting.

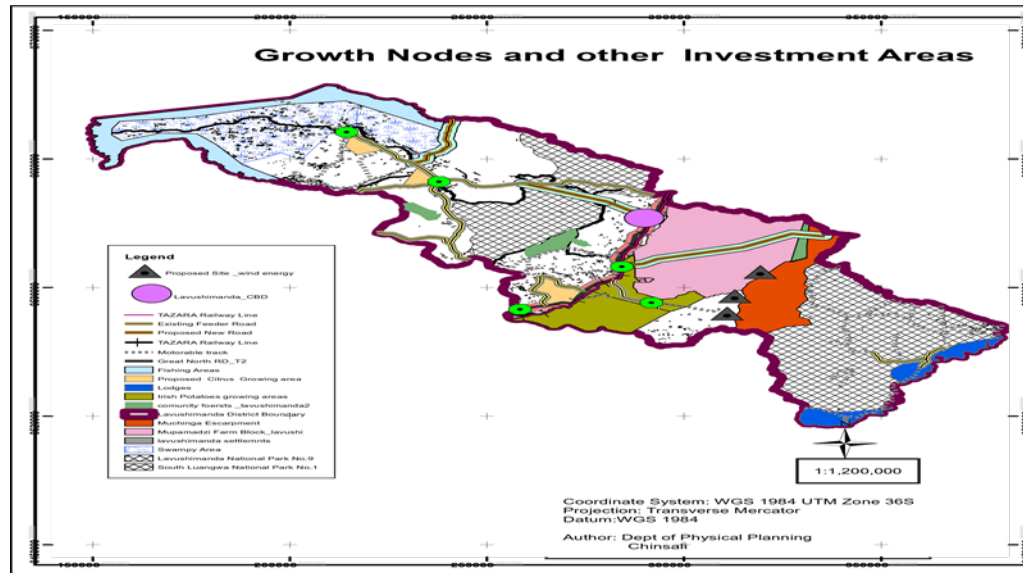


Figure 8: Growth Nodes and other investment area

2.6. Urban Expansion/Peri-Urban Areas

The district was created in 2017 and allocated the Central Business District (CBD) in Mutinondo Ward. However, Chikanda Ward (Mununga Quarry Area) was set up as a temporal operational area for the Local Authority, Central Government and all other institutions because of the availability of basic facilities such as housing and electricity. These basic facilities contributed to the growth and expansion of the area. The attainment of the district status also necessitated the influx of people to the area in search of employment, business opportunities and services offered by Tanzania Zambia Mafuta (TAZAMA), Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) and others.

2.7. Unplanned Settlements

The district has a number of unplanned settlements especially under customary land which, are predominant around identified growth nodes such as Lukulu, Mununga, Mpumba, Kapengwe and Salamo.

2.8. Other Land Uses

Other major land uses in the district include agriculture, which comprises farm blocks such as the Mupamadzi Farm block, National Parks, Game Management Areas and Forest Reserves. The largest land uses in the district are National Parks and GMAs. Others include industrial and mining where quarrying and manganese mining are undertaken.

Table 3: Major Land Uses in the District

S/N	LAND USE	AREA (KM ²)	PERCENTAGE
01	Customary Land	1,387.8	9.8
02	State Land (Planned Areas)	262.07	1.9
03	National Parks and GMAs	7500	53.1
04	Community Forest Management Areas	172.05	1.2
05	National Forest Reserve	950.0045	6.7

PART THREE: SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1. EDUCATION

3.1.1. Review of Education Plans and Policies

In order to have an insight of the sector and appreciate government’s efforts in improving the sector, a number of policies and plans were reviewed which among others, included the following:

- (i) Government Vision 2030
- (ii) Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022–2026
- (iii) Sustainable Development Goals
- (iv) Education for all policy- 1992.

The education for all policy of 1992 seeks to uphold the principle that “every individual has an equal right to education opportunity”. This means that every child regardless of personal circumstances or capacity has a right to access and participate in the education system irrespective of gender, economical or physical capacity.

3.1.1.1. Eighth National Development Plan (2022 – 2026)

The Education sector which falls under the Human and Social Development Pillar of the 8NDP has been identified to be fundamental to inclusive development and as a catalytic ingredient to the transformation of the country. Education has further been identified to be critical in addressing the vicious cycles of poverty, inequality and vulnerability.

3.1.1.2. Education and Skills Sector Plan (2022 – 2026)

The plan specifically aims to improve the quality of education by targeting improved learning outcomes through better leadership, oversight and accountability at all levels as well as overcoming system inefficiencies, in order to achieve the vision of ‘Quality and relevant lifelong education and skills training for all’.

3.1.1.3. Free Education Policy

The free education policy was introduced in 2002 from grade 1-7 by way of abolishing user fees. It was enhanced and extended to cover grade 8-12 except in boarding secondary schools as regards boarding fees. The aim of the policy was to enhance enrolment and completion rates of all school going children in Zambia.

3.1.1.4. Re-entry Policy

The Re-entry policy was formulated in 1997. The policy mandates schools to allow girls back into the school system who previously left due to pregnancy. This policy helps bring back learners in the mainstream of education. The policy takes cognizant of the fact that a girl may at a certain time fall pregnant during her learning cycle, therefore, giving a girl the chance to complete her education during such a predicament, after giving birth.

From the above reviewed plans and policy documents, the following priorities were identified:

- Increase the literacy rates and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030
- Improve pupil/teacher ratio to 40:1 at basic schools and 25:1 at high schools by 2030
- Reduce the average distance to basic schools to 5 km radius to 75 percent of the potential learners by 2030
- Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary and primary schools, especially in rural areas
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

3.1.2. Existing State of Development and Performance of the Sector in relation to key priorities

Lavushimanda District has 40 schools as disaggregated in the following table.

Table 4: Shows the Category of Schools in the District

S/N	CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER
1	Primary Schools	25
2	Secondary Schools	6
3	Community Schools	8
4	Special School (primary)	1
5	ECE Centers (Annexed to Primary Schools)	26
6	Private Secondary Schools	0
7	Private Primary Schools	0
8	Private E.C.E (Pre-Schools)	0

In order to adequately assess and describe the existing state of development in the sector and assess its performance, the following parameters were used;

- The distance to the nearest education facility.
- The status of existing school infrastructure.

- Staffing levels in the district; and,
- The provision of quality water and sanitation facilities.
- Power and telecommunication
- Status of existing furniture.

These parameters have a bearing on the provision of quality education services being offered in the district and the performance of the sector in general. The state of the above parameters in the district may potentially impact negatively on the set goals and objectives by the sector. To adequately attempt to describe the existing state of education in the district, the above parameters were analyzed.

3.1.3. Distance to the Nearest School

The district has a total number of 25 primary, 8 community, 1 special and 6 secondary schools. In terms of access to primary education, the average distance between schools is 25 kilometres as opposed to 5 kilometres required standard distance, e.g. in settlements such as Mupamadzi, Lukulu and Lulimala. A few primary schools especially in Chikanda ward such as Mpumba and Kapengwe meet the 5 kilometres apart requirement. Similarly, secondary schools do not meet their set parameter. In order to access secondary education, most learners in the district have to cover more than 25km of distance, with no secondary school being within the 15km standard distance. This requires the construction of more secondary schools and weekly boarding facilities at all the six secondary schools in the district. Additionally, there is need to construct boarding secondary schools in Lulimala and Mutinondo wards (CBD) as well as twelve (12) weekly boarding facilities in the existing six (6) day secondary schools. The map below depicts the scenario in terms of distribution of education facilities.

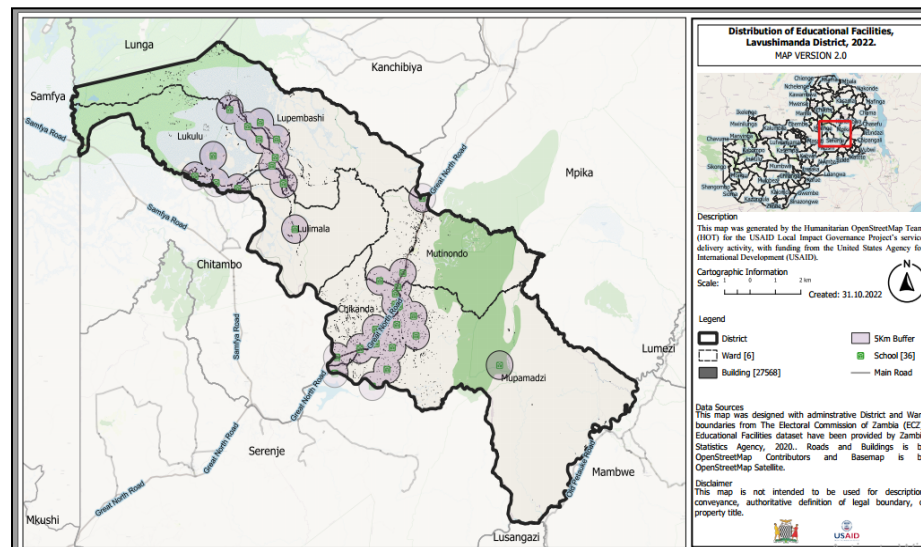


Figure 9: Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District

As can be seen in the map, education facilities are unevenly distributed. Most of the schools are concentrated along the major roads such as Great North Road, T2 (Great North Road) to

Chiundaponde and Chiundaponde to Muwele Road. Lulimala and Mupamadzi wards have the lowest number of schools.

3.1.4. Status of Infrastructure

In terms of access to Early Childhood Education (ECE), Primary and Secondary education, the district has inadequate education infrastructure. Currently only 52 % of the ECE Centres have trained teachers and can only absorb 52% of potential grade 1 entrants with ECE experience. This puts pressure on the grade 1 entrants without ECE in terms of breaking through in literacy as compared to those with ECE experience.

Table 5: State of Infrastructure under Education

S/N	ITEM	AVAILABLE	SHORTFALL
1	Classroom-Primary	152	46
2	Classroom-Secondary	26	30
3	Classroom-ECE	3	33
4	VIP Toilet	120	0
5	Boreholes	22	18
6	Desks-Primary	3308	700
7	Desks -Secondary	1031	86
8	Desks -ECE	501	539
9	Water borne toilets	5	75
10	Staff Houses	122	404
11	Institutions connected to national electricity grid	4	32
12	Institutions with on-site solar power	4	32

Construction of more infrastructure in the existing secondary schools and the rehabilitation of the existing deteriorated structures is of paramount importance to the provision of quality secondary education in the district.

In terms of staff housing, the total number required is 404 but only 122 are available of which 25 are in a deteriorated condition as most of them were actually community built and with substandard materials. In addition, there is need to construct a DEBS Office and a school for learners with special needs. There is also need for the procurement of furniture owing to the increased enrolment largely due to the free education policy.

3.1.5. Staffing Levels in School

The total workforce of teachers in the district stands at 315 against 13,195 pupils. This gives a ratio of 1: 41. Most primary and community schools are not adequately staffed with trained teachers and this affects the quality of learning. It must be noted that as good as the secondary teacher-pupil ratio may look, the pertinent subject teachers are lacking in subjects such as mathematics and sciences.

Table 6: No. of teachers by category

S/N	ITEM	NUMBER	SHORTFALL
1	PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	386	147
2	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	133	131
	TOTAL	519	278

3.1.6. Water and Sanitation at Schools

In terms of water supply and sanitation, there are very few toilets and water points in schools. In addition, some of the water points do not give quality water for consumption. This causes a critical water crisis because the learners cannot consume the water. Regarding sanitation, most of the schools located in the rural parts do not have adequate sanitation. Therefore, there is need to transition from pit latrines to water borne toilets. Furthermore, considering the toilet-pupil ratio, the district requires 300 toilets for girls and 200 toilets for boys. The lack of adequate sanitary facilities causes learners to open defecate in the school surroundings.

3.1.7. Power and Telecommunication

In terms of power, 36 out of the 40 schools are not connected to the National Grid including schools such as Mununga Day Secondary, Kapengwe, and Salamo which are in proximity to power lines. Furthermore, telecommunication towers are limited in the district and present serious challenges in terms of access to the Internet. Most schools in wards such as Lukulu, Lupembashi and Lulimala have poor network coverage. The most prevalent network is Zamtel with coverage across Lukulu, Lulimala and Lupembashi wards, Airtel and MTN being limited in a much larger part of the district. With Zamtel having installed towers in the district, this has only improved network coverage in areas that did not have access to Airtel and MTN networks. Generally, the district has poor network coverage. In some schools, making phone calls is a challenge as some people have to walk long distances to access network.

3.1.8. Progression Rate and School Drop-Out

The rate of school dropout is quite high in the district. This has been identified as one of the challenges confronting the education sector especially for rural schools. The graph below shows that the dropout rate is more prominent under economic factors, pregnancies and early marriages, respectively and this has been attributed mainly to poverty and bad cultural practices among other reasons. Mitigation measures have however, been put in place to help learners with early signs of dropping out of school. One such measure is the feeding program, an initiative being undertaken and implemented in 33 schools.

3.1.9. Examination Performance for the Past Three Years

Table 7: Examination Performance for the Past Three Years

DISTRICT	EXAMINATION LEVEL	YEAR	PASS RATE %
Lavushimanda	GRADE 12	2019	69.6
		2020	46.2
		2021	50
		2022	68.6

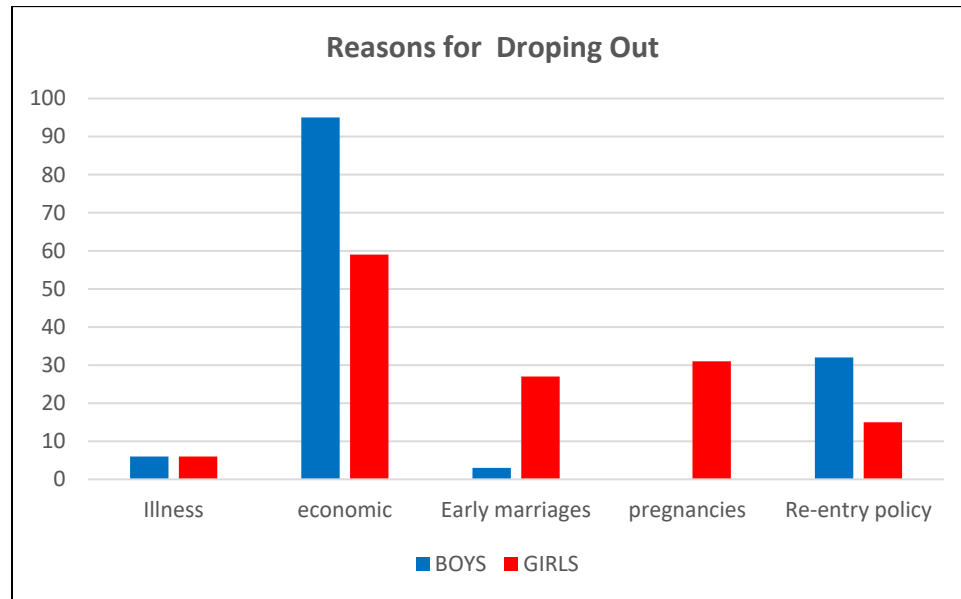


Figure 10: Reasons for School Drop Outs.

3.1.10. Standards of Education Service Provision in the Next 10 Years

The table below shows the current number of desks in various schools and the current and projected shortfall in the district.

Table 8: The number of Desks in Schools and shortfalls

S/N	ITEM	AVAILABLE NUMBER	SHORTFALL	REQUIRED IN 10 YEARS
1	DESKS-PRIMARY	3308	700	2228
2	DESKS - SECONDARY	1031	86	1498
3	DESKS -ECE	501	539	1579

3.1.11. Existing and Proposed Investment Programs under the Education Sector

There are a number of existing programs that are currently running under the education sector in the district in line with the various plans and policies discussed above. These programs include the following:

a. Production Units (PUs)

All the schools in the district are encouraged to venture into Production Units which is aimed at enabling pupils to acquire life skills that may help them earn a living in the future as well as enabling a sustainable quality education provision in the district. It is hard to provide quality education without adequate resources. There is potential for Agro-companies to partner with the schools in the district to grow this into a viable venture.

b. School Health and Nutrition (SHN)

All primary and community schools in the district are implementing the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), which is one of the government's key social protection programs aimed at improving nutrition and reducing absenteeism.

c. Guidance and Counselling

This programme is meant to assist learners when they have problems in general, personal or social problems that affect mental stability and/or school performance. Strengthening this component would also alleviate the dropout of learners from schools. This can be achieved by having trained guidance and counselling teachers of which currently the district has one.

d. Adult Literacy

In order to deal with high illiteracy levels in the district, the sector promotes adult literacy to community members that did not have the opportunity to go through the normal schooling process. For this to be successful, community volunteer instructors require training and incentives. However, this program has not been successful due to financial constraints, lack of trained volunteer instructors and incentives.

3.1.12. Issues from Public Participation Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

A number of issues identified and discussed as key challenges in the various documents reviewed were also confirmed during the public consultation meetings as the majority of the communities also cited the same issues to be major challenges affecting them. The following challenges were submitted during the public hearing meetings:

- Inadequate teachers
- Long distances covered to access schools

- Inadequate Classroom Blocks
- Inadequate school furniture
- Lack of a boarding School
- Inadequate and dilapidated staff houses
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities at schools
- Lack of electricity
- Poor telecommunications network connectivity

3.1.13. Identified Communities without access to basic Education Services and Facilities

During the stakeholder meetings, it was also observed that schools were unevenly distributed as certain communities or wards had more schools compared to others. Communities such as Lumbatwa in Lupembashi Ward, Kamwendo and Mutumba in Mupamadzi Ward, were identified to have limited access to education services and facilities.

3.1.14. Impact of population on the education sector

The influence of school infrastructure on the surrounding land use has potential to become growth nodes. The presence of schools in almost all the areas has continued to influence settlements around the school areas thereby enhancing a number of social and economic activities such as farming and trading.

3.1.15. The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Some schools in the district have been adversely affected by climate change related calamities such as blown off roofs as a result of storms, thereby affecting the learners. Other emergencies include floods which mostly affect schools in Lukulu, Lupembashi and Mupamadzi wards, washed away bridges resulting in some communities being cut off and schools being inaccessible.

3.1.16. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, pupils in areas without secondary schools cannot afford to access boarding schools and tend to rent

in nearby villages as weekly boarders and live without supervision, thereby putting girls at the risk of abuse. Other issues include the following;

- Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools
- Lack of a well-established Special School
- Long distances from one school to another

The education sector has put in place measures to encourage gender equality and equity with emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge attainment. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy, free education policy and support from projects such as Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED). This project has helped to keep many girls in school. However, there is still a challenge of girls dropping out of school due to reasons such as marriages and lack of interest in education. At some levels, the sector has engaged traditional leadership and the parents to encourage the learners to get back to school.

3.1.17. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The financing of school projects to meet the increasing population of learners in the district has been highly affected due to inadequate funding from government, therefore reducing on the access to ECE, primary and secondary education. Staff shortage in some schools especially in rural areas, may be attributed to poor basic services such as lack of decent accommodation, lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities.

SUMMARY

Low literacy levels compounded by low teacher-pupil ratio as well as long distances to the schools have immensely contributed to this sector's poor performance. Inadequate facilities, coupled with traditional norms and beliefs are still a challenge in the district.

3.2. HEALTH SECTOR

3.2.1. Review of Health Policies and Plans

A number of policies and plans were reviewed including the following:

- (i) Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022–2026,
- (ii) Sustainable Development Goals
- (iii) National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP 2017-2021)

3.2.1.1. Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

In terms of health, the 8NDP will focus on improving health and nutrition. The plan will focus on strengthening public health, increasing access to quality health care, promoting the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery, strengthening integrated health systems and enhancing food security and nutrition.

3.2.1.2. Sustainable Development Goals

Zambia, being a member of the United Nations, has adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where a number of goals have been adopted. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 3 which focuses on achieving good health and well-being, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, the plan will focus on the following SDG indicators that have been adopted:

- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel-99.1%
- Under-five mortality rate-0
- Neonatal mortality rate-0
- Malaria incidence per 190.9/1,000 population
- Tuberculosis incidence per 2 /100,000 population
- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000
- Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000

3.2.1.3. National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP 2022-2026)

The National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP 2022-2026) was developed in 2022 within the context of the national and health sector development planning frameworks. The Plan represents a comprehensive strategic framework and direction for the health sector for the next five years, focusing on achieving the national health goals and objectives, towards attainment of targets under Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 (SDG 3)

3.2.2. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

From the above reviewed policy documents, the following priorities were identified:

- Construction of Health Infrastructure
- Reduction in Maternal and Child Mortality
- Maintain low Incidences of malaria

- Recruitment of health care workers
- Achieve HIV Epidemic Control
- Reduce HIV new Infections
- Halt and reduce Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs)
- Reduce TB incidences towards elimination
- Ensure availability of essential drugs and medical supplies

3.2.3. Assessment of the Existing State of Development and Overall Performance

The district has 12 functional health facilities which serve Lavushimanda communities in different catchment areas as shown in the Map below. These offer health services ranging from Health preventive and curative services, to prenatal and postnatal care and other advanced medical care services. However, the health facilities are sparsely distributed such that most patients have to cover distances of more than 50kms. Houses are very sparsely distributed and the district has not attained the standard of having health facilities within a radius of 5km.

In addition to government health facilities, the district also has two clinics under parastatal companies, one under TAZAMA and the other under TAZARA. The two clinics are located within their respective premises and offer health care services to their members of staff and family members residing within company townships.

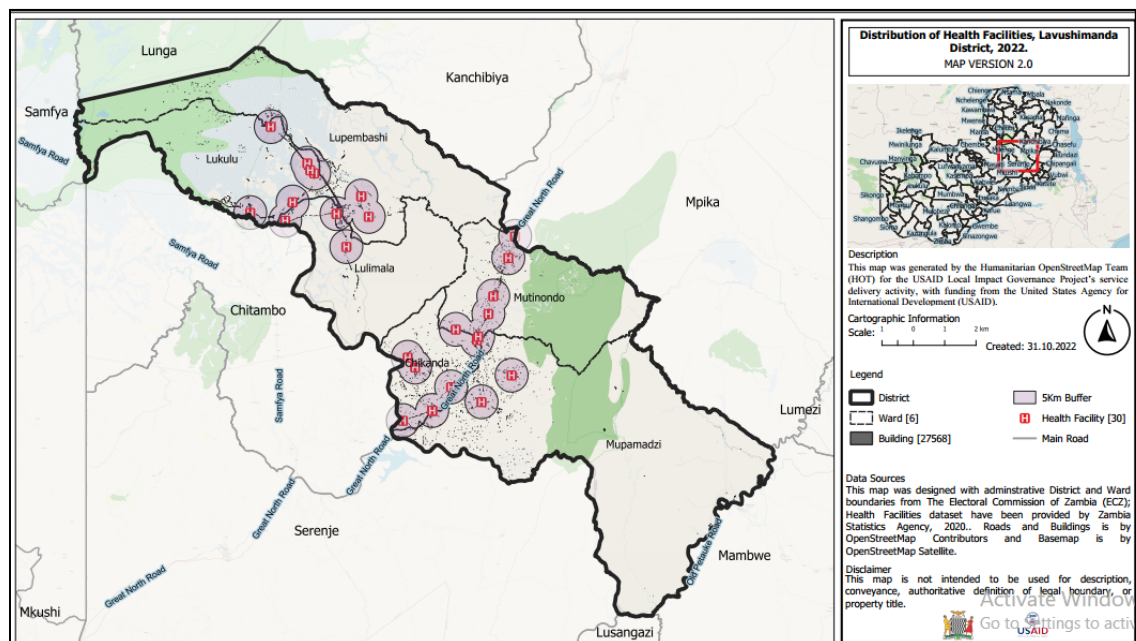


Figure 11: Map showing Distribution of Health facilities in Lavushimanda

As can be seen from the map above, the distribution of health facilities is concentrated along the Great North Road and the Chiundaponde Road. This distribution is similar to that of schools where the facilities are mostly concentrated in Chikanda and Mutinondo Wards. This could be attributed to the fact that Chikanda is one of the highly populated wards which has influenced the demand for health care services. Other wards such as Mupamadzi are poorly serviced with health facilities as can be seen in the Map. The ward services about 8,239 and has no health facility within the standard 5km radius.

3.2.4. Status of Health Infrastructure

Generally, the state of infrastructure in the district can be described as fair. A number of facilities lack auxiliary infrastructure such as maternity wings, male, female wards, paediatric wards, laboratories, incinerators, and mortuaries. Currently, all health centres in the district are below the recommended standard of the necessary auxiliary infrastructure required.

3.2.5. Availability and Condition of Staff Housing

The district has a total of 26 staff houses. 4 houses are currently being constructed under CDF in Mwendachabe and Tubondo against a standard of 103 staff houses of which these houses are inadequate as the district currently has about 126 health workers and support staff. Hence, the 26 staff houses available pose a big challenge to the essential and front-line workers who have to find accommodation in the surrounding community and in some cases, this may be far from the facility which negatively affects service delivery especially during off working hours.

Table 9: Availability and condition of Staff Houses at Health Centres

NAME OF HEALTH CENTRE	TYPE (HP/HC/MH)	STANDARD NO. REQUIRED	EXISTING NO. OF STAFF HOUSES CONDITION			DEFICIENCY	PERCENTAGE	
			GOOD	POOR	TOTAL		DEFICIENCY	POOR CONDITION
Chiundaponde	Rural	3	1	2	3	2	10	75
Lubanga	Rural	3	2	1	3	2	40	20
Lukulu	Rural	3	1	2	3	2	40	40
Mpumba	Rural	3	2	1	3	2	40	20
Muwele	Rural	3	0	3	3	2	40	60
Kapilya	Rural	2	0	2	2	3	60	40

Mabonga	Rural	2	1	1	2	1	33	33
Salamo	Rural	1	0	1	1	2	67	33
Mwendachabe	Rural	3	0	0	0	3	100	0
Mwelushi	Rural	3	0	0	0	3	100	0

3.2.6. Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies

The district receives its essential drugs and medical supplies from Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA). ZAMMSA supplies these essential drugs on a monthly basis based on consumption. The mostly supplied or consumed drugs are Coartem, Paracetamol, Metronidazole and syrups such Amoxil. This is because the prominent diseases in the district are Malaria, respiratory infections and Diarrhoea.

3.2.7. Levels of Morbidity

In the past 3 years, the top three (3) causes of morbidity have been Malaria, respiratory infections (non-pneumonia), non-bloody Diarrhoea as shown in the graph below. These diseases have been topping because of the geographical set up with regard to swampy areas and as a remedy, Larvae Source Management, ITN distribution and Integrated Community Case management are successfully being implemented. With regard to Diarrhoea non-bloody, the district is still facing challenges with provision of safe water and interventions such as inspection and chlorination of wells and are also being implemented.

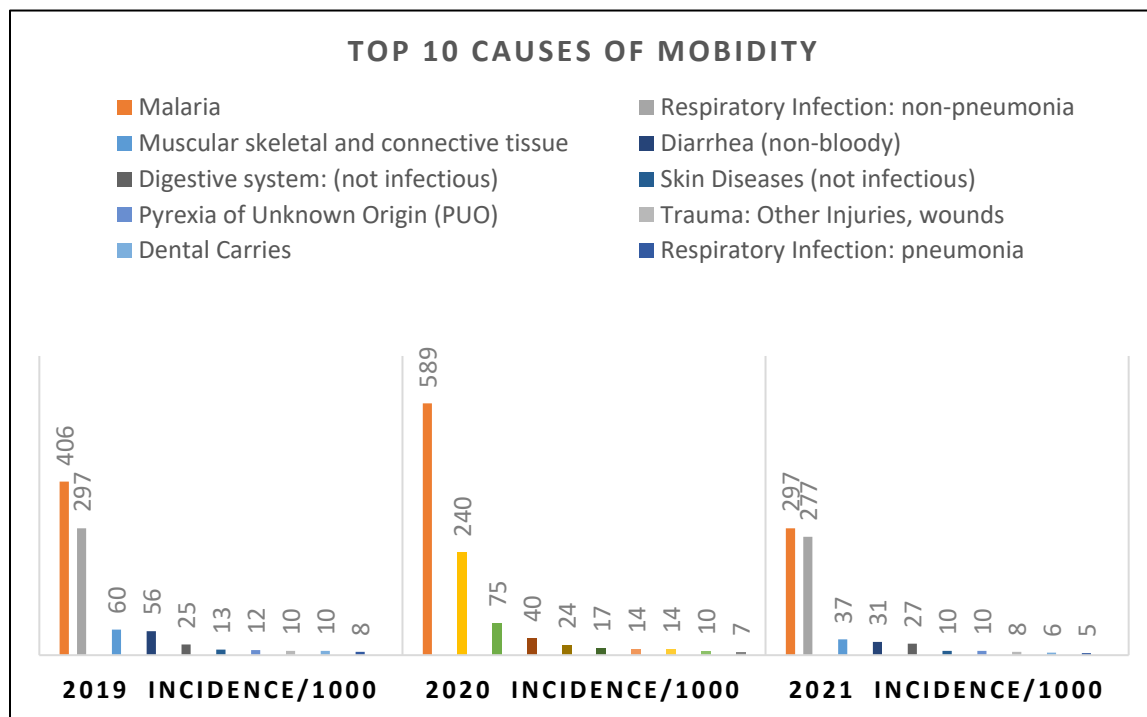


Figure 12: Top 10 causes of Morbidity

Lavushimanda has recorded some noticeable improvements in selected indicators. Among such gains is the notable reduction in malaria incidence rates from 589/1000 in 2020 to 290.3/1000 in 2022. As can be seen in the graph above, the malaria incidences have been declining steadily from 2020 to 2022. This can be attributed to a number of interventions that the district has undertaken such as Larva Source management, ITN distribution and Integrated Community Case Management of Malaria. Similarly, the district has recorded an improvement in other top morbidity diseases such as Muscular skeletal and connective tissues, digestive system, respiratory infection and Diarrhoea.

3.2.8. Water and Sanitation at Health Facilities

Poor access to safe water and sanitation remains serious factors affecting citizens in most rural Districts (UNDP, 2013). In terms of water and sanitation, the district stands at 40.1% for water points and 80% for toilet facilities as of 2023 (however, the percentage of toilets keeps fluctuating as some structures are washed away during the rainy season). The shortage of water and sanitary facilities leads to occurrence of preventable diseases such as diarrhoea. Out of the 12 health facilities in the district, only two (Mini-Hospitals) have water borne toilets, the rest of the facilities have Ventilated Improved Latrines (VIPs).

3.2.9. Electricity and Telecommunication

Most of the health facilities in the district are not connected to power. Only two facilities namely Mpumba and Lukulu RHCs have access to hydro power connectivity. The rest of the health facilities use solar energy for vaccine fridges and lighting. However, this source of energy is not reliable as it is dependent on the weather in terms of sunshine. Lack of reliable source of energy also impacts on the provision of critical health services such as surgeries, theatres and other operations that require sufficient lighting. In addition, the absence of electricity affects the functionality of the cold chain systems as well as laboratory services.

The district also faces challenges of communication as not all areas have connectivity to all the networks. Health facilities along the Great North Road (T2) such as Lukulu, Mpumba and Salamo RHC have access to all mobile networks, including Mabonga and Lubunga which are slightly off T2 road, while the facilities off the Great North Road (T2) such as Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Mwelushi and Mwendachabe are connected to Zamtel network. However, the facilities that are connected to Zamtel have fluctuating network as it is usually intermittent. Some facilities do not have internet connectivity. In most cases, health care workers at respective facilities have to move long distances to find network and make calls. Unavailability of network affects the communication of emergency cases that require evacuation of patients to referral centres.

3.2.10. Transport

The road infrastructure leading to a number of health facilities is in a deplorable condition. During the rainy season, some facilities such as Kapilya in Lukulu Ward, Mwendachabe in Lupembashi Ward and Kamwendo in Mupamadzi Ward get cut off. Responding to emergency cases requiring evacuation becomes a challenge as ambulances usually get stuck especially during the rainy season.

The poor state of the road infrastructure makes it extremely difficult to reach the Rural Health Posts such as Lubunga in Mupamadzi Ward even during the dry season. Currently the district only has two (2) ambulances serving five (5) zones against the required standard of one (1) ambulance per zone.

3.2.11. Assessment of Quality of Services Relevant to the Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance Health Personnel

The availability of health personnel is critical in the delivery of health care. However, the district generally has inadequate health personnel which range from doctors, clinicians, nurses, midwives, to public health and general workers. The staffing levels at most health facilities are below the recommended standards. The district's current doctor – patient ratio stands at 1 to 46,000 which is far below the recommended WHO ratio of 1 to 500. Equally, the district is operating below the required nurse – patient ratio of 1 to 2468 against a standard of 1-100. Currently the district only has two medical doctors that have to serve a population of 76,230.

3.2.12. Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to the Sector and Identification of Communities Without Access to Basic Services and Facilities

Despite the district having twelve (12) health facilities including 2 Mini Hospitals, there is a section of the district that still remains un-serviced due to the migratory lifestyle of the people as some people move to fishing camps mostly between April and October each year.

3.2.13. Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Quality of Services

The following issues were raised during stakeholder consultation meetings:

- Inadequate health Centres /posts as some community members travel long distances to access a health facility,
- Long distances to health facilities,
- Need for maternity wings at most designated health posts,
- Need for a mortuary in Chiundaponde,
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities in health facilities and
- Lack of readily available ambulances in areas such as Muwele RHC.

3.2.14. Identification of Communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The district does not have a district hospital, but only has two (2) mini hospitals that operate as 1st level hospitals. The two hospitals are negatively hit with a shortage of qualified staff to fully operationalize them. However, plans to construct a district hospital are in place and the site has already been identified.

Lavushimanda population is expected to grow as the district is new and is being opened up economically. This growth is expected to translate into increased demand for health

services, hence the need for more health facilities in the district to serve this population. Areas where the population is likely to increase and more health services are needed include Chiundaponde in Lulimala Ward, Mpumba in Chikanda Ward and Kapilya in Lukulu Ward.

3.2.15. Impact of Population on the Health Sector

According to Zamstat 2022, the population of the district is about **55,755** while head count stands at **97, 393** which poses a challenge in provision of health care services in terms of monthly grants.

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

Areas with more health facilities are likely to experience faster growth in population as people prefer to settle closer to them to access better services.

The issues of disposal of clinical waste poses a challenge as most of the health facilities in the district have no incinerators apart from two health facilities; Mpumba and Lukulu RHCs.

**3.2.17. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups
Women and Girls**

- Teenage Pregnancies
- Need for maternity wings (Traditional birth attendants, ambulances do not reach areas like Kamwendo)
- Accessibility to family planning services in fishing camps and other hard to reach areas
- Lack of a one stop centre in the district.

Men and Boys

- Lack of men's corners at health facilities
- Men shunning from visiting health facilities for family planning services

Youths

- Substance abuse
- Unprotected sex (causing STIs and unwanted pregnancies)
- Lack of recreational facilities

Disabled

The district has inadequate infrastructure that accommodates differently abled people. For instance, only 2 out of the 12 facilities have infrastructure that provide access to differently abled people.

3.2.18. HIV/AIDS

The district has seen an increase in the TX Cur from 1,547 by December 2022 to 1752 as of June 2023, with Mpumba Rural Health Centre having a higher prevalent in the number of HIV/AIDS with 485 cases due to lifestyle. The district has since come up with activities to reduce the new HIV infections and ensure all those that are tested positive are commenced on treatment. The district has recruited twenty (20) HIV adherence supporters to ensure that there are no HIV patients defaulting or lost to care.

Summary

The health challenges Lavushimanda faces include inadequate health infrastructure, the low literacy levels that make it difficult for most people to access health services. Additionally, increased demand for health services due to increased population as well as poor road network that makes it hard to access the facilities. Furthermore, high Midwife/Clinical Officer to patient ratio affecting comprehensive provision of services delivery and weak regulation of traditional and alternative health services in some areas such as Kapilya.

3.3. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

3.3.1. Introduction and Background

Agriculture is the main economic activity for most people in Lavushimanda district and the district falls in region III of the agro-ecological zones of Zambia. This region receives an average rainfall of 1000-1500mm annually. The figure below shows the agro-ecological zones of Zambia

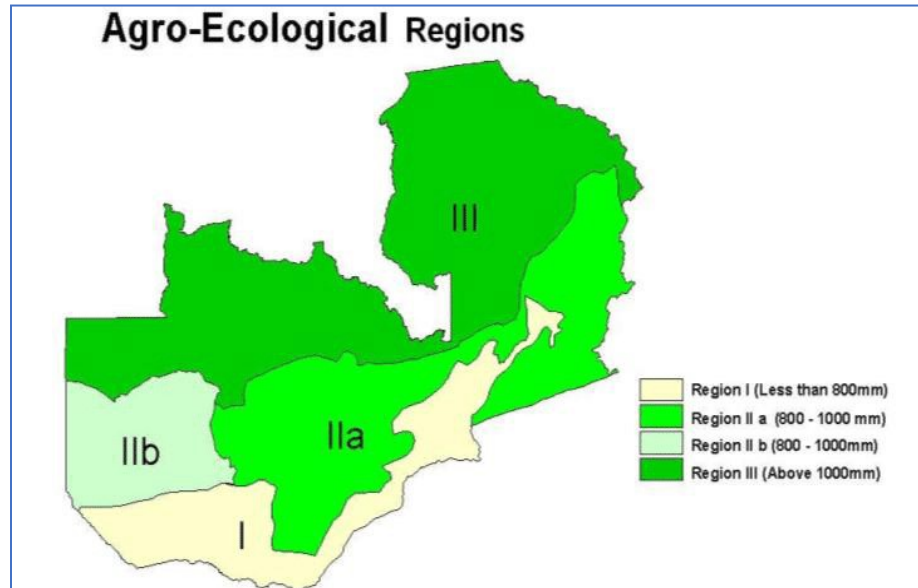


Figure 13: Map 1.0 - Zambia's Agro-Ecological Regions

Lavushimanda, like other districts in region III is characterized by highly leached acidic soils which still has potential for the production of millet, cassava, sorghum, beans, groundnuts and rice. The main cash crops grown in the district are maize, beans and Irish potatoes, while cassava is also produced in large quantities in Lulimala and Lukulu wards as a staple food.

3.3.2. Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and How They Are To Be Implemented

Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

One of the development outcomes expected from the 8NDP is an industrialized and diversified economy. This it to be achieved through the following programs:

- Infrastructure development
- Agriculture mechanization
- Enhanced farmer support program
- Agribusiness development
- Irrigation development
- Extension services support
- Early warning and surveillance systems
- Farm block and Resettlement Schemes development
- Crop Production and Productivity

A National Agricultural Policy 2012 - 2030

The Zambia National Agricultural Policy 2012 - 2030 is a cross cutting policy whose vision is to develop a competitive and diversified agricultural sector driven by equitable and sustainable agricultural development. This is to be achieved through:

- (i) Promoting sustainable increase in agricultural productivity of major crops with comparative advantage;
- (ii) Continuously improving agricultural input and product markets so as to reduce marketing costs and increase profitability and competitiveness of agribusiness;
- (iii) Increasing agricultural exports as a way of fully utilizing the preferential markets (regional and international) and increase contribution to foreign exchange earnings;
- (iv) Improving access to productive resources and services for small scale farmers, especially women and young farmers;
- (v) Continuously strengthening public and private sector institutional capabilities to improve agricultural policy implementation, resource mobilization, agriculture research, technology dissemination, and implementation of regulatory services.

3.3.3. Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District Crop Production and Productivity

The main crops grown in Lavushimanda district are maize, cassava, common beans and Irish potatoes. Maize and cassava are the main sources of staple food for the people of the Lavushimanda district. The district also has a few potential crops which farmers are gradually adopting and they include soya beans and ground nuts.

Horticulture production in the district is mainly comprised of Irish potato production which is mostly done in Mupamadzi and Chikanda wards of the district. Some of the other vegetables grown in the district are cabbage, tomato, onion and rape.

In terms of district crop productivity, most farmers are still not able to meet the recommended levels of productivity. For instance, in 2021 the total hectareage cultivated under maize was 7,387 ha, and gave an output of 18,517.2 Metric Tonnes translating into an average productivity of 2.51 Metric Tonnes per Hectare (MT/Ha). This output is way below the recommended standard of 5 MT/Ha

for maize in the country. The low productivity can largely be attributed to limited access to extension services. The district has only 13 extension officers against 18 camps and 22,623 registered farmers in the district. This gives an officer to farmer ratio of 1:1,740 instead of the recommended ratio of 1:400. To add on, inadequate fertilizer application and the use of uncertified seeds and poor farming methods. Farmers can only access such requirements from nearby districts like Mkushi and Mpika.

Lavushimanda district has a total area of about 14,136.87Km² (1,413,687 ha) out of which 848,212.2 ha is arable land. At the moment, the district is cultivating less than 100,000 ha of land each year. Generally, agriculture in the district is characterized by low production and productivity. Farmers are not able to utilize most of the available farming land leading to low production. Farming in the district is also hampered by low productivity, with the average output per hectare for maize being at 2.51 against 5mt/ha which is recommended for small-scale farmers.

The use of labour-intensive technologies is equally affecting production and productivity in the district. Most of the farmers in the district are still utilizing man-power to perform most of their farming tasks. The low efficiency of this cultivation method limits the areas cultivated by most farmers in the district.

In order to try and improve on some of the challenge's farmers are facing in the district, government has been working with other partners such as JICA through a project called Expansion Community Based Smallholder Irrigation Development (E-COBSI) which support the improvement of farmers' income and nutrition through furrow irrigation. Transforming Landscape for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) is a World Bank funded project also operating in the district with the aim of providing alternative livelihood to communities hence helping in the protection of natural resources. The project provides irrigation facilities, labour saving equipment and extension services to the farmers. Another project that operated in the district is the Southern African Nutrition Initiative (SANI II) which aimed at promotive nutrition in communities through agriculture. The project provided extension services, farming inputs and labour-saving equipment.

Agricultural Infrastructure

Agriculture infrastructure plays an important role at both production and post-harvest levels. Unfortunately, Lavushimanda lacks most of these important facilities because only 3 out of the 10 camps have storage sheds. The district also lacks reliable irrigation infrastructure like permanent weirs, in spite of having abundant irrigation water in areas such as Lukulu camp. A Farmer training Centre is another facility that the district is lacking which are essential in the delivery of extension services. It provides accommodation, an area for field demonstration and laboratory services for farmers.

Agricultural Mechanization

Mechanization plays a vital role in increasing labour efficiency and helps in increasing production and productivity. Lavushimanda is very low in the utilization of labour-saving equipment at all levels of production. Limited access to tractor and animal drawn implements at production level can be attributed to economic and cultural reasons. Animal rearing is not a major activity in Lavushimanda and this has contributed to the low adoption levels of animal drawn implements in the district.

The lack of mechanization at post-harvest level is also the main contributor to high post-harvest losses and limited value addition. Most of the farmers still use labour intensive methods of harvesting and threshing of crops such as maize, ground nuts and soya beans leading to high wastage and low-grade of the grain. The low or non-utilisation of mechanization contributes to high cost of production, low income from product sales and lack of food processing and value addition.

Enhanced Farmer Support Program

The district has a total beneficiaries list of 3930 small-scale farmers against 21,869 registered farmers in the district. The vulnerable farmers who cannot access inputs under the programme resolve to the use of uncertified seed and mixing basal and top-dressing fertilizer.

Agribusiness development

In Lavushimanda, farmers depend mostly on FISP and FRA for input and crop markets respectively. For other inputs that the farmers may need,

farmers usually travel and access these from districts such as Mpika and Mkushi. Furthermore, the district does receive private crop buyers each year but such dealers tend to be unreliable in terms of their crop pricing and measurements.

Irrigation Development

In order to reduce the dependence of agriculture production on rain and encourage diversification, the district is encouraging farmers to take up irrigation farming. Lavushimanda has relative advantage in the production of Irish potatoes. However, this has affected the production of other common vegetables such as tomato, onion and cabbage. Farmers tend to allocate most of the available irrigation land to the production of Irish potatoes due to the high demand and long shelf life of this cash crop.

Through collaboration with various donors such as SANI II, JICA and TRALARD the district is supporting small scale irrigation activities in all the wards of the district. However, due to the limited number of perennial rivers in the district, the common method of irrigation being promoted is the use of solar bore holes and treadle pumps. But the use of solar bore holes brings in the issue of sustainability due to high maintenance costs and the complicated machinery involved.

Extension Services Support

Lavushimanda district has 4 agriculture blocks and 18 agriculture camps. All the 4 blocks and only 13 camps are staffed at the moment. The district has a high officer to farmer ratio of about 1:1,740. With such a statistic, the available officers are not able to adequately deliver extension services to the farmers within their camps. The lack of transport is another major challenge that is affecting service delivery at camp and block levels. The district currently only has 3 motor bikes operating for extension officers which results in poor extension delivery.

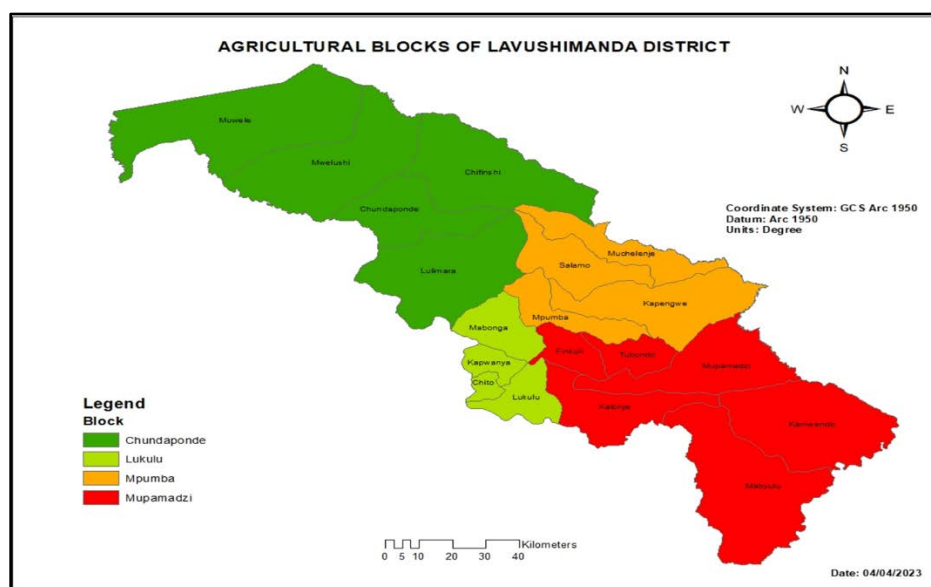


Figure 14: Agriculture Blocks in the district

Accommodation and office space are key to the provision of extension services, but as at now the district does not have an agriculture office to operate from. Nevertheless, land has been provided for the construction of offices and a farmer training centre. However, most of the houses at camp and block levels need repairs and total reconstruction in certain cases.

Early warning and surveillance systems

The district does not have a weather station in any ward and this has compromised the collection of accurate weather data. The district relies on the weather station in Mpika for this information.

Farm block and Resettlement Schemes development

Development of farm blocks and resettlement schemes provide a more centralized location for both large-scale and small-scale agriculture activities. Lavushimanda has one farm block namely Mupamadzi farm Block which was created in 2013. However, the district has no established resettlement scheme.

The farm block has been in operation in the district for a number of years but it is still lacking important facilities such as; roads, electricity, schools and clinics. Once this farm block reaches its full production capacity, the district will benefit in form of district agriculture production, food security, job creation and income generation.

The figures below show the contribution the district makes to the total provincial output for selected crops:

Table 10: Production Trends and Contribution to the Provincial Output 2019 - 2021

Crop	Area (Ha)			Yield				Productivity (yield/ha)	
	Provincial	District	District contribution %	Provincial	District	District contribution %	Provincial	District	
2019									
Maize	83,564.01	5,837.00	7.0	239,282.29	10,358.20	4.33	2.77	1.77	
Beans	11,086.96	1,124.00	10.1	6,213.97	381.00	6.13	0.56	0.34	
Irish Potato	49.65	24.60	49.5	374.82	87.2	23.26	6.87	3.54	
2020									
Maize	113,460.64	6,137.00	5.41	328,975.07	17,511.30	4.33	2.90	2.85	
Beans	16,534.77	1,537.00	9.30	8,250.17	1,773.00	6.13	0.50	1.15	
Irish Potato	754.75	175.45	23.25	1,798.22	848.75	23.26	2.38	4.84	
2021									
Maize	127,233.68	7,387.00	5.81	339,033.24	18,517.20	5.46	2.66	2.51	
Beans	41,285.24	2,047.00	4.96	8,336.87	1,448.75	17.38	0.20	0.71	
Irish Potato	544.46	314.60	57.78	4,025.23	1,811.70	45.01	7.39	5.76	

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Agro-Forestry (AF)

Conservation agriculture (CA) and agroforestry are the most widely promoted CSA practices in Zambia, with various impacts on livelihoods and the environment.

However, the promotion of these farming practices has been poor considering that droughts have been rare in the past. But the district is now putting more emphasis on CA and AF as it tries to prepare for the possible change in the future weather patterns. Furthermore, the district is trying to align its operation with the 8th NDP by putting much emphasis on programs such as CA and AF which are quite prominent in the document.

3.3.4. Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

Being the major economic activity in the district, the agriculture sector should be able to provide services to farmers in the district. But the challenges of the limited number of extension officers, lack of reliable transport and poor roads in the district has limited the sectors access to only 22,623 farmers. Farmers in areas like Kamwendo in Mupamazi ward are totally excluded from extension services and programs like FISP due to their geographical location. The other issues raised by the communities include the following:

- Limited number of famers accessing subsidized input (FISP)
- Inadequate amounts of inputs under FISP
- Late delivery of inputs under FISP
- Lack of Agro-dealers in the district and specific camps
- Poor crop markets
- Limited extension services
- Poor road network
- Poor network connectivity
- Dry spells
- Flooding (e.g. in Muwele)
- Mono cropping/lack of crop diversification
- Limited labour for hire

- Volatile market prices
- Long distances to FRA collection points
- Lack of bulking centres

3.3.5. Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population of registered farmers in the district has increased by an average of 30% since 2017. The farmer population for the next 5 years can therefore be projected to be at about 28,430 and 36,959 farmers in the next 10 years. This increase in farmer population will entail more demand for various agricultural services such as extension services and agriculture infrastructure.

3.3.6. Assessment of the Impact of The Continuation of Population Growth on Agriculture Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

With the projected farmer population expected to reach 36,959 in the next 10 years, these new farmers will need land for their own farming activities. However, certain communities might not be able to provide the land demanded by farmers in the near future due to the high rate at which customary land is being given out in the district. Areas such as Chiundaponde which is close to the Bangweulu Game Management Area (GMA) and the Lavushimanda National Park are at risk of running out of arable and encroaching on to the GMA.

3.3.7. The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Agriculture is one of the main causers of deforestation in Lavushimanda district, and this is mainly done through clearing of new land for crop production. Agriculture is also a source of water pollution, pesticides, fertilizers and other toxic farm chemicals which tend to poison fresh water and marine ecosystems. The agricultural sector can also compete for the use of fresh water with domestic needs of most communities in the district. Most of areas in the Lavushimanda district that undertake irrigation farming depend on the same water sources that is also used for domestic purposes. Without creative conservation measures in place, agricultural production will consume excessive fresh water and degrade the quality of water in some parts of the district.

Crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, zero or minimum tillage and crop residue retention are some of the practises that farmers are being advised to adopt in order to minimize the impact of agriculture on the environment.

3.3.8. Impact of the Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Lavushimanda, like the rest of the country will likely experience shifting rainfall patterns and rising temperatures due to whether fluctuations brought about by changes in climate. Different climate model will produce varying results for rainfall leading to regular flooding and droughts in the district.

The physiological make up of maize suggests that it would be among the most negatively affected crops with significant yield reductions due to reduced rainfall in the district. This demands the designing and implementation of policies and programs that support smallholder farmers in diversifying into other crops such as cotton, cassava, and sunflower, which are anticipated to be less affected by future whether variations.

In terms of adaptation, smallholder farmers should be helped to move away from the current cropping pattern of growing more local maize, to growing more hybrid maize and other drought tolerant crops such as cotton, sunflower, millet, sorghum and cassava. Adoption of more sustainable farming methods like Climate Smart Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture and Conservation farming are key.

3.3.9. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- **Poor Participation of Youths in Agriculture Activities**

Youths make up the 40% of the farmer population in the district. However most of them do not take part in agriculture programs and activities such as FISP and Farmer Field Schools in the district.

- **Non-inclusion of the physically disabled under FISP**

The disabled farmers in the district are not able to benefit under FISP. This is with a view that such farmers are the target for similar programs under social welfare and community development.

Summary

Most stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction with the time it takes to deliver the farming inputs under the Farmer Input Support Programme

(FISP) The beneficiaries for those on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) should be increased or all the old beneficiaries should be weaned off. Lack of Value addition organizations was also identified as a major concern. The department has seen an increase in the production of field crops such as groundnuts, maize, rice, Irish potatoes and soya beans. However, there are a few players that have come on board in the value chain to process field crops into final consumption. most of the roads leading to the agricultural fields in the district are in a deplorable state and a number of crossing points on the same roads require rehabilitation and/or new construction. In addition, extension services are not adequate. The huge extension officer to farmer ratio came out as one of the issues requiring urgent attention to look into by Government. Finally, with regards to more vulnerable groups, it was generally felt that women have less access to farming supplies, cattle, and water for irrigation and family usage. Due to the fact that males and the young tend to travel to metropolitan regions while women and the elderly are frequently left behind to manage agricultural activities, this presents a big issue for women and the elderly in the rural majority of the district. Youths make up the 40% of the farmer population in the district. However most of them do not take part in agriculture programs and activities such as FISP and Farmer Field Schools in the district. The disabled farmers in the district do not benefit equally under FISP. This is with a view that such farmers are the target for similar programs under social welfare and community development.

3.4. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

3.4.1. Introduction and Background

The livestock sub-sector in Lavushimanda is important for food and nutrition security, as a source of income, animal draught power and a symbol of social status in the community. However, in the past decade, there has been a shift in food consumption patterns in the district with the main source of animal protein shifting from game animals to livestock and poultry such as chickens, pigs, goats and cattle.

3.4.2. Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implemented.

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022 – 2026

The 8NDP provides an overall framework for development of the nation through the actualization of specific objectives and outcomes of each sector of the economy. Under the Fisheries and Livestock

sector, the overall objective of 8NDP is to transform the livestock industry in order to enhance socioeconomic development. This will be done through promotion of improved livestock and fish breeds by stocking and restocking to improve on productivity and thus enhance or increase the production levels of both livestock and livestock products.

Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and Implementation at a Local Level

A number of sector plans were reviewed both at national and local level. The following are the sector specific national plans and strategies that were identified:

3.4.3. ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Livestock Production and Productivity

The major livestock reared in Lavushimanda is cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. According to the 2018 Census, the livestock population stood at 4,872 cattle, 10,163 goats, 1,417 sheep, 1,413 pigs, and 15,160 village chickens. Most livestock are raised by small-scale farmers and reared under extensive production systems.

a) Weak Livestock Extension and Advisory Services

Livestock production and productivity are enhanced through the effective delivery of extension services. These services are provided at grass root level in the district through the existing five (5) veterinary camps. The livestock extension system is constrained mainly by the high farmer-to-extension officer ratio, weak extension research linkages, vastness of veterinary camps, inadequate infrastructure and transport. The standard farmer-to-extension officer ratio is 1:400. However, Lavushimanda has a current ratio of 1:4,374 which is far below the recommended ratio.

b) Low Adoption of Technologies

Improving livestock productivity requires that small scale farmers adopt appropriate technologies in breeding, feeding and animal health in Lavushimanda district. Small-scale farmers make up most of livestock farmers in the district and they employ extensive animal rearing methods. This method is characterised by low productivity per animal and per unit area as animals are expected to look for food from the surroundings.

Semi-intensive method of animal rearing is the alternative method that small-scale farmers in the district can adopt. However, adoption rate in Lavushimanda district remains low mainly due to lack of capital needed for supplementary feed, animal vaccines, medicine and improved housing.

c) Lack of Commercialization of Livestock Production

The growing demand for livestock and livestock products requires small scale farmers to commercialize livestock production. Commercialisation of the livestock production requires the farmers to adopt the semi-intensive and extensive methods of animal production. However, the commercialization of livestock production is constrained by limited access to financial resources, limited knowledge, and skills as well as low awareness levels on the importance of value-addition among the farmers.

d) Lack of Livestock Research and Development (R&D)

Livestock productivity in Lavushimanda remains stagnant for many decades largely due to lack of research and development in the sector. Improvement in livestock productivity requires strategic research which can lead to the generation of appropriate technologies and informed decision-making specific to areas like Lavushimanda.

Livestock Infrastructure Situation in the District

Appropriate housing for livestock in Lavushimanda is mostly associated with the commercial production of broiler chickens, layers, pigs, and goats, particularly under intensive production systems. However, livestock housing and controlled movements of livestock is not a common practice Among the small-scale farmers. The main challenges associated with livestock housing include the high cost of construction, limited knowledge about building standards, and limited access to appropriate technical designs, and poor attitudes towards the construction of housing for livestock.

However, the district has made some progress in the construction of supporting livestock infrastructure such as improved goat houses, piggeries, chicken runs but still lagging behind in livestock service centres such as; Livestock/fish Breeding centres, Livestock Marketing centres, and Satellite Artificial Insemination centres, abattoirs, spray races and dip tanks.

Fish Production

Aquaculture contribution towards fish production in the district is much lower as compared to capture fisheries. Aquaculture refers to the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, while capture fisheries refers to all kinds of harvesting of naturally occurring living resources in both marine and freshwater environments. All the capture fisheries in the district are done in Kapilya and Muwele fishing camps. However, the utilisation of natural water for capture fishery requires the acquisition of fishing licenses from the department but the compliance is still poor.

3.4.4. Issues from Public Participation Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

- Inadequate livestock and fisheries extension services
- Unavailability of veterinary shops

- Limited supply of locally grown fish
- Lack of storage facilities

3.4.5. Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

- Lack of public dip tanks
- Lack of animal breeding centres
- Lack of fish hatcheries

Types of common fish diseases in aquaculture include;

- Viral diseases
- Skin haemorrhage
- Exophthalmia, abdominal swelling and scale protrusion

Bacterial diseases

- Aeromonas
- Streptococcus
- Lactococcus

Fungal diseases

- Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome
- Parasitic Diseases
- Nematodes
- Trematodes

Types of common livestock diseases likely to be important in the state of development in the district are mostly tick-borne diseases such as east coast fever, Anaplasmosis, Cowdriosis, Babesiosis mainly affecting cattle. Other diseases are African swine fever, mange and hog cholera affecting pigs while chickens are affected by Newcastle disease, fowl pox, fowl cholera, coccidiosis and infectious coryza.

3.4.6. Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over Next Ten Years Anticipated Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on Estimates of Animal Population Change

With expected growth of farmer population in the district, more small-scale farmers are expected to go into livestock production hence increasing demand for certain services and facilities. These services include extension and health services. The expected growth in the general population will likely provide additional demand for livestock products like eggs, meat and dairy products.

Assessment of the Likely Impact of On-going and Committed Investment and Development Programmes on Land Use

The current animal production methods being used by small-scale farmers is highly dependent on the availability of land. The expected growth in ruminant production will require even larger areas for grazing of these animals.

3.4.7. Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

The district has been experiencing variations in climatic conditions with the western parts experiencing heavy rains and floods, while the Eastern and Central parts experience more frequent extended dry spells. The negative effects of Climate Change have led to the district adopting Climate Change adaption and mitigation measures. This changing weather pattern has an impact on livestock production and productivity.

Some of the impacts include the reduced quality and quantity of forage resources, inadequate water resources for livestock, reduced yields, poor animal health, reduced growth rates, reduced fertility and increased disease outbreaks. The key challenges of climate change include emissions of Green House Gases, low awareness levels, inadequate expertise, and weak inter-sectoral coordination on mitigation and adaptation measures.

Summary

The development of the livestock sector remains an integral part of the economic development of Lavushimanda district. As the district population grows, this sector will help with the provision of draft power and animal protein for the district.

3.5. SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection interventions play an important and essential aspect for the realization of development in Lavushimanda. It is in realization of the above that the sector will continue to harmonise and strengthen social protection delivery systems at district and community levels in order to address the multiple causes of poverty and vulnerability and ultimately improve efficiency in the delivery of social protection programmes.

3.6.1. Review of Social Protection Policies and Plans Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the earth's environment and climate, and ensure that people everywhere can enjoy peace and prosperity. Zambia being a member of the United Nations has adopted the SDGs. Among the many goals that Zambia has committed itself to, is the goal to end hunger in all its forms.

Revised Community Development Policy 2018

According to Population Reference Bureau (PRB) results show that the population of Zambia is estimated at 19 million, of which 54.4% are living in poverty (76.6% in the rural areas and 23.4 in the peri-urban areas). In order to address the high poverty levels, the Ministry of Community Development has been implementing various interventions aimed at improving the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable people. Notable among the interventions implemented include; food security, hygiene, and women empowerment, literacy and social cash transfers, targeted at reducing poverty.

National Gender Policy 2014

The policy mainstreams gender in all national policies, programmes and legislation so as to promote gender equality programming. The policy is aimed at increasing the participation of women in decision making and equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men (National Gender Policy, 2014).

National Policy on Disability 2012

The National Policy on Disability ensures the development and promotion of programmes that prevent and reduce incidences of disability. It facilitates the provision of habitation and rehabilitation services and facilities to persons with disabilities and ensures their full participation into the mainstream of society (National Policy on Disability, 2012).

National Social Protection Policy 2014

The policy seeks to reduce hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society. It promotes social solidarity, enhances food and nutrition security for vulnerable population and contributes to the empowerment of poor people in communities (National Social Protection Policy, 2014).

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022 – 2026

Community Development falls under the Human and Social Development Pillar of the 8NDP. The sector has been identified as one of the key sectors aimed at improving welfare and livelihoods of people, especially the poor and vulnerable, such as the aged and people with disabilities and eventually contributing towards breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Description of the existing State of Development

Social protection services seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability especially among the marginalised groups. These services are implemented in the district by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Victim Support Unit of Zambia Police, Caritas Zambia, Lavushimanda Town Council (LTC), Action-Aid, DMMU and other Organisations. The Ministry of Community Development empowered 8,418 poor and vulnerable households from 2017 to 2023 through the Social Cash Transfers and the food security pack. The Ministry also empowered 20 women groups under the women empowerment program with start-up capital amounting to K12,000 and addressed juvenile delinquency related cases. LTC also empowered groups under CDF Program.

Furthermore, the district has one established sub-district office at Mpumba under the Department of Community Development and 47 active Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWAC) in all the wards.

However, despite scoring some of these achievements the district is faced with numerous problems to effectively implement social protection interventions. The district does not have a victim support unit within the existing Police Post which has negatively affected the victim support services, as cases have to be transferred to Mpika for processing. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services is under staffed; for instance, the Department of Community Development has no field-based officers to represent the department at sub-district level. The district has no Skills Development Centre to facilitate development of skills especially among the youths. The absence of police station and the magistrate court in the district has adversely affected management of juvenile delinquency cases.

Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Social protection services are provided in the community through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (120 CWACSs), women groups spread out to the 6 wards in all the two chiefdoms. Despite the existence of the aforesaid network, the district is understaffed to monitor social protection interventions effectively. The district has no Community Development Assistants (CDA's) presence at sub-district level. Accordingly, populated areas such as Chiundaponde have no police presence to handle GBV cases and juvenile delinquency effectively. Poor infrastructure is also reducing quality of service of the social protection sector; the district has no community halls to promote skills development through literacy classes.

3.6.2. Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to the Sector and identification of communities without access to basic services and facilities

Despite the sector providing several social protection services such as cash transfers, food security packs, emergency response support and many others in the district, there is still need for improved coverage of the programs in the district. Accordingly, areas like Kamwendo have been left out of most Social Protection (SP) initiatives implemented in the district due to geographical barriers and key programs in most implementing department lack funding (Child Support, Women Empowerment, non-formal Education, PWAS).

3.6.3. Issues arising from the Public Participation Process

1.1.1.1.1 Availability of Service

- Low social protection coverage
- Lack of skills development centres
- Lack of literacy classes
- Human animal conflict.
- The low coverage of available social protection programmes
- Lack of Community Development Assistants
- Lack of police station
- No victim support services
- Early marriages
- Inadequate farming inputs

3.6.4. Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years (Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities)

The population increase anticipated in the next ten (10) years will result in an increase in the demand for goods and services and change livelihood strategies due to escalation in the cost of living. The escalation, is also likely to push most households into poverty and upscale for more funding towards social protection.

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

Social protection sector advocate for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. The sectors scope of work and objectives will continue to call for increased demand for agricultural land for farming, as the sector empowers vulnerable and women in agricultural activities especially through the food security pack, Cash transfers and other beneficiary induced interventions such as discouraging charcoal burning.

3.6.6. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The effects of climate change in Lavushimanda are visible as one of the issues affecting the social, economic, environmental and cultural development. The district is already experiencing climate induced hazards, which include drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods and extreme temperatures. Some of these hazards, especially the dry spells and floods have increased in frequency and intensity over the past few years with adverse impact on sustainable livelihoods in all the six wards. Further, infrastructure developments and community empowerment initiatives under social protection such as the food security pack will continue to strive for interventions aimed at conserving the environment.

3.6.7. Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Lack of GBV and stop centres
- Lack of orphanages
- Lack of skills development centres
- Lack of community halls

- Inadequate support being offered to women groups
- bad cultural practices e.g. early marriages

3.6.8. **Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the Issues identified**
 There a number of factors contributing to the underlying factors including; high poverty levels among the beneficiaries and, limited sources of income, lack of diversified livelihood, under staffing and lack of access to information and skills. The poor road network also affects service delivery to the remotest parts of the district hence increasing poverty levels more especially during the rainy season.

3.6. HOUSING SECTOR

Lavushimanda housing sector remains one of the underdeveloped for the last five (5) years since the creation of the district in 2017. However, the Town Council is in the process of planning the district with access roads and housing. There is also an urgent need for decent accommodation in the district as some civil servants are occupying sub-standard houses.

The local authority is yet to finalise the partnership with institutions such as the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) and National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) to develop more housing units on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of financing in the newly acquired CBD.

3.6.1. **Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

National Housing Policy 2020- 2024

A policy to guide the development of adequate affordable housing for all income groups in the country. It provides for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards; encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials; helping the poor acquire decent shelter; fostering functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant, and environmentally friendly; and preparing a national housing implementation strategy. The issue of land for housing development is a critical issue that requires the state, traditional leaders, private sector and the local authority to partner for housing. Effective demand for housing must be established. Land for housing should be considered for current and future populations. At district level, the local authority is working in partnership with various stakeholder in ensuring land for Housing development is made available.

Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015:

This Act provides for development, planning and administration principles, standards and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems, a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning, guidelines, systems and processes for urban and regional planning, establishes a democratic, accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive process for urban and regional planning. It also ensures functional efficiency and socioeconomic integration by providing for integration of activities, uses and facilities, establishes procedures for preparation, adoption and approval of IDPs. The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, and the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, 1975. Formulation of IDPs is established under this Act. The Act also provides for planning agreements that could be utilized in the development of customary land. This is the principal act guiding the preparation of the IDP at the district level.

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022 – 2026

The Eight National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing in rural areas by formalising and upgrading informal settlements. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure.

3.6.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

The district has secured over 26,000 hectares of land meant for the development of the Township including access and feeder roads. The works on access roads, surveying of plots and dry port have commenced in the CBD. In addition, the MOU has been signed between the Local Authority and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect the CBD to the national grid.

Land Tenure and Uses

As per constitution, all land in Zambia is vested in the President. Lavushimanda district has a dual land tenure system, namely state and customary land. The district has predominantly customary land which has resulted into establishment of unplanned settlements.

State land

The state land is controlled by the Local Authority as an agency for the Commissioner of Lands. In Lavushimanda District out of six (6) wards, Only Mutinondo ward is partly state land.

Customary Land

Most land in Lavushimanda district fall under customary tenure namely Chief Chiundaponde and Chief Mpumba. Customary land is land which is owned by indigenous communities and administered in accordance with their customs. This type of land tenure system is not secure as it may not be used as collateral for any legal transaction.

Land Use

The common primary use of land in the district can be categorised as follows: 1) Residential; 2) Commercial; 3) Mining; 4) Agriculture and livestock; 5) Administration; National Parks, Game Management Area and Aquaculture

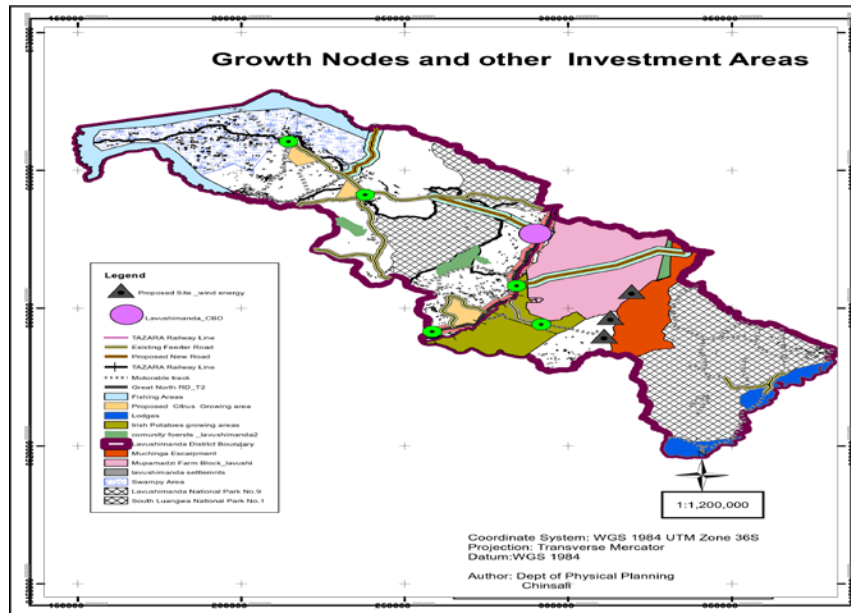


Figure 15: investment areas

3.6.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Lavushimanda Town Council has a mission to provide an enabling environment for decent planned accommodation and access to properly developed housing units. Therefore, the local authority and Ministry of Lands had planned and numbered a total number of 3000 different categories of residential parcels of land to be developed. Currently, the district has not yet established any housing unit in the CBD and this implies that all the government employees are renting substandard houses outside the CBD.

3.6.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were lack of decent accommodation for education and health personnel in rural areas. This compromised quality of service provision to the communities as the officers are residing in distant places other than the health or education facility. Accordingly, due to low availability of housing accommodation in the district, it has resulted into high rentals, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford. Additionally, the few decent housing units have no access to piped water and electricity as most of the areas fall under traditional ownership. Accordingly, the

district has no lodges/ hotels and planned markets created by community members and well-wishers.

3.6.5. **Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of housing units in the district is below the expected standards as most of the houses do not meet the basic requirements such as being supplied with piped water and electricity. The Houses depend on pit latrines and borehole water which may pose a serious health threat in the next five years as people are developing without taking into consideration the health threats of having drinking water and pit latrines.

Table 11: Showing the number of institutional houses

Sector	No. of Institutional Houses available	No. of Institutional Houses Required	Deficiency
Education	96	404	308
Health	30	103	73
TAZAMA	30	30	0
TAZARA	42	42	0
Agriculture	8	21	13
Fisheries and Livestock	6	15	9
Community Development & Social Services CDSS	1	6	5
Lavushimanda Town Council	0	45	45
District Administration	0	7	7
Forestry Dept	0	6	6
Zambia Police	0	50	50
National Registration Dept	0	5	5

Judiciary	0	10	10
TOTAL	204	871	667

**3.6.6. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years
Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The population changes for the district as anticipated in the next ten (10) years are likely to reach 70,808. This likely increase in population will increase the housing deficit by 667 houses. This will further push the cost of housing upwards.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district in an effort to reduce the housing deficit, Lavushimanda Town Council will construct through CDF education Staff houses in Mupamadzi, Chiundaponde and Lupembashi. The district will continue to explore all efforts aimed at reducing the housing deficit and promote decent accommodation.

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

The existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for Housing development. The current and proposed township land for development will require an estimated 2000 Hectares of land from the 26000 Hectares of CBD land.

3.6.7. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The impact of clearing land on the environment to pave way for construction purposes will negatively affect the environment through ground water contamination, encourage degradation and emissions of greenhouse gasses, drying up and contamination of water bodies and depletion of flora and fauna.

3.6.8. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women constitute the majority of the population in the district and yet few of them own land and property. In terms of house ownership, women are not considered mostly especially in the rural parts of the district due to cultural, religious and traditional beliefs which puts men to be head of households and thus home ownership is tied to the beliefs and traditional system. Other issues were high cost of statutory land and construction materials.

- 3.6.9. **Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified**
The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional beliefs that exclude women in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. The land owned by women has no legal documents either from the local authority or the traditional leadership. On the part of traditional leadership, the reasons are that women are not considered to be the head of households while on the part of the local authority few women apply for land ownership even with the deliberate policy of thirty percent (30%) allocation to women.

Summary

Lavushimanda is a newly created district struggling with shortages of decent accommodation and planned settlements while homeownership is mainly biased towards the men. The Lavushimanda Town Council will strive to ensure that it makes available different categories of land on offer to prospective developers while mainstreaming gender.

3.7. TRADE AND COMMERCE

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

The Commerce Trade and Industry (CTI) Policy 2018

The CTI Policy was aimed at facilitating the creation of an enabling economic environment in Zambia to support private investments, enable the development of domestic productive capacities, and contribute to the expansion of Zambia's international trade.

The 8NDP

With regards to trade and commerce, the plan will provide an enabling environment for formation of businesses and cooperatives, facilitation of mentorship and business services and promotion of access to domestic and external markets. Special focus will be given to the provision of access to finance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) and cooperatives.

The outlined programs include:

- a. Small and medium-scale enterprises development
- b. Cooperatives development
- c. Business development services provision

3.7.2. Description of the existing State of Development **Availability of Service Provision**

In Lavushimanda, commerce is not well developed as it lacks critical services such as wholesales, Banks, filling stations, Bus stations, adequate market infrastructure

and communication services such as radio stations and post office which are accessed in Mpika.

The main local businesses are; fish trading especially in Lukulu, Lupembashi and Lulimala Wards, crop and livestock trading mainly in Mutinondo, Chikanda and Mupamadzi wards, grocery shops dotted in the entire district but especially along great North Road, mobile money booths, restaurants, saloons and barbershops in areas with access to hydro power such as in Chikanda Ward, bars and liquor shops, handy works, timber products and hospitality.

The district's local business sector comprises of both formal and informal businesses. Informal business enterprises are the most common, with many located along the main trunk (Great North Road) and feeder roads. Most informal businesses are not registered with statutory bodies (Patents and Companies Regulation Authority and Zambia Revenue Authority). Below are the main locations of trading areas in the district.

- Mununga Area (Along Great North Road)
- Lukulu Layby (Along Great North Road)
- Salamo Area (Along Great North Road)
- Kapengwe Area (Along Great North Road)
- Muwele Area
- Chiundaponde Area
- Mupamadzi Area

Investment opportunities

However, there are great investment opportunities that are yet to be fully exploited in the district for the commerce and trade sector to develop fully. These include the following.

Land Development:

1. Administrative offices to host investments
2. Availability of land for mass housing constructions (construction of 1000 houses phase 1 and amenities.
3. Availability of land for construction of a shopping-mall with a three-star hotel.
4. Availability of land for agro processing and manufacturing.
5. Availability of land for skills center, apartments and student hostels.

Lavushimanda District (a newly created township has over 2,000 surveyed plots numbered. The proximity of the CBD to the Lavushimanda National Park makes it a viable investment area.

Development of semi-industrial hubs:

1. Cassava Processing Plant (Chiundaponde area- farmers mainly grow cassava due to the favorable conditions for the crop).
2. Fruit and vegetable processing plant (weather pattern in Chiundaponde and Muwele supports the growth of tropical and citrus fruits such as mangoes and oranges).
3. Fish processing plant (Muwele has good water bodies where fishing is currently taking place as a main source of livelihood for the people).
4. Proposed construction of a Fertilizer Plant.
5. Proposed Clay Processing-Manufacturing ceramic plates and mugs etc.
6. Beans processing and packaging plant.
7. Lotion manufacturing from Aloe Vera.

Mining:

1. Mwenda Area - Manganese.
2. Mupamadzi Area - Manganese, copper, gold, silver, zinc, iron ore, sky green and sky blue.
3. Nakalengule (Chito east) - Manganese and iron ore.
4. Kamwendo - Manganese, quartz, sky green, sky blue.
5. Chiundaponde Area - Manganese, gold, copper, tin and gypsum.



Quartz Stone



Gypsum



Manganese

Tourism:

1. Lavushimanda National Park.
2. South Luangwa National Park.
3. Chikuni (Bangweulu) Game Management Area.
4. Mutinondo Wilderness
5. Lake Chibakabaka
6. Kapandalupili Falls
7. Mumbo Ututa Falls



Black Lechwe – Chikuni GMA



Kapandalupili Falls - Lavushimanda NP



Shoebill – Bangweulu GMA

3.7.3. Issues arising from Public Participation Process

- a. The poor state of feeder roads leading to potential markets poses a challenge for traders in the far-flung wards of the district.
- b. The lack of financial institutions (to provide capital) incapacitates SME development in the district and affects operations for cooperatives who require bank accounts to access empowerment funds such CDF, as they need to travel to Mpika, Serenje and Chinsali on several occasions. Furthermore, the local people, SMEs, and Cooperatives are not able to access financial services from financial institutions due to the high lending interest rates.
- c. Lack of entrepreneurship training Centres.

The poor network connectivity, lack of skilled labour force, poor/inadequate market trading structures and unreliable power supply which causes the cost of doing business in the district to be relatively high.

3.7.4. Changes anticipated over the next Ten years

The demand for commercial services is expected to increase over time with increased demand for Banking Facilities, industries, wholesale and retail markets in the district due to an anticipated population increase and economic expansion. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities will grow as most Developments are concentrated along the Great North Road thus putting pressure on Land and possible encroachments on the Road reserve as evidenced by the rise in High way markets in the district.

3.7.5. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

The expected increase in population will translate into increased demand for land for commercial activities especially in the noted growth nodes such as Lukulu, Mununga Salamo and Kalonje as more people will engage in small formal and informal business activities.

3.7.6. Existing and proposed projects/programmes

Empowerment Programmes

The cooperative movement in Lavushimanda was among the beneficiaries of the Presidential Solar Hammer Milling Initiative which was aimed at reducing poverty and promoting value addition in the agro-supply chain. Lavushimanda District has so far been allocated 5 Solar Milling Plants under this initiative out of which 4 are functional despite not making profits as intended because much of the proceeds are channelled towards loan repayment.

CDF empowerment grants and loans

It is highly anticipated that this empowerment program will boost the trade and commerce sector in the district and spur economic development through increased capital for micro, small and medium enterprises, women and youth groups that will invest in various economic ventures.

3.7.7. Impact of Existing trend on Land use and Population Distribution

Most of the commercial centres in Lavushimanda are located in customary areas which makes development control difficult, as a result most shops are built haphazardly and in an unplanned manner which makes the district physically unattractive. Commercial centres attract population increase and increase in the demand for land for the construction of housing units, agriculture expansion and construction of shops and markets. Since land does not expand, the increased demand can result in land disputes such as encroachments, the need for changing land uses as well the need to plan these areas to avoid up hazard development as seen for instance at Mununga in Chikanda Ward where commercial plots were allocated without consideration for land for important facilities such as public conveniences.

3.7.8. The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on The Environment and Climate Change

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

- a. Low productivity experienced by Agricultural cooperative societies due to late onset of rainfall. The reduction in rainfall is attributed to the changing climate patterns.
- b. Some areas get cut off during the rainy season by floods and washed away bridges thereby posing a challenge of access to markets, consequently increasing the cost of doing business in these areas.

Issues arising pertaining to Gender and Vulnerable groups Women and girls

- a. This sector has the greatest number of women and girls actively participating in trade, Cooperatives, employed to work in salons, Restaurants, Markets, groceries, mobile money booths, bars, designing and tailoring shops as well as farming and many other small-scale economic activities such as caterpillar picking, fishing and fruit and mushroom gathering. Thereby depriving them a chance to pursue and attain formal education.
- b. Carrying out income-earning activities in addition to their non-paid work as mothers and home-makers, often leaves little time and energy to attend meetings and participate in decision making at various levels of governance.
- c. Women's lack of access to resources is also a major stumbling block. It affects both their participation in existing cooperatives and groups and the setting up of new ones. Without independent assets it is also difficult for women to access finances for investment.
- d. lack of access to land, credit or production inputs; women's level of education is lower than men's and their business experience and knowledge is very often limited.

Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

- a. The poor road networks which affect trade and commerce
- b. Absence of banking and credit facilities in the district as well as lack of securities by small scale businesses and women groups who constitute the bigger proportion of the sector in accessing the financial services from financial institutions.
- c. Customary land tenure resulting in lack of development control on major growth nodes
- d. Lack of electricity in some commercial centres hampering the operations of businesses such as barbershops and butcheries for instance in Lulimala, Lukulu, Lupembashi and Mupamadzi wards.

3.7.9. Transport and Telecommunication

Transport and Communication infrastructure is key in stimulating economic growth and development of the district as it provides an enabling environment for active private sector participation in the direct provision of goods and services. The district transport and communication infrastructure ranges from roads, railway, aerodromes, bridges, canals, water ways to communication masts.

3.7.10. Review of key Government Plans and Policies

Various key government plans and policies were reviewed such as the 8NDP, the Transport Policy, National Road Safety Policy, National Information and Communication Technology Policy and other pieces of legislation such as the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002, Postal Services Act No. 22 of 2009, Electronic Communications and Transactions Act No. 21 and the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) Act No. 15 of 2009 that to regulate transport, ICTs, postal and courier services in Zambia.

Eight National Development Plan 2022 -2026

In terms of transport, logistics and communication, government through the 8NDP seeks to improve the transport and logistics sub-sectors through the maintenance, development, modernization and integration of road, rail, air and water transport infrastructure. To advance the digitalization agenda, the Government will continue to roll-out of digital communications infrastructure in urban and rural areas to enhance connectivity and ensure citizens have access to mobile phones and other electronic devices. The plan targets to increase internet penetration to 80 percent by 2026 from 52.9 percent in 2020. The key strategic areas of focus during the period of the plan will be:

- a. Aviation development
- b. Road development and maintenance

- c. Rail development and maintenance
- d. Inland water transport development and maintenance
- e. ICT infrastructure development
- f. Digital services promotion

National Information and Communication Technology Policy (2006)

The goal of the policy is to have an information and knowledge-based society by 2030 and have ICT common infrastructure development. According to the policy, this shall be done by increasing connectivity to fibre optic (telecommunication infrastructure rollout) and other high-capacity transmission technologies (networks); increase the access to phones per 100 people (tele-density) from 0.9 to 8 by 2015 and to 50 by 2030; and Increase access to ICT services such as Internet users from 35,000 in 2005 to 100,000 by 2015 and to 1,000,000 by 2030 and construction of communication towers.

National Road Policy

The national road policy is a critical initiative in the effort to elevate road safety issues to a position of high priority on the national agenda. It provides the basis for working towards safety traffic environment.

Existing State of Development

The major modes of transport in the district are road, railway and water transport. However, most of this transport infrastructure is in a deplorable state. Most of the areas in the district are poorly serviced with transport infrastructure making the areas very costly to accessing. This has largely affected development in the areas and increased the cost of doing business. The state of each transport infrastructure is described below:

Road Transport Infrastructure

The district has a poor road infrastructure network. It has five (5) gazetted roads namely; the Great North Road (T2), T2–Chiundaponde road, Chiundaponde-Muwele road, Chiundaponde – Lulimala road, while the rest are ungazetted community access roads. The district has a total road network of 441 km of which 301km forms the core road network of the district, while 140 km accounts for the rest of feeder road network. Of the core roads in the district, only one is tarred namely the Great North Road (T2) which is a trunk road that links the district to Chinsali the Provincial Centre and is also an inter connector road which provides connectivity to the port of Dar-es-Salam in Tanzania. As such, the road is a busy transit route for goods mainly transported by haulage trucks from Tanzania and other neighbouring countries. Other core roads of the district such as Chiundaponde - Muwele, Mupamadzi and Lulimala are all unpaved. These roads become worse during the rainy season and impassable in some cases such as the Chiundaponde – Muwele road.

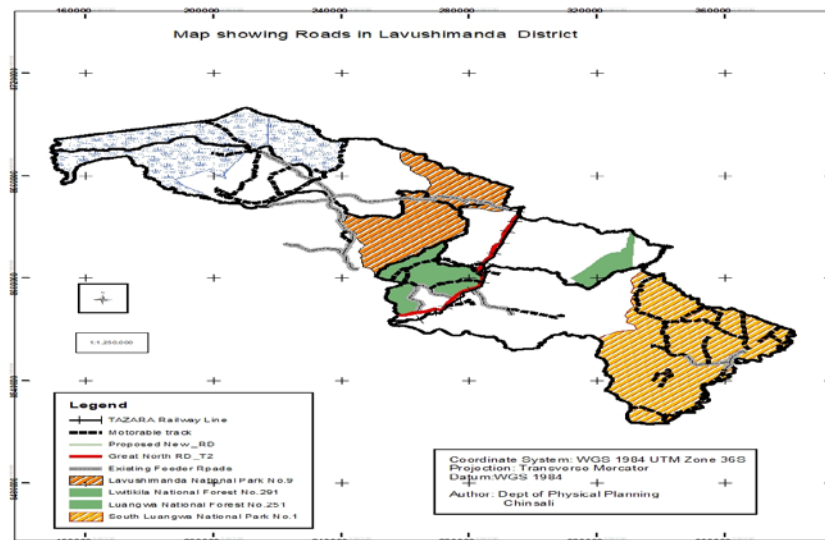


Figure 16: Map Showing Roads in Lavushimanda

The condition of most feeder roads is very bad. These roads have not been graded for a long time. The condition of the roads makes accessibility to places like Chiundaponde, Muwele, Kamwendo and Mupamadzi very difficult and during the rainy season, almost impassable. The poor state of these feeder roads hinders the transportation of farm inputs and produce. Some of the prominent feeder roads in the district are i) Kalonje – Simon Mulenga Road which covers a stretch of 12.1km, ii) the Kapanda-Tubondo road covering 17km, iii) Chiundaponde – Muwele road which covers a

stretch of 70km, the Finkuli - Mupamadzi road covering 25km, and Mpomfu - Mabonga road which covers a stretch of 34.8km.

In terms of townships, none of the roads are paved. However, 12km of the township roads have been gravelled using Land Development Fund (LDF).

The Public transport situation in the district is poor. This is due to the absence of public transport in the district. Currently the District has no bus station and as such, there are no public road transport services of any kind except for private cars and vans, which transport people between Lavushimanda District and Mpika. However, land has been provided for such facilities in the new township located at Kalonje. Hitch hiking is also common mainly with Haulage trucks and In-transit (IT) cars from Tanzania. The widely used mode of transportation in the district is cycling and walking.

Other road infrastructure that are in a poor state include bridges such as the Mabonga Bridge, Mwenda bridge and various crossing points in the district.

Table 12: Summary of gazetted roads in the District

S/n	Road Name	Code	Distance (Km)	Surface	Condition
1	Great North Road	T2	85	Paved	Poor
2	T2 - Chiundaponde	RD 733	70	Gravel	Poor
3	Chiundaponde - Muwele	RD 358	38	Earth	Poor
4	Chiundaponde - Ngweshi	R 24	27	Earth	Poor
5	Chiundaponde - Lulimala	RD 48	32	Earth	Poor

Railway Transport Infrastructure

In terms of railway transport and infrastructure, the district has a railway line and is managed by Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) which runs from Tanzania to Kapiri-Mposhi. The rail line is still in a good condition but needs to be upgraded to accommodate high speed trains. The current railway line is 1,067mm wide and covers a stretch of over 1,000 km. The district has five railway stations, namely Lukulu, Finkuli, Mununga, Salamo and Kalonje Railway Stations, which are used to load and offload goods and passengers. However, these stations are all in a deplorable state as most of the critical infrastructure has been vandalized.

Air transport Infrastructure

The district currently has no air transport infrastructure such as airports or aerodromes to promote the aviation industry. This has greatly impacted the tourism sector considering the tourism potential of the district. The district only has one private air strip managed by Bangweulu Wetlands located in Chiundaponde.

Water Transport

Water transport is one of the common modes of transport especially in Lulimala and Lukulu wards which are characterised by wetlands (Bangweulu wetlands), swamps and perennial rivers (Lukulu and Lulimala rivers). Muwele in Lukulu ward whose economic activity is predominantly fishing rely on water transport for their fishing activities and transportation of goods including people. The Lukulu river which drains into the Bangweulu wetlands has various channels that are used by fishermen. However, these channels are infested with reeds and are very narrow, limiting the accessibility to only smaller boats such as canoes.

The harbours are equally not developed as they lack supporting infrastructure such as jet link for proper docking of the boats.

Telecommunication

In terms of telecommunication, the district is fairly covered. All networks such as ZAMTEL, AIRTEL and MTN are present except in some areas such as Chiundaponde, Muwele, Lumbatwa, and Mupamadzi where network is generally poor. These companies have their telecommunications masts dotted along the great north road as shown in the table below.

Location of Communication Masts in the District

According to Zambia Information, Communication and Technology Authority (ZICTA) the radius of one communication tower has to be 5 Km. However, this is not the case in Lavushimanda as the distribution of these towers is not even as can be seen in the Map below and this has left some parts the district with no mobile phone signal.



Figure 17: Communication Masts

Radio and Television

There is no radio signal in the district. All the national radio channels broadcasted by ZNBC such as radio 1, 2 and 4 cannot be accessed. In addition, the district has no Community radio station. Private investment in this sector would be viable in that, mounting of radio transmitters would be less costly if taken advantage of the terrain, considering the district's mountainous landscape with mountain picks of over 1,600m above sea level, which would be ideal for radio transmitters or Towers. The district also receives Television signals for Zambia National Broadcasting Services (ZNBC), DSTV and Top Star.

3.7.11. Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The road network in the district is generally in a poor condition. 97% of the roads are unpaved and are in a deplorable state. Only one road is paved in the district, due to its classification as a trunk road that passes through the district. The bridges and crossing points on these roads are also in a poor condition. Communities such as Chiundaponde, Muwele, Lumbatwa and Mupamadzi cannot easily accessed especially during the rainy season.

Communication is also a challenge in certain areas of the district especially those areas located off the Great North Road. Areas such as Chiundaponde, Muwele, Lumbatwa, Mupamadzi do not have adequate telecommunication infrastructure such as communication masts or towers. The few that are found in these areas are sparsely distributed and do not meet the 10km radius required between towers. Most towers are concentrated along the Great North Road.

3.7.12. Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance

The quality-of-service provision is measured on the principle of delivery time for goods and services to the community. However, due to the poor road network in the district, goods are not delivered within an ideal time and people cannot access service due to long travel distances on foot to find transport since roads are not in good condition for vehicle movements.

In terms of communication, the quality is measured in terms of the quality of voice calls in the case of mobile phones, the internet speed and the strength of the signal as well as the radius of coverage. However, due to the inadequate telecommunication infrastructure in the district, the quality of the service provided is selected areas of the district such as Chiundaponde, Muwele, Lumbatwa, Mupamadzi is poor.

3.7.13. Issues arising from public participation process

- Need to Rehabilitate roads such as Chiundaponde, Muwele and Mupamadzi road
- Construction of bridges and crossing points
- Installation of communication mast in areas with no or poor network
- Provision of public transport services
- Construction of dry Port for Trucks

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

Currently, the population distribution is in such a way that settlements are concentrated along the main road and railway line for easy access of their goods and services. Therefore, the continuation of existing trend of development in the district will have a negative impact on the district, as creation of settlements will continue to be concentrated along the main road resulting in a linear settlement pattern which becomes costly to provide services such as water and electricity as compared to clustered settlements where people are concentrated in one area.

3.7.15. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Motorized form of transport contributes a high percentage to greenhouse gases such as carbon emanating from exhaust fumes. This has been said to contribute to global warming and climate change.

In addition, the increase in population along the roads put pressure on scarce natural resources for livelihood and sustenance. Transportation development has a negative impact on the environment, due to associated clearances of trees (deforestation) to accommodate road construction and settlement displacement. The influx of parking Bays in the district has resulted in the increase in prostitution and pollution due to illicit disposal of waste. Poor sanitation facilities such as toilets and running water has exacerbated.

Pollution (air, noise, lubricants, waste emanating from illegal truck parking bays)

3.7.16. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The current transport facilities do not consider the people with special needs and women. In the rural parts of the district, the most common type of transport are lorries where women and the differently abled persons experience challenges to get on this type of transport. The poor transport facilities coupled with bad roads have created a gender gap on access to markets and social facilities especially for women and other vulnerable groups (differently abled persons).

3.8. ENERGY SECTOR

3.8.1. Review of Policies and Plans in The Energy Sector The National Energy Policy 2019 (NEP 2019)

This Policy is aimed at guiding the Energy Sector in the Development of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution capacity. Enshrined in this policy are the following priorities:

- a. To increase access to electricity in rural areas in order to improve the livelihoods of citizens
- b. To promote sustainable exploitation of biomass and alternative energy to wood fuel resources in order to increase socio-economic development.

1.1.1.2 The 8NDP (2022-2026)

The plan will focus on increasing electricity generation capacity and promotion of alternative green and renewable energy sources as well as scaling up rural electrification. As part of the diversification agenda, the Government will continue promoting investments in green and clean energy solutions to make the energy sector more resilient and supportive of industrialization through the implementation of the following priority programs.

- a. Off-grid energy solutions
- b. Green and renewable energy
- c. Infrastructure development
- d. Alternative fuel promotion

3.8.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Lavushimanda district's energy sources include; wood fuel, petroleum and renewable energy. Most parts of the district i.e. Lukulu, Lulimala, Lupembashi, Mutinondo and Mupamadzi Wards use renewable energy (solar), generators and fuel wood to meet their power supply needs, as hydropower electricity is only present in some parts of Chikanda Ward such as Lukulu, Mununga, and Kalonje areas. The district has no filling station but relies on Mpika the next district for such services.

1.1.1.3 Access to electricity

Lavushimanda is connected to the national grid through a substation at Mununga in Chikanda Ward. However, the access rate for grid connected households is generally low and slow as only a limited number have access and the connection rate by ZESCO is quite slow in that there are a good number of applicants awaiting connect.

In addition, the MoU has been signed between the Local Authority and REA to electrify the district.

1.1.1.4 Use of alternatives to wood fuel

In Lavushimanda, wood fuel (charcoal and firewood) is the most widely used fuel for cooking. Non the less, its utilisation is considered unsustainable because the harvest exceeds re-growth of biomass contributing to climate change and negative health effects. The high dependence on wood fuel is mainly due to low access to and unreliable electricity supply compounded by high cost of efficient alternatives. The alternative sources of energy in the district include solar energy, electrical generators and fossil fuels which are used for lighting and cooking.

1.1.1.5 Conventional Fossil Fuel

The district has no fuel service station but relies on filling stations in Mpika and fuel sold on the black market within Lavushimanda trading areas. However, the Local authority has planned for three plots in the CBD area where investments on gas/fuel filling stations can be installed.

3.8.3. Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.

The quality of service with regards to access to sustainable energy is generally poor due to limited distribution lines, high cost of electricity connection fees and high cost of solar power systems. The inadequate availability of petroleum products compromises the quality of products obtained from the black market.

3.8.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The public consultative meetings revealed the following:

- a. high cost of electricity connection fees
- b. high cost of solar power systems
- c. high cost of petroleum products like gas

- d. Lack of a filling station
- e. High rate of deforestation

3.8.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population of Lavushimanda District is expected to increase and this will cause an upsurge in the demand for various services in order to satisfy the increased social and economic demand for energy. ZESCO needs to expedite the connection of the CBD to the National grid by establishing service Sub-Station.

1.1.1.6 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As the population for the district increases there will be more demand for access to energy. Therefore, there will be need for more filling stations and ZESCO distribution lines across the district to meet the projected demand.

3.8.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Lavushimanda District has no fuel filling station and has limited number of electricity distribution lines. The distribution lines are mostly connecting to government institutions and very few private entities such as TAZAMA and TAZARA and few communities namely; Mununga, Lukulu and Mpumba. In order to promote sustained growth, the district will seek to establish filling stations through public private partnership programmes and expansion of power distribution lines by ZESCO and REA. The district will also seek to create solar farms as a way of promoting alternative energy.

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

Continued population growth will increase the demand for more energy supply a trend that will promote charcoal production and fire wood leading escalation of deforestation in the district and eventually destroying the fauna and flora. In addition, hikes in electricity tariffs drives the population to use charcoal and forest products as sources of energy to mitigate their demand for energy.

Furthermore, electricity supply in the district is only in the peri-urban areas of the district, which are mainly the main markets, surrounding households and government offices along the Great North Road. This will continue to concentrate

the population distribution along the Great north and centres of growth where Electricity is provided.

3.8.8. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.1.2. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

3.8.9. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women spend a lot of time collecting wood fuel and burning charcoal which reduces the time spent on productive activities. The lack of access to electric and alternative power prevents youths and women from participating in other beneficial ventures such as education and small medium enterprises. Furthermore, the workload of finding alternative sources of energy especially wood fuel increases women's vulnerability to health risks. Women headed businesses do not operate at the optimal efficiency due to lack of power which makes doing business expensive.

3.8.10. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

- Poverty levels incapacitate the community members' ability to pay for installation fees to connect to hydro power.
- Slow rate at which the utility company is expanding the distribution lines to the needy parts of the district.
- Unexploited renewable energy potential (wind and solar)

3.9. TOURISM AND CULTURE

3.9.1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an important sector for economic diversification and it is a viable source of revenue and employment creation. Lavushimanda district is endowed with a lot of natural resources such as water falls, beautiful scenery plains, wild animals, Rivers, forests, National Parks, Bangweulu wetlands and many more which are potential tourist attraction sites. The sector's performance is clearly below potential looking at the district state of development and considering its rich natural and cultural heritage. The district endeavours to turn tourism into an economic asset that will contribute to economic development through promotion of nature-based tourism, creation of employment and increased local community participation in wildlife management in the national parks Game Management areas (GMA). Culture is one of the pillars of any community in its drive for development and social resilience. It is a sign for identity and belief system of a given people in terms of common values, attitudes, preferences, and knowledge.

3.9.2. Review of Policies and Plans in The Energy Sector The National Tourism Act 2015

The national tourism policy foresees the development of the tourism industry that meets the needs of the tourists. It further seeks to promote development in areas that have tourism potential to create forward and backward linkages with other sectors (National Tourism Policy, 2015).

The Vision 2030

Zambia's Vision 2030 recognizes tourism as an important economic sector for economic diversification and as a principal source of foreign exchange and employment creation. The sector's performance is clearly below potential considering the country's rich natural and cultural heritage. To fulfil the tourism ambitions of Vision 2030 the tourism sector has to grow at a much faster rate. This implies achieving above-average growth in tourist arrivals, tourism receipts, tourism-related jobs and tourism investment.

Zambia Tourism Master Plan 2018- 2038

This Zambia Tourism Master Plan (ZTMP) aims to present an achievable and holistic 'road map' for significant tourism growth over the next decade. The overall goal of the ZTMP is to direct the Government of Zambia's vision of significantly increasing the economic contribution of tourism to the Zambian economy, in support of the targets set in the 8th NDP,

The National Parks and Wildlife Policy

The National Parks and Wildlife policy promotes the conservation of wildlife as an environment good for socio-economic benefits to the country (National Parks and Wildlife Policy, 2018). Government considers the wildlife sector as critical to socio-economic development and desires to secure wildlife and its habitat in order to stimulate growth of the sector for economic diversification and wealth creation for local communities.

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) promotes tourism related infrastructure, promote development in areas that have tourism potential and restock national parks.

3.9.3. Description of the Existing State of Development

There are 60 different animal species and over 400 different bird species on the South Luangwa national park. The only notable exception is the Rhino, sadly poached to extinction. The Bangweulu GMA has 284 bird species including the Shoe Bill bird, which is an endangered species that can only be found in the Bangweulu wetlands in the country. The wildlife population of key species such as Black Lechwe shows an increase of 2% with an increase of community scouts

employed by stakeholders such as African Parks and We-Forest. The number of Black Lechwe in 2022 was 24,676.

However, the tourism investment in in the district is underutilized as only four tourism facilities are available against ten (10) needed and these facilities only offer fees targeting foreign tourists. Hence the need to facilitate fees which can also accommodate local tourists.

Tourism accessibility to the current facilities is not up to the standard due to the poor road network to the Parks and GMAs.

In Lavushimanda there are a number of cultural sites some of which are as follows;

- I. Chiundaponde Iron Age Settlement (Ponde Utamfya)
At the site there are such artefacts as both decorated and undecorated pottery including pebble stone tools. The site is located at 12° 11' 51" S and 30° 32' 11" E not far from Mwinemasala Shrine.
- II. Akasamba Basano Iron Age Settlement (Ponde Chitala)
This site, called “Akasamba Basano” is located at coordinates: 12° 11' 55" S and 30° 32' 44" E. Pieces of potter and mounds of pottery and blacksmith works are sighted here.

Kapanda Lupili and Mumbo Ututa Water falls

Kapanda Lupili and Mumbo Ututa both are in Lavushimanda national parks lying along Lukulu River, However, both have not been exploited enough and not yet opened up to public visits.

The district has two big national parks located on the eastern and western side of the district. These are the Lavushimanda National Park and the South Luangwa national Park, which have a variety of wild animals and in addition the district has 2 game management areas i.e Bangweulu and Chikuni both stocked with predominant specie called black lechewe. The district has so much potential in tourism, which can drive the economy of the district if properly harnessed.

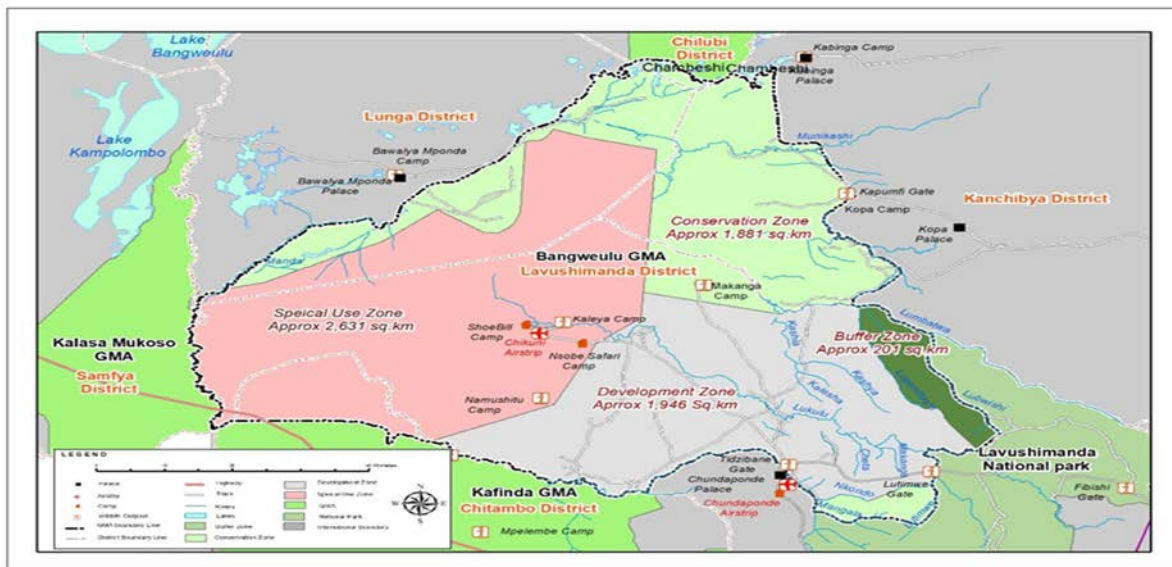


Figure 18: Map showing GMA, National Parks and other Tourism Sites

3.9.4. Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and quality of service including key indicators of performance

The district has four tourism facilities (Mutinodo camp, Nkondo camp lodge, Nsobe community camp site and Shoebill lodge) which are all located in Bangweulu GMA except Mutinodo which is a private tourism facility in the open area. These facilities are mainly utilised by international tourist except Nkondo camp lodge which does receive the locals mainly for accommodation purposes. Nsobe Community Camp site and Shoebill lodge is limited to accessibility during the dry season from April to December due to floods. The current facilities are insufficient, therefore, in order to meet the demand and expose people to such sites an addition of 6 facilities (lodges and camp sites) are needed.

3.9.5. Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

- a) Deforestation: it was observed that much of the areas in the villages have lost community forests due to unsustainable cultivation methods, fuel wood, shelter and exploitation of the forest for charcoal production thereby emitting a lot of carbon into the air;
- b) Poor Road Network: it was submitted that the poor state of the roads was affecting social networking as well as delivery of social services to the communities.
- c) Poaching; High poverty levels in the surrounding communities has led to the increase in poaching posing a threat to the wildlife conservation. People have fewer alternate livelihoods as a result they resort to the exploitation of the natural resources.
- d) Lack of access infrastructure such as water transport, air transport and bridges etc) to the GMA, Poor or limited publicity of the Protected Areas,
- e) Human – Animal conflict; Wild animals invading fields to destroy crops resulting into hunger.

3.9.6. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The increase in population will adversely affect the heritage sites, national parks and Game management areas through encroachments as people might opt to settle and practice agriculture activities in the protected areas. There will be Increase in the number of poachers resulting in the depletion of the valuable species in the protected areas. The conflict between wildlife police and the community in the GMAs will

increase and consequently loss of human lives as the case has been mostly in Chiundaponde and Muwele areas.

3.9.7. Population change – future demand for services and facilities

The current and proposed tourism investment in especially in Lavushimanda National Park will attract settlements adjacent to the Park boundaries. However, the settlement will be restricted to due zonation plans put in place. The same scenario applies to the facilities within the Bangweulu GMA where settlement is likely to be attracted to the tourism investments but will be restricted due to the already Land use plan in place.

3.9.8. Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

The district has inadequate tourism facilities such as lodges and camp sites. The district will need to have an additional of 6 tourism facilities (2lodges and 4 camp sites) to make it 10 facilities;1 camp site in Bangweulu GMA area Makanga,2 lodges and 3 camp sites within Lavushimanda National Park.

Other proposed programs are as follows;

- Sustainable wildlife and fisheries management; To be achieved by increasing number of staffs to protect wildlife species, fisheries, sensitization on the effects of unsustainable wildlife and fisheries practices
- Community based natural resources management
- Water catchment protection and conservation
- Development of the tourism development plan or strategy for the whole district
- Promotion of the current tourism sites to citizens
- Community empowerment through Promotion of livelihood activities.
- Road infrastructure development within the Protected Areas. (Improving the road network.

3.9.9. The Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on The Sector.

The growth of the sector takes into consideration the management and protection of the tourism attraction site. The implication is that tourism sites will become money spinners and hence the need to protect the available heritage sites.

3.9.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

There is a special relationship between poverty and the environment especially when you look at how the rural people earn their living. People in rural areas are often dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Sometimes these natural resources are not used in a sustainable manner as evidenced by the indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal production.

3.9.11. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Local people do not participate in tourism due to limited financial resources. The high poverty levels and inadequate alternative source of livelihood have resulted into deforestation through charcoal burning and Chitemene system. Despite the local people participating in making of artefacts that are supposed to be sold as tourism products yet these products are not well marketed locally and international.

SUMMARY

There is need to actively market the protected area ((PA) as an upcoming tourist destination as well as investment destination through different marketing forums, there is need to zone the PA allowing for sustainable resource extraction that benefits local communities. To rehabilitate existing roads, construct and build more roads as well as Restocking of Lavushimanda National Park in the District. Air transport development is on the top of the agenda for the Zambian government, authorities and stakeholders especially that tourism is one of the pillars of economic growth through income generation, social stability, sustainable business development and economy enlargement. Seeing that much of the GMA is only accessible by water, it is imperative that airstrips are developed in these areas.

3.10. GOVERNANCE, LAW AND ORDER

General District Administration and Local Governance

The Office of the District Commissioner heads Lavushimanda District Administration, which is responsible for coordinating developmental activities in the district. The office

reports directly to the Provincial Permanent Secretary. District Administration comprises various sector ministerial Departments of which some have been devolved, that perform specified Government functions. These Departments report to their respective Provincial Heads of Departments as well as the council and particularly those departments that have been devolved such as primary health, veterinary services, community sports, district archives, pontoons and marine services and cultural services.

Local Government – Lavushimanda Town Council

Lavushimanda Town Council like other town councils in the country is mandated to perform a variety of civic functions as provided for under section 61 of the local government Act No 22 of 1991. These functions among others include public health services, social services and municipal services. The Council executes its functions through the established committees, which are chaired by elected Councillors. These committees provide oversight on management decisions that affect the day-to-day operations of the council. Lavushimanda council currently has three committees, namely the Plans, Works, Development and Social Services (PWDSS), Finance, Human Resource and General Purpose (F&GP) and Audit Committees. These committees report to the Full Council, which is the supreme body of the local authority chaired by the Council Chairperson.

The district has one constituency (Mfuwe) and six wards namely; Lulimala, Lupembashi, Lukulu, Mutinondo, Chikanda and Mupamadzi.

Traditional Administration

Lavushimanda District has two chiefdoms with two Chiefs namely, Chief Mpumba of Mpumba Chiefdom and Chief Chiundaponde of Chiundaponde chiefdom. A large portion of Mpumba Chiefdom falls within Mupamadzi, Mutinondo and Chikanda Wards while Chiundaponde chiefdom covers Lulimala, Lupembashi and Lukulu wards.

Law and order

Maintenance of law, order and strong institutions that facilitate for good governance is inextricably linked to sustained development. In every country, where there has been a breakdown of law and order, citizens live with unrealized potential and unattained developmental possibilities, while those that have advanced have done so in tandem with strong adherence to law, order and good governance. Equally at District level, citizens need a good governance environment characterized by law and order to realize their full

potential. Collective values shape the culture of any society. Therefore, in its quest to maintain law and order as well justice for all, recently developed the first-ever National Legal Aid Policy in 2018, which aims to increase access to justice for all, particularly the poor and vulnerable in society.

Review of Policies and Plans

To enhance the operations of District Administration, Government through Cabinet Officer Circular No. 1 of 1995 established District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs). The DDCC is co-chaired by the district commissioner and the council secretary. The DDCC is a technical body that provides the forum for coordinating the Planning and Implementation of developmental activities in the district. The DDCC has sub committees performing respective functions in line with the National Development plan Strategic development areas.

8NDP; Among the strategies outlined in the 8th National Development plan include but not limited to the following:

- a) Sector decentralization
- b) Urban and regional planning
- c) Crime prevention, detection and prosecution
- d) Infrastructure development
- e) Human resource development
- f) Judicial and security system automation
- g) Offender management

Description of the existing State of development

In order to adequately assess and describe the existing state of development in the sector, the following parameters were used.

- The availability of police stations and local courts
- The status of existing infrastructure.

- staffing levels in the district and coverage
- Community participation in security matters (CCPU)

Availability of police stations and local courts

The district has no police station, but one police post located at Mununga in Chikanda Ward, servicing the whole district. Similarly, the district only has one Local court located at Mpumba in Chikanda Ward. The most prevalent cases handled by the police and the courts in Lavushimanda are theft, assaults and superstition related cases among others, which can be attributed to the inadequacy of employment opportunities for the youth and the men, thereby resorting to vices such as theft and alcohol abuse.

Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- Delayed justice due to long distance coverage
- Police response is always delayed and costly and as a result lawlessness is on the increase in places like Chiundaponde and Muwele.

Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

- Construction of 1 police station at the CBD and 6 police post at Mununga, Lukulu, Mupamadzi, Salamo, Muwele and Chiundaponde.
- Construction of 1 Subordinate Court at the CBD and three local courts at Mpumba, Kalonje and Chiundaponde.
- Construction of a Correctional facility at Kalonje CBD area
- Construction of 50 staff houses for the security officers
- Construction of District Administration block and 10 high-cost houses, 30 medium cost and 40 small medium cost stall houses
- Construction of Civic Centre.
- Construct 2 office blocks for DEC and Immigration Department.

3.11. FORESTRY

3.11.1. Key Priorities of the Eighth National Development Plan and Other Sector Plans and Policies

A review of the 8NDP revealed that the Forestry sector is an economic sector placed under Environmental Sustainability Pillar of the 8NDP. According to the plan, government's vision is to have a productive environment and well conserved natural resources for sustainable socioeconomic development by 2030. Under the forestry sector the focus of the plan will be on forestry enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and forestry fire management. The plan will further focus on the protection, conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources. The key priorities identified in the plan are as follows:

- Sustainable forest management
- Enhanced extension services
- Afforestation and reforestation

The National Forestry Policy

Among the many other important policy documents reviewed, is the National Forestry Policy of 2014, which provide for a multi-sectoral approach to underpin the principle of the local community and private sector participation in sustainable forest management in order to address deforestation challenges in a comprehensive and holistic approach to sustainable forest management. The policy further aligns the forestry sector to current trends in forestry and to the necessity of meeting the national strategies as enshrined in the National Policy on Environment, the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) and other global conventions and treaties to which Zambia is a signatory. Key priorities identified in the policy include:

- Reduce deforestation and forest degradation
- Increased forest cover and enhanced carbon stocks
- Improved law enforcement and private sector investment

Forestry Act No.4 of 2015 and National Investment Plan (2018 – 2022)

The Forests Act No.4 of 2015 combined with the National Investment Plan (2018 – 2022) seeks to reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation, provide the policy, legal and institutional basis for forest management as well as greater community

involvement in forest management. Enshrined in these documents were the following priorities:

- Reduce deforestation and forest degradation
- Promote sustainable resource use and environmental protection
- Promotion of Climate change interventions

3.11.2. Description of the Existing State of Development.

Generally, the district has adequate forest cover. The vegetation cover and forests in most areas of the district is intact as depicted in the vegetation maps shown below. However, there are some areas in the district where some levels of deforestation have been recorded particularly in customary areas where the Department of forestry has minimal control. As such, the district through the department of Forestry working with other partners such as We-forest, WWF, KASANKA and African National Parks has been promoting sustainable forest management through various programmes and activities. One of the programmes that the district is implementing is the promotion of community management of forests through the establishment of CFMAs especially in communities with forests that have potential to regenerate. Other programmes/activities being implemented under the key priority are; bee-keeping, issuance concessional licenses and blitz patrols. So far, four (4) Community Forest Management Areas have been established in the district. These CFMAs are located in Chiundaponde, Mabonga and Mwenda as shown in the map below.

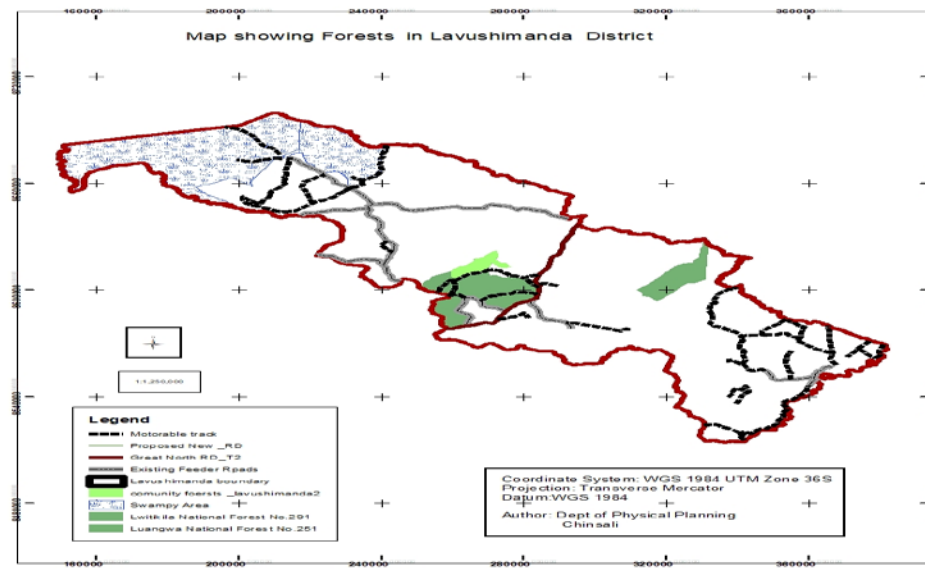


Figure 19: Map Showing Forests in the District

3.11.3. Afforestation and Reforestation

The district has no established plantation. In order to contribute to the national target, the district plans to plant 5500 trees annually for a period of 5 years. This will translate to establishing 15 hectares of plantations in Mpumba and Chiundaponde Chiefdoms.

Furthermore, under the TRALARD Community Forest Management and Natural Forest Regeneration program operating in Mibobo and Chimyanga Muchele CFMAs in Chiundaponde Chiefdom, 4626.81 hectares of forest conserved have been in Lulumala Ward.

Under the Kasanka Trust/ We-Forest in Mwenda and Mabonga CFMAs in Mpumba Chiefdom, 22,100 Hectares has been Conserved in Chikanda Ward.

3.11.4. Extension of forests and protected areas

The Department of Forestry in conjunction with Kasanka Trust and the Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) project has established four i.e., Mabonga and Mwenda CFMGAs by Kasanka Trust and Chimyanga Muchele and Mibobo by TRALARD, thereby improving Natural resource management besides raising the living standards of the communities as they are producing honey from the

beekeeping projects being conducted in these conservation areas. Under forestry department, the extension of gazetted forest is 93000ha which is the Luangwa National Forest (P251).

**3.11.5. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance
Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years
Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The projected increase in population will directly result in the increased demand for settlement housing, business and industries, this will negatively affect the conserved and 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. The increase in population density will further result in the destruction of conserved forests as the demand for land for agricultural uses will increase.

3.11.6. Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Growth is likely to occur in both chiefdoms in areas such as the highway settlements like Lukulu, Muso, Mununga, Kalonje, Chiundaponde turn off, Chiundaponde central, and Kapilya turn-off.

3.11.7. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development

TRALARD project and Kasanka Trust have also established conservation areas in Lulimala and Chikanda Wards respectively. Establishment of a nursery by the department of Forest with the support of the TRALARD Project.

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

Lavushimanda being newly created district, there are a lot of developmental projects which depend on land. With the anticipated population increase, there likely to be an increase in demand for land for agriculture, charcoal production and settlements.

3.11.9. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The present trends with regards to forestry are charcoal burning, land clearing for Agriculture expansion and timber production. If the status quo does not change, the impact of these vices will continue contributing to the change in climate experienced in the district. Lavushimanda is experiencing a decrease in the water table levels have decreased from the previous 50 meters that they would drill to find water to 80 meters and above.

3.11.10. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change issues on the Sector

Climate change impacts forests negatively by destroying tree species that are non-climate resilient such as those prone to floods and droughts. Non-wood forest products such as mushroom and caterpillar are reduced, for instance, in 2021, the late onset of rainfall affected mushroom growing to the extent that it was only available in January in small quantities.

3.11.11. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Traditionally, women and girls are the ones who collect firewood for use in cooking. Majority of women and girls are highly vulnerable to climate disasters such as droughts. Lavushimanda has been experiencing dry spells over the years, but 2021/2022 farming season was the worst and recorded a very poor harvest resulting in them engaging in charcoal production. Bad methods of Caterpillar harvesting involving tree cutting leads to deforestation.

3.11.12. Issue statements and Assessment of External factors contributing to the issue

Environmental Degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as good quality air, water and soil. The destruction of ecosystems, habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife and pollution are caused by massive cutting of trees and late fire burning, hence the forestry department's mandate to protect and manage the forests. Human activities such as late burning, charcoal production, Chitemene farming system, bad caterpillars harvesting methods which involve cutting of trees and settlements expansion are the drivers of climate change.

3.12. WATER AND SANITATION

The provision of adequate Water and Sanitation in Lavushimanda is critical in promoting good health and reducing water and sanitation related diseases. Water and sanitation also play an important role in promoting development and reducing poverty as it provides an opportunity for communities to engage in various income generating activities such as gardening, fish farming and other activities that depend on water.

3.12.1. Key Government Priorities Being Implemented (Review of Plans and Policies)

The sector draws from the pronouncements and guidelines in the currently existent national policy framework for the water supply and sanitation sector comprising the National Water Policy of 2020, the Vision 2030, the 8th National Development Plan, the Water Development and Sanitation Strategic Plan and the United Nations Proclaimed Sustainable Development Goals which serve as a global blueprint aimed at enhancing mankind's livelihood through enhanced provision and sustainability of critical services such as water supply and sanitation.

National Water Policy

The National Water Policy (2010) ensures that within the district there is development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection through consultation and involvement of stakeholders.

Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (2022) acknowledges the increase in population as noted in the demographic analysis. In spite of the gains made in improving access to water and sanitation in urban areas, increasing unplanned settlements were a major drawback on the Government's efforts to provide safe water and adequate sanitation. There is, therefore, need to improve integrated planning and implement decentralization that will entrench participatory planning with communities in various constituencies and wards.

Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Strategic Plan 2022-2026

This plan provides an operational framework that will guide the execution of the ministry's mandate in the next five years. It will guide the ministry's programmes, decision making and resource allocation during the period 2022 to 2026. This plan will enable the sector to contribute effectively towards the milestones set in the Eighth National Development Plan and the Vision 2030.

3.12.2. Description of the Existing State of Development and Key Performance Indicators

Availability of Services

Water supply and sanitation in Lavushimanda can be categorized under urban and rural. The state of development under the two categories is as follows:

Peri -urban Water supply and Sanitation

In Muchinga Province, Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company is responsible for the supply of water and sanitation services in Urban and Peri-urban areas of the district. Currently the district has no urban areas, but only areas that could be categorized as peri-urban areas such as Mununga, Lukulu and Kalonje where the new Township is located. However, the utility company is not present in Lavushimanda, as such the district has no piped water reticulation system or sewerage system to cover the entire urban and peri-urban population. The districts' peri-urban areas only rely on boreholes and hand dug wells for Water Supply. The district also has no central sewer system. Most of the households in these peri-urban areas use soak-away system of sewage treatment and disposal.

The Local Authority is responsible for provision of water and sanitation in rural areas. Residents of rural areas in Lavushimanda District who have access to safe drinking water receive their water supply either from protected shallow wells or boreholes. This is just a very small percentage of the population. The rest of the population receives water supply either from unprotected shallow wells or streams. Water provision and sanitation in rural areas is as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Water provision and sanitation in rural areas

s/n	Description	Status
1	Total number of hand pumps/ Total number of functional	47/36
2	Number of chiefdoms/ numbers ODF	2/0
3	Total number of schemes/ against the functional	22/21
4	Trained masons/active	0/0

5	Total number of VWASHES/ number active	22/0
6	Trained APMs/Active	0/0

Source: Water provision and sanitation in rural areas (RWS Report, 2022)

3.12.3. Quality of service provision and Key Performance Indicators

According to Lavushimanda Town Council (2018), when the current levels of water supply are compared to the recommended standards of water consumption per person per day, then 91.96% and 99.19% of the rural and urban populations, respectively, are suffering from critical water deficits in the district. Moreover, more than two thirds of the households in rural areas are without access to proper toilet facilities. The lack of proper toilets has made it difficult to eradicate issues of open defecation which is one of the major causes of diarrheal disease in the rural areas of Lavushimanda. Improved population health cannot be achieved in the absence of adequate domestic water quantity and quality, and satisfactory sanitation facilities.

Lavushimanda District has no central sewer system. The town uses the soak-away system of sewage treatment and disposal. However, a few notable sanitary yards are eminent, even though the coverage is very low. Hence, there is need for major investments in sanitation (i.e., sewerage treatment and disposal). Most if not the entire population depends on onsite sanitation facilities due to the lack of sewer ponds. The issue needs to be addressed in order to address sanitation issues and prevent further pollution of the underground water resources.

3.12.4. Issues arising from the public participation

- Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities
- Inadequate / lack of clean drinking water in schools and communities.
- Diminishing water sources due to deforestation, and pollution
- Long distances to sources of water

3.12.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Currently despite governments as well as donor effort to improve in the provision of adequate clean drinking water and sanitation, the existing situation in community leaves much to be desired. Despite efforts of improving the level

of sanitation and water provision, there is still a large number of the population especially in the unplanned peri urban areas and the rural population who do not have access to clean water or walk a long distance to access water.

With the anticipated increase in population, the demand for water and sanitation services is expected to escalate as well. This means there will be more demand for adequate water sources, increased and expansion in the connection to water sources and the need to improve the sanitation conditions. Therefore, there is need to plan for more water points and also the improvement in the sanitation levels so as to curb human life from disease.

3.12.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes
Table: Projects being implemented under Water and Sanitation Sector

- Construction of new boreholes
- Establishment of more water schemes
- Construction sewer system.

PART FOUR: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Vision

This section of the IDP outlines the vision for Lavushimanda district for the next 10 years, the goals and objectives that the plan aims to achieve, and strategies that must accordingly be implemented. The formation of the vision, goals and objectives was informed by the core issues identified in the planning survey and participatory process in order to ensure that they speak to the local context of development needs and also consider existing local resources and potentials that can be harnessed to provide sustainable solutions.

Vision Statement, for Long Term Development of the District

The Vision for the Lavushimanda District:

“A self-reliant, sustainable and economically viable District by 2033.”

The Mission for the Lavushimanda District:

“To drive economic diversification through a coordinated approach across all sectors.”

4.2 Objectives

The strategic objectives of the Lavushimanda IDP are aimed at achieving the overall goal for the district, and their alignment with the goals and objectives of Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). The goal for Lavushimanda IDP 2023 – 2033 is outlined below:

Goal: “Improved self-reliant and economically viable district attractive for investment in mining, agriculture, tourism and infrastructure development which support quality of life for its residents while ensuring environmental sustainability.”

The programs will be implemented in line with the various existing national policies and development frameworks among them being the following:

Development Policies

- Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)
- Local Government Act
- Land and Deeds Registry Act
- Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015
- Environmental Policy
- Public Health Act

4.3 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Development Goal 1: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase access to extension services by improving housing and transport situation at camp level.</p>	<p>The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff</p> <p>The LA and MoA to mobilize financial resources for the provision of motor bikes for all extension officers.</p>	<p>Extension Services Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses at Chiundaponde, Mwelushi, Lulimala, Salamo, Mpumba, Finkuli, Mabonga, Lukulu, Kalonje and Mupamadzi camps. • Construct Camp agriculture camp houses at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, and Muwele camps. • Procurement of motor bikes for all extension officer at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, Mupamadzi, Kalonje, Finkuli,

			Mabonga, Lulimala, Mpumba, Mwelushi and Muwele camps.
To increase access to markets for agriculture products by 50 % by the year 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MoA and LA to mobilise resources for the construction of storage facilities and markets • The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers 	Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition • Construct 2 bulking and storage facilities at Chiundaponde and Salamo camps. • Construct market at the CBD
To increase Crop Production and productivity by 30% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holders' farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages 	Conservation Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the use certified seed • Training of 5,000 small holder farmers in Smart agriculture • Establish agriculture mechanisation centre/farmer training centre at the CBD

<p>To increase agriculture production and productivity in the Farm Block by 30% by the year 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoA to mobilise resources through PPP and put up infrastructure in the Farm Block 	<p>Farm block and resettlement development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 30km of access roads in the Farm block • Construct an irrigation dam at Mupamadzi farm block • Connect the following areas within the farm block to electricity • Establish 2 resettlement schemes
<p>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 30Ha in 2022 to 50Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in Chikanda and Mupamadzi wards. 	<p>Irrigation Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers • Construct a dam at Lukulu • Construct permanent Weirs at Mabonga, and permanent furrows at Lukulu camp.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to veterinary officer ratio from 1,740 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoFL to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff. To recruit extension staff. 	Extension Services Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 1 veterinary Camp house at Lukulu Vet camp. Construct 5 Veterinary camp houses at Chiundaponde, Mabonga, Mupamadzi, Lulimala and Mpumba camps. Recruit 10 veterinary extension officers. Procurement of 10 motorbikes.
To increase Livestock Production and productivity by 75% by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the MoFL to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holders' livestock farmers, extension services and market linkages 	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on the use of improved livestock/poultry breeds. Establishment of 10 hectares of improved pastures in Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde and Muchelenje vet Camps.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA in collaboration with the various stakeholders to identify potential areas for the establishment of livestock service centres and breeding/multiplication centres and folder banks. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 6 livestock service canters in Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde, Salamo and Muchelenje. Establish 2 breeding/multiplication centres in Muchelenje and Lukulu camps
To reduce incidences of livestock diseases by 50% by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoLF to intensify livestock diseases control The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services from 1,740farmers per extension officer in 2022 to 400farmers per extension officer in 2030 	Livestock disease Control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 4 dip tanks in Lukulu, Mupamadzi, Muchelenje and Mabonga Construction of one slaughter facility at Mununga quarry area. Construct 1 mini-laboratory at the CBD
To increase annual fish production from 1.MT per year to 20MT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC 	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a Fish hatchery at Kalonje CBD.

<p>aquaculture and from 10 MT to 30 MT capture fisheries per year by 2033.</p>	<p>to increase awareness on fish farming as a business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify enforcements during fish ban period from December 1st to February 29th each year. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths and other fish farmers. • Establishment of fish hatchery at Kalonje CBD.
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Development Goal 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To promote investment in Tourism by the year 2033	LA in collaboration with RDA and Bangweulu Wetlands to construct Airstrips and roads	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2 Airstrips in Chiundaponde and Kalonje CBD • Opening up of 3 access roads in Bangweulu GMA • Opening up 2 access roads to Kapanda Lupili and Mumbo Ututa waterfalls. • Rehabilitate Chiundaponde road, Muwele road and Park roads.
	Department of national parks to restock Lavushimanda national park	Conservation of wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restocking of wildlife (100 buffalos, 50 elephants, 200 impalas and 10 lions)
	Establishment of a multipurpose facility with entertainment in nature for conservatory in Chiundaponde and Muwele	Tourism product development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of 2 plots of land in chiundaponde and Muwele for tourism development and value chains • Construct 2 multipurpose facilities in Chiundaponde and Muwele
	Engage National parks and Bangweulu wetlands to establish campsites in Muwele and Chiundaponde	Development of campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 5 camp sites in Lavushimanda National Park, Bangweulu GMA and Chikuni GMA

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase tourism visitation to the district by the year 2033	The LA with the MTA to intensify marketing of tourism sites	Tourism marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct quarterly and annual tourism events to sell local products • Conduct sensitizations and produce News Letters on Tourism sites
	The LA and the MTA to advertise for development of tourism sites	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up 1 arts market in the district to sell local tourism at Chiundaponde

Development Goal 3: Improved intra and inter district linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To improve accessibility through water and road construction / rehabilitation of at least 350km of feeder roads by 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA & Donor agencies to rehabilitate and construct priority roads in the district. 	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct new access roads to the South Luangwa National Park, Kamwendo road (115km), and Ngweshi-Kapilya, Muwele-Chikuni, Mwendachabe-Lumbatwa, and CBD to Chiundaponde rd. Rehabilitate at least 350km of feeder roads in all the wards. Construct bridges and at least 150 culverts at across the district including Kalonje (CBD) Establish truck parking bays at Kalonje (CBD) and Chito
		<p>Equipment & Machinery Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of heavy-duty roads machinery (Grader,

			Water bowser, Excavator, Low bed, TLB, Tipper trucks)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA, TRALARD and other donor agencies to mobilise resources for water transport development. 	Equipment & Machinery Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 5 engine boats

Development Goal 4: Improved access to electricity and other forms of renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to electricity to 50% in the district by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2033 • The LA with other stakeholders to identify areas that can be connected to the National grid through CDF and lobby for funding through the CDF Committees 	Electricity Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community awareness on electricity connections (REA) • Connect the following growth Nodes to the National grid: Lavushimanda CBD, Chiundaponde, as well as facilities and schools in the district (Chito, Kapengwe, Salamo, Muchelenje and Red Rhino).
To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and other stakeholders such increase lop create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy 	Green and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on renewable sources of energy • Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale in Mpumba facing the Muchinga escarpment.

Development Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase mobile phone network coverage by 20% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033 	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct communication masts in the following zones without mobile network (Kamwendo, Kapilya, Lavushimanda National Park, Mabonga and Kalonje CBD)
Increase radio and TV overage by 40% in the entire district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to with the communities to mobilise resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and setting up of a community radio station in the CBD

<p>Increase access to Internet especially in schools to 20% by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools by 2033 	<p>Digital Services Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Internet Services to 15 (6 secondary & 9 primary) schools in the district.
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4.4 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Human and Social Development in the district will be attained by 2033

Development Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase access to quality Education in all the 5 Zones of the District by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilise resources to increase access to quality and equitable education in the district 	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution Construct 5 ECE Hubs in five Zonal centres Construction of 20 age appropriate ECE Classroom annexed Construction of 13 Primary Schools and 2 Boarding Secondary Schools. Construction of 12 weekly boarding facilities in 6 Secondary Schools. Rehabilitate 6 Classroom rooms Construct a district resource centre at the CBD Procure 2,030 desks Rehabilitate 500 desks

<p>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1-39 in 2022 to 1-35 in 2033</p>	<p>The MoE to recruit additional 25 members of staff in ECE centres, 175 in primary schools and, 75 in secondary schools</p>	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To lobby for appropriate staff establishment. • Recruit 275 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit
<p>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the importance on a Special School. • Establish 1 Special Education Centre Salamo Primary School
<p>To increase access to adult literacy through construction of 5 adult literacy centres by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Community Development to introduce 5 Adult literacy centres 	<p>Adult Literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy • Establish adult literacy centres at, Lukulu, Muwele, Chiundaponde and mpumba and kalonje
<p>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene by 2033 for all eligible school going girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls 	<p>Menstrual hygiene Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on menstrual hygiene • Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools

<p>To increase access to school feeding services in all the Primary Schools by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools 	<p>School feeding program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness in communities on school feeding and its impact. • Establish production Units in all Schools to supplement resources for school feeding.
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Development Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to Tertiary Education by 80% by establishing of Tertiary Education facilities in the district	The LA with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education	TEVET Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Land for construction of a Trade School in the CBD • Establish a Skills training Centre in the CBD

Development Goal 3: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Objective	Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
<p>Improve access to urban water supply in the CBD and 6 growth nodes by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct an urban water reticulation system • The LA to coordinate with stakeholders for the construction of an urban water reticulation system through PPP 	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct an urban water reticulation system in the CBD
<p>To increase access to rural water supply by 2033</p>	<p>The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct water reticulation systems in rural areas in all the 6 growth Nodes,

	The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rehabilitation of bore holes	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate 41 bore holes
	The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for drilling bore holes	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill 50 bore holes
To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation by 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct water 99 borne toilets
To create urban sanitation facilities by 2033	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct a sewer network system	Infrastructure Development	in Urban Sewer reticulation system.

Capacity building on repair of bore holes	LA to ensure VWASHE committees are trained on repair of bore hole	Infrastructure development	WASHE committee members
Improve Solid Waste Management	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on proper solid waste management • Establish an engineered Solid Waste Damp Site. • Formulate a solid waste management system
Improve Solid Waste Management	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 10 incinerators at all the health centres

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase human resource availability in health centres from 23% in 2022 to 75% by 2033 to reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 46,000 in 2022 to 1: 23,000 .in 2033 and <p>The nurse to patient ratio from 1: 2468 in 2022 to 1: 100 in 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH with LA to lobby for an establishment that will be according to the upgraded health facilities • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 75% of the required establishment by 2033 • The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 25% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033 	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for staff establishment that will address the upgraded health facilities • Recruit of 150 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need • Recruit 100 more Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers
<p>To improve access to health facilities from 38% in 2022 to 70% by the year 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade the Two Mini Hospitals (Mpumba and 	<p>Health Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospitals to Level One Hospitals

	Chiundaponde Mini Hospitals) to Level One Hospitals		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct Three new health facilities per year particularly in Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo, Lukulu. 	Health Infrastructure Development	Construct 15 New Health Facilites- 3 per year in Chiundaponde Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo and Lukulu
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA collaborating with MoH Construct Thirteen (12) mothers' shelter in 12 health centres in Chiundaponde, Muwele, Mpumba and Lukulu Health Facilities 	Health Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 12 mothers shelters in 12 health Centres

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH in collaboration with LA to Construct 10 Incinerators in Nine Health facilities, Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Mwelushi, Lubunga Mabonga, Mwendachabe, Salamo 	Health Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 10 incinerators in the 10 health facilities of the district. Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Mwelushi, Lubunga Mabonga, Mwendachabe, Salamo
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH in collaboration with LA to procure 12 motorbikes for all the Health facilities in the District. 	Health Infrastructure development	Procure 12 Motorbikes for all the health facilities.
Increasing district referral system to 100% through provision of timely, efficient and effective health service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoH in collaboration with the LA to procure 2 ambulances for efficient and effective health service delivery. 	Health Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 2 Ambulances for effective and efficient health service delivery in the district

<p>To enhance provision quality health care services for the newly constructed health Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH collaborating with LA and other Partners to procure equipment for the newly constructed health facilities. 	<p>Health Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure equipment in the newly constructed health facilities.
<p>To enhance adolescent health/ Youth friendly services, Gender Based Violence services in the 12 health facilities of the district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH and collaboration with LA and other partners to construct One Stop Centre, Adolescent Health/Youth Friendly corners to handle Gender Based Violence cases and adolescent health at Mpumba, Chiundaponde, Muwele, Kapilya RHC, Mwelushi, Mwendachabe, Salamo, Lukulu, Lubunga and Mabonga 	<p>Health Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct one stop centre to handle Gender Based Violence cases in the district in all health facilities

<p>To increase institutional deliveries from 40% to 85% by 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoH in collaboration with LA to construct 12 Maternity annexes with other amenities like running water, electricity in all the Health Facilities of the District. 	<p>Health Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 12 Maternity annexes and other amenities such as running water and electricity in all the 12 health facilities of the district.
<p>To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health facilities to 85% by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH with other collaborating partners to put in place a drug management system which will that drugs are delivered on time from ZAMSA 	<p>Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of Electronic, Logistic Management System (ELMS)) in all health facilities. Procure 1 vehicles based at District health Office for drug distribution to all the health facilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DATF to ensure HIV/AIDS activities in the 	<p>HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 12 health facilities

<p>To Reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 5% in 2022 to 1.8% in 2033</p>	<p>District are intensified in all the health facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH in collaboration with Partners like RTC to mobilize resources to conduct awareness campaigns VMMC, Cervical Cancer Screening activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct VMMC, Cervical Cancer activities in all 12 health facilities. • Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in all the 12 health facilities.
<p>To reduce malaria incidence in all ages from 290.3/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA in collaboration with MoH to mobilize resources to reduce the malaria burden within Lavushimanda district 	<p>Elimination of Malaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 50 ICCM community health workers • Distribute 100,000 ITNs for vector control • Build capacity for clinician to properly manage malaria

<p>To increase family planning accessibility in all health facilities from 45% in 2022 to 85% in 2033 for all WCBA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH in Collaboration with Partners like Maristope, to mobilize resources and logistics to increase community accessibility to Family Planning. 	<p>Family Planning Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 55 Community Based Distributors in all 12 Health Facilities.
<p>To reduce the diarrheal Incidences from 75% in 2022 to 30% by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH with LA to mobilize resources to reduce diarrheal incidences in all health facilities 	<p>Health Security and Surveillance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training staff in IDSR and data management.
<p>To Increase Health Promotion aware nesses to 100% in all the 12 Health Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH in collaboration with LA to mobilize resources to conduct Health Promotion activities in all the 12 Health Care Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Health Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Sensitization meetings with the two chiefs and traditional leaders

SOCIAL SERVICES

Development Goal 4: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible beneficiary from 5,843 in 2022 to 10,000 in 2033	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households	Social Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create community awareness on SCT • Identification of 4157 new beneficiaries by 2033
To increase accessibility of Child Safety places at the CBD and Chiundaponde.	The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders to mobilize resources and Construct Places of Child Safety in Chiundaponde and at the CBDs	Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Place of Child Safety at the CBD and Chiundaponde.
Improve access to Finance from 45% in 2022 to 90% in 2033	The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out village banking groups to all the zones in the district by	Village Banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Village Banking groups in the following areas not yet covered
Increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts	The MCDSS to work in collaboration with other stakeholder and mobilize resources for creation of awareness on the need for a safety home for the vulnerable children.	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district

4.5 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Development Goal 1: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources by 60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Department to ensure 27,500 tree seedlings are distributed and planted in the next 5 years 	Tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one tree nursery centre Plant 27,500 trees Conduct 3 tree planting sensitization meetings a year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA in collaboration with Forestry department and Traditional Leaders to promote tree planting by 2027 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby traditional leaders for 20 hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries
To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the Department of Forest to increase awareness and management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources 	Forest protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit 30 community Forests Guards on a voluntary basis Conduct quarterly community awareness meetings on forest

			protection and management
To increase Forests under Community Management from 27,602.81 Ha in 2023 to 34,602.81 Hectares by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 7,000 Hectares under community Forest Management 	Community Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 4 Community Sensitisation meetings on Community Forests in a year Map and beacon the 3 areas earmarked for community Forest Get Consent from the Forest Department Headquarters regarding the creation of community forests Form and train 3 Committees to manage the community Forests
To increase community sensitization campaigns on effects of deforestation by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Forestry in collaboration with LA to conduct community 	Community awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use ZANIS and Community radio to make sensitization

	<p>sensitizations on effects of deforestation</p>		<p>announcements once a month</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage 6 WDCs and educating them on effects of deforestation and impact of tree planting to the environment twice a year
<p>To ensure 30% compliance on environmental regulations by the year 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Forestry in collaboration with Bangweulu Wetlands and African Parks to enforce environmental Regulations 	<p>Environmental compliance tracking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement legal enforcements Conduct Community awareness meetings on the importance of complying with Environmental Regulations twice a year

Development Goal 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To create awareness of the disaster preparedness and mitigation	DMMU in collaboration with other sectors will conduct disaster preparedness and mitigation meetings	Community awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monthly awareness meetings on the disaster preparedness and mitigation programmes
Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture in the District by 2027	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district	Climate Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct quarterly awareness meetings on Climate Smart Agriculture in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms • Establish 2 Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Chiundaponde and Mpumba agricultural camps annually
To create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district	The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the Sis (6) Wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare annual Disaster Preparedness Plans

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district by 2033	The Forestry Department in collaboration with Bangweulu Wetlands and We Forests to strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Bee Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote 8 bee keeping projects in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms.
To increase honey production in the district from 0.07 tons per year in 2022 to 2 tons per year by 2027	The Department of Forestry in collaboration with MoA to encourage alternative uses for forests		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training potential bee keeping groups quarterly • Making 1,200 bee hives • Install 1,200 bee hives in 4 CFMAs

4.6 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

Development Goal 1: Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2033

At District level, citizens need a good governance environment characterized by law and order to realize their full potential. Collective values shape the culture of any society as well that matching facilities as a driving tool.

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To promote civic participation and social development	Formulate partnerships and engagements with the local community and cooperating partners.	Sector devolution	Construction of ward development committee offices and community Halls
To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 50% by 2033	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection	Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate By laws that empower the Local authority to collect revenue • Procurement of Vehicle for Revenue collection

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To increase access to the Justice System in the entire district by 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 3 Local Courts at Mpumba, Chiundaponde and Kalonje • Construction of 1 police station • Construction of 4 Police posts • Construction of 1 Police Camp • Construction of a Correctional Service Camp
provide correctional facilities in the district	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a Correctional facility at Kalonje

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
	establishment of Correctional Facility in the district		
To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and the District administration block by the year 2033	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Office Blocks for; • Civic Centre • Drug enforcement Commission • immigration • District administration • DEBS • DHO • DACO • Forestry • Community Development • National registration
To Improve institutional housing 70% by the year 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration through CDF applications	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Housing facilities as follows: • Education – 308 houses • Health – 41

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
	from the Ward Development committees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture – 13 • Fisheries and Livestock – 9 • Community Development and CDSS- 17 • Council Housing - 45 • District Administration – 7 • Forestry Department – 6 • Zambia Police – 50 • National Registration • Judiciary- 10
Rehabilitation of Institutional Housing	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial administration to mobilize funds	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate staff houses Under the Ministry of Education: • Kapilya Primary -2 • Lukulu Primary -8 • Kalonje Primary – 1 • Mupamadzi Primary – 2 • Mabonga Primary -2 • Chiundaponde Primary – 2

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpumba Primary -1
Conduct upgrading of settlements by 45%	Local authority in collaboration with their royal highnesses to enter into planning agreements in Customary areas	Squatter upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out upgrading of settlements in Mununga, Muwele, Muso, Salamo Kalonje • Creation of Local Area Plan
The Local Authority to further plan for other land uses within the state land	The LA to survey and beacon planned land for other land uses	Forward planning	Plan for Cemetery Recreational facility
To improve housing for the chiefs	LA and Provincial Administration to mobilize funds	Infrastructure Development	Construct Palaces
Updating Integrated Development Plan	LA / Donor to mobilize funds for the IDP	Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagements • Validation meetings • Data collection

PART FIVE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1 SELECTION OF SCENARIOS

The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. Lavushimanda district is predominantly agriculture based therefore a provision of agriculture Corridors will help in stimulating economic growth. Furthermore, with the promotion of the investment potential initiative by the Provincial Administration, the development scenarios will focus on how to open these investment areas in order to promote development. The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land, or planning for future use and development of land. The focus will be

- Creating order in the villages/settlement's areas within the planning boundary
- Development and promotion of the central business land
- Development of identified investment i.e. Potato growing areas in Mupamadzi and Lukulu wards, citrus growing areas in Muwele, Mupamadzi farm block, Manganese deposit areas, tourism sites such as the Bangweulu wetlands and the south Luangwa National Park
- Promotion of wetland restoration

5.1.1 Scenario 1: Road network corridor.

Due to the topography of the district, the first scenario will focus on creating linkages within the district. Due to the presence of the Muchinga Escarpment the district has been divided into two. The area such Mupamadzi ward which are found on the eastern side of the district are hard to reach the area has no access road. The scenario will focus on opening up new roads which will promote access and linkages to the areas. that crosses the escarpment

Furthermore, the district had land suitable commercial development such as lodges which are found along the Luangwa River in the South Luangwa National Park. The district has no access to these areas and reaching them is via eastern province. Under this scenario, the main and feeder roads will be identified and proposed new roads which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural

areas and to other amenities such as rural health centres and schools. The Proposed new linkages are as given below:

1. Mwendachabe-Lumbatwa Road This road when developed will link and provide access to tourism areas and fishing camps. The road will also provide access to health and education facilities which are hard yet reach in the rain season
2. Ngweshi-Kapila Road: The proposed road once opens will help connectivity between the health and education facilities
3. Muwele Chikuni Road: This proposed road would provide access to fishing camps, tourism camps which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.
4. The road from the new CBD – Chiundaponde Road: The proposed new road will reduce on the distance the community will have to cover to access services of district and Local Authority services in the new proposed CBD.

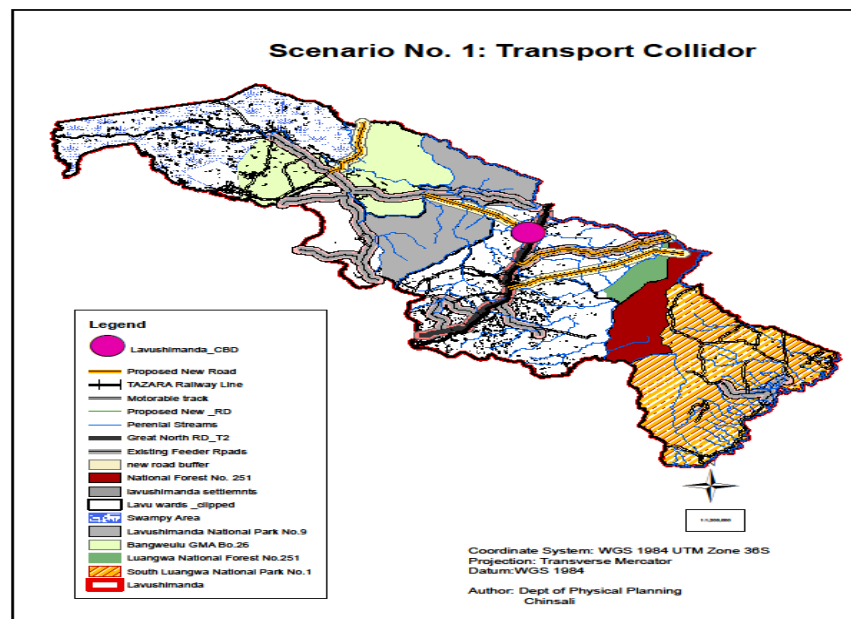
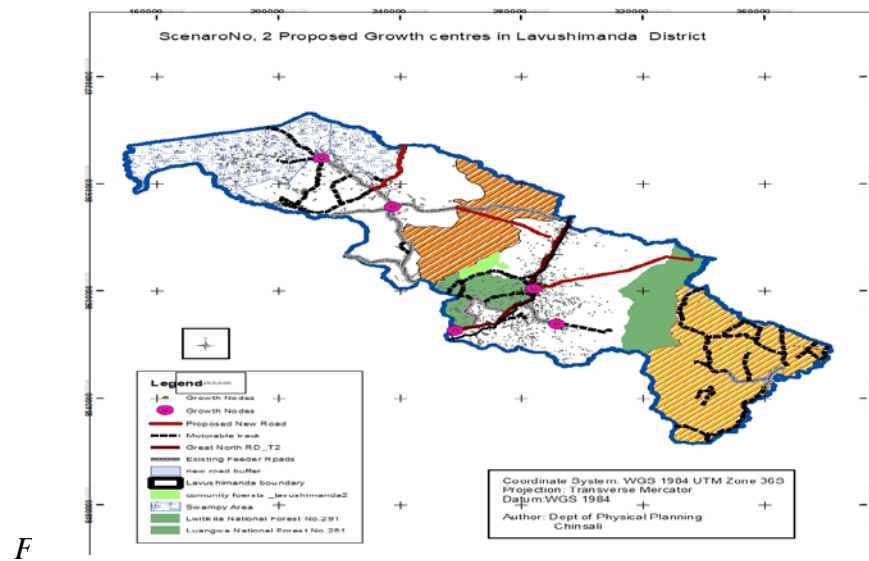


Figure 20: Transport Corridor

5.1.2 Scenario 2: Growth centres as hub of activities for investment areas

The second scenario further depicts development through promotion of growth areas under this scenario the focus is on the identification and improvement of all identified business centres or growth nodes. These will promote mixed use development and agglomeration of commercial activities for maximum use for the proposed upcoming Central Business Districts (CBD) in the Ward. Quality Municipal services and infrastructures, including solid waste management, water and sanitation and roads will be provided in the growth nodes.

Since the District consist of mainly unplanned settlements, the plan will focus on ensuring that all settlements especially those falling within the growth nodes are upgraded. This will be done by ensuring that local Authority enters into a memorandum of understanding to have the villages planned as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015



Selection Criteria for growth nodes

5.1.3 Multiplicity of the CBDs

Due to the presence of socio-economic infrastructure, that is the FRA maize satellite depot, the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) projects the following areas have been identified as growth nodes for the district, these

are Kalonje, Muwele, Chito and Mununga. The existence of these will bring services closer to communities and avoid the un clustered type of development that characterizes most of the Villages in the district

Relocation of people

The selection criteria considered the number/percentage of people that would be most affected by the location of the CBDs. The most preferred development strategy would be the one with least number of people to be displaced.

Accessibility and interconnectivity to Socio-infrastructure

The CBDs needs to be easily accessible from all sections of the ward.

Existence of Basic Infrastructure in the CBDs

The development strategy whose location of the CBD falls in an area that currently has some basic infrastructure would be the most preferred. Proximity of the CBDs to reliable water sources

The location in an area with reliable water sources such as the presence of perennial rivers.

Terrain of the area

The appropriate terrain (i.e. flat and rocky) for development is important

Advantages of the scenario No 2

- Easy Transportation of products to the market
- It will be easier for Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect solar energy to all growth node
- Well linked farming and other identified investment areas will promote business linkages and value addition thereby enhancing social and economic development of the people.
- Telecommunication services will be improved as most farmers will have access to information, which include (information about supplier's produce)

- Will enhance easy access to social facilities such as schools and hospitals etc.

Central Business District Development

- Much of Lavushimanda Land Tenure is in the hands of traditional leadership and land use is mainly characterized by subsistence agriculture, informal and retail trading.
- The district has a number of growth Centre's and primary, secondary and local development nodes which require spatial planning for and basic services are provided for. Current and proposed public and private sector investments has mainly focused on social and economic development and natural and fixed assets including recreation spaces and parks, residential and commercial, trading and industrial uses. Rural and agricultural land uses include forestry, cultivated land, natural areas and dams. In view of the above, 11,000 Ha which is in Mpumba chiefdom has been reserved for the creation of the Lavushimanda CBD.

5.1.4 Scenario 3: Preferred Scenario

The Selected scenario is the use Investment areas, growth nodes and road network scenario., In order to achieve the set objectives and development goals set out in the Development framework and object of Muchinga Expo, the District Team in consultation with other stakeholders opted to settle for development scenario that combines all proposals:

Opening up of the new proposed roads will result into easy transportation of agriculture products to the market places and further promote business linkages within and outside the district

Developing of the growth nodes will assist in the provision of municipal services to the areas in the rural areas and also ensure that the areas are connected to solar power and communication facilities.

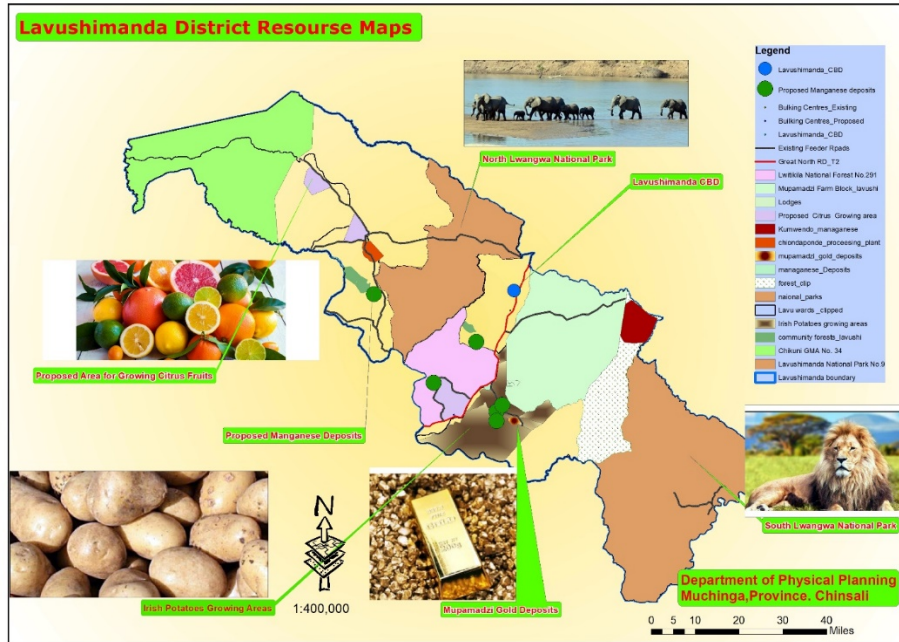


Figure 22: Lavushimanda District Resource maps

5.2 PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT

The following sub sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Lavushimanda district based on the likely population projections and 2010 planning standards in units and Hectarage wherever applicable. The needs under consideration include both the existing and the estimated ones. The base year used in this regard is 2010 which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs

Table 14: Standards of education service provision for Lavushimanda by the year 2023 to 2033 – Education Sector

HEALTH FACILITES	MLGH STANDARDS/CATCHMENTS	POPN. SERVED	NO	PLOT SIZE HA	TOTAL NO. OF SCH. REQUIRED	TOTAL NO. OF STREAMS REQUIRED	EXISTING NO. OF SCHOOLS	ADDITIONAL NO. SCH. REQUIRED	TOTAL SITE AREA
Preschool	0.5ha; with GEP 200pupils/4000 population average 25 pupils/school	4,000	1	0.5	45	NA	14	45	22.5
Primary School	1 stream: 280 pupils (1500 pop): 1.2ha 2 stream: 560 pupils (3000 pop): 1.8ha 3 stream: 840 pupils (5400 pop): 2.4ha 4 stream: 1120 pupils (6000 pop): 3.0ha	6,000	1	3	30	120	25	30	90.0
Day Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pops. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	6	9	45.0
Boarding Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pop. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	0	9	45.0
TOTAL (HA)					93				202.5

Based on the projections of population for the town of Lavushimanda it is anticipated that there will be a need for an additional 123,569 plots to be created by the 2035, which would require between 1,273 and 2,657 hectares of residentially zoned land. Within the first five years of the plan period, it will be necessary to create 758 plots with an annual allocation of a minimum of 379 high cost, 284 medium and cost 95 Low-cost plots respectively

Table 15: Housing Need for Lavushimanda Town Council 2023 To 2033.

PLOT DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF RESIDENTIAL AREA	TOTAL OF PLOTS REQUIRED 2023 TO 2033		
		TOTAL OF PLOTS REQUIRED (MIN)	LAND REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE PLOTS HA (MIN)	LAND REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE PLOTS HA (MAX)
High Density	Low density	1,000	250	200
Medium cost	Medium density	500	60	100
Low Cost	High Density	100	30	50
Total		1600	340	350

Source: Lavushimanda IDP Technical Committee Team

Table 16: Other areas that need land

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS FOR LAVUSHIMANDA DISTRICT BY 2032				
LAND USE	MLGH STANDARDS/CATCHMENTS	HECTARAGE OF RESERVED (HA)	LOCATION	COMMENT
Council Cemetery	<i>1Ha/1000(site should be away from residential areas)</i>	50	Mpumba	Land acquired et to be planned
Dump Site		5	Salamo area	
Electricity		5		Expansion of power supply to new planned area in
Stadium		3.6		
Intercity Bus Terminus		3		
Airstrip		20		

Source: IDP Technical Team 2022

PART SIX: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN / IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Development Goal 1:

The district will strive to increase household income, food security and create sustainable jobs by harnessing the opportunities available in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sub sectors.

The Matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programs and activities to be implemented over a five (5) year implementation period in order to actualise the above stated development goal:

DEVELOPMENT GOAL	ENHANCED AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR FOR IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY, INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND JOB CREATION BY 2033									
OBJECTIVE	TO INCREASE ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES BY IMPROVING HOUSING AND TRANSPORT SITUATION AT CAMP LEVEL.									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION	
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5		
Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses at Chiundaponde, Mwelushi, Lulimala, Salamo, Mpumba, Finkuli, Mabonga, Lukulu, Kalonje and Mupamadzi camps	Agriculture camp houses rehabilitated	855,000	GRZ/Donors	285,000	665,000					LA/MoA
Construct Camp agriculture Houses at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe,	Agriculture camp houses constructed	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors			400,000	800,000	400,000		LA/MoA

Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, and Muwele camps.									
Provision motor bikes to all extension officer at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, Mupamadzi, Kalonje, Finkuli, Mabonga, Lulimala, Mpumba, Mwelushi and Muwele camps.	Each Camp officer has a running motor bike	1,190,000	GRZ/Donors	425,000	595,000	255,000			LA/MoA
Objective	To increase access to markets for agriculture products by 50 % by the year 2027								
Create community awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition	community awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition created	50,000	GRZ/Donors	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	LA/ MoA
Construct bulking and storage facilities at Chiundaponde and Salamo	storage facilities at Chiundaponde and Salamo constructed		GRZ/Donors	8,020,660					LA/MoA/ TRALARD
Construct markets at the CDB	markets at CBD Constructed	250,000	GRZ/Donors			250,000			LA/MoA

Objective	To increase Crop Production and productivity by 30 % by 2033								
Create community awareness on the use certified seed	Community awareness on the use certified seed created	75,000	GRZ/Donors	2000	2000	2000	2000	000	LA/MoA
Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture conducted	250,000	GRZ/Donors	120	300	400	800	1000	LA/MoA
Establish agriculture mechanisation centres/FTC	agriculture mechanisation centres/FTC established	850,000	GRZ			850,000			LA/MoA
Establish out grower schemes at Chiundaponde, Lulimala and Mwelushi campa	out grower schemes in the Chiundaponde, Lulimala and Mwelushi campa established	To be determined	GRZ/Donors			To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	LA/MoA/Partner
Objective	To increase agriculture production and productivity in the Farm Block by 50% and Establishment of 2 Resettlement Schemes by the year 2033								
Construct 30 km of access roads in the Farm block	30km of access roads in the Farm block constructed	To be determined	GRZ/Donors				To be determined	To be determined	LA/MoA
Construct an irrigation dam at mupamazi.in the farm block	an irrigation dam at Mupamadzi in the farm block constructed	950,000	GRZ/Donors						LA/MoA

Connect the farm block to national electricity grid	areas within the farm block connected to electricity	To be determined						To be determined		LA/MoA/ZESCO
Establishment of Momboshi and Musangashi resettlement schemes	Momboshi and Musangashi resettlement schemes established	To be determined	LA/MOA		To be determined	To be determined				LA/MoA
Objective										
To increase the land under irrigation farming from 30Ha in 2022 to 50 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies										
Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming	Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming conducted	75,000	GRZ/Donors	5,000	18,750	18,750	18,750	18,750		LA/MoA/JICA
Construct a dam at Lukulu	A dam at Lukulu constructed	950,000	GRZ				950,000			LA/MoA
Construct Permanent Weirs a Mabonga	Weirs at Mabonga constructed	450,000	GRZ/Donors					450,000		LA/MoA
Construct Permanent furrows at Lukulu	Permanent Weirs Constructed at Lukulu	250,000	GRZ/Donors				250,000			LA/MoA

Development Goal	Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2033								
Objective	To reduce incidences of livestock diseases by 50% by the year 2033 To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to veterinary camp officer ratio from 1,740 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033								
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Recruit 10 veterinary extension officers	Number of veterinary extension officers recruited.	960,000	GRZ/Donors	480,000	480,000				LA/MoFL/Donors
Procurement of 10 motorbikes	Number of motors procured	900,000	GRZ/Donors	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	
Rehabilitate veterinary Camp house at Lukulu Vet camp.	Number of veterinary camp houses rehabilitated.	150,000	GRZ/Donors	150,000					LA/MoFL/Donors
Construct 5 Veterinary camp houses at Chiundaponde, Mabonga, Mupamadzi, Lulimala and Mpumba camps	Number veterinary camp houses constructed.	2,250,000	GRZ/Donors		900,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	LA/MoFL/Donors
Construct 4 dip tanks in Lukulu, Mupamadzi, Muchelenje and Mabonga	Number of dip tanks in the district constructed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000		LA/MoFL/Donors
Construct 1 mini-laboratory	1 mini- laboratory constructed	1,300,000	GRZ/Donors		1,300,000.				LA/MoFL/Donors
Objective	To increase annual fish production from 1.MT per year to 20MT aquaculture and from 10 MT to 30 MT capture fisheries per year by 2033								
Construct a Fish hatchery at Kalonje CBD	One Fish hatchery at Kalonje CBD constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,200,000				LA/MoFL/Donors
Create awareness on fish farming in all the wards targeting women, youths and other fish farmers.	training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women, youths and other fish farmers conducted	1,250,000	GRZ/Donors						LA/MoFL/Donors
Construct a storage facility with provision of office space at Muwele	One storage facility with provision of office space constructed	2,500,000	GRZ/Donors	2,500,000					LA/MoFL/Donors

Objective	To increase Livestock Production and productivity by 75% by 2033								
Establish 6 livestock service centers in Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde, Salamo and Muchelenje.	Number of livestock service centres established	900,000	GRZ/Donors	150,000	300,000	300,000	150,000		LA/MoFL/Donors
Establish 2 breeding/multiplication centres in Muchelenje and Lukulu camps	Two breeding/multiplication centres established	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000,000			2,000,000		LA/MoFL/Donors
Create awareness on improved livestock and poultry breeds utilization to smallholder livestock farmers	6 trainings conducted annually per quarter	1,250,000	GRZ/Donors	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	LA/MoFL/Donors
Establishment of 10 hectares of improved pastures in Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde and Muchelenje vet Camps	50 hectares of improved pastures established.	150,000	GRZ/Donors	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MoFL/Donors

DEVELOPMENT GOAL	ENHANCED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND JOB CREATION THROUGH TRADE, VALUE ADDITION AND TOURISM								
OBJECTIVE	TO PROMOTE INVESTMENT IN TOURISM BY THE YEAR 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construct 2 Airstrips in Chiundaponde and Kalonje CBD	Airstrips Constructed		GRZ/Donors	-	-	3000000	3000000	-	Airport Cooperation
Opening up of 3 access roads in Bangweulu GMA	Access Roads Opened up	7500000	GRZ/Donors	2500000	2500000	2500000	2500000	2500000	LA/ National Parks
Opening up 2 access roads to Kapanda Lupili and Mumbo Ututa waterfalls.	Roads Opened Up	400000	GRZ/Donors	200000	200000	-	-	-	LA/ National Parks
Rehabilitate Chiundaponde road, Muwele road and Park roads	Roads Rehabilitated		GRZ/Donors	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	LA
Restocking of wildlife (100 buffalos, 50 elephants, 200 impalas and 10 lions)	Animals Restocked		GRZ/Donors	-	0000	0000	0000	0000	National Parks
Identification of 2 plots of land in Chiundaponde and Muwele for Tourism development and value chains.	Tourism Development Plots Identified		GRZ/Donors	-	5000	-	-	-	LA / Tourism
Construct 2 multipurpose facilities in Chiundaponde and Muwele	Multipurpose Facilities Constructed		GRZ/Donors	-	800,000	800,000	-	-	LA / Tourism
Establish 5 camp sites in Lavushimanda National Park, Bangweulu GMA and Chikuni GMA	Camp Sites Established		GRZ/Donors	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	National Parks

OBJECTIVE	To increase tourism visitation to the district by the year 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct quarterly and annual tourism events to sell local products	Events Held		GRZ/Donors	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Tourism
Conduct sensitizations and produce News Letters on Tourism sites	News Letters Produced		GRZ / Donors	2000	4000	4000	4000	4000	LA / Tourism
Set-up 1 arts market in the district to sell local tourism at Chiundaponde	Arts Market Set up	250,000	GRZ/Donors	-	250,000	-	-	-	Tourism

DEVELOPMENT GOAL	IMPROVED INTRA AND INTER DISTRICT LINKAGES AND LOGISTICS AND FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
OBJECTIVE	To improve accessibility through water and road construction / rehabilitation of at least 350km of feeder roads by 2033.								
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Construct new access roads to the South Luangwa National Park, Kamwendo road (115km), and Ngweshi-Kapilya, Muwele-Chikuni, Mwendachabe-Lumbatwa, and CBD to Chiundaponde rd.	Roads Constructed	34,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	11,500,00	11,500,00	11,500,000	LA / RDA
Rehabilitate at least 350km of feeder roads in all the wards.	Roads Rehabilitated		GRZ/Donors	21,000,000	21,000,00	21,000,00	21,000,00	21,000,000	LA
Construct bridges and at least 150 culverts at across the district including Kalonje (CBD)	Bridges Constructed	22,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	5,625,000	5,625,000	5,625,000	5,625,000	LA
Establish truck parking bays at Kalonje (CBD) and Chito	Truck Parking Bay Established		GRZ/ Donors	600,000	-	600,000	-	-	LA

Construct a bus station at the CBD	Bus station constructed	TBA	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	-	-	/GRZ/LA
Procurement of heavy-duty roads machinery (Grader, Water bowser, Excavator, Low bed, TLB, Tipper trucks)	Heavy Duty Machinery Procured		GRZ / Donors	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA
Procure 5 engine boats	Number of Engine Boats Procured		GRZ / Donors	-	80,000	80,000	80,000	-	LA

DEVELOPMENT GOAL		IMPROVED ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FORMS OF RENEWABLE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY 2033							
OBJECTIVE		To increase access to electricity to 50% in the district by the year 2033							
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Conduct community awareness on electricity connections (REA)	1 public meetings held per quarter		GRZ/Donors	-	4000	4000	4000	4000	LA / REA
Connect the following growth Nodes to the National grid: Lavushimanda CBD and Chiundaponde.	3 growth nodes connected to the national grid	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	REA
Create awareness on renewable sources of energy.	Number of pamphlets	16,000	GRZ/Donors	-	4000	4000	4000	4000	LA / REA/MoEnergy

	distributed per quarter								
Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale in Mpumba facing the Muchinga escarpment. Muchinga escarpment.	Land Secured	2000	GRZ/ Donors	-	2000	-	-	-	LA

6.2 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT GOAL ENHANCED ICT SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
OBJECTIVE To increase mobile phone network coverage by 20% by 2033									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Facilitate /Influence construction and Upgrading of Communication Towers	Mobile Networks Enhanced		GRZ/ LA	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	LA/DA
Installation of Internet Communication Infrastructure	Integrated Management System		GRZ/ Donors	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	LA/DA
OBJECTIVE To increase radio and tv overage by 40% in the entire district by 2033									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Construction and setting up of a radio station in the CBD	Radio Station Constructed		GRZ/Donors	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	LA
Objective Increase access to Internet especially in schools to 20% by 2033									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	

Provide Internet Services to 15 (6 secondary & 9 primary) schools in the district.	Internet Services Provided		GRZ/Donors			500,000	500,000	500,000	LA / Education
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DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1	IMPROVED EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT								
Objectives	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033: Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills								
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Conduct Awareness Meetings about need for school infrastructure	6 awareness meetings conducted In all wards	K150,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K150,000	0	0	0	MoE/GRZ
Construct 5 ECE Hubs	5 ECE Hubs Constructed	K7,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K3,000,000	K3,000,000	K1,500,000	0	MoE/GRZ
Construct 20 ECE Classrooms	20 ECE Classrooms Constructed	K5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K1,250,000	K1,250,000	K1,250,000	K1,250,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 13 Primary Schools	13 Primary Schools Constructed	26,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K10,000,000	K8,000,000	K8,000,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 2 Boarding Secondary Schools	2 Secondary Schools Constructed	K10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K5,000,000	K5,000,000	0	MoE/GRZ
Construct 12 Weekly Boarding Facilities	12 Weekly Boarding Facilities Constructed	K26,400,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K8,800,000	K8,800,000	K8,800,000	MoE/GRZ
Rehabilitate 6 Classroom Blocks	6 Classrooms Rehabilitated	K900,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct A District Resource Centre	1 District Resource Centres Constructed	K350,000	GRZ/Donor	0	K350,000	0	0	0	GRZ/LA

Procurement Of 2,030 Desks	2,030 Desks Procured	K2,436,000	GRZ/Donor	K2,436,000	0	0	0	0	GRZ/LA
Rehabilitate 500 Desks	500 Desks Rehabilitated	K250,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	K125,000	K125,000	0	GRZ/LA
Recruit 275 Teachers	275 Teachers Recruited	K,2,750,000	GRZ	K550,000	K550,000	K550,000	K550,000	K550,000	GRZ/MoE
Conduct Community Awareness on the need of a special school	2 awareness Meetings Conducted	K50,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K25,000	K25,000	0	0	MoE/LA
Construct 1 Special School	Special Constructed	K1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	K1,500,000	0	0	0	GRZ/LA
Conduct Community Awareness on Construction of Adult Literacy Centres	2 awareness Meetings Conducted	K50,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K20,000	K20,000	K10,000	MoE/LA
Construct Adult Literacy Centres In All The 5 Zones	Adult Literacy Centres Constructed	K2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K800,000	K800,000	K400,000	GRZ/LA
Create Community Awareness on Importance of Menstrual Hygiene	5 Awareness Meetings on Menstrual Hygiene Conducted in the 5 Zone Centers	K100,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K25,000	K25,000	K25,000	K25,000	GRZ/LA

Provide sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Sanitary Towels Procured and Distributed to Eligible Girls	K1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	GRZ/LA
Conduct School Feeding Program In All Community and Primary Schools	School Feeding Program Conducted in All Community and Primary Schools	K6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	K1,200,000	K1,200,000	K1,200,000	K1,200,000	K1,200,000	GRZ/LA
Revamp School Production Units in all the Schools in The District	School Production Unit Revamped in All the Schools	K200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	K50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	GRZ/LA
Construct Skills Training Centre in The District	1 Skills Training Centre Constructed	K2,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	K2,500,000	0	0	GRZ/LA

DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3	IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION								
OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE ACCESS TO URBAN WATER SUPPLY FROM BELOW 5 % IN 2023 TO 96 % IN 2033								
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Construct an Urban Water Reticulation System	Urban Water Reticulation System Constructed	K6,000,000	GRZ/Donors PPP	0	K6,000,000	0	0	0	LA/Chambeshi Water and Sanitation company
OBJECTIVE	TO INCREASE ACCESS TO RURAL WATER SUPPLY FROM 13% IN 2023 TO 80 % IN 2028								
Rehabilitate 41boreholes by 2033	41 Boreholes Rehabilitated	K410,000	GRZ/Donors	K210,0000	K200,000	0	0	0	LA
Construct A Total Of 50 Boreholes By 2033	50 New Boreholes Constructed	K4,350,000	GRZ/Donors	K870,000	K3,480,000	0	0	0	LA/UNICEF
Establish Water Reticulation At 6 Growth Nodes	6 Water Reticulation Systems Established	K3,000,000	GRZ/LA/ donors	0	0	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	LA/UNICEF
Create Awareness on The VWASHE Committees	41 VWASHE Committees to Be Established	K123,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	K60,000	K63,000	LA
OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE SANITATION FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS BY ELIMINATING OPEN DEFECACTION FROM 35 % IN 2022 TO 100 % IN 2027								
99 Water Borne Ablution Blocks	99 Ablution Blocks Constructed School-76 Health-11 Growth Nodes-7 Markets-5 -	K34,650,000	GRZ/Donors	0	26,600,000	K3,850,000	K4,200,00	0	LA/GRZ/ Donors

OBJECTIVE	Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 5% in 2022 to 80 % in 2027								
Construct A Complete Urban Sewer Reticulation System	Urban Sewer Reticulation System Constructed	6,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	6,000,000	0	GRZ/LA
OBJECTIVE	Improve solid waste management								
Hold Community Meetings to Create Awareness on Proper Solid Waste Management	6 Meetings Held in All Wards	K15,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	KK15,000	O	GRZ/LA
Establish A Solid Waste Damp Site at Salamo	Engineered Damp Site Created	K200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	K200,000	0	GRZ/LA
Establish Clinical Solid Waste Disposal at All Health Institutions	Establish 10 Incinerators At 10 Health Centres	K550,000	MoH/LA	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	K150,00	MoH/LA

GOAL									
IMPROVED HEALTH FOOD AND NUTRITION									
OBJECTIVE									
To Increase Human Resource Availability in Health Centres From 23% In 2022 To 75% By 2033. To Reduce The Doctor To Patient Ratio From 1:46,000 In 2022 1:23,000 In 2033 And The Nurse To Patient Ratio From 1 : 2468 in 2022 To 1 : 100 In 2033									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Lobby for staff establishment that will address the upgraded health facilities	Number of Establishment Approved	10,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	5000	5000	-	-	MOH/LA
Recruit 150 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	Number of qualified health providers recruited	20,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	5000	5000	5000	5000	MOH/LA
Recruit 100 more Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers	Number of Community Health Workers and Community Based Volunteers recruited	180,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	50,000	60,000	70,000	-	MOH/LA

OBJECTIVE									
To improve access to health facilities from 38% in 2022 to 70% by the year 2033									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION.
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Upgrade Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospitals to Level One Hospitals	Number of Mini Hospitals Upgraded to Level One Hospitals	400,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	200,000	200,000	-	-	MOH/LA
Construct Three New Health Facilities Per Year Particularly In Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo, Lukulu	Number of Health Facilities Constructed	3,600,000	GRZ/DONOR	300,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	MOH/LA
Construct a mortuary in Chiundaponde	Number of mortuaries constructed	1,800,000	GRZ?DONPRS	-	-	-	1,800,000	-	MOH?LA
Procure 2 Ambulances for Effective Health Service Delivery in The District	Number of Ambulances Procured	3,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	0	0	1500,000	1500,000	-	MOH/LA
Construct Mothers Shelter In 12 Health Facilities	Number of Mothers Shelters Constructed	8,250,000	GRZ/DONOR	750,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	750,000	MOH/L
Procure Equipment in The Newly	Number of Equipment Procured	400,000	GRZ/DONORS	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	MOH/LA

Constructed Health Facilities.									
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Construct One Stop Centre to Handle Gender Based Violence Cases in The District at Mpumba RHC	Number of Stop Centres Constructed	400,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	400,000	-	-	-	MOH/LA
Construct 12 Maternity Annexes Staff Houses and Other Amenities Such as Running Water and Electricity	Number of Maternity Annexes Constructed	5,726,898	GRZ/DONOR	1,636,258	1,636,256	818,128	818,128	818,128	MOH/LA
Procure Equipment in The Newly Constructed Health Facilities	Number of Equipment Procured	2,000,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	MOH/LA

OBJECTIVE	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health facilities to 85% by 2033								
Installation of Electronic, Logistic Management System (ELMS)) In All Health Facilities.	Number of Health Facilities with ELMS Installed	275,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	75,000	75,000	50,000	75,000	MOH/LA
Procure 1 Vehicles to Be Based At District Health Office For Drug Distribution To All The Health Facilities	Number Of Vehicles	500,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	500,000	0	-	-	MOH/LA
OBJECTIVE	To reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 5% in 2022 to 1.8% in 2033								
Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 12 Health Facilities	Number of Youth Friendly Spaces Established	1,000,000	GRZ/DONORS	100,000	300,000	300,000	30000	100,000	MOH/LA
Conduct VMMC, Cervical Cancer Activities in 12 Health Facilities.	Number Of VMMC/Cervical Cancer Activities Conducted	300,000	GRZ/DONORS	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	MOH/LA

Intensify HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns in all The 12 Health Facilities	Number of Awareness Campaigns	200,000	GRZ/DONORS	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MOH/LA
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Objective	To reduce malaria incidence in all ages from 290.3/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033								
Train 50 ICCM Community Health Workers	Number of ICCM Trained	280,000	GRZ/DONORS	0	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	MOH/LA
Distribute 100,000 ITNS for Vector Control	Number of ITNS Distribute	1,045,970	GRZ/DONORS	209,194	209,194	209,194	209,194	209,194	MOH/LA
Conduct Indoor Residual Spraying	Number of IRS Conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	MOH/LA
OBJECTIVE	To increase family planning accessibility in all health facilities from 45% in 2022 to 85% in 2033 for all wcba								
Train 55 Community Based Distributors in all 11 Health Facilities	Number of Community Based Distributors Trained	200,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MOH/LA
OBJECTIVE	To reduce the diarrheal incidences from 75% in 2022 to 30% by 2033								
Training Staff in IDSR And Data Management	Number of Trainings Conducted to Staff in IDSR	400,000	GRZ/DONOR	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	MOH/LA

	And Data Management.								
OBJECTIVES	To increase health promotion awareness campaigns to 100% in all the 12 health facilities								
Conduct Sensitization Meetings with The Two Chiefs and Traditional Leaders	Number of Sensitization Meetings Conducted	201,800.00	GRZ/DONOR	0	50,450	50,450	50,450	50,450	MOH/LA

GOAL									
REDUCED POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND INEQUALITIES THROUGH PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND AMENITIES BY 2033									
OBJECTIVE									
Increase access to social cash transfer (sct) for the eligible beneficiary from 5,843 in 2022 to 10,000 in 2027									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Create Community Awareness On SCT	Number of Community Awareness Conducted	1,109,380	GRZ/DONOR	0	275,845.00	276,845.00	277,845	278,845.00	MCDSS
To Identify 4157 Beneficiaries For SCT	Number of Beneficiaries Scaled Up.	90,12,040	GRZ/DONOR	90,128,040	90,128,040	90,128,040	90,128,040	90,128,040	MCDSS
OBJECTIVE									
To increase accessibility of child safety places at the cbd and chiundaponde.									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION.
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Construct Safety Homes in The District in the CBD and Chiundaponde	2 safety homes constructed	800,000	GRZ	0	-	400,000	400,000	-	MCDSS
OBJECTIVE									
Reduce house accommodation deficit in the district from zero housing units in 2022 to 10 housing units in 2033									
Construct 5 Houses for Community Development and Social Services in The District	Number Of Staff Houses Constructed	3,500,000	GRZ	0	700,000	1400,000	700,000	700,000	MCDSS/LA
Upgrade 10 Unplanned Settlement	Number Of Settlements Upgraded	1,000,000	GRZ	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	MCDSS/LA

6.3 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: MANAGED AND PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT GOAL									
MANAGED AND PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCES									
Objective	To Promote Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources by 80%								
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Establish One Tree Nursery Centre	Tree Nursery Centre Established	35,000	GRZ	-	35,000	-	-	-	Forestry Department
Plant 27,500 Trees	Trees Planted	220,000	GRZ	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	Forestry Department
Conduct 4 Tree Planting Sensitization Meetings A Year	Tree Planting Sensitization Meetings Conducted	60,000	GRZ	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	Forestry Department
Lobby Traditional Leaders For 20 Hectares of Land for Creation of Tree Nurseries	20 Hectares of Land Acquired	3000	GRZ		3000				Forestry Department/Tradition Leaders
OBJECTIVE	To reduce the rate of deforestation in the district by 2033								
Recruit 30 Community Forests Guards on A Voluntary Basis	30 Forests Guards Recruited	26500	GRZ/Donors	26500	-	-	-	-	Forestry Department/We Forest/TRALARD/Partner
Conduct Quarterly Community Awareness Meetings on Forest Protection and Management	4 Community Awareness Meetings Conducted in A Year	60,000	GRZ	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	Forestry Department

OBJECTIVE	To increase forests under community management from 27,602.81 ha in 2023 to 34,602.81 hectares by 2033.								
Conduct 4 Community Sensitization Meetings on Community Forests in A Year	4 Community Sensitization Meetings Conducted in Year	60,000	GRZ	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	Forestry Department
Map And Beacon The 3 Areas Earmarked for Community Forest	3 Community Forests Mapped and Beacons	40000	GRZ/Donors	20000	20000	-	-	-	Forestry Department/LA/We Forests/TRALARD
Form And Train 3 Committees to Manage the Community Forests	3 Community Forests Committees Formed and Trained	60,000	GRZ/Donors	-	60,000	-	-	-	Forestry Department/We Forests/TRALARD
OBJECTIVE	To increase community sensitization campaigns on effects of deforestation by 45%								
Use ZANIS And Community Radio to Make Sensitization Announcements Once a Month	12 Sensitization Announcements Made in A Year	120,000	GRZ/Donors	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	Forestry Department
Engage 6 WDCS And Educating Them on Effects of Deforestation and Impact of Tree Planting to The Environment Twice a Year	6 WDCS Engaged and Educated	50,000	GRZ	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Forestry Department/LA
OBJECTIVE	To ensure 30% compliance on environmental regulations by the year 2033								
Conduct Community Awareness Meetings on The Importance of Complying with Environmental Regulations Twice a Year	2 Community Awareness Meetings Conducted in A Year	50,000	GRZ/Donors	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Forestry Department/Bangweulu Wetlands/African Parks
DEVELOPMENT GOAL	ENHANCED MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY 2033								
Objective	To create awareness of the disaster preparedness and mitigation								
Conduct Quarterly Awareness Meetings on Climate Smart Agriculture in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms	4 Awareness Meetings Conducted in A Year	60,000	GRZ/Donors	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	MoA/TRALARD/Cooperating Partners
Establish 2 Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Agricultural Camps Annually	2 Climate Smart Agriculture Demos Established in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Agricultural Camps in A Year	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MoA/TRALARD/Cooperating Partners

OBJECTIVE	Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district								
Prepare Annual Disaster Preparedness Plans	Annual Disaster Preparedness Plans Prepared	25,000	GRZ/Donors	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	DMMU/LA
OBJECTIVE	•Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district by 2033 •Increase honey production in the district from 20 tons per year in 2022 to 40 tons per year by 2033								
Promote 8 Bee Keeping Projects in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms.	8 Bee Keeping Projects Promoted	480,000	GRZ/Donors	120,000	120,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	Forestry Department/MoA/ Cooperating Partners
Training Potential Bee Keeping Groups Quarterly	Bee Keeping Groups Trained Quarterly	100,000	GRZ/Donors	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Forestry Department/MoA/ Cooperating Partners
Making 1,200 Bee Hives	1,200 Bee Hives Made	840,000	GRZ/Donors	210,000	210,000	210,000	105,000	105,000	Forestry Department/MoA/ Cooperating Partners
Install 1,200 Bee Hives In 4 CFMAs	1,200 Bee Hives Installed	60,000	GRZ/Donors	-	60,000	-	-	-	Forestry Department/MoA/ Cooperating Partners

6.4 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

DEVELOPMENT GOAL									
ENHANCED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE									
OBJECTIVE									
To promote civic participation and social development									
PROJECT	PROJECT OUTPUT	PROJECT TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TARGET YEARS					IMPLEMENTING AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
				YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
Construction Of 6 Ward Development Committee Centres and Community Halls	6 Ward Development Committee Offices and Community Halls Constructed	K 1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K200,000	K200,000	K 400,000	K 400,000	LA
OBJECTIVE									
To increase access to justice system in the entire district									
Rehabilitation / Construction Of 3 Local Courts	3 Local Courts Constructed/ Rehabilitated	K 1,050,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	350,000	350,000	350,000	N/A	LA/ Judiciary/ District Administration
Construction Of 1 Police Station	Police Station Constructed	K 1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K 1,500,000	NA	NA	NA	LA/ Police station
Construction Of 4 Police Posts	4 Police Posts Constructed	K 1,600,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	NA	K 1,600,000	NA	K 1,600,000	LA/ police station
Construction Of 1 Police Camp	Police Camp Constructed	K2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	NA	NA	K 2,000,000	NA	LA/ police station
Construction Of 1 Correctional Service Camp	Correctional Service Camp Constructed	K 2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	NA	NA	K 2,000,000	NA	LA/ Zambia Correctional facilities

OBJECTIVE	To improve institutional housing								
PROJECT: CONSTRUCT HOUSING UNDER:									
Education	24 Houses Constructed	K 7,200,000	GRZ/Donors	K 1,440,000	K 1,800,000	K 1,800,000	K1,800,000	K1,800,000	LA/ education
Health	Build 15 Housing Units By 2027	K 5,400,000	GRZ/Donors	K 1,0,80,000	K 1,0800,00	K 1,0,80,000	K 1,0,80,000	K 1,0,80,000	LA/ Health
Local Authority	10 Housing Units Constructed	K 3,600,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	K 1,440,000	LA
Agriculture	6 Housing Units Constructed	K 2,160,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	N/A	LA/ Agriculture
Fisheries and Livestock	9 Housing Units Constructed	K 3,240,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K 1,0800,00	K 1,0800,00	K 1,0800,00	N/A	LA/ Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Community Development	6 Housing Units Constructed	K 2,160,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	N/A	LA/ Department of Community Development
District Administration	7 Housing Units Constructed	K 2,520,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	K360,000	LA/ District Administration
Forestry	6 Housing Units Constructed	K 2,160,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	N/A	LA/ Forestry Department
Zambia Police	8 Housing Units Constructed	K 2,880,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	LA/ Zambia police
Judiciary	6 housing units constructed	K 2,160,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K720,000	K720,000	N/A	LA/ Judiciary
National Registration	5 housing units constructed	K 1,800,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K720,000	K360,000	K360,000	K360,000	LA/ Provincial Administration

OBJECTIVE	To provide a correctional facility								
PROJECT			GRZ/DONORS						
Construction of a Correctional Facility	1 Correctional Facility	K 2,300,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	N/A	1,300,000	N/A	N/A	LA/ Zambia Correctional Service
OBJECTIVE	TO PLAN FOR OTHER LAND USES								
PROJECT			GRZ/DONORS						
To Plan for Cemetery	1 Cemetery Planned For	K 150,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	N/A	NA	K 150,000	N/A	LA
OBJECTIVE	To improve office accommodation for the law enforcement agencies and the district administration block by the year 2033								
PROJECT			GRZ/DONORS						
Construction of Office Blocks	District Administration Block Constructed	K 3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K3,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA/ District administration
	Drug Enforcement Commission Offices Constructed	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	N/A	K340,000	N/A	N/A	LA/ DEC
	Immigration Offices Constructed	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	N/A	N/A	K340,000	N/A	LA/ Immigration
	Civic Centre Constructed	K 6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	K6,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA /MLGRD
	District Health Office	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	K340,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA/ DHO
	Forestry office	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	K340,000	LA/ Forestry Department
	DACOs Office	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA			K340,000		LA/ DACO
	Community Development	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	N/A	K340,000	N/A	N/A	LA/ COMDEV
	National Registration	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	N/A	K340,000	N/A	N/A	LA/ National Registration
	DEBS Office	K340,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	K340,000	LA/ DEBS

OBJECTIVE	To improve revenue collection for the local authority by 50% by 2033								
PROJECT									
Formulate By-Laws	By Laws Formulated	K 50,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K 50,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA
Procurement Of Revenue Collection Vehicle	Vehicle Procured	K540,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	N/A	K540,000	N/A	N/A	LA
OBJECTIVE	Squatter upgrading								
PROJECT									
Conduct Squatter Upgrading Activities	Settlements Upgraded	K 500,000	GRZ/Donors	N/A	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	K100,000	LA/ MLGRD
OBJECTIVE	To improve housing for chiefs								
Project									
Construction Of Palaces	1 Palace Constructed in Mpumba	K 1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA
	1 Palace Constructed in Chiundaponde	K 1,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA
OBJECTIVE	Rehabilitation of institutional housing								
Project									
Rehabilitate 18 Staff Housing Under the Ministry of Education	Kapilya Primary -2	K700,000	GRZ/Donors	NA	K700,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	LA/ DEBS
	Lukulu Primary 8	K 1,200,00	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	K150,000	K150,000	K150,000	K150,000	LA/DEBS
	Kalonje Primary -1	K150,000	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	N/A	N/A	K150,000	N/A	LA/ DEBS
	Mupamadzi Primary - 2	K300,000	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	K150,000	K150,000	N/A	N/A	LA/DEBS
	Mabonga Primary -2	K300,000	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	N/A	N/A	K150,000	K150,000	LA/DEBS
	Chiundaponde 2	K300,000	GRZ/ Donors	N/A	N/A	K150,000	K150,000	N/A	LA/ DEBS
	Mpumba Primary -1		GRZ/ Donors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	K150,000	LA/DEBS

6.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK:

Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks for tracking financial resources allocated to the IDP is crucial. Regular audits and assessments help identify inefficiencies, prevent mismanagement and optimize resource allocation for maximum impact.

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION GOAL 1: ENHANCED AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY, INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND JOB CREATION

OBJECTIVE										
To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 1,1740 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2023										
Strategies										
The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff										
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY
Extension Services Support	Rehabilitate Agriculture Camp Houses at Houses at Chiundaponde, Mwelushi, Lulimala, Salamo, Mpumba.	Chiundaponde, Mwelushi, Lulimala, Salamo, Mpumba, Finkuli, Mabonga, Lukulu, Kalonje and Mupamadzi Camps	Number Of Agriculture Camp Houses Rehabilitated	0	3	7				Field Reports/annual
	Construct Camp Houses at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, and Muwele Agriculture	Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, and Muwele agriculture camps	Number Of Camp Houses Constructed	10			2	4	2	Establishment Registers/ Annual Reports

	Provision Motor Bikes to All Extension Officer at Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, Mupamazi, Kalonje.	Chifinshi, Muchelenje, Kapengwe, Tubondo, Chito, Kamwendo, Mabyulu, Mupamazi, Kalonje, Finkuli, Mabonga, Lulimala and Muwele Camps	Number Of Extension Officers with Motor Bikes	3	5	7	3			Asset Register/Reports
	Lobby for recruitment of 6 extension officers	All wards	Number of extension officers recruited			2	2	2		Activity Reports
OBJECTIVE	To Increase Access to Markets For Agriculture Products By 50 % By The Year 2027									
Strategy	The MoA and LA to mobilise resources for the construction of storage facilities and markets The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers									
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Agribusiness Development	Create Community Awareness Among the Small Holder Farmers on Value Addition	All Camps	Number Of Farmers Sensitized on Value Addition	400	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Field Reports/Annual

	Construct Bulking and Storage Facilities at Chiundaponde and Salamo	Salamo And Chiundaponde	Number Of Storage Facilities Constructed	3	2					Field Reports/Annual
	Construct Markets At CBD	Kalonje CBD	Number Of Markets Constructed	0				1		Field Reports/Annual

OBJECTIVE	To increase crop production and productivity by 30% by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holders' farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages The LA in collaboration with the various stakeholders to identify an anchor Commercial Farmer for the establishment of out grower schemes									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Climate Smart Agriculture and Conservation Farming	Create Community Awareness on The Use Certified Seed	All Camps	Number Of Community Awareness Created on The Use of Certified Seed	845	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	Activity Reports
	Training of Small Holder Farmers in Smart Agriculture	All Camps	Number Of Small Holder Farmers Trained in Smart Agriculture	46	120	300	400	800	1000	Activity Reports
	Establish Agriculture Mechanisation Centres/FTC At The CBD	CBD	Number Of Agriculture Mechanization Centers Established	0			1			Activity Reports

	Establish Out Grower Schemes in The Following Areas Lulimala, Chiundaponde, Mwelushi	Chiundaponde, Mwelushi, And Lulimala.	Number Of Out-Grower Schemes Established				1	1	1	Activity Reports
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OBJECTIVE	To increase agriculture production and productivity in the farm block by 50% and establishment of 2 resettlement scheme by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA and the Moa to Mobilise Resources Through PPP And Put-Up Infrastructure in The Farm Block									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Farm Block and Resettlement Scheme Development	Construct 30 Km of Access Roads in The Farm Block	Farm Block	Number Of Km of Access Roads Constructed in The Farm Block	0			10	10	10	Activity Reports
	Construct an Irrigation Dam at Mupamadzi. Farm Block	Mupamadzi Farm Block	Number Of Dams in The Farm Block Constructed	0					1	Activity Report/ Monitoring Report
	Connect the Farm Block to National Electricity Grid	Farm Block Connected to The National Grid	Number Of Farms Connected to Electricity Within the Farm Block	0					100	Activity Report/ Monitoring Report
	Establishment of Resettlement Schemes	Momboshi And Musangashi	Number Of Resettlement Schemes Established	0	1	1				Site/Activity Reports

		Resettlement Schemes								
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Objective	To increase the land under irrigation farming from 30Ha in 2022 to 50Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies									
Strategies	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in Lukulu and Mabonga camps									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Irrigation Development	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on Irrigation Farming	Lukulu, Mabonga, And Other Camps	Number Of Awareness Campaigns on Irrigation Farming	80	120	300	500	500	500	Activity Reports
	Construct A Dam at Lukulu	Lukulu	Number Of Dams Constructed	0					1	Site/Activity Reports
	Construct Permanent Weirs at Mabonga	Mabonga	Number Of Weirs Constructed	0				1		Site/Activity Reports
	Construct A Permanent Furrow at Lukulu	Lukulu	Length (KM) Of Furrow Paved	0			2	2	2	Site/Activity Reports

Objective	To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to veterinary camp officer ratio from 1,740 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and Mo FL to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff									
					Target Years					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/ FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY
Extension Services Support	Rehabilitate Veterinary Camp House at Lukulu Vet Camp.	Lukulu	Number Of Houses Rehabilitated	1	1					Field And District Reports/Annual Reports
	Construct 5 Veterinary Camp	Chiundaponde, Mabonga, Mupamadzi, Lulimala, Mpumba Camps	Number Of Houses Constructed	1		2	1	1	1	Establishment Inventory Registers/ Annual Reports

	Procurement Of 10 Motorbikes	All Vet Camps	Number Of Motorbikes Procured	2	2	2	2	2	2	Field/District Inventory/ Assets Register
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Livestock Disease Control	Construct 4 Dip Tanks	Lukulu, Mupamadzi, Muchelenje, Mabonga	NumberOf Dip Tanks Constructed	0	1	1	1	1		Field Reports/ Community
	Construct 1 Mini-Laboratory	CBD	Number Of Mini-Labs Constructed	0		1				District Inventory Reports.
	Construction Of One Slaughter Facility	Mununga Quarry	Number Of Slaughter Facilities Constructed.	0			1			Reports /District Asset Registers /Community

OBJECTIVE To increase livestock production and productivity by 75% by 2033										
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with the various stakeholders to identify potential areas for the establishment of livestock service centres and breeding/multiplication centres and folder banks.									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Livestock Development	Establish 6 Livestock Service Canters	Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde, Salamo and Muchelenje.	Number Of Livestock Services Centres Established.	0	1	2	2	1		Field Reports /Community
	Establish 2 Breeding/Multiplication Centres	Muchelenje And Lukulu Camps	Number Of Breeding Centres Established.	0		1		1		Field Reports/ Community

	Establishment Of (10) Hectares of Improved Pastures In 5 Camps	Mupamadzi, Lukulu, Mabonga, Chiundaponde and Muchelenje	Number Of Hectares with Improved Pastures Established.	0	1	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/ Community
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OBJECTIVE	To increase annual fish production from 1.mt per year to 20mt aquaculture and from 10 mt to 30 mt capture fisheries per year by 2033.									
Strategies	The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business. Intensify enforcements during fish ban period from December 1 st to February 29 th each year.									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Create Community Awareness on The Use Approved Fishing Methods	Muwele, Kapilya, Mwendachabe	Number Of Community Awareness Created on The Use of Certified Seed	3	2	2	2	2	2	Community /Field Reports

	Construct 1 Fish Hatchery	Salamo.	Number Of Fish Hatcheries Constructed	0		1				Field Reports/Community
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GOAL NUMBER 2: ENHANCED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND JOB CREATION THROUGH TRADE, VALUE ADDITION AND TOURISM

OBJECTIVE	To promote investment in tourism by the year 2033									
Strategies	LA in collaboration with RDA and Bangweulu Wetlands to construct Airstrips and roads. Department of national parks to restock Lavushimanda national park. Establishment of a multipurpose facility with entertainment in nature for conservatory in Chiundaponde and Muwele. Engage National parks and Bangweulu wetlands to establish campsites in Muwele and Chiundaponde.									
					Target Years					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY

Infrastructure Development	Construct 2 Airstrips in Chiundaponde and Kalonje CBD	Chiundaponde and Kalonje CBD	Number of Airstrips Constructed	3	-	-	1	1	-	Activity Reports / Quarterly
	Opening Up Of 3 Access Roads in Bangweulu GMA	Bangweulu GMA	Kilometres Of Access Roads Opened	0	10km	10km	10km	10km	10km	Activity Reports / Quarterly
	Opening Up 2 Access Roads to Kapanda Lupili and Mumbo Ututa Waterfalls.	Lavushimanda National Park	Kilometers Of Access Roads Opened	0	5km	5km	-	-	-	Activity Reports / Quarterly
	Rehabilitate Chiundaponde Road, Muwele Road and Park Roads	Chiundaponde, Muwele, Lavushimanda National Park	Kilometres Of Roads Rehabilitated	12km	20km	20km	20km	20km	20km	Activity Reports / Quarterly
Conservation Of Wildlife	Lobby for recruitment of law enforcement officers	GMA (30) and Lavushimanda National park (65)	Number of officers recruited	-	15	15	30	20	10	Activity Report

	Restocking Of Wildlife (100 Buffalos, 50 Elephants, 200 Impalas And 10 Lions)	Lavushimanda National Park	Number of Animals Restocked	0	0	55	55	100	150	Activity Reports / Quarterly
Tourism Product Development	Identification of 2 Plots of Land in Chiundaponde and Muwele for Tourism Development	Chiundaponde And Muwele	Number of Plots Identified	0	0	2	-	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually
	Construct 2 Multipurpose Facilities in Chiundaponde and Muwele	Chiundaponde And Muwele	Number Facilities Constructed	0	0	1	1	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually
Development of Campsites	Establish 5 Camp Sites in Lavushimanda National Park, Bangweulu GMA and Chikuni GMA	Lavushimanda National Park, Bangweulu GMA and Chikuni GMA	Number of Camp Sites Established	4	0	3	2	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually

OBJECTIVE	TO INCREASE TOURISM VISITATION TO THE DISTRICT BY THE YEAR 2033
Strategy	The LA with the MTA to intensify marketing of tourism sites. The LA and the MTA to advertise for development of tourism sites.

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Tourism Marketing	Conduct Quarterly and Annual Tourism Events to Sell Local Products	Chiundaponde And Mpumba	Number of Events Held	0	2	4	4	4	4	Activity Reports / Annually
	Conduct Sensitizations and Produce News Letters on Tourism Sites	All Wards	Number Sensitizations and News Letters Produced	0	1	2	2	2	2	Activity Reports / Annually
Infrastructure Development	Set-Up 1 Arts Market in The District to Sell Local Tourism at Chiundaponde	Chiundaponde	Number of Arts Markets Set Up	0	0	1	-	-	-	Activity Report / Annually

GOAL 3: IMPROVED INTRA AND INTER DISTRICT LINKAGES AND LOGISTICS AND FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE	To improve accessibility through water and road construction / rehabilitation of at least 350km of feeder roads by 2033.									
STRATEGY	The LA to rehabilitate and construct priority roads in the district.									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construct New Access Roads to the South Luangwa National Park, Kamwendo Road (115km), And Ngweshi-Kapilya, Muwele-Chikuni, Mwendachabe-Lumbatwa, And CBD to Chiundaponde Rd.	Mupamadzi, Lulimala, Lupembashi and Mutinondo Wards	Kilometres of Roads Opened Up	0	0	0	10	20	20	Activity Report / Annually
	Rehabilitate At Least 350km Of Feeder Roads in all the Wards.	All Wards	Kilometres of Roads Rehabilitated	12	17	25	35	35	35	Activity Reports / Annually
	Construct Bridges And At Least 150 Culverts at Across the District Including Kalonje (CBD)	All Wards	Number of Bridges and Culverts Constructed	0	0	20	20	20	20	Activity Reports / Annually

	Establish Truck Parking Bays at Kalonje (CBD) And Chito	Kalonje (CBD) And Chito	Number of Truck Parking Bays Established	0	1	0	1	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually
	Construct a bus station at the CBD	CBD	Number of bus stations constructed	0			1			
Equipment & Machinery Development	Procurement of Heavy-Duty Roads Machinery (Grader, Water Bowser, Excavator, Low Bed, TLB, Tipper Trucks)	All Wards	Number of Heavy-Duty Machinery Procured	3	2	2	2	2	2	Activity Reports / Annually
	Procure 5 Engine Boats	All Wards	Number of Engine Boats Procured	0	0	2	2	1	0	Activity Reports / Annually
Construct a bus station at the CBD										

GOAL 4: IMPROVED ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FORMS OF RENEWABLE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY 2033

OBJECTIVE	To increase access to electricity to 50% in the district by the year 2033									
Strategy	ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2033. The LA with other stakeholders to identify areas that can be connected to the National grid through CDF and lobby for funding through the CDF Committees.									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Electricity Transmission and Distribution	Conduct Community Awareness on Electricity Connections (REA)	All Wards	Number Of Communities Sensitized	0	0	6	6	6	6	Activity Reports / Annually
	Connect The Following Growth Nodes to The National Grid: Lavushimanda CBD, Chiundaponde, As Well As Facilities and Schools in The District (Chito, Kapengwe, Salamo, Muchelenje and Red Rhino).	Lavushimanda CBD, Chiundaponde, As Well As Facilities and Schools in The District (Chito, Kapengwe, Salamo, Muchelenje and Red Rhino).	Number of Growth Nodes Connected to The National Grid. 0	0	0	1	1	2	2	Activity Reports / Annually
Green And Renewable Energy	Create Awareness on Renewable Sources of Energy	All Wards	Number of Communities Sensitized	0	0	6	6	6	6	Activity Reports / Annually
	Secure Land for The Renewable Energy Plants on A Large Scale in Mpumba	Mpumba Chiefdom	Hectors of Land Secured	0	0	10	-	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually

	Facing the Muchinga Escarpment.									
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GOAL 5: ENHANCED ICT SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE	To increase mobile phone network coverage by 20% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Electricity Transmission and Distribution	Construct Communication Masts in The Following Zones Without Mobile Network (Kamwendo, Kapilya, Lavushimanda National Park, Mabonga and Kalonje CBD)	Kamwendo, Kapilya Lavushimanda National Park, Mabonga and Kalonje CBD	Number of Communication Masts Constructed	0	0	2	2	1	1	Activity Reports / Annually

OBJECTIVE										
Increase radio and tv overage by 40% in the entire district by 2033										
Strategy										
The LA to with the communities to mobilise resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district										
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construction And Setting Up of a Radio Station in the CBD	Kalonje CBD	Radio Station Constructed	0	1	-	-	-	-	Activity Reports / Annually
OBJECTIVE										
INCREASE ACCESS TO INTERNET ESPECIALLY IN SCHOOLS TO 20% BY 2033										
Strategy										
The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools by 2033										
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Lobby for Internet Services for 15 (6 Secondary & 9 Primary) Schools in the district.	Mununga And Chiundaponde	Number of Schools with Internet Services	0	0	0	5	5	5	Activity Reports / Annually

6.6 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

GOAL 1: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT WILL BE ATTAINED BY 2033

Objective	To increase access to quality education in all the five zones of the district by 2033									
Strategies	Enhance access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/ FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY
Infrastructure Development	Create Community Awareness on The Need to Construct 5 ECE Hubs 20 ECE	In 5 Zonal Centres 20 Primary Schools	Number Of Community Awareness Meetings Conducted		0	5	0	0	0	Field Reports/Annually
Infrastructure Development	Construct 5 ECE Hubs	In 5 Zonal Centres	Number Of ECE Hubs Constructed	4	0	2	2	1	0	Field Reports/Annually
	Construct 20 ECE Classrooms	All Wards	Number Of ECE Classrooms Constructed			5	5	5	5	Field Reports/Annually

Infrastructure Development	Construction of 13 Primary Schools	Makanga Chibali Milomfi MwilaChilembwe Chipelembe Mwenda Mpomfu Nsanshya Mabyulu Chilebela Kapololo CBD Red Rhino	Number Of Primary Schools Constructed	25	0	0	5	4	4	Field Reports/Annually
	Construct 2 Boarding Secondary Schools	2 boarding Secondary Schools Constructed in The CBD And Chiundaponde	No. Of Secondary Schools Constructed	6	0	0	1	1	0	Field Reports/Stage Completion Certificate
	Construct 12 Weekly Boarding Facilities Boarding Schools	Kalonje Lukulu Mununga Salamo Red Rhino Chiundaponde	No. of weekly Boarding facilities constructed	03	0	0	4	4	4	Field Reports/Stage Completion Certificate

	Rehabilitate 6 Classroom Blocks	Kapilya Lukulu Chiundaponde Salamo Finkuli	Number of Classroom Blocks Rehabilitated	3	0	0	2	2	2	Field Reports/Stage Completion Certificate
	Identify land for a trade school	CBD	Number of plots identified for a trade school		1					
	Construction of a trade school	CBD	Number of Trade schools constructed				1			
	Construction of A District Resource Centre	CBD	Number Of Resource Centres Constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/Stage Completion Certificate
	Procurement Of 2,030 Desks	40 Schools (All Schools In The District)	Number Of Desks Procured	2518	2,030	0	0	0	0	Reports

	Rehabilitate 500 Desks	All Schools	Number Of Desks Rehabilitated	130	0	0	250	250	0	Reports/Annually
Human Resource Development	Recruit 275 teachers to cater for projected population growth	In All The 5 Wards	Number Of Teachers Recruited	404	55	55	55	55	55	Reports/Annually
Awareness Meeting	Create Community Awareness on The Need of Special School	Salamo	No. Of Community Awareness Conducted	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
Inclusive Education	Establish Special Education School	Salamo	No. Of Special Education Centres Established	1	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/Stage Completion Certificate

Aduly Literacy	Create Community Awareness on The Importance of Adult Literacy in the 5 Zone Centres	Community Awareness on The Importance of Adult Literacy in the 5zone Centers Created	No. Of Community Awareness Conducted	0	0		2	2	1	Field Reports
Aduly Literacy	Establish Adult Literacy Centres in The Zonal Centres	Adult Literacy Centres Established in the 5 Zone Centres	No. Of Aduly Literacy Established	0	0	0	2	2	1	Field Reports/Annually
Menstrual Hygiene Promotion	Create Awareness on Menstrual Hygiene in The Schools	Awareness On Menstrual Hygiene Conducted in the 5 Zone Centres	No. Of Awareness on Menstrual Hygiene Conducted	0	0	0	2	2	1	Field Reports
Menstrual Hygiene Promotion	Procure And Distribute Regularly Sanitary Towels to Eligible Girls in All the Schools	Sanitary Towels Procured and Distributed to Eligible Girls	No. Of Sanitary Towels and Pads Distributed 3 Times in A Year	0	0	3	3	3	3	Distribution List

School Feeding Program	Conduct School Feeding Program in All Community and Primary Schools	School Feeding Program Conducted In 33 Community and Primary Schools	No. Of Community and Primary Schools Benefit from The School Feeding Program In 3 Times in A Year	33	33	33	38	42	46	Distribution List/Monthly Reports
Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	Revamp School Production Units in All the Schools in The District	School Production Unit Revamped in All the Schools	No. Of Schools Production Unit Revamped	40	0	40	0	0	0	Field Reports/Quarterly Reports
Infrastructure Development	Construct Skills Training Centre in The District	CBD	No. Of Skills Training Centers Constructed				1			
OBJECTIVE	IMPROVE ACCESS TO URBAN WATER SUPPLY FROM 10 % IN 2023 TO 80 % IN 2033									
Strategies	The LA or with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct an urban water reticulation system									
					Target Years					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY

Infrastructure Development	Construct An Urban Water Reticulation System	At The CBD	Number Of Water Reticulation System Constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Report
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Infrastructure Development	Construct An Urban Water Reticulation System at All The Growth Nodes	Lukulu Muso, Mununga Salamo Hiundaponde Muwele.	Number Of Water Reticulation Systems Constructed	0	0	0	2	2	2	Completion Report/Annually
	Expand the Mununga water scheme	Mununga	Number of water schemes expanded				1			
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 41 Bore Holes	All Wards (41 Bore Holes Needing Rehabilitation (See Annexure)	Number of Hand Pumps Rehabilitated	0	21	20	0	0	0	Completion Report
	Drill 50 Bore Holes	All The Wards (See Annexure)	Number Of Boreholes Drilled	70	10	40	0	0	0	Completion Report

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OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE SANITATION FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS BY ELIMINATING OPEN DEFECATION BY 2033									
Strategies	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities									
					Target years					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construct 99 Water Borne Ablution Blocks	Schools-76 Health Centres-11 Growth Nodes-7 Markets-5	Number Of Water Borne Ablution Blocks Constructed	2	0	76	11	12	0	Completion Report
Infrastructure Development	Construct An Urban Sewer Plant Complete with The Network In The Cbd	CBD	Number Of Urban Sewer Plants Constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Report/Annually

Capacity Building on Infrastructure	Revamp The VWASHE Committees	All Wards	Number Of V Washes Revamped	0	0	0	0	20	41	Meeting Report
Infrastructure Development	Construct An Urban Sewer Plant Complete with The Network	CBD	Number Of Reticulation System Constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Report

Objective	Improve Solid Waste Management									
Strategy	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management Strategy									
Program	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Capacity Building	To Hold Meetings to Create Awareness on Proper Solid Waste Management	All Wards	Number Of Meetings Held	0	1	0	0	0	0	Meeting Reports
Improve Solid Waste Management	Establish A Solid Waste Damp Site at Salamo	Salamo	Number Of Engineered Damp Site Created	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion Report

	Establish Incinerators at All Health Centres	All 10 Health Centers	Number Of Incinerators Established	1	2	2	2	2	3	Completion Report
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OBJECTIVE	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 23% in 2022 to 75% by 2033 to reduce: The Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 46,000 in 2022 to 1: 23,000 .in 2033 and The nurse-to-patient ratio from 1: 2468 in 2022 to 1: 100 in 2033									
STRATEGIES	MoH with LA to lobby for an establishment that will be according to the upgraded health facilities The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 75% of the required establishment by 2033									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Human Resource Development	Lobby for staff establishment that will address the upgraded health facilities	Chiundaponde and Mpumba Mini Hospital	Number of meetings held	0	0	1	1	-	-	HR Activity Reports Annually

	Recruit of 150 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	All health facilities	Number of Qualified health provider recruited.	120	0	30	50	50	50	HR Activity Reports Annually
	Recruit 100 more Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers	All Health Facilites	Number of Community Health Workers and Community Based Volunteers recruited	111	0	25	25	25	0	HR Activity Reports Annually
OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES FROM 38% IN 2022 TO 70% BY THE YEAR 2033									
Strategies	<p>The LA with MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade the Two Mini Hospitals (Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospitals) to Level One Hospitals</p> <p>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct Three new health facilities per year particularly in Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo, Lukulu.</p> <p>LA collaborating with MoH Construct Thirteen 12 mothers' shelter in 12 health centres in Chiundaponde, Muwele, Mpumba and Lukulu Health Facilities</p> <p>MoH in collaboration with LA to Construct 7 Incinerators and 11 Placenta Pits in the health Facilities within the District</p> <p>The MoH in collaboration with the LA to procure 2 ambulances, 1 Utility vehicle and 12 motorbikes for efficient and effective health service delivery.</p>									
										TARGET YEARS

PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Health Infrastructure Development	Upgrade Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospitals to Level One Hospitals	Chiundaponde And Mpumba Mini Hospital	Number Of Mini Hospitals Upgraded	0	0	1	1	-	-	Activity Reports Annually
	Construct Three New Health Facilites Per Year Particularly In Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo, Lukulu.	Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Muwele, Lubunga, Salamo and Lukulu	Number Of Health Facilities Constructed	11	1	3	3	3	3	Activity Reports Annually
	Construct 10 Incinerators In The Nine Health Facilities Of The District.	Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Mwelushi, Mwendachabe, Lubunga, Mabonga, Salamo, Tubondo	Number of Incinerators and Placenta Pit Constructed	1	0	3	4	2	1	Activity Reports Annually
	Procure 12 Motorbikes For Outreach Services All The Health Facilities.	All Health Facilities	Number Of Motorbikes Procured.	5	0	4	3	3	3	Activity Report

	Procure 2 Ambulances for effective health service delivery in the district	DHO	Number of Ambulances procured	0	0	1	1	-	--	CDF Activity Report
	Procure equipment in the newly constructed health facilities.	Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospital	Number of Equipment procured	0	0	10	10	10	10	Activity Reports
	Construct one stop centre to handle Gender Based Violence cases in the district at Mpumba RHC	Mpumba RHC	Number of one stop Center constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Activity/Field Report
	Construct 12 Maternity annexes staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity.	All Health Facilities	Number of Maternity Annexes constructed	1	3	2	3	2	2	Activity/Field Report
	Construct 12 staff houses in Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Mwendachabe, Tubondo, Lubunga, Mabonga, Salamo, Muwele, Mwelushi, Lukulu	Chiundaponde, Kapilya, Mwendachabe, Tubondo, Lubunga, Mabonga, Salamo, Muwele, Mwelushi, Lukulu	Number of Staff Houses Constructed	26	3	3	3	3	3	Activity/Field Reports

	Construct 10 Ablution Block in the 10 Health Facilities.	All health facilities	Number of Ablution Blocks Constructed	0	0	2	2	2	4	Activity Reports
	Procure equipment in the newly constructed health facilities.	Mpumba and Chiundaponde Mini Hospital	Number of Equipment procured	0	0	10	10	10	10	Activity Reports

OBJECTIVE	TO INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND VACCINES IN ALL THE HEALTH FACILITIES TO 85% BY 2033									
Strategies	MoH with other collaborating partners to put in place a drug management system which will that drugs are delivered on time from ZAMSA									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies	Installation of Electronic, Logistic Management System (ELMS)) In All Health Facilities.	In All Health Facilities	Number Of Health Facilities with ELMS Installed	2	3	3	2	3	-	Activity Reports

	Procure 1 Vehicles to Be Based at District Health Office for Drug Distribution to All the Health Facilities.	District Health Office	Number Of Vehicles	0	0	1	0	0	0	Activity Report
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6.7 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: MANAGED AND PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL NUMBER 1: MANAGED AND PROTECTED NATURAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE	TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY									
STRATEGIES	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT TO ENSURE 27,500 TREE SEEDLINGS ARE DISTRIBUTED AND PLANTED IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY

Tree Planting	Establish One Tree Nursery Centre	Cbd (Kalonje)	Tree Nursery Centre Established	0	1	-	-	-	-	Activity Reports
	Plant 27,500 Trees	All Wards	Number of Trees Planted	9,700	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	Activity Reports
	Conduct 4 Tree Planting Sensitization Meetings A Year	All Wards	Number of Tree Planting Sensitization Meetings Conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Reports

STRATEGY	THE LA IN COLLABORATION WITH FORESTRY DEPARTMENT AND TRADITIONAL LEADERS TO PROMOTE TREE PLANTING BY 2027									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Tree Planting	Lobby Traditional Leaders For 20 Hectares of Land for Creation of Tree Nurseries	All Wards	20 Hectares of Land Acquired	0	-	20	-	-	-	Activity Report
OBJECTIVE	TO REDUCE THE RATE OF DEFORESTATION IN THE DISTRICT BY 2033									
Strategies	The LA and the Department of Forest to increase awareness and management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Forest Protection and Management	Recruit 30 Community Forests Guards on A Voluntary Basis	All Wards	Number of Forests Guards Recruited	42	10	20	-	-	-	Activity Report
	Conduct Quarterly Community Awareness Meetings on Forest Protection and Management	All Wards	Number of Community Awareness Meetings Conducted	-	4	4	4	4	4	

Objective	To increase Forests under Community Management from 27,602.81 Ha in 2023 to 34,602.81 Hectares by 2033.
Strategy	The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 34,602.81 Hectares under community Forest Management

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Community Forest Management	Conduct 4 Community Sensitization Meetings on Community Forests in A Year	All Wards	Number of Community Sensitization Meetings Conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Report/Minutes
	Map and Beacon The 3 Areas Earmarked for Community Forest	Chiundaponde	Number of Community Forests Mapped and Beacons	5	-	3	-	-	-	Activity Report
	Form and Train 3 Committees to Manage the Community Forests	Chiundaponde	Number of Community Forests Committees Formed and Trained	5	-	3	-	-	-	Activity Report

OBJECTIVE	TO INCREASE COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS ON EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION BY 45%
Strategy	The Department of Forestry in collaboration with LA to conduct community sensitizations on effects of deforestation

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Community Awareness	Use ZANIS And Community Radio to Make Sensitization Announcements Once a Month	All Wards	Number of Sensitization Announcements Made	0	12	12	12	12	12	Activity Reports
	Engage 6 WDCs and Educating Them on Effects of Deforestation and Impact of Tree Planting To The Environment Twice A Year	All Wards	Number of WDCs Engaged and Educated	6	6	6	6	6	6	Activity Report

OBJECTIVE	TO ENSURE 30% COMPLIANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS BY THE YEAR 2033
Strategy	The Department of Forestry in collaboration with Bangweulu Wetlands and African Parks to enforce environmental Regulations

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Environmental Compliance Tracking	Conduct Community Awareness Meetings on The Importance of Complying with Environmental Regulations Twice a Year	All Wards	Number of Community Awareness Meetings Conducted	0	2	2	2	2	2	Activity Report

Goal number 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

OBJECTIVE	TO CREATE AWARENESS OF THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION
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Strategies	DMMU in collaboration with other sectors will conduct disaster preparedness and mitigation meetings									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/ FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY
Community Awareness	Conduct Monthly Awareness Meetings on The Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Programmes	All Wards	Number of Awareness Meetings Conducted	0	12	12	12	12	12	Activity Reports

OBJECTIVE	INCREASE HECTARE OF AREAS UNDER SMART CLIMATE AGRICULTURE IN THE DISTRICT BY 2027									
Strategy	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Climate Smart Agriculture	Conduct Quarterly Awareness Meetings on Climate Smart	All Wards	Number of Awareness Meetings Conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Report

	Agriculture in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms									
	Establish 2 Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Agricultural Camps Annually	Chiundaponde And Mpumba	Number of Climate Smart Agriculture Demos Established	0	2	2	2	2	2	Activity Reports

OBJECTIVE	CREATE A FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK AND PREPAREDNESS BY 2027 TO COVER THE ENTIRE DISTRICT									
Strategy	The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the Sis (6) Wards of the district									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Prepare Annual Disaster Preparedness Plans	All Wards	Annual Disaster Preparedness Plans Prepared	0	1	1	1	1	1	Activity Report

Objective	Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district by 2033 Increase honey production in the district from 0.07 tons per year in 2022 to 2 tons per year by 2027									
Strategy	The Department of Forestry in collaboration with MoA to encourage alternative uses for forests									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Bee Keeping	Promote 8 Bee Keeping Projects in Chiundaponde and Mpumba Chiefdoms.	Chiundaponde And Mpumba	Bee Keeping Projects Promoted	24	-	8	-	-	-	Activity Report
	Training Potential Bee Keeping Groups Quarterly	Chiundaponde And Mpumba	Bee Keeping Groups Trained	0	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Report
	Making 1,200 Bee Hives	Chiundaponde And Mpumba	Number of Bee Hives Made	0	1,200	-	-	-	-	Activity Report
	Install 1,200 bee hives in 4 CFMAs	Chiundaponde and Mpumba	Bee hives installed	0	1,200	-	-	-	-	Activity Report

GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

GOAL 1: ENHANCED ACCESS TO QUALITY, EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE	TO PROMOTE CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Strategies	Formulate partnerships and engagements with the local community and cooperating partners									
					TARGET YEARS					
PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION/ FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITY

Sector Devolution	Construction Of 6 Ward Development Committee Centres and Community Halls	Lulimala Lukulu Mupamadzi Chikanda Mutinondo Lupembashi	6 Ward Development Committee Offices and Community Halls Constructed	0	1	1	1	1	2	Annual Reports
Objective	To increase access to justice system in the entire District									
Strategy	The LA and Law enforcement agencies to provide funding									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construction Of 3 Local Courts	Mpumba Chiundaponde Kalonje	3 Local Courts Constructed/ Rehabilitated	1	N/A	1	1	1	NA	Annual Reports
	Construction Of 1 Police Station	Kalonje	1 Police Station Constructed	0	N/A	1	NA	NA	NA	Annual Reports
	Construction Of 4 Police Posts	Kalonje	4 Police Post Constructed	0	N/A	NA	2	NA	2	Annual Reports
	Construction Of 1 Police Camp	Kalonje	1 Police Camp Constructed	0	N/A	NA	NA	1	NA	Annual Reports
	Construction Of 1 Correctional Services Camp	Kalonje	1 Correctional Services Camp Constructed	0	N/A	NA	NA	1	NA	Annual Reports

Objective	To improve institutional Housing in the District									
Strategies	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial administration through CDF funding to construct housing facilities									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construct Housing Under: Education	All 6 Wards	Build 24 Housing Units By 2027	96	4	5	5	5	5	Annual reports

	Health	All 6 Wards	Build 15 Housing Units By 2027	26	3	3	3	3	3	Annual Reports
	Local Authority	Mutinondo Ward	Build 10 Housing Units By 2027	0	N/A	2	2	2	3	Annual Reports
	Agriculture	All 6 Wards	Build 6 Housing Units By 2027	8	N/A	2	2	2	N/A	Annual Reports
	Fisheries And Livestock	All 6 Wards	Build 9 Housing Units By 2027	6	N/A	2	2	2	3	Annual Report
	Community Development	All 6 Wards	Build 6 Housing Units	1	N/A	2	2	1	1	Annual Report
	District Administration	Mutinondo Ward	Build 7 Housing Units	0	N/A	2	2	2	1	Annual Report
	Forestry	All 6 Wards	Build 6 Housing Units	0	N/A	1	1	2	2	Annual Report
	Zambia Police	All 6 Wards	Build 8 Housing Units	0	N/A	2	2	2	2	Annual Report
	Judiciary	All 6 Wards	Build 6 Housing Units	0	N/A	2	2	1	1	Annual Report
	National Registration	Mutinondo Ward	Build 5 Housing Units	0	N/A	2	1	1	1	Annual Report
OBJECTIV	TO PROVIDE A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY									
Strategy	Mobilize funds to establish Correctional facility									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	ANNUAL REPORT
Infrastructure Development	Construction of a Correctional Facility	Kalonje	Correctional Facility Constructed	0	N/A	1	-	-	-	Annual Report
OBJECTIVE	TO PLAN FOR OTHER LAND USES WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY									
Strategies	LA and provincial Planning Authority to undertake Activity									

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Local Area Planning	Provide Cemetery	Kalonje	Cemetery Planned For	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Annual Report
	Set Up Sewer Treatment Plant	Kalonje	Sewer Treatment Plant Planned For	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Annual Report
	Set Up Airstrip	Kalonje	Airstrip Planned For	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report

Objective	To improve office accommodation for the Law enforcement agencies and the District Administration block by the year 2027									
Strategy	Provincial Administration to Mobilize funds									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET 2023	TARGET 2024	TARGET 2025	TARGET 2026	TARGET 2027	SOURCE
Infrastructure Development	Construction Of Civic Centre	Kalonje	Civic Center Set Up	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report
	Construct District Administration Block	Kalonje	Set Up District Administration Block	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report

	Drug Enforcement Commission Office	Kalonje	Set Up Drug Enforcement Commission Offices	0	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	Annual Report
	Immigration Office	Kalonje	Set Up Immigration Office	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Annual Report
	District Health Office	Kalonje	Set Up DHO Office	0	NA	N/A	NA	NA	1	Annual Report
	Community Development Office	Kalonje	Set Up Community Development Office	0	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	Annual Report
	District Agricultural Coordination Office	Kalonje	Set Up DACOS Office	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	Annual Report
	Forestry Office	Kalonje	Set Up Forestry Office	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	Annual Report
	National Registration Office	Kalonje	Set Up National Registration Office	0	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	Annual Report
	District Education Board Secretary Office	Kalonje	Set Up Debs Office	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	Annual Report

OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE REVENUE COLLECTION FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY BY 50% BY 2028									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Revenue Points • Increase Revenue Sources • Increase Revenue Amounts 									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Financial Management	Formulate By-Laws	Kalonje	New By-Laws Formulated	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Reports

	Procurement Of Revenue Collection Vehicle		Revenue Collection Vehicle Procured	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Reports
OBJECTIVE	CONDUCT UPGRADING OF SETTLEMENTS									
Strategy	Local authority in collaboration with their royal highnesses to enter into planning agreements in Customary areas									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Forward Planning	Creation of Lap	Mununga Muwele Lukulu Muso Salamo	Settlements Upgraded	0	N/A	1	1	1	2	Annual Report
OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE HOUSING FOR CHIEFS									
Strategies	LA/ and provincial administration to mobilize funds									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Construct Palaces	Mpumba	Palace Constructed	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report
		Chiundaponde	Palace Constructed	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report

OBJECTIVE	UPDATING THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN									
Strategies	LA/ Donor to mobilize funds									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Policy Development	Community Engagement	All Wards	Communities Engaged	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report

	Data Collection	All Wards	Data Collected	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report
	Validation Meetings	All Wards	Validation Meetings Held	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	Annual Report
OBJECTIVE	REHABILITATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING									
Strategies	LA and Provincial administration to mobilize funds									
PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Infrastructure Development	Housing Under the Ministry of Education As Follows:	Kapilya Primary – 2	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Report
		Lukulu Primary – 8	Housing Rehabilitated	0	N/A	2	2	2	2	Annual Report
		Kalonje Primary – 1	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	Annual Report
		Mupamadzi Primary – 2	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	1	1	NA	NA	Annual Report
		Mabonga Primary – 2	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	Annual Report
		Chiundaponde Primary 2	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	NA	1	1	NA	Annual Report
		Mpumba Primary – 1	Housing Rehabilitated	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	Annual Report

6.8 FINANCING OF THE PLAN

In order to successfully implement the IDP for Lavushimanda District from 2023-2033, a variety of financing sources and revenue collection strategies will be considered. These strategies include a combination of traditional and innovative approaches to ensure sustainable funding for all developmental projects outlined in the IDP. The IDP for Lavushimanda will be financed using resources from both the public and private sectors. The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

- Local revenue generated by the local authority through property taxes, business levies and other charges will provide a steady income stream for the district. By optimizing revenue collection mechanisms, Lavushimanda District will fund its development initiatives independently.
- National Support: Government allocations funding through the Yellow Book, such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Equalization Fund and other grants for projects and programs to line ministries
- Donor Support: Lavushimanda will engage international donors and organizations in order to access grants and aid packages that align with the development goals outlined in the IDP.
- Public-Private Partnerships
Collaborating with the private sector through PPPs will be a source of additional funding and expertise for implementing projects. Private companies will be able to invest in infrastructural and other projects in exchange for revenue sharing agreements and other incentives.
- Other alternative funding sources such as venture capital, municipal bonds, grants and subsidies, impact investing, green bonds or social impact bonds and loans from commercial banks will diversify the funding sources for the IDP. These mechanisms will attract investors interested in both financial returns and positive social or environmental outcomes.

6.9 LAVUSHIMANDA TOWN COUNCIL REVENUE COLLECTION FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS

The Lavushimanda Town Council Local Revenue collection efficiency for the year 2020, 2021 and 2022 was at 17.25% out of the budget collection of K7,589,053.

Table 17: Showing Revenue collection of three years

S/N	SOURCE OF FUNDS	2020		2021		2022	
		BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	BUDGETED	ACTUAL
1	Permits	17,400	32,531	92,850	27,545	84,250	81,515
2	Levies	74,000.	31,901	78,420	20,809	73,620	41,222
3	National Support (Equalization Funds)	6,986,880	4,519,114	6,986,880	7,342,350	9,376,078	9,243,932
4	National Support (CDF)	-	-	1,600,000	1,600,000	25,700,000	9,148,454
5	National Support (Grant Lie in Rates)	-	-	-	420,000	200,000	200,000
6	Charges	2,365,000	380,190	2,031,425	115,779	1,263,550	117,075
7	Fees And Charges	854,500	22,034	162,069	104,614	491,969	333,839

Challenges Faced in Revenue Collection

- Opening up of roads at the CBD were not done during the collection period hence the collection of plot premiums was affected.
- Poor road networks as some roads cannot be accessed during the collection period
- The potential revenue centres are on the swamps which makes it difficult to catch up with traders
- The Local Authority has inadequate transport for the revenue collection
- **Recommendations**
- The Local Authority should open up more roads in the CBD to enhance accessibility to the plots
- The Local Authority should to engage WDCs in the collection of revenue
- The Local Authority must procure a vehicle and motor bikes for revenue collection
- The LA should maintain all feeder roads leading to potential revenue centres such as Muwele

6.10 PROJECTED REVENUE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PERIOD

Table 18: Projected Revenue over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period

SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	1,119,233	1,211,010	1,330,900	1,426,725	1,515,182
CDF	28,300,000	30,620,000	32,855,904	35,221,529	37,405,264
Equalization fund	9,376,078	10,144,915	10,885,494	11,669,2450	12,392,743
Government Support to line Ministries					
Livestock and Fisheries	248000	270816	293022.9	314120.6	333596
MoH	1947720	2126911	2301317	2467012	2619967
Forestry Department	73710	80491.32	87091.61	93362.2	99150.66
Agriculture	495000	540540	584864.3	626974.5	665846.9
Funds from Cooperating Partners	-	-	-	-	-
Public Private Partnership	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-

6.11 EXPENDITURE

The expenditure mechanism for the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will be effected through prudent allocation and management of financial resources to achieve the goals set in this IDP. Own Source Revenue from local taxes and fees, will be used to support a broad array of IDP projects informed by public consultations and aligned with priority needs of the community.

Further, to actualize decentralisation in line with the Constitution, Government has taken significant resources from the National to the Local Government level. In this regard, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has been identified as a major tool to take resources closer to the people. In this IDP, the CDF will be used as a major driver for attaining development, reducing poverty and supporting job creation through citizen engagement and participation at the local level. Similarly, the Equalization Fund addresses disparities, with expenditures targeting capital projects.

Government support to line ministries offers resources for projects aligning with IDP objectives, necessitating cooperation with relevant agencies. Funds from Cooperating partners, such as donors, extend financial reach, with Lavushimanda Town Council identifying compatible projects and complying with partner guidelines.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) enable private sector collaboration, sharing costs and risks to implement IDP projects. Loans, though requiring prudent financial management, can finance capital-intensive endeavours outside other revenue sources.

The coordination and successful implementation of the above mechanisms will undoubtedly call for careful planning, stakeholder collaboration, regulatory adherence, transparent financial management, and ongoing monitoring. This ensures funds are used efficiently, delivering tangible development outcomes over the IDP's five-year horizon.

Strategies for Resource Mobilization

1. Maintain and continuously update database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
2. Use simple segmentation to identify larger collection opportunities
3. To increase public education on compliance with Council levies.
4. To Provide Logistics for revenue mobilization
5. Introduce fast track courts to prosecute tax defaulters
6. To motivate revenue staff
7. Introduction of e payment platforms of council taxes

Strategies for Revenue Enhancement

1. Maintain and continuously update database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
2. Use simple segmentation to identify larger collection opportunities

3. To increase public education on compliance with Council levies.
4. To Provide Logistics for revenue mobilization
5. Introduce fast track courts to prosecute tax defaulters
6. To motivate revenue staff
7. Introduction of e payment platforms of council taxes

Strategies for Public-Private Partnerships

1. Identification of potential sectors that would do well under the PPP financing mechanisms.
2. Engagement of higher authorities (MLGRD) for the facilitation of such arrangements through the Ministry of finance.
3. Identified potential sectors for PPP would include:
 - Shopping malls
 - Hospitality industries
 - Processing plants
 - Mining
 - Infrastructure development
 - Sporting facilities

Financial Management Strategies

Sound financial management is critical for the sustainability and effectiveness of District development. Below are the strategies for financial management tailored to the district's needs:

a. Performance Based Financing

- Implementing performance based financing will incentivize efficient project implementation and achievement of predetermined milestones. By linking funding to project performance, Lavushimanda District can ensure accountability and effective resource utilization.

b. Budgetary Discipline:

- Developing a realistic annual budget that aligns with the council's strategic priorities.
- Ensure that the budgeting process is transparent, participatory, and includes input from key stakeholders.

c. Revenue Enhancement:

- Implement strategies to increase revenue collection, including optimizing property taxes, fees, and charges.
- Explore new revenue streams, such as property rates, user fees for services and public-private partnerships.

d. Expenditure Control:

- Monitor and control expenditures to ensure they are within budgeted limits.
- Implement cost-saving measures, such as bulk purchasing.

e. Financial Reporting and Transparency:

- Maintain accurate and up-to-date financial records and produce regular financial statements.

- Make financial information accessible to the public through reports, websites, and public meetings.
- f. **Internal Controls:**
 - Strengthen internal controls to prevent fraud, misappropriation, and financial mismanagement.
 - Implement segregation of duties and clear approval processes.
- g. **Debt Management:**
 - Develop a debt management strategy to prudently handle borrowing for capital projects.
 - Monitor debt levels and debt service obligations to ensure sustainability.
- h. **Cash Flow Management:**
 - Manage cash flow effectively to meet financial obligations, such as payroll and debt service.
 - Implement cash flow forecasting to plan for funding needs.
- i. **Reserve Funds:**
 - Establish and maintain reserve funds for contingencies, emergencies, and capital investments.
 - Contribute to these funds regularly to ensure financial stability.
- j. **Investment Policy:**
 - Develop an investment policy that outlines guidelines for the safe and productive investment of surplus funds.
 - Diversify investments to mitigate risk while optimizing returns.
- k. **Cost-Benefit Analysis:**
 - Conduct cost-benefit analyses for major projects to assess their financial feasibility.
 - Ensure that investments yield positive returns over their lifecycle.
- l. **Performance Metrics:**
 - Define key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure financial performance and monitor progress.
 - Use KPIs to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of financial management.
- m. **Capacity Building:**
 - Continue investment in training and development for finance staff to enhance their skills and keep them updated on best practices.
 - Encourage continuous professional development.
- n. **Audit and Compliance:**
 - Conduct regular internal audits to identify weaknesses and improve financial processes.
 - Ensure compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements.
- o. **Long-Term Financial Sustainability:**
 - Consider the long-term financial sustainability of projects and initiatives, including their ongoing operating and maintenance costs.
 - Avoid overcommitting resources to short-term gains at the expense of long-term financial health.
- p. **Technology Adoption:**
 - Implement modern financial management systems and accounting software for efficiency and accuracy.
 - Enable online payments and electronic record-keeping.

- q. **Contingency Planning:**
 - Develop contingency plans for unforeseen financial crises or emergencies.
 - Identify potential sources of financial support during crises.
- r. **Public Engagement:**
 - Engage with the public and stakeholders to solicit input on budget priorities and financial decisions.
 - Foster a culture of fiscal responsibility and transparency.
- s. **Feedback and Improvement:**
 - Continuously gather feedback from council members, staff, and the public to identify areas for improvement in financial management.
 - Act on recommendations and lessons learned.

6.12 CONCLUSION

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Lavushimanda District, developed through a consultative process involving various stakeholders such as the Local Authority, Government Departments, FBOs, NGOs, CSOs, cooperating partners, and the general community, serves as a comprehensive guide for the implementation of the district's development agenda from 2023 to 2033. The overarching vision of the IDP is to create "A self-reliant, sustainable, and economically viable district." This vision underscores the commitment to fostering holistic development that addresses social, economic, and environmental challenges within the district.

The IDP document encompasses a wide array of components aimed at driving sustainable development within Lavushimanda District. These components included district planning surveys and issues reports, sectorial and thematic analyses covering areas such as education, health, agriculture, livestock and fisheries, environment and climate, trade and commerce, energy, governance, forestry, and social protection. Each sector is accompanied by key priorities that outline specific objectives and strategies to be pursued during the implementation period.

Furthermore, the IDP incorporates critical elements such as land use planning, housing strategies, policy reviews, and assessments of the current state of development within the district. By integrating these components into a cohesive framework, the IDP provides a roadmap for coordinated action towards achieving the envisioned development outcomes.

The financing and expenditure plan outlined in the IDP ensures that financial resources are allocated efficiently to support priority projects and initiatives across various sectors. This financial framework is essential for ensuring the successful implementation of development interventions and maximizing the impact of investments in Lavushimanda District.

In essence, the Integrated Development Plan for Lavushimanda District represents a collaborative effort to chart a sustainable path towards self-reliance and economic viability. By engaging diverse stakeholders and leveraging resources effectively, the IDP sets the stage for transformative change that will benefit the district's residents for years to come.