



**KANCHIBIYA TOWN COUNCIL
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

KANCHIBIYA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2033

“A Diversified and Sustainable Economic Hub by 2033”



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KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023 - 2033

“A Diversified and Sustainable Economic Hub by 2033”

"The development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kanchibiya Town Council was made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Local Impact Governance Project. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government."

APPROVAL

Kanchibiya District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for Approval to the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the following office bearers:

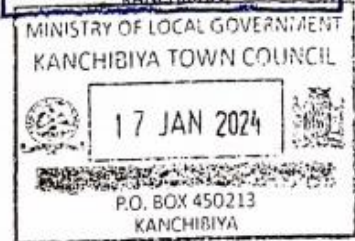
Mr. Joseph Zulu
COUNCIL SECRETARY
Kanchibiya Town Council


Signature




Mrs. Chota Kanungwe Kanyanyamina
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
Kanchibiya Town Council


Signature




Mr. Chrispine Chilekwa
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
District Administration – Kanchibiya


Signature



Ms. Leah M'hango
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Muchinga Province Planning Authority


Signature

29 JAN 2024

Mr. Henry Mukungule
PERMANENT SECRETARY
Muchinga Province Administration


Signature



Approved by:

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


Signature



Kanchibiya District Vision

Vision

“A Diversified and Sustainable Economic Hub by 2033”

FOREWORD



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been formulated to provide a roadmap for both social economic and spatial development of Kanchibiya district from 2023 to 2033. The plan has also been developed as an implementing tool of the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) which is running from 2022 to 2026. In addition, the core of the plan is to define a linkage between each and every particular sector in the district.

As factor of decentralization process, the IDP will help the local authority to contribute to the achievement of the national vision for 2030 of being a prosperous middle-income country by actualizing its vision to be a diversified and sustainable economic hub by 2033.

In order to achieve the district vision, the district has integrated 12 sectors which have further been grouped into four (4) strategic development areas or pillars namely; economic transformation and job creation; human and social development; environmental sustainability and good governance environment. Furthermore, each of these four pillars has a total cost of the programs whose grant total has an amount of ZMW **174,179,302.40** planned and budgeted to successfully implement the activities.

In addition to the above-mentioned budget, this plan has been formulated for a period of ten (10) years while the budget and cost estimates done are for only five (5) years planning period which is running from 2023 to 2027 as a first phase of costing. Thereafter, there will be another phase of costing that will be done towards the end of the first planning phase.

Last but not the least, for Kanchibiya District to effectively implement and achieve the set vision, mission goal and objectives of this integrated development plan, it shall need a committed team of each and every stakeholder within and outside the district to play its role. These stakeholders are various groups, individuals, local communities, government department, non-governmental organizations, civil society organization, traditional leadership, national assembly and private sector groups.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Chota Kanungwe Kanyanyamina'.

Chota Kanungwe Kanyanyamina (Mrs.)
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is an output of a collective and consultative process of Kanchibiya District which involved various key stakeholders who ensured that the local work of the core team is simplified and achieved effectively.

I wish to appreciate the Ministry of Finance and National Planning and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for the endless guidance and support through a number of capacity building programs the two ministries have been organizing for our core team.

Additionally, I wish to appreciate the Local Impact Governance Project (USAID) for the continuous support it has offered in particular for capacity building IDP core team in the formulation of the Planning Survey and Core Issues Report, Spatial Development Framework which focused on boundary narratives, as well as monitoring and evaluation planning.

Our IDP would not have this well-defined shape without boundless involvement of the following stakeholders:

1. Kanchibiya Town Council
2. District Administration
3. Ministry of Health
4. Ministry of Education
5. Ministry Agriculture,
6. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
7. Department of Forest
8. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
9. Department of Water and Sanitation
10. Ministry of Justice
11. Ministry of Home Affairs
12. Ministry of Defense
13. The Ward Development Committee (WDC)
14. Muchinga Province Physical Planning Department
15. Provincial Administration
16. Traditional Leadership
17. Office of the National Assembly (Member of Parliament)

Lastly, I wish to sincerely acknowledge each and every member of staff in Planning Departments at Kanchibiya Town Council for its full coordination of the key department in the IDP formulation process.

Our vision as district is to become a diversified and sustainable economic hub become a reality by the year 2033.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Chilekwa', written over a horizontal line.

Chrispine Chilekwa
District Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Kanchibiya District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) shall be implemented between the year 2023 and 2033. For this plan to be developed, the district took an integrated list of plans and policies both at local and national level which are stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015. The plan is also a buildup of the existing Integrated Ward Development Plans for all the ten (10) wards in the district which are running from 2021 to 2025.

This IDP for 2023 to 2033 incorporates long-term development strategies and programmes at various levels which are planned to help to achieve the projected development in the district.

Kanchibiya District has implemented this plan in the following Strategic Development Areas (Pillars)

- i. Economic Transformation and Job Creation
- ii. Human and Social Development
- iii. Environmental Sustainability
- iv. Good Governance Environment

In order for the district to achieve the above goals which are in line with the National Development Goals, intensive community engagement through the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) which consist of several representatives within a specific ward, the cooperating partners. This process of the formulation of the goals also involved core consultative meetings which came from the issues that were identified and prioritized by the stakeholders.

S/N	Strategic Development Area	Total amount (ZMW)
1	Economic Transformation and Job Creation	96,924,302.40
2	Human and Social Development	36,197,00.00
3	Environmental Sustainability	13,025,000.00
4	Good Governance Environment	64,230,000.00
5	Total	174,179,302.40



Joseph Zulu
COUNCIL SECRETARY
KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms.....	xi
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1 Introduction to Integrated Development Planning	1
1.2 Definition of the IDP Area	1
1.3 Location	1
1.4 Climate	2
1.5 Hydrology	2
1.6 Soils and Topography.....	4
1.7 Governance and General Administration	4
1.8 Traditional Leadership System.....	4
1.9 Local Government System	4
1.1.0 District Administration.....	4
1.1.1 Ward development Committee.....	4
2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.....	6
2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates	6
2.2 Population Density at Ward Level	7
2.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas.....	7
2.4 Population at Base year	8
2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population	8
3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS	9
3.1 HEALTH SECTOR	9
3.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)	9
3.6 Description of the Existing State of Development.	10
3.6.1 Staffing Levels	10
3.6.2 Health Facilities	10
3.6.3 Water and Sanitation Provision In The Health Facilities	11
3.6.4 Infectious/Hazardous Waste Management	11
3.6.5 Energy in Health Facilities	11
3.6.6 Housing Unit for Staff.....	11
3.6.7 Health Facilities Without Energy	11
3.3.8 Distribution of health facilities.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 12
3.6.9 Health Facilities with Solar Energy.....	12
3.6.10 Health Facilities Connected to the National Grid.....	13
3.6.11 Selected Cause of Morbidity in All Ages.....	14
3.7 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	14
3.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	14
3.9 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process	15
3.10 Existing Trend on Environment	15
3.11 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	16
4. EDUCATION SECTOR	18
4.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (policy reviews).....	18
4.1.1 Free education policy	18
4.1.2 Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)	19
4.1.2.1 Development Outcome 1: Improved Education and Skills Development	19
4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development	19
4.2.3 Status of school infrastructure	23
4.2.4 Staffing levels.....	24

4.2.5 Water and sanitation in schools	24
4.2.6 Power	24
4.2.7 Progression Rate.....	24
4.2.8 Transitional rates	25
4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process	25
4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities	26
4.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	26
4.6 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns	26
4.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change	26
4.8 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.....	27
4.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	27
5. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR	27
5.1 FISHERIES	27
5.1.1 LIVESTOCK.....	27
5.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level.....	28
5.3 Policy Frameworks that Govern the Agriculture Sector.....	28
5.4.2 FISHERIES	29
5.5 Issues arising from the public participation process.....	29
5.6 Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	30
5.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern.....	30
5.8 The Impact of existing trends on the Environmental and Climate Change	30
5.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	30
5.10 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified	30
6. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR.....	31
6.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)	31
6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development on Solid waste, water and sanitation.....	31
6.2.1 Water Supply (Urban Area)	31
6.2.2 Water Supply (Rural Areas)	31
6.3 Sanitation	32
6.4 Solid Waste	32
6.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	32
6.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	32
6.7 Issues Arising from the Public Engagement Process	33
6.8 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	33
6.9 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	33
6.10 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns	34
6.11 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	34
6.11.1 The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change.....	34
6.11.2 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group.....	34
6.11.3 Summary on water and sanitation	34
6.11.4 Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified.....	34
7. FORESTRY SECTOR	35
7.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level	35
7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development	35
7.4 Issues arising from the public participation process.....	36
7.4.1 Deforestation	37
7.5 The Impact of Existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern.....	37
7.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	38
7.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	38
7.10 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified	38
8.0 AGRICULTURE SECTOR	38

8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level	38
8.2 Policy Frameworks that Govern the Agriculture Sector.....	39
8.3 Description of the Existing State of Development Availability of Service	40
8.3.2 STAFF HOUSES	41
8.3.3 EXTENSION TO FARMER RATIO.....	42
8.4 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance.....	42
Average yield crop per hectare.....	43
8.5 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating t	43
8.6 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years	44
8.6.2.1 Other Facilities that are Likely to be Needed	45
8.7 Existing and proposed investment and development programs	45
3. Construction of Staff Houses in Mbatia and Mulonga agricultural camps.....	45
4. Construction of VIP toilets in all 10 agricultural camps.....	45
5. Provision of power (Solar/ZESCO) to 5 camp houses.....	45
8.8 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.....	45
8.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	45
8.9.1 Women and Girls	45
8.9.2 Disabled	46
8.10 Sector Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the sector.....	46
8.11 Summary for the Agriculture sector	46
9. ENERGY SECTOR	46
9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level	46
9.2 Review progress achieved to date under the energy sector	47
9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development	47
9.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	48
9.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process	48
9.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	48
9.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	48
9.8 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns	48
9.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	49
9.10 Issues Arising from Gender and Vulnerable Groups.....	49
9.11 Summary for Energy Sector.....	49
10 TOURISM AND CULTURE SECTOR.....	49
10.2 Cultural Heritage	50
10.3 Description of the Existing State of Development	50
10.4.1 Chalabesa mission.....	50
10.4.2 Kopa Mission.....	51
10.4.3 End of world war I (National Monument von LETTOW-VORBECK DENKMAL)	51
10.4.4 Chibwa Salt	51
10.4.5 Waterfalls.....	52
10.4.6 Kabinga Plans.....	52
10.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process	52
10.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	52
10.7 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years	52
10.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	53
10.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	53
10.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	53
11.0 HOUSING SECTOR.....	53
11.1 Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level)	53
11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development	54

11.2.1 Rural Areas.....	54
11.2.2 Housing in urban areas.....	54
11.2.3 ZamPalm project (housing status).....	55
11.2.4 Energy.....	55
11.2.5 Water.....	55
11.2.6 Sanitation.....	55
11.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.....	55
11.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process.....	56
11.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes.....	56
11.7 The Impact of the continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.....	56
11.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	57
11.9 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.....	57
11.10 Summary.....	57
12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.....	57
12.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level.....	57
12.2 Existing State of Development.....	58
12.2.1 Road Transport.....	58
12.2.1.1 Main Road.....	59
Feeder Roads.....	59
Condition of Earth Roads.....	60
12.2.1.2 Water Transport.....	61
12.2.1.3 Air Transport.....	61
12.2.1.4 Railway Transport.....	61
12.2.1.5 Telecommunication.....	62
12.2.1.6 Postal services.....	65
12.2.1.7 Radio and Television coverage.....	65
12.3 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance.....	65
12.3.2 Key Indicators of Performance.....	66
12.4 Issues Arising from the Public participation process.....	67
12.5 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years.....	67
12.6 Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes.....	67
12.7 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.....	67
12.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	68
12.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	68
12.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.....	68
13.0 COMMERCE TRADE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR.....	68
13.1 Description of the existing state of development.....	68
13.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level.....	69
13.3 Description of the existing State of Development.....	69
13.4.1 Fish trading.....	70
13.4.2 Caterpillar trading.....	70
13.4.3 ZamPalm project.....	70
13.5 Availability of Service Provision.....	70
13.5.1 Banking Facilities and Services.....	70
13.5.2 Mobile Money Services.....	70
13.5.3 Internet Provision.....	71
13.5.4 Filling Station.....	71
13.5.5 Markets.....	71
13.5.6 Cooperatives / Clubs.....	71
13.5.7 Multi-Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ).....	71
13.5.8 Retail Shops and Restaurants.....	71

13.6 Changes anticipated over the next Ten years	72
13.7 Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services	72
13.8 Impact of the Continuous of Existing trend on Land use and Population Distribution	73
13.9 The Impact of Existing Trend on Environment and Climate	73
13.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups	73
13.11 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified	73
13.12 Issues Arising from Public Participation	73
14 SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR	74
14.2 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	76
14.3 Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP).....	76
14.4 Safety and Crime	77
14.4.1 Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal (Police)	77
14.4.2 Ministry of justice (Courts of law)	77
14.4.3 Ministry of Defense.....	77
14.4.3 Zambia Air force (ZAF).....	77
14.4.4 Zambia National Service (ZNS).....	77
14.5 Gender Based Violence one stop Centre	78
14.6 Description of the Existing State of Development	78
14.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	78
14.7 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process.....	78
14.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years (Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities).....	79
14.7 The impact of continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns	79
14.8 Environment and climate change analysis	79
14.9 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups	79
14.10 Consideration of underlying factors to issues identified	79
3.0 Development framework.....	80
3.1 Policies for the development of the district.....	80
3.2 Development Goals objectives, priorities and strategies.....	81
CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN	91
SDA 2: Human and Social Development.....	114
CAPTIAL INVESTMENT PLAN: PILLAR 2	128
SDA 3: Environmental Sustainability	163
Capital Investment for SDA 3.....	166
SDA 4: Good Governance Environment.....	169
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMWORK.....	175
4.0 Selection of Scenarios	175
4.1 Scenario 1: Road Network Corridor.....	175
4.2 Scenario 2: Farming Blocks/Resettlement Schemes and existing economic areas Corridors	176
4.3 Scenario No. 3 Proposed potential growth areas	178
4.4 Scenario 3: Preferred Scenario	178
FINANCING THE IDP.....	180
5.1 Locally Generated Revenue	180
5.2 Other alternative funding sources.....	181
5.3 Public Private Partnership	181
5.4 Kanchibiya Town Council Revenue Collection for A Period of Three Years	182
5.5 Projected Revenue Over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period	182
5.6 Revenue Collection challenges	182
Appendixes:	183

List of Figures

FIGURE 1: SHOWING A MAP FOR KANCHIBIYA WITH ALL THE TEN (10) WARDS OF THE DISTRICT	2
FIGURE 2: SHOWING HYDROLOGY FOR KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT.....	3
FIGURE 3: SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX IN THE DISTRICT	7
FIGURE 4: SHOWING WARD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE DISTRICT	7
FIGURE 5: SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX IN THE DISTRICT	8
FIGURE 6: SHOWING THE PROJECTED GROWTH POPULATION OF THE YOUTHFUL GROWING POPULATION	8
FIGURE 7: SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	10
FIGURE 8: SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	12
FIGURE 9: SHOWING HEALTH FACILITIES CONNECTED TO HEP	13
FIGURE 11: SHOWING FOREST RESERVES AND RIVERS IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	36
FIGURE 12: SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NETWORK TOWERS AND THE TYPE OF NETWORK THEY PROVIDE	65
FIGURE 13: SHOWING THE ROADS NETWORK CORRIDOR IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	176
FIGURE 14: SHOWING SITE DEPICTING THE EXISTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	177
FIGURE 15: KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT RESOURCE MAP	179

List of Tables

TABLE 1: SHOWING HISTORIC POPULATION FOR KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	6
TABLE 2: SHOWING HEALTH FACILITIES NOT CONNECTED TO HYDRO POWER	11
TABLE 3: SHOWING HEALTH FACILITIES CONNECTED TO SOLAR ENERGY	12
TABLE 4: SHOWING HEALTH FACILITIES CONNECTED TO SOLAR IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT.....	13
TABLE 5: SHOWING SELECTED CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	14
TABLE 6: SHOWING GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUP FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT.....	16
TABLE 7: DISAGGREGATION OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE	19
TABLE 8: CLASSIFICATION BY ZONE/WARD	20
FIGURE 10: SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT	22
TABLE 9: SHOWING OTHER IMPORTANT ITEMS.....	23
TABLE 10: SHOWING STATUS OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE	24
TABLE 11: EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS	25
TABLE 12: LOCATION OF VETERINARY CAMPS IN KANCHIBIYA DISTRICT.....	29
TABLE 13: EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE FORETRY SECTOR.....	37
TABLE 14: STATUS OF STAFF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.....	41
TABLE 15: SHOWING FARMER/ EXTENSION SERVICE RATIO	42
TABLE 16: SHOWING YIELD CROP PER HECTARE	43
TABLE 17: CROP DIVERSIFICATION.....	43
TABLE 18: DEPICTING INFORMATION ON THE STATUS TO THE T2 ROAD WITHIN THE DISTRICT.....	59
TABLE 19: DEPICTING INFORMATION ON THE STATUS TO THE T2 ROAD WITHIN THE DISTRICT.....	59
TABLE 20: DEPICTING INFORMATION ON THE STATUS TO THE T2 ROAD WITHIN THE DISTRICT.....	60
TABLE 21: DEPICTING THE CONDITION OF THE BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.....	60
TABLE 22: DEPICTING INFORMATION ON THE STATUS TO THE T2 ROAD WITHIN THE DISTRICT.....	62
TABLE 23: DEPICTING INFORMATION ON RETAIL SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT	72
TABLE 24: SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM SCTP	78
TABLE 25: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES.....	82
TABLE 26: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SDA 1.....	88
TABLE 26: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SDA 1.....	91
TABLE 27: COSTING FOR SDA 1	106
SDA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	114
TABLE 28: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES ..	114
TABLE 29: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SDA 2.....	128
TABLE 30: COSTING FOR SDA 2	145

TABLE 31: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 3: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES ..	163
TABLE 32: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SDA 3	164
TABLE 33: COSTING PLAN FOR SDA 3.....	166
TABLE 34: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 4: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES ..	169
TABLE 35: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SDA 4.....	170
TABLE 36: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SDA 4	172
TABLE 37: COSTING FOR SDA 4	173
TABLE 38: KANCHIBIYA TOWN COUNCIL REVENUE COLLECTION FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS.....	182
TABLE 39: PROJECTED REVENUE OVER THE FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PERIOD.....	182

List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CCPU	Community Crime Prevention Unit
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
CWAC	Community Welfare Assistant Committee
DWAC	District Welfare Assistance Committee
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSP	Food Security Pack
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMA	Game Management Area
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HEP	Hydro Electric-Power
HGSM	Home Grown School Meals
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development plan
LA	Local Authority
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MFEZ	Multi-Facility Economic Zone
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoTL	Ministry of Transport and Logistics
NAP	National Ageing Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	National Energy Policy
NHSP	National Health Strategic Plan
NPD	National Policy on Disability
NSP	National Social Protection Policy
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
RDA	Road Development Agency
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RTSA	Road and Transport Agency
SCTS	Social Cash Transfer Scheme
SDA	Strategic Development Area
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWL	Supporting Women Livelihood
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TRALARD	Transforming Landscape for resilience and Development
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
VIP	Very Important Persons
WDC	Ward Development Plan
WARMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAF	Zambia Airforce Force
ZANIS	Zambia National Information System
ZAPD	Zambia Agency for Person with Disabilities
ZCF	Zambia Cooperative Federation
ZESCO	Zambian Electricity Supply Corporation Limited
ZICTA	Zambia Information Communication Agency
ZNS	Zambia National Service

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction to Integrated Development Planning

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 requires every Local Authority to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and it provides a legal framework that guides and gives a roadmap on the preparations and requirements to develop an IDP. the preparation of this plan requires all sector plans in the district to be integrated so as to minimize the duplication of efforts and resources developed by responsible various key sector development units within the district. The requirement of the provision of an IDP in the URP act No. 3 of 2015 is in line with the Local Government (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2019 Chapter 281 ‘of the laws of Zambia which stipulates that every district is required, to prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which has to integrate all the developmental needs of the district. Therefore, this makes the Plan to be the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the district by guiding and informing all sectors on planning, budgeting, managing and decision-making with greater emphasis on the integration of all sectors’ socio-economic and spatial planning within the district to achieve fundamental development objectives; aimed at promoting effective and efficient use of resources (economic, human and material) to increase development by ensuring total citizen participation in formulation and implementation of all planned development projects in the district as a way of enhancing projects outputs.

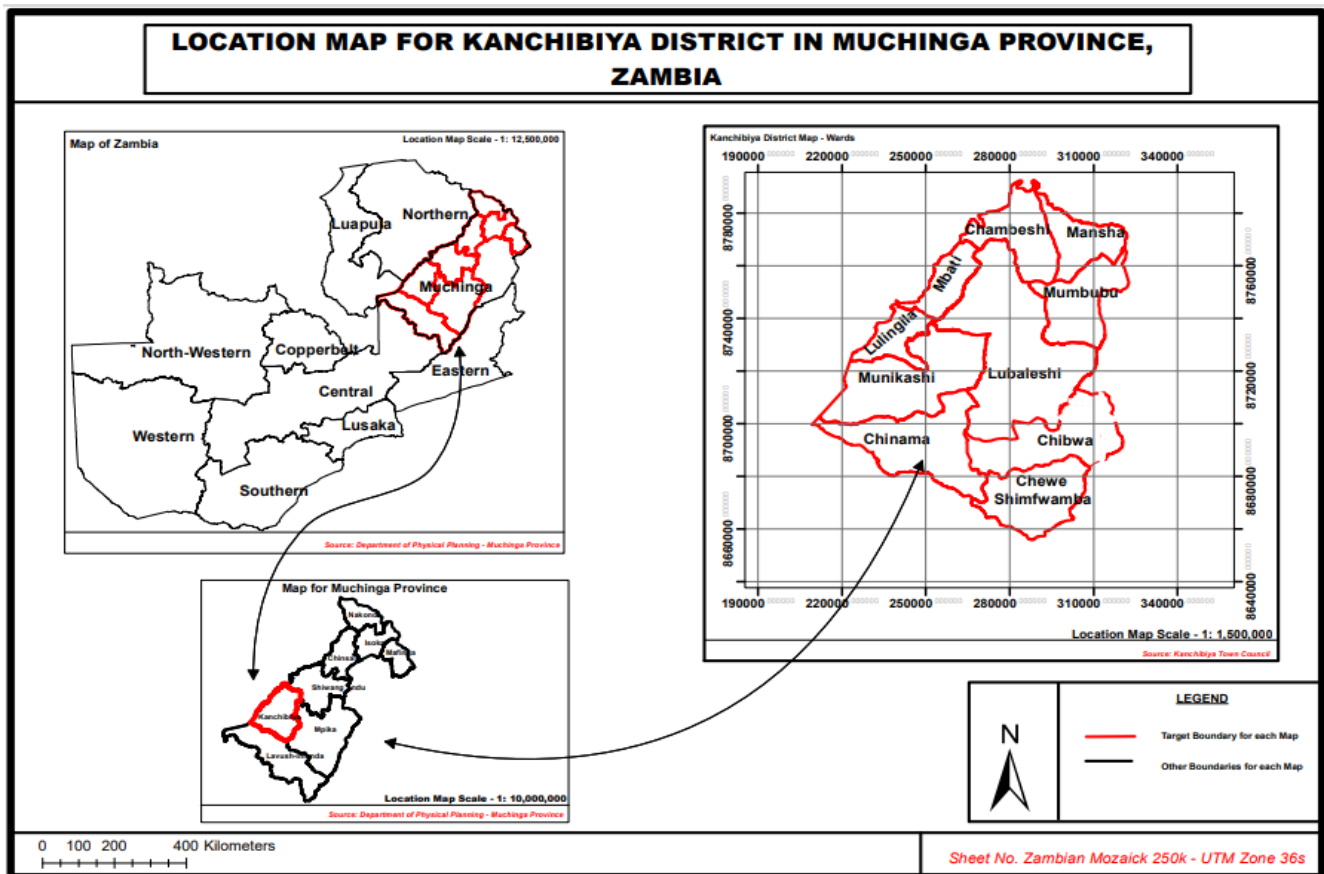
1.2 Definition of the IDP Area

The proposed planning boundary for the Kanchibiya IDP shall cover the whole District as narrated in the Kanchibiya District boundary as defined in the Provincial and District Boundaries Act Cap `286 of the Laws of Zambia.

1.3 Location

Kanchibiya District is situated in the south-west of Muchinga Province and has an estimated total area size of 8800 km². It shares its borders with Lavushimanda, Mpika, Shiwang’andu, Kasama, Lunga and Chilubi District. Its Administration Centre is located about 743km from Lusaka, the Capital City of Zambia, 105km from Mpika and 288km from Chinsali the provincial capital. It lies precisely on the latitude of 11° 54’ and Longitude of 31° 16’ of the National. The district has an altitude of 1300m above the sea level.

Figure 1: showing a map for Kanchibiya with all the ten (10) wards of the district



Source: IDP Team, 2022

1.4 Climate

Kanchibiya district lies in an Agro-ecological region III with seasonal rainfall of between 1000mm and 1500mm yearly but for the past two decades, the rainfall has reduced to between 900mm and 1200mm and each season has its own different rainfall pattern. The district has generally been receiving a reduced amount of rainfall in the past 30 years. The average period of rainfall in the district is usually from early November to early May.

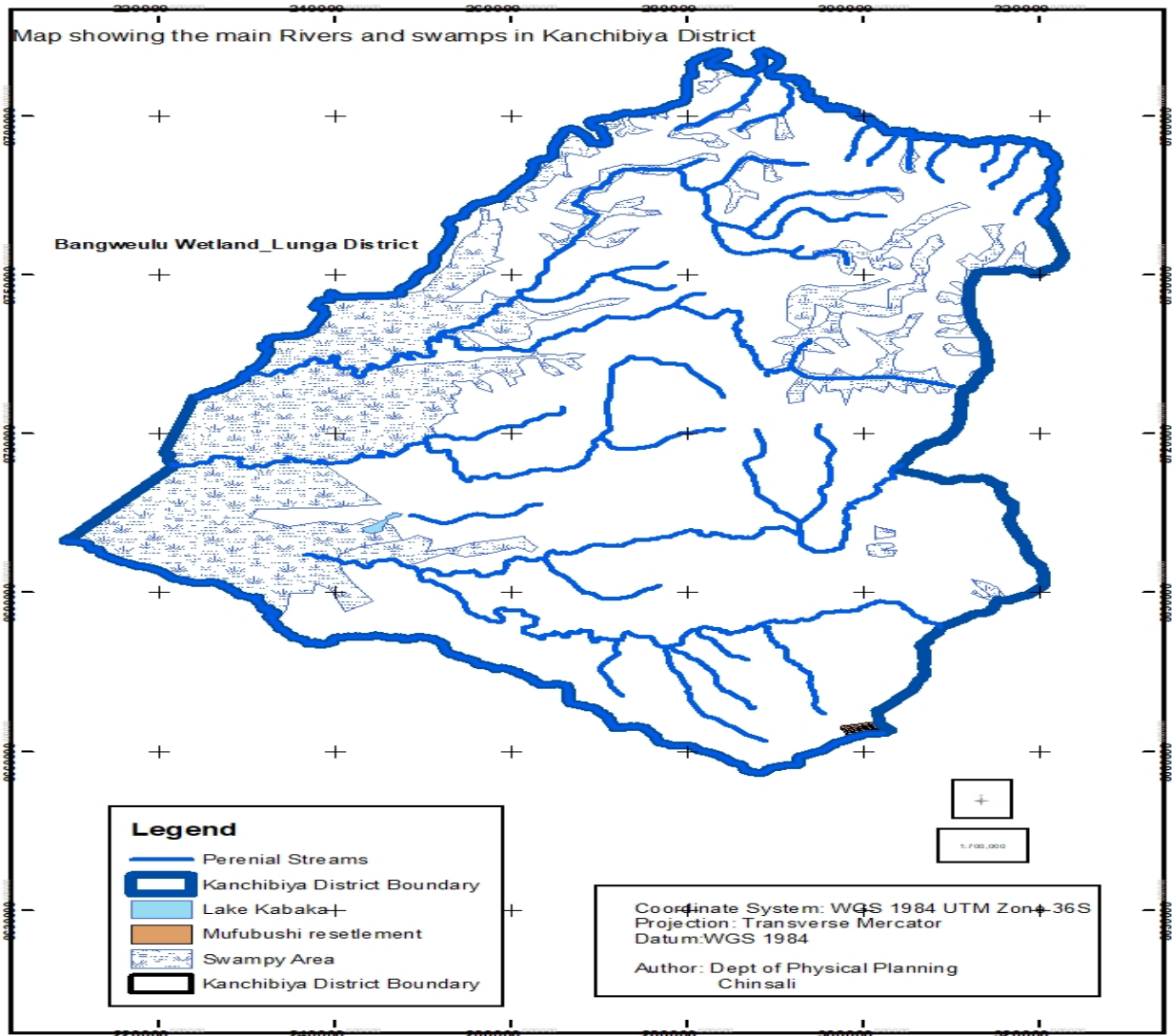
The district has a range of temperatures experienced throughout the year and the lowest temperature it usually experience is 10 °C from May to August while the highest is in summer from September to December which is between 28 °C and 35.0 °C. In the past 30 years, temperatures used to range on average between 6 °C as the lowest in winter and 26 °C to 34 °C during summer. (Source: metrological department 2021-2022)

1.5 Hydrology

Kanchibiya District is endowed with numerous water bodies (e.g., rivers, streams, lakes and Swamps). Some of the main rivers found in the district include Lulingila which runs from Mumbubu ward, Lubaleshi ward and Lulingila ward where the name of the ward was gotten from as Lulingila Ward. Lubaleshi ward also has Lubaleshi river from which its name was gotten and the river runs up to Lulingila ward where it joins Lulingila river. Mansha ward has Mansha River which is the boundary for Kanchibiya and Shiwang’andu and it flows into Chambeshi

river and it is where the name of the ward was gotten. Chambeshi ward has a Chambeshi river which is shared with Kasama district and runs through along Mbatu and Lulingila ward and in Munkunta zone in particular. The district has Lwitikila river whose source is in Mpika and it enters the district through Chibwa ward and it runs up to Chinama ward and runs into a lake called Baka-Baka in Munikashi ward. There is another big river where the name of the district was gotten from which is Kanchibiya river and it runs from Chinama ward and flows into Chambeshi river. Munikashi river is another big river whose source in Munikashi zone of Lubaleshi ward and it runs through Munikashi ward where it flows in Chambeshi river.

Figure 2: Showing hydrology for Kanchibiya district



Source: IDP Team 2023.

1.6 Soils and Topography

Kanchibiya has diverse relief features. To be specific, the region around the railway line and Mpika Kasama road in the district has a loamy soil type with an average elevation of 1300m as flat land. The district is relatively a plateau, but the south-western and part of the north western of the district has a low elevation of at least 1250m. This makes the western of Kanchibiya to be the one of the areas with a lowest altitude in Muchinga province. The same western part of Kanchibiya district has a sandy soil type and this has a great influence on the farming type.

1.7 Governance and General Administration

Kanchibiya district has four (4) types of governance systems which are Traditional Leadership, Central Government (District Administration), Local Government (Local Authority) and the Ward Development Committee (WDC) whose common goal is to coordinate and control development and general welfare of the people in the district.

1.8 Traditional Leadership System

The district has four (4) Chiefs and these are Senior Chief Kopa and chief Kabinga for the Bisa-speaking people as well as chiefs Luchembe and Mpepo for the Bemba-speaking people. The above-mentioned traditional leaders are responsible for enforcing customary law through various committees comprising of advisers, land development trustees and village headmen. The prominent languages spoken in the district are Bemba and Bisa

1.9 Local Government System

Kanchibiya Town Council is responsible for local government administration system. The Council was established in May 2016 from Mpika Town Council. The district only has one constituency and ten (10) wards namely; Chibwa, Chinama, Mansha, Chambeshi, Chewe Shimfwamba, Lubaleshi, Mbatu, Lulingila, Munikashi and Mumbubu. A ward is represented by an elected counselor for every 5 years in accordance with the Electoral Commission of Zambia. Kanchibiya town council is made up of 14 councilors that is the Council Chairperson, 10 councilors and three (3) nominated traditional chiefs.

Council management is led by the council secretary who is supported by various technocrats from all the departments.

1.1.0 District Administration

The District Administration is headed by the District Commissioner and the core responsibility is to co-ordinate Central Government functions at district level. The District Commissioner is supported by Heads of Government Departments from various line Ministries and sectors who report directly or through quarterly District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings.

1.1.1 Ward development Committee

The district has ten (10) wards in total and each ward is coordinated by the committee. Each committee is made up of executive committee, members and ex-officio from the line ministries and the traditional representations.

The structure of the WDC is designated to be administered by the local authority through the planning department. In addition, each committee has a representation of a civic leader who is councilor and ex-officio during the voting time. Kanchibiya has a total number of 54 zones across all the district and each zone is made up of a group village.

PART TWO

PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

Kanchibiya is the least populated district in the province with the population growth rate of 1.0%.

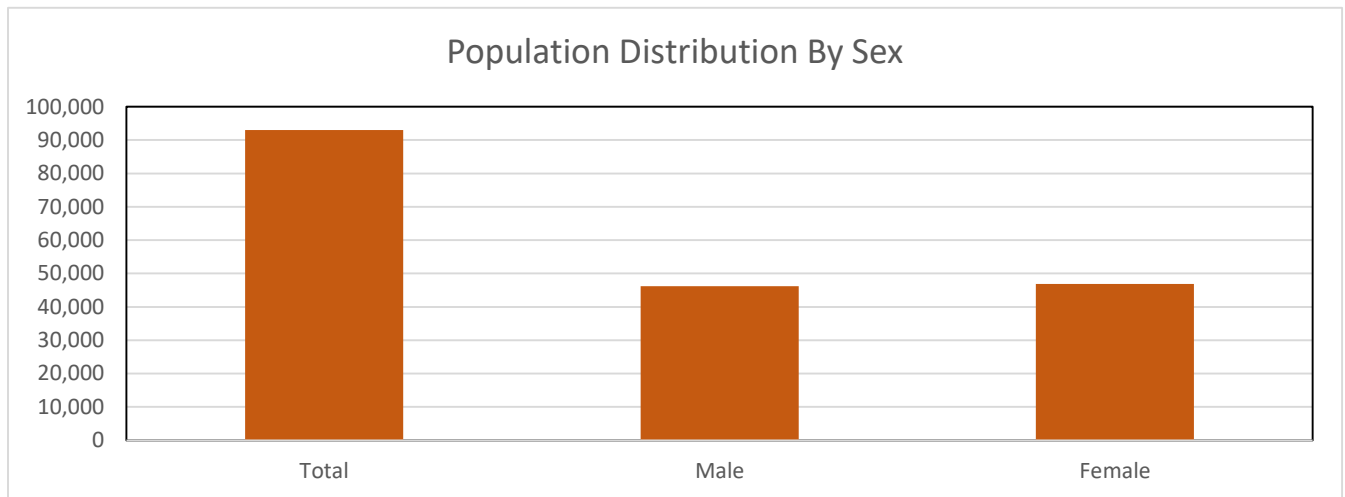
Table 1: Showing historic population for Kanchibiya district

District	2010 Popn			2022 Popn			Average annual Popn 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

The district's population is estimated to be 93,057 with an average annual growth rate of 1%. About 90% of the population distribution is still rural and with at least 70% youth (*ZamStats 2022*). The chart below shows the population distribution by sex with 46,225 males and 46,827 females.

Figure 3: Showing population distribution by sex in the district

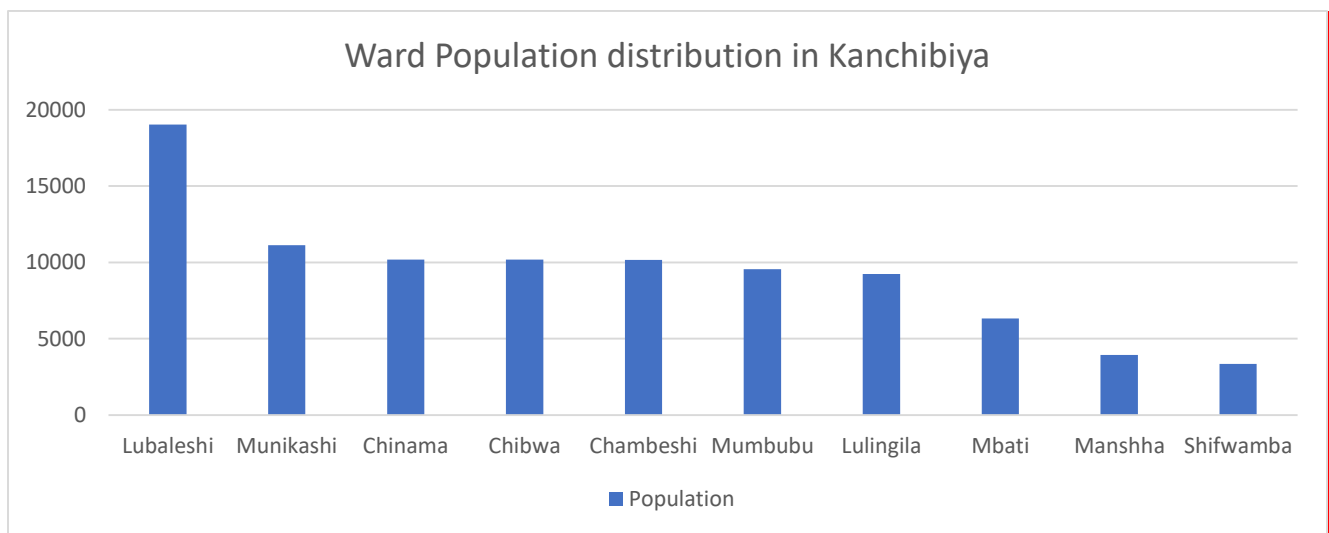


Source: ZamStats 2022

2.2 Population Density at Ward Level

As highlighted in the table below, Lubaleshi ward has the highest population at 19,038 followed by Munikashi ward with the population at 11,121. Lubaleshi ward has the highest population because includes the central business district and some of the economically vibrant growth nodes such as Chankobo and Kasongo. The least populated wards are Manshya at 3,925 and Shimwamba which was at 3351.

Figure 4: Showing Ward population distribution in the district



Source: Zamstat Extract, by IDP Team

2.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The population of Kanchibiya district predominantly lives in rural areas. However, the district has an emerging area at Chalabesa. Furthermore, the district also has growth Centre/nodes in all the wards which are attracting

development. There are also growth Centers such as ZamPalm, Mpepo and Kasongo which are growing at faster rate and are able to attract infrastructure development such as electricity, water and sanitation.

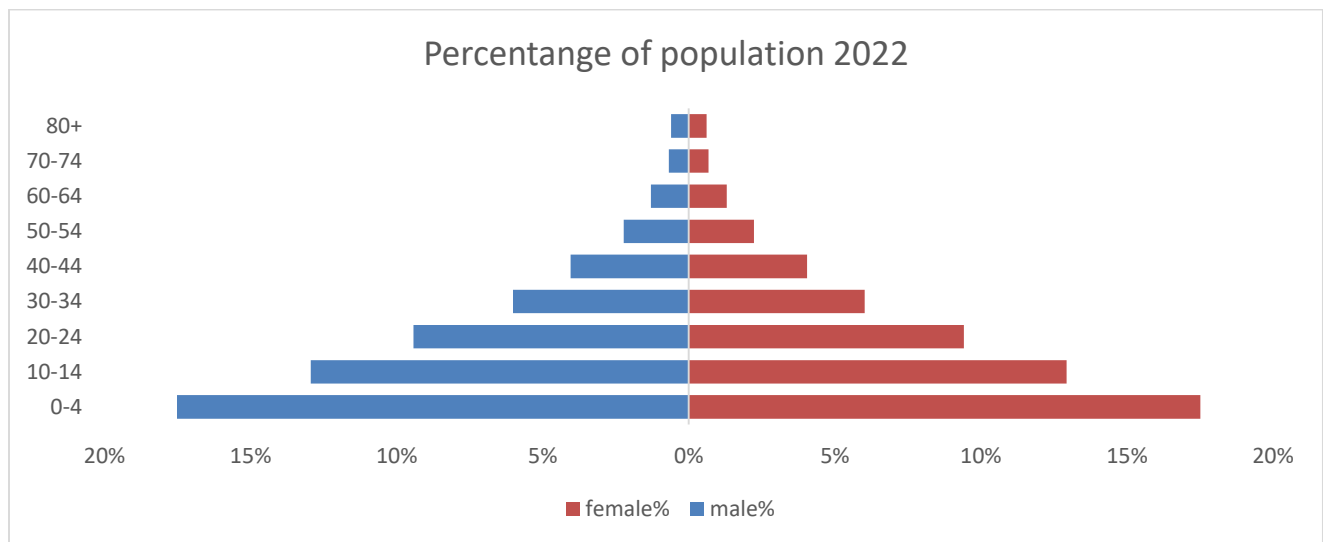
2.4 Population at Base year

The district’s population at base year is 93, 057 at with an average annual growth rate of 1% (ZamStats 2022).

2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population

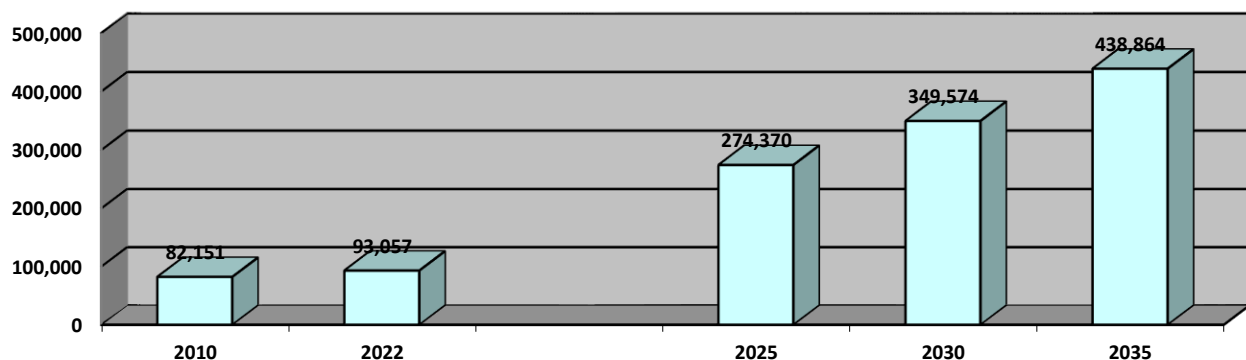
The population structure is represented using population pyramid which is a graphical representation showing distribution of age groups, gender and population.

Figure 5: showing percentage of population distribution by sex in the district



Rapid growth population pyramid characterised by Youthful growing population, large families, high dependency ratio, short life expectancy and few old ages.

Figure 6: showing the projected growth population of the Youthful growing population



Source: IDP Team

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1 HEALTH SECTOR

Kanchibiya District is committed to the efficient and effective delivery and management of health services to the citizenry. In its quest to achieve this, the District Health Office is implementing high impact interventions in accordance with national health priorities as outlined in the 2022 – 2026 National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) and the Eighth National Development Plan (8th NDP).

The health sector is aiming at significantly impacting on the health status of the people of Kanchibiya district by reducing the disease burden in key health service delivery indicators in the district such as, high incidence of malaria and high maternal and under five mortality rates.

In addition, the sector intends to increase the number of people accessing health services such as: ART and Male Circumcision services, increase the number of women screened for cervical cancer, and accelerating the attainment of the National Health priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

The sector has several policy documents that guide the Kanchibiya IDP preparation and below are some of the policy documents:

3.3 Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2022–2026);

The Ministry of Health's focus is the provision of a continuum of care with particular emphasis placed on strengthening health systems and services using Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. This approach focuses on Health Service Delivery, Human Resources for Health, Infrastructure Development, Drugs and Medical Supplies, Health Care Financing, and Health Information. These thematic areas are in line with six building blocks as guided by World Health Organization (WHO).

3.4 National Health Policy;

The National Health Policy for Zambia has been developed within the context of the Vision 2030 and has taken into consideration other relevant National, Regional and Global health related policies, protocols and strategic frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.5 District Medium Term Expenditure Framework Plan (MTEF);

This is a three (03) year Action Plan for the District Health Office. The MTEF is a rolling plan that is reviewed annually to monitor the implementation status and progress made towards each target. This plan is eventually imbedded in the Final National Budget and acts as an authority for implementation of all health-related activities in the district as contained in annual yellow books.

3.6 Description of the Existing State of Development.

3.6.1 Staffing Levels

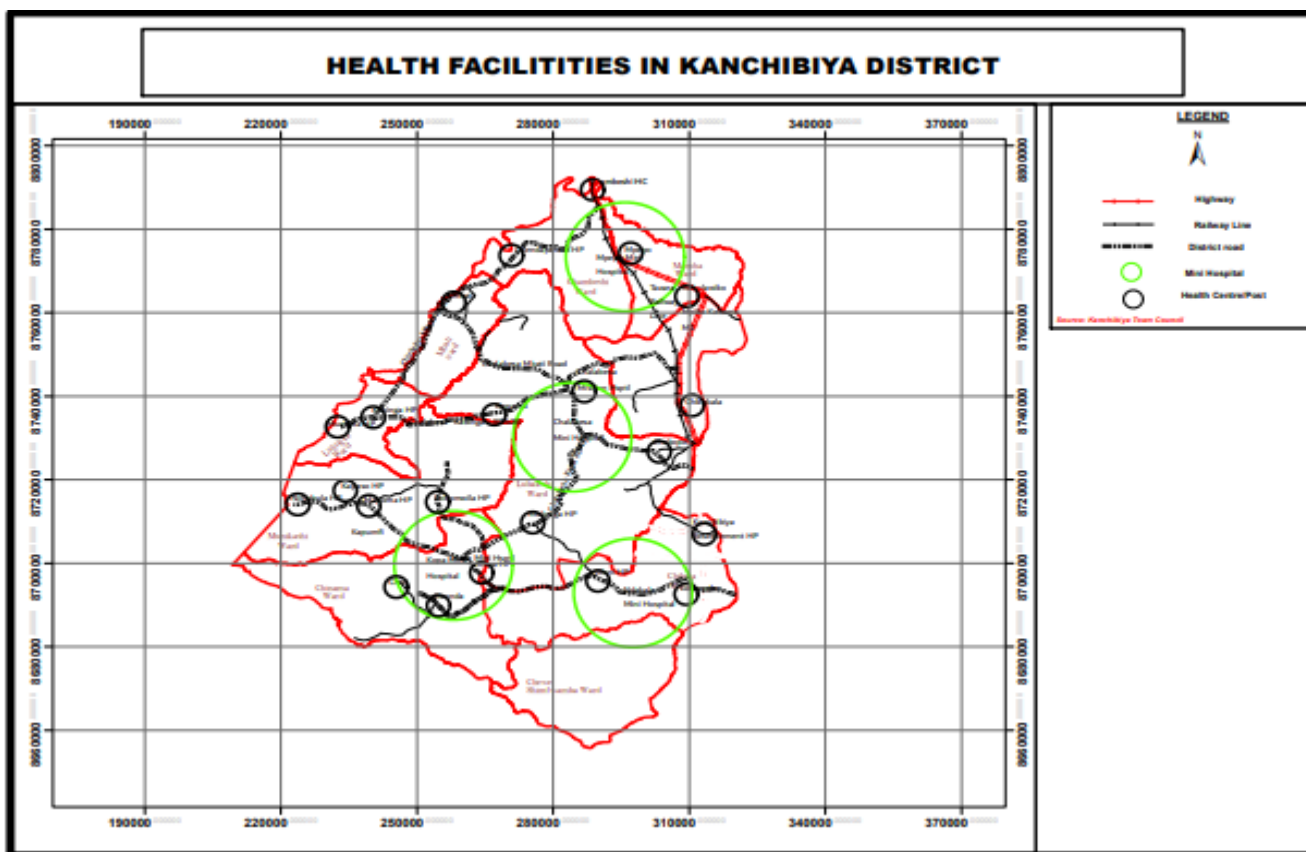
Kanchibiya has a total of 102 health care workers, 21 non-medical professional staff, and 31 general workers. It is worth noting that only 52.92% (154/291) of the approved establishment has been filled. In addition, World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that doctor population ratio should be 1:1000, Kanchibiya District has however not attained this standard as the Doctor to Population ratio is currently at 1: 59,214.

3.6.2 Health Facilities

The district comprises of Twenty -Five (25) public health facilities that are currently operational, out of which

- ✓ Two (2) are Mini Hospitals (Kopa and Chalabesa),
- ✓ Seven (7) are Rural Health Centers,
- ✓ Fifteen (15) are Rural Health Posts and
- ✓ One (1) Mission health facility namely: Chalabesa Mission Health Clinic.

Figure 7: showing the distribution of health facilities in Kanchibiya District



Source: IDP Team

3.6.3 Water and Sanitation Provision in The Health Facilities

With regards to sanitation, most of the health facilities do not have adequate services. For instance, out 23 health centers, a total of fourteen (14) Centers have no Ventilated Improved Pit latrines. The most affected facilities are those in, Lubaleshi, Chambeshi, Chibwa, Chinama, Munikashi, and Mbatu wards. 26% (6/23) of the health centers have access to water borne sanitation facilities.

With respect to water provision, all the 25 RHCs have functioning boreholes. However, three (3) boreholes are yielding water high in iron content.

3.6.4 Infectious/Hazardous Waste Management

Medical waste is not properly managed in some health facilities. The district only has 13 health facilities with incinerators for management of health care waste. The other twelve (12) just dispose of health care waste by burying in pits.

3.6.5 Energy in Health Facilities

One of the economic factors that attracts development to an area is energy supply. In order to effectively serve the population with adequate occupational health safety, health facilities ought to be supplied with power either through the national grid or by solar. The status in the district is as indicated in the tables below

3.6.6 Housing Unit for Staff

As a minimum standard, each health facility must have housing units to accommodate staff that provide health care services to the population. In Kanchibiya, a total of 40 housing units against the required units of 143 giving a deficit of 103.

3.6.7 Health Facilities Without Energy

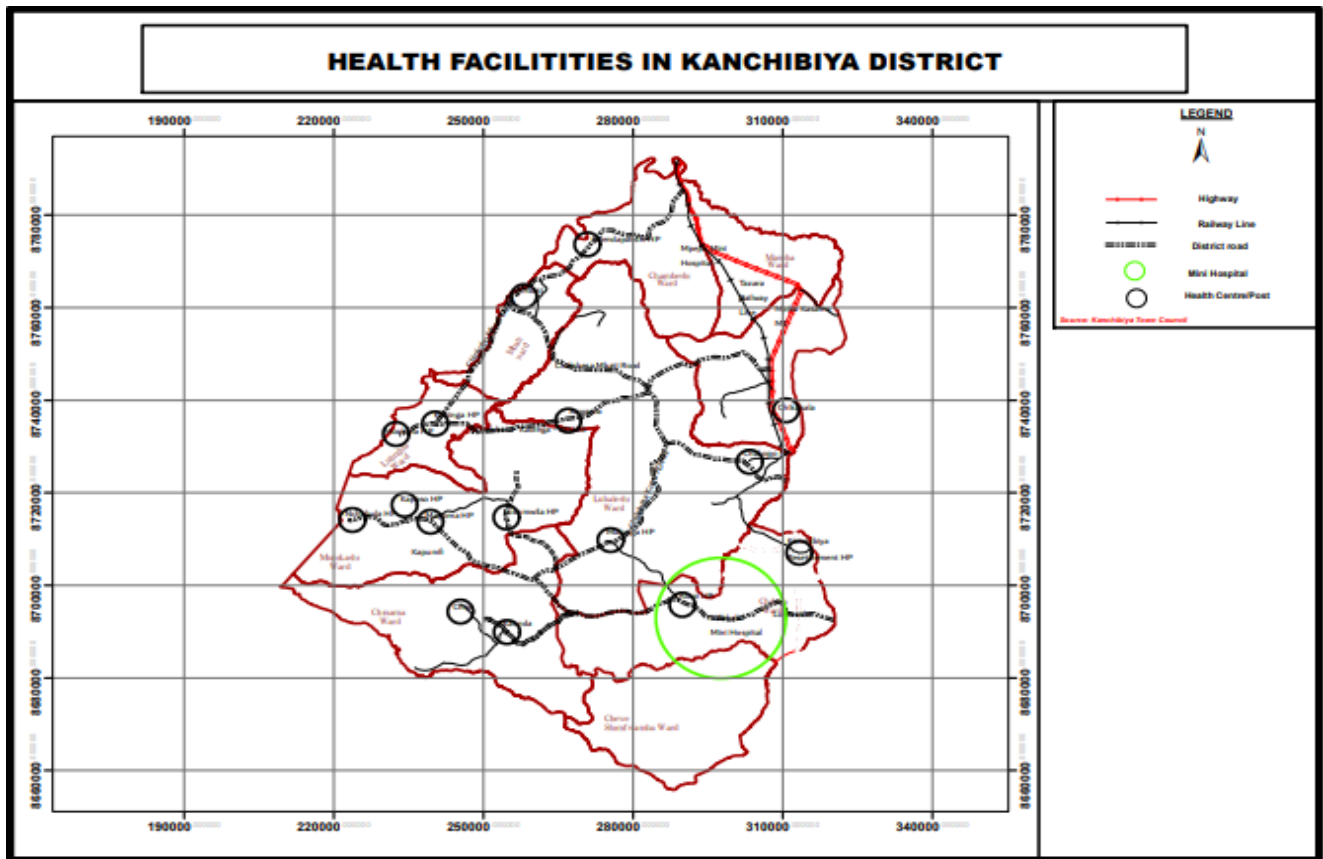
Table 2: Showing health facilities not connected to hydro power

S/N	WARD	NAME OF HEALTH CENTRE	ENERGY SOURCE
1	Chibwa	Aluni Health post	Nil
2	Chambeshi	Chambeshi Health Post	Nil
3	Chambeshi	Chendapanshi HP	Nil
4	Chibwa	Chibwa HP	Nil
5	Chinama	Chipi HP	Nil
6	Mansha	Kabulamwiko	Nil
7	Munikashi	Kapaso Rural Health Post	Nil
8	Munikashi	Kapumfi Health Post	Nil
9	Munikashi	Lokomwila HP	Nil
10	Munikashi	Mapoma Rural Health Centre	Nil
11	Mbatu	Mbatu Rural Health Centre	Nil
12	Chambeshi	Mpepo Mini Hospital	Nil
13	Lulingila	Munkunta HP	Nil

14	Munikashi	Nchubula	Nil
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Source: District Health Office

Figure 8: Showing the distribution of health facilities in Kanchibiya District



Source: IDP Team 2022

This therefore means resources need to be mobilized for the sinking of water points such as boreholes for water supply.

3.6.9 Health Facilities with Solar Energy

Table 3: Showing Health Facilities Connected to Solar Energy

S/N	WARD	NAME OF HEALTH CENTRE	ENERGY SOURCE
1	Lubaleshi	Chakopo HP	Solar
2	Mumbubu	Chikakala Health Post	Solar
3	Mbati	Chinkobo Health Post	Solar
4	Lulingila	Kabinga Rural Health Centre	Solar
5	Chibwa	Kanchibiya Resettlement HP	Solar
6	Chinama	Kaonda Rural Health Centre	Solar

7	Lubaleshi	Kawama Health Post	solar
8	Lubaleshi	Mulonga Health Post	Solar

Source: District Health Office

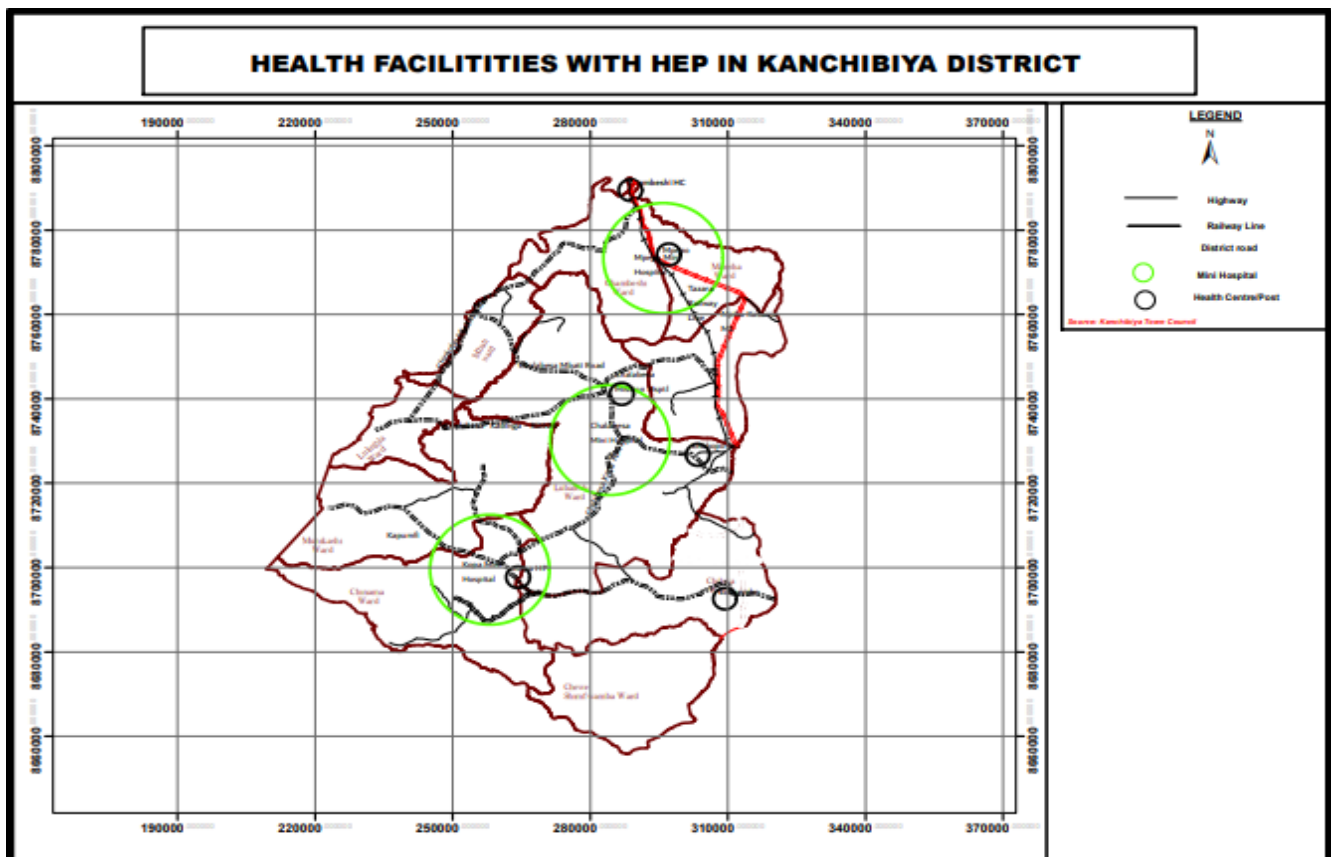
3.6.10 Health Facilities Connected to the National Grid

Table 4: Showing health facilities connected to solar in Kanchibiya district

S/N	WARD	NAME OF HEALTH CENTRE	ENERGY SOURCE
1	Lubaleshi	Chalabesa Mini Hospital	Zesco
2	Lubaleshi	Chalabesa Mission Health Centre	Zesco
3	Chinama	Kopa Mini Hospital	Zesco/Solar
4	Chinama	Kopa Rural Centre	Zesco
5	Chibwa	Luchembe Health Post	Zesco
6	Chambeshi	Mpepo Rural Health Centre	Zesco
7	Chibwa	Luchembe/Ndakala Mini Hospital	Zesco/Solar

Source: District Health Office

Figure 9: showing health facilities connected to HEP



Source: IDP Team 2023

3.6.11 Selected Cause of Morbidity in All Ages

Table 5: showing selected causes of Morbidity in Kanchibiya district

No	(2019)		(2020)		(2021)	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria Confirmed Cases	417	Malaria Confirmed Cases	488	Malaria Confirmed Cases	350.1
2	HIV prevalence	1.7%	HIV prevalence	2.5%	HIV prevalence	3%
3	TB Incidence	51/1000	TB Incidence	18/1000	TB Incidence	21/1000
4	Hypertension	2.38/1000	Hypertension	2.97/1000	Hypertension	1.90/1000

Source: District Health Office

Malaria is still a number one cause of morbidity though there seems to be marginal decline in the incidence. HIV prevalence seems to be on the rise owing to economical activities in some growth centres such as Kopa, Mpepo, Chalabesa and fishing areas in Chinkobo in Lulingila Ward. While the incidence for Tuberculosis has remained stable between 2020 and 2021.

3.7 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

World Health Organisation recommends that health centres should be distributed within the radius of 5 kilometres and servicing a population of 5,000 and the First Level Hospital should serve a population of from 60,000 to 100,000.

From the above standard, Kanchibiya District has unserved population. With a projected (ZamStats) population of 2022, Kanchibiya's population which stood at 93,052, the district qualifies to have a First Level or District Hospital. Hence, the need to construct a District Hospital and more health facilities, strengthen the referral system and revamp outreach services.

According to standards of service provision, each health centre is supposed to have a labour ward or maternity annex, however, only Five (5) health centres out of 7 health centres have labour wards.

The district has seen an improvement in staffing levels for health care workers, however, there is need to invest in infrastructure for health to address the growing demand. For instance, we have seen the improvement in the coverage of skilled deliveries from 68% in 2019 and 70% in 2020 (HMIS).

3.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

With the growing population, Kanchibiya District is working towards improving infrastructure for health. Currently, the District has four (4) Mini-Hospitals that are functional and these are Ndakala Mini Hospital in Chibwa ward of Luchembe chiefdom and Mpepo Mini Hospital in Chambeshi ward of Mpepo chiefdom, Chalabesa Mini Hospital in Central Business District (CBD) of Lubaleshi ward and Kopa Mini Hospital in Chinama ward of Kopa chiefdom.

Other development which are undergoing in the district include:

1. Health post under construction is Munkunta HP, and the construction of Munkunta HP are at 20% as only the slab has been constructed.
2. Other proposed Investments and Development Programmes include but not limited to the following:
3. Construction of Labour wards in Three (3) Health Centers and 14 in health posts
4. Procurement and provision of energy in fourteen (14) health facilities without energy supply
5. Construction of Sanitation facilities such as VIPs as well as Water borne sanitation facilities in health facilities without such services. The required sanitation facilities stand at One Hundred and Five (105) VIPs.
6. Construction of One Hundred and Three (103) Staff houses as indicated in the Annex attached below depicting the deficits of housing units for health care workers.
7. Construction of Sixteen (16) incinerators for proper management of health care waste at health Centre level.
8. Construction of One (1) Office Block for the District Health Office

3.9 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

According to the community engage survey conducted, the following were the issues which were raised by the community structures:

- a) More than 5km Distance between health facilities:
- b) Lack of facilities in Chewe Shimfwamba
- c) 88% of the operational facilities lack maternity wings
- d) Inadequate staff houses in most of the facilities.
- e) Inadequate drugs in the facilities
- f) Inadequate staff in most of the facilities
- g) Lack of ambulances in most of facilities
- h) Inadequate mother's shelters in more than 90% facilities.
- i) Inadequate bedspaces and beddings in the facilities
- j) Longtime taken to complete the construction projects for facilities
- k) Lack of district mortuaries
- l) Lack of nursing schools
- m) High rise in malaria and HIV/AIDS cases in some wards of the districts.
- n) Poor accessibility of the facilities
- o) Inadequate power supply to the facilities

3.10 Existing Trend on Environment

With the population growth rate projected at 4%, the district population continues to grow. The increase in population will increase the demand for health services which entails construction of new health facilities. Such constructions will exert adverse effects on the environment, such as cutting down of the trees on development sites and demand for energy sources such as charcoal. This will exacerbate global warming and climate change effects.

The more the population grows, we expect to have more solid waste to be generated, more sanitation requirements and more hygiene related diseases such as diarrheal diseases to breakout, more STI and HIV to be on the rise.

Most of the rural health facilities do not have incinerators to dispose of medical waste contributing the pollution of the environment especially pollution of underground water.

Talk about Health care waste, sewer treatment, especially pollution on the environment

3.11 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- The distance to service points has affected mainly the teenage girls and women, this has led to low service coverage for family planning, antenatal care, postnatal care, and other health services unique to the female gender. The low service coverage has contributed to the increase in maternal deaths.
- Cultural norms have had adverse impact on women who cannot access some of the health service such as Family planning, Antenatal care, HIV
- In addition, the district has no enough youth friendly spaces which affects their access to health services.
- The district has no One Stop Centre to handle GBV related matters.

Table 6: Showing Gender and vulnerable Group for the past 3 years in Kanchibiya district

Indicator	2019		2020		2021	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% Under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	95%	82%	95%	81.1%	95%	75.3%
% New family planning acceptors	60%	8%	60%	4%	60%	30.2%
% Pregnant women who received ANC 1+	90%	99%	90%	33.9%	90%	89.2%
% Pregnant women who received focused ANC	90%	0%	90%	0%	90%	71.4%
Delivered by skilled provider	80%	65%	80%	48.3%	80%	79%
% of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmONC facilities	100%	5%	80%	5%	80%	
% of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days and 6 weeks	50%	60%	60%	35%	60%	26%
% Infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	100%	35%	100%	1.5%	100%	1.5%

S/N	WARD	NAME OF HEALTH CENTRE	VIP			TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY WATERBORNE			ENERGY SOURCE	WATER SOURCE	STAFF HOUSE			INCINERATOR
			EXISTING	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	EXISTING	REQUIRED	DEFICIT			EXISTING	REQUIRED	DEFICIT	
1	Chinama	Aluni HP	2	4	2	0	4	4	No	No	0	4	4	1
2	Mumbubu	Chakopo HP	2	4	2	0	0	0	Solar	Borehole	1	3	2	0
3	Lubaleshi	Chalabesa Mini Hospital	0	6	6	12	0	0	Zesco	Borehole	4	12	8	1
4	Lubaleshi	Chalabesa Mission RHC	4	6	2	5	10	5	Zesco	Borehole	5	10	5	1
5	Chambeshi	Chambeshi HP	0	4	4	0	6	6	No	Borehole	0	5	5	0
6	Chambeshi	Chendapanshi HP	0	4	4	0	6	6	No	Borehole	0	4	4	0
7	Chibwa	Chibwa HP	0	4	4	0	4	4	No	Borehole	2	4	2	0
8	Mumbubu	Chikakala HP	2	6	4	0	4	4	Solar	Borehole	1	4	3	1
9	Mbati	Chinkobo HP	1	4	3	0	4	4	Solar	Borehole	1	4	3	1
10	Chinama	Chipi HP	0	6	6	0	4	4	No	No	0	4	4	0
11	Lulingila	Kabinga RHC	3	6	3	0	7	7	Solar	Borehole	2	6	4	0
12	Mansha	Kabulamwiko HP	1	3	2	0	4	4	No	No	0	4	4	0
13	Chibwa	Kanchibiya Resettlement HP	0	5	5	0	6	6	Solar	Borehole	0	5	5	0
14	Chinama	Kaonda RHC	2	6	4	0	6	6	Solar	Borehole	3	5	2	0
15	Munikashi	Kapaso HP	0	4	4	0	4	4	No	No	0	4	4	0
16	Munikashi	Kapumfi Health Post	0	4	4	0	4	4	No	Borehole	0	4	4	0
17	Lubaleshi	Kawama HP	1	4	3	0	4	4	solar	Borehole	0	4	4	0
18	Chinama	Kopa Mini Hospital	0	6	6	11	0	0	Zesco/Solar	Borehole	4	8	4	1
19	Chinama	Kopa RHC	0	4	4	3	7	4	Zesco	Borehole	3	6	3	1
20	Munikashi	Lokomwila HP	0	4	4	0	4	4	No	Borehole	0	4	0	1
21	Chibwa	Luchembe HP	2	6	4	0	6	6	Zesco	Borehole	2	6	4	1

22	Munikashi	Mapoma RHC	1	6	5	0	6	6	NO	Borehole	1	5	4	0
23	Mbati	Mbati RHC	0	6	6	0	6	6	No	No	0	5	5	0
24	Chambeshi	Mpepo Mini Hospital							No	WIP	0	0		1
25	Chambeshi	Mpepo RHC	0	6	6	5	7	2	Zesco	Borehole/Tap	6	10	4	1
26	Lubaleshi	Mulonga HP	4	6	2	0	4	4	Solar	Borehole	1	5	4	1
27	Lulingila	Munkunta HP							No	WIP	0	0		0
28	Munikashi	Nchubula							No	WIP	0	0		0
29	Chibwa	Luchembe/Ndakala Mini Hospital	0	6	6	11	0	0	Zesco/Solar	Borehole	4	8	4	1

Source: District Health Office

4. EDUCATION SECTOR

The National Policy on Education is based on the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness.

4.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (policy reviews)

The following is a list of the priority policies, plans their key features being implemented under Education Sector at local level including;

Educating Our Future National Policy on Education of 1996 was premised on the philosophical rationale for future development of education on three broad considerations;

- The role of the government in education
- Principles for the development of education and practices; and
- The aims of the national education system.

Zambia Re-entry Policy of 1997 guarantees girls the right to stay in school as long as they chose to during the pregnancy, take a maternity leave and come back after delivery.

4.1.1 Free education policy

The introduction of Free Education Policy in 2022 is aimed at indiscriminately enhancing the enrolment and completion rates of all school going-age children from ECE up to grade 12. Schools in this case they receive the following funds:

- ECE
- Primary Free Education Grant schools which run from grade 1-7
- Basic Education Grant for schools with grade 8 & 9 in short junior secondary

- Secondary School Grant

4.1.2 Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

4.1.2.1 Development Outcome 1: Improved Education and Skills Development

The Plan will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training and higher education. The strategies below will be implemented to achieve this development outcome

1. Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education;
2. Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills;
3. Increase access to higher education; and
4. Enhance science, technology and innovation.

4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Kanchibiya District has 83 schools disaggregated as 11 Primary schools without Early education centres 20, secondary schools 7, community schools 16 and 19 community schools with ROCS ECE centres. The district does not private schools either at primary or secondary education levels. The table below disaggregate the schools as follows;

Table 7: Disaggregation of Schools by Type

S/N	TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER
1	Primary Schools with Ece/Sen Units	11
2	Primary Schools without Ece Centres	20
3	Primary Schools with Open Learning Centres	10
4	Secondary Schools	7
5	Community Schools	16
6	Community Schools With Rocs Ece Centres	19
7	Private Secondary Schools	Nil
8	Private Primary Schools	Nil
9	Private E.C.E (Pre-Schools)	1

Source: DEBS Office, 2022

The table below shows a list of total schools in Kanchibiya district classified according to educational standardized zones.

Table 8: Classification by Zone/Ward

S/N	SCHOOL	ZONE	WARD
1	Chafye Primary	Mpepo	Mansha
2	Chambeshi Primary	Mpepo	Chambeshi
3	Kabwela Prim Primary	Mpepo	Chambeshi
4	Mpepo Primary	Mpepo	Chambeshi
5	Chikakala Primary	Chikakala	Mumbubu
6	Chakopo Primary	Chikakala	Mumbubu
7	Katumba Primary	Chikakala	Mumbubu
8	Chalabesa Primary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
9	Kawama Primary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
10	Washeni Primary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
11	Mulombe Primary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
12	Munikashi Primary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
13	Chipi Primary	Kopa	Chinama
14	Kaonda Primary	Kopa	Chinama
15	Kopa Primary	Kopa	Chinama
16	Lokomwila Primary	Kopa	Chinama
17	Lumbatwa Primary	Kopa	Lupembashi
18	Mulonga Primary	Kopa	Chinama
19	Mwansabamba Primary	Kopa	Chinama
20	Kantimba Primary	Mbati	Mbati
21	Kasesha Primary	Mbati	Mbati
22	Mbati Primary	Mbati	Mbati
23	Samata Primary	Mbati	Mbati
24	Kabulamwiko Primary	Munduwantanga	Mansha
25	Kasengeneke Primary	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu
26	Madoma Prim Primary	Munduwantanga	Mansha
27	Mansha East Primary	Munduwantanga	Mansha
28	Mikuba Primary	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu
29	Munduwantanga Primary	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu
30	Kalulu Primary	Kabinga	Lulingila
31	Kapasa Ngwai Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
32	Luchembe Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
33	Mala Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
34	Ndakala Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
35	Chibwa Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
36	Tunduwa Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
37	Kapumfi Primary	Kapumfi	Munikashi
38	Macheleta Primary	Kapumfi	Munikashi

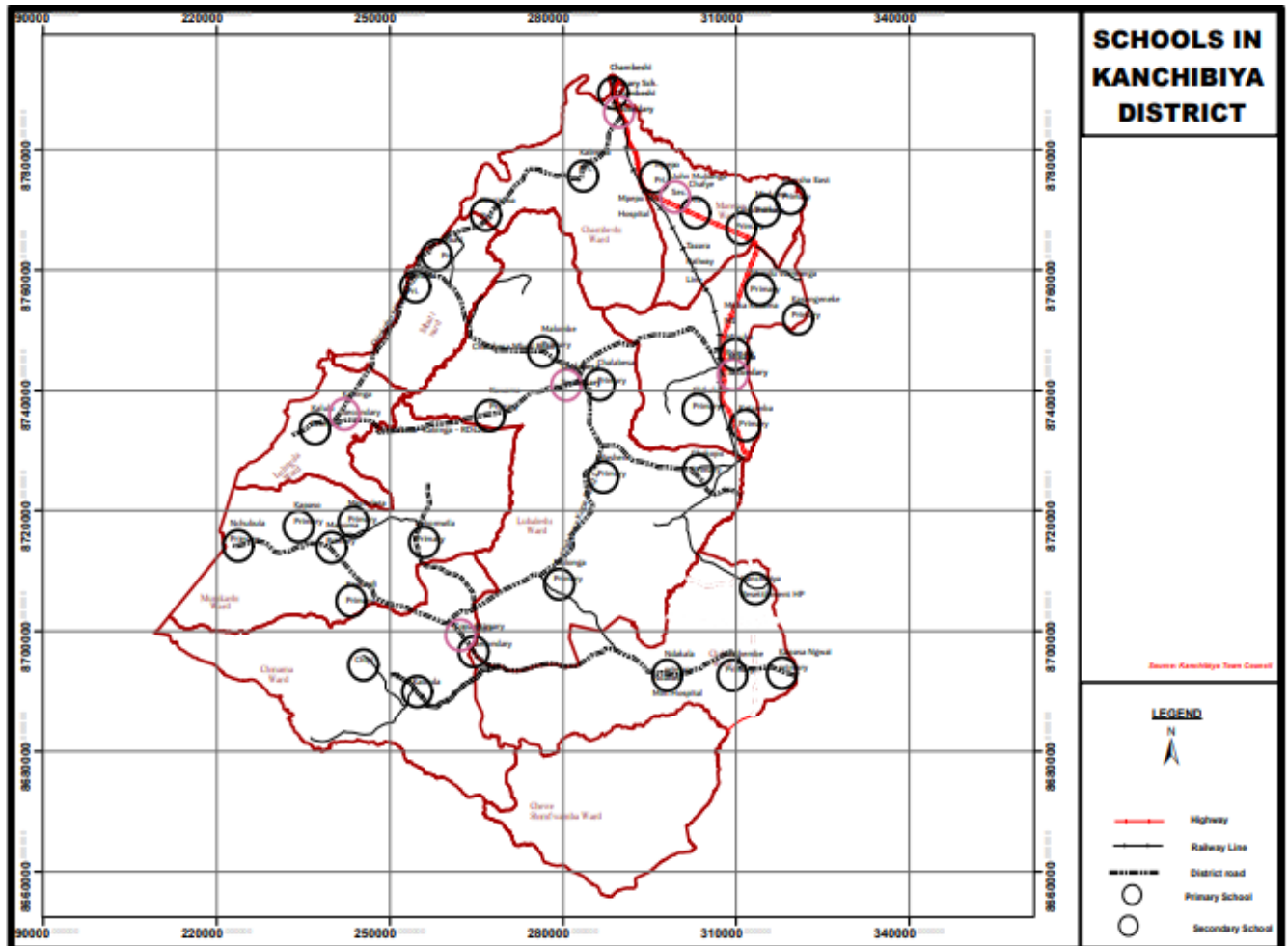
39	Mapoma Primary	Kapumfi	Munikashi
40	Nchubula Primary	Kapumfi	Munikashi
41	Kaleka Primary	Luchembe	Chewe Shimfwamba
42	Ntunta Primary	Luchembe	Chibwa
43	Twatasha Primary	Kopa	Lubaleshi
44	Chiboo Community	Kopa	Lubaleshi
45	Chiombe Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
46	Chitondwe Community	Mpepo	Chambeshi
47	Chisensela Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
48	Chintesa Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
49	Chinkobo Community	Mbati	Mbati
50	Chimpelesha Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
51	Chibamba Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
52	Chipeta Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
53	Chombwe Community	Kapumfi	Chinama
54	Chilanga Community	Chalabesa	Mumbubu
55	Chitamba Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
56	Fichele Community	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu
57	Kampanshi Community	Munduwantanga	Mansha
58	Kashipa Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
59	Kapaso Community	Kapumfi	Munikashi
60	Kaloswe Community	Mpepo	Chambeshi
61	Lubwe Community	Luchembe	Chibwa
62	Mutulwa Community	Kopa	Chinama
63	Muntu Watuka Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
64	Muombo Community	Chikakala	Mumbubu
65	Ndona Community	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
66	Mumbi-Mukulu Community	Kopa	Chinama
67	Mushilashi Community	Mpepo	Chambeshi
68	Mulima Community	Mbati	Mbati
69	Taala Community	Mbati	Mbati
70	Kate Community	Kabinga	Lulingila
71	Butifya Community	Chikakala	Mumbubu
72	Chileshe Mukulu Community	Kopa	Lubaleshi
73	Chinkaba Community	Kabinga	Lulingila
74	Kamana Mwelwa Community	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu

75	Munkunta Community	Kabinga	Lulingila
76	Mwina Community	Mpepo	Mansha
77	Chalabesa Day Secondary	Chalabesa	Lubaleshi
78	Chambeshi Day Secondary	Mpepo	Chambeshi
79	John Mubanga Day Secondary	Mpepo	Mansha
80	Chewe Shimfwamba Day Secondary	Luchembe	Chibwa
81	Mikuba Day Secondary	Munduwantanga	Mumbubu
82	Kabinga Day Secondary	Kabinga	Lulingila
83	Kopa Day Secondary	Kopa	Chinama

Source: DEBS Office

The map below shows the distribution of schools in Kanchibiya district.

Figure 10: Showing the distribution of Schools in Kanchibiya district



Source: IDP Team 2022

Table 9: Showing other important items

S/N	ITEM	NUMBER
1	Classroom	277
2	Vip Toilets	259
3	Bore Holes	54
4	Desks	1,492
5	Ece Teachers	26
6	Primary Teachers	272
7	Secondary	204
8	Institutions with Hydro Power	10
9	Staff Houses	210

Source: *District Education Office, Ministry of Education, 2022*

Based on the Ministry of Education Planning and Information Section)

4..2.1 Availability of Service

This chapter on the education sector attempts to describe the existing state of education in the district focussing on the following.

- Distance to the nearest school
- Status of school infrastructure
- Staffing levels
- Water and sanitation in schools
- Power and telecommunication
- Other interventions

4.2.2 Distance to the Nearest School

Chewe Shimfwamba Day Secondary school is the only secondary in Chibwa ward with the following feeder primary schools such as Ndakala, Chibwa, Luchembe, Tunduwa, Kapasa-Ngwai, Mala and Lubwa primary schools. It is in this ward where learners walk more than 5km to access secondary education e.g., the distance from Mala primary school to Chewe Shimfwamba Day secondary school it is about 45km.

4.2.3 Status of school infrastructure

Kanchibiya district has 277 classrooms against the required 560 classrooms making a shortfall of 283 across all the ten (10) wards. There are 259 VIP toilets against the target of 500 VIP toilets and there are 210 available and habitable teacher's houses against the required 735. Out of the 83 schools available in the district, only 54 schools have functional boreholes with a shortfall of 29. The district is in need of 4,778 desks in all the 83 schools, but it only 1,492 are in place.

Table 10: Showing status of School Infrastructure

Type Of Infrastructure	Existing	Required	Shortfall
Classrooms	277	560	283
Desks	1,492	6,270	4,778
Teachers' houses	210	735	525
VIP Toilets	259	500	241
Schools with Boreholes	54	83	29
Schools with Power supply	15	83	68
ICT	27	83	56

4.2.4 Staffing levels

For the standard pupil-teacher ratio to be achieved, the district needs to have a total of 735 teachers but currently it has a total of 503 teachers with a shortfall of 232 after the year 2022 recruitment. Among the schools that are less staffed include community schools and some primary schools especially the ones in remote areas and these are in Munikashi Ward, Chinama ward and Lulingila ward.

4.2.5 Water and sanitation in schools

4 schools out of 83 schools in the district not have adequate water and about 29 do not have an acceptable sanitation facility due to limited water supply within a reasonable radius. This has proved to be a huge environmental hazard on the learners and the school staff as the spread of diseases and other infections. This problem has made the pupils to opt for other unsustainable means of surviving such as open defecation and this is one of the media of transmission of air and water borne diseases. Good examples of schools with hole bores with high iron content are Chikakala primary school in Mumbubu ward, Chalabesa primary school in Lubaleshi ward and among others.

4.2.6 Power

Out of the 83 schools in the district, only 10 of these are connected to the national grid and 5 are solar powered while about 68 of the schools do not have any source of energy. With regards to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT), only 27 have access to ICT equipment in the entire district.

The map below shows the distribution of schools and access to telecommunication towers;

With the introduction of ICT syllabus in schools, schools in the remote areas which are located far from the communication towers are faced with challenges in implementing the ICT syllabus due to lack of ICT specialists in schools.

4.2.7 Progression Rate

The progression rate in schools is low due to a number of factors such as early marriages, teen pregnancies, increased drop outs, seasonal economic activities (caterpillar collection, farming and fishing), long distances to schools and lack of role models for pupils.

4.2.8 Transitional rates

In relation to the set target of 70% transition rate at both grade 9 and grade 12, the district has continued to underperform with the (recent mark - 2021) averaging 60% for grade 9 and 50% For Grade 12 respectively.

Table 11: Examination Performance for the Past Three Years

DISTRICT	EXAMINATION LEVEL	YEAR	NUMBER ENTERED	NUMBER SAT	NUMBER WITH FULL CERTIFICATES	PASS RATE %	SET TARGET
Kanchibiya	GRADE 9	2019	1005	803	280	35	70%
		2020	780	653	520	80	75-%
		2021	790	670	544	81	75%
		2022	802	650	550	78	
	GRADE 12	2019	198	157	58	37	70%
		2020	329	321	162	50%	70%
		2021	400	396	217	60%	75%
		2022	607	517	267	52	70%

4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

1. Long distances (longer than 5km) between the facilities
2. High rates of school dropouts
3. Early pregnancies and marriages
4. Inadequate secondary schools across the district (only 7 available)
5. Inadequate primary schools in the district
6. In adequate staff in most of the school. (In remote areas)
7. In adequate childhood education facilities
8. Inadequate desks in all the schools
9. Lack of boarding schools
10. Lack of dormitories to accommodate weekly boarders
11. Lack of support to the community schools
12. Lack of tertiary education facilities.
13. In adequate computers in schools
14. Long-time taken to complete the construction projection
15. Inadequate classrooms
16. Inadequate power supply to the facilities
17. Inaccessibility to internet

From the consultative meetings held with stakeholders under the education sector the following issues were raised, increased teen pregnancies, increased number of drop out, inadequate school infrastructure, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, poor water quality due to high iron content, long distance to schools, high illiteracy levels, inadequate staffing levels, inadequate power and telecommunication equipment.

4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The nature of the coverage of the available schools in Kanchibiya district makes the district to have a high demand for education services during the planning time and this is due to the existing demographic data of the district.

Although the district is sparsely covered with schools, the demand for education services during the planning period is most to increase considering the current population structure of the district.

4.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed programs: -

1. Infrastructure development
2. Water and sanitation
3. Keeping Girls in school
4. Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)

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

In relation to existing trend on land use and population distribution pattern with education and in relation to growth centres such as Chambeshi and Mpepo in Chambeshi where the population is increasing in exponential as education, we are planning to acquire land for the expansion of schools in order to address the population increase in this ward. Additionally, we have more growth centres such as Kasongo, Chikakala and Kabinga the plan is equally the same.

It's easily predicted that a greater impact on the land use patterns will be felt in the implementation of school infrastructure related projects and among them is clearing of forestry land cover and agricultural land to pave way for the proposed developments to take place across the district. the impact of the continuation of this trend will also be felt by the water bodies.

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

The increases in population will increase the demand for education services which entails construction of new classroom blocks. Such constructions will exert adverse effects on the environment, such as cutting down of the

trees on development sites and demand for energy sources such as charcoal. This will eventually lead to heightened contribution to climate change effects.

Most of the school do use pit latrines to dispose waste contributing the pollution of the environment especially pollution of underground water. In most case before any construction the community is asked to organize upfront in terms burnt bricks, stone and sand these activities in the long run contribute soil erosion and during making of pan bricks trees are cut, the land become bare and ditches created remain un burred `and this poses a great damage to the environment.

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

In the Education Sector, Children are the most affected in the event of natural or man-made disasters which occur as a result of climate change. Schooling and learning systems are disrupted affecting their right to education and inducing stressful situation due to the following;

Because of the increasingly demand of more school infrastructure there has been tree cutting and clearing which has led to deforestation and soil erosion. Climate change because of this factor and among others has led to floods been experience in Munikashi, Mbatl and Lulingila wards. Further the impact has also led to brown off roofs in some schools. In most of the schools they still use pit latrine which has led to pollution of ground water.

4.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the Education Sector, the issues arising relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups are as outlined below;
Lack of SEN Units for inclusive learning, assess to schools because of lack public transport and high iron content in water in most of schools. Hence there is the need of construction of more schools with inclusiveness for all. Treatment of high iron content water by coming up with water schemes and water treatment inventions.

5. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

5.1 FISHERIES

Kanchibiya district has two types of fish farming systems and these are aquaculture farming and capture fisheries. The fish farmers are mostly found in Kanchibiya central veterinary camp while in Lulingila, Mbatl and Munikashi wards fishing is done on natural water bodies. There are 8 installed cages on the district water bodies and a total of 117 fish ponds of which 58 are registered.

5.1.1 LIVESTOCK

The Kanchibiya District has 15,110 livestock farmers and 51 registered livestock cooperatives. Common livestock found in the district include village chickens, goats, guinea fowls, cattle, pigs, ducks, dogs and cats. Most of the livestock is in Mung'ang'a, Mpepo and Kanchibiya central. There are 2 dip tanks in the district which are underutilized.

- The top five livestock diseases are; Tick bone, East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, African Swine Fever and Newcastle.

5.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level.

The livestock development policy 2012 works to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012).

5.3 Policy Frameworks that Govern the Agriculture Sector

The sector is governed by the following policies:

- **The livestock development policy of 2012**

Whose objective is to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012).

- **The 2020 National Livestock Development Policy (2020)**

Focuses on transforming the Livestock industry in order to enhance social economic development.

- **8NDP (2022-2026)**

Pillar 1 of the 8NDP- strategy 1 highlights the need to increase agricultural production and productivity. The programme covered are aquaculture and Livestock Development

5.4 Description of the Existing State of Development

5.4.1 LIVESTOCK

The Kanchibiya District has 15,110 livestock farmers and 51 registered livestock cooperatives. The most common livestock found in the district are; village chickens 29,229, goats 7440, guinea fowls 5201, cattle 6,790, Pigs 2,737, ducks 1,779, dogs 4,590 and cats 489. There are 2 dip tanks in the district at Mung'ang'a and Chinjele which are underutilized.

The Ministry has four camps namely Kanchibiya Central, Mung'ang'a, Mpepo and Kopa. Only two of the four are manned namely; Mpepo and Kanchibiya central.

Most of the livestock is found in 3 camps i. e. Mung'ang'a, Mpepo and Kanchibiya central.

The district has one Goat Breeding Center (Luchembe) in Chibwa ward which was revitalized in 2014 and mainly comprises of local goat breeds from within the province.

The major livestock diseases in the district are; Newcastle e, Tick Bone Diseases (East coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Cowdriosis), Mange mite, Helminthiasis Lumpy Skin Disease, coccidiosis and African Swine Fever. These diseases are prevalent in all veterinary camps due to lack of basic livestock infrastructure.

Table 12: Location of veterinary camps in Kanchibiya District

S/No	LSC	LOCATION	CAMP	REMARKS/COMMENTS
01	Mung'ang'a	Kanchibiya resettlement scheme	Chibaye	➤ finished construction
02	Chakopo	Chinjele	Kanchibiya Central	➤ Completed ➤ Handed over ➤ Under utilized

Source: District Livestock Office

5.4.2 FISHERIES

The district has approximately 1,200 farmers who have ventured in aquaculture (fish production) in all the 10 wards and a total of 1,300 ponds with an average fish production per quarter of 3,000kgs.

The district has no private suppliers for fingerlings to fish farmers. All fingerlings are sourced from outside.

Kanchibiya central is the camp with the most fish farmers accounting for 50% of the total district production while the other camps have fewer fish farmers due to proximity to natural water bodies such as Dumbos and rivers which they use for fishing.

5.5 Issues arising from the public participation process

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the main issues;

1. Inadequate of dip tanks in the district.
2. Non-functional of available dip tanks.
3. Charges of fees by the officers when called for monitoring
4. Inadequate knowledge on fish ponds and livestock
5. Lack of direct financial support to farmers.
6. Poor market connectivity for the mature livestock
7. Lack of fishing licences
8. Inadequate technical support services across the district.
9. Inadequate fishing cages
10. High cost of drugs and feed for livestock and fish
11. Inadequate livestock infrastructure
12. Long distance to source of fingerlings
13. Livestock disease outbreaks

14. Inadequate information on commercial fishing practices and equipment
15. Low financial capacity for livestock farmers and cooperatives.
16. Lack of readily available feed in local communities

5.6 Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

For the District to improve in fish and livestock production the office is recommending for the following:

1. Staff recruitment
2. Provision of the technology of Tank and Spray-Race
3. Invest in quality fingerlings production
4. Promote the formation and strengthen Aquaculture and livestock cooperatives
5. Provision of a Livestock service centre in each veterinary camp.
6. Improve the existing livestock service centre
7. Invest in Cold storage facility in Lulingila ward support cage culture

5.7 The Impact of Existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern

The impact of population growth on the sector will entail increased demand for fish and livestock farm land. It is expected that there will be pressure on grazing land as the population grows.

5.8 The Impact of existing trends on the Environmental and Climate Change

The use of illegal fishing methods has an effect on the water resource on the natural bodies on the natural water bodies, there is a tendency to continue fishing even during the breeding season. This tends to deplete the fish stock.

The lack of a government established abattoir has a negative pollution effect on the environment and livestock is slaughtered indiscriminately.

5.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district has recorded an increase in the number of interventions in the areas of pass on programs for small livestock under Scaling Up Nutrition targeting pregnant and lactating mothers in all the wards/camps. Under CEEC vulnerable groups like youth and women are encourage to apply for livestock and fish farming empowerment projects to improve their economic status, financial inclusion and decision making.

5.10 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the livestock sector in that it has been assumed that animals can a be medium to transmit the disease. Further, seasonal sensitization meetings could not be conducted due COVID 19 regulations that limit the number of people that could gather at one time, ward which had peace corps helping the communities with fish farming were evacuated.

6. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Water is a basic need that is needed for every human being. It is also an inevitable factor of the nature which needs to be conserved and well managed by the each and every generation for the wellbeing of the next generation. The management and conservation of water requires policies, strategies and activities to aid in sustaining and protecting the water environment. The accurate planning and provision of the strategies, policies and activities will also help in meeting the current and future human demand.

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

6.1.1 The National Water Policy (2010)

Ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders.

6.1.2 Water Resource Management Act No. 21 Of 2011

The act established the Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA) and defines its functions and powers and provides management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its eco-system.

6.1.3 Environmental Management Act No. 12 Of 2011

The act provides for an integrated environmental management and the projection of the environment and the sustainable management of use of natural resources. Provides for the conduct of strategic policies, plans and programmes likely to have impact on environmental management and provides for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation.

6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development on Solid waste, water and sanitation.

6.2.1 Water Supply (Urban Area)

Kanchibiya as a new district, has an urban (township) area which is still developing. For instance, the main urban water supply in the township area is supposed to be provided by Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company which is not present. However, water provision for settlements within the township is mainly through Rural Water Supply such as boreholes, unprotected wells and rivers. To address the situation, council has reserved land for potable water treatment in readiness to the planned water reticulation system in the township area.

6.2.2 Water Supply (Rural Areas)

Kanchibiya district is predominantly rural and most of the population in the rural areas do not have access to safe and clean drinking water. The district has a total number of 93 boreholes out of which 76 are functional, 980 water wells and 39 water taps. Additionally, the geographical soil formation in the district has high iron

content which compromises the underground water quality. Most of the population in the district uses unsafe water sources.

The district also has wards which do not have access to safe drinking water such as Chewe Shimfwamba, Mbatu and Munikashi ward. Communities in these wards depend completely on rivers, streams and unprotected wells for their daily water needs.

6.3 Sanitation

Kanchibiya district does not have any established company with a mandate of providing sanitation services such as sewerage disposal. Due to the non-availability of sanitation service providers, the communities at household level resort to using pit latrines. Furthermore, open defecation is common in wards such as Munikashi and Lulingila which are in swampy area. However, the mission hospitals at Chalabesa and Kopa Mission have access to septic and soak away system.

6.4 Solid Waste

Kanchibiya Town Council is solely managing municipal solid waste. The district has no designated dumpsite, refuse bays or skip bins in all the wards but it has a tractor for solid waste management services. However, council has provided for land within the township area for the construction of an engineered dumpsite.

6.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district currently has no utility company to offer water and sanitation services. Despite all the wards having reasonable water bodies, a good ratio of the total population has a huge challenge to accessing clean water sources where some communities have no sources of safe water for drinking within a standardized geographical radius.

The district has 76 functional boreholes against 615 as the required borehole-household ratio of 1:40 making a shortfall of 539 across all the wards.

6.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The type of service for water provided by some boreholes has a physical appearance of rust in it which makes some communities to stop drinking it and this becomes a contributing factor to the poor accessibility of drinking water in the long run. The drinking water sourced from the streams and rivers is not good as most of the water-logged places have no convenient points where toilets may be constructed and they opt to use the river as a toilet which is also a source of drinking water.

The water sourced from hand dug wells is not of good quality as its quality is seasonal. In the district through boreholes, hand dug wells and streams is reasonably not good due to the inadequate of the supply as some people in the community have little or no accessibility of the water services. The other reason for poor water services is

that some people are a bit far away from where the boreholes has been drilled or where the river is and they walk long distances for them to fetch water for drinking and for home consumption.

6.7 Issues Arising from the Public Engagement Process

1. Inadequate supply of clean and safe drinking water, inadequate boreholes in some wards and long distances to the boreholes across the district
2. High iron content in some wards
3. Lack of water and sewer reticulation system in the township area and growth centers.
4. Lack of toilets in Munikashi and Lulingila ward
5. Inadequate management of solid waste in more than 80% of the growth centers

6.8 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

6.8.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The increase in population size in the next ten (10) years across all the wards will raise the demand for water supply and adequate sanitation services to the communities. The anticipated increase in human activities such as road construction will have an adverse impact on the ecosystem. The population increase will allow many people to build more houses which will need soak away systems on every individual plot with a borehole and a water supply for the household and this will have a negative impact on the groundwater. In addition, the district does not have an engineered dumpsite for efficient solid waste management.

6.9 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently, the local authority has planned to provide water reticulation system that will be supplying the Civic Centre (commencing), the lodge (on-going) and a storage facility (completed) as a sole project and some nearby communities have been planned to be beneficiaries of this project when it is implemented. The department of water and sanitation through the provincial administration has planned to implement a project which will be supplying water with a stretch of 2km in Mpepo zone as one of the most populated zones in Chambeshi ward. This project is being implemented in 2022 under the Department of Water Resource Management.

Apart from these two projects, the district does not have any planned capital project to address the problem of water and sanitation that is faced by the communities in the wards.

1. Water reticulation
2. Sewer reticulation
3. Water filtration
4. Boreholes

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

With a continuation of the existing trend, the water quality that will be supplied to the existing population will be compromised to the point that it will not be safe enough to be consumed by the people. The trend will also affect the quantity of water to be supplied within a particular ward in which Lubaleshi, Mumbubu, Chinama and Chambeshi ward will be the most affected wards as their populations is projected to grow faster.

6.11 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

6.11.1 The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

This sector will have its an impact on the environment by contaminating the environment in most growth centers due as more waste will be generated. the sanitation sector will also have an impact on the environment as the district does not have a designated dumpsite where solid waste from all the growth centers of the district will be deposited of.

6.11.2 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The sector has not planned for the vulnerable groups such as the physical challenged people in the community who move long distances to source water

The available water and sanitation services and facilities the exercise of providing water in the households of the district is mostly perceived to be for the women and young girls and these people walk long distances to fetch water for both drinking and domestic use. However, when water is not provided to the women and young girls at home, they are the ones who usually suffer most because they are exposed to ill-health, inability to study, stay safe and clean and do other hygienic activities with confidence.

Lack of water and sanitation in an environment usually leaves a lot of women and vulnerable groups fail to voice out for these basic needs as they are culturally taught not to be too vocal in the presence of men.

6.11.3 Summary on water and sanitation

The district largely depends on hand dug wells, perennial streams and boreholes as main sources of water. Nevertheless, the rate of boreholes in the district is quite low as it stands at 135 functional boreholes and 48 non-functional boreholes which is which making the rate water demand for water supply in the district so high. The district does not have a dumpsite at all and there is no any designated water and sewerage company to be dealing with water and sanitation services.

6.11.4 Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The factor contributing to the identified Issues is that the district does not have an already established CDB to attract other companies and organizations to come and establish a utility Centre in the CDB as the CDB is still not well populated and there is not services that have been done such roads and power. The sparsely populated places in some communities in comparison to the way people are closely located in most growth poles

7. FORESTRY SECTOR

7.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The Forestry sector is guided by the National Forestry Policy of 2014. This Policy encourages participatory forest management approaches which anchor on the active participation of local communities, traditional institutions, private sector and other stakeholders in the management and utilization of forest resources at all levels of decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At local level one of the priority policy plans being implemented by the forestry sector is the decentralization of forest management at community level through the Forest Act No 4 of 2015. The Act provides for decentralized management of forests through establishment of community forests and joint forest management.

In terms of 8NDP, forest sector key priorities in the district include:

1. Promotion of community forests for forest enhancement and climate change mitigation.
2. Promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods among communities' dependent on forests to reduce pressure on forest resources and enhance biodiversity conservation.
3. Supporting local entrepreneurs in value addition to wood and non-wood forest products; facilitating the engagement of local communities in bee-keeping and honey production as a business.
4. Protecting and managing forests as a business.
5. To enhance climate change mitigation and promote low carbon development the forest sector will implement activities for forest enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and forestry fire management for bio diversity conservation and forest regeneration.

7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

7.3 Availability of Service

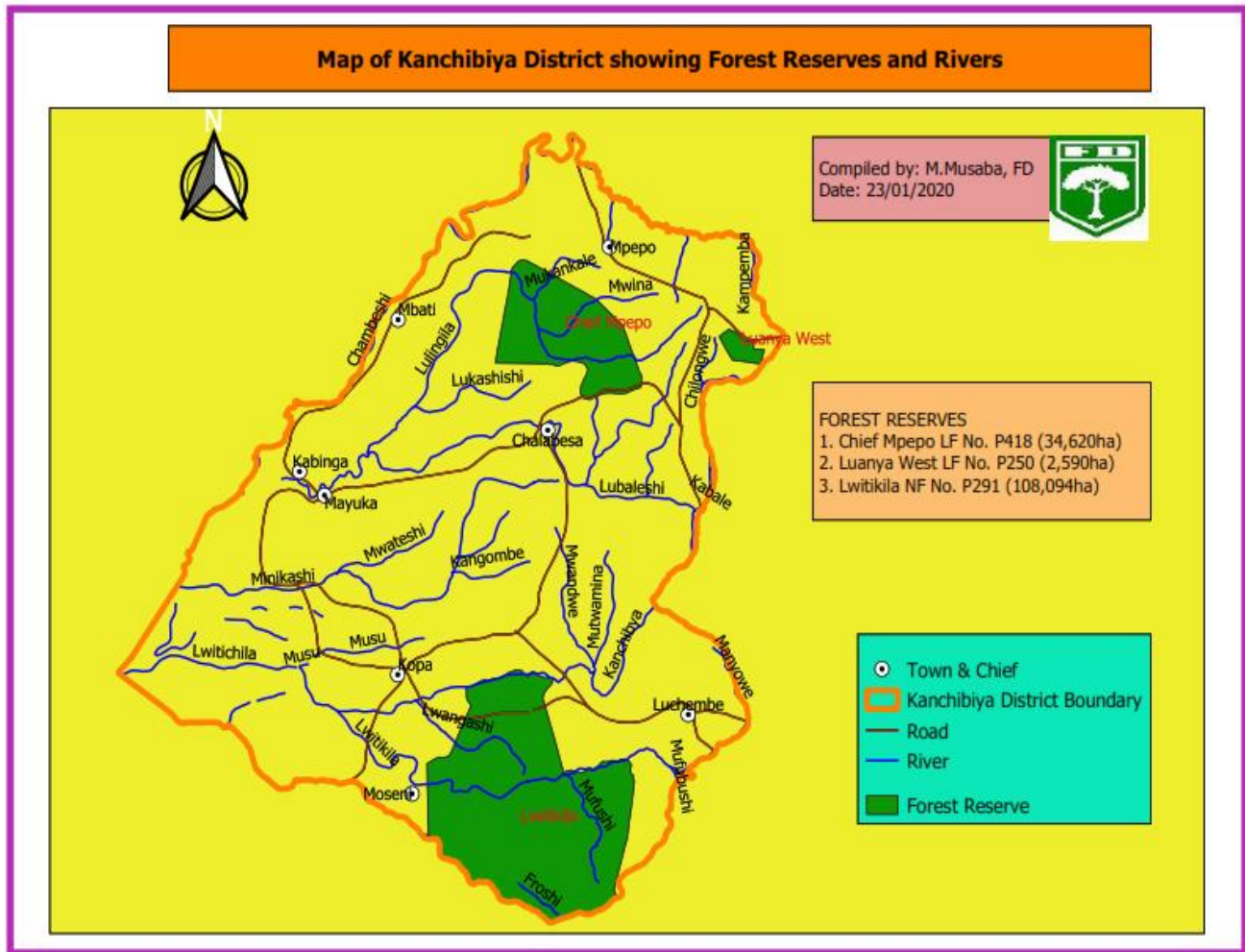
Kanchibiya District has Three (3) gazetted local forests with the total Hectarage of 37,210 namely; Mpepo Local Forest No. P418, Luanya West local forest No. P250 and One (1) Lwitikila (Tunduwa) National No. P291. As shown in the map below.

Kanchibiya district is predominantly rural and most of the population in the rural areas do not have access to safe and clean drinking water. The district has a total number of 93 boreholes out of which 76 are functional, 980 water wells and 39 water taps. Additionally, the geographical soil formation in the district has high iron content which compromises the underground water quality.

Most of the population in the district uses unsafe water sources as depicted on the map below.

The district also has wards which do not have access to safe drinking water such as Chewe Shimfwamba, Mbatu and Munikashi ward as shown in the map Below. Communities in these wards depend completely on rivers, streams and unprotected wells for their daily water needs.

Figure 11: Showing Forest reserves and rivers in Kanchibiya district



Source: IDP Team 2022

7.4 Issues arising from the public participation process

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the major issues that came out:

1. Illegal settlement in forest in Lwitikila and chief Mpepo forest reserve.
2. Inadequate knowledge of forest reserves areas and regulations
3. Inadequate reach out of TRALARD projects in most of the areas
4. Inadequate tree planting program
5. High rate of Deforestation
6. Inadequate knowledge on forest licensing program

7.4.1 Deforestation

It has been detected that most of the forest reserves were being over-exploited for charcoal production and agriculture in the district and as such stakeholders expressed on the need to step up measures aimed at discouraging the masses in the district from degrading the forests;

Poverty and unemployment; some stakeholders expressed that they do understand the need to preserve the forests, but due to poverty and unemployment especially in the rural areas charcoal and agriculture production was one of the main sources of earning a living. They expressed on the need for Government to consider offering them jobs so that they could fend for themselves.

7.5 The Impact of Existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern

It has been anticipated that due to population growth projected the 10 years' implementation period of the IDP the pressure on the forest resource is expected to increase. Population increase will inevitably create demand for agriculture expansion, wood-based construction materials and land clearing for settlements. Therefore, both wood and non-wood forest products are expected to diminish which will also increase their market value. The resulting loss of forest cover will lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This will result into loss of bio diversity and reduced ecosystem services.

7.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 13: Existing and Proposed Investment/ Development Programmes in the forestry sector

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
1. 3 gazette forests	1. Production of 4 management plans
2. 3 community forests	2. Establishment of 3 community forests
3. Community woodlots	3. Promotion of community woodlots in all wards
4. Fruit tree production	4. Promotion of fruit tree production in the planning boundary
5. Beekeeping and honey cropping	5. Promotion of beekeeping and honey production
6. Collection and consumption of caterpillars and mushrooms	6. Preservation and domestic consumption and sell of caterpillars and mushrooms

Source: District Forestry Office, 2022

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

The desire to establish community forests will have a positive impact on the land use patterns as it will promote sustainable forest management. Increased encroachment of protected forest areas is one anticipated problem. More people are anticipated to settle around forest areas including protected forest reserves. Therefore, joint forest management of local forest reserves could become an option if the forests are to be managed sustainably.

7.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Most of the people in the district depends on farming and charcoal production as the main economic activities. The type of agriculture involves Chitemene system and clearing of other vegetation, which are later used for charcoal production; this has an adverse impact on the natural resources such as the forest reserves and other ecologically sensitive areas.

In a quest to provide services to the growing population such as schools, clinic, and agriculture plots, has resulted in depletion and in some cases of encroachment as the case with chief Mpepo and Lwitikila national forest in the district

7.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following were the issues identified relating to gender and vulnerable groups;

1. Women and children are walking long distances than before in search of fuel wood, wild fruits, herbs or medicines, caterpillars, mushrooms and water for domestic.
2. In some areas that are deforested soil fertility have been reduced.
3. Women, youth and the vulnerable groups are often not consulted when it comes to decision making with regard to harvesting of forest and other natural resources.

7.10 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

With the rising population, high unemployment and poverty levels coupled with lack of management of these areas due to weak capacity of the Forest Department to plan and monitor activities happening in them, these protected areas are predisposed to open access conditions through encroachment and conversion resulting in deforestation and forest degradation.

In the open areas as the population grows there will be land use change to settlement, agriculture land, and energy (charcoal and firewood) leading to a reduction in forest cover and ecosystem services in the planning area. s a number of heritage and tourism sites that can be a source of income and job creation among the unemployed citizens in the district.

8.0 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The agriculture sector in Kanchibiya district accounts for 51% (33,673) of the 64,000 (2010, ZamStats)-district population. The sector is the biggest source of income and livelihood in the district

8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level

There are eexisting overarching Policy Frameworks, various policies and strategies which are relevant for agricultural development and enhancement of food security. Current development plans, strategies and policies relevant to the agricultural sector in Zambia are as follows:

8.2 Policy Frameworks that Govern the Agriculture Sector

The agricultural sector is governed by several policy documents that provide broad strategies and objectives that ensure attainment of national food security and creation of jobs within the sector. Current development plans, strategies and policies relevant to the sector are as follows:

8.2.1 8NDP (2022-2026)

The agricultural sector is covered under pillar 1 of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) i.e., Economic transformation and Job creation.

8.2.2 Second National Agricultural Policy (2016)

The policy states that Region iii which includes Muchinga is characterized by highly leached, acidic soils. It has potential for the production of millet, cassava, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, coffee, sugarcane, rice and pineapples.

8.2.3 National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006)

The policy covers nutritional care for vulnerable groups such as women, children, orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and the disabled. It emphasizes that there should be Food Security access by all households to food needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, safety and culturally acceptable)

8.2.4 The National Decentralization Policy (2013)

The Policy outlines agriculture as one of the line ministries whose functions have been devolved to the Local Authority and also covers issues of land allocation and utilization

8.2.5 Rural Finance Policy and Strategy (2012)

The vision for the Policy and Strategy is to have vibrant and well-resourced rural communities that enjoy prospects of sustained socio-economic development. The agricultural sector is covered in the policy as part of the communities that should enjoy rural finance

8.2.6 National Livestock Development Policy (2020)

The policy focuses on transforming the Livestock industry in order to enhance social economic development. There is a direct link between the growth of the livestock sector and crop production because livestock such as cattle, chickens, goats and pigs provide manure provide for crop production.

8.2.7 National Trade Policy (2018)

The main objective of the Policy is to turn Zambia into a net exporter and improve competitiveness. The Export Strategy aims for a structurally transformed economy, by addressing export competitiveness and value addition as well as inclusive and sustainable development.

8.2.8 National Lands Policy (2021)

The policy targets to address issues of land encroachment, land displacements, land disputes and inadequate availability of serviced land, which is in view of the growing population.

The policy also covers issuance of land, allocation of land to women, youths and persons with disabilities.

8.3 Description of the Existing State of Development Availability of Service

8.3.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Kanchibiya district is the hub of palm oil cultivation and Zam-Palm Company registered IDC Corporation, invested in edible palm oil cultivation and production in Senior Chief Kopa and Chief Kabinga by acquiring over 20,000 hectares of land in the year 1999. Currently the plantation harvest over 1200 hectares per season and produces between 1000 and 1600 tons of oil per hectare, attributing the high production to huge labor force. The labor force is about 700, noting that 90% of hand labour is more effective in the initial stage.

In Kanchibiya like any other rural districts, crop production is the key economic driver which provides food, income, employment and raw materials. Kanchibiya district has 33,673 small-scale farmers on its database and close to 10 emerging farmers. The registered farmers on the Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (ZIAMIS) is desegregated as follows; 17,051 males and 16,622 females.

The number of farmers receiving government support through Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) is only 5,530 which is 16.4% of the total registered farmers. The number of cooperatives and farmer groups benefitting from FISP is approximately 500 groups.

Crop production is mainly by smallholder farmers in the district and is characterized by relatively low productivity, limited mechanization and is largely rainfall dependent.

Under field crops, maize is the major crop grown in the district followed by beans, finger millet, groundnuts and soya beans. As at 2021, annual production for maize exceeded 420 Metric tons.

The district is characterized by abundant perennial streams and Bangweulu wetlands suitable for rice production. In the Bangweulu wetlands especially in Munikashi ward (100km from Mpika), there is suitable alluvial soil and many swampy areas for rice cultivation. There are only 73 local producers, cultivating on 18 hectares' land for their own consumption. Rice production has the potential growth of 4tonnes/ha for 100 hectares if adequate knowledge on crop production techniques such as crop spacing, the use of improved seed varieties, use of fertilizer and polishing of rice is addressed.

Under tree crop production, Kanchibiya is renowned for Palm tree growing through the Zampalm Ltd investment with an estimated 409,506 plants as at 2021 spanning over 2,873 hectares planted and 1,286 farmers on out-grower scheme.

The other major tree crops grown are mangoes with an estimated 8,000 trees while avocados also account for 3,100 trees and oranges 2,500 trees. However, all the above tree plants are local varieties.

Sugarcane cultivation and production thrives in loam soil that holds plenty of moisture but also drains well and the area along water bodies such as Chambeshi and Lulingila, rivers consist of those characteristics. These rivers are also characterized by absence of rapids qualifying for irrigation purposes. As at 2021, 104 farmers were involved in sugarcane production mostly for consumption. The total hectorage under cultivation is low at approximately 5 Hectares.

Mechanized farming is very low in the district with only 2 known tractors operating in Lubaleshi ward of the district. There is no mechanized agriculture in the other nine wards. The production figures for the district would be much higher if more farmers utilized mechanization.

While the district is producing, one of the missing links to increased income for the small-scale farmer is the lack of value addition equipment/machinery in the district.

The district agriculture is heavily dependent on rains. However, the ministry is promoting diversification from field crops to horticulture so that farmers can have income throughout the year. To this effect, the ministry is promoting irrigation farming at Kasengeneke in Chikakala camp and Washeni camp.

The irrigated area under cultivation in the district is less than 7 Hectares. However, the district has potential to expand irrigation farming to at least 250 hectares if the available streams are well utilized.

The district has no Farmer Training Centre (FTC) to do demonstrations where farmer can learn technologies.

8.3.2 STAFF HOUSES

The district has 8 staff houses out of 10 gazette camps: Only 3 of the 8 houses have electricity and none have a VIP.

Table 14: Status of Staff Houses in the District

S/N	CAMP	STAFF HOUSE	ELECTRICITY	VIP	STATE OF HOUSE
1	Chalabesa	✓	✓	Nil	Dilapidated
2	Chikakala	✓	Nil	Nil	Good
3	Kabulamwiko	✓	Nil	Nil	Good
4	Kawama	✓	Nil	Nil	Dilapidated
5	Kopa	✓	✓	Nil	Good
6	Ndakala	✓	Nil	Nil	Dilapidated
7	Luchembe	✓	✓	Nil	Dilapidated
8	Mbati	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
9	Mpepo	✓	Nil	Nil	Good
10	Mulonga	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
	Total	08	03	Nil	

Source: DACO office, 2022

8.3.3 EXTENSION TO FARMER RATIO

The total number of registered farmers in the district is **33,673** desegregated as **17,051** (50.6%) males and **16,622** (49.4%) females. Farmer population by camp is as follows:

Table 15: showing farmer/ extension service ratio

S/N	CAMP	NO. of farmers registered	NO. OF EXTENSION STAFF	REQUIRED STAFF	DEFICIT
1	Chalabesa	4,674	1	11	10
2	Chikakala	2,738	2	6	4
3	Kabulamwiko	1,764	Nil	4	4
4	Kawama	2,350	1	5	4
5	Kopa	7,504	2	18	16
6	Ndakala	2,363	1	5	4
7	Luchembe	4,969	1	12	11
8	Mbati	919	1	2	1
9	Mpepo	3,857	2	9	7
10	Mulonga	2,535	1	6	5
11	Total	33, 673	12	78	66

Source: DACO Office, 2022

Note: The standard Officer to Farmer ratio is 1: 400

The most difficult camps to access are Mbati, Kopa, Ndakala, Kawama, Mulonga and Luchembe. The farmers in these camps equally face a challenge in movement of produce and inputs in and out of their farms.

The district has a total of 3 storage facilities at Luchembe, Chalabesa and Kopa whose total holding capacity is approximately 150 metric tons while 2 others at Kabulamwiko and Ntamanga are under construction.

8.4 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance

Kanchibiya district is divided into two (2) agricultural blocks and ten agricultural camps although these are not completely aligned to Wards. The district has a total number of 12 Extension officers against the required number of 78.

Some of the key indicators of performance are as follows:

1. Total number of farmers utilizing climate smart agricultural technologies and practices. The most commonly used climate smart practice is Fundikila which farmers in all the ten wards use.
2. Total production of crops; As at 2021, production of the 5 major crops was as follows:

Table 16: Showing Yield Crop per hectare

Average yield crop per hectare

Crop	Growers	Area Planted-Ha	Estimated Yield/Ha (In50Kg Bags)	Estimated Production-50kg bags	Estimated Production-mt
Maize	9,000	6,000	70	420,000	21,000
Finger millet	11,000	361	9	3,249	162.45
Sorghum	340	170	40	6,800	340
Groundnuts	870	955	20	19,100	955
Mixed Beans	2,355	317	20	6,340	317

Source: DACO Office

Table 17: Crop Diversification

Crop Diversification-Farmers growing other crops such as vegetables were as follows:

TYPE	HECTARES	MALES GROWERS	FEMALE GROWERS	TOTAL GROWERS
1.Cabbage	100	450	230	680
2.Rape	210	200	320	520
3.Onion	198	240	270	510
4.Tomatoes	234	450	260	710
5.Okra	46	230	100	330
6.Chinese Cabbage	254	700	510	1,210
7. Egg Plants	73	760	410	1,170

Source: DACO Office

a. Number of farmers accessing financing

Not many farmers have access to agricultural finance because the district does not have Financial Institutions. However, 5,530 farmers who are beneficiaries under the Farmer Input Support Program are eligible for cash compensation in the event of a drought.

8.5 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

The following issues were identified from public participation

1. Inadequate camp offices

2. Lack of sheds in the district
3. Inadequate satellites in the district and long distances between existing satellite depots
4. Inadequate staff houses
5. Infections of crops
6. Late delivery of farming inputs by Suppliers.
7. Inadequate distribution of FISP
8. Untimely distribution of FISP
9. Untimely payment plan by FRA
10. Inadequate direct financial support to farmers
11. Lack of support for farmland titling to farmers
12. Lack of large-scale mechanized system
13. Inadequate farmers on the farmer input support programme (FISP) –
 - a. [currently standing at 5,530 beneficiaries out of 33,673 farmers (16.4%)]
14. Inadequate value addition infrastructure and equipment
15. Challenging roads to areas of farm land development
16. Inadequate machinery/equipment for mechanized farming
17. Inadequate irrigation infrastructure such as weirs and furrows
18. Traditional farming/Chitemene for crops such as finger millet leading to climate change
19. Cutting down of trees on river banks which has contributed to some rivers/streams drying out.
20. Inadequate extension services due to vastness of current agricultural camps
21. Inadequate market for most produces leading to dependence on Mpika and Kasama

8.6 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

8.6.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

It is anticipated that in the next ten (10) years the number of farmers requiring agriculture services will increase. This will exert pressure in the following areas;

1. Farmer-Extension services – the expected increase in population is likely to have a direct proportional effect on the farmer-extension officer ratio. There will be need therefore to employ more extension officers to match the farmer population increase.
2. Camp area coverage-The current size of some agricultural camps limits farmer-worker interaction. With the anticipated increase of the farmer population, there will be need to gazette additional camps such as Chendapanshi, Chambeshi, Chakopo, Washeni, Kaonda and Munikashi to bring services closer to the farmers.
3. Availability of arable land: The district has vast parcels arable land for cultivation. However, with the anticipated population increase, more pressure will be exerted on the main source of livelihood and income. Therefore, there will be need to maximize productivity through practicing climate smart agriculture.

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

The following are the areas where agriculture growth is expected to occur and future services needed: Chendapanshi, Chambeshi, Chakopo, Kaonda and Munikashi.

8.6.2.1 Other Facilities that are Likely to be Needed

1. A Bulking Centre at Kabulamwiko to encourage aggregation of commodities and it is under construction.
2. Munikashi ward will need a Bulking Centre and Rice processor to support growth of rice production in the area.
3. Kanchibiya has 1 Farm Block and 2 resettlement schemes i.e., Kanchibiya resettlement scheme, Mpepo resettlement scheme and Mansha Farm Block. The Farm Block and the resettlement schemes are not yet functional as they lack basic facilities such as electricity, access roads and water.

8.7 Existing and proposed investment and development programs

The district is currently storing its inputs in a neighboring district due to lack of storage facilities that can accommodate inputs above 2,000 metric tons.

1. There is need to invest in storage facilities that can accommodate at least 10,000 metric tons.
2. Construction of office accommodation for the ministry in the district.
3. Construction of Staff Houses in Mbatu and Mulonga agricultural camps
4. Construction of VIP toilets in all 10 agricultural camps
5. Provision of power (Solar/ZESCO) to 5 camp houses
6. Construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC) to support hands-on training to farmers

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

The crops sub-sector is also largely dependent on rainfall thereby making it vulnerable to adverse weather conditions such as droughts and floods. In the case of Kanchibiya, the district normally experiences flash floods in Chambeshi area, Lumbatwa, Chipi and Mbatu sometimes causing destruction to crops and houses. Kanchibiya district falls in ecological zone region iii which receives annual rainfall between 1,000 to 1,500mm. The ecological zone is characterized by acidic soils and leaching of nutrients. (SNAP, 2016)

8.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

8.9.1 Women and Girls

Due to the customary land tenure system covering most parts of the district, there are less than 25 farmers that have title for their parcels of land. The number of women and girls that have title to land is therefore very low. The process of acquiring title should be decentralized further to districts to enable more women have access to farm land.

8.9.2 Disabled

The disabled farmers in the district are affected by long distances to access agricultural services due to the deficit of extension staff and poor state of roads leading to areas where agricultural facilities such as FRA satellite depots are. The district does not have Agro-Suppliers and therefore, the disabled have to incur huge costs to source for inputs from neighboring districts

8.10 Sector Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the sector

Agriculture in Kanchibiya is affected by the following external issues

1. Unpredictable weather patterns due to climate change.
2. Lack of suppliers for agricultural inputs. Farmers in the district depend entirely on government for inputs.
3. Dependence on external market for agricultural produce leading to less household income
4. Inadequate transport to move goods due to poor roads
5. Inadequate research activities/no research stations
6. High input costs

8.11 Summary for the Agriculture sector

Agriculture is the key economic driver in the district. Crop production is mainly by smallholder farmers in the district and is characterized by relatively low productivity, limited mechanization and is largely rainfall dependent. Efforts are continuously being made to address these issues and bring about positive outcomes, improve farmer's livelihoods and income and increase contribution to GDP.

9. ENERGY SECTOR

Human environment is alleged to have comprise two energy resources which are renewable and non-renewable energy of which Zambia is exclusively a beneficiary of these two types of energies. Kanchibiya district has a huge proportion of non-renewable energy resources, and it is now an active mediator of achieving a sustainable development by the year 2030 by adapting to the use of renewable resources across all the wards.

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

The revised National Energy Policy (NEP) of 2019 provides for sustainable exploitation of Biomass and alternative energy to wood fuel resources in order to increase socio-economic development and for the diversification of the country's energy mix through use of renewable energy and the creation of conditions that ensure availability of adequate supply of energy from various sources, which are dependable at lowest economic, financial, social and environmental costs consistent with national development goals.

The policy's key strategy is to focus on the promotion of modern use of Biomass for electricity generation and expansion of generation and transmission capacity of power. Others include increased access to electricity to about 66% national wide level: 91% in urban and 51% in rural areas by 2030, which is in line with the Vision 2030. Additionally, the policy is aimed at the provision of adequate, reliable and affordable supply of petroleum products at competitive and fair prices and also the reduction in import costs. Further, by exploring other forms of energy such as solar, it is envisaged that such a move would increase access to affordable energy in rural areas so as to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

9.2 Review progress achieved to date under the energy sector

Kanchibiya district has not reached a very impressive degree in terms implementing the revised NEP (2019) in the promotion of efficient and sustainable exploitation of Biomass for household and the utilization in most households adapting to the use of renewable energy. Not much has been achieved with the revised NEP (2019) in the promotion of efficient and sustainable exploitation of Bio mass for household utilization in most households. The rural areas and some growth nodes use mostly fossil fuels (firewood, charcoal) as they are not connected to National Grid for several reasons such as and accessibility of the service and none availability of the service in some places like Kabinga, Kaonda, Kawama, Washeni and other areas

Kanchibiya district has a good number of growth nodes within its boundary and some which have been connected to the National Grid include; Chakopo, Kasongo, Chalabesa, Mpepo, Chambeshi, Kopa, ZamPalm, Luchembe, Mala Kanchibiya Fyoshi and Kasenga and Kabuka.

More than 50% of the growth nodes are not connected to HEP and these include; Chikakala, Kutumba, Kabulamwiko, Kabinga, Kalulu, Kawama, Mulonga, Washeni, Mbatu, Kasesha, Chendapanshi, Mapoma, Kapasa-Ngwai, Ndakala, Kasengeneke, Mundu-Wantanga, Chipi, Mwansabamba and Lumbatwa.

9.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

A larger population in the district is in the rural areas and it uses charcoal and firewood for cooking. In addition to the use of charcoal and firewood in these rural areas, the number of individual solar powered structures for lighting and communication. A very little representation of government, individuals and private institutions use petroleum powered generators as backup during power outages and these may include ZamPalm, the Local Authority, District Health Office and a few others. All the electrified growth poles in the district are powered by ZESCO and some with the help of h REA. The district does not have any single petroleum filling station but the nearest stations are in Mpika the seconded by the ones in Kasama. Further, there are also some unregistered businesses of selling petroleum fuels by the locals ed by the demand as in most cases these service stations don't have the products. This trend has contributed to a number of illegal petroleum fuel traders in the district.

9.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

To improve on the quality-of-service provision 13 centres and the surrounding households have been identified in the district to be connected to the national grid as a CDF project. A very small portion of households has been connected to the national grid

9.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Among other prominent issues that came out during public submission included the following:

1. Time taken for ZESCO procedures to supply power to new customers.
2. High connection fees of HEP
3. Lack of HEP supply in some growth centers
4. Abrupt Power cut and long hours of power cut in rain season.
5. Lack of filling stations
6. Limited coverage for REA
7. Inadequate knowledge on use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

9.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years, highlighted in the population projection will increase the demand for the supply of energy to support the increased social and economic activities of the district as the district keeps growing economically and spatially.

9.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed investment and development programmes

1. ZESCO to continue with the connection of many households to the national grid
2. ZESCO to connect the new institutional structures being constructed,
3. REA to expand the electricity connectivity network.
4. Construction of a mini-hydro power plant (Senkele falls on Mansha River of Mansha ward)
5. Construction of petroleum service stations.
6. Embark on the use of alternative sources of energy (Solar power plant).
7. Embark on energy efficiency programmes

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

The current population growth has continuously increased the demand for more energy supply in the district and outside the districts as various road users buy charcoal from the district to take to their respective districts. This trend has contributed towards deforestation in the district and ravaging of the already depleted forest resources.

This is mainly due to the inadequate access to electricity supply in the district and other districts and this form of developments drive people to resort to cutting down of trees for charcoal as a source of energy.

In addition to this, electricity supply in the district is concentrated in some growth centres of the rural areas and this will eventually continue to concentrate the population distribution along growth centres in a linear pattern which presently the scenario. There will be population growth around the existing and emerging growth nodes in the whole district and this situation will change the land use patterns from agricultural to commercial and residential.

9.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The increased demand for energy by both commercial and domestic users as well as in the district and in other neighboring districts has a significant impact on the environment. This increase in demand can be seen through the ever-growing population in the district and the increase in economic activities. This has also led to environmental degradation due to indiscriminate cutting down of trees for firewood, charcoal production which puts forests and forest reserves in danger of destruction.

9.10 Issues Arising from Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Most if not all vulnerable groups in the district have had problems in accessing hydro-electricity energy from the utility company due to poverty, staying in houses that cannot be connected to hydro-electric power and no access to electricity services in some areas. This has led them to unsustainable harvesting of forest products like firewood and charcoal which has a negative impact on the environment.

9.11 Summary for Energy Sector

Kanchibiya district being a rural district has a very low hydro-electric power connectivity and with complete no filling station. The low percentage of electric connection has largely contributed to high rate of deforestation. The district needs its own mini hydro-electric power supply to be constructed at Senkele water falls of Mansha River electric connectivity needs to reach even to the most remote areas for as long as there is a sustainable human and economic activity with the help REA.

10 TOURISM AND CULTURE SECTOR

Tourism sector is one of the sectors which may be used to generate the revenue of the district and contribute to the development of the district as a rural district. However, this sector is one of the sectors that receive least attention in the district and its revenue generation is very minimal due to a limited number of cultural sites and tourist sites within the district.

10.1 KEY Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

10.1.1 National Tourism policy 2015

To enjoy our cultural wealth through sustainability of the creation, participation and enjoyment the wealth. The policy also gives guidance on the preservation of culture.

10.1.2 The Eight National Development Plan (ENDP)

Tourism sector is well planned for in the first strategic development area which economic transformation and job creation where is it considered to be one of the economic drivers and It strengthens investment in the national economic development.

10.2 Cultural Heritage

Culture is a significant component in the process of shaping up a community and a society as it based on values, norms and material. The district has two major ethnic groups namely Bemba and Bisa speaking people of the district has two Bemba chiefdoms namely Luchembe and Mpepo chiefdom which are under the celebration of the famous Ukusefya pa Ng'wena from the Paramount Chief Chiti Mukulu of Northern province and Mungwi District in particular. The Bemba's are matrilineal by succession and also uphold several rites of passage in their communities and are similar in nature. These are values, norms and practices that are passed on from one generation to the other.

The other group is the Bisa speaking people who are in Kabinga chiefdom and Kopa chiefdom. All the Bisa speaking people in the Northern region of Zambia are under Senior Chief Kopa who is their father and also known as Mwansabamba. The Bisa do celebrate their traditional ceremonies in their respective chiefdoms but for the main traditional ceremony, they all come in Kopa chiefdom of Kanchibiya district.

In Kopa Chiefdom, people brag about their cultural dances such as Akabende, that are chiefly for the Bisa tradition. These same dances and traditional games offer entertainment for local tourism. There are other traditional performances such as dancing for the chief by the chief's mothers as a sign of welcoming the chief. This alone is an entertainment during the occasion.

10.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

The district has a few numbers of heritage and tourism sites that can be a source of income and job creation among the unemployed citizens in the district.

10.4.1 Chalabesa mission

Chalabesa mission is situated in Luchembe Chiefdom and is about 35km from Mpika – Kasama road and 2km from Kanchibiya Civic Centre in the Central Business District (CBD). Historically, Chalabesa Mission was established in 1933 and the whites had built a Catholic Church, a Chalabesa primary school, an airstrip and a

small community. Another prominent establishment the colonial government had left is Chalabesa Mission Hospital in which the Current Chiti-Mukulu was born.

10.4.2 Kopa Mission.

The whites had also established another mission in Kopa chiefdom which is located about 80km from Mpika – Kasama road along Luchembe Kopa road.

10.4.3 End of world war I (National Monument von LETTOW-VORBECK DENKMAL)

This historical monument is situated between Kasama and Kanchibiya and specifically at Chambeshi bridge where a bomb was blown-up and the railway was cut on 14th November, 1919 by General Lettow Vorbeck denkmal and this is believed to have marked the end of the first world war I. the site is annually commemorated by the Germany troops as they honor their former soldier as each troop brings a stone from Germany during the commemoration. Furthermore, the site is managed by the department of National Heritage and it is guarded by the Zambia police service throughout the year.



10.4.4 Chibwa Salt

The district is a major producer of a natural salt commonly known as Chibwa salt which is mined in Chibwa ward and it is traditionally believed to be an herb for hypertension and other diseases. After this salt is processed, it is taken to Mpika where it is sold.

10.4.5 Waterfalls.

The district has three (3) waterfalls found on Mansha River and they are shared with Shiwang'andu district. These waterfalls have the potential to generate hydroelectric power of some good watts. These points are about 16km from Mpika- Kasama road and specifically 12km from

10.4.6 Kabinga Plains

The district has some plains which are found in Lulingila ward and they are suitable for sugarcane plantation and other agricultural activities. The plains are surrounded by woodlands which are a source of woodfire and charcoal to the people in Lulingila and Mbatia ward for smoking fish.

10.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The issues that arose from the community during the public participation were as follows:

1. Inadequate documented historical information
2. Inadequate tourist centers
3. Poor transmission of culture and norms
4. Lack of offices for culture and tourism in the district
5. Lack of museums in the district
6. Inadequacy of natural species in the GMA
7. Inadequate sensitization on women involvement in developmental projects
8. Inadequate fund to commemorate the traditional ceremonies
9. Road network -The access roads to heritage and tourist sites are in bad state.
10. Lack of supporting social amenities in all available heritage and tourism sites.
11. Lack of marketing system for the heritage and tourism sites

10.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Kanchibiya district has very major tourist attractions to promote economic diversification which is emphasized in the 8NDP. The reasons for the poor levels of the tourism sector in the district are that Chinama Nongo is poorly advertised and managed by the management team, the bemba speaking people do not have their traditional ceremony in the district but they celebrate it from Mungwi district. the Chinama Nongo traditional site has a poor road network with poor supporting infrastructure.

10.7 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

10.7.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With an anticipated positive increase in population in Chinama ward, the traditional site will be exerted under threat as many people will be forced to settle near the site due to inadequate space for development. The increase

in population size will have another challenge on the ecological partner on the water falls of Mansha River due to the cutting down of trees along and near the rivers

10.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed investment programs in the district: -

1. Construction and rehabilitation of heritage and tourism sites
2. Construction of information Centre such as museum
3. marketing of tourism sector in the district such as Chinama Nongo
4. construction and rehabilitation of road network leading to tourism sites
5. Provision of social amenities around the tourism sites

10.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

If the existing trend continues, it will have a negative impact on the environment by way of creating space to the new settlers and promoting livelihood but it has a negative effect on the environment when trees are cut by the land developers near the sites. in addition, the continuous trend of land conversion near cultural sites will have disturb the whole purpose of the site.

10.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

A positive development of the tourism sector imposes a negative impact on the health of the people as women and young girls are mostly exposed to the illicit activities in the times of the preparation and on the actual day of the ceremony.

11.0 HOUSING SECTOR

Housing sector is a least developed sector in the district. This is a sector that may be developed by a number of stakeholders such as the government, organizations and individuals. However, a large portion of houses in the district are owned by individuals and a few by some organizations such as catholic, cooperatives and government institutions.

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

The housing sector development in the district will be based on the following national policies;

11.1.1 Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

To increase access to decent affordable for all the, the government will facilitate the provision of the affordable housing finance, provide incentives for private sector participation and promote investments in research on alternative building materials and technologies.

11.1.2 (National Housing Policy, 1996)

To provide an outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation.

11.1.3 Public Health Act Chapter 295 Part (IX) (Buildings Regulations)

It Provides a general framework for building standards of all types of habitable structures

11.1.4 Urban and Regional Act No. 3 of 2015

It provides for development planning and administration principles, standards and requirements of urban and regional planning, process and systems. Provides for a participatory and an inclusive process for urban and regional planning that allows the involvement if communities and other relevant stakeholder in the planning and implementation and operations of human settlement development.

11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

11.2.1 Rural Areas

Kanchibiya district is predominately rural and most of the settlements are informal in nature. The district has four chiefdoms and most of the settlements are concentrated around chiefs' palaces.

The most common feature of all these concentrated villages is that they are unplanned but they have basic services such as boreholes. For example, villages surrounding chiefs' palaces of Mpepo, Luchembe and Kopa are connected to electricity through Rural Electrification Authority.

Apart from villages, in some areas there is presence of government housing which includes health, education and agriculture. For instance, Mung'ang'a livestock and service Centre which is located in Mala Kanchibiya growth center in Chibwa ward has the basic amenities such as solar energy, water, waterborne toilets, market but it has poor network.

Some of these concentrated villages have turned out to be growth centers of the district. These include; Kasongo, Mpepo, Kopa, Luchembe, ZamPalm, Kabinga, Kalulu, Chambeshi and Kabulamwiko,

With regards to building materials for houses, most houses in the villages are constructed using burnt bricks and roofed with iron sheets and in some cases grass (grass thatched). Some areas in chief Kabinga area which is a fish trading area, most houses are constructed using permanent materials such as burnt bricks, cement for mortar and iron sheets.

11.2.2 Housing in urban areas

Kanchibiya as a new district has township boundary whose land is well planned, numbered and surveyed. The CBD layout plan comprise of land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural. However, much of the land is yet to be opened for development. The CBD has the old but developed Chalabesa mission

which houses the hospital, staff house, church and the convent. The mission is connected to power, it has piped water and good network.

11.2.3 ZamPalm project (housing status)

The district has a project which is in Munikashi ward of Kopa chiefdom. The project is expanding its activities which includes out grower schemes. Kanchibiya local authority has identified the ZamPalm project area as a growth Centre which would require planning to meet the growing needs of various land uses such as houses. The project has 800 workers who are in need of housing facilities.

11.2.4 Energy

In most rural part of the district, various sources of energy are used. For cooking, the majority of the households use firewood and for lighting they use solar powered bulbs and torches. With the intervention of MTN service provider, some households in the district are now connected to Vitalite for household lighting. In the urban areas, the majority of households use charcoal and for lighting they use solar powered bulbs, torches and a few uses electricity.

11.2.5 Water

Most of the households in the rural areas do not have access to drinking water and the major source of water in these areas is the unprotected areas and rivers. In the urban areas most people use water from the boreholes and a few uses piped water (Chalabesa Mission). However, some households in urban areas do not have access to safe drinking water and they resort to use shallow wells and rivers.

11.2.6 Sanitation

With regards to sanitation, most houses in the district use pit latrines. There are some wards such as Munikashi, Lulingila and Mbatu which are in swamp areas have poor sanitation as people do not construct permanent pit latrines and open defecation is prominent.

11.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

some houses constructed by the local people for their habitation is bad state as they are of low standard. Due to the long distance from Mpika and Kasama where raw materials for construction of house are sources, most of the people are discouraged from building houses as this triple the cost of construction. The few available houses for officers such as staff houses are in poor state and others are not habitable. The houses in ZamPalm area where the workers from ZamPalm stay, are in of poor quality and they need to be upgraded. Most houses in the growth centers are expensive due to their shortfall supply.

The structures used as offices the institutions and organizations are in bad condition as some leak when it is rainy season and some are not painted and well-furnished and hence, houses and offices need to be rehabilitated.

Some houses and offices are not connected to

11.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

1. Inadequate standardized houses in the township and all the growth centers
2. Dilapidated institutional houses
3. Low quality habitable structures in the communities
4. Long time taken to connect houses and offices to either hydroelectric power
5. Inadequate provision of solar power to every household.
6. Inadequate provision of public housing units
7. Inadequate water supply to households in the township and growth centers
8. Inadequate sanitary system at household levels.
9. Lack of building materials
10. Collapsing of houses in water logged wards

11.5 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities / Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

with the anticipated population increase in the next ten (10) year, some ward such as Lubaleshi, Chambeshi, Munikashi and Mumbubu will need to be planned with some land reserved for residential purposes. Some wards need to be reserved with some land to accommodate the anticipated population growth and these are growth centers at Chalabesa, Kawama, Mulonga and Chakopo of Lubaleshi ward, Mpepo and Chambeshi of Chambeshi ward, ZamPalm, in Munikashi ward, Kopa in Chinama ward, Mikuba, Chakopo and Mundu-Wantanga of Mumbubu ward as well Kabinga and Kalulu of Lulingila ward.

In addition, Chinama ward needs another parcel of land to be reserved due to the anticipated population increase with the planned farms of Zambia Airforce Force (ZAF) that will be implemented in Lumbatwa.

11.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

For the problem of housing to be addressed in the district, the following are the existing and proposed investments;

The district has planned to construct two (2) semi-detached housing units under capital projects for the year 2023 in the CBD to address the housing accommodation challenge. The district has planned to construct and rehabilitate some staff houses in some school and in some health facilities. The district has also reserved some land in the growth centers which will be used to construct some residential houses.

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

With the continuation of the existing trends, the district is constantly losing space for the residential areas which is being taken up by other land uses such as commercial, and agriculture.

11.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The population increase requires more houses to be built in order to meet the demand and this will exert more pressure on the environment as more natural resources will be cleared such as trees for the provision of sewer system and water system. The existing trend if not arrested, will promote soil erosion and other environmental impacts as many people will be making bricks from the soil and leave pits on the ground and this will contribute to climate change as more trees will be cut to burn bricks.

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

11.9.1 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Housing is a sector where ownership by women is not common and it is perceived that men are the ones to own a house in the district due to the costs involved in the construction process. The vulnerable groups are also affected in the ownership of houses as the process of acquiring and for residential purposes does not favor them and they are considered in the same category with other people. Additionally, the price for acquiring plots for residential purposes does not favor them.

11.10 Summary

The district is struggling with the shortage of decent accommodation whilst homeownership is mainly biased towards the men. The local authority shall always ensure that it makes available different categories of land on offer to prospective developers that include women and the vulnerable groups.

12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

12.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level.

There are several policies that are relevant for the preparation and implementation of the IDP in the district. These include;

12.1.1 The National Transport Policy (2019)

The main focus is to promote integrated modal transportation of goods and passengers, enhancing cost efficiency in transport service provision, ensuring optimal maintenance and rehabilitation of existing transport infrastructure, promoting regional corridor competitiveness and promoting safe transport infrastructure and services. The sector plays a critical role in facilitating the development process in all economic and social sectors. The transport infrastructure is driven by public sector and its development partners while transport service is largely provided by the private sector.

12.1.2 Information and Communication Technology policy (2006)

Seeks to transform Zambia into an information and knowledge-based society and economy supported by consistent development of pervasive access to ICT by all citizens by 2030. At local level

12.1.3 Media Development Policy (2020)

The policy seeks to achieve the internationally agreed media development indicators namely; freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity of the media, professional and infrastructural capacity building and support institutions that underpin freedom of expression and media as a platform for democratic discourse.

12.1.4 National Road Safety Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2016)

This is the comprehensive plan and integrated policy meant to address road safety and to reduce accidents on the road. At district level, despite being rural, there is a growing number of motorizations contributing to mobility for the past 20 years.

12.1.5 Roads and Roads Traffic Act of 2011

The act makes provision for the care, maintenance and construction of roads in Zambia for the control of motor traffic, for the licensing of drivers and motor vehicles, for the compulsory and third-party insurance

12.1.6 8th National Development Plan 2022-2026

The plan espouses for establishment of regional transport and logistical hub to be done through maintenance, development, modernization and integration road, rail. Air and water transport infrastructure. This will contribute to the opening up of remote areas for development and enhancing participation of local communities in the economy.

12.2 Existing State of Development

Kanchibiya district is located along the Mpika- Kasama road (M1) and it links two (2) provinces namely Northern and Luapula. On the north western part, the district has a harbor which through water transport connects Chilubi and Lunga district.

Kanchibiya district works with a number of partners in transport and communication sectors such as Road Development Agency (RDA), Zambia Information Communication Agency (ZICTA), Road and Transport Agency, Local Authority, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Provincial Administration and Zambia Police. However, there is absence of infrastructure to establish permanent district offices for Zambia Police, TAZARA, RATSA, District Administration and Local Authority.

12.2 1 Road Transport

This is the main mode of transport available in the district and it includes taxis, motorbikes, bicycles, light trucks and open vans. There are also public transport operators mainly using routes such as Nchubula, Kopa, Chalabesa, Kabinga, Chikakala, Chakopo, Mpepo and Chambeshi areas. Additionally, the district has limited number of

transport operators both within and outside district routes. The district has no bus station for travelers despite the number of buses that pass through the district enroute to Mpika, Kasama, Mporokoso, Mbala and Mpulungu.

Plans are underway by the local authority to construct a truck parking bay and bus station along the Kasama-Mpika road and other supporting services in order to accommodate the bulky movement of truckers.

12.2.1.1 Main Road

Table 18: Depicting information on the status to the T2 road within the District

Name of Road	Total Km	Km in Good Condition	Kms in poor Condition	% in poor condition	comments
Mpika-Kasam Road (M1)	70	17	53	75%	

Feeder Roads

Table 19: Depicting information on the status to the T2 road within the District

Name of Road	Status of Bridges/Crossing points	Total Km	Km in Good Condition	Kms in poor Condition	% in poor condition
Chalabesa-Kabinga road	The five crossing points include; Lubaleshi bridge, Lulingila bridge (permanent structure), Mimbulu crossing point (worn-out culverts), Kaman Mwelwa (submerges during the rainy season) and Kapangala crossing point at Kawama	86.5	30	56.5	65%
Chalabesa-Kopa	Washeni crossing point. It is in poor state and submerges during the rainy season	61	20	41	67%
Chambeshi –Chinkobo road	It's a feeder road and it's in deplorable state. There are seven crossing points namely Mushilashi bridge (poor state), Chambeshi bridge (good condition), Chendapanshi crossing point (submerges during rainy season) Kabwela crossing point (made of poles), Naminko bridge (made of poles), Kanchimuna bridge (made of poles) and Tankala bridge (made of poles).	80	20	60	75%
Kopa-Nchubula Road	There are several crossing points which include	138km	103.8	34.2	24.7%

	Manyowe, Kanchibiya, near ZamPalm. (They all submerge during the rainy season)				
Kambe/Kanchibiya	The road consists of three crossing points (sloppy surface, where there are culverts and at Mulila crossing point)	12km	1	11	92%
Kaonda	Lack of a bridge	21km	5	16	76%
Mala/Kanchibiya					
Mufubushi/Fyoshi	One crossing point (it's in a deplorable state and it gets submerged during the rainy season)	20km	9	11	55%
Shiwang'andu (RD53)		40km	10	30	75%

Condition of Earth Roads

Table 20: Depicting information on the status to the T2 road within the District

Chalabesa-Chakopo	The road consists of one point for culverts	35	5	30	86%
Mulombe road	It consists of three crossing points and they are made out of logs and submerge during the rainy season	20	0	20	100%
Munikashi	There is no crossing point	15	0	15	100%
Aluni -Mulonga	The Aluni bridge is in a deplorable state and the community uses improvised footbridge instead)	15	5	10	67%
Simon Mablack	There is one crossing point and it's in a deplorable state	17	0	17	100%
Kasengeneke	There are two crossing points and one was worked on by council and the other one is constructed out of the logs. Hence the need for the construction of the culverts	8	5.5	46.5	89%
Muntakubili		17	6	14	75%

Table 21: Depicting the condition of the bridges and Culverts

Condition of the Bridges and Culverts					
Name of Road	Culvert/ bridge	Total No.	No. in Good Condition	No. in Poor condition	% in poor Condition

Chalabesa/Kabinga	Concrete Culverts and bridges	6	2	4	67%
Kopa/Nchubula road	Concrete Culverts	4	0	4	100%
Chambeshi/Chinkobo road	A bridge and cross culverts	2	0	2	100%
Chalabesa/Kopa Road	Concrete Culverts	1	0	1	100%
Kaonda	A bridge and cross culverts	1	0	1	100%
Shiwang'andu (D53)	A bridge and cross culverts	1	0	1	100%
Mulombe/ Mbat	Concrete culverts	3	0	3	100%

Source: Kanchibiya Town Council Works Dpt.

12.2.1.2 Water Transport

Kanchibiya connects Luapula and Northern Province through water transportation system. The water transport system is prevalent in Munikashi, Lulingila and Mbat ward. The district has 4 harbors namely; Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate. However, these harbors are in a bad state as they lack basic services such as markets, sanitation facilities and modern water transport vessels. The common type of transport are dugout canoes which are not safe to human life. To improve on water transport, the local authority has procured 9 banana boats which have been distributed to all the harbors.

12.2.1.3 Air Transport

The district has two private airstrips. The ZamPalm airstrip situated in Chief Kopa area is located 85km from Chalabesa the CBD while Chalabesa airstrip (owned by the Catholics) is non-functional and situated within the CBD. The ZamPalm airstrip is functional but not open to the public. The local authority has however reserved land within the CBD along Chalabesa Kabinga road for the construction of the airstrip.

12.2.1.4 Railway Transport

The railway system under TAZARA is still operational in the district however, there are only 2 railway stations such as Kasongo (non-functional) and Chambeshi (non-functional). The railway stations are in a deplorable state and in need of rehabilitation.

12.2.1.5 Telecommunication

The district consists of 13 communication towers installed in all the wards except Chewe Shimfwamba ward. However, only parts of the four 4 wards have all networks covering areas such as Chalabesa, kasongo, Mwina, Chikakala and Chambeshi. Some wards in the district still experience network challenges and others have completely no network because of limited number of masts installed, vastness of the wards, network coverage and absence of some network providers in some areas.

The table hereunder shows areas with presence of the masts and type of mobile networks available.

COMMUNICATION TOWERS IN KANCHIBIYA

Table 22: Depicting information on the status to the T2 road within the District

S/N	WARD	ZONE	AVAILABLE TOWER/NETWORK	Location	NETWORK PROVIDER
1	Chinama	Kopa	yes	2 towers-1 Chalabesa junction, 1 Kalila Ntunta st Charles catholic	Airtel
		Chipi	No	Chipi community school	Nil
		Lokomwila	No	Lokomwila primary school	Nil
		Mpolonge	No	Mpolonge	Nil
		Mwansabamba	No	Mwansabamba community	Airtel
		Kaonda	No	Kaonda primary	Nil
2	Munikashi	Nchubula	No	Nchubula primary school	Nil
		Mapoma	Yes	1 tower at Mapoma Primary sch	Zantel
		Kapumfi	No	Kapumfi primary school	Nil
		Mwina	No	Mwina community school	Nil
		Namusulwa	Yes	ZamPalm plantation	MTN
		Macheleta	No	Macheleta community sch	Nil
3	Lulingila	Munkunta	No	Munkunta community	Nil

		Kate	No	Kate community school	Nil
		Kalulu	yes	Kalulu primary sch	Airtel
		Kabinga	Yes	Kabinga Primary sch	Zamtel
4	Mbati	Chinkobo	No	Chinkobo primary school	Nil
		Samata	Yes	Samata primary	Mtn
		Mbati	Yes	Mbati primary	Mtn
		Mulima	No	Mulima community school	Nil
			Yes	Kasesha Community school	Zamtel.
5	Chambeshi	Chendapanshi	No	Chendapanshi community school	Nil
		Kabwela	No	Kabwela primary school	Nil
		Chambeshi	Yes	Chambeshi primary	Airtel/MTN/Zamtel
		Mushilashi	No	Mushilashi Community	Nil
		Mpepo	No	Mpepo Primary	Nil
6	Mansha	Chafye	No	Chafye primary sch	Nil
		Mwina	Yes – it's very near to Mpepo zone		Mtn/Zamtel/airtel
		Mansha central	No	Madoma Primary sch	Nil
		Mansha east	No	Mansha Community sch	Nil
7	Mumbubu	Kabulamwiko	No	Kabulamwiko primary school	Nil
		Kasengeneke	No	Kasengeneke primary school	Nil
		Mundu-Wantanga	No	Mundu-Wantanga primary school	Nil
		Kamana Mwelwa	No	Kamana Mwelwa primary school	Nil
		Mikuba	yes	Kasongo railway station	Airtel/mtn/Zamtel

		Muombo	No	Muombo primary school	Nil
		Chikakala	yes	Chikakala primary school	MTN/Zamtel
8	Lubaleshi	Kawama	Yes	Kawama primary school	Zamtel
		Mulombe	No	Mulombe primary school	Nil
		Chalabesa	Yes	Chalabesa primary school	Airtel/mtn/Zamtel
		Munikashi	No	Munikashi primary school	Nil
		Washeni	No	Washeni Primary school	Nil
		Chakopo	No	Chakopo primary school	Nil
		Andrea	No	Andrea primary school	Nil
		Mulonga	No	Mulonga Primary school	Nil
		Chiboo	No	Chiboo community school	Nil
9	Chibwa	Aluni	Yes	Aluni primary school	ZAMTEL
		Ndakala	No	Ndakala primary school	Nil
		Chilimabwe	No	Chilimabwe community school	Nil
		Kanchibiya mala	No	Kanchibiya mala primary school	Nil
		Ntunta	No	Ntunta primary school	Nil
		Luchembe	No	Luchembe primary school	Nil – But signal from TAZARA
		Kapasa-Ngwai	No	Kapasa-Ngwai primary sch	Nil
10	Chewe-Shimfwamba	Fyoshi	No	Fyoshi community school	Nil
		Kaleka	No	Chisaka Community school	Nil

Source: Kanchibiya Town Council Works Dpt.

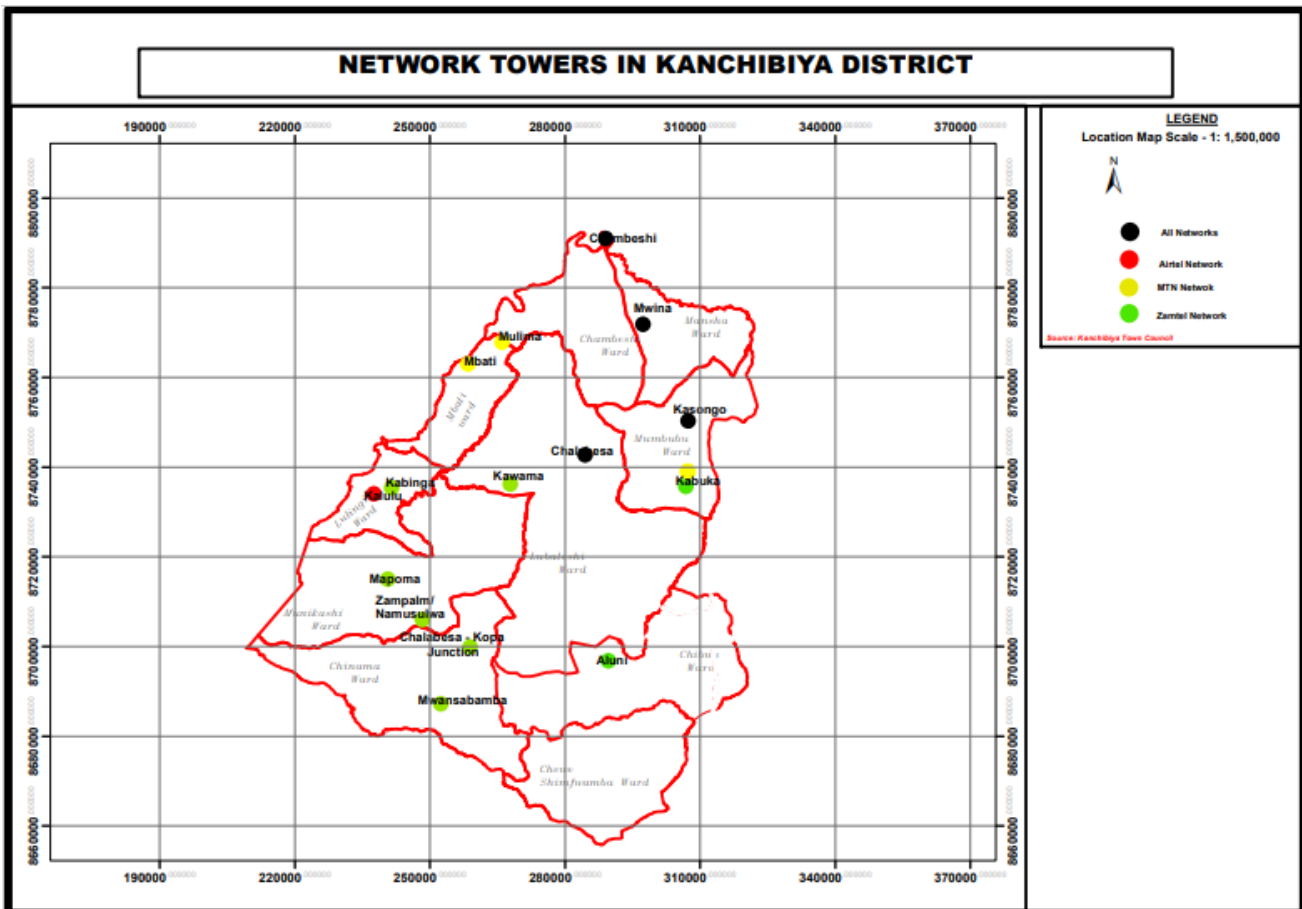
2.2.1.6 Postal services

The district has no post office and courier services however; land has been reserved within the CBD for the construction of the post office.

12.2.1.7 Radio and Television coverage

The district is able to access ZNBC TV and radio signals for both radio 1 and 2. However, the reception for radio 2 is poor. There is no radio station established in the district. However, the district is able to access radio stations services from other districts such as Mpika community, Kasama community radio station and Radio Mano. The district intends to establish the community radio station that will be situated in Chalabesa area.

Figure 12: showing the number of network towers and the type of network they provide



Source: IDP Team, 2022

12.3 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

12.3.1 Quality of Service

The main Mpika – Kasama road is under periodic maintenance as most parts of the road have pot holes especially at Chikakala and the stretch between Kabulamwiko and Mpepo area in Mansha ward. Most feeder roads are generally in poor state. Some of the feeder roads such as Kopa-Chalabesa, Kaonda and Kabinga-Chalabesa were

worked on by the contractors while the majority feeder roads such as Chambeshi-Chinkobo, Mpika-ZamPalm, Kabinga-Mbati, Fyoshi-Kasenga, Mala-Kanchibiya, Kaleka-Chilonga and Mwina roads have never been worked on. While such areas as Mwansabamba, Chipi, Lumbatwa, Chilimabwe, Chikakala-Chalabesa, Chakopo-Chalabesa, Chalabesa-Mulombe, Kasengeneke, Mansha East (Mansha Farm Block), their roads are narrow and need to be broaden for easy accessibility.

The general conditions of the harbors are very poor as there are no services such as good sanitation services such as water-borne toilet, decent water supply, deck, electricity supply and shelter for the station. At Nchubula, Munkunta and Chinkobo their harbors need to be constructed to modern standards. The airstrips at ZamPalm is privately owned while the Chalabesa airstrip which was owned by Catholic has been encroached by the local farmers for cultivation of crops and the creation of foot ways. The railway system allows for goods and passengers. However, there is no station for the passengers as the tow stations, Kasongo and Chambeshi stations are in a dilapidated state which require rehabilitation.

For radio coverage and frequency, areas such as Mpepo and Chambeshi receive the frequency signals from Kasama and radio mano station in Kasama, while the rest of the district receives signals from Mpika radio. The whole district receives frequency signals from ZNBC radio 1 and 2. While private TV channels such as DSTV, Top Star, and Muvi televisions are accessible in every part of the district as they are provided when one subscribes for payments.

The current communication towers are inadequate to meet the information needs of the entire population in the district

12.3.2 Key Indicators of Performance

1. The district has four (4) harbors
2. The district has no bus station and the dry port
3. The district has no service station
4. There are four (4) weather roads
5. There are nine (9) banana boats
6. There is absence of the radio station
7. There are 13 Communication towers
8. There are 5 public transport routes such as
 - a) Mpika – Chalabesa – Kawama - Kabinga,
 - b) Mpika – Kopa – ZamPalm- Nchubula,
 - c) Mpika - Chakopo,
 - d) Mpepo – Mbati – Chinkobo
 - e) Mpika – Mansha central

12.4 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

1. Inadequate communication towers in some growth centers and Low network coverage
2. Lack of communication towers in Chewe-Shimfwamba
3. Dilapidated existing main (District) roads and feeder roads
4. Poor inter-ward connectivity
5. Lack of bus stations and parking bays
6. Lack of mechanized water transport (engine boat and pontoon)
7. Inadequate crossing points
8. Inadequate public transport
9. Vandalized railway stations
10. Shallow and logged water channels in Nchubula

12.5 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

In the next ten years the population is anticipated to increase and as the population increases more areas that were not accessible need to be connected in the new district. Increased population will also demand for increased infrastructure development. Such infrastructure development will also be needed to support other economic activities such as air transport to support tourism potentials, farming activities to be supported by infrastructure link such as air, road and railway transport.

12.6 Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

1. Construction of ring road at bituminous standard (Kopa/Chalabesa/Kasongo)
2. Construction of Bus stations and Taxi rank
3. Construction of truck parking bay
4. Maintenance of rail slippers and rehabilitation of stations
5. Rehabilitation and construction of feeder roads
6. Construction of Community Radio Station
7. Opening up of canal channels
8. Procurement of boats
9. Construction/rehabilitation of bridges and curvets
10. Provision of communication towers

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

With the anticipated increase in population in the next ten years, the demand for transport system and other services such as communication services and infrastructure will be high on the land as a fixed resource. This will

negatively affect the land use and the population distribution patterns as more population will be concentrated in areas with favorable infrastructure development.

12.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

12.8.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The improved transport system and communication services will result in the increase in population as they act as pull factors of development. The use of electronic equipment will increase, leading to the increase in the generation of electronic wastes into the environment causing pollution to the environment, wildlife and human life. Electronic wastes contain chemicals and mineral elements that are dangerous to human life if exposed to the environment due to improper waste disposal.

The oil spillage and clearance of vegetation cover during the construction of the road and maintenance of railway system will negatively affect the environment and aquatic life in the streams by drained oil and chemicals. Increased air pollution by air transport affects the greenhouse gases leading to climate change and the spillages by water transport affects the fish and aquatic life. The clogged and shallow water canal channels lead to the frequent occurrences of floods which disturb the normal way of living due to factors such as increased in diarrheal diseases, collapsed shelters, areas being cut off etc.

12.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In some areas and islands whose mode of transport is water system, women and children are facing the challenge of accessing social services such as health, education, social protection, and financial services. Maternal and child mortality rates are likely to increase with poor road network and transport services. The construction of truck parking bay at Kasongo and Mpepo areas will lead to the increase in the number of girls and women to indulge in prostitution thereby contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

12.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.

Inadequate investments in transport and communication were identified as the major underlying factor. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of foreigners, investors, truckers coming into the district over time.

13.0 COMMERCE TRADE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

13.1 Description of the existing state of development

Commerce and trade is the second most common sector in the district from agriculture. Most trade and commerce come from shop owners who trade in groceries, hammermills, restaurants, barbershops, saloons, bars etc. However, most of the trade that comes from agricultural crops include maize, beans, groundnuts, millet sorghum, soya beans etc. The district is also known for fish produce from four harbors such as Nchubula, Munkunta, Kate and Nchubula. These areas attract influx of merchants to engage in the fishing business.

However, these harbors are in poor state with no water borne toilets, no piped water and no power supply. The trading in the cereals is mainly seasonal same as caterpillar collection. There is also street vending traditionally known as Munada that takes place in various wards in the district once per month from each locality. The ZamPalm company and the out-grower are the only two companies operating in the district with at least 700 employees at pick harvesting period.

13.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

13.2.1 Trade Policy Framework 2016

The framework focuses on trade policies and institutions so as to identify the major opportunities and challenges inherent in the Zambian economy. It sets out principles, approaches and key elements that should shape Zambia strategy for integration into global economy.

13.2.2 Zambia Development Agency Act no. 2006

The act fosters economic growth and development by promoting trade and investment in Zambia through an efficient, effective and coordinate private sector led economic development strategy.

13.2.3 National Industrial Policy (2018);

The policy document serves as framework for consolidating the gains of the past decade to ensure industrial activity in the country especially for micro, small and medium enterprises. In addition, it serves as a framework for collaboration between the Government, private sector stakeholders and cooperating partners in the development of the Zambia industrial sectors. It fosters industrial capacity, promote diversification of production, facilitate the creation of inter-sectoral and inter industry linkages, promote the establishment of cooperatives across value chains, promote the development of industry specific skills and facilitate the shift of economic activity towards higher value –added activities to spur sustainable development of the Zambian industrial sectors.

13.2.4 Trade Licensing Act Cap 369

An act to amend the law relating to the licensing of certain trades and business and provide for matters incidental.

13.3 Description of the existing State of Development

The main economic stay of the people of Kanchibiya district is agriculture. However, it changes in the economic trends, most people are involved in trade. The most trading activities are fish, timber, caterpillar, local natural salt (Chibwa salt) and retail trading.

With regards to agriculture products, maize, groundnuts, finger millet, beans and cassava trading is most prominent. The major purchaser of maize is Food Reserve Agency (FRA), while the surplus is sold to briefcase buyers who mainly come from Lusaka, northern, Luapula, Copperbelt and Tanzania.

13.4.1 Fish trading

Fish trading is very vibrant in the district due to the presence of many water bodies including river, swamps and lakes. The district consists of four harbours namely; Chinkobo, Munkunta, Nchubula and Kate in which fish economic activity takes place

Despite the huge volumes of 15 metric tons of fish which is caught from the various water bodies of the district, the harbours do not have the adequate facilities such as cold storage to preserve the fish. To promote trade at harbours, there is need for construction of markets, bulking centres and ware houses.

13.4.2 Caterpillar trading

In Muchinga province, the forests of Kanchibiya district are found to be among the major producers of caterpillars which is high in proteins. This is a seasonal activity which is mostly active during October and November. During the caterpillar harvesting period, the district records a high number of people coming to the district from other provinces to purchase the caterpillars. Despite harvesting volumes of caterpillar, the district has no processing companies to promote value addition. The caterpillars are mostly found in all the wards with exceptions of a few wards.

13.4.3 ZamPalm project

In Kopa area there is a ZamPalm Limited Company which is under Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), which produces crude palm oil. The palm oil is sold to other manufacturing companies, where the product is processed further for producing cooking, soap, margarine etc. The company has created more than 300 permanent job and 700 temporal jobs and during pick periods of harvesting of the fruit more than 2000 jobs are provided to the local community and outside the district. There is also an Out-grower limited company which has extended the scheme to more than 1000 farmers on 700 hectares across the district. Next year the fruit is expected to ripe for harvesting and this will help to eradicate poverty and a significant contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

13.5 Availability of Service Provision

13.5.1 Banking Facilities and Services

The district lacks banking facilities. As a result, people are compelled to access banking services in Mpika (105km) and Kasama (176km). Land has been reserved by the local authority within the CBD for the construction of banking services.

13.5.2 Mobile Money Services

The district also has mobile money service providers such as MTN, Airtel and Zamtel which offer financial services. However, there some wards like Chewe Shimfwamba which have no access to network services hence, the challenges in accessing the services.

13.5.3 Internet Provision

The district is accessing internet from all the networks in some areas of the wards such as Chalabesa, Mpepo, Chambeshi and Kasongo while most other areas only have Zamtel internet. The other parts of the district completely have no access to internet.

13.5.4 Filling Station

The district has no fuel station. The community purchases fuel from Mpika and the district has a presence of fuel vendors. Land has been reserved for the construction of service stations in the CBD and Kasongo (one of the growth centers).

13.5.5 Markets

The district has 15 markets located in all the wards. The old markets are only four, located at Kasongo, Mpepo, Kabulamwiko and Kalulu markets, while eleven are new markets funded in year 2021 by the Ministry of Finance. The district also has the presence of monthly mobile markets commonly known as Munada in each chiefdom. There are eleven (11) “Munada” markets in the district and they are located as follows; 3 in Kopa, 4 in Luchembe, 2 in Kabinga and 3 in Mpepo. In addition, in order to provide access to more decent and habitable markets from the local community, the local authority should embark on providing amenities such as water and sanitation facilities.

13.5.6 Cooperatives / Clubs

The district has 502 cooperatives with 499 primary cooperatives and 3 cooperative unions. The primary cooperatives consist of 14 women cooperatives and 16 youth cooperatives. Some cooperatives have participated in various projects that take place in the district such as TRALARD projects. Out of the total number of 142 cooperatives applied for loans and grants, 55 were the approved and beneficiaries of grants under Constituency Development Fund while 59 for loans. The district consists of 12 solar milling plants and they are all operational. The project was implemented by the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF). However, the objective of industrializing the plant through mass production and value chain was not achieved due to the fact that their operation is seasonal.

13.5.7 Multi-Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ)

The district has proposed to have Multi-Facility Economic Zone that will house all industries in the district. The facility will sit within the township boundary on approximately 500 hectares of land supporting different heavy and light industries and processing industry.

13.5.8 Retail Shops and Restaurants

The district has over 151 retail shops and these include groceries, bottle stores, hammer mills, butcheries, barbershops, restaurants and Tailoring shops. However, some shops have poor ventilation and poor-quality

materials without following building regulation standards. The table below shows the number of retail shops in some areas.

Table 23: Depicting information on Retail Shops in the District

S/N	LOCATION	NO. OF RETAILS	COMMENTS
1	Chalabesa	30	Fair
2	Chambeshi	26	Fair
3	Mpepo	49	Fair
4	Kabinga	28	Fair
5	Kanjela/Chansa	8	Poorly constructed
6	Kasongo	36	Fair
7	Chikakala	12	Poorly constructed
8	Chakopo	6	Poorly constructed
9	Kawama	9	Poorly constructed
10	Mbati	14	Poorly constructed
11	ZamPalm	13	Poorly constructed
12	Luchembe	26	Poorly constructed
13	Mala Kanchibiya	11	Poorly constructed
	TOTAL	277	

Source: Kanchibiya Town Council Works Dpt.

13.6 Changes anticipated over the next Ten years

Due to the growing demand for commercial services such as banking facilities, manufacturing industries and value chain it is anticipated that the population will increase which in turn create more demand for land. This will also lead to the increase in demand for skilled workers to be employed in the sector.

13.7 Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will as be highlighted in part one under demographic analysis is likely to record a rise in the number of unemployed people. This will result in more people engaging in small formal and informal business activities. The demographic growth will put more demand on the inadequate trading centers and the financial facilities and services.

13.8 Impact of the Continuous of Existing trend on Land use and Population Distribution

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to have an impact on population distribution. The demand for population will likely increase in trading centers, growth centers, along the main roads and the Central Business District that will have an impact on the land use as there will be more demand for land use.

13.9 The Impact of Existing Trend on Environment and Climate

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will have a negative effect on the environment and climate change. The most prevalent method of fishing such as the use of chemicals and mosquito nets have contributed to the depletion of fish and aquatic life in the rivers and lakes. The methods of drying fish which involves the use of wood cut from the bush leading to the depletion of trees which are significant in regulating temperature and the occurrences of floods. This also contributes to the depletion of forest cover and affecting climate change in the long run. During the caterpillar's collection season, some trees and shrubs from the environment are used for processing of caterpillars. There is also wide spread of bush fire in the preparation of the caterpillars. These contributes to the pollution of the environment and the leaching of the soil affecting crop production.

13.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Women and youth groups contribute significantly under this sector while old aged and other groups with various disability they do not contribute much. However, most youths and women have no access to financial support from financial institutions to boost their business as most institutions require a collateral. Most trading areas do not have decent markets with water-borne toilets and access roads. This has negative effect on the vulnerable and the surrounding environment.

13.11 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

Below are the possible underlying factors contributing to the issues identified in the sector and they include, but not limited to the following:

1. The poor transport networks which affect trade and commerce
2. Absence of banking facilities
3. Absence of Fuel Station facilities
4. Poor telecommunication networks
5. Absence of skills training centers
6. Absence of decent markets and Harbor with water-borne toilets
7. Absence of piped water supply and good sanitation system

13.12 Issues Arising from Public Participation

From the consultative meetings held with stakeholders under this sector, the following issues were raised,

1. Lack of capacity building for the local traders

2. poor road networks to access the markets,
3. lack of piped water and absence of power energy supply and the markets,
4. absence of fuel and banking facilities,
5. lack of micro-financial institutions,
6. dilapidated harbors
7. lack of permanently-established and serviced harbors such as waterborne toilets,
8. lack of supporting amenities at sites for monthly mobile market (Munada)
9. low levels of accessibility to the financial supporting services by local people, SMEs, and Cooperatives
10. Unsustainable existence of small businesses in the district.
11. Lack of branding and marketing of local products
12. Inadequate value addition infrastructure and equipment

14.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

Departments in Kanchibiya District that fall under Social Protection Sector are, Community Development and Social Welfare. The sector is firmly couched on the poverty and vulnerability context as well as the existing social protection Programmes in district and the country at large. The sector has a positive contribution to the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and risk. Social Protection has over time increasingly become part of the sustainable human development agenda. It is a goal in its own right and a critical component of district and national development planning in that, most families face difficulties in fulfilling their basic needs. These difficulties have contributed to vices such as streetism, child abuse, crime, prostitution, sexual and gender-based violence, among others, thereby retarding development at all levels. As a Social Welfare Department, the main working areas are laws, policies and practices that protect and promote the livelihoods and welfare of people suffering from critical levels of poverty and deprivation and/or are vulnerable to risks and shocks.

The following are the key government priorities being and to be implemented at local level under the Department of Social Welfare as part of the Social Protection Sector.

14.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (Review of Policies and Plans)

14.1.1 National Social Protection Policy

The policy was formulated to ensure that the role of social protection in pro-poor growth remains central and increases in systemic efficiency. It seeks to alleviate hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society. The policy promotes gender equality, social solidarity, enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities (**National Social Protection Policy, 2014**).

The National Social Protection Policy's pillars include, Social Assistance, Social Security and Social Health Insurance, Livelihood and Empowerment and Protection. The Social Assistance and Livelihood and Empowerment pillars of the National Social Protection Policy provides supplementary support to help households have more secure access to food and other basic needs, including through investments in human capital. Programmes of this nature include the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), Social Cash Transfer Scheme (SCT), nutrition and supplementary feeding interventions such as the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, bursaries and scholarships, and the resettlement and rehabilitation of people with disabilities (PWDs) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). On the other hand, Livelihood and Empowerment Programmes seek to provide support to households and groups who lack sufficient capacity to generate adequate reliable income that strengthen their livelihoods. The Programmes implemented under the livelihood and empowerment pillar include Food Security Pack, Women Empowerment, Community Self Help Initiatives and alternative livelihood.

14.1.2 National Policy on Ageing

The National aging policy's overall objective is to promote and protect the rights of the ageing population to enable them lead a productive, fulfilled and dignified life with the vision, 'Ageing with Dignity and Security by 2030'. The National Ageing Policy was developed to provide guidelines aimed at uplifting the standard of living of Older Persons, bearing in mind that, the ageing is an important stage of human development, this is a normal process of life and affects everyone. Older Persons have specific needs and concerns which require attention. The basic needs once accessible will enable all of us to enjoy old age. (The National Ageing policy- 2015)

14.1.3 National Gender Policy

The National Gender Policy seeks to mainstream gender in all national policies, programmes and legislation in order to achieve gender equality programming. The policy aims at increasing the participation of women in decision making as well as promoting equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men (National Gender Policy, 2014)

14.1.4 National Policy on Disability

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)

14.2 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

PWAS falls under the Social Assistance Pillar of the Government's National Social Protection Policy. The overall objective of the scheme is to provide support to the most vulnerable and destitute households and individuals in times of acute stress in order to mitigate suffering as well as contribute to reduction in poverty through the provision of basic necessities to the most vulnerable in form of cash, food, clothing, education, access to health care support and repatriation of stranded people. The programme targets incapacitated households. It is fundamentally the responsibility of Government to ensure the wellbeing of its citizenry and Social Protection remains one of Government's priorities. PWAS uses a decentralized approach in line with decentralization Policy of the government, meaning it is a community based social protection programme which provide a continuum of care as well as create linkages in service delivery with other social assistance Programmes. The community is in charge of selecting and approving clients that should access assistance. This is because community members are better placed to know the neediest and vulnerable in the community. The intention is to make ease the provision of meaningful assistance to identified vulnerable persons in the community such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and destitute persons, to enable them lead a decent life.

To implement PWAS successfully, key stakeholders are engaged at all levels, thus the district level Committee (District Welfare Assistance Committee - DWAC) which comprises of line Ministries, FBO, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Community Committees (grassroot structures) such as the area coordinating Committee (ACC), which is aligned according the wards and Community Welfare Assistant Committee (CWAC), which is a cluster of not more than 5 or 10 villages depending on the population.

14.3 Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP)

The program's overall objective is to reduce extreme poverty and eradicating the intergenerational transfer of poverty in households covered by the Programme. This is also in fulfilment of Government 's vision of "A nation with capacity to promote and provide sustainable security against constant or periodic critical levels of deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030".

The specific objectives are; to supplement and not replace household income, increase the number of children enrolled and attending primary school education, reduce the rate of mortality and morbidity among children under 5 years old, increase the number of households having a second meal per day and increase the number of households owning assets such as livestock.

The district has been implementing the programme since 2017 and currently have a total caseload of 10,468 beneficiary households, getting transfers amounting to K800 and K400 for the disabled and non-disabled households, respectively. Over the years, SCTP has shown, beneficiary households accessing Social Cash Transfer have recorded notable improvements in their lives, these include reduced hunger and better school

attendance for children, household engagement in income generating activities. The Social Cash Transfer Programme is in synch with other social protection interventions such as the Public Welfare Assistance Programme (PWAS) and the Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods (GEWEL) Project.

Like in PWAS, the successful implementation of SCTP engagement key stakeholders at all levels, thus the DWAC, ACC and CWAC. In order to be eligible for the SCTP, households must fall in any of the categories hereunder

1. Households living in the community for at least 6 months
2. Households which have a member aged 65 or above, as per their national registration card
3. Households which have a member with a severe disability, as per their disability medical assessment slip or a ZAPD card that indicates the level of disability.
4. households with chronically ill on palliative care (CIPC) members with a medical certificate
5. Child headed households
6. Female headed households with at least three children.

14.4 Safety and Crime

14.4.1 Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal (Police)

The district has already constructed four (4) police post where three (3) of these are in Luchembe, Kabinga and Mpepo chiefdoms while one (1) is in the CBD which will later be upgraded into a police station. None of the above-mentioned police posts are not operational.

14.4.2 Ministry of justice (Courts of law)

This district will provide five (5) local courts where four (4) will be in four (4) respective chiefdoms and one (1) in the Central Business District (CBD) to carter for all the neighborhoods in the township.

14.4.3 Ministry of Defense

14.4.3 Zambia Air force (ZAF)

The district has planned to reserve land for the Zambia Airforce in Kopa chiefdom which will be used for farming and as inter-base to connect Mbala and Lusaka.

14.4.4 Zambia National Service (ZNS)

The Zambia National Service has been planned to be offering various services in the district and across the district. This particular wing of defense has an allocation of land totaling up to 10,000Ha where it will put up a farm, schools, a health facility, housing units, sales outlets, out grower scheme for maize and other supporting basic services.

14.5 Gender Based Violence one stop Centre

Kanchibiya will provide a one-stop Centre in the district that will be providing psychological support services such as counseling when fully operational.

14.6 Description of the Existing State of Development

The Department of Social Welfare has mandate to help the most vulnerable in the district as such 10,468 households (843 disabled households and 9,625 non-disabled households) are currently benefiting on Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) as shown in the table here under;

Table 24: Showing number of households benefiting from SCTP

Aged		With Disability		Chronically Ill		Female Headed	Child Headed		Total Caseload	
M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
2,048	2,416	401	442	103	89	4,969	0	0	2,552	7,916

Source: District Social Welfare Office, 2022

14.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The programmes that the department is implementing are all aligning with the National Decentralisation Policy. Beneficiaries under PWAS are identified by the community for assistance. And beneficiaries and Social Cash Transfer Programme are validated on the programme by the community, meaning all the programmes are community based.

The lower structures established at community levels such as Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) help in providing Social Protection services to indigents. These committees have made the provision of services to the vulnerable groups more efficient as groups are able to give feedback on the management of programs

14.7 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the community engagement meetings were;

1. Inadequate transfers amount for social cash transfer
2. lengthy enrolment process
3. Inadequate PWAS assistance (irregular funding)
4. Increased number of child marriages
5. GBV case such as spouse battering
6. Lack of operational police services in the district
7. Inadequate CCPU operations in the communities
8. Inadequate Local courts of law the district

9. Inadequate social cash transfer given to the needy
10. Not all is captured in the communities.

14.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years (Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities)

The anticipated population increase in the district for the next 10 years will result in the increased number of vulnerable households especially that the provision of these social protection services is already inadequate. The increase of population in the district will result in increased prices of commodities and social ills such as crime, prostitution and gender-based violence. Furthermore, there will be an increase in the number of vulnerable households being identified to benefit from social protection programs through the use of decentralised approach.

14.7 The impact of continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns

The increase in the population will result in an increased demand for social protection programs. The demand for agricultural land for social protection programmes which will put pressure on natural resources such as water and land. In an effort to access other social programmes that are concentrated in urban districts such as 1000 Critical days' programme, Emergency Cash Transfers, this will lead to rural urban migration creating more of the unplanned settlement.

14.8 Environment and climate change analysis

Increased number of households being empowered has resulted in beneficiaries conducting business that are not environmentally friendly such as charcoal production, that lead to high carbon emissions and deforestation in the district.

14.9 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

Social protection programs target the marginalised citizens (women, youths, children, disabled and aged) and there has been an increase in the number of vulnerable children enrolling for school, youths applying for bursaries and skills development in the district while the number of women, disabled and the aged registering for Social Cash Transfer has been increasing.

14.10 Consideration of underlying factors to issues identified

The increase of population will result in increased in demand for social protection services and this is a huge issue requiring urgent attention. The poor road network connecting most of the wards in the district impact negatively on efficient service delivery especially during the rainy season. Kanchibiya District has a lot of water bodies, that urgently require a number of speed boat for the Department and others. Also, the traditional norms in the district, inhibit women from fully participating in Community development and district at large.

PART 3
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Development framework

The development for this particular Integrated Development Plan for Kanchibiya District is focused on providing spatial roadmap, how and to what extent available services being delivered to the people may be improved. This framework will also outline the key strategies and programmes that have been identified to achieve the objectives for each issue. The strategies were derived from the identified core issues in the Planning Survey and Issues Report.

The Spatial Framework will also address the objectives of the core issues by means of exact or approximate location on the map. This may be on map for a single issue or a number of maps for a single issue in each particular sector.

To achieve this planned development agenda, the district has set a vision for 2023 to 2033 that Kanchibiya should be a diversified and sustainable economic hub and the mission is to provide transparent administration, sustainable land-use and social economic development and create a conducive environment for everyone in the district.

The attainment of this vision is expected to be done through individual and institutional stakeholder involvement that will be a fundamental driving force in the process of development. In addition to this factor, other resources such as capital finances and land will also be a key factor in the equation of development.

VISION			
“To be a diversified and sustainable economic hub by 2033 ”			
Strategic Development Area (SDA)			
Economic Transformation and Job Creation	Human and Social Development	Good Governance Environment	Environmental Sustainability
MISSION			
“To provide transparent administration, sustainable land-use, social economic development and create a conducive environment for everyone”			

3.1 Policies for the development of the district.

3.1.1 Eighth National Development Plan

The district will remain focused and determined to contribute to the national vision for 2030 to become a prosperous middle-income country. To achieve this vision, the IDP for Kanchibiya will ensure that in the process of implementing its own goals and objectives, it is in the view of this national target.

3.1.2 Public Private Partnership

In view of implementing capital projects and social responsibilities, the district will integrate both existing and new Corporates, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other partners to help in achieving the district vision.

3.1.3 National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

With regards to the adaptation plans for climate change that Zambia is about to achieve, the IDP will ensure that it takes into consideration of the NAP during the implantation of the planned programs and activities so that they do not give birth to other environmental issues.

3.1.4 Urban and regional planning act

The implantation of this IDP in Kanchibiya will ensure that it is in harmony with the stipulated standard and requirements so that it does not bring any conflict with the economic, social, political and environmental atmosphere.

3.1.5 National Planning and Budgeting Act (2020)

The National Planning and Budgeting Act, 2020 of Zambia enhances integrated national planning and budgeting, emphasizing accountability, participation, and coordination among various levels of government. It promotes evidence-based decision-making, budget credibility, and the involvement of state and non-state actors in the planning and budgeting process.

3.1.6 Decentralization Policy

Meant to take power close to the people for their own development benefit. Additional districts have been created since 2011 and provincial administrations have been recently reinforced. Capacity is planned to be developed at local government level matching devolved responsibilities, which may include fiscal measures.

3.1.7 Lands Acts (1995)

All land is vested on H.E. the President of Zambia, the continuation of leasehold tenure to individuals or private entities is ensured. The Act provides for the statutory recognition of customary tenure, with possibility of being converted to private land. It also establishes the land development fund and land tribunals.

3.2 Development Goals objectives, priorities and strategies.

The identified core issues in the Planning Survey and Issues report gives justifications for under-development of the Kanchibiya district. however, to address the hardships the process of attaining a desired vision, the following Objectives, strategies and Programmes have been set for the district of which the strategies and Programmes are mostly in line with the eighth national development plan and the Kanchibiya district implementation plan

Strategic Development Area 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

Development Goal 1: Improved Agricultural production and productivity, **Promote value-addition and manufacturing, Promote tourism diversification, Improve transport and logistics, Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, Enhance management and productive use of water resources** by 2033

Table 25: Strategic Development Area 1, Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Prioritized Activities

Development Goal	<i>To have an industrialized and diversified economy by 2033</i>		
STRATEGY 1	Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity		
OBJECTIVE	• STRATEGIES	• PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To provide suitable housing in 16 agricultural camps from the current 8 agricultural camps by 2033	<p>The LA and MoA to mobilize resources for infrastructure improvement</p> <p>The LA and MoA to rehabilitate and construct camp houses</p>	Farm block and resettlement schemes development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses at Chikakala, Kabulamwiko, Kopa, Luchembe, Mpepo, Ndakala Establish 6 agriculture camps at Chendapanshi, Chambeshi, Chakopo, Washeni, Kaonda & Munikashi Construct agriculture camp houses at Chakopo, Chambeshi, Chendapanshi, Kaonda, Kawama, Mulonga, Munikashi, Washeni, Chalabesa, Mpepo, Kopa, Mbat
To improve both staff and farmers' agricultural skills and knowledge	The LA and MoA to mobilize resources to construct a Farmers Training Centre	Research and development	Construct a Farmers Training Centre in Lubaleshi ward
To secure government inputs before distribution to FISP beneficiaries	The LA and MoA to construct a storage shed	Farmer input support	Construct storage facility in Lubaleshi ward
To increase access to agricultural finance through linking 10 model cooperatives to funders by 2033	The LA and MoA to promote financial inclusion by linking 10 cooperatives to financial sources	Agribusiness Development	Train 10 model cooperatives in project proposal writing and Business management

To empower 600 marginalized persons with 6,000 hectares agricultural land by 2033	The LA and MoA to identify land to empower marginalized persons	Land Empowerment	Empower 600 marginalized persons with 10 hectares agricultural land each
To facilitate fish preservation and promote increased trade in the district	The LA and MoFL to construct cold storage facilities	Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Construct Cold storage facilities at Lulingila and Chambeshi wards
To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2,057 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 MoA to increase the number of Extension officers 	Extension services support	Recruit 12 Extension officers
To increase cattle population from 6790 to 12,000 by 2033	The LA with the MoFL to establish cattle breeding centre at Mansha	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct cattle breeding centre in Mansha farm block Stock cattle breeding centre
To create a conducive slaughter house for animals to ensure food safety for the community by 2025	The LA with the MoFL to mobilize resources for construction of an abattoir	Infrastructure Development	Construct abattoir in the CBD
To increase annual fish production from 10MT per year to 30MT per year by 2033	<p>The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business</p> <p>CEEC and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities for cage and aquaculture culture development</p> <p>The LA and MoFL to construct a hatchery</p>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a Fish hatchery at Mpepo Establish fish cages in the following areas along the Chambeshi river Kabinga, Chinkobo, Mbat Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths
STRATEGY 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote value-addition and manufacturing 		
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRATEGIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROGRAMS 	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

To provide the available harbours with basic supporting services by 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to provide each harbour with basic supporting services by 2028 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market linkages 	Construct harbour supporting infrastructure at Nchubula, Kate, Chinkobo, Kalulu, Mbat
To provide 27,000 farmers with market information that will inform their market choices by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoA will mobilize resources to set up a Marketing Information services centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing Information Services 	Establish a Marketing Information Services Centre at DACO's office
To lobby for Micro-financial assistance in the district by 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to lobby for micro financial lending institutions in the district by 2026 and widen the coverage of CDF empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment promotion 	Host financial institutions discussion fora Incentivize willing micro-financial institutions
To facilitate the creation of secondary industries to process at least 50% of local products into finished products by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to identify for multi-facility economic zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land for multi-facility economic zones Survey and demarcate land for multi-facility economic zones Advertise for plots Lobby for investment in the multi-facility economic zones industrial yards
To promote 5 local brands by 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to facilitate formation of market information desk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market linkages 	Establish market information desk Identify 5 local brands to be promoted
To Provide 7 trading centres with supporting amenities by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to provide all the Munada trade centres with basic amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain development 	Construct basic amenities in 7 market centres at Njeke, Kaonda, Ndakala, Kopa, Kabinga, Chalabesa, Chikakala
To increase hectareage under climate smart agriculture from 120 in 2023 to 1,000 hectares in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoA to mobilize resources to train lead farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills training 	Conduct climate smart agriculture training for 1,600 smallholder lead farmers in 16 agricultural camps
STRATEGY 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote tourism diversification 		
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRATEGIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROGRAMS 	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

To revamp tourism sector in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism and Local Government with other stakeholders to mobilize resources to secure land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development 	<p>Secure land for hospitality industry</p> <p>Rehabilitate tourism sites such as Chambeshi and Chinama cultural heritage</p>
To develop attractive tourism products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism and Local Government with other stakeholders to mobilize resources construct for product development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism product development 	<p>Development of attractive tourism products such natural, cultural, man-made resources</p>
To promote and market tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Information and Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism promotion and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertise, promote and market tourism activities in and outside the district such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance
To sensitize the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism work with line ministries and other stakeholders to help in the wildlife management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife management 	<p>Sensitise the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife</p>
To mitigate human animal conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism work with line ministries and other stakeholders to help in the wildlife management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife management 	<p>Mitigate human animal conflict</p>
STRATEGY 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve transport and logistics 		
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To open and improve the district air transport system	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources	Aviation development	Construction of a District Airport at Chansa village
To rehabilitate feeder roads and 13 crossing points in the district with 377.5 km in bad condition to by 2033	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources	Road development and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 13 crossing points Rehabilitate five (5) feeder roads of 377.5 Km
To increase trade in the district	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources	Trade centre development	Survey and allocate land for a shopping centre

To lobby for the provision of banking services by 2026	LA to identify land for commercial ventures and lobby private sector to set up commercial Banks	Trade centre development	Identify land for commercial ventures Lobby private sector to set up commercial Banks
To generate revenue from transport sector	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources	Inland dry ports development	Establish truck bays at Kasongo and Chambeshi
To open new feeder roads so as to reduce travel time to the CBD by 2033	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources	Road development and maintenance	Construct township roads of approximately 100 km bituminous standard Installation of street lighting Install 10 new culverts Construct 11 new feeder roads Construct District Bus Station at Kasongo
STRATEGY 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity 		
OBJECTIVE	• STRATEGIES	• PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To create awareness on energy consumption	LA to mobilise resources and hold sensitizations meetings	Energy efficiency promotion	Conduct community awareness on electricity connections Create awareness on renewable sources of energy
To increase access to electricity by 40% in the district by the year 2033	LA, ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 40% 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	Connect the following growth Nodes to the National grid (Kabinga, Mbatu, Kalulu, Kawama, Kabulamwiko, Mapoma, Mansha Farm block, Kanchibiya Resettlement, Mulonga, Kaonda, Lokomwila, Chipi and Lumbatwa)

To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 50% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and other stakeholders to create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy 	Green and renewable energy	<p>Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the following areas that have high number of livestock Mansha Farm block, Kanchibiya Resettlement Scheme and Mpepo Farm block Kanchibiya Extension Resettlement Scheme</p> <p>Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale in the following areas (Kasongo, Mbat, Chinkobo, Nchubula and Kate)</p>
STRATEGY 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance management of petroleum products 		
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRATEGIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROGRAMS 	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development 	Construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities (at Kasongo and Chalabesa)
STRATEGY 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance management and productive use of water resources 		
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRATEGIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROGRAMS 	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase and improve water transport in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transboundary water cooperation and benefit-sharing Inter-and intra-basin water transfer 	<p>Procure transport Boats at Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate harbour</p> <p>Dredging of the harbours at Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate harbour</p>
To increase the land under irrigation farming from 7Ha in 2023 to 30Ha by 2033 in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to mobilize resources to support irrigation farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation development 	Construct 6 permanent Weirs in the following areas Washeni, Chambeshi, Mpepo, Chilume village, Munikashi, Mulonga
To increase Crop Production and productivity by 50% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the MoA to mobilize resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation development 	Construct a dam in Kanchibiya resettlement scheme
STRATEGY 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance digital capacity 		

OBJECTIVE	• STRATEGIES	• PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase mobile phone network coverage by 100% 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT infrastructure development 	Construct communication towers in the following 11 zones without mobile network
Increase radio and TV coverage by 100% in the entire district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to with the communities to mobilize resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT infrastructure development 	Construct a Community Radio Station at CBD
Increase access to Internet especially in schools to 100 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current (2022) no school with access to internet to all schools by 2033 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital services promotion 	<p>Create awareness on internet use</p> <p>Provide Internet Services to all Primary and Secondary Schools</p>

Table 26: Implementation Plan for SDA 1

Objective	To provide suitable housing in 16 agricultural camps by 2033								
Strategies	The LA and MoA to rehabilitate and construct camp houses								
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	

Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses	Chikakala Kabulamwiko Kopa Luchembe Mpepo Ndakala	No. of Agric. Camp houses rehabilitated	0	-	2	2	2	-	Completion certificates/annual
	Establish 6 new agriculture camps	Chendapanshi Chambeshi Chakopo Washeni Kaonda Munikashi	No. of new agriculture camps established	6	-	-	-	-	-	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct agriculture camp houses	Chakopo Chambeshi Chendapanshi Kaonda Kawama Mulonga Munikashi Washeni Chalabesa Mpepo Kopa, Mbati	No. of camp houses constructed	0	-	3	3	3	3	Completion certificates/annual

Objective	To improve both staff and farmers' agricultural skills and knowledge									
Strategies	The LA and MoA to mobilize resources to construct a Farmers Training Centre									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency

Research Development	Construct a Farmers Training Centre	Lubaleshi ward	No. of FTCs constructed	0	-	-	1	-	-	Completion certificates/annual
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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 26: Implementation Plan for SDA 1

Objective	To provide suitable housing in 16 agricultural camps by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and MoA to rehabilitate and construct camp houses									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Target Years						Source of information/Frequency of activity
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses	Chikakala Kabulamwiko Kopa Luchembe Mpepo	No. of Agric. Camp houses rehabilitated	0	-	2	2	2	-	Completion certificates/annual
	Establish 6 new agriculture camps	Chendapanshi Chambeshi Chakopo Washeni Kaonda	No. of new agriculture camps established	6	-	-	-	-	-	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct agriculture camp houses	Chakopo Chambeshi Chendapanshi Kaonda Kawama Mulonga Munikashi Washeni Chalabesa	No. of camp houses constructed	0	-	3	3	3	3	Completion certificates/annual

Table 26: Implementation Plan SDA 1

Objective										
To secure government inputs before distribution to FISP beneficiaries										
Strategies										
The LA and MoA to construct a storage shed										
					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
Farmer Input Support	Construct storage facility	Lubaleshi ward	No. of storage facilities constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	Completion certificates/annual

Objective										
To empower 600 marginalized persons with 6,000 hectares agricultural land by 2033										
Strategies										
• The LA and MoA to identify land to empower marginalized persons										
					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
Land Empowerment	Empower 600 marginalized persons with 10 hectares agricultural land each	Kanchibiya /Mufubushi resettlement schemes	No. of marginalized persons empowered with agricultural land	0	-	143	143	171	143	Activity reports/Annual

Objective										
To facilitate fish preservation and promote increased trade in the district										
Strategies										
• The LA and MoFL to construct cold storage facilities										
					Target Years					

Program	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency of
Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Construct storage facility	Lubaleshi ward	No. of storage facilities constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	Completion certificates/annual

Objective	To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2,057 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoA to increase the number of Extension officers 									
					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	Recruit 12 Extension officers	All vacant camps	No. of camp officers recruited	0	-	12	-	-	-	Establishment registers/annual
Objective	To increase cattle population from 6790 to 12,000 by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoFL to establish cattle breeding centre at Mansha 									
					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
Livestock Development	Construct cattle breeding centre	Mansha farm block	No. of cattle breeding centers constructed	0	-	-	-	1	-	Completion certificates/annual
	Stock cattle breeding centre	Mansha farm block	No. of cattle breeding centers stocked	0	-	-	-	-	100	Activity reports/quarterly

Objective	To increase access to agricultural finance through linking 10 model cooperatives to funders by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and MoA to promote financial inclusion by linking 10 cooperatives to financial sources 									
					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
Rural Finance	Train 10 model cooperatives in project proposal writing and Business management	All wards	No. of model cooperatives trained	0	0	3	3	3	1	Activity reports/quarterly

Objective	To increase annual fish production from 10MT per year to 30MT per year by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business • CEEC and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities for cage and aquaculture culture development 									
					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
	Construct a Fish hatchery	Mpepo	Fish Hatchery constructed & complete	0	-	-	1	-	-	Handover Report

Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Establish fish cages along the Chambeshi river	Kabinga Chinkobo Mbatia	Fish cages along the Chambeshi river established	4	-	3	-	2	-	Handover Report
	Construct 2 Cold storage facilities	Lulingila and Chambeshi wards	No. of cold storage facilities constructed	0	-	-	1	-	1	Completion certificates/annual
	Conduct training on fish farming targeting women and youths	All wards	No. of wards trained on fish farming targeting women and youths	-	-	2	2	3	3	Activity reports/quarterly

Objective	To create a conducive slaughter house for animals to ensure food safety for the community by 2025									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoFL to mobilize resources for construction of an abattoir 									
					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
Livestock Development	Construct Abattoir	CBD	No. of abattoir constructed	0	-	1	-	-	-	Completion certificates/annual

Objective	To provide the available harbours with basic supporting services by 2028									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to provide each harbour with basic supporting services by 2028 									
					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 harbor supporting infrastructure	Nchubula Kate Chinkobo Kalulu Mbatl	No. of harbors with supporting infrastructure	0	-	-	2	2	1	Completion certificates/Annually

Objective	To Provide 7 trading centres with supporting amenities by 2030									
Strategies	• The LA to provide all the Munada trade centres with basic amenities									
					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
Value chain development	Construct basic amenities in 7 market centres	Kopa Kabinga Mulonga Chikakala Chalabesa Njeke Kaonda	No. of market centers with basic amenities	0	-	2	2	2	1	Completion certificates/Annually

Objective	To increase hectarage under climate smart agriculture from 120 in 2023 to 1,000 hectares in 2033									
Strategies	• The LA and MoA to mobilize resources to train lead farmers									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency of
Skills training	Conduct climate smart agriculture training for 1,600 smallholder lead farmers in 16 agricultural camps	All agricultural camps	No. of smallholder lead farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	0	0	400	400	400	400	Activity reports/quarterly

Objective	To revamp tourism sector in the district									
Strategies	• The Ministry of Tourism and Local Government with other stakeholders to mobilize resources to secure land									
					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	Rehabilitate tourism sites	Chambeshi and Chinama cultural heritage	No. of Tourism sites rehabilitated	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	Development of attractive tourism products such natural, cultural, man-made resources									
Strategies	• The Ministry of Tourism and Local Government with other stakeholders to mobilize resources construct for product development									
					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
Tourism product development	Development of attractive tourism products such natural, cultural	Chambeshi and Chinama	No. of Tourism products	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	To promote and market tourism sector									
Strategies	• The Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Information and Media									
					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
Tourism promotion and marketing	Advertise, promote and market tourism activities in and outside the district such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance	Within and outside the district	No. of tourism adverts & promotions done	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	To sensitize the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife									
Strategies	• The Ministry of Tourism work with line ministries and other stakeholders to help in the wildlife management									
					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
• Wildlife management	• Sensitise the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife	All wards	No. of wards sensitized	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	To mitigate human animal conflict									
Strategies	• The Ministry of Tourism work with line ministries and other stakeholders to help in the wildlife management									
					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
• Wildlife management	• Mitigate human animal conflict	All wards	No. of wards where mitigation has been done	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Annual
Objective	To open and improve the district air transport system									
Strategies	• LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources									
					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
Aviation development	Construction of a District Airport	Chansa village	No. of Airports constructed	0	-	1	1	1	1	Completion certificates/Annual

Objective	To rehabilitate feeder roads and 13 crossing points in the district with 377.5 km in bad condition to by 2033									
Strategies	• LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources									
					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
Road development	Rehabilitate 15 crossing points		No. of crossing points rehabilitated	0	-	5	5	5	-	Activity reports/Annual

and maintenance	Rehabilitate 377.5 km of feeder roads		No. of Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	7.7	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	92.45	Completion certificates/Annual
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Objective	To increase trade in the district									
Strategies	• LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources									
					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
Trade centre development	Survey and allocate land for a shopping centre		No. of land parcels surveyed and allocated	0	0	0	1	0	0	LA

Objective	To lobby for the provision of banking services by 2026									
Strategies	• LA to identify land for commercial ventures and lobby private sector to set up commercial Banks									
					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
Trade Centre Development	Identify land for commercial ventures	CBD	No. of land parcels identified	0	0	3	0	0	1	LA

	Lobby private sector to set up commercial Banks	CBD	No. of lobbying ventures performed	0	0	2	0	0	0	LA
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Objective	To generate revenue from transport sector									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources 									
					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
Inland dry ports development	Establish truck bays	Kasongo and Chambeshi	No. of truck bays established	0	1	2	5	3	1	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	To increase access to electricity by 40% in the district by the year 2033									
Strategies	<p>LA, ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 40% by the year 2033</p> <p>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</p>									
					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

Electricity transmission and distribution	Connect growth Nodes to the National grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabinga, • Mbati, • Kalulu, • Kawama, • Kabulamwiko • Mapoma, • Mansha Farm block, • Kanchibiya Resettlement, • Mulonga, • Kaonda, • Lokomwila, • Chipi • Lumbatwa 	No. of growth nodes connected to the national grid	0	1	2	5	3	1	Activity reports/Annual
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Objective	To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 50% by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and other stakeholders to create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy									
					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
Green and renewable energy	Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the areas that have high number of livestock	1. Mansha Farm block, 2. Kanchibiya Resettlement Scheme 3. Mpepo Farm block 4. Kanchibiya Extension Resettlement Scheme	No. of demo sites for Biogas digesters built	0	-	-	1	1	1	Completion certificates/Annual

	Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale	1. Kasongo, 2. Mbatl, 3. Chinkobo, 4. Nchubula 5. Kate	No. of land parcels secured for renewable energy plants	0	-	-	2	2	-	Activity reports/Quarterly
Objective	To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district									
Strategies	The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities									
					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 Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities	1. Kasongo 2. Chalabesa	No. of Fuel service station & storage facilities	0	-	1	1	1	1	Completion certificates/Annual

Objective	To increase and improve water transport in the district									
Strategies	LA, MTL, Line ministries to mobilise resources									
					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
Transboundary water cooperation and benefit-sharing	Procure Boats	Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate harbour	No. of boats procured	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Quarterly

Inter-and intra-basin water transfer	Dredging of harbours	Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate harbour	No. of harbors dredged	0	-	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/Quarterly
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Objective	To increase the land under irrigation farming from 7Ha in 2023 to30Ha by 2033 in the district.									
Strategies	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to mobilize resources to support irrigation farming									
					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
Irrigation development	Construct 6 permanent Weirs	1. Washeni, 2. Chambeshi 3. Mpepo, 4. Chilume village, 5. Munikashi 6. Mulonga	No. of permanent weirs constructed	0	-	2	2	2	-	Activity reports/Quarterly
	Construct a dam	Kanchibiya resettlement scheme	No. of dams constructed	0	-	-	-	1	1	Activity reports/Quarterly

Objective	To increase mobile phone network coverage by 100% by 2033									
Strategies	• 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									
					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
ICT infrastructure development	Construct communication towers	11 zones without mobile network	No. of communication towers constructed	0	-	3	3	3	2	Activity reports/Annual

Objective	Increase radio and TV coverage by 100% in the entire district by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to with the communities to mobilize resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district 									
					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
ICT infrastructure development	Construct a Community Radio Station	CBD	No. of community radio stations constructed	0	1	-	-	-	-	Completion certificates/Annual

Objective	Provide Internet Services to 15 Health facilities and 53 Schools									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current (2022) no school with access to internet to all schools by 2033 									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency

Digital services promotion	Create awareness on internet use	15 Health facilities, 53 schools	No. of awareness meetings conducted	0	-	17	17	17	17	Completion certificates/Annual
		15 Health facilities, 53 schools	No. of institutions with internet connectivity	0	-	17	17	17	17	Completion certificates/Annual

Table 27: Costing for SDA 1

Development Goal	<i>To have an industrialized and diversified economy by 2033</i>								
Strategy 1	Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity								
Objective	To provide suitable housing in 16 agricultural camps from the current 8 agricultural camps 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	
Rehabilitate agriculture Camp houses at Chikakala, Kabulamwiko, Kopa, Luchembe, Mpepo, Ndakala	6 Camp houses rehabilitated	733,530.00	GRZ/Donors	-	244,510.	244,510.	244,510	-	MoA/LA/Donor

Establish 6 new agriculture camps at Chendapanshi, Chambeshi, Chakopo, Washeni, Kaonda & Munikash	6 new agriculture camps established	11,558.40	GRZ/Donors	11,558.40	-	-	-	-	MoA/LA/Donor
Construct agriculture camp houses at Chakopo, Chambeshi, Chendapanshi, Kaonda, Kawama, Mulonga, Munikashi, Washeni, Chalabesa, Mpepo, Kopa, Mbat	12 Agriculture camp houses constructed	9,384,000.00	GRZ/Donors	-	2,346,000	2,346,000.00	2,346,000	2,346,000.00	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To improve both staff and farmers' agricultural skills and knowledge								
Construct a Farmers Training Centre in Lubaleshi ward	1 FTC constructed	3,702,010	GRZ/Donors	-	-	3,702,010	-	-	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To secure government inputs before distribution to FISP beneficiaries								

Construct storage facility in Lubaleshi ward	Storage facility constructed	5,455,120	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	-	5,455,120	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To increase access to agricultural finance through linking 10 model cooperatives to funders by 2033								
Train 10 model cooperatives in project proposal writing and Business management	10 model cooperatives trained	94,500	GRZ/Donors	-	28,350	28,350	28,350	9,450	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To empower 600 marginalized persons with 6,000 hectares agricultural land by 2033								
Empower 600 marginalized persons with 10 hectares agricultural land each	Marginalized persons empowered with agricultural land	6,875,350	GRZ/Donors	-	1,718,837.5	1,718,837.5	1,718,837.5	1,718,837.5	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To facilitate fish preservation and promote increased trade in the district								
Construct 2 Cold storage facilities at Lulingila and Chambeshi wards	2 Cold storage facilities constructed	2,110,050.00	GRZ/Donors	-	-	1,055,025.00	-	1,055,025.00	MoFL/LA/Donors
Objective	To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 2,057 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033								

Recruit 12 Extension officers	12 Extension officers recruited	110,400	GRZ/Donors	-	110,400	-	-	-	MoA/LA/Donor
Objective	To increase cattle population from 6790 to 12,000 by 2033								
Construct cattle breeding centre in Mansha farm block	Cattle breeding centre constructed	1,524,020	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	1,524,020	-	MoFL/LA/Donors
Stock cattle breeding centre at Mansha	Cattle breeding centre stocked	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	MoFL/LA/Donors
Objective	To create a conducive slaughter house for animals to ensure food safety for the community by 2025								
Construct abattoir in the CBD	Abattoir constructed	255,000	GRZ/Donors	-	255,000	-	-	-	MoFL/LA/Donors
Objective	To increase annual fish production from 10MT per year to 30MT per year by 2033								
Construct a Fish hatchery at Mpepo	Fish hatchery constructed	2,516,024	GRZ/Donors	-	-	2,516,024	-	-	MoFL/LA/Donors
Establish fish cages in the following areas along the Chambeshi river Kabinga, Chinkobo, Mbat	Fish cages established	3,570,050	GRZ/Donors	-	2,142,030	-	1,428,020	-	MoFL/LA/Donors

Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths	Training on fish farming targeting women and youths conducted	60,450.0 0	GRZ/Donors	-	12,090.	12,090.0	18,135.	18,135.00	MoFL/LA/Donors
STRATEGY 4	Promote tourism diversification								
Objective	To revamp tourism sector in the district								
Secure land for hospitality industry	Land identified and surveyed	30,000.0 0	GRZ/Donors	0	30,000.00	0	0	0	LA/PPP
Rehabilitate tourism sites such as Chambeshi and Chinama cultural heritage	Tourism sites rehabilitated	200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/MoT
Objective	To develop attractive tourism products								
Development of attractive tourism products such natural, cultural, man-made resources	Tourism products development	200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/MoT
Objective	To promote and market tourism sector								

Advertise, promote and market tourism activities in and outside the district such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance	Tourism activities such traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine, curio-making, music and dance advertised, promoted and marketed	40,000	GRZ/Donors	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MoT/ZANIS
Objective	To sensitize the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife								
Sensitize the communities on the importance of preserving wildlife	Importance of preserving wildlife sensitized	40,000	GRZ/Donors	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MoT/ZANIS
Objective	To mitigate human animal conflict								
Mitigate human animal conflict	Human animal conflict mitigated	40,000	GRZ/Donors	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/DNPW
STRATEGY 5	Improve transport and logistics								

STRATEGY 6	Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity								
Objective	To open and improve the district air transport system								
Conduct community awareness on electricity connections	10 Community awareness on electricity connections conducted	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	60,000.	140,000.	0.00	0.00	0.00	LA/ZESCO/REA/ZANIS
Create awareness on renewable sources of energy	Awareness made on renewable sources of energy	120,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Investor	12,000	108,000.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	LA/ZESCO/REA/ZANIS
Objective	To increase access to electricity by 40% in the district by the year 2033								
Connect the following growth Nodes to the National grid (Kabinga, Mbati, Kalulu, Kawama, Kabulamwiko, Mapoma, Mansha Farm block, Kanchibiya Resettlement, Mulonga,	Electricity to 12 growth nodes connected	12,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	LA/ ZESCO//REA

Kaonda, Lokomwila, Chipi and Lumbatwa									
Objective	To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 50% by 2033								
Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the following areas that have high number of livestock Mansha Farm block, Kanchibiya Resettlement Scheme and Mpepo Farm block Kanchibiya Extension Resettlement Scheme	demonstration sites for Biogas Digesters constructed in all wards	600,000.00	Zesco/Donors/Investor	0	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	Zesco/Donor/Investor/REA
Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale in the following areas (Kasongo, Mbati, Chinkobo, Nchubula and Kate)	4 parcels of land for renewable energy plants on a large scale in 5 areas secured	100,000	LA/Zesco/Donors/Investor	0	0	50,000	50,000	-	LA/Zesco/Donors/Investor

STRATEGY 8	Enhance management and productive use of water resources								
Objective	To increase and improve water transport in the district								
Procure transport Boats at Nchubula, Chinkobo, Munkunta and Kate harbour	Four transport boats procured	2,284,800.	GRZ/Donor	0	571,200.	571,200.	571,200	571,200.	LA
Dredging of the harbours at Nchubula, Chinkobo Munkunta and Kate harbour	Four harbors dredged	4,325,750.00	GRZ/Donor	0	1,081,437.5	1,081,437.5	1,081,437.5	1,081,437.5	LA
Objective	To increase the land under irrigation farming from 7Ha in 2023 to30Ha by 2033 in the district.								
Construct 6 permanent Weirs in the following areas Washeni, Chambeshi, Mpepo, Chilume village, Munikashi, Mulonga	6 permanent Weirs constructed	3,144,690	GRZ/Donors	0	1,048,230	1,048,230	1,048,230	-	MoA/LA/Donor

SDA 2: Human and Social Development

Table 28: Strategic Development Area 2: Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Prioritized Activities

Development Goal 1	Improved education and skills development		
Strategies	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills		
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to quality Education in all the 9 Zones of the District by 2033	<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 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 40 ECE Centres Construct 30 Primary Schools Construct 5 Secondary Schools Construct 3 boarding schools Construct office block for DEB office Rehabilitate 41 primary schools
To improve access to technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills in the district.	<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 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct skills training centre in the district
To conduct capacity building on community awareness of the need for school infrastructure, community participation in terms of upfront contribution and sensitisation on the need to upgrade community schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilise resources to conduct capacity building on various sensitive issues in order increase access to quality and equitable education in the district 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness on the need of school infrastructure in the 10 wards

Reduce housing deficit in schools to 40% by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of teachers' houses 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct the 83 teachers' houses in Schools
Improve access to special education for all by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to establish Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind 	Inclusive education (LSEN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Special Education Centres in 9 zone centres.
To increase access to adult literacy to 10 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Community Development to introduce other adult literacy centres in areas not covered (mention the areas) 	Adult Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy in the 9 zone centres Establish adult literacy centres in the all 9 zones
To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene by 75% by 2033 for all eligible school going girls	<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 	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on menstrual hygiene Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools
To increase access to school feeding program in all the schools by 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools 	ECE and Primary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct school feeding program in community and primary school
To conduct re-lunching of production unit in the all community, primary and secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE and LA mobilise resources to re lunch in all the 83 community, primary and secondary schools. 	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district
To procure and rehabilitate 1492 desks by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilise resources to procure and rehabilitate desks in order to increase access to quality and equitable education in the district 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure resources from LA and MoE in order to procure and rehabilitate 1492 desks.
Developmental Goal	Improved Health, Food and Nutrition		

Strategy	Increase access to quality health care		
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
<p>To increase human resource availability in health centres from 53% in 2022 to 70% by 2033 to reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 59,214 in 2022 to 1: 30,000 .in 2033 and • The nurse-to-patient ratio from 1: 2468 in 2022 to 1: 100 in 2033. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 70% of the required establishment by 2033 • The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 17% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033 • Government and other stakeholder to provide more incentives to health workers and other volunteers 	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit of 50 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need • Recruit more Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers • Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles to Community Based Health Volunteers
<p>To improve access to health facilities by 16% from 84% in 2022 to 100% by the year 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade One Mini Hospital to a First Level Hospital i.e., Chalabesa Mini Hospital • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct Five (5) new health facilities particularly health posts at Mulima, Kate, Chewe Shimfwamba and Nchubula • The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct Maternity Wings at Seventeen (17) Health Facilities • The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct Thirty-Six (36) staff houses at Twenty-Nine (29) Health Facilities 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade Chalabesa Mini Hospital to a First Level Hospital • Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities • Construct 17 Maternity annexes 36 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity. • Construct 36 staff houses • Construct 15 mothers’ shelters in 15 health centres • Procure vehicles (1 Ambulance and 1 utility vehicle) and 26 motor bikes for effective health service delivery in the district and Provide equipment in the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Fifteen (15) mothers' shelter in 15 health centres The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure 1 ambulance, 1 Utility vehicle and 26 Motorbikes for efficient and effective health service delivery 		<p>newly constructed health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct One stop centre to handle Gender Based Violence cases in the district
To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 85% by 2033 from 60% in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on times from the Regional Medical Stores 	Supply Chain management and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install the electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 27 health facilities for ordering of medicines. Procure essential medicines and medical supplies through operational grants on monthly basis
To improve medical waste management from 8% in 2023 to 100% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to construct incinerators 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct incinerators at 12 health facilities
To improve access to energy (electricity) by health facilities from 30% in 2022 to 90% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA, MoH and ZESCO to mobilize resources to connect 16 health institutions to the national grid. 	Energy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect 12 health facilities to the national grid for energy supply Procure solar system to supply power for 9 health facilities
To improve sanitation facilities at health centers from 22% availability to 100% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to construct sanitation facilities at health centers. 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Water borne toilets in 21 health facilities
Development Goal	Improved Health, Food and Nutrition		
Strategy	Strengthen public health		
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

To Reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 4% in 2022 to 1.2% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones. • The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to conduct awareness campaigns and VMMC activities 	HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 21 health facilities • Conduct VMMC activities in 27 health facilities. • Conduct 27 HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in the district
To reduce malaria incidence in all ages from 390.7/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA in collaboration with MoH to mobilise resources to reduce the malaria burden within Kanchibiya district 	Malaria elimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 ICCM community health workers • Distribute 100,000 ITNs for vector control • Build capacity for clinician to properly manage malaria • Conduct monthly Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research
Development Goal 3:	Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033		
Strategy	Improve access to clean and safe water supply and improve social services		
Objective	Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Improve access to urban water supply below 5 % in 2023 to about 96 % in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA or with 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 	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct an urban water reticulation system
To increase access to rural water supply from 13 % in 2023 to 85 % in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply 	Infrastructure Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitate 205 Hand Pumps 2. Construct a total of 200 boreholes (Hand pumps)

			<p>3. Upgrade handpumps to water schemes at the following 12 communities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washeni, 2. Aluni, Munikashi, 3. Chisengo, 4. Masengo, 5. Minkulungu, 6. Chintu, 7. Kanjela, 8. Kamuombo, 9. Chipalo, 10. Lameck 11. Kalondwe, <p>Upgrade handpump to water scheme at the following 38 education facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kabwela Pri, 2. Mala Pri, 3. Chibwa Pri, 4. Mwansabamba Pri, 5. Mulombe Pri, 6. Kabulamwiko Pri, 7. Nchubula Pri, 8. Kamana Mwelwa Pri, 9. Samata Pri, 10. Chalabesa Pri, 11. Mundu-Wantanga Pri, 12. Kapasa Ngwai Pri, 13. Madoma Pri, 14. Kawama Pri, 15. Mikuba Pri, 16. Chakopo Pri,
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			<p>17. Mulombe Pri, 18. Muombo com, 19. Luchembe Pri, 20. Chibwa Pri, 21. Mala Pri, 22. Mansha Pri, 23. Katumba Pri, 24. Kapumfi Pri, 25. Chikakala Pri, 26. Lokomwila Pri, 27. Ndakala Pri, 28. Tunduwa Pri, 29. Washeni Pri, 30. Mulonga Pri, 31. Fichele Com, 32. Kampashi 33. Comm, 34. Kopa Pri, 35. Chambeshi Pri, 36. Mapoma Pri, 37. Chambeshi Day Sec, 38. Kabinga Day Sec, 39. Chalabesa Day Sec 40. Mikuba Day Sec.</p> <p>Upgrade handpump to water scheme at following 20 Health facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluni HP, 2. Chakopo HP, 3. Chambeshi HP, 4. Chendapanshi HP, 5. Chibwa HP, 6. Chikakala HP,
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			<p>7. Chinkobo HP, 8. Chipi HP, 9. Kabinga RHC, 10. Kabulamwiko HP, 11. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 12. Kaonda RHC, 13. Kapaso HP, 14. Kapumfi HP, 15. Kawama HP, 16. Lokomwila HP, 17. Luchembe HP, 18. Mapoma RHC, 19. Mbat RHC 20. Mulonga HP</p> <p>Construct water schemes at the following 16 markets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement, 2. John Mubanga Market, 3. Mpepo A Market, 4. Mpepo B Market, 5. Kabulamwiko Market, 6. Nchubula Market, 7. Kopa Market, 8. Luchembe Market, 9. Chikakala Market, 10. Kabinga Market, 11. ZamPalm Market, 12. Kasongo Market, 13. Chalabesa Market, 14. Kabinga Market, 15. Kopa Market 16. Chakopo Market
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			<p>Construct water schemes at the following 11 Education facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chafye Pri, 2. Kantimba Pri, 3. Chipi Pri, 4. Macheleta Pri, 5. Mbatl Pri, 6. Tunduwa Pri, 7. Kaonda Pri, 8. Kasengeneke Pri, 9. John Mubanga Day Sec, 10. Chewe-Shimfwamba Day Sec Sch 11. Kopa Day Sec <p>4. Construct water schemes at the following 6 health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabulamwiko HP, • Kapaso HP, • Mbatl RHC, • Chipi HP • Munkunta HP, • Nchubula HP • Mulima HP
<p>To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2023 to 100 % in 2028</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities 	<p>Capacity Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp the VWASHE committees • Train 216 Community Champions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply 	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the growth nodes Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the health facilities Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the Education facilities Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the Markets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities 	Sanitation and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain ODF status all in Chiefdoms
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 5% in 2022 to 80 % in 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA or with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct a sewer network system 	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a complete Urban Sewer Plant Network located within the CBD
Improve Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management 	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an engineered Solid Waste Damp Site at Mabale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with other stakeholders to mobilize resources 	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on proper solid waste management
Development Goal 4:	Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033		
Strategy	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People		
Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities

Reduced extreme poverty and intergeneration transfer of poverty in the selected households by 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 • Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10,468 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30,000 by 2033
Improve access to Finance from 26.5% in 2021 to 80. % in 2023	The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to roll out Supporting Women Livelihood (SWL) groups to all the zones in the district by 2030	Supporting women livelihood (SWL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Roster update • Self-Registration • Community Validation and Lottery • Payment Enrolment
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 the construction of a Safety Home in the district by the year 2026	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district • Construct a Safety Home for the vulnerable at Chalabesa
Improve household food security at Household Levels in all the selected Vulnerable but viable households by 2033	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to Distribute Farming Inputs to eligible Vulnerable but Viable Household farmers	Food Security Pack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic Targeting • Allocation of beneficiaries to Geographical Regions • Awareness, Identification and Selection Criteria • Listing of Potential beneficiaries • Self-registration by the Beneficiaries • Data Processing and Selection of beneficiaries • Distribution of Inputs to Farmers (Seed and Fertilizer)

Improve access to food security Pack inputs by 2033, to ensure farmers received inputs in time and reduce the cost of paying for storage in Mpika district	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to mobilize resources and land for construction of a storage facility(warehouse)	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of land • Construction of the ware house
To facilitate and administer effectively PWAS in order to facilitate timely provision of basic needs to vulnerable by 2023	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the PWAS and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist OVCs with education requisites, repatriation of stranded people and sick people and social support
Increased access to Alternative Livelihood Interventions	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to provide Alternative Livelihood Interventions to eligible Vulnerable but Viable Household farmers	Alternative Livelihood Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on Increased access to Alternative Livelihood Interventions in the district Self-registration by the Beneficiaries • Self-registration by the Beneficiaries • Distribution of Alternative Livestock to beneficiaries
Developmental Goal 4	Reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequality		
Strategy	Increase access to decent and affordable housing		
Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
Increase access to decent and affordable housing to 30% by 2033	LA and Mo CD and the Private sector to provide decent and affordable housing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Development - Urban Partnership promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Community awareness program on land alienation • Construct a safety net for the different abled people in the district • Construction of 30 institutional housing

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 20 Housing units for Council under equalization funds
Formalization and upgrading of six (6) Informal settlements (villages at Chalabesa and Kasongo)	LA, line ministries, donors and key stakeholders to promote the upgrading of informal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squatter upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community awareness on opening up of squatter upgrading areas • Squatter settlement upgrading
Preparation of layout plans	LA to prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) for all selected growth nodes and wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA to ensure that the wards and selected 6 growth nodes have LAP • Engage the Chiefs in Planning agreements • Finalization of township boundary layout plan • Preparation of ZamPalm layout plan
To updated the District Integrated Development Plan by 2028	LA to ensure that the IDP is updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP updating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating the IDP • Monitoring and evaluation of the IDP

Implementation Plan: SDA 2

Table 29: Implementation Plan for SDA 2

Objective	Increased access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033									
Strategies	Enhance access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure development	Construct the 40 ECE Centres	All ECE centers constructed in all the wards	No. of ECE centers constructed	0	0	10	10	10	10	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct 30 primary schools	30 primary schools constructed in all the wards	No. of primary schools constructed	41	0	10	10	10	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct 5 secondary schools	5 secondary schools constructed in Mbatia, Munikashi, Mansha, Lulingila and Mumbubu wards	No. of secondary schools constructed	7	0	2	1	1	1	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct the 83 teacher houses in the schools	83 staff houses constructed in all the wards	No. of staff houses constructed	232	0	23	10	10	10	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct 3 boarding schools	3 boarding schools constructed in Chambeshi, Lubaleshi and Chinama wards	No. of boarding schools constructed	0	0	1	1	1	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct office block for DEB office	Office block DEB office constructed	No. of DEB office block constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Rehabilitate 41 primary schools	41 primary schools rehabilitated in all the wards	41 primary schools rehabilitated	0	0	10	10	11	10	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Construct skills training centre in the district	Skills training centre constructed	No. of skills training centre constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
Human Resource Development	Recruit 232 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit	232 teachers recruited	No. of teachers recruited	502	0	58	58	58	58	

Infrastructure development	Create community awareness on the need of school infrastructure in 10 wards	Community awareness conducted in the 10 wards	No. of community awareness conducted	0	0	2	2	2	4	Field Reports
Inclusive education	Establish Special Education Centres in 9 zone centres	Special education Centre established in 9 zone Centre	No. of Special education Centre established	1	0	3	3	2	1	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
Aduly literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy in the 9 zone centres	Community awareness on the importance of adult literacy in the 9 zone Centre created	No. of community awareness conducted	0	0	5	0	4	0	Field reports
Aduly literacy	Establish adult literacy centres in the 9 zones	Adult literacy Centre established in the 9 zone Centre	No. of aduly literacy established	0	0	2	2	3	2	Field reports
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Create awareness on menstrual hygiene in the 9 zone centres	Awareness on menstrual hygiene conducted in the 9 zone Centre	No. of awareness on menstrual hygiene conducted	0	0	1	0	1	0	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 procured and distributed 3 times in a year	0	0	3	3	3	3	Distribution list
ECE & primary education	Conduct school feeding program in 83 community and primary schools	School feeding program conducted in 83 community and primary schools	No. of community and primary schools benefit from the school feeding program in 3 times in a year	0	0	3	3	3	3	Distribution list
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 school production units revamped	0	0	20	20	20	23	Field reports
Infrastructure development	Secure resources from LA and MoE in order to procure and rehabilitate 1492 desks	1492 desks procured and rehabilitated	No. of desks procured and rehabilitated	2445	3300	1492	0	0	0	Distribution list
Objective	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 53% in 2022 to 70% by 2033 to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 59,214 in 2022 to 1: 30,000 .in 2033 and the nurse-to-patient ratio from 1: 2468 in 2022 to 1: 100 in 2033.									

Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 70% of the required establishment by 2033 The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 17% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033 Government and other stakeholder to provide more incentives to health workers and other volunteers 									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Human Resource Development	Recruit of 50 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP,	% of staff establishment filled	53%	20	15	10	5	0	HRMIS Establishment
	Recruit 50 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and other Community Health Volunteers	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP.	% of CHWs recruited	75%	0	30	20	0	0	Establishment registers/annual
	Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles to Community Based Health Volunteers	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP.	% of CBVs provided with enablers	50%	0	30	20	0	0	Activity reports/quarterly
Objective	To improve access to health facilities by 16% from 84% in 2022 to 100% by the year 2033									

Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to upgrade One Mini Hospital to a First Level Hospital i.e., Chalabesa Mini Hospital The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Construct Five (5) new health facilities particularly health posts at Mulima, Kate, Chewe Shimfwamba and Nchubula The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct Maternity Wings at Seventeen (17) Health Facilities The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct Thirty-Six (36) at Twenty-Nine (29) Health Facilities The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to procure 1 ambulance, 1 Utility vehicle and 26 Motorbikes for efficient and effective health service delivery 									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure development	Upgrade Chalabesa Mini Hospital to a First Level Hospital	• Chalabesa Mini Hospital	1 District hospital	0	0	1	0	0	0	Completion certificate
	Lobby for appropriate staff establishment to man the upgraded facilities	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP,	% of positions created and given Treasury Authority	53%	20	15	10	5	0	HR management information system
	Construct 17 Maternity annexes 36 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity.	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP,	% of maternity annexes constructed in 17 health facilities	37%	2	5	5	5	0	Completion certificate
	Construct 10 mothers' shelters in 10 health centres	1. Chikakala, 2. Mbat, 3. Kabinga, 4. Mapoma, 5. Kopa, 6. Kaonda, 7. Kanchibiya Resettlement, 8. Kabulamwiko 9. Kawama	% of mothers' shelter constructed in 10 health facilities	14%	0	5	5	0	0	Completion certificate

	Construct One stop centre to handle Gender Based Violence cases in the district	• Kanchibiya CBD	% of one stop Centre	0%	0	1	0	0	0	Completion certificate
	Provide equipment in the newly constructed health facilities	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbatu RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP,	% of standard equipment procured for the newly constructed health facilities	50%	0	10	10	7	0	Asset registers
	Procure vehicles (1 Ambulance and 1 utility vehicle) and 26 motor bikes for effective health service delivery in the district	• Kanchibiya DHO	% of vehicles procured	25%	0	1	1	0	0	White book and Asset register
Objective	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 85% by 2033 from 60% in 2022									
Strategies	Put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on times from the Regional Medical Stores									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	

Supply Chain management and development	Install the facility edition electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 23 health facilities for ordering of medicines.	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chakopo, 13. Chambeshi, 14. Kabinga, 15. Mulonga, 16. Kapumfi, 17. Mapoma, 18. Kaonda, 19. Luchembe, 20. Chikakala 21. Lokomwila.	% of health facilities installed with facility edition eLMIS	15%	0	15	8	0	0	Asset register
	Procure essential medicines and medical supplies through operational grants on monthly basis	• Kanchibiya district	% of months with essential medicines and medical supplies being purchased	60%	27	27	27	27	27	Good received notes and Stock control cards
Objective	To improve medical waste management from 59% in 2022 to 100% by 2033									
Strategies	The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to construct incinerators									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Infrastructure development	Construct incinerators at 11 health facilities	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Chendapanshi HP, 3. Chibwa HP, 4. Chipi HP, 5. Kabinga RHC, 6. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 7. Kaonda RHC, 8. Kapaso HP, 9. Mapoma RHC, 10. Mbat RHC	% of incinerators constructed in 11 facilities	59%	0	5	5	1	0	Completion certificate
Objective	To improve access to energy (electricity) by health facilities from 28% in 2022 to 90% in 2033									
Strategies	The LA, MoH and ZESCO to mobilize resources to connect 16 health institutions to the national grid.									

Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
Energy development	Connect 12 health facilities to the national grid for energy supply	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbatu RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP.	% of 12 health facilities connected to the national grid	28%	0	6	6	0	0	Bills
	Procure solar system to supply power for 9 health facilities	1. Chendapanshi HP, 2. Kate HP, 3. Chipi HP, 4. Kapaso HP, 5. Kaonda RHC, 6. Mapoma RHC, 7. Chewe-Shimfwamba HP, 8. Nchubula HP, 9. Mulima HP.	% of 9 health facilities connected with solar power system	0%	0	4	3	3	0	Asset register
Objective	To improve sanitation facilities at health centers from 14% availability to 100% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to construct sanitation facilities at health centers.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	

Infrastructure development	Construct Water borne toilets in 26 health facilities	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chendapanshi HP, 13. Kate HP, 14. Chipi HP, 15. Kapaso HP, 16. Kaonda RHC, 17. Mapoma RHC, 18. Chewe-Shimfwamba HP, 19. Nchubula HP, 20. Mulima HP 21. Kopa RHC, 22. Kabinga RHC, 23. Mpepo RHC	% of 26 health facilities with water borne toilets.	14%	0	10	10	6	0	Completion certificates
Objective	To Reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 4% in 2022 to 1.2% in 2033									
Strategy	The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones. The LA with MoH to mobilize resources to conduct awareness campaigns and VMMC activities									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
					Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	
HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction	Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 21 health facilities	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chakopo, 13. Chambeshi, 14. Kabinga, 15. Mulonga, 16. Kapumfi, 17. Mapoma,	HIV prevalence rate	4%	0	5	10	5	1	Completion certificates

		18. Kaonda, 19. Luchembe, 20. Chikakala 21. Lokomwila.									
	Conduct VMMC activities in 27 health facilities.	• Kanchibiya District	% of VMMC done	65%	27	27	27	27	27	27	Field/ Activity reports
	Conduct 27 HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in the district	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chakopo, 13. Chambeshi, 14. Kabinga, 15. Mulonga, 16. Kapumfi, 17. Mapoma, 18. Kaonda, 19. Luchembe, 20. Chikakala 21. Lokomwila.	% of HIV/AIDS awareness campaign meetings held	40%	27	27	27	27	27	27	Field/ Activity reports
Objective	To Reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 4% in 2022 to 1.2% in 2033										
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with MoH to mobilize resources to reduce the malaria burden within Kanchibiya district										
	Train 30 ICCM community health workers	1. Kapaso, 2. Kate, 3. Kabinga, 4. Chewe-Shimfwamba 5. Chinkobo	% of 30 ICCM community health workers trained	80%	30	0	0	0	0	0	HR development register
	Distribute 100,000 ITNs for vector control	• Kanchibiya District	% of 100,000 ITNs distributed	65%	10,000	20,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	ITN distribution registers
	Build capacity for 200 clinicians to properly manage malaria	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP,	% of 200 clinician trained	78%	50	50	50	50	50	0	HR development register

		8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chakopo, 13. Chambeshi, 14. Kabinga, 15. Mulonga, 16. Kapumfi, 17. Mapoma, 18. Kaonda, 19. Luchembe, 20. Chikakala 21. Lokomwila.								
	Conduct Monthly Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation, Operational and Research (SMEOR)	1. Chakopo HP, 2. Kabinga RHC, 3. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 4. Mulonga HP, 5. Kapumfi HP, 6. Kabulamwiko HP, 7. Kawama HP, 8. Chibwa HP, 9. Mbat RHC, 10. Chambeshi HP, 11. Chinkobo HP, 12. Chakopo, 13. Chambeshi, 14. Kabinga, 15. Mulonga, 16. Kapumfi, 17. Mapoma, 18. Kaonda, 19. Luchembe, 20. Chikakala 21. Lokomwila.	% of monthly SMEORs conducted	80%	27	27	27	27	27	Monthly activity reports
Objective	Improve access to urban water supply from 10 % in 2023 to 96 % in 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA or with 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 									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure Development	Construct an urban water reticulation system	At the CBD	System constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Completion report
Objective	To increase access to rural water supply from 14% in 2023 to 85 % in 2033									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target year					Source of Information

					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 205 boreholes	All wards	Number of hand pumps rehabilitated	0	41	41	41	41	41	Completion report
	Construct a total of 200 boreholes	All wards	Number of boreholes constructed	30	20	20	10	20	10	Completion report
	Upgrade hand pumps to water schemes at the following 12 communities	1. Washeni, 2. Aluni, 3. Munikashi, 4. Chisengo, 5. Masengo, 6. Minkulungu 7. Chintu, 8. Kanjela, 9. Kamuombo 10. Chipalo, 11. Lameck 12. Kalondwe.	Number of boreholes upgraded	0	12	0	0	0	0	Completion report
	Upgrade hand pump to water scheme at the following 38 education facilities	1. Kabwela Pri, 2. Mala Pri, 3. Chibwa Pri, 4. Mwansabamba Pri, 5. Mulombe Pri, 6. Kabulamwiko Pri, 7. Nchubula Pri, 8. Kamana Mwelwa Pri, 9. Samata Pri, 10. Chalabesa Pri, 11. Mundu-Wantanga Pri, 12. Kapasa-Ngwai Pri, 13. Madoma Pri, 14. Kawama Pri, 15. Mikuba Pri, 16. Chakopo Pri, 17. Mulombe Pri, 18. Muombo com, 19. Luchembe Pri, 20. Chibwa Pri, 21. Mansha Pri, 22. Katumba Pri, 23. Kapumfi Pri, 24. Chikakala Pri, 25. Lokomwila Pri, 26. Ndakala Pri, 27. Tunduwa Pri, 28. Washeni Pri,	Number of boreholes upgraded	0	38	0	0	0	0	Completion report

	29. Mulonga Pri, 30. Fichele Com, 31. Kampashi Comm, 32. Kopa Pri, 33. Chambeshi Pri, 34. Mapoma Pri, 35. Chambeshi Day Sec, 36. Kabinga Day Sec, 37. Chalabesa Day Sec and 38. Mikuba Day Sec.									
Upgrade hand pump to water scheme at following 20 Health facilities	1. Aluni HP, 2. Chakopo HP, 3. Chambeshi HP, 4. Chendapanshi HP, 5. Chibwa HP, 6. Chikakala HP, 7. Chinkobo HP, Chipi HP, 8. Kabinga RHC, 9. Kabulamwiko HP, 10. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP 11. Kaonda RHC, 12. Kapaso HP, 13. Kapumfi HP, 14. Kawama HP, 15. Lokomwila HP, 16. Luchembe HP, 17. Mapoma RHC, 18. Mbat RHC 19. Mulonga HP	Number of boreholes upgraded	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	Completion report
Construct water schemes at the following 16 markets	1. Resettlement Market, 2. John Mubanga Market, 3. Mpepo A Market, 4. Mpepo B Market, 5. Kabulamwiko Market, 6. Nchubula Market, 7. Kopa Market, 8. Luchembe Market, 9. Chikakala Market, 10. Kabinga Market, 11. ZamPalm Market, 12. Kasongo Market, 13. Chalabesa Market, 14. Kabinga Market, 15. Kopa Market 16. Chakopo Market	Number of water schemes constructed	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	Completion report

	Construct water schemes at the following 11 Education facilities	1. Chafye Pri, 2. Kantimba Pri, 3. Chipi Pri, 4. Macheleta Pri, 5. Mbatu Pri, 6. Tunduwa Pri, 7. Kaonda Pri, 8. Kasengeneke Pri, 9. John Mubanga Day Sec, 10. Chewe-Shimfwamba Day Sec Sch 11. Kopa Day Sec	Number of water schemes constructed	0	0	0	11	0	0	Completion report
	Construct water schemes at the following 6 health facilities	1. Kabulamwiko HP, 2. Kapaso HP, 3. Mbatu RHC, 4. Chipi HP 5. Munkunta HP, 6. Nchubula HP 7. Mulima HP	Number of water schemes constructed	0	0	3	1	0	3	Completion report
Objective	To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 100 % in 2027									
Strategies	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities									
Program	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target years					Source of information
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure Development	Construct water borne communal ablution following 49 education facilities	1. Kabwela Pri, 2. Mala Pri, 3. Chibwa Pri, 4. Mwansabamba Pri, 5. Mulombe Pri, 6. Kabulamwiko Pri, 7. Nchubula Pri, 8. Kamana Mwelwa Pri, 9. Samata Pri, 10. Chalabesa Pri, 11. Mundu-Wantanga Pri, 12. Kapasa-Ngwai Pri, 13. Madoma Pri, 14. Kawama Pri, 15. Mikuba Pri, 16. Chakopo Pri, 17. Mulombe Pri, 18. Muombo com,	Number of waters borne communal ablution blocks constructed	0	49	0	0	0	0	Completion report

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Luchembe Pri, 20. Chibwa Pri, 21. Mala Pri, 22. Mansha Pri, 23. Katumba Pri, 24. Kapumfi Pri, 25. Chikakala Pri, 26. Lokomwila Pri, 27. Ndakala Pri, 28. Tunduwa Pri, 29. Washeni Pri, Mulonga Pri, 30. Fichele Com, 31. Kampashi Comm, 32. Kopa Pri, 33. Chambeshi Pri, 34. Mapoma Pri, 35. Chambeshi Day Sec, 36. Kabinga Day Sec, 37. Chalabesa Day Sec, 38. Mikuba Day Sec, 39. Chafye Pri, 40. Kantimba Pri, 41. Chipi Pri, 42. Macheleta Pri, 43. Mbatu Pri, 44. Tunduwa Pri, 45. Kaonda Pri, 46. Kasengeneke Pri, 47. John Mubanga Day Sec, 48. Chewe-Shimfwamba Day Sec Sch 49. Kopa Day Sec 									
Construct water borne communal ablution following 22 Health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluni HP, 2. Chakopo HP, 3. Chambeshi HP, 4. Chendapanshi HP, 5. Chibwa HP, 6. Chikakala HP, 7. Chinkobo HP, 8. Chipi HP, 9. Kabinga RHC, 10. Kabulamwiko HP, 11. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 12. Kaonda RHC, 13. Kapaso HP, 	Number of water borne communal ablution blocks constructed	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	Completion report

		14. Kapumfi HP, 15. Kawama HP, 16. Lokomwila HP, 17. Luchembe HP, 18. Mapoma RHC, 19. Mbat RHC, 20. Mulonga HP, 21. Kabulamwiko HP, 22. Kapaso HP, 23. Mbat RHC, 24. Chipi HP 25. Munkunta HP, 26. Nchubula HP 27. Mulima HP								
	Construct water borne communal ablution following 16 markets	1. Resettlement Market, 2. John Mubanga Market, 3. Mpepo A Market, 4. Mpepo B Market, 5. Kabulamwiko Market, 6. Nchubula Market, 7. Kopa Market, 8. Luchembe Market, 9. Chikakala Market, 10. Kabinga Market, 11. ZamPalm Market, 12. Kasongo Market, 13. Chalabesa Market, 14. Kabinga Market, 15. Kopa Market 16. Chakopo Market	Number of water borne communal ablution blocks constructed	0	16	0	0	0	0	Completion report
Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Attain ODF status all in Chiefdoms	All Chiefdoms	Number of chiefdoms	1	1	1	1	0	0	Verification reports
Capacity Building	Revamp the VWASHE committees	All wards	Number of V WASHES revamped	0	41	41	41	41	41	Meeting report
	Train 216 Community Champions	All wards	Number of Community Champions trained	0	41	41	41	41	41	Meeting report
Objective	Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 5% in 2022 to 80 % in 2027									
Strategy	The LA or with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct a sewer network system									
Program	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Year					Source of Information
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

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 year					Source of Information
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructure Development	Establish a Solid Waste Damp Site at Mabale	Mabale	Number of engineered damp site created	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion report
Capacity Building	To hold meetings to create awareness on proper solid waste management	All Wards	Number of meetings held	0	40	40	40	40	40	Meeting reports
Objective	Increase access to decent and affordable housing to 50% by 2033									
Strategies	LA and Mo CD and the Private sector to provide decent and affordable housing units									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Housing Development - Urban Partnership promotion	Conduct Community awareness program	• CBD	No. of community awareness meeting	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/annual
	Construct a safety net for the different abled people in the district	• CBD	No. of safety constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	IPC
	Construction of 30 institutional housing	1. Kasongo 2. Chalabesa 3. Mpepo 4. Luchembe 5. Kabinga 6. Mbati	No. of institutional housing units constructed	2	0	0	15	15	0	IPC
	Construction of 20 Housing units for Council under equalization funds	• CBD	No. of Housing units constructed	2	0	0	12	8	0	IPC
Squatter upgrading	Conduct community awareness on opening up of upgrading	• ZamPalm	No. of community awareness meeting conducted	0	0	1	0	0	0	Activity/reports

	Preparation of layout for ZamPalm	• ZamPalm	No. layout plans prepared	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	Settlement plans prepared
	Upgrading of Squatter settlement (Village)	Kasongo Mulyekoshi Kanjela Chansa Chinsela Mabale	No. of squatter settlement upgraded	0	0	0	1	1	2	Settlement plans prepared
Layout preparation	LA to ensure that the wards and selected 6 growth nodes have LAP	Kasongo Chalabesa Mpepo Luchembe Kabinga Mbatl	No of LAP for growth nodes prepared	0	0	1	1	1	0	LAP prepared
	Engage the Chiefs in Planning agreements	Kopa Luchembe Mpepo Kabinga	No. of planning agreements	0	0	0	4	0	0	Planning agreement
	Finalization of township boundary layout plan	• Township	No. of Township boundary layout plan in place	0	0		0	0	0	Maps and plans produced
Integrated Development Plan	Updating to	• District	No of IDP updated	0	0	0	0	0	1	Updated IDP in place

Table 30: Costing for SDA

Development Goal 1	Improved education and skills development									
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033 Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skill 									
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 the 40 ECE Centres	40 ECE Centres constructed	32,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Construct 30 primary schools	30 primary schools constructed	48,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Construct 5 secondary schools	5 secondary schools constructed	8,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	3,200,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Construct 3 boarding school in the district	3 boarding schools constructed	45,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Construct DEB office block	DEB office block constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Rehabilitate 41 primary schools	41 primary schools rehabilitated	9,840,000	GRZ/Donors	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,640,000	2,400,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Construct skills training centre in the district	Skills training Centre constructed	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	10,000,000	0	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	
Create community awareness on the need of school infrastructure in 10 wards	Awareness in areas of need of school infrastructure created	500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor	

Construct the 83 teachers' houses in Schools	83 teachers staff houses constructed	59,760,000	GRZ/Donors	0	16,560,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Establish Special Education Centres in 9 zone centres	9 special education centres established	2,250,000	GRZ/Donors	0	750,000	750,000	500,000	250,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy in the 9 zone centres	Awareness on the importance of adult literacy	80,000	GRZ/Donors	0	40,000	0	40,000	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Establish adult literacy centres in the 9 zones	Adult literacy centres established	1,800,000	GRZ/Donors	0	200,000	200,000	400,000	200,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Create awareness on menstrual hygiene in the 9 zone centres	Awareness on menstrual hygiene created	200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	100,000	0	100,000	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Sanitary towels procured and distributed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Conduct school feeding program in 83 community and primary schools	School feeding program in community and primary schools conducted	7,500,000	GRZ/Donors	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	Production Unit in 83 community and primary schools revamped	830,000	GRZ/Donors	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	230,000	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor
procurement and rehabilitation of 1492 desks	1492 desks procured and rehabilitated	2,685,600	GRZ/Donors	3,300,000	2,685,600	0	0	0	LA/MoE/NGO/Donor/Investor

Goal 2	Improved Health Food and Nutrition								
Strategy	Increase access to quality health care								
Objective	i.To increase human resource availability in health centres from 53% in 2022 to 70% by 2033 so as: ii. to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 59,214 in 2022 to 1: 30,000 in 2033 iii. to reduce nurse to patient ratio from 1: 2468 in 2022 to 1: 100 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	
Recruit of 50 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	50 qualified health workers recruited	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	LA and MoH
Recruit more Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers	90 Community health workers recruited	750,000	GRZ/Donors	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	LA and MoH
Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles to Community Based Health Volunteers	90 sets of enablers procured and provided	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve access to health facilities by 16% from 84% in 2022 to 100% by the year 2033								
Construct Health posts	5 Health posts constructed	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	2,400,000	800,000	0	800,000	LA and MoH
Construct a district Hospital	District hospital constructed	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	0	50,000,000		LA and MoH
Construct 17 Maternity annexes, 36 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity.	17 Maternity annexes constructed	8,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	4,250,000	4,250,000	0	0	LA and MoH
		10,800,000	GRZ/Donor	0	5,400,000	5,400,000	0	0	LA and MoH

	36 staff houses constructed								
Construct 10 mothers shelters in 10 health centres	15 Mothers' shelters constructed	1,125,000	GRZ/Donor	0	150,000	300,000	450,000	225,000	LA and MoH
Provide medical equipment in the newly constructed health facilities	Standard Medical equipment provided to 23 health facilities	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA and MoH
Procure vehicles (1 Ambulance and 1 utility vehicle) and 26 motor bikes for effective health service delivery in the district	1 Ambulance procured	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
	1 utility vehicle procured	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	LA and MoH
Construct One stop centre to handle Gender Based Violence cases in the district	1 stop center constructed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	LA, Zambia Police and MoH
Objective	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres to 85% by 2033 from 60% in 2022								
Install the electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 27 health facilities for ordering of medicines and to prevent drug pilferage.	eLMIS installed in 27 health facilities	630,000	GRZ/Donor	315,000	315,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Procure essential medicines and medical supplies through operational grants on monthly basis	27 health facilities supplied with procured essential medicines	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA and MoH

	and medical supplies								
Objective	To improve medical waste management from 8% in 2023 to 100% by 2033								
Construct incinerators at 11 health facilities	11 Incinerators constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	300,000	300,000	600,000	0	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve access to energy (electricity) by health facilities from 30% in 2022 to 90% in 2033								
Connect 12 health facilities to the national grid for energy supply	12 health facilities connected to the national grid	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	0	LA, MoH and ZESCO
Procure solar system to supply power for 9 health facilities	9 health facilities supplied with solar systems for lighting	900,000	GRZ/Donor	0	450,000	0	450,000	0	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve sanitation facilities at health centres from 22% availability to 100% by 2033								
Construct 23 Water borne toilets at all health facilities	21 Water borne toilets at all health facilities constructed	11,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	11,500,000	0	00	0	LA and MoH
Development Goal 2	Improved Health, Food and Nutrition								
Strategy	Strengthen public health								
Objective	To Reduce HIV prevalence in the district from 4% in 2022 to 1.2% in 2033								
Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 21 health facilities	21 Youth Friendly corners established in 21 health facilities	1,050,000	GRZ/Donors	200,000	500,000	150,000	200,000	0	LA and MoH
Conduct VMMC activities in 27 health facilities.	27 health facilities providing	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	LA and MoH

	VMMC services								
Conduct 27 HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in the district	27 HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns held in the district	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To reduce malaria incidence in all ages from 390.7/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033								
Train 30 ICCM community health workers	30 ICCM community health workers trained	700,000	GRZ/Donor	0	350,000	350,000	0	0	LA and MoH
Distribute 100,000 ITNs for vector control	100,000 ITNs distributed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	LA and MoH
Build capacity for 200 clinician to properly manage malaria	200 clinicians trained in malaria case management	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	0	LA and MoH
Conduct Monthly Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation, Operational and Research (SMEOR)	3,600 SMEOR	850,000	GRZ/Donor	0	150,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	LA and MoH

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	87,860,000.00	GRZ/Donors PPP	0	0	87,860,000.00	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 205 boreholes by 2027	205 Boreholes rehabilitated	2,665,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10,000.00	663,750.00	663,750.00	663,750.00	663,750.00	LA
Construct a total of 100 Hand pumps boreholes by 2027	100 New boreholes constructed	20,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	6,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA/UNICEF
Upgrade handpumps to water schemes at the following 12 communities: 1. Washeni, 2. Aluni, 3. Munikashi, 4. Chisengo, 5. Masengo, 6. Minkulungu, 7. Chintu, 8. Kanjela, 9. Kamuombo, 10. Chipalo, 11. Lameck 12. Kalondwe.	12 hand pumps upgraded to water schemes constructed	448,320.00	GRZ/Donors	0	0	448,320.00	0	0	LA
Upgrade handpump to water scheme at the following 38 education facilities: 1. Kabwela Pri,	38 hand pumps upgraded to water schemes constructed	1,419,680.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,419,680.00	0	0	0	LA

2. Mala Pri, 3. Chibwa Pri, 4. Mwansabamba Pri, 5. Mulombe Pri, 6. Kabulamwiko Pri, 7. Nchubula Pri, 8. Kamana-Mwelwa Pri, 9. Samata Pri, 10. Chalabesa Pri, 11. Mundu-Wantanga Pri, 12. Kapasa-Ngwai Pri, 13. Madoma Pri, 14. Kawama Pri, 15. Mikuba Pri, 16. Chakopo Pri, 17. Muombo com, 18. Luchembe Pri, 19. Chibwa Pri, 20. Mala Pri, 21. Mansha Pri, 22. Katumba Pri, 23. Kapumfi Pri, 24. Chikakala Pri, 25. Lokomwila Pri, 26. Ndakala Pri, 27. Tunduwa Pri, 28. Washeni Pri, 29. Mulonga Pri, 30. Fichele Com, 31. Kampashi Comm, 32. Kopa Pri, 33. Chambeshi Pri, 34. Mapoma Pri, 35. Chambeshi Day Sec, 36. Kabinga Day Sec, 37. Chalabesa Day Sec 38. Mikuba Day Sec.	at education facilities								
Upgrade handpump to water scheme at	20 hand pumps	747,200.00	GRZ/Donors	0	747,200.00	0	0	0	LA

<p>following 20 Health facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluni HP, 2. Chakopo HP, 3. Chambeshi HP, 4. Chendapanshi HP, 5. Chibwa HP, 6. Chikakala HP, 7. Chinkobo HP, 8. Chipi HP, 9. Kabinga RHC, 10. Kabulamwiko HP, 11. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 12. Kaonda RHC, 13. Kapaso HP, 14. Kapumfi HP, 15. Kawama HP, 16. Lokomwila HP, 17. Luchembe HP, 18. Mapoma RHC, 19. Mbatu RHC 20. Mulonga HP 	<p>upgraded to water schemes constructed at health facilities</p>								
<p>Construct water schemes at the following 16 markets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement market, 2. John Mubanga Market, 3. Mpepo A Market, 4. Mpepo B Market, 5. Kabulamwiko Market, 6. Nchubula Market, 7. Kopa Market, 8. Luchembe Market, 	<p>16 water schemes systems constructed at markets</p>	<p>8,000,000.00</p>	<p>GRZ/Donors</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>8,000,000.00</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>LA</p>

<p>9. Chikakala Market, 10. Kabinga Market, 11. ZamPalm Market, 12. Kasongo Market, 13. Chalabesa Market, 14. Kabinga Market, 15. Kopa Market 16. Chakopo Market</p>									
<p>Construct water schemes at the following 11 Education facilities:</p> <p>1. Chafye Pri, 2. Kantimba Pri, 3. Chipi Pri, 4. Macheleta Pri, 5. Mbatl Pri, 6. Tunduwa Pri, 7. Kaonda Pri, 8. Kasengeneke Pri, 9. John Mubanga Day Sec, 10. Chewe-Shimfwamba Day Sec Sch 11. Kopa Day Sec</p>	<p>11 water schemes constructed at education facilities</p>	5,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,500,000.00	0	0	0	LA
<p>Construct water schemes at the following 6 health facilities:</p> <p>1. Kabulamwiko HP, 2. Kapaso HP, 3. Mbatl RHC, 4. Chipi HP Munkunta HP,</p>	<p>6 water schemes constructed at Health facilities</p>	3,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	LA

5. Nchubula HP 6. Mulima HP									
Objective	To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 100 % in 2027								
Create and re-orient the VWASHE committees	205 VWASHE committees active and collecting user contributions	384,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	96,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	LA
Train and re-orient CCs	205 community champions trained and bringing SAG reports	384,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	96,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00	LA
1. Construct water borne communal ablution following 49 education facilities: 2. Kabwela Pri, 3. Mala Pri, 4. Chibwa Pri, 5. Mwansabamba Pri, 6. Mulombe Pri, 7. Kabulamwiko Pri, 8. Nchubula Pri, 9. Kamana Mwelwa Pri, 10. Samata Pri, 11. Chalabesa Pri, 12. Mundu-Wantanga Pri, 13. Kapasa Ngwai Pri, 14. Madoma Pri, 15. Kawama Pri, 16. Mikuba Pri, 17. Chakopo Pri, 18. Mulombe Pri, 19. Muombo com,	49 communal ablutions at education facilities	12,250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	12,250,000.00	0	0	0	LA

20. Luchembe Pri, 21. Chibwa Pri, 22. Mala Pri, 23. Mansha Pri, 24. Katumba Pri, 25. Kapumfi Pri, 26. Chikakala Pri, 27. Lokomwila Pri, 28. Ndakala Pri, 29. Tunduwa Pri, 30. Washeni Pri, 31. Mulonga Pri, 32. Fichele Com, 33. Kampashi Comm, 34. Kopa Pri, 35. Chambeshi Pri, 36. Mapoma Pri, 37. Chambeshi Day Sec, 38. Kabinga Day Sec, 39. Chalabesa Day Sec, 40. Mikuba Day Sec, 41. Chafye Pri, 42. Kantimba Pri, 43. Chipi Pri 44. Macheleta Pri 45. Mbatu Pri, 46. Tunduwa Pri, 47. Kaonda Pri, 48. Kasengeneke Pri, 49. John Mubanga Day Sec, 50. Chewe Shimfwamba Day Sec Sch 51. Kopa Day Sec									
construct water borne communal abluion following 22 Health facilities:	22 communal ablutions at	5,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,500,000.00	0	0	0	LA

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluni HP, 2. Chakopo HP, 3. Chambeshi HP, 4. Chendapanshi HP, 5. Chibwa HP, 6. Chikakala HP, 7. Chinkobo HP, 8. Chipi HP, 9. Kabinga RHC, 10. Kabulamwiko HP, 11. Kanchibiya Resettlement HP, 12. Kaonda RHC, 13. Kapaso HP, 14. Kapumfi HP, 15. Kawama HP, 16. Lokomwila HP, 17. Luchembe HP, 18. Mapoma RHC, 19. Mbatu RHC, 20. Mulonga HP, 21. Kabulamwiko HP, 22. Kapaso HP, 23. Mbatu RHC, 24. Chipi HP 25. Munkunta HP, 26. Nchubula HP 27. Mulima HP 	Health facilities								
<p>Construct water borne communal ablution following 16 markets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement Market, 2. John Mubanga Market, 3. Mpepo A Market, 4. Mpepo B Market, 	16 communal ablutions at markets	4,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	LA

5. Kabulamwiko Market, 6. Nchubula Market, 7. Kopa Market, 8. Luchembe Market, 9. Chikakala Market, 10. Kabinga Market, 11. ZamPalm Market, 12. Kasongo Market, 13. Chalabesa Market, 14. Kabinga Market, 15. Kopa Market, 16. Chakopo Market									
Attain ODF status all in Chiefdoms 2027	All 4 chiefdoms attain ODF status	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	248,988.98	250,337.01	250,337.01	250,337.01	0	LA
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	6,000,000.00	0	LA/Chambeshi Water and Sanitation company
Objective	Improve Solid Waste Management								
Hold community meetings to create awareness on proper solid waste management	200 meetings held in all wards	4,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	LA
Establish a Solid Waste Damp Site at Mabale	Engineering damp site created	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	LA
Development Goal 4	Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033								

Strategy	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People								
Objective	Reduced extreme poverty and intergeneration transfer of poverty in the selected households 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	
Create community awareness on SCT	Community Awareness meetings conducted on SCT in all the 68 CWACs	2,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	MCDSS-Social Welfare
To reduce extreme poverty and intergeneration transfer of poverty in the selected Households (10,465 beneficiaries)	Selected households receiving transfers	27,667,200.00	GRZ/Donors	5,533,440.00	5,533,440.00	5,533,440.00	5,533,440.00	5,533,440.00	MCDSS-Social Welfare
Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10,468 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30,000 by 2033	SCT beneficiaries scaled up	735,700	GRZ/Donors	735,700	0	0	0	0	MCDSS
Objective	Improve access to Finance from 26.5% in 2021 to 80% in 2023								
Household Roster update in the 18 CWACs	Household names uploaded	32,420	GRZ/Donors	32,420	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Self-Registration in the 18 CWACs	Self-registration	21,220	GRZ/Donors	21,220	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development

	conducted in 18 CWACs								
Community Validation and Lottery in the 18 CWACs	Community validation conducted	10,100	GRZ/Donors	10,100	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Payment Enrolment in the 18 CWACs to 1103 beneficiaries (225 dollars each)	1103 beneficiaries received the one-off grants	4678098.75	GRZ/Donors	4678098.75	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Objective	Improve household food security at Household Levels in all the selected Vulnerable but viable households by 2033								
Geographic Targeting	Geographical targeting conducted in the 28 CWACs conducted	10,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MCDSS-Community Development
Allocation of beneficiaries to Geographical Regions	Beneficiaries allocated to Geographical regions	10,000	GRZ/Donors	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MCDSS-Community Development
Awareness, Identification and Selection in 28 CWACs	Community meetings conducted	183,500	GRZ/Donors	36700	36700	36700	36700	36700	MCDSS-Community Development
Listing of Potential beneficiaries	Potential beneficiaries listed	183,500.00	GRZ/Donors	36,700.00	36,700.00	36,700.00	36,700.00	36,700.00	MCDSS-Community Development
Self-registration by the Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are self-registered	225,000.00	GRZ/Donors	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	MCDSS-Community Development
Distribution of Inputs to Farmers (Seed and Fertilizer)	Farming inputs distributed to farmers		GRZ/Donors						MCDSS-Community Development
Objective	Improve access to food security Pack inputs by 2033, to ensure farmers received inputs in time and reduce the cost of paying for storage in Mpika district								

Preparation of land	Site for construct of the ware house acquired	20,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20,000	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Construction of the ware house	Ware house constructed	768,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	768,000	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Objective	To facilitate and administer effectively PWAS in order to facilitate timely provision of basic needs to vulnerable by 2023								
Assist OVCs with education requisites, repatriation of stranded people and sick people and social support	OVCs receiving education requisites, stranded people repatriated and the sick supported	110,000	GRZ/Donors	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	MCDSS-Social Welfare
Objective	Increased access to Alternative Livelihood Interventions								
Awareness on Increased access to Alternative Livelihood Interventions in the district	Awareness meetings conducted	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50000	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Self-registration by the Beneficiaries	Potential beneficiaries self-registered	40,000.00	GRZ/Donors	40000	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Distribution of Alternative Livestock to beneficiaries	ALI small livestock procured and distributed	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	200,000	0	0	0	0	MCDSS-Community Development
Goal 4	Reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequality								
Strategy	Increase access to decent and affordable housing								
Objective	Increase access to decent and affordable housing to 50% 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	

Conduct Community awareness program	Community awareness program conducted.	40,000	GRZ/Donors/NGO	0	0	40,000	0	0	LA/Donors/NGO
Construct a safety net for the vulnerable in the district	safety net constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor/NGO	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/Mo CD/Donor/NGO
Construction of institutional housing units	Institutional housing units constructed	15,600,000	GRZ/Donor/Investor	500,000	0	3,450,000	5,050,000	6,050,000	LA
Construction of 20 Housing units for Council under equalization funds	20 Housing units constructed	9,850,000	GRZ/Donor/Investor	450,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	2,750,000	2,150,000	LA
Conduct community awareness on land alienation	Community awareness meetings conducted	105,000	ZamPalm	0	0	105,000	0	0	LA/Resettlement Office
Upgrade Squatter settlement	Squatter settlement upgraded	5,000,000	LA/Investors	0		1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	LA/Investor/Donor
Preparation of ZamPalm layout plan	ZamPalm layout prepared	50,000	ZamPalm	0	0	50,000	0	0	LA/ZamPalm
Preparation of LAP for the wards and selected 6 growth nodes	LAP Prepared	3,100,000	LA/Investors/Donor	0	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	0	LA/Investor/Donor
Engage the Chiefs in Planning agreements	Planning agreements with Chiefs engagement conducted	202,000	LA	0	0	202,000	0	0	LA/donors.

Finalization of township boundary layout plan	Township boundary layout plan finalized	50,000	LA	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA/donors.
Updating the IDP	IDP updated	200,000	LA	0	0	0	0	200,000	LA/donors.
Total		36,197,000		950000	2550000	9,397,000	11350000	12400000	

SDA 3: Environmental Sustainability

Table 31: Strategic Development Area 3: Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Prioritized Activities

Development Goal: to enhance adaptation and mitigation climate by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To promote tree planting in depleted protected forest reserves and open forest areas	LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and Reforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of the depleted spots in the forest areas Planting of trees in the depleted spots Plantation of various species trees
Establishment of exotic plantation in the district	LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation and Reforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community awareness on the creation of community forest management Creation of community Forests management
Establishment of apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies	LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community awareness on promotion of beekeeping in all wards. Promotion of beekeeping initiatives in all wards
Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping	LA, and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community awareness on non-wood forestry products Creation of farm plantations(orchards)

Creation of framework on disaster and preparedness by 2033 to cover the whole district	LA and DMMU to enhance disaster risk reduction and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of spots to be affected by any disaster Conduct community awareness meetings and publications to the areas with likelihood of getting affected.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster response and recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of the directly affected areas Issuance of aid to the affected areas

Implementation Plan SDA 3

Table 32: Implementation Plan SDA 3

Objective: Enhance Natural Resource Management									
Strategy: LA, MENR and partners to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025									
Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Mapping of the depleted spots in the forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunduwa (Lwitikila) forest Mpepo Local Forest Luanya west forest 	No. of hectareage mapped	0	0	500	0	0	0	Number of maps produced
Planting of trees in the depleted spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunduwa (Lwitikila) forest Mpepo Local Forest Luanya West Forest 	No. of trees planted	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	Field report
Objectives: Establishment of exotic plantation in the district									
Strategies: LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025									

Conduct community awareness meeting on the creation of community forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wards 	No. of field meeting conducted	2	0	10	0	0	0	Field report
Creation of community Forests management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubaleshi, Mumbubu, Chambeshi, Chibwa, 	No. of CFM created	0	0	5	0	0	0	Field reports
Objectives: Establishment of apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies									
Strategies: LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district									
Conduct community awareness meeting on promotion of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wards 	No. of community awareness	0	0	10	0	0	0	Field reports
Promotion of beekeeping initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ward 	No. of beekeeping projects initiated	0	0	3	3	3	1	Field reports/ products
Objectives: Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping									
Strategies: LA, and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district									
Conduct community awareness on non-wood forestry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ward 	No. of meetings held	0	0	10	0	0	0	Field reports
Production of non-wood forestry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wards 	No of non-wood forest products produced	0	0	50	50	0	0	Field reports/products
Creation of tree plantations (orchards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wards 	No. of trees planted	0	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	Field report
Objective: Creation of framework on disaster and preparedness by 2033 to cover the whole district									
Strategy: LA and DMMU to enhance disaster risk reduction and response									
Mapping of ward to be affected by any disaster	Wards to be affected mapping	No. of wards mapped	10	10	10	10	10	10	Filed report

Conduct community awareness meetings and publications to the ward with likelihood of getting	Awareness meetings and publications held and published	No. of meetings held	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Filed report
Mapping of wards to directly affected areas	Wards directly affected areas mapped	No. of wards affected	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	Filed report
Issuance of aid to the affected areas	Aid to affected areas issued	No. of aids issued	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Filed report

Costing for SDA 3

Table 33: Costing Plan for SDA 3

Objective: To promote tree planting in depleted protected forest reserves and open forest areas									
Strategy: LA, MENR and partners to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025									
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	
Mapping of the depleted spots in the reserve areas	Depleted spots mapped	100,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	100,000	0	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Planting of trees in the forest reserves	Trees in the forest reserve planted	3,000,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Plantation of various species	Various species planted	900,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	400,000	500,000	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Objectives: Establishment of exotic plantation in the district									

Strategies: LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025									
Conduct community awareness on promotion of beekeeping in all wards	Community awareness meeting conducted	50,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Creation of community Forests management	community Forests management created	500,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	500,000	0	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Objectives: Establishment of apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies									
Strategies: LA, MENR and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district									
Conduct community awareness on promotion of beekeeping in all wards.	Community awareness meeting conducted.	50,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Promotion of beekeeping initiatives in all wards	beekeeping initiatives commenced	600,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Objectives: Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping									
Strategies: LA, and partner to promote intervention that promote income generation activities in the district									
Conduct community awareness	Community awareness	50,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	50,000	0	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor

awareness on non-wood forestry products	meeting conducted								
Production of non-wood forestry products	Non-wood forestry products produced	200,000	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	LA/MGEE/NGO/Investor
Objective: Creation of framework on disaster and preparedness by 2033 to cover the whole district									
Strategy: LA and DMMU to enhance disaster risk reduction and response									
Mapping of spots to be affected by any disaster	Spots to be affected mapping	250,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor
Conduct community awareness meetings and publications to the areas with likelihood of getting affected	Awareness meetings and publications held and published	250,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor
Mapping of the directly affected areas	Directly affected areas mapped	250,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor

Issuance of aid to the affected areas	Aid to affected areas issued	6,825,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor	1,365,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor
Total cost		13,025,000		1,515,000	2,965,000	2,315,000	4,715,000	1,515,000	LA/DMMU/NGO/Donor

SDA 4: Good Governance Environment

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME: ENHANCED MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

Table 34: Strategic Development Area 4: Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Prioritized Activities

Objective	Strategy	Program	Activities
Promote effective and efficient service delivery by 2033	LA and other cooperating partners to ensure that the district administrative office block is constructed	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a Civic Centre • Construction of District Administrative Block • Construction of District DEBS Office block • Construction of the Agriculture Coordinator Office Block • Construction of office block for forest department • Construction of 4 local courts in Kabinga, Luchembe and Mpepo chiefdoms and within the CBD • ZNS Farm land of 10,000 Ha • Development of ZNS camp • Construction of police posts in all the 6 growth nodes • Construction of the Police station
To enhance effective and efficient service delivery by 2033	LA and other cooperating partners to ensure an enabling working environment is created for all WDCs	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct of office block for WDCs

Build capacity of WDCs on their roles and responsibilities	LA and other cooperating partners to ensure that capacity is built in the sub district structures	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on the roles and responsibilities of WDCs • Conduct training on the roles and responsibilities of WDCs
Land management and administration	LA to ensure that Land allocation by use (a) farming (b) commercial (c) housing (b)is provided	Urban and regional planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning of land

Implementation Plan for SDA 4

Table 35: Implementation Plan for SDA 4

Objective: Improved Policy and governance environment									
Strategy: Promote effective and efficient service delivery 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 of District Administrative Block	Administration block constructed	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Investor	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	LA
Construction of District DEBS Office block Constriction of the Agriculture Coordinator Office Block	DEBS office and DACO Office constructed	1,600,000	LA/Donor/NGO	0	0	1,600,000	0	0	LA/MoE

Construction of 5 local courts in all the 4 chiefdoms and within the CBD	Local Courts Constructed	2,000,000	LA/Donor/NGO	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	LA/MoJ
ZNS Farm land of 10,000 Ha	ZNS farm allocated	500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	500,000	0	0	LA/ZNS
Development of ZNS camp	ZNS Camp Developed	50,000,000	LA/ZNS/Donor	0	0	50,000,000	0	0	LA/ZNS/Donor
Objective: To enhance effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									
Strategy: LA and other cooperating partners to ensure an enabling working environment is created for all WDCs									
Construction of police posts in all the 6 growth nodes	Police posts constructed	2,700,000	LA/Donor/NGO	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0	0	LA/MoHAIS
Objective: To enhance effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									
Strategy: LA and other cooperating partners to ensure an enabling working environment is created for all WDCs									
Construction of WDC offices	WDC office blocks completed	2,000,000	LA/Donor/NGO	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/Donor/NGO
Objective: Build capacity of WDCs on their roles and responsibilities									
Strategy: LA and other cooperating partners to ensure that capacity is built in the sub district structures									
Capacity building of WDCs	No. of WDC capacity built	340,000	LA/Donor/NGO	20,000	50,000	20,000	250,000	50,000	LA
Objective: Land management and administration									

Strategy: LA to ensure that Land allocation by use (a) farming (b) commercial (c) housing (b)is provided									
Zoning of land	No. of hectors zoned	90,000	LA/Donors/NGO/Investors	0	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	LA
Total		64,230,000		2,900,000	2,070,000	56,840,000	5,275,000	75,000	

Implementation Plan: SDA 4: Good Governance Environment

Table 36: Implementation Plan SDA 4

Objective: Improved Policy and governance environment									
Strategy: Promote effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									
Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target					Source of information/Frequency of activity
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of Civic Centre	Chalabesa	No. of Civic Centre constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion certificate
Construction of District Administrative Block	Chalabesa	No. of Administration blocks constructed	0	0	0	0	5	0	Completion certificates
Construction of District DEBS Office block Constriction of the Agriculture Coordinator Office Block and Fisheries and livestock	Chalabesa	No. of office blocks constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate
Construction of 5 local courts in all the 4 chiefdoms and within the CBD	CBD Chiefdoms	No. of Local Courts constructed	3	3	3	0	0	0	Completion certificate
ZNS Farm land of 10,000 Ha	Township	No. of Hectares created	0	0	0	1	0	0	Maps and plans
Development of ZNS camp	Township	No. of Camps developed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion certificates
Objective: To enhance effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									

Strategy: LA and other cooperating partners to ensure an enabling working environment is created for all WDCs									
Construction of police posts in all the 6 growth nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalabesa • Mpepo • ZamPalm • Kopa • Luchembe 	No. of Police posts	4	3	0	3	0	0	Completion certificate
Construct of office block for WDCs	All Wards	No. of WDC offices	0	0	0	10	0	0	Completion certificated
Capacity building of all WDCs	All wards	No of WDCs capacity built	10	10	10	10	10	10	LA
Zoning of land	All Zones	No. of hectarages of land zoned	0	0	50	50	50	50	LA

Table 37: Costing for SDA 4

Objective: Improved Policy and governance environment									
Strategy: Promote effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost (K)	Source of funding	Target Years					Implementing Agency/Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of Civic Centre	Civics Centre Constructed	6,000,000.00	GRZ	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	LA
Construction of District Administrative Office Block	District Administration Office Block Constructed	3,000,000.00	GRZ	0	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	LA/DA
Construction of District DEBS Office block	DEBS Office Block Constructed	3,000,000.00	GRZ	0	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	LA/DA
Construction of the District Office Complex	District Office Complex Constructed	7,000,000.00	GRZ	0	0	3,000,000	2,000,00	2,000,000	LA/DA

Construction of 5 local courts in all the 4 chiefdoms and within the CBD	Five (5) local courts constructed in 4 chiefdoms	2,500,000.00	CDF	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	LA/DA
Creation of ZNS Farm land of size 10,000 Ha	10,000Ha ZNS farm land Created	4,000,000.00	GRZ	0	0	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/DA
Development of ZNS camp	ZNS Camp developed	12,000,000.00	GRZ	0	0	5,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	ZNS/LA
Objective: To enhance effective and efficient service delivery by 2033									
Strategy: LA and other cooperating partners to ensure an enabling working environment is created for all WDCs									
Construction of police posts in all the 6 growth nodes	Police posts constructed in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalabesa • Mpepo • ZamPalm • Kopa • Luchembe • Kabinga 	3,000,000.00	CDF	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	ZP/LA/DA
Construct of office block for WDCs	WDC Offices constructed in all Wards	5,000,000.00	CDF	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	LA
Capacity building of all WDCs	All WDCs Capacitybuilt	150,000.00	CDF	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA
Zoning of 200 Ha land	200Ha of Land Zoned	20,000.00	LA	0	0	0	50	50	LA

PART 4

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.0 Selection of Scenarios

The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. Kanchibiya 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. These decisions include:

- Land use management decisions opening investment potential area
- Developing of harbors and harnessing the potential of fishing sector through adequate road linkages.
- Connections to the Farming areas (Resettlement scheme and the Farm Block)
- Decision new roads to be developed to open area of economic potential.
- Guidance for developers as to the appropriate locations and forms of development focusing on the growth nodes and the existing central Business District.

4.1 Scenario 1: Road Network Corridor

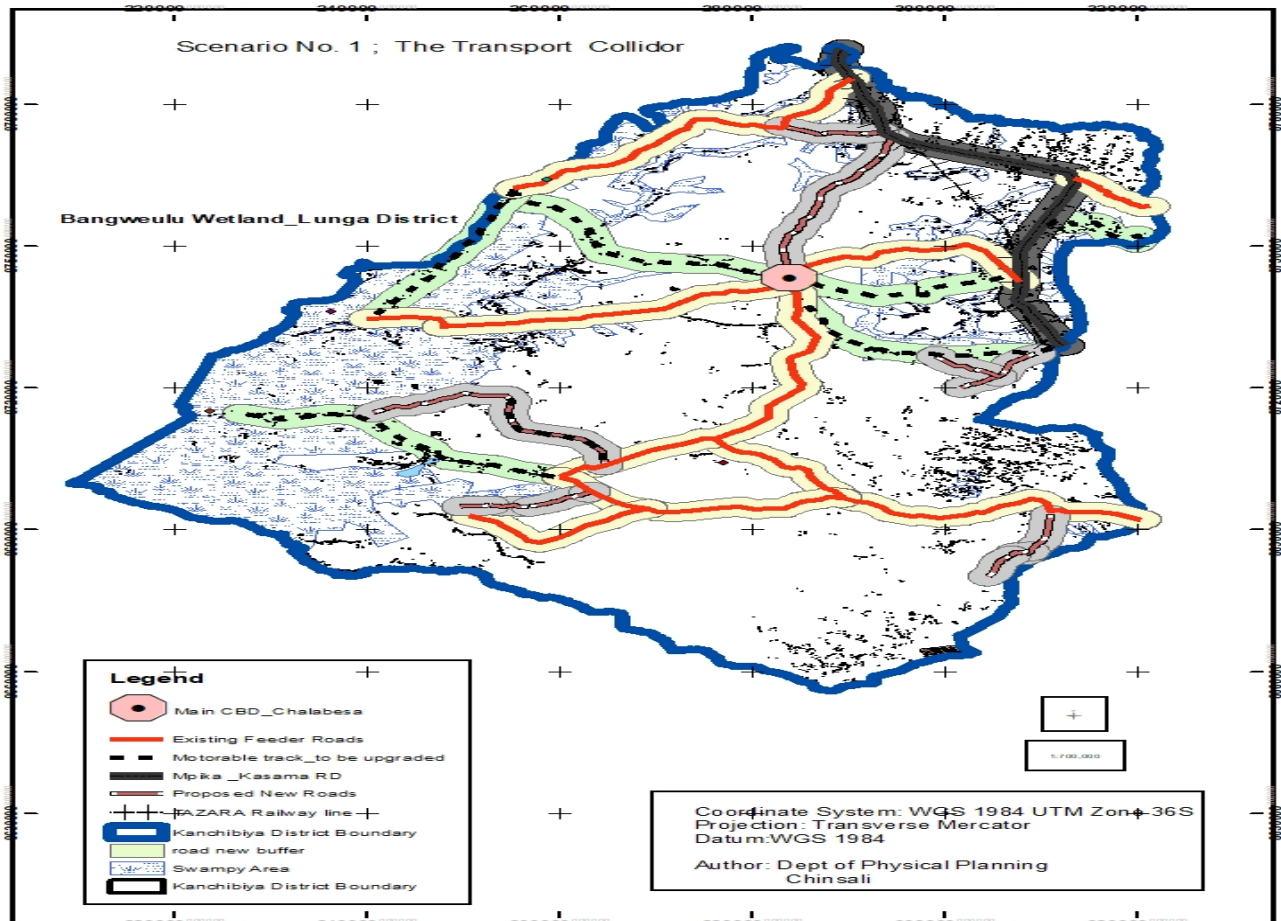
Kanchibiya district is one of the districts in the province which is faced with challenges of connectivity both intra and outside. For the district to develop more investment has to be put in developing road infrastructure within the wards to improve and provide linkages. Furthermore, in the province, the district has the most vibrant fishing industry because of its proximity to the main water bodies such as the Bangweulu wet land and the Chambeshi river. 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 and the harbours namely Kate, Chinkobo, Mbatl, Kalulu and Nchubula., The other focus will be on the farming areas such as the agricultural farm block and Kanchibiya resettlement area. The new roads to be opened are

1. Mpepo -Chalabesa Road: - these will open up the agricultural production areas in Lubaleshi and Chambeshi ward. The road will provide a shorter route to Isoka district.
2. Kopa-Chipi Road: This road when developed will link and provide access to aquaculture and rice growing farmers in Chinama and Munikashi wards
3. Resettlement -Chalabesa Road: This proposed road would provide access to agriculture camps and the CBD which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.
4. Lokomwila –ZamPalm Rd

The other roads which need to be upgraded are with the view of supporting the fishing harbors are

- Chalabesa – Kasongo Rd
- Chalabesa – Chikakala Rd
- Chalabesa – Chinkobo Rd
- Chinkobo – Chambeshi Rd
- Mbatl – Chambeshi

Figure 13: Showing the roads network corridor in Kanchibiya district



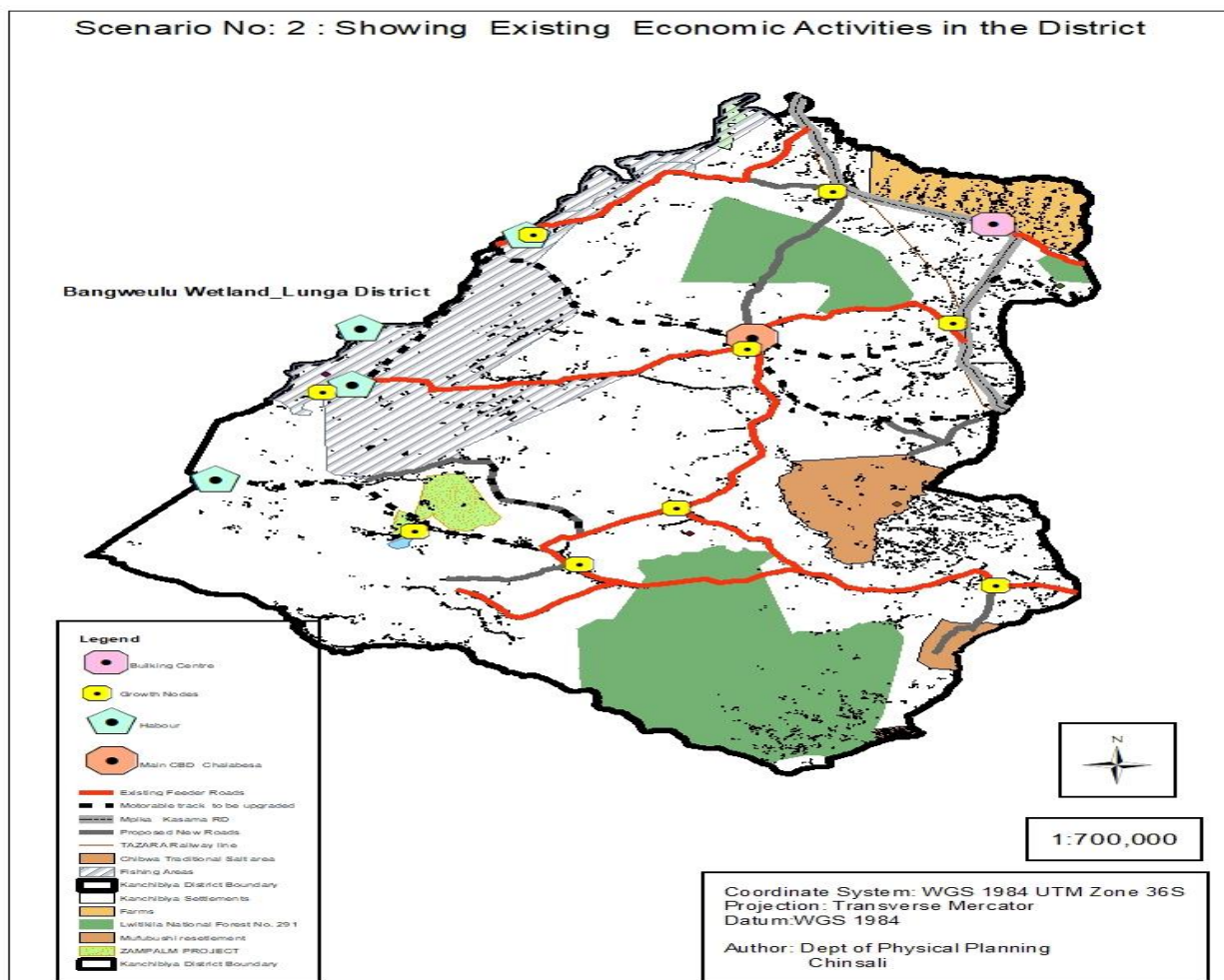
Source: IDP Team, 2022

4.2 Scenario 2: Farming Blocks/Resettlement Schemes and existing economic areas Corridors

Under this scenario focus will be to identify the existing economic areas with the view of maximizing their potential. The district has 2 resettlement schemes namely Kanchibiya and Mufubushi resettlement areas. Mufubushi is the most developed and during the IDP period, focus will be to ensure that the commercial centre for Mufubushi is developed. A layout plan has since been developed with the focus on providing land for value addition with the resettlement scheme. The other areas include

- The ZamPalm project area where the focus will be to prepare a layout plan to provide for other supporting services such as clinic, schools and housing for workers
- The Chibwa Salt. This is salt with locally produced from special grass found with Kanchibiya district. During the IDP planning period efforts will be made to provide market and other linkages to this product which has many uses.
- Community Forest to promote natural resources management
- Mashaya farm block... the focus will be to provide access to the farming block
- The Harbours... the focus will be to open up trade in the main harbours i.e., Mbatl and Nchubula. During the plan period a construction of a cold storage is proposed at Nchubula harbour
- Promotion of the aggregation/bulking centre which has been constructed in Mansha ward to promote local farmers' trade.

Figure 14: Showing site depicting the existing economic activities in Kanchibiya district



Source: IDP Team, 2022

4.3 Scenario No. 3 Proposed potential growth areas

Through Muchinga Investment Promotion Initiative, areas of investment have been identified in the district. This scenario will focus on highlighting these areas and ensure that roads that lead to these investment areas are priorities. The investment areas are;

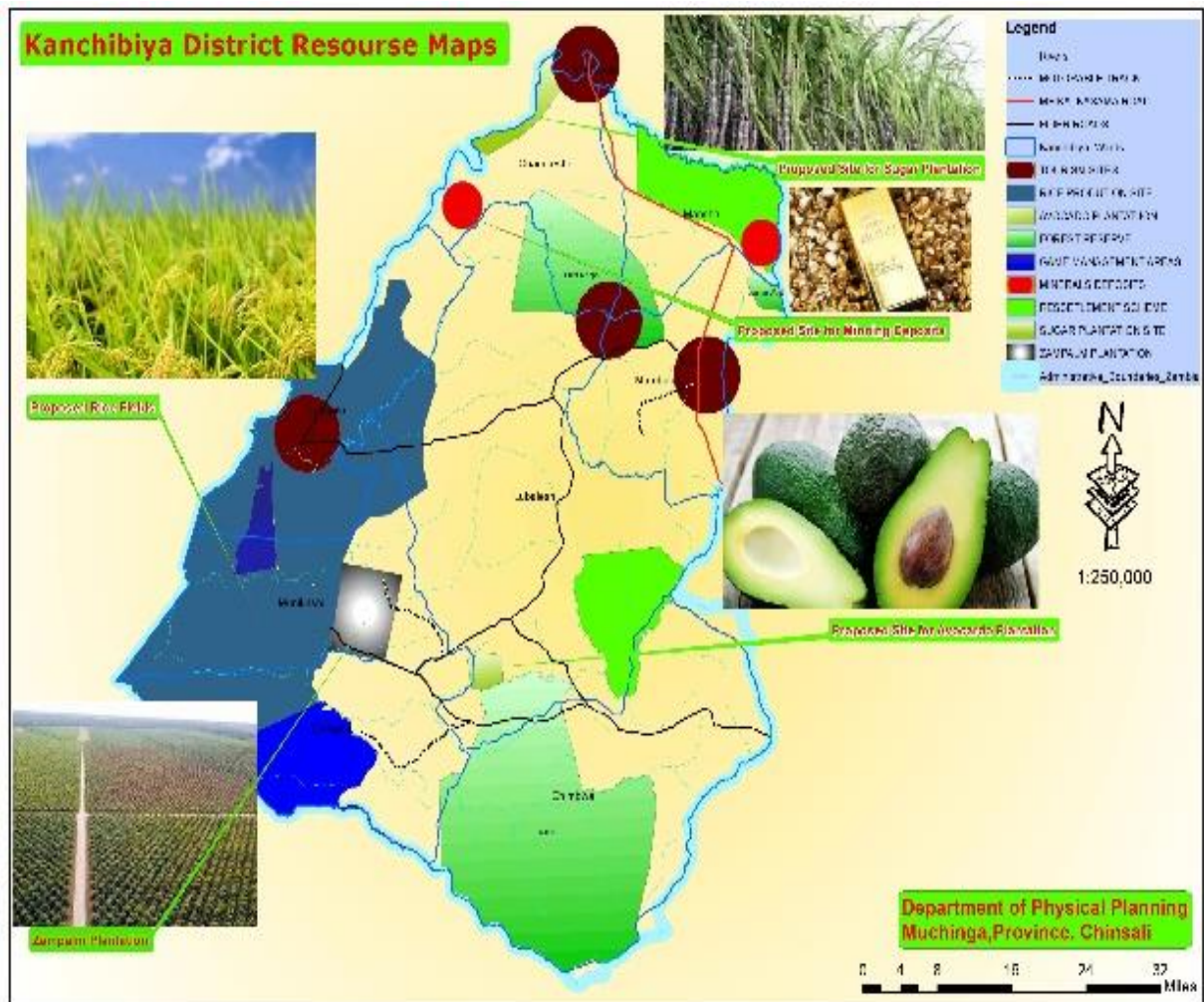
- Farming areas and Resettlement Schemes
- Community Forests
- Proposed mining areas
- Cattle ranching area
- Sites for Agro processing /aggregation centers
- Solar plants in the growth nodes
- Promotion of the value addition to the fish products by setting up a cold storage at Nchubula Harbor
- Community forests the adaptation of Community Forest Management will promote bee keeping mushroom farming, and controlled charcoal burning that can attract carbon credits which can translate in improved livelihoods. Furthermore, CFM can be a turning point market for organizations such as COMACO that buys honey from local farmers and process it into finished products

4.4 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:

- Provision of agriculture Corridors will help in inspiring economic growth because of different agriculture products will be distributed to different areas.
- 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 15: Kanchibiya district Resource Map



Source: Department of Physical Planning

PART 5

FINANCING THE IDP

This section details the financial resources involved in the implementation of IDP from both the public and private sectors. Strategies on mobilization and collection will be highlighted to ensure collection efficiency ratios are improved.

The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

5.1 Locally Generated Revenue

a. Property Rates

Mpika Town Council is a rating authority and has a valid valuation roll, the authority is mandated to collect property rates from property owners within the IDP area. Rates are a major source of own source revenue for the district and are segregated into three categories that is residential, commercial and institutional.

b. Personal Levy

The Local Authority collects personal levy from both the informal and formal sector. This is collected in order to finance the local Authority municipal services amongst other services such as road maintenance etc.

c. Fees and Charges

Fees and Charges are imposed for the services rendered by the Council to the residents living within their jurisdiction. Councils derive powers to effect the fees and charges from the Local Government Act No 2 of 2019.

d. Licenses

A license is granted as permission to trade in various forms of business such as liquor, manufacturing and others ownership licenses such as fire arm and occupancy licenses.

e. Levies

These are taxes on economic activities taking place in the council jurisdiction and they are imposed through the council by-laws

f. Permits

A permit is another form of a license which grants authority or a legal document giving permission to do business. Such permits are examples of health, Fire and burial permits etc.

g. Other Incomes

These are incomes which from other alternative revenue avenues which the council identifies in order to broaden the revenue to meet the operational costs of municipal service provision.

h. National Support

Government allocates funding through the Yellow Book, such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Government Equalization Fund, Funding for projects and programs to line ministries.

The above various funding's are meant to facilitate the extension of services to the communities in the local authority's' jurisdiction (CDF), Local Government Equalization Fund to enable Local authorities meet both recurrent and capital expenditure and later broaden its revenue base for sustainable service provision.

5.2 Other alternative funding sources

These include venture capital, municipal bonds, grants and subsidies, Loans from commercial banks which the local authority has had the privilege to access.

5.3 Public Private Partnership

These are funds available from the private sector for huge investment types that the local authority would consider to benefit from other expertise and financial synergy.

5.4 Kanchibiya Town Council Revenue Collection for A Period of Three Years

Table 38: Kanchibiya Town Council revenue collection for a period of three years

S/N	Source of funds	2020		2021		2022	
		Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
1	Permits	37,000.00	16,538.00	37,000	13,619.00	72,300.00	41,892.00
2	levies	42,812.00	24,640.00	42,812.00	13,226.00	45,812.00	6,055.00
3	National support (equalization funds)	7,136,640.00	7,102,346.00	7,136,640.00	7,040,576.00	9,523,584.00	9,441,040.00
4	National support (CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	25,700,000.00	23,739,911.00
5	National support (grant lie in rates)	100,000.00	600,000.00	100,000.00	3,300,000.00	100,000.00	392,939.00
6	rentals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Total	8,916,452.00	9,343,524.00	12,116,452.00	11,967,421.00	35,441,696.00	33,621,837.00

The revenue collection efficiency for Kanchibiya district is not efficient due to the low revenue collection bases and the few economic activities that happen in the district do not generate any substantive resources.

5.5 Projected Revenue Over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period

Table 39: Projected revenue over the five years of the implementation plan period


Source of Funds		Implementation Period				
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue		1,877,791.00	2,065,570.00	2,272,127.00	2,499,338.00	2,749,272.00
CDF		28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00
Equalization fund		9,523,584.00	9,523,584.00	9,523,584.00	9,523,584.00	9,523,584.00
Government Support to line Ministries		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
	• Donation for water.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	• Agriculture	5,988,000	7,905,447.5	12,671,076.5	8,356,102.5	11,602,567.5
	• Health	2,131,313.52	2,237,879.2	2,349,773.16	2,467,261.82	2,590,624.91
Total		48,920,688.52	51,152,480.7	54,101,764.66	52,246,286.32	55,866,048.41

5.6 Revenue Collection challenges

1. Inadquate transport for revenue mobilization.
2. The District is too vast and needs revenue agents in certain areas to enhance collection
3. Lack of adequate community sensitization.
4. Poor road network in certain areas of the District.
5. Unwillingness by certain groups of to pay local taxes such as property rates.

Appendixes:

1/1



KANCHIBIYA TOWN COUNCIL

PUBLIC NOTICE

Council resolution to prepare an INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN(IDP) for Kanchibiya Town Council

Pursuant of section 35 (4) of The Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015, Kanchibiya Town Council wishes to inform the general public that the council at ordinary meeting held on 8th April, 2022, under minute number KTC/OC/21/04/2022 resolved to initiate the preparation process for the integrated development plan (IDP) for Kanchibiya district.

Therefore, Kanchibiya district will progress with the preparation of the (IDP) in which a list of stakeholders will be engaged namely, Muchinga Province Planning Authority (MPPA), Kanchibiya residents and others from the general public.

The Local Authority is inviting the general public and local residents to make their submissions during the process of the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan through The District Planning Officer or The Provincial Planner on 0973808741 or 0979129861 respectively.

The Local Authority is inviting the general public and local residents to make their submissions during the process of the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan through The District Planning Officer or The Provincial Planner on 0973808741 or 0979129861 respectively.

David M. Mwansa

**COUNCIL SECRETARY
KANCHIBIYA TOWN COUNCIL**



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Judiciary is an arm of Government established under Part VIII of the Constitution (Amendment) No. 2 of 2016. Its mission is "To administer justice to all in an independent, impartial, competent and timely manner". In order to improve service delivery, the Judiciary is inviting applications from suitably qualified and experienced persons to fill the following vacancies.

1. Communication Specialist (JSS 10) x 1 (Annual Basic Salary of (K128,850.72) to be based in Lusaka

JOB RESPONSIBILITIES

The successful candidate will be required to report to the Deputy Director – Corporate Communication and will be responsible for the following duties:

- i. Undertakes timely the preparation and implementation of the Judiciary's communication policy in order to provide guidelines on the flow of information to different publics;
- ii. Undertakes timely the preparation and implementation of the Judiciary's communication strategy in order to ensure effective flow of information to different publics;
- iii. Undertakes effectively the preparation of corporate statements and speeches in order to facilitate effective delivery to different publics;
- iv. Undertakes timely and accurately preparation of responses to press and public queries in order to state the Judiciary's position on topical issues;
- v. Undertakes effectively publication of judicial calendar and consolidation of information in order to facilitate the production of brochures, magazines, newsletters, videos and other materials;
- vi. Undertakes effectively the planning and hosting of corporate events in order to create awareness on the operations and services of the Judiciary;
- vii. Undertakes effectively media relations with media outlets and social media in order to maintain rapport and ensure coverage of topical issues for the Judiciary;
- viii. Undertakes effectively the storage and orderly documentation of public relations materials in order to facilitate efficient retrieval of information; and
- ix. Undertakes effectively the packaging of content to be uploaded on the Judiciary website in order to ensure effective communication with the public.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS REQUIREMENT

- Minimum Primary/Secondary Education**
Full form V/Grade 12 Certificate with at least 5 O'levels including English
- Minimum Relevant/Professional Qualifications:**
Degree in Mass Communication/Public Relations or equivalent
Member of Zambia Institute of Public Relations
- Minimum Relevant Pre-Job Experience:**
6 years' experience

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Written Skills**
Ability to write speeches and official statement
- Oral Skills**
Ability to communicate effectively in English
- Other Skills/Attributes**
Computer literate
Interpersonal skills
Attention to detail
Initiative
Integrity
Tact and diplomacy

2. Documentalist (JSS 09) x 1 (Annual Basic Salary of (K98,819.52) to be based in Lusaka

JOB RESPONSIBILITIES

The successful candidate will be required to report to the Deputy Director - Corporate Communication and will be responsible for the following duties:

- i. Undertakes effectively the documentation of materials and events in order to facilitate efficient access and retrieval of information;
- ii. Undertakes timely archiving of media reports, videos, and magazines/brochures and other publications in order to facilitate efficient storage and retrieval of information;
- iii. Undertakes effectively collection and preservation of the Judiciary's artefacts in order to preserve the heritage of the Judiciary and facilitate future reference; and
- iv. Undertakes effectively education and information programmes in order to provide historical and current information about the Judiciary's operations and services.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS REQUIREMENT

- Minimum Primary/Secondary Education**
Full Form V/Grade 12 School Certificate with at least 5 O'levels including English
- Minimum Vocational/Professional Qualifications**
Bachelor's Degree Library and Information Studies/History or equivalent
- Minimum Relevant Pre-Job Experience**
Nil

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Written Skills**
Ability to write reports
- Oral Skills**
Ability to communicate effectively in English
- Other Skills/Attributes**
Computer literate
Interpersonal skills
Attention to detail
Initiative
Integrity

Interested candidates who meet the above requirements for each position, are Zambian Nationals with a Green National Registration Card and are aged between 18 to 45 years (**Not applicable for In-Service applicants**), are encouraged to submit their application documents (Application Letter, Academic Qualifications, Curriculum Vitae and copy of the National Registration Card) to the address given below. Kindly note that submissions in electronic format will not be considered.

The Chief Administrator
For the attention: The Director-HRA
Judiciary
Central Administration
P.O. Box 50067
LUSAKA

The closing date of receipt of application documents is 16th October, 2023.
Kindly note that only short-listed Applicants will be contacted.



PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC CONSULTATION OF IMPORTATION OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED ORGANISM

In compliance with the Biosafety Act No. 10 of 2007 in Section 9(1), Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ), Zambart Ridgeway Campus and Center for Family Health Research in Zambia are in the process of securing an importation permit with the National Biosafety Authority to import the M72/AS01E-4 vaccine which is a genetically engineered organism. The M72 antigen is a recombinant fusion protein produced in Escherichia coli (E. coli) (HMS174 strain) and is primarily derived from the MtB proteins Mtb32a, which has been mutated, and Mtb39a. The product will be administered to adolescents and adults (15 to 44 years) in a phase 3 trial and it will be assessed for its efficacy in preventing TB disease.

Copies of the application can be accessed at the National Biosafety Authority.

In this regard, we request all interested parties to submit comments or objections in connection with this application within 30 days of publication of this notice, to:

The Registrar
National Biosafety Authority
Next to NISIR-Chilanga
P.O. Box 51119
Chilanga, Lusaka
Telephone: Number: +260-211-269615or +260-211-278316
Email: info@nbazambia.org.zm

By Order of Management

RSO337924/6.10



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Urban and Regional Planning Act (Act No. 3 of 2015)

MUCHINGA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY

NOTICE FOR PREPARATION OF THE CHINSALI, MPIKA, NAKONDE MAFINGA, ISOKA, SHIWANG'ANDU, KANCHIBIYA AND LAVUSHIMANDA DISTRICT INTEGRATED

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 40 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 that all the above mentioned districts have prepared District Integrated Development Plans which will cover the period of 10 years.

The development plans sets out objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the development plan.

The copy of the draft IDPs are available for public scrutiny and comments at the respective Civic Centres and District Commissioner's Office, during normal business hours, from 25th September, 2023 to 23rd November, 2023.

The Muchinga Province Planning Authority hereby invites any interested parties to make submissions in writing in respect of the above Integrated Development Plans to respective Council Secretaries (i.e. Mpika, Lavushimanda, Kanchibiya, Lavushimanda, Nakonde, Isoka and Shiwang'andu Town Councils) and Town Clerk in the case of Chinsali on or before 17:00hrs, 23rd November, 2023.

Signed for and on behalf of

MUCHINGA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY
Leah M'hango
Executive Secretary

RSO337916/6.15.16.04

ANNEX : INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

S/N	TARGETED AREA FOR INSTALLATION	WARD
1	Aluni Health post	Chinama
2	Chakopo HP	Mumbubu
3	Chambeshi Health Post	Chambeshi
4	Chendapanshi HP	Chambeshi
5	Chibwa HP	Chibwa
6	Chikakala Health Post	Mumbubu
7	Chinkobo Health Post	Mbati
8	Chipi HP	Chinama
9	Kabinga Rural Health Centre	Lulingila
10	Kabula Mwiko	Manshya
11	Kanchibiya Resettlement HP	Chibwa
12	Kaonda Rural Health Centre	Chinama
13	Kapaso Rural Health Post	Munikashi
14	Kapumfi Health Post	Munikashi
15	Kawama Health Post	Lubaleshi
16	Lokomwila HP	Munikashi
17	Mapoma Rural Health Centre	Munikashi
18	Mbati Rural Health Centre	Mbati
19	Mulonga Health Post	Lubaleshi

ANNEX: CONSTRUCTION OF MATERNITY ANNEXES DISTANCE FROM CBD

S/N	NAME OF HEALTH	WARD	KM
1	Chalabesa Mission Health Centre	Lubaleshi	1.5
2	Chambeshi Health Post	Chambeshi	95
3	Chendapanshi HP	Chambeshi	180
4	Kabinga Rural Health Centre	Lulingila	50
5	Kapaso Rural Health Post	Munikashi	180
6	Kapumfi Health Post	Munikashi	175
7	Kawama Health Post	Lubaleshi	25
8	Kopa Rural Centre	Chinama	74

9	Lokomwila HP	Munikashi	65
10	Luchembe Health Post	Chibwa	120
11	Mapoma Rural Health Centre	Munikashi	95
12	Mbati Rural Health Centre	Mbati	80
13	Mulonga Health Post	Lubaleshi	50

ANNEX: HEALTH POSTS REQUIRING OF STAFF HOUSES

S/N	LOCATION	WARD	QTY
1	Aluni Health post	Chinama	1
2	Chakopo HP	Mumbubu	1
3	Chalabesa Mini Hospital	Lubaleshi	3
4	Chambeshi Health Post	Chambeshi	2
5	Chendapanshi HP	Chambeshi	2
6	Chibwa HP	chibwa	2
7	Chikakala Health Post	Mumbubu	1
8	Chinkobo Health Post	Mbati	1
9	Chipi HP	Chinama	1
10	Kabinga Rural Health Centre	Lulingila	2
11	Kabula Mwiko	Manshya	2
12	Kanchibiya Resettlement HP	Chibwa	2
13	Kaonda Rural Health Centre	Chinama	1
14	Kapaso Rural Health Post	Munikashi	2
15	Kapumfi Health Post	Munikashi	2
16	Kawama Health Post	Lubaleshi	1
17	Kopa Rural Centre	Chinama	2
18	Lokomwila HP	Munikashi	2
19	Luchembe Health Post	Chibwa	1
20	Mapoma Rural Health Centre	Munikashi	1
21	Mbati Rural Health Centre	Mbati	2
22	Mpepo Mini Hospital	Chambeshi	2
23	Mpepo Rural Health Centre	Chambeshi	1
24	Mulonga Health Post	Lubaleshi	1

ANNEX: REHABILITATION OF 569.50 KM OF FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	WARD	KMs
1	Chalabesa - Kabinga	Mumbubu	86.5
2	Chalabesa - Kopa	Lubalenshi	61
3	Chambeshi - Chinkobo	Chambeshi	80
4	Kopa - Nchubula	Chinama	138
5	Kambe Kanchibiya	Chibwa	12
6	Kaonda Rd	Chinama	21
7	Mala Kanchibiya Rd	Chibwa	16
8	Mufubushi - Fyoshi	Cheweshimfwamba	20
9	Shiwang'andu Rd	Mansha	40
10	Chalabesa - Chakopo	Lubalenshi	35
11	Mulombe Rd	Lubalenshi	20
12	Aluni – Mulonga	Chibwa	15
13	Kasengeneke Rd	Mansha	8
14	Mwitakubili	Mumbubu	17

ANNEX : UPGRADE A TOTAL OF 85 KM OF TOWNSHIP ROADS TO BITUMINOUS STANDARDS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	KMs	WARD
1	Kasongo – Chalabesa	35	Lubalenshi
2	Chalabesa CBD	50	Lubalenshi

ANNEX : CONSTRUCTION OF 18 BRIDGES/CULVERTS

S/N	NAME OF BRIDGE	WARD
1	Chalabesa/Kabinga (4)	Lubalenshi
2	Kopa/Nchubula Road (4)	Chinama
3	Chambeshi/Chinkobo Road (2)	Chambeshi
4	Chalabesa/Kopa Road (1)	Lubalenshi
6	Shiwa'ngandu (D53) (1)	Mansha
7	Mulombe/ Mbati (3)	Mbati
8	Chikakala – Chalabesa (3)	Mumbubu

ANNEX: UPGRADING OF 57 HAND PUMP EQUIPPED WATER POINTS TO MECHANIZED SOLAR POWERED

S/N	LOCATION	WARD
1	Washeni	Lubalenshi
2	Aluni	Chibwa
3	Munikashi	Munikashi
4	Chisengo	Mumbubu
5	Masengo	Mumbubu
6	Minkulungu	Chibwa
7	Chintu	Chinama
8	Kanjila	Chinama
9	Kamuombo	Mumbubu
10	Chipalo	Lulingila
11	Lameck	Lulingila

12	Kalondwe	Chinama
13	Kabwela Pri,	Chambeshi
14	Mala Pri	Chibwa
15	Chibwa Pri,	Chibwa
16	Mwansabamba Pri	Chinama
17	Mulombe Pri	Lubaleshi
18	Kabulamwiko Pri	Mansha
19	Nchubula Pri	Munikashi
20	Kamana Mwelwa Pri	Mumbubu
21	Samata Pri	Mbati
22	Chalabesa Pri	Lubaleshi
23	MunduWantanga Pri,	Mumbubu
24	Kapasa ngwai Pri	Chibwa
25	Madoma Pri,	Mansha
26	Kawama Pri	Lubaleshi
27	Mikuba Pri	Mumbubu
28	Chakopo Pri	Lubaleshi
29	Mulombe Pri,	Lubaleshi
30	Muombo com	Mumbubu
31	Luchembe Pri	Chibwa
32	Chibwa Pri	Chibwa
33	Mala Pri	Chibwa
34	Mansha Pri	Mansha
35	Katumba Pri	Mumbubu
36	Kapumfi Pri	Munikashi
37	Chikakala Pri	Mumbubu
38	Lokomwila Pri	Chinama
39	Ndakala Pri	Chibwa
40	Tunduwa Pri	Chibwa
41	Washeni Pri	Lubaleshi
42	Mulonga Pri	Lubaleshi
43	Fichele Com	Mumbubu
44	Kampashi Comm	Lubaleshi
45	Kopa Pri	Chinama
46	Chambeshi Pri	Chambeshi
47	Mapoma Pri	Munikashi
48	Chambeshi Day Sec	Chambeshi
49	Kabinga Day Sec	Lulingila
50	Chalabesa Day Sec	Lubaleshi
51	Mikuba Day Sec	Mumbubu
52	Aluni HP	Chibwa
53	Chakopo HP	Lubaleshi
54	Chambeshi HP	Chambeshi
55	Chendapanshi HP	Chambeshi
56	Chibwa HP	Chibwa
57	Chikakala HP	Mumbubu