



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



**SHIWANG'ANDU DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 to 2032**

**" A prosperous, self- sustainable and social-economic inclusive district by 2040"**

**NOVEMBER 2023**

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## FOREWORD



Shiwang'andu remain committed to the socio-economic, environmental and spatial development planning of the province and the country as whole as envisaged by the return to national development planning in 2005. The District in response to the national call for Local Authorities to work with central government through its line ministries, civil society and non-governmental organizations and the local communities in developing integrated development plans to guiding local economic development in targeted communities.

The Plan is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives as outlined in the Vision 2030 of becoming a *region with high quality service provided to the citizens through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development by 2030.*

It aims to set pace and direction of development in the planning area for the next ten (10) years and beyond.

The Integrated development plan takes the multispectral approach to planning. It recognizes the intertwined and often multi-faceted nature of sustainable development needing interventions to be tackled concurrently by way of a coordinated approach to implementing development interventions. Through this process, the IDP has the benefit of looking at both the comparative and competitive advantages of the district in allocation of financial, human and material resources towards implementation of the multi-sectoral strategies across sectors and subsectors with the objective of attaining the regional socio-economic development agenda of the planning area. It is anticipated that the integrated development approach will help realign the focus of the District, their development partners and local communities from viewing each other as competitors to building bridges and synergising each other in the course of delivering development for their respective areas. It promotes the spirit of coordination among players and prudent utilization of resources on low cost, high impact interventions to achieve the overall development vision of the planning area.

The objective of the IDP is to create a strong, broad-based and resilient economy for sustained socio-economic development supported and driven by agriculture, manufacturing and services among others. Furthermore, this Plan buys into the national vision, the vision 2030 of “attaining a middle income status by 2030” by ensuring an accelerated development of physical infrastructure which is aimed at unlocking the potential of the district to maximize its productivity and production across the identified core sectors supported by the rest of the sectors.

The district in the planning area do recognize the need for coordinated and concerted efforts of stakeholders to achieve inclusive and equitable development to the residents. I would therefore wish to urge all residents, local authorities and line ministries in the district which form part of this IDP to fully commit themselves and participate in the implementation of this Plan. Furthermore, I call upon the District Development Coordinating Committees, the Local Authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-based Organizations to take their place in the implementation of this IDP.

We celebrate the support and cooperation of our business community and other local and international cooperating partners over the years and I'm confident that they will continue supporting our efforts to transform our region through the implementation of this plan. I am hopeful that through our joint efforts during the next ten years (2022-2032), we will be able to achieve the objectives set out in this IDP.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'Sampa Bwali'.

Cllr. Sampa Bwali

**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this Integrated Development Plan for Shiwang'andu District 2023-2032 is anchored on a consultative process involving all stakeholders across all sectors which included Traditional leaders, Councillors, Ward Development Committees, community members, line ministries, civil society organisations, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations. In order to build consensus, citizen's engagement was done at all levels to ensure that the document was citizen driven. Special thanks is due to Local Impact Governance Project for the technical and financial support, The Ministry of Local Government for financing the IDP process, the Provincial Administration through the department of Physical Planning for coordinating and technical support, the district and council leadership for having provided invaluable leadership and guidance to the technical team that collected raw data and processed it into this final document.

The formulation of this document would not have been completed without the support and guidance of the integrated Development Plan core team. Acknowledgement goes to District Administration and Council Management for effectively coordinating and supporting the process.

Appreciation goes to our special stakeholders in all the 17 wards of the IDP area for participating in the planning and formulation process of this important document. These special stakeholders include, our four (04) chiefdoms and village levels; church leaders and government employees in all line ministries. Others are the private sector (business) institutions, civil society and media organisations for their active participation in raising awareness on the process as well as for the timely disseminating critical information, a key component of consensus building process.

Our special thanks are also extended to the Cooperating Partners Local Impact Governance Project and the IDP Technical Team at provincial and national level for the financial and technical support.

Last, but not the least, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the IDP core team that was in charge of drafting this document. I thank you most sincerely for the hard work and diligence you accorded to the process in shaping this document. I would also like to thank the team at Provincial Administration as well as those from the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of National Development Planning for adding value to this plan by making valuable comments during the formulation process.



**MS. Maureen Bwembya**  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a principal plan and strategic instrument that the local authority uses to effectively deliver its spatial development mandate as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. The aim of this IDP is to provide the physical framework for socio economic development through the provision of social and economic services. It provides a road map action and institutional agenda to be used for the creation of a diversified and conducive environment that promotes economic and social development through a coordinated and improved integration of all sectors.

The approach of this integrated plan incorporated various stakeholders who participated in giving themselves a plan while fostering partnerships for the purpose of improving the livelihoods of communities. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan (2023-2033) that clearly stipulates the vision, goals and strategic outcomes of the planning area and will be reviewed every five (5) years in order to adjust to the changing socio-economic, infrastructural and environmental dynamics in communities.

A key outcome of this IDP is to create a diversified conducive environment that promotes economic and infrastructure development through a coordinated and improved integration of all sectors. The integrated development Plan provides a detailed breakdown of the population and its impact on the population trends on land uses and spatial development patterns. It further describes the existing states of development and the anticipated changes over the next 10 years. In line with these trends the IDP seeks to find the linkage between the current trends and the national policies driving development. A combined effort was made to ensure that the IDP incorporates and is aligned to the 8NDP and Vision 2030.

Beyond 2033, the OBB budget will be linked to specific Service Delivery, Implementation Plan and Capital Investment Plan and a Monitoring and Evaluation system that is linked to the overall national development vision (Vision 2030).

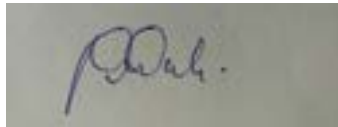
To ensure successful implementation of the IDP in the planning area, the local authority will work in collaboration with other stakeholders using core values such as transparency, professionalism, ethical behaviour, teamwork, competency and stewardship. Shiwang'andu District will implement this plan in the following Strategic Development Areas (SDAs)

- 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 Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), intensive community engagement through the Ward Development

Committees (WDCs) which consist of several representative 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.

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Strategic Development Area</b>	<b>Total amount (ZMW)</b>
1	Economic Transformation and Job Creation	733,595,446.00
2	Human and Social Development	3,488,844,200.00
3	Environmental Sustainability	8,380,029.00
4	Good Governance Environment	69,337,337.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,300,156,812.00</b>



**Mr. ISAAC MWALE**

**COUNCIL SECRETARY  
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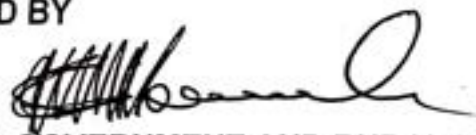
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## PART ONE

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### *Legal Context*

Shiwang’andu Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been developed in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. It is a requirement by the URP Act that all local authorities must have an IDP. The Act further prescribes that “An Integrated Development Plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of the planning authority”. Therefore, this document has been prepared to guide future development the district.

#### *Location*

Shiwang’andu district has a surface area of approximately 9,837 Km<sup>2</sup> and lies between latitude 10°14’ and 11°32’ South of Equator and longitudes 31°4’ and 32°39’ east of Greenwich Meridian, altitude between 1000m and 2000m above sea level, GPS coordinates 31°45’0’’ East and 11°12’0’’ S. The district is located in the northeast part of the country and is approximately 716 Km from the national capital of Lusaka and 103Km from Chinsali the provincial capital of Muchinga Province. The district was created in 2012 and shares borders with Kasama District in the west, Mungwi in the northwest, Chama District in the east, Mpika in the south and Chinsali in the north.

The name of the district originates from Lake Shiwang’andu which means the lake of crocodiles and it’s also a major tourist attraction of the district natural feature database.

The District has a total area of approximately 9,837 km<sup>2</sup> and has 17 wards. Out of the total surface area, 60% is arable land, 25% is land under mountains, wetlands and game management areas

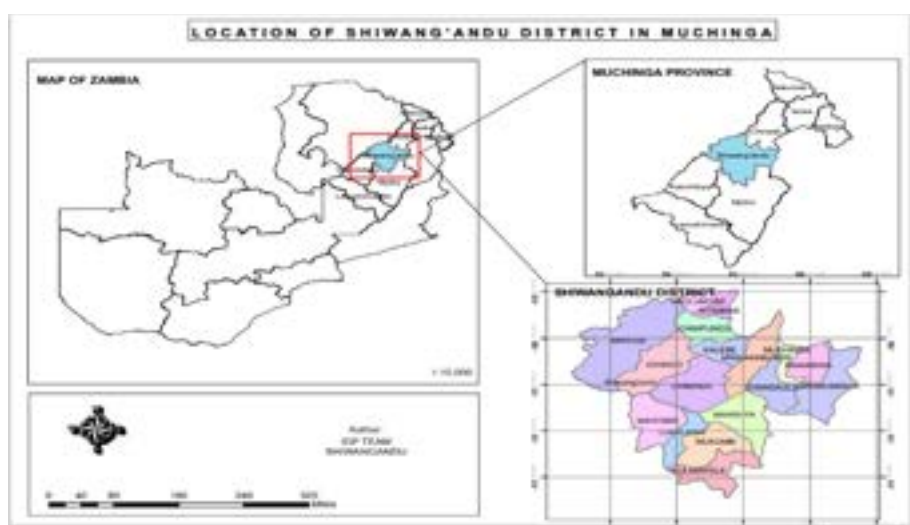


Figure 1. Location Map

Shiwang’andu has four (4) Chiefdoms namely Nkula, Kabanda, Chibesa Kunda and Mukwikile. The most predominant tribes are Bemba’s and Bisa. However, Nkula Chiefdom spreads across two districts i.e Chinsali and Shiwang’andu the District and its palace is in Chinsali. There are other various tribes who have settled in Shiwang’andu from other ethnic groupings.

## PART TWO

### 2. PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

#### 2.1.DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

##### 2.1.1 POPULATION LEVELS AND HISTORICAL GROWTH RATES

According to the Zambia Statistical Agency (Zamstat 2022 Census preliminary report), the total population of Shiwang’andu District stand at 78,509. The table below shows that the population has increased by 31% for a period of 12years from 2010. The sex ratio being 50 % are males and 50 % are females, representing 39,297 males and 39,217 females. The total population of those that were 18 years and below was at 49,855, this is further analysed by sex as 25127 males and 21,620 females. The district growth rate was at 2.2 percent per annum with that for males and females being is 2.4 and 2.3 respectively.

*Table 1. 2019 Population Distribution*

District	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	<b>Total</b>
Nakonde	58,876	60,836	119,708	87,664	91,144	178,788
Chinsali	42,915	43,808	86,723	73,557	75,440	148,997
Kanchibiya	40,538	41, 613	82, 151	46,225	46,872	93,052
Mpika	39,678	40,873	80,551	73,396	75,667	149,063
Isoka	35,314	36,875	72,189	55,054	56,545	111,599
Mafinga	32,035	33,934	65,969	49,630	52,903	102,533
Shiwang’andu	29,611	30,186	59,795	39,297	39,217	78,509
Lavushimanda	20,051	20,626	40,677	27,802	27,953	<b>55,755</b>

## 2.1.2 POPULATION COMPOSITION

Projected Population composition by age and sex (2019-2022)<sup>1</sup>

Shiwang'andu												
Age-group	2019**			2020**			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	43,152	44,005	87,157	44,916	45,787	90,703	45,859	46,749	92,608	46,822	47,730	94,553
0-4	8,280	8,031	16,311	8,557	8,301	16,858	8,737	8,475	17,212	8,920	8,653	17,573
5-9	6,807	6,800	13,607	7,033	6,987	14,020	7,181	7,134	14,314	7,331	7,284	14,615
10'-14	5,529	5,571	11,100	5,879	5,912	11,791	6,002	6,036	12,039	6,129	6,163	12,291
15-19	4,511	4,326	8,837	4,571	4,415	8,986	4,667	4,508	9,175	4,765	4,602	9,367
20-24	3,784	3,997	7,781	3,926	4,126	8,052	4,008	4,213	8,221	4,093	4,301	8,394
25-29	2,789	3,077	5,866	3,002	3,228	6,230	3,065	3,296	6,361	3,129	3,365	6,494
30-34	2,196	2,592	4,788	2,287	2,691	4,978	2,335	2,748	5,083	2,384	2,805	5,189
35-39	1,824	2,248	4,072	1,877	2,376	4,253	1,916	2,426	4,342	1,957	2,477	4,434
40-44	1,698	1,663	3,361	1,756	1,745	3,501	1,793	1,782	3,575	1,831	1,819	3,650
45-49	1,491	1,421	2,912	1,569	1,508	3,077	1,602	1,540	3,142	1,636	1,572	3,208
50-54	1,102	902	2,004	1,163	950	2,113	1,187	970	2,157	1,212	990	2,203
55-59	815	884	1,699	857	925	1,782	875	944	1,819	893	964	1,858
60-64	575	630	1,205	618	683	1,301	631	697	1,328	644	712	1,356
65-69	468	539	1,007	488	549	1,037	498	561	1,059	509	572	1,081
70-74	394	486	880	404	499	903	412	509	922	421	520	941
75-79	311	414	725	319	436	755	326	445	771	333	455	787
80+	578	424	1,002	610	456	1,066	623	466	1,088	636	475	1,111

Table 2. Population Characteristics

*DISCLAIMER/NOTE: Shiwang'andu district was part of Chinsali district at 2010 Census, as a constituency, hence the population growth rate 2.1% (projection factor) was assumed similar to Chinsali district and applied the geometric model to estimate the projected figures.*

*Population growth rate*

## 2.1.3 MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Migration and urbanization are direct manifestation of the process of economic development in space, particularly in the contemporary phase of globalization. With globalization, urbanization and accompanying changes in socio-economic conditions, migrants are attracted to urban areas.

As is the case for Shiwang'andu, from the historical perspective that it was created out of economic motive, people migrated from their villages to settle mostly in Kalalantekwe

<sup>1</sup> 2010 Census Of Population and Housing\_Muchinga Province Descriptive Tables, Vol.6, CSO 2013  
Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035, CSO 2013  
2020 Labour Force Survey Report, ZamStats/MLSS, 2020

settlement, so as to be near the ZAFFICO plantation and find employment. With the attainment of a district status, there have been steady signs of industrial investments such as service stations, hospitality industry and housing which is attracting investment though at lower level

#### 2.1.4 POPULATION DENSITY BY WARD

In 2010 the district recorded a population estimate of 60,597 (CSO, 2010) with the total surface area of about 9,837 square kilometres which translated to 6.2 persons per square kilometre. But with the projected population increase, population density for the district is estimated at 9.6 persons per square kilometre.

#### 2.1.5 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY WARDS

Table 3. Population Distribution by Ward

WARD	2021			2025			2030			2035		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Muchinga	3835	3835	<b>7670</b>	4297	4297	<b>8593</b>	5154	4727	<b>9452</b>	5394	5394	<b>10787</b>
Manshya	3728	3728	<b>7456</b>	4177	4177	<b>8353</b>	5010	4595	<b>9188</b>	5243	5243	<b>10486</b>
Mwiche	3674	3674	<b>7347</b>	4116	4116	<b>8232</b>	4937	4528	<b>9055</b>	5167	5167	<b>10334</b>
Chandaula	3018	3018	<b>6035</b>	3381	3381	<b>6762</b>	4056	3719	<b>7438</b>	4244	4244	<b>8489</b>
Mwambwa	2982	2982	<b>5965</b>	3342	3342	<b>6683</b>	4009	3676	<b>7351</b>	4195	4195	<b>8389</b>
Mwila Kabuswe	2924	2924	<b>5849</b>	3277	3277	<b>6554</b>	3931	3605	<b>7209</b>	4114	4114	<b>8227</b>
Nkulungwe	2633	2633	<b>5268</b>	2951	2951	<b>5902</b>	3540	3246	<b>6492</b>	3704	3704	<b>7409</b>
Nyimbwe	2348	2348	<b>4698</b>	2632	2632	<b>5264</b>	3157	2895	<b>5790</b>	3304	3304	<b>6608</b>
Mukumbi	2250	2250	<b>4501</b>	2522	2522	<b>5044</b>	3025	2774	<b>5548</b>	3166	3166	<b>6332</b>
Chimpundu	2054	2054	<b>4109</b>	2302	2302	<b>4603</b>	2761	2532	<b>5063</b>	2890	2890	<b>5778</b>
Chamusenga	1826	1826	<b>3654</b>	2047	2047	<b>4094</b>	2455	2252	<b>4503</b>	2570	2570	<b>5139</b>
Ichingo	1783	1783	<b>3567</b>	1998	1998	<b>3996</b>	2397	2198	<b>4396</b>	2508	2508	<b>5016</b>
Kulamwele	1495	1495	<b>2991</b>	1676	1676	<b>3351</b>	2010	1844	<b>3686</b>	2104	2104	<b>4207</b>
Kalebe	1476	1476	<b>2952</b>	1654	1654	<b>3308</b>	1984	1819	<b>3639</b>	2076	2076	<b>4153</b>
Mayembe	1052	1052	<b>2105</b>	1179	1179	<b>2358</b>	1414	1297	<b>2594</b>	1480	1480	<b>2960</b>
Chibinda	914	914	<b>1829</b>	1025	1025	<b>2049</b>	1230	1128	<b>2254</b>	1287	1287	<b>2572</b>
Lukalashi	643	643	1287	721	721	1442	865	793	1586	905	905	1810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38635</b>	<b>38635</b>	<b>77283</b>	<b>43297</b>	<b>43297</b>	<b>86588</b>	<b>51935</b>	<b>47628</b>	<b>95244</b>	<b>54351</b>	<b>54351</b>	<b>108696</b>

The population projections as at 2019 show that in Shiwang'andu district, Muchinga ward is the most populated ward with 7,329 followed by Manshya at 7,125 whereas Lukalashi is the least with the projected population of 1,230. The high population in Muchinga ward can be attributed to the fact that economic activities and the migration of people from Chama and Chinsali District. The ward has recorded an increase in population due to the fact that

## 2.1.6 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth rates urban and rural areas

Table 4. Population & Population Growth Rate of Urban & Rural Areas

Table .... Urban and Rural Population Projections for Shiwang'andu District 2020 to 2035								
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Pop Increase 2015 to 2035	% Increase to 2015 to 2035
Total	59,795	66,995	75018	84,052	94,173	105,512	38,517	57
Urban	7,773	8,709	9752	10,927	12242	13,717	5007	57
Rural	52,021	58,286	65266	73,125	81930	91795	33,510	57

Source: Zamstat, Population Projections 2011 to 2035

Table above shows the population growth rate of Shiwang'andu district disaggregated down to urban and rural. Shiwang'andu district has larger rural population at 87% of the total population in 2020 and a projected 40% in 2035. In addition, the total population is expected to increase by 38,517 people between the years 2015 to 2035. Therefore, the district by the year 2035 will have an increased number in the people living in the peril-urban and urban areas.

### Population Projections

The population of Shiwang'andu is likely to be affected by the following:

#### 1. Agriculture

Many developing districts, especially in rural areas, rely heavily on agriculture. The type of crops grown and the efficiency of agricultural practices can impact the overall economic well-being of the district.

#### 2. Infrastructure Development

The presence of basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, healthcare facilities, and utilities plays a crucial role in economic development. Improved infrastructure can attract businesses and enhance the overall quality of life.

#### 3. Natural Resources

Access to and sustainable management of natural resources can contribute to economic development. This includes factors such as forestry, mining, and other resource-based industries.

#### 4. Investment Climate

The ease of doing business, government policies, and the overall investment climate are significant factors. A favourable business environment can attract investments and stimulate economic growth.

#### 5. Education and Workforce

A well-educated and skilled workforce is essential for economic development. Access to quality education and training programs can contribute to the growth of industries and businesses in the district.

6. **Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses**  
The presence of a thriving entrepreneurial ecosystem with support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can contribute to economic diversification and job creation.
7. **Healthcare Services**  
Access to healthcare services is crucial for the well-being of the population. Healthy individuals are more productive, and a strong healthcare system can contribute to economic development.
8. **Government Initiatives**  
Government policies and initiatives, such as those supporting economic diversification, job creation, and infrastructure development, can significantly impact the economic growth of a district.
9. **Tourism Potential**  
If the district has unique cultural, historical, or natural attractions, tourism can be a potential source of economic development.
10. **Technology and Innovation**  
Embracing technology and fostering innovation can contribute to economic growth. This includes promoting the use of information technology and supporting research and development initiatives.

### **Limitations of Projected Population**

Population projections are subject to several limitations due to the inherent uncertainties and complexities involved in predicting future demographic trends. Some common limitations include:

1. **Data Accuracy**  
Projections heavily depend on the accuracy of current demographic data. If the initial data used for the projections is inaccurate or outdated, the projections will likely be less reliable.
2. **Assumptions**  
Population projections involve making assumptions about future fertility rates, mortality rates, and migration patterns. Changes in these assumptions can significantly impact the accuracy of the projections.
3. **Economic and Political factors**  
Economic and political conditions can change, affecting population trends. Unforeseen economic downturns, policy changes, or geopolitical events can influence migration patterns and birth rates.
4. **Social and Cultural Changes**  
Social and cultural factors, such as changes in family size preferences or attitudes towards marriage and childbearing, are challenging to predict accurately.
5. **Technological advances**  
Technological innovations can impact population dynamics. For example, advancements in healthcare may lead to increased life expectancy, affecting mortality rates.
6. **Global events and Crisis**  
Unexpected global events, such as pandemics, natural disasters, or conflicts, can have profound effects on migration patterns and population growth, introducing uncertainties into projections.

## **7. Policy Changes**

Changes in government policies, especially those related to immigration, family planning, or social welfare, can influence population projections.

## **8. Climate Change and Environmental factors**

Long-term environmental changes, including climate change, can affect living conditions, food security, and resource availability, impacting population distribution and growth.

## **9. Inaccurate Migration Data**

Migration patterns are particularly challenging to predict due to factors like political instability, conflicts, or changes in employment opportunities. Inaccuracies in migration data can lead to unreliable population projections.

## **10. Unforeseen events**

Unexpected events, such as disease outbreaks, economic recessions, or technological breakthroughs, can have profound and unpredictable effects on population dynamics.

## **11. Demographic momentum**

Population projections may not always account for demographic momentum, where even if fertility rates decline, the population may continue to grow due to a young age structure.

## **12. Regional variability**

Projections often assume uniform trends across a region, but different areas within a region may experience varying demographic patterns, making localized projections more challenging.

## **13. Feedback Loops**

The demographic changes influenced by policies or events may, in turn, affect the policies and events themselves, creating feedback loops that are difficult to anticipate accurately.

### **2.1.7 THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING POPULATION TRENDS ON LAND USE AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS**

The population projections for 2021 to 2035 for the district is as presented in Table 4, shows that there will be an equal number of males and females. The number of people living in the district is expected to increase from 77,283 in 2021 to 108,696 in 2035 representing an increase of 57 percent cumulatively. This anticipated rise in the population will have socio-economic and environmental implications and therefore requires urgent attention with respect to resource mobilization and allocation.

The settlements distribution pattern for Shiwang'andu is mainly linear as most settlements are found along roads and streams. This kind of settlement pattern affects the natural system of the streams. Therefore, affecting the watershed and resulting in floods in the valley and droughts in the plateau areas of the district.

The discovery of gold mineral deposits in Kanyelege in Lukalashi ward has seen a sharp increase in settlements in that area due to the small-scale mining activities in the area. The increase in population due to mining activities increases the loss of community forests in the area. It is important to ensure that proper plans are made to decide which areas will be for mining prospection and which ones will be preserved for community forests. The district has recorded an increase in the rate of deforestation in the Bwinji Mfumu national forest which is an ecologically sensitive forest as it is a watershed for many perennial streams including the Chambeshi River.

Map below shows the levels of encroachment in Bwinji Fumu national forest



## **2.2.LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT PARTTERNS IN THE DISTRICT**

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

Housing Development in Zambia and Shiwang’andu District in particular is guided by the National Housing policy of 2020 which provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development restore its growth. The policy provides the outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation (National Housing Policy, 2020)

In addition to the National Housing Policy, the Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to adequate housing in rural areas by formalising and upgrading informal settlements. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to adequate accommodation and secure land tenure (8NDP, 2022).

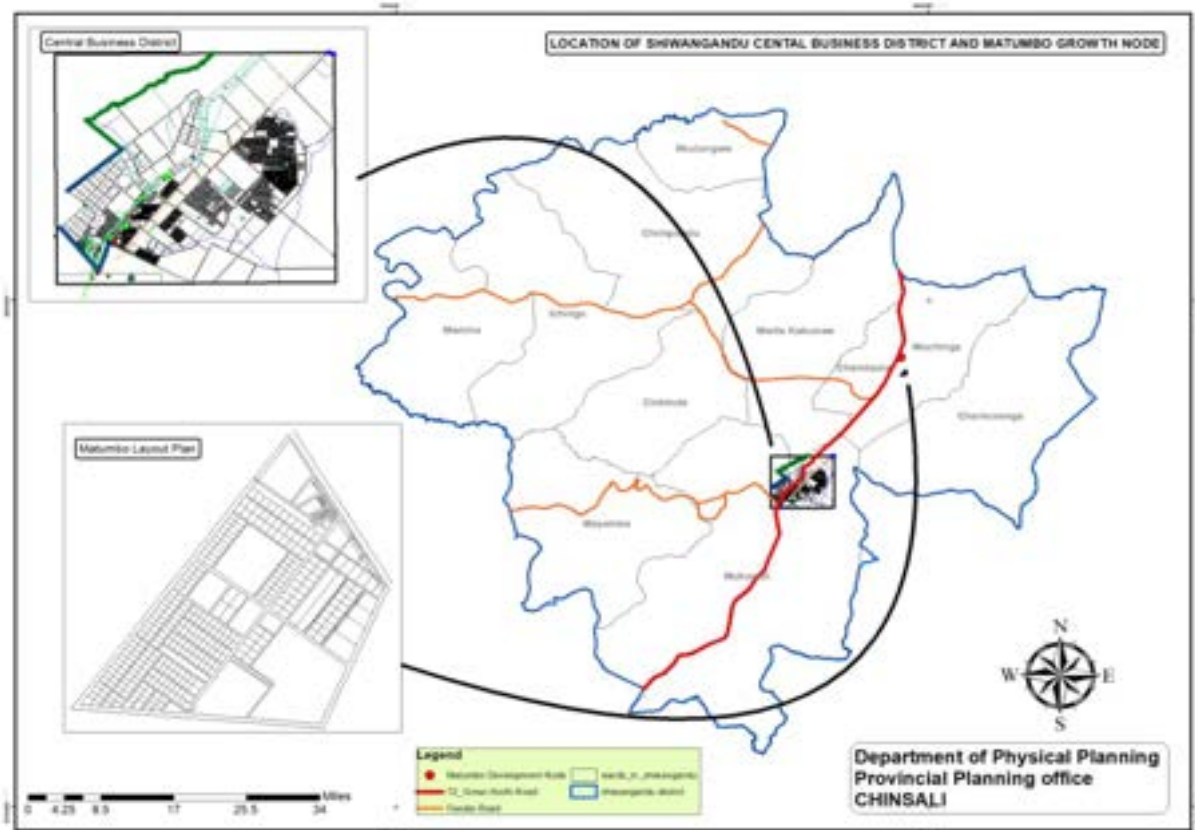
### **2.2.2. Description of the Existing State of Development**

Shiwang’andu district has continued experiencing an increase in the demand for land for housing, industrial, agricultural and commercial developments in both urban and rural areas. The demand has been attributed to the natural population increase, migration of people from other areas for business, establishment of the ZAFFICO plantation as well as the declaration

of Shiwang’andu as a district which attracted work force from other districts into Shiwang’andu there by exerting pressure on the housing sector.

### 2.2.3. Urban expansion/peri urban Areas

The township has an area of about **12,000** hectares. In close proximity to the township boundary is Shiwang’andu Farm (13000Ha) and ZAFFICO Plantations (7000Ha). Shiwang’andu being a newly created district in the province, it lacks a lot of services such as piped water, sewerage services, only a few houses are connected to the National grid, inadequate industries to offer employment and there is no fuel service station currently operating in the district. Further the district does not have banking facilities, it totally relies on neighbouring districts Mpika and Chinsali for most of the services (banking, shopping and fuel stations) which has proved to be too costly. However, the district has an approved layout plan for the land within the township boundary. Only about 20% of the total plots planned within the township boundary have been allocated to developers and these mainly comprise of residential and small holding plots. The township is characterized by the existence of numerous undeveloped plots due to none availability of water, electricity



Map 1. Shiwang'andu Central Business and Matumbo Growth Node

### Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes

The planning area has seven (07) growth nodes namely: Kapisha, Matumbo, Mukwikile, Ilondola, Kabangwe, Mulanga and Kabanda located along the main roads (The Great North Road and the Kasama-Chinsali road. The district has produced two local area plans one for the

Central business district and the other one for Matumbo growth node for different categories of Land use to accommodate different developers to actualize the vision of having a properly planned Shiwang'andu District by the year 2033.

### **Informal Settlements**

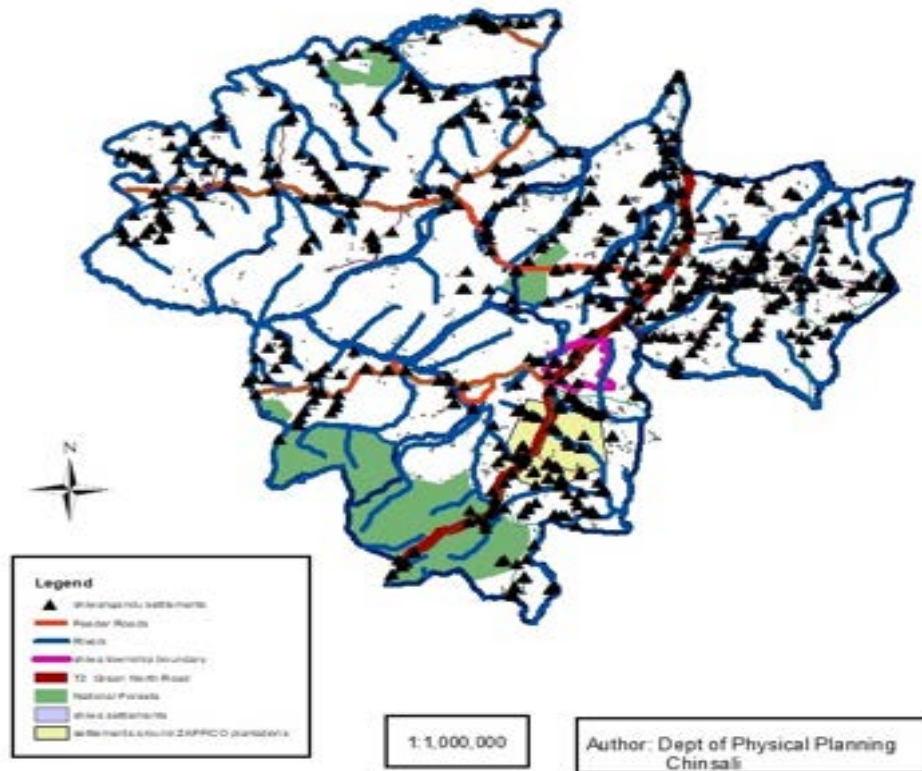
The Planning area only have unplanned settlements which are growing at a faster rate. These settlements are under customary tenure but are close to the Township Boundary. However, the traditional leaders have shown willingness that the two unplanned settlements that are closer to the Township boundary are planned (Chafilwa, Kapisha and Mukwikile which falls under Chief Mukwikile)

### **Shiwang'andu Rural**

Shiwang'andu rural has the largest share of the population, Most of the people in the areas have settled along the main rivers, along the main road and in the forest areas. The main reason for this kind of settlement is mainly economical. For instance the Bwingi Mfumu National Forest has been hugely affected by deforestation due to an increase in the number of settlements and Farming activities. Most people who have settled in the forest are charcoal burners and also peasant farmers, Settlement s are also concentrated along Chief palaces which in most cases have facilities such as borehole, schools, electricity and health facilities.

Map showing settlements in Shiwang'andu

## Spatial distribution of villages in the shiwang'andu



Map 2. Settlements in Shiwang'andu

### 2.2.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were inadequate access to safe drinking water, electricity, bad state of roads and inadequate accommodation for civil servants (Health, education, and extension staff). This has created a gap in the quality-of-service provision to the communities as the officers are residing in distant places other than the health or education facility and lack of banking facilities in the district. Furthermore, due to low availability of housing accommodation in the district, it has resulted in high rental, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford. Additionally, the few decent housing units have no access to piped water, access roads and electricity services which is highly required. The poor state of the roads has forced transporters to hike fares which has resulted in high cost of living.

Shiwang'andu District, located in Muchinga province of Zambia, has experienced significant improvements in addressing water-related challenges. Boreholes have emerged as vital infrastructural assets in providing clean and accessible water to both urban and rural communities. Field visits were conducted to various locations within Shiwang'andu District to assess the functionality and maintenance of boreholes. Data on community engagement and the impact of boreholes were collected through interviews with local authorities, community members, and relevant stakeholders. The assessment revealed that approximately 77.4% of the boreholes in Shiwang'andu District are functional while 22.6% are earmarked for repair in the first quarter of 2024. Consistent functionality is attributed to regular maintenance, prompt repairs, and community involvement and training of area pump menders in each ward and engagements with the D-WASH members in the communities.

### **Community Engagement**

Communities in Shiwang'andu actively participate in borehole maintenance and management. Local committees oversee the day-to-day operations, ensuring that minor issues are addressed promptly and major repairs are coordinated effectively.

### **Impact on Water Problems**

Boreholes have significantly improved water access in Shiwang'andu District, leading to a reduction in water-related challenges. The availability of clean water has positively impacted public health, agricultural productivity, and overall community well-being.

### **Economic and Social Impact**

The improved water situation has contributed to increased agricultural yields, leading to economic empowerment for local farmers. Additionally, reduced waterborne diseases have positively influenced healthcare costs and overall productivity. The Local authority has been Promoting community-driven initiatives by establishing and supporting local committees responsible for borehole management and Encouraging routine maintenance practices through community awareness programs, ensuring the sustainability of borehole functionality.

Table 5.

S/N	NAME OF WARD	NUMBER OF WATER POINTS	AVERAGE POPULATION IN THE WARD	BOREHOLE STATUS	
				FUNCTIONAL	NOT FUNCTIONAL
1	Manshya	41	12,600	36	5
2	Kalebe	5	6,100	3	2
3	Mwila Kabuswe	7	1,600	4	3
4	Chibinda	3	1,980	3	0
5	Muchinga	10	6,200	5	5
6	Nkula mwele	6	1,120	6	0
7	Mwambwa	5	900	4	1
8	Lukalashi	5	752	5	0
9	Mayembe	4	1320	3	1
10	Chimpundu	12	5,728	9	3
11	Nkulungwe	5	4,780	4	1
12	Ichingo	8	4,300	5	3
13	Mwiche	10	7,450	8	2
14	Chandaula	6	700	6	0
15	Chamusenga	7	2,480	5	2
16	Mukumbi	8	4,971	3	5
17	Nyimbwe	4	1,930	4	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>64,911</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>33</b>

In conclusion, the progress observed in Shiwang'andu District regarding water access and borehole functionality serves as a positive model for other regions facing similar challenges. The success is attributed to community engagement, effective maintenance practices, and the overall positive impact of boreholes on economic and social aspects. To sustain these achievements, continued support, education, and collaboration with local communities are

recommended. Shiwang'andu District stands as a testament to the transformative power of boreholes in improving water-related problems and fostering community development.

#### **2.2.5. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programme**

The Government in an effort to reduce the shortage of housing stock, constructed 10 medium cost houses, 20 Low-cost houses which are 90% completed as well as 10 Medium cost houses for the Police which are 90% completed. Further the district has resolved to construct one to two houses for every infrastructure project that is being constructed in the district.

### **3. SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

#### **3.2. HOUSING SECTOR**

The housing sector remains one of the underdeveloped sectors from the time Shiwang'andu was declared a district in 2012. Less than 1% of the infrastructure has been planned while the rest of the settlements are yet to be re-planned. The local authority Plans to enter into planning agreements with the Traditional Authorities so that Local Area plans can be prepared in all growth points (Mukwikile, Kalalantekwe, Matumbo, Mulanga, Ilondola, and Kabangwe. There is currently a shortage of decent accommodation in the district, which has forced a number of civil servants to be staying in nearby districts such as Mpika and Chinsali.

The Government through various Ministries embarked on the Construction of 40 medium costs houses however this is not adequate compared to the demand for decent housing.

In order to increase on the stocks of adequate housing, the district has plans to partner with institutions such as the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) and National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of financing.

#### **3.3. ENERGY SECTOR**

Energy, in particular modern renewable energy, has been cited as a major component of any country's quest to foster green growth and overall attainment of sustainable development. To this effect, drastic efforts have been made in Zambia to promote the use of renewable energy in households even though its distribution and adoption has remained fairly low in general.

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

The revised National Energy Policy (NEP) of 2008 provides 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 strategic focus is 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 importation costs. Further, by exploring other forms of energy such as solar and wind, 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.

### 3.3.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The district has no filling stations in operation but has one hydro power station producing 1Mega Watt power. ZESCO is the major provider of power and/or electricity in the district even though most of the households are not connected to the national grid.

### 3.3.3. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

Around 3,000 households are connected to the national grid against an estimated 17,400 households. This has however opened up opportunities for other players in the district to enter the market through the provision of energy using solar and gas energy. There's has been no surveys done to assess the feasibility for the installation of wind energy stations. This holds for most rural households in the district.

### 3.3.4. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The prominent issues that arose from public interactions were; ZESCO takes too long to supply power to new customers. The high cost of connection fees and unavailability of poles; as cited by ZESCO, to facilitate new connections.

### 3.3.5. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

There is a need to engage other stakeholders in the energy sector to invest in the district to promote alternative sources of energy. A feasibility study for wind energy stations needs to be carried out. Gas energy may still be too expensive and inaccessible to the people of the district in its current supply source and pricing without deliberate interventions. Solar energy and batteries are currently being used by some households but solely for lighting at household level

### 3.3.6. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 3.3.1.1. Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The inevitable population increase, increased demand for agriculture and other energy demanding activities arising therefrom, will put pressure on the need for increased supply of energy.

### 3.3.7. EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ZESCO has targeted to connect to the national grid at a planned rate of 280 per annum.

### 3.3.8. THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Continued population escalation increases demand for more energy supply a trend that contributes towards deforestation in the district and ravaging of the already depleted forest resources. This is mainly due to the absence of electricity supply which forces people resort to cutting down trees for charcoal as a source of energy. In addition, hikes in electricity tariffs drives the population to resort to use charcoal and forest products as sources of energy to mitigate their demand for energy.

### 3.3.9. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

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

The sector has continued to expand (demand for energy in the form of charcoal, etc.) carbon pollution from cars, from petroleum products disposal pollution)-transit town due to the high demand for energy by both commercial and domestic users. This can be attributed to the ever-growing population in the district as well as an increase in economic activities in the district, growth in the district population and economic activities. This has also led to environmental degradation due to in-discriminatory cutting down of trees for firewood and charcoal which puts forests and forest reserves in danger of extinction.

### 3.3.10. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Women and vulnerable groups have had difficulties in accessing services due failure to access finances and other reasons as mentioned earlier. This entails to a lot of women and vulnerable groups to rely on illegal harvesting of Forest, which has a negative impact on the environment.

### 3.3.11. SUMMARY FOR ENERGY SECTOR

Connectivity to the national grid is still a challenge for most residents. The dependency on wood fuel as an alternative energy source to electricity has continued as a norm and without deliberate interventions the environment will be negatively affected.

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues include the high cost of purchasing electricity units for those who are connected to the national grid and lack of resources to explore alternative energy sources, as well as the high cost of gas energy and its inaccessibility, coupled with no survey done for potential wind energy sites.

## 3.4. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Another key policy at the national level, is the National Agriculture Policy (2012 – 2030) meant to provide recommendations and action areas to enable Agro-business to produce and commercialise in an environment with clear rules that are predictable and stable, with the government focusing on facilitating, supporting and providing incentives for productive activities.

### 3.4.1. OVERVIEW

The district falls in the Agro-Ecological Region III that receives annual accumulative rainfall of above 1200mm at minimum in a normal season. It has an approximate area of 9,837 km<sup>2</sup> 983,700ha) (, 60% (590,200ha) of which is arable and 25% constituting mountains, wetlands, game management areas and the rest are water bodies.

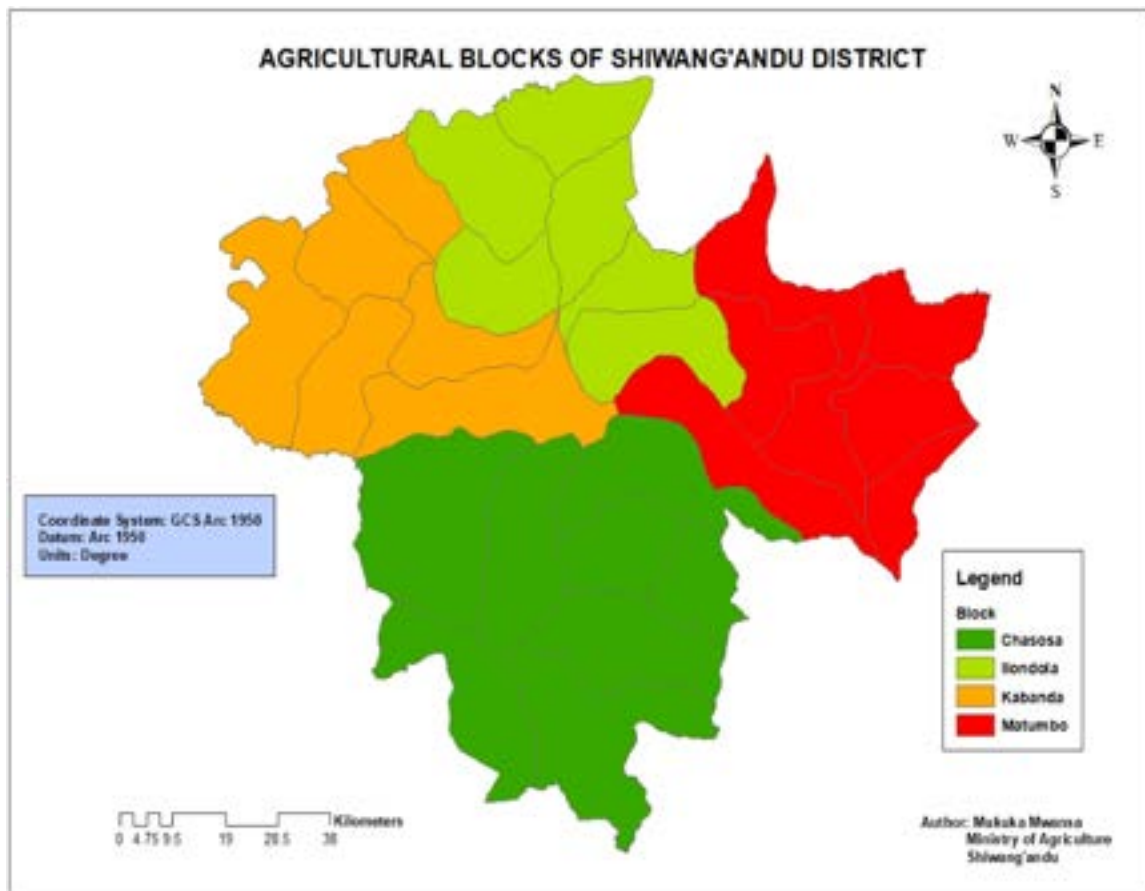
The soils are sandy loam and generally prone to leaching and moderately acidic in certain places. Shiwang'andu district's population stands at around 87,000 comprising of 49.5% males and 50.5% females (CSO, 2020). The district has around 46,000 farmers of which 3 a large commercial farmer, around 480 are medium scale farmers with the rest being small scale farmers.

### 3.4.2. KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT A LOCAL LEVEL

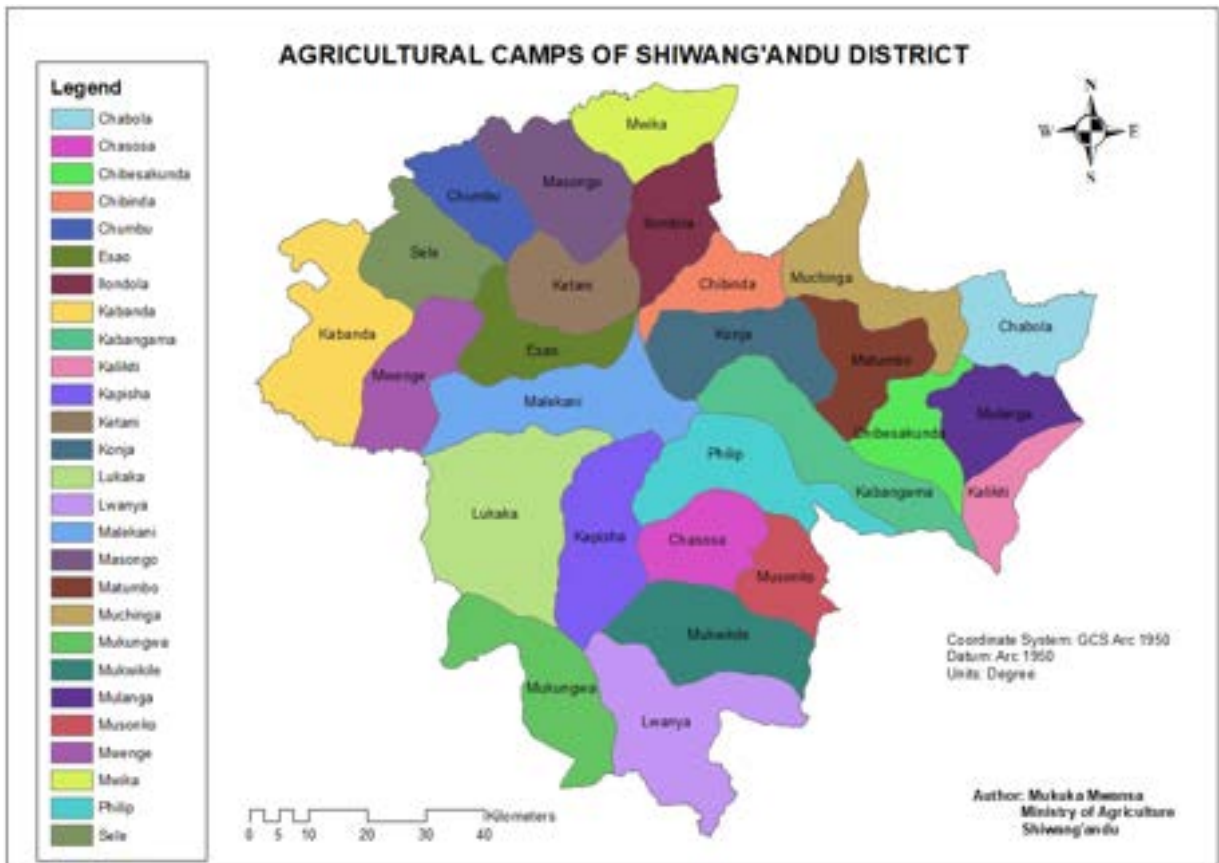
Table 6 Sector priorities

		KEY ELEMENTS
<i>Agriculture sector vision</i>	An efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food and nutrition security and increased income by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030</li> <li>(b) Increase exports of agricultural and Agro-processed products by 2030</li> <li>(c) Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030</li> <li>(d) Increase land under cultivation by 2030</li> <li>(e) Increasing land under irrigation by 2030</li> <li>(f) Increase livestock population to by 2030</li> </ul>
<i>8<sup>th</sup> National development plan (2022-2026)</i>	An Industrialized and Diversified Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Productivity-enhancing technology development;</li> <li>❖ Farm block development;</li> <li>❖ Irrigation development;</li> <li>❖ Agriculture input supply management;</li> <li>❖ Aquaculture development;</li> <li>❖ Research and development promotion (crops, livestock and fisheries);</li> <li>❖ Early warning systems development;</li> <li>❖ Agricultural mechanization</li> <li>❖ Infrastructure development</li> <li>❖ Agri-business development</li> <li>❖ Robust research and development</li> <li>❖ Support to extension services</li> </ul>

The district has four Agricultural Blocks (Ilondola, Matumbo, Kabanda and Chasosa) that are further divided into 27 Agricultural Camps (see the two figures below). The district has 1 farm block (Mansyha) and 1 resettlement scheme (Chipindo).



Map 3. Agricultural blocks



Map 4. Agricultural Camps

### 3.4.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for over 70% of the people of Shiwang'andu district. The major commodities of focus include, maize, soya beans, mixed beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, vegetables, etc.

Among the challenges to production are the absence of storage facilities, bulking centres and related facilities. This increases post-harvest loses to around (15-35) %, it also reduces the quality of the produce and also makes it expensive to trade with bulk buyers, as individual volumes become low while transport costs become high.

The limited number of irrigation infrastructure has equally, negatively affected the production ability of the district. The district has 12 assessed feasible water diversion points for the creation of irrigation structures. The tables below depict the average crop production (*for selected* crops) over a five-year period in the district (2018 to 2022).

Table 7. Crop production data from 2017 to 2021

<i>CROP</i>	<i>Bambara nuts</i>			<i>Cassava</i>			<i>Cowpeas</i>			<i>Finger millet</i>			<i>Ground nuts</i>		
<i>YEAR</i>	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)
<b>2017</b>	1,283	30.25	0.99	14,321	15,525.00	1.20	1,580	15.00	0.53	1,105	415.25	1.50	10,530	1,562.50	0.56
<b>2018</b>	1,383	32.25	1.02	14,321	15,680.00	1.19	1,730	16.50	0.55	1,005	402.00	1.49	11,630	1,718.00	0.52
<b>2019</b>	1,383	32.25	1.50	14,321	15,680.00	1.80	1,730	16.50	1.00	1,005	470.00	1.60	12,118	2,000.00	1.50
<b>2020</b>	1,488	43.25	1.59	19,366	17,424.00	1.92	1,829	18.23	1.07	1,005	470.00	1.73	12,430	2,159.00	1.55
<b>2021</b>	1,488	43.25	1.64	19,366	17,424.00	1.92	1,829	18.23	1.70	1,005	672.00	2.99	12,430	3,412.00	2.06

<i>CROP</i>	<i>Maize</i>			<i>Mixed Beans</i>			<i>Paddy Rice</i>			<i>Sorghum</i>			<i>Soya beans</i>		
<i>YEAR</i>	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)
<b>2017</b>	33,131	18,432.50	3.00	27,225	204.50	1.31	280	46.00	1.52	42	31.13	0.90	255	159.38	0.94
<b>2018</b>	37,230	20,270.00	2.47	30,225	2,244.00	0.12	320	50.00	1.36	52	42.00	0.69	355	175.00	0.69
<b>2019</b>	37,868	20,660.00	2.00	30,225	2,244.00	1.50	320	49.00	1.50	52	51.00	1.20	2,855	1,428.00	1.50
<b>2020</b>	38,035	20,660.00	3.01	30,225	2,244.00	1.58	270	55.00	1.30	1,700	1,700.00	1.39	2,855	1,752.00	1.55
<b>2021</b>	41,011	20,900.00	3.02	23,420	2,244.00	1.61	270	55.00	1.31	1,700	1,700.00	1.68	2,855	1,800.00	1.65

<i>CROP</i>	<i>Sun flower</i>			<i>Sweet Potatoes</i>		
<i>YEAR</i>	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)	No. of Growers	Area Planted (Ha)	Yield (MT/HA)
<b>2017</b>	57	45.00	0.78	15,896	10,520.00	2.20
<b>2018</b>	57	45.00	0.80	16,798	11,203.00	2.07
<b>2019</b>	57	45.00	1.80	16,798	12,200.00	2.80
<b>2020</b>	544	61.00	1.83	16,798	13,411.00	3.15

<b>2021</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>13,411.00</b>	<b>3.15</b>
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## HORTICULTURE CROPS

Table 8 Horticulture

Name of crop	No. of Farmers	Hectares
Rape	600	78.6
Chinese	320	23.5
Tomato	730	82.4
Onion	640	71.12
Okra	410	42
Egg plants	420	22.4
Green Paper	332	16.5
Impwa	251	22.75
	<b>TOTAL</b>	359.27

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2022

## TREE CROPS

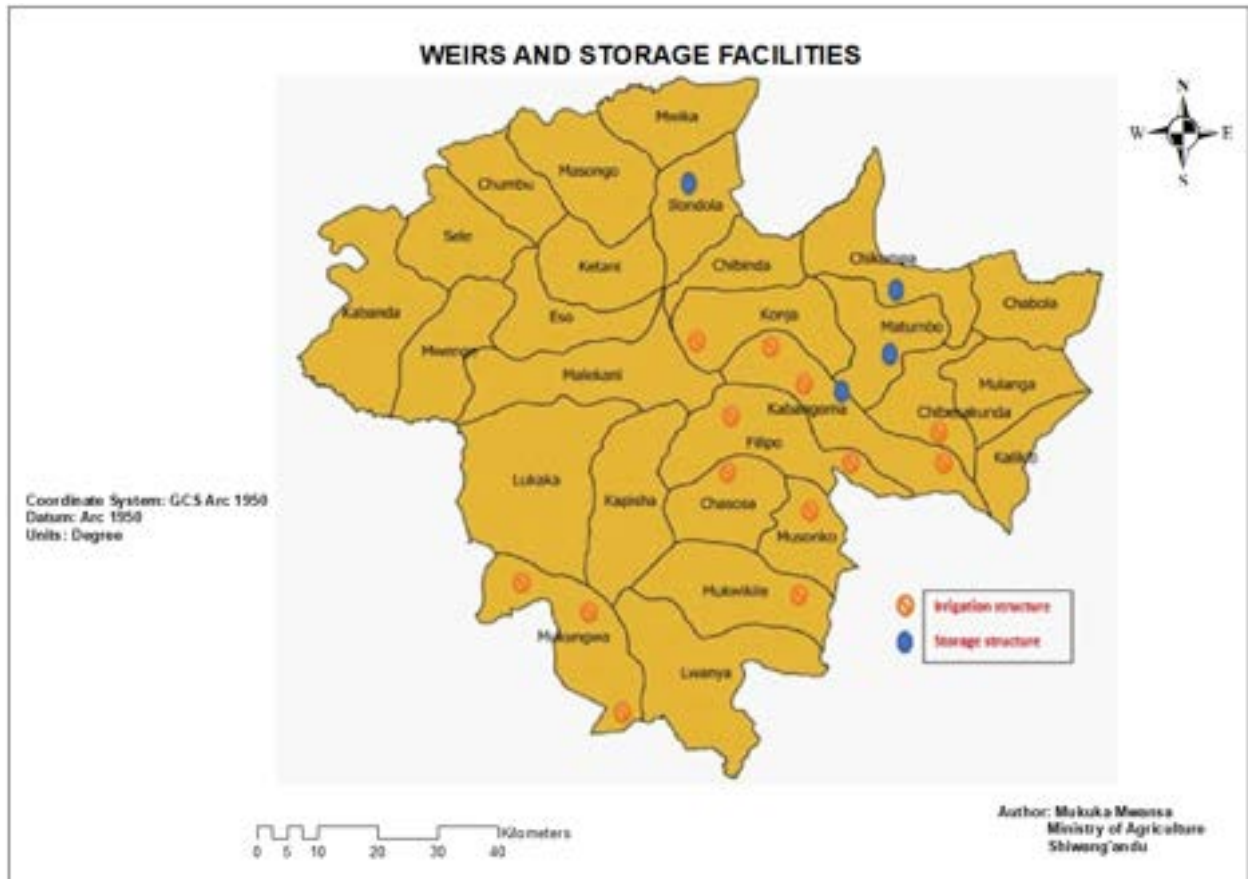
Table 9 Tree crops

Crops	Male s	Femal e	Tota l	No. of Trees/Mats
Oranges	539	211	850	1,805 trees
Lemons	162	89	251	1,849 trees
Mandarin	99	23	122	1333 trees
Avocado	152	74	326	754 trees
Guavas	199	92	291	1,721 trees
Bananas	920	330	1,250	13,251 mats
Mangoes	1,412	642	2,054	1,5213 trees
Sugar canes	220	46	266	7,130 mats
Coffee	8	6	14	1330 trees
Pawpaw	22	16	38	1100 trees

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2022

To improve delivery of extension services, the Local Authority had allocated land to the agriculture sector for the construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC). However, the land is still undeveloped.

The district currently only has 4 community storage structures; however, their individual and collective capacities are not adequate to meet the production thus, more and larger capacity structures are required. Currently, the district has 13 functioning weirs of which only 1 is a permanent structure located at Kabangama camp (see figure 1 and the figure below).



Map 5. Irrigation and Storage facilities

The district is still not equipped with early warning systems. Such systems must be in place for rainfall, pests and diseases. This include; but are not limited to, rain gauges, pheromone traps, etc. currently, the district only has one rain gauge against the 27 gazetted camps and 0 functioning pheromone traps.

Of the available 590,220 ha for arable use, much less than 120,000 ha is currently under cultivation. Among other reasons contributing to the underutilization are; lack of adequate investment capital, lack of (and inadequate) access to financing.

Agricultural Extension Services are key in bring about and sustaining high productivity and crop production coupled with favourable rain, as can be seen in the tables below. However, analysis of rainfall data shows that the rainfall amounts have been declining (see tables below) hence, the need for increased irrigation infrastructure development.

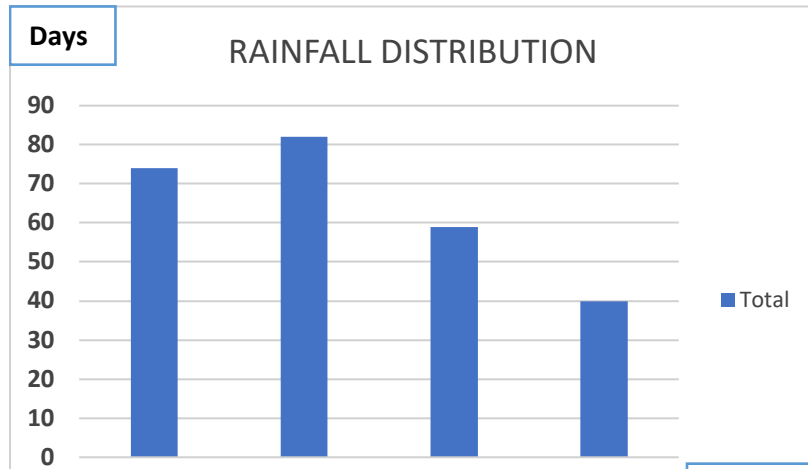
It is worth noting, that both the farm block and resettlement schemes have not been fully operationalized nor fully occupied. While access roads have been cleared in some parts, more works remain to be done, including administration, safety and other infrastructure.

Table 10 Rainfall amount (mm)

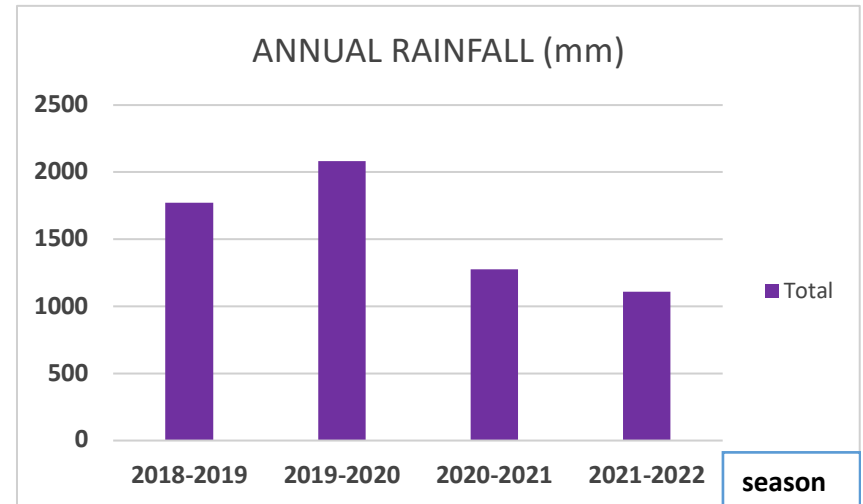
<b>Rainfall Season</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>
January	373.9	620.1	360.1	335.5
February	396.5	387.1	327.62	341.5
March	181.5	221	271	149.3
April	51		120.5	
May			6	
October		0.3		
November	178.2	252.9	171.1	171.1
December	591.8	602.1	20.5	112.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1772.9</b>	<b>2083.5</b>	<b>1276.82</b>	<b>1110.2</b>

Table 11 Rainfall Days

<b>Rainfall Season</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>
January	18	14	16	12
February	17	15	15	15
March	9	24	14	8
April	3		8	
May			2	
October		1		
November	6	9	3	3
December	21	19	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>40</b>



Chat. 1. Rain Distribution



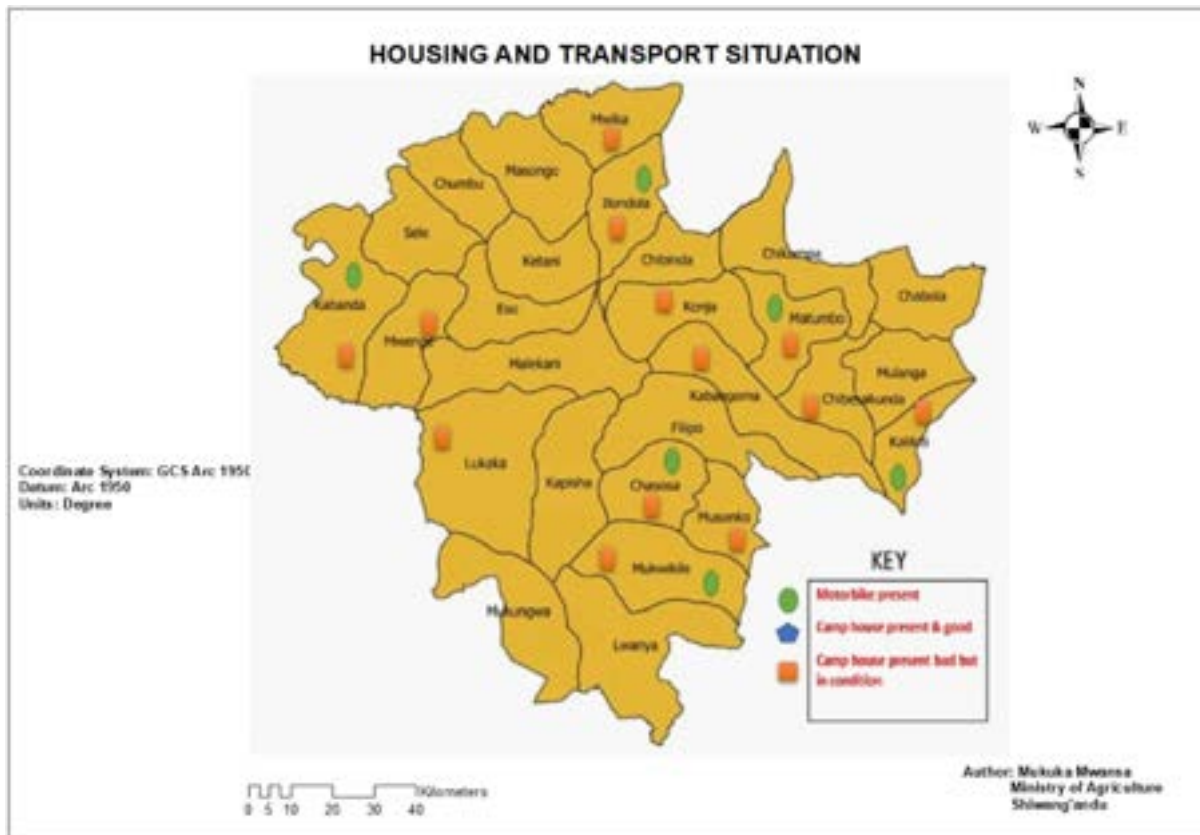
Chat. 2. Annual Rainfall (mm)

### 3.4.4. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The current Extension Officer to Farmer ratio is 1: 1,800 and yet, the standard is 1:400. Presently, there are only 23 camp extension officers against the 50,000 plus farmers in the district. This entails that the current level of agricultural extension services delivery is not adequate to satisfy the demands of the farmers in the district.

This situation has been further worsened by the sectors inadequate and/or lack of transport, and both, field and office equipment, which have affected the delivery of the much-needed services. Without transport, an extension officer is expected to cover a radius of 2.5km servicing farmers, yet the camps, in their current state (un-split) are too vast, and that farm catchment areas tend to have scattered settlements, access to extension services is greatly hindered.

In view of that, more extension officers are needed. Especially that more people are expected to venture into farming with increase in population both in the field and in administrative offices. Additionally, the district has proposed 6 new camps to be gazetted and 20 new camp houses to be built for field staff without accommodation (*see figure below for details*).



Map 6. Housing & Transport Situation

### 3.4.5. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 3.4.5.1. Availability of Service

Among other issues raised during the public participation consultation process were, late delivery of farming inputs, less beneficiaries on the farmer input support program (FISP), lack of bulking and storage facilities, high cost of building materials for irrigation structures, inadequate telecommunication coverage, high cost of agricultural inputs, inadequate early warning systems for weather, pests and diseases, inadequate access to local markets.

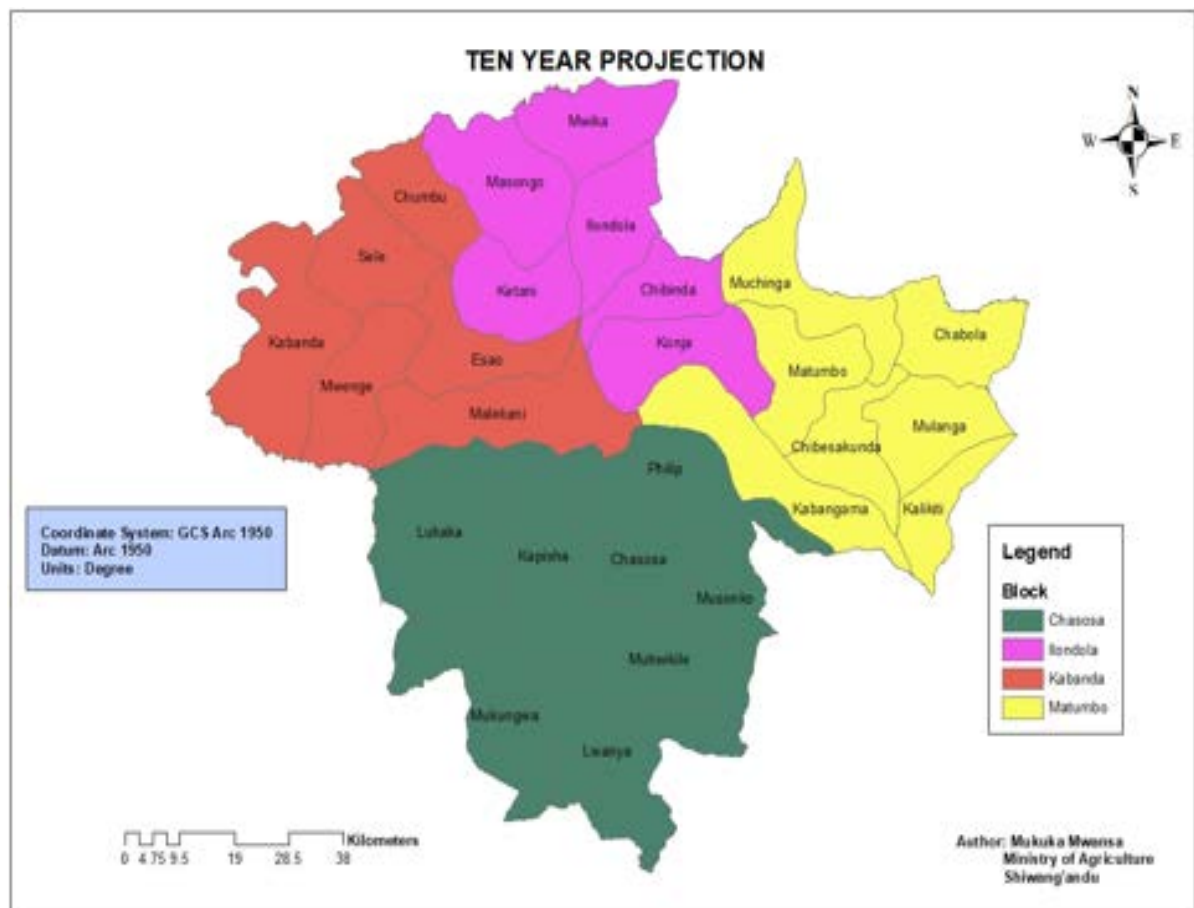
#### 3.4.5.2. Quality of service including Key indicators of performance

- i) **Inadequate road network;** most of the roads leading to the agricultural fields and or centres in the district are in a deplorable state and a number of crossing points on the same roads require rehabilitation and/or new construction.
- ii) **Staffing levels are not adequate;** the huge extension officer to farmer ratio came out as one of the issues requiring urgent attention to look into by Government, as well general staffing at other levels aside from the field.
- iii) **Staff have inadequate equipment;** there is a need to adequately equip staff in terms of office and field equipment to enable them meet the needs of the farmers.
- iv) **Extensive gaps in policy understanding among implementing staff;**

### 3.4.6. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 3.4.6.1. Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The inevitable population growth entails that the demand for agriculture service in terms of inputs, land, extension services and irrigation facilities will equally increase



Map 7. Shiwang'andu south (Chasosa and Matumbo) versus Shiwang'andu north (Ilondola and Kabanda)

Due to the poor distribution and erratic rainfall arising from climate change, there is a projected increase in supplemental water (irrigation) demand. This will put a lot of pressure on the surface and underground water bodies. This will be amplified by population growth. Additionally, the number of people seeking group and individual extension services will also increase. The demand for water will be more in the two northern blocks as compared to the two southern agricultural blocks. This is because the two southern blocks have more Perennial River and other surface water bodies compared with the northern blocks.

### **3.4.6.2. Environment and Climate change Analysis**

#### **3.4.6.2.1. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

The demand for agricultural land has led to gradual cutting down of trees to create room for cultivation. There are two farming systems employed in the district. That is chitemene (shifting cultivation) and fundikila. In the district around 89% of farmers use fundikila while the rest use chitemene; and mostly, to grow millet.

The sector has been negatively affected by bad farming practices such as mono-culture and the burning of fields before tilling the land, however there is a gradual shift from agricultural practices that have a damaging effect on the environment, to decent agriculture practices such as climate smart agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the environment.

#### **3.4.6.2.2. The impact of Environmental and Climate change issues on the Sector**

There has been an introduction of planting of early maturing crop varieties; these require a shorter rainy season and planting in stages. They reduce the risk of loss due to unpredictable rainy season.

The advent of climate change has also disrupted the normal incidences of crop pests and diseases, which has led to indiscriminate use of chemicals, which in turn has negatively affected the local ecosystems. This increase in the use of Agro-chemicals in the combating of pests and diseases while helpful, without supervision, the end result is the disturbing and at most, the ending of an ecosystem due to poisoning, and also eutrophication and pollution of fresh water; both underground and surface. Though at a micro level, collectively, it has negatively affected the climate.

#### 3.4.7. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The sector is highly faced by gender inequality. Mostly, land ownership is largely skewed towards men while women, people living with disabilities and youths have very little access in the current ownership system.

There is also limited access to financing for capital among women, people living with disabilities and youths as compared to men.

Most women, despite actively taking part in household farm activities, they have little to no control over the revenue raised due to the dominant patriarchal system which exists in most households, however in trying to promote gender equality and equity, a deliberate policy is in place; from Government, to encourage women led cooperatives and individual women to have more access to agriculture inputs and information.

Equally, traditional leaders are being encouraged to allow women, youths and the differently abled to have cheaper access to land, as well as taking the household approach to trainings and meetings.

#### 3.4.8. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNDERLYING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district with regard to late distribution of farming inputs are the modes of payment and delay in payments. Most rural households chose men to attend all meetings and trainings, this leads to an asymmetry in skills, information and development between men and women, which in turn negatively impacts sustainability of most programs (*when the man is not around, all programs stall*).

The high demand for improved technologies has also pushed up their costs. Like most rural districts, most women, disabled, girls and boys in Shiwang'andu are economically challenged and have no land of their own, assets to leverage nor finances to acquire the necessary technologies such as mechanization implements, high yielding tolerant varieties, value addition equipment, etc. and such, are disadvantaged.

#### 3.4.9. EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Under this sector, the existing program is “Enhanced Community Based Smallholder Irrigation Project” (E-COBSI). The project promotes market oriented horticultural production under

smallholder irrigation schemes. Currently, the project is supporting 3 agricultural camps namely; Mukungwa, Philip and Kabangama.

- There is need to upgrade the 12 temporal weirs to permanent status. Under the E-COBSI project, the temporal weir at Mukungwa camp has been earmarked for upgrading
- Construction of an irrigation structures in all the 12 feasible sites assessed.
- Construction of at least one commercial storage shed in each of the agricultural blocks, as well as one bulking centre accompanying each storage shed.
- Construction of an FTC in the district will serve to meet most of the human development, education, and problem solving and technology transfer needs of the farmers in the district.
- The district has a shortfall of 18 staff houses for field officers and 6 more will be needed arising from newly gazetted camps. And all the 13 existing housing infrastructure require upgrading and other major rehabilitative works. Such works include, water borne toilets, water reticulation systems, electrification, etc,
- To improve and enhance the effectiveness of the district early warning system all agricultural camps and blocks, must have the necessary equipment, including; but not limited to; office equipment and meteorological equipment.
- The full operationalization of the farm block and resettlement scheme will also create investment and work opportunities for various population demographics. This will include both skilled and unskilled work opportunities, small and large business investors both from within and outside the district.
- There is a need to establish a tree crops nursery to kick-start this sector in the district, at least one in each agricultural block.

## **3.5. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK**

### **3.5.1. Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level**

#### **3.5.1.1. Livestock Development Policy**

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) is responsible for the development and management of fisheries and livestock subsector in Zambia. The Ministry is responsible for the following areas in fisheries and livestock: policy and legal development, production and productivity, animal health, Research and Development, Agribusiness and export, extension and

advisory services, vocation, technical, and life learning skills (source: MFL strategic plan 2020-21).

### 3.5.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is faced with a number of challenges that are impeding successful implementation of national targets. In the area of infrastructure, the district only has two (2) out of six (6) camp houses required. Further, there is a serious transport challenge with only one (1) out of the four (4) camp-based staff having motorized transport.



Map 8. Vet camps of Shiwang'andu District

Under the department of Veterinary out of six (6) camps only three (3) are manned while under Livestock out of six (6) only one (1) is manned. In the livestock sectors, an artificial insemination centre is under construction at Kalatekwe in Shiwang'andu district. This will make improvement of local livestock breeds easy and accessible for local farmers. Further disease prevention and control infrastructure such as dip tanks are also being constructed in Mwika, Konja and Matumbo,

although construction has stalled for all three sites. Promotion of livestock pasture production under ESLIP and stocking of improved village chickens are activities being supported by NGOs such as CARE-International.

The fisheries sector has stocked a small water body with fish at Kabangama, other areas waiting to be stocked are Lukaka, Kalikiti and at Shiwang'andu hydropower dam. The district currently has over 350 stocked fish ponds with more to be included through projects such as ZAEDP (Zambia Aquaculture Entrepreneurship Development Project) and Constituency Development Fund.

There are two species of fish being cultured (Tilapia rendalli and Oreochromis macrochir); however, more species will need to be cultured in order to attain self-sufficiency in fish products.

The Chambeshi River is known to have different types of cat fish that can be cultured as farmed fish. The river also serves as a genetic resource for fish to be cultured.

### 3.5.3. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

- i. High cost of livestock and fish feed;
- ii. Fish hatchery should be established to supply fingerlings in the district;
- iii. Rehabilitation of dip tanks to facilitate disease control;
- iv. Promotion of improved breeds of livestock (goats, village chicken);
- v. No support to fish farmers under FISP;
- vi. Inadequate housing facilities for field staff: this causes staff to live far away from their catchment areas, this deprives the farmers' all-time access to the much-needed extension services.

### 3.5.4. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The table below is a summary of the livestock distribution pattern across the six (6) veterinary camps while table 4 is a projection of livestock population in the next 10 years. The projections are based on a national average of 4% increase per annum. As can be seen from the table 4, the anticipated increase in animal population will require huge investment in pasture production to support the animal population. There will also be need for designated slaughter places, dipping facilities, loading bays and cold-room facilities in all wards to ensure only healthy animals are

sold. Increase in animal population come with a corresponding human animal conflict especially those to do with animals invading crop fields. To enhance extension services, there will be need to subdivide the current six (6) veterinary camps to 14 so as to take service delivery closer to the people. Extension staff will have to be stationed closer to these areas for farmers to have easy access to extension services.

*Table 12 Current Animal Statistics In Shiwang'andu District*

<b>CAMP/ ANIMAL</b>	<b>MWENGE</b>	<b>KONJA</b>	<b>ILONDOLA</b>	<b>MATUMBO</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>LWANYA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>CATTLE</b>	157	160	1,652	2,700	1,620	2,243	8,370
<b>PIGS</b>	90	85	1,287	200	120	592	2,374
<b>GOATS</b>	142	1,216	6,135	1,450	250	1,238	10,431
<b>SHEEP</b>	57	39	107	430	560	610	1,803
<b>CHICKENS</b>	5,625	5,820	9,580	30,550	7,420	12,237	71,232
<b>DUCKS</b>	158	160	120	104	98	140	780
<b>G. FOWL</b>	101	139	261	300	210	189	1,200
<b>PIGEONS</b>	72	85	310	240	187	206	1,100
<b>RABBITS</b>	108	79	113	102	195	208	805
<b>DOGS</b>	87	84	104	110	151	100	636

Figure 1 below shows the current veterinary camps while table 5 shows proposed camps to meet future needs. Due to anticipation in increased livestock and human populations, there is a great need to conduct rangeland management assessment and establish permanent and well gazetted rangelands in the veterinary camps. These will need putting up of livestock service centres with dip tanks, crush pens, holding pens, loading and offloading bays, farmer shelters and a good permanent source of water, also establish improved pasture lands for improved livestock nutrition.

*Table 13 Projected Animal Statistics In Shiwang'andu District Over The Next 10 Years.*

<b>TYPE OF LIVESTOCK</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2032</b>
<b>CATTLE</b>	8,370	9,790	12,388
<b>PIGS</b>	2,374	2,776	3,512
<b>GOATS</b>	10,431	12,202	15,440
<b>SHEEP</b>	1,803	2,109	2,668
<b>CHICKENS</b>	71,232	83,331	105,440
<b>DUCKS</b>	780	912	1,154
<b>G. FOWL</b>	1,200	1,403	1,776
<b>PIGEONS</b>	1,100	1,286	1,628
<b>RABBITS</b>	805	941	1,191
<b>DOGS</b>	636	715	905

ZAEDP has also listed more than 20 fish farmers to benefit under fish production in the district. More than 150 applications were received and about a 100 were submitted to the project but only 20 names were cleared.

With the support from ESLIP, the department of Livestock development has been able to facilitate and conduct Restocking of more than 6000 improved village chickens to more than 8000 farmers. ESLIP also brought 2 incubators powered by both solar and ZESCO with a full capacity of 500 eggs each that was given to two women cooperatives in Kalalantekwe and Matumbo villages. The project also empowered the department with one motor bike.

Care International also supplemented the efforts of the department by Restocking of 440 improved village chickens to more than 400 farmers in all 5 of the 6 veterinary camps. Care International also gave 2 incubators to the same group of farmers to enhance production of chicks. One solar powered and the other one is ZESCO powered.

#### **3.5.4.1. Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The district population increases per annum meaning farmer population will grow proportionately. This will cause a high demand for land, feed and other related basic services.

#### **3.5.4.2. The impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns**

The continuation of existing trend in the sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of grazing areas (especially with restocking programs being planned), feed crops, weirs and fish ponds. Therefore, population distribution will continue near and within the farm blocks as farmers tend to settle close to their fields for easy accessibility, monitoring and security against theft and wild animals.

#### **3.5.5. THE IMPACT OF EXISTING TRENDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Climate change particularly droughts, will impact the sector negatively. Fish farming requires constant flow of water from streams, rivers and other natural water bodies. Thus, the fisheries sector will be negatively affected in cases of prolonged droughts. Furthermore, sudden changes or extreme changes to temperature tend to affect the growth patterns of fish in ponds since they are generally shallow and are exposed to the elements. The livestock sector will also be affected in cases of droughts due to pastures that animals depend on for food may not grow in drought

conditions. This may lead to mortality in livestock and decrease in animal populations in the district.

#### 3.5.6. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Modern techniques of livestock production require investment on equipment which is expensive for the local farmers; further women, youths and the physically challenged do not have easy access to credit due to lack of collateral. This put them at a disadvantage when it comes to investing in the livestock sector. Thus, poverty leaves most women and girls vulnerable to HIV and AIDS related issues.

#### 3.5.7. CONSIDERATION OF THE UNDERLYING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Due to the initial high cost of establishment of either livestock or fishponds, most people fail to effectively take up these activities, leading to low populations. This is more pronounced among the vulnerable and the women.

### 3.6. FOREST SECTOR

#### 3.6.1. KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL

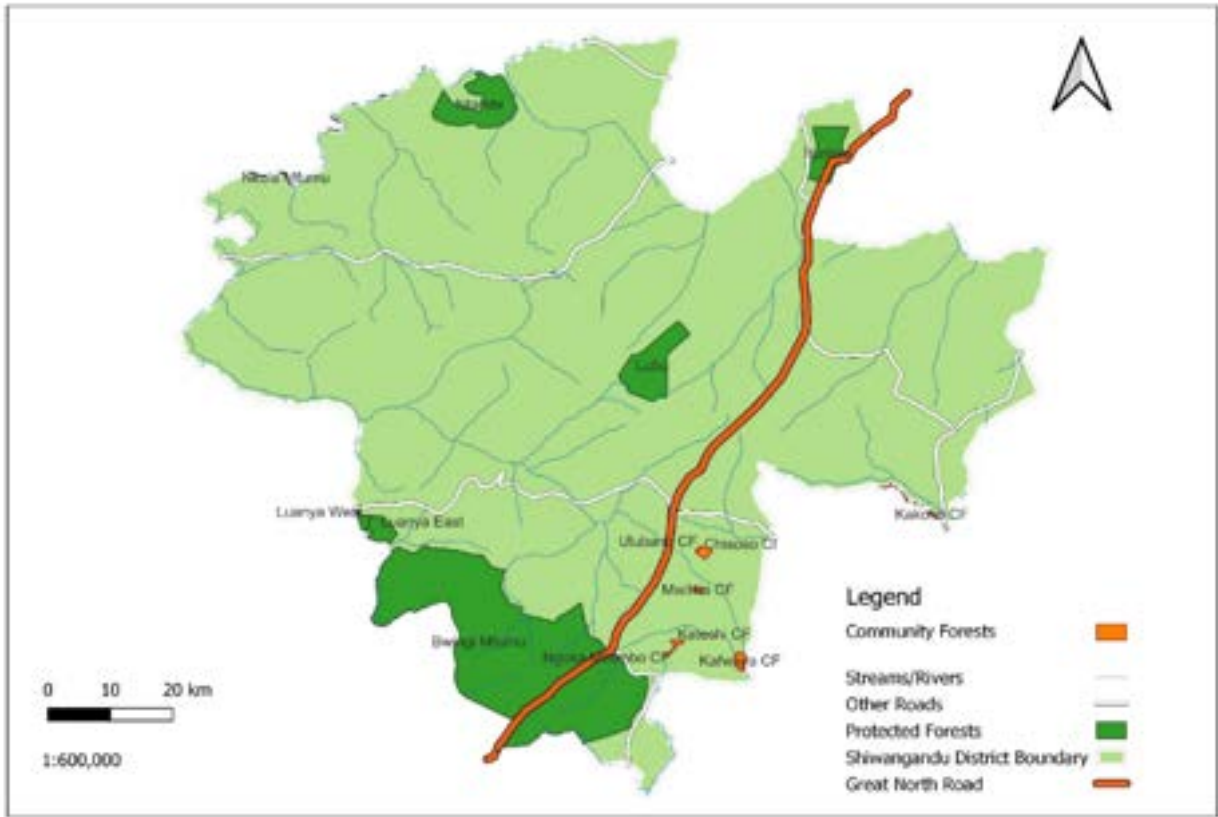
One of the priority policies or plans being implemented by the forestry sector at local level is the decentralization of forest management at community level through the Forest Act No 4 of 2015. The Forestry sector is guided by the National Forestry Policy of 2014.

#### Description of the existing State of Development

The district has five protected forest reserves with a total land area of 125,033 ha. Considering the district land area of **983, 700 ha**, this represents 12.71% of the total land area. There is one National Forest covering 108,883 ha called the Bwingi-mfumu National Forest No. 244 which is also shared with Mpika district. The others are lubu, Ntambi, Ituntwe, Lwanya East and West. The Lubu local forest houses the Shiwang'andu Mini Hydro Power Station generating about 1 megawatt of electricity.

The district has 8 community forests which were formed in 2015 following the enactment of legislation allowing devolution of forest governance to the local community. They are located in Mukumbi ward in chief Mukwikile's chiefdom. The eight community forests together cover a land area of 1,350 ha. The 8 community forests were formed with the support of the Decentralized Forest and other Natural Resources Management Programme (DFNRMP) which ended in the three-year inception phase in 2018. groups However, before the community forest management groups (CFMGs) could begin implementing the management plans the support came to an end. The DFNRMP had managed to establish the structures and had provided input support and

trainings to fish farming, beekeeping, mushroom and caterpillar user. Further support to these CFMGs is needed if the objectives of decentralized forest management is to be realized.



Map 9 shows community forests in the District

Table 14 shows the five main forests and their size.

FOREST NAME	No.	AREA (HA)	TYPE	LOCATION
<i>Bwingi -Mfumu</i>	244	108,883	<i>National forest</i>	<i>Mukwikile</i>
<i>Lwanya East</i>	261	1580.54	<i>Local forest</i>	<i>Mukwikile</i>
<i>Lwanya West</i>	250	417	Local forest	Mukwikile
<i>Lubu</i>	242	6,885	<i>Local forest</i>	<i>Kapishya</i>
<i>Ntambi</i>	241	7,268	<i>Local forest</i>	<i>Kabanda</i>
<i>Ituntwe</i>	243	5,005	<i>Local forest</i>	<i>Nkula</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>125,033.54</b>		

### 3.6.1.1.

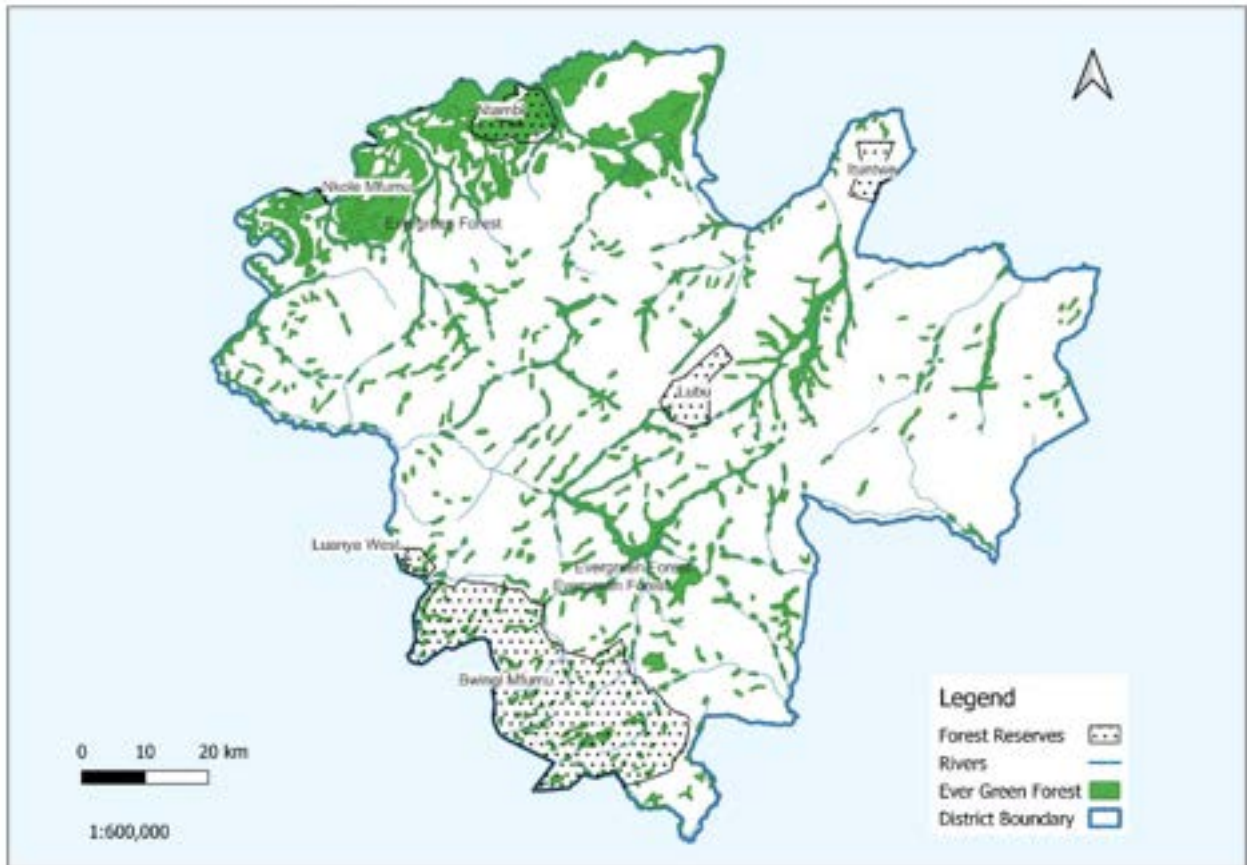
#### 3.6.1.2. Miombo woodland on Plateau

The district has mainly Miombo woodland type of vegetation. This type covers most of the main central plateau. However most of the vegetation cover in the district is affected by chitemene system. Chitemene is the cutting of trees on a cycle ranging in the past from 40 years to as little as 10 years in densely populated areas. Trees resulting from this treatment are mainly deformed. As the population rises, the cutting cycle shortens and the degradation which has already set in will escalate until such time as the pole less scrub woodland and exhausted soils are unsuitable for this type of system.

#### 3.6.1.3. Bush Fires

Late fires are very common throughout the district. Some of the late fires are started by chitemene gardeners and are burnt in September/ October and little or no effort is made to contain the fire. Early fire is considered taboo because of the threat to unharvested millet gardens and other crops. It is estimated that during the first 25 years of regeneration up to 50% of the forest biomass is killed by bush fires in Zambia (Chidumayo 1994).

Other factors of less consequence are the factors of honey and caterpillar collectors. Local damage is done by caterpillar hunters who cut trees in order to gather this valued source of food. Honey hunters use fire to smoke the bees and also ring bark a sound tree, the bark being used to carry the spoils.



Map 10. Vegetation Coverage in the District

### 3.6.1.3.1. Protection of Forests

Bwingi-mfumu (many chiefs)

This is an important catchment and watershed area. The Bwingi-mfumu range forms part of the east – west divide of Southern Central Africa. The head waters of the Mansyha, (Chambishi), Kanchibiya and Lwitikila (Bangweulu swamp) which are tributaries of the Congo and of the Munyamadzi (Luangwa) a tributary of the Zambezi is in this hilly range of generally shallow soils. It is protected to prevent tree cutting on hill slopes, to reduce erosion and to protect relic forests of botanical interest.

#### 3.6.1.3.1.1. Bwingi-mfumu Protected Forest Area

##### 3.6.1.3.1.1.1. Locality and situation

The forest area lies within longitudes 31° 25' and 31° 50' and within latitudes 11° 15' and 11° 35'. The Shiwang'andu – Mpika district boundary forms the southern boundary of the area. The area is cut by the Great North Road in a general NE – SW direction.

The area falls under chief Mukwikile. It covers an area approximately 108,883 ha. The Great North Road runs through the area in a SW – NE direction between the Mukungwa and Mangalilie streams. The Katibunga road forms part of the easterly boundary.

*3.6.1.3.1.1.2. Forest Cover Change in Bwingi-mfumu National Forest*

The google satellite image below shows the spread of illegal settlements in Bwingi-mfumu protected forest as white patches representing land cleared of forest cover for farm land and housing settlements. This pattern follows the SW and NE boundaries of the National Forest. Inadequate staff, funding and political will among others are responsible for the lack of proper management of protected forest areas. Since the 1967 forest management book for Chinsali district, there has been no management plan for these gazetted forests. That dates back to the time when the proposal for gazettement of the national forest was forwarded for consideration.



*Map 11. Bwingi mfumu forest reserve*

The problem of encroachment of the national forest started way back in the second republic. Political appeasement was at the heart of the problem. When the first encroachers moved into the forest instead of evicting them, the government under the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) intervened and allowed the encroachers to settle. With time the traditional leaders started allocating land to other would-be settlers and so was the problem exacerbated. Other factors were low staffing levels coupled with inadequate funding and lack of coordination among traditional and government institutions all played a role in the encroachment of one of the most important waters shed areas in Zambia.

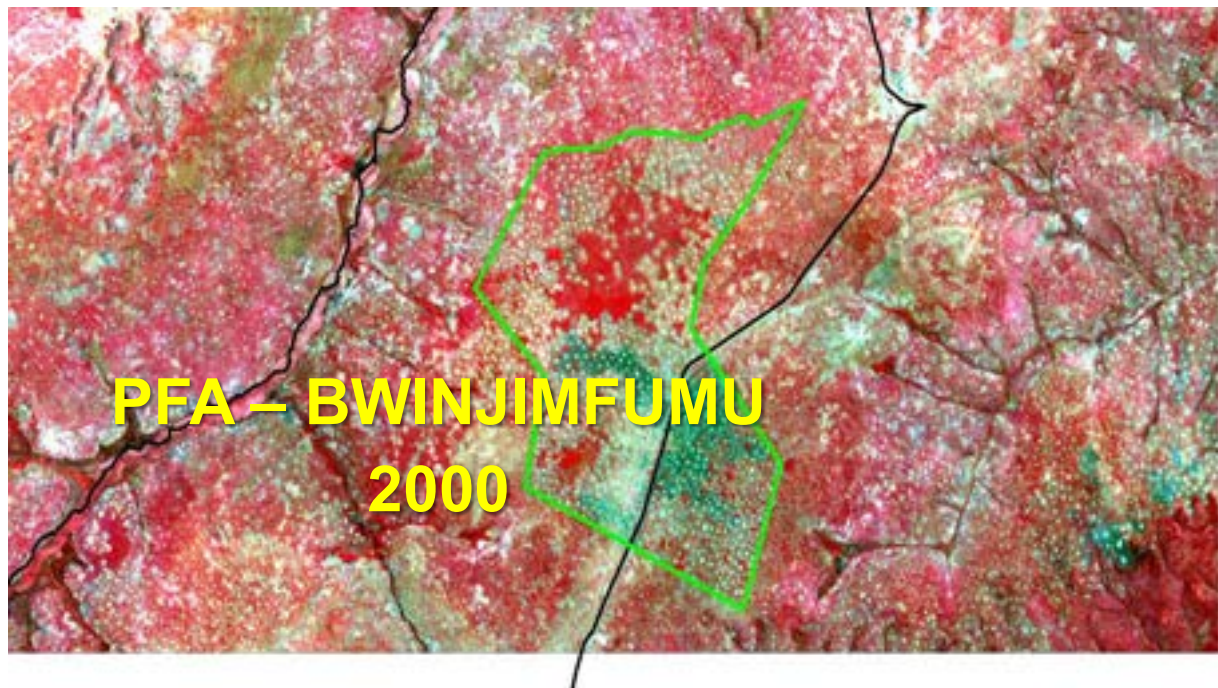
3.6.1.3.1.1.3. *Forest cover loss*

The drivers of forest cover loss are tree cutting for charcoal and fuelwood production, settlement and agriculture. Land clearing for agriculture accounts for the main causes of land use change. Being a protection forest, forest clearing in this area threatens the source of water supply. Erosion of the hilly slopes could result in siltation of rivers and streams and their eventual drying up. Loss of forest cover in protected areas elaborate the drivers of loss of cover talk about the challenges

The surrounding communities have over the years encroached upon the protected area and infringed upon the very essence of the gazette order that of protection of the watershed area.



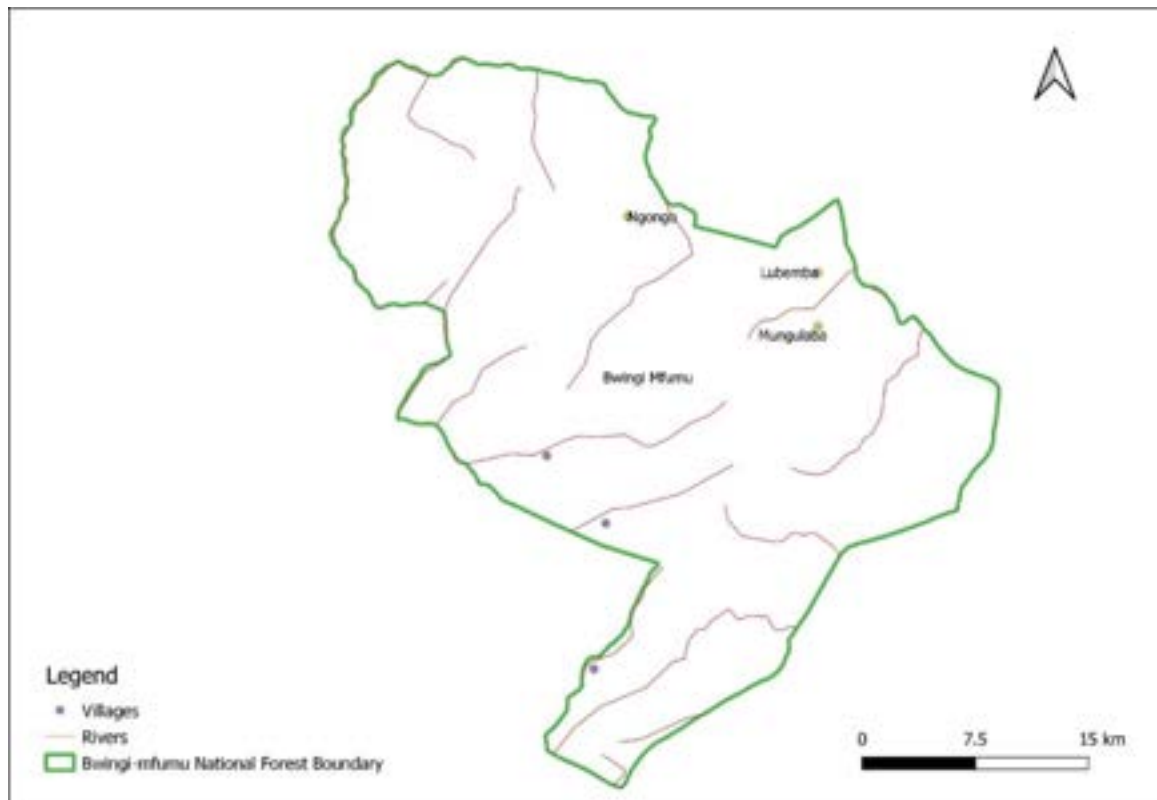
Map 12. Bwingi mfumu encroachment



*Map 13. Bwingi mfumu encroachment*

From the analysis of the satellite pictures above it can be seen that forest cover change has been on the decline from 1990 to 2000. This is seen as the proliferation of the light-coloured dots in the year 2000 as compared to 1990 in the earlier picture when forest cover was more intact and hence less of the light colour can be seen. In 2022, the situation is much worse.

In the map below settlements can be seen right inside the protected forest area where it can also be observed that many streams and rivers emanate.



Map 14. Bwingimfumu protected forest divide

#### 3.6.1.3.1.2. Lwanya East No. 261

Located close to the Bwingi-mfumu national forest, Lwanya East is a local forest covering 1,580 ha. It was established for protection and production purposes. It caters for the wood requirements of the local people surrounding the local forest. This local forest just like the others lacks a management plan. Issues include encroachment, illegal cutting for charcoal and timber and cultivation of farm crops.

#### 3.6.1.3.1.3. Lwanya West No. 250

Lwanya west local forest is only 417 ha in Shiwang'andu the major part being in Mpika district. The 2 forest reserves are separated by a line boundary making them share the same issues and management difficulties.

#### 3.6.1.3.1.4. Lubu local forest No. 242

Lubu local forest covers an area of 6,885 ha and is located roughly in the central part of the district. It is famous for housing the mini hydro power station. The forest area is faced with management challenges ranging from unauthorised felling of trees for charcoal and timber, to encroachment for cultivation and settlement. Lubu local forest serves as both a protection and production forest. Traditional leadership has been allocating land in the protected forest areas. However, the forest cover is fairly good and can be improved with sound management objectives. Joint forest

management as provided for in the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 is one promising way to achieve sustainable management of this protected area.

**3.6.1.3.1.5. Ntambi local forest 241**

Located in senior chief Nkula’s chiefdom, this is the furthest protected forest from the administrative centre. It borders with Nkole Mfumu National Forest across the Chambishi river in Northern province. Due to the challenge of distance and the poor state of the road, the Forest Department faces high cost of management. The forest area is heavily encroached and degraded. The common activities are timber cutting, settlement, cultivation and charcoal production.

**3.6.1.3.1.6. Ituntwe local forest No. 243**

This local forest is located approximately 20 km from Chinsali boma. However, after the separation of Shiwang’andu from Chinsali, it was found left on the Shiwang’andu side. Administratively is cheaper and more convenient to be managed by the Chinsali office. Illegal land allocations, for cultivation by the traditional leadership are among the challenges faced by the Department in managing this forest. It is also heavily targeted by illegal charcoal producers who have taken advantage of the market for charcoal along the Great North Road.

**3.6.1.3.1.7. Community forests**

There are 8 community forests located in Mukumbi ward.

The Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) are in place but due to resource constraints, the district is not able to support the implementation of forest management plans with regard to providing trainings, and other assistance as outlined in the 5 year and annual activity plan.

The eight community forests cover a land area of 1,350 ha. These are tabulated below;

*Table 15 Community forests*

S/N	NAME OF CF	SIZE (HA)
1.	Chisoso	228
2.	Ulubano	39
3.	Mwilwa	126
4.	Kateshi	128
5.	Ngosa Milambo	98
6.	Pawa	137
7.	Filamba	558

8.	Kafwaya	439
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#### **3.6.1.3.1.8. Plantation Forestry**

The Zambia Forestry and Forest Industries Corporation (ZAFFICO) PLC is the country's largest forestry company whose main business focus is to establish and manage industrial exotic forest plantations and supply quality wood products for local and export market.

Under its expansion programme, the Corporation has established new plantations in Shiwang'andu totalling 1,105 hectares in Shiwang'andu District between 2014 and 2017. ZAFFICO targets.

The total area under plantation is 2,640 hectares. Fifty five percent of this is pine plantation. The company's annual targets are 1,000 hectares per annum according to the strategic plan ending 2024.

### **3.6.2. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER TEN YEARS**

#### **3.6.2.1. Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

It is anticipated that pressure on the forest resource will increase to respond to population growth in 10 years implementation period of the IDP. 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 also result into loss of bio diversity and reduced ecosystem services.

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 be an option if the forests are to be managed sustainably.

#### **3.6.2.2. Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

- The REDD+ option (Issues and Options Report, Towards a REDD+ Strategy for Zambia 2014) prioritises the protection of headwaters and critical water catchment areas of which Bwingi–mfumu National forest is one, they have proposed stock taking on forest condition weighed against the existing threats to be used as a basis for the development of management plans to improve the head waters and catchment protection and management effectiveness.
- 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 district.

- Logging concessions which are a destructive way of utilizing a forest are likely to diminish the available merchantable commercial species in the next 10 years. Less destructive ways of forest utilization like eco-tourism, carbon trading, or the forests could be offered to pharmaceutical companies. Holiday companies and tourists' entrepreneurs could take advantage of available natural attractions in the district which are linked to forests thereby securing their continued existence.
- Opportunities could be developed and made more attractive to local, national or even international entrepreneurs as a way of promoting non-destructive consumption of forests.
- Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future forest services and facilities are likely to be needed.

### **3.6.2.3. Impact of the Sector on Climate Change**

Forests are reservoirs where greenhouse gasses are stored. Forests act as carbon stores until they are disturbed. Disturbances come in the form of human induced activities such as clearing forests. In the process there is transfer of carbon into the atmosphere. Forest on the other hand act as carbon sinks and carbon source.

Forest loss through any means increase the release of carbon into the atmosphere. Therefore, as the population increases and demand for forest products increase together with forest clearing for farm land, the sector will contribute to climate change through;

- Uncontrolled late burning
- Decomposition of wood biomass
- Reduced forest sequestration capacity
- Increased soil erosion leading to siltation of water bodies and poor water quality and quantity. Water stress leads to increased pressure on coping strategies and social protection measures
- Increased soil infertility as a result of loss of forest cover

#### **3.6.2.3.1. Approach to increase forest carbon storage in the district**

- Expand forest area through restoration, planting forest (ZAFFICO, community woodlots,)
- Enhance forest conservation to increase carbon storage in the forest (water shed management)
- Sustainable management of forest and improve forest quality and ability to sequester carbon
- Promote wild fire management

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

- Logging concessions are expected to continue in the district. The selective harvesting of forests has positive effects on the health of the forests by removing the mature trees and opening up the crown cover to allow the young regeneration to grow. However, late burning of forests could lead **to loss of regeneration potential and loss of bio-diversity.**
- Scarcity of safe and clean drinking water due to pollution of streams and rivers beyond their capacity to recover. (eutrophication)
- Reduced capacity to re-charge underground aquifers.
- Dryer forest bio mass due to higher temperatures and late burning tendencies could lead to increased fire danger and carbon emissions

#### 3.6.2.5. Issues arising from the public participation process under the Forestry Sector;

Below are some of the issues that came out during engagements with the stakeholders under this Sector:

- a) **Plantation forestry;** many people have many times expressed interest in raising tree seedlings in all the chiefdoms. The most popular species are fruit trees and pines.
- b) **Beekeeping;** The presence of bee flora presents an opportunity for organised beekeeping and honey production communities indicated that they needed more support in the bee keeping activities.
- c) **Poverty and unemployment;** many of the people cited the scarcity of jobs and high poverty levels as the number one reason for forest degradation and deforestation among the communities.
- d) **High cost of Agriculture inputs;** the high cost of farming inputs has negatively affected the forestry sector. Most of the communities engaged in charcoal production claim that they have been pushed into the vice to supplement their incomes. While they agree that indiscriminate cutting of forests is bad they lament the high cost of farming inputs as prohibitive to higher crop production hence the little subsistence farming cannot suffice to meet household needs.
- e) **High cost of timber permits.** The communities bemoaned the high cost of fees for forest products which were said to be way above the reach of the common community member. The example given was the high cost of charcoal permits against the selling price of a 25kg bag of bag. For this reason the compliance levels were very low across the district.

f) **Lack of Forestry services at sub district level.** The communities in places such as Ilondola and Kabanda, complained of the very long distances involved for someone to travel to Kalalantekwe to pay for a permit for domestic use for example. The other submission related to this questioned the absence of “forest guards” who were in charge of overseeing that no illegal entry or cutting was allowed in the protected forest areas, who the older members of the community remembered as having commanded fear from the communities.

### 3.6.3. GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

One of the greatest platforms for promoting gender and vulnerable groups in forest resource management perhaps presents itself in Community Forest Management Group Committees (CFMG) established under community forestry. The CFMGs are empowered to make their own rules concerning forest management which take into account the views of all the stakeholders including the voice of the women, youth, and the aged, vulnerable and so on. The process endeavours that there is adequate participation from all the different stakeholders.

### 3.6.4. EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Table 16 Planned programs

Programmes	Proposed programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Land and Forest Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Environmentally Friendly Livelihoods and Natural Resource Based Value Chains aimed at Strengthening Resilience</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Afforestation and Reforestation (plantations, community nurseries and woodlots)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods (beekeeping and honey production, and NTFP)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Supporting Wood based Local entrepreneurs in timber and NTFP through technical services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Consumption and Production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Harvesting and Utilisation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Forest Enhancement (Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR))</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Charcoal Production</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Forest Fire Management</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Water Catchment Protection and Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conservation of Water Sources through Law Enforcement and Awareness Raising (bwingimfumu, lubu, ntambi, Iwanya)</li> </ul>

○ Community Based Natural Resources Management	○ Community forest management group formation
○ Infrastructure development	○ Forestry Infrastructure (office and nursery)

### 3.7. EDUCATION SECTOR

**Review of Policies and Plans;** among others, the following government policies were reviewed:

(i) Government Vision 2030, (ii) Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and (iii) Sustainable Development Goals. The following priorities were identified from the reviewed documents;

1. Increase access to higher education.
2. Improve pupil/teacher ratio to 40:1 at primary school and 25:1 at secondary school by 2030.
3. Increase the literacy rates and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030.
4. Reduce the average distance to primary schools to 5 km radius to 75 percent of the potential learners through upgrade and establishment of schools by 2030.
5. Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills.
6. Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education.

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

**Education Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;** under this sector there are a number of policies that are of relevance to the Shiwang’andu IDP preparation and they include the following:

##### ***Improved Education and Skills Development Sector Plan (2022 – 2026);***

The plan aims to improve education and skills development, Government focuses 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.

##### ***Shiwang’andu District Board Secretary Strategic Plan (2022 – 2026);***

The plan focuses on improved infrastructures in schools and addressing issues to do with improved learner performance, teacher attitudes, enhanced assessment and monitoring and evaluation aspects in the district.

***Re-entry Policy;***

This policy helps bring back learners in the main stream of education. The sector takes cognisance of the fact that a girl may at a certain time fall pregnant during her learning cycle therefore, giving a girl the chance to complete her education during such a predicament after giving birth. The district has Keeping Girls in school program and CAMFED which helps vulnerable girls with bursary support and school requisite. Both these programs help the implementation of re-entry policy, and it has made schools to realise the importance of this policy and it is being implemented despite high level early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

**3.7.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**

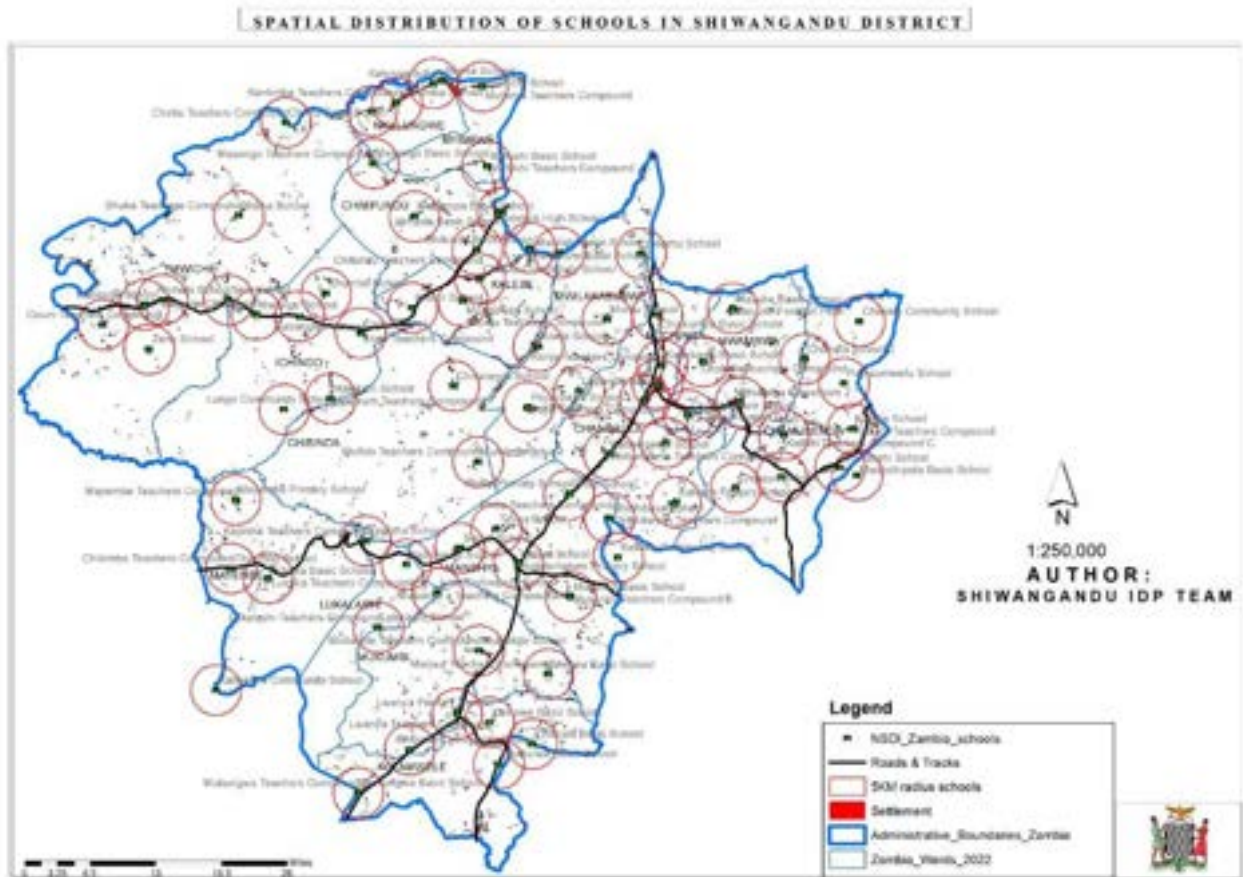
**Description of the existing state of the Education Sector;** in describing the existing state of the Education Sector in the district, will shall look at parameters such as the following:

- a) distance to the nearest education facility;
- b) status of school infrastructure;
- c) Enrolments;
- d) staffing levels;
- e) Water and sanitation;
- f) Home grown School Meals;
- g) Production Units;
- h) Power and Telecommunication and
- i) Analysis of school drop out

The said parameters all have a bearing on the quality of education services offered in the district and could potentially affect the attainment of goals and objectives set up by the sector.

Therefore, this chapter attempts to describe the existing state of education in the district:

The map below shows the spatial distribution of Schools in the District.



Map 15. Spatial Distribution of Schools

- (a) Distance to the nearest school;** the district has 78 primary schools and 31 community schools. On average 48% of the schools are located in the radius of more than 5 km prompting the affected pupils to cover more distance as they access the nearest schools as compared to the desired standard of 5 km. The remaining 52% schools are within the standard distance of 5 km walking distance. There are 13 secondary schools of which 7 secondary schools are within the radius of 12 km while the other remaining 6 schools are in the radius of 30 km affecting the pupils to cover long distance to access secondary school education.
- (b) Status of Infrastructure;** to absorb the increased pupil enrolment, schools through community mobilization and well-wishers are rehabilitating old infrastructure especially with help from Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which are also constructing new structures to create more space. Approximately 70% of the existing schools do not meet the standard

classrooms required for effective education provision. The Early Childhood Education and Open leaning centres are using infrastructures in the primary schools, while most community schools have grass thatched classroom blocks. The district has no government boarding secondary school and has 8 day secondary schools squatting at existing primary school depriving the primary school learning spaces. The established secondary schools however have land hence need infrastructure to be separated from primary school. In terms of staff housing, the total number required is 600 but only 312 are available of which 80% are in a poor condition.

**(c) Enrolment Levels in Schools;** the total number of pupils in the district stands at **30,207** distributed as in the table below.

*Table 17 Enrolment Levels*

<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ECE	871	1040	1911
PRIMARY	11620	11598	23218
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2569	2509	5078
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15060</b>	<b>15147</b>	<b>30207</b>

The gender parity at early Childhood education (ECE) shows that there are more girls than boys while at primary level it is almost 1:1. However, at secondary level boys have been more than the girls, it is just recently that girls enrolment has been increasing due to the support and sponsorship girls are receiving from CAMFED and Keeping Girls in School programs through the re-entry policy.

**(d) Staffing Levels in Schools;** the total number of teachers in the district stands are 905

The Teacher-Pupil ratio at primary is 1:48 after the 2022 teacher recruitment against the requirement standard of 1:40. Previous the ratio has been 1 teacher to more than 69 pupils. This shows that the number of employed trained teachers in the district has been and it is much less than the required staff. As for secondary school it is adequately staffed although it needs some

teachers in some subject areas. Poor staffing mostly is in primary schools especially those in remote rural where teachers opt to go on transfers to urban areas.

**(e) Water and Sanitation at schools;**

40 percent of the schools are in a critical water crisis making them more susceptible to the prevalence of disease out-breaks especially in the rainy season. This also does affect the quality of learning in schools. Regarding sanitation, most of the schools in particular those located in the rural parts do not have adequate sanitation. The district has only 49 schools out of the 122 education facilities with boreholes and only two schools have waterborne toilets. To meet the required standards there is need to put up mechanised borehole in schools. With the prevailing deficiencies, pupils are forced to resort to other unhealthy means, which may lead to the spread of water and air borne diseases.

**(f) School Health and Nutrition (SHN)**

The district is among the 39 districts implementing the Home-Grown School Meals Programme (HGSM), which is one of the government’s key social protection programmes aimed at improving nutrition and reducing absenteeism. The program which started in 2022 has helped reduce absenteeism and increased enrolments in primary schools. This program support buying of home-grown food within the district and supports small scale farmers through purchasing of food staffs from cooperatives.

**(g) Power and Telecommunication;** Only 18 percent of the schools out of the total 122 learning institutions are on the national power supply line. This brings in a challenge in the provision of the new curriculum particularly in Information Communication Technology (ICT) Education, which has been extended to primary level. Furthermore, telecommunication towers are limited in the district and present serious challenges in terms of access to the World Wide Web for research in most schools in the interior areas. Even making phones calls is a challenge as some people have to walk distances to access network.

**(h) Analysis of School Drop-Out;** this has been identified as one of the challenges confronting the education sector especially for rural districts. **Table below** looks at the school drop-out ratio and reasons. The table shows that the dropout rate tends to increase for grades 3 to 8 and

9 respectively and this has been attributed mainly to economic hardships, bad cultural practices, early marriages, pregnancies and other reasons.

Table 18 Number of schools drop outs in 2020

Reason for drop out	G		G		G		G		G		G		G		G		G		G		TOTAL	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G		
ILLNESSES	1						1				1	1				3					16	
ECONOMIC	2	1	4	7	1	6	1	7	6	2	8	7	4	11	2	9	6	5	1		1	127
MARRIAGE	0								0	5		3	1			2		6		2	1	23
EXPELLED	0										1			1			2					4
PREGNANCY	0											4		11		11		1		5		49
OPHARNED			1	4	2	1	4	2			2	1		2		1		1				21
DEATHS					1					1			1	1					1	1		6
OTHER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	3	2	3				191
	0	1	9	1	5	0	1	3	0	2	1	5	9									

TOTAL	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	39	2	26	1	3	2	8	2	4					437
	2	2	4	2	8	7	5	3	6	0	1	2	6		3		1	2									

### 3.7.3. PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROGRAMS UNDER THE EDUCATION SECTOR;

The table below shows a number of existing programmes that are currently running and proposed development programs under the Education Sector in the district which include the following:

Table 19 Proposed investment programs

Existing investment	Proposed development Programmes
<b>Early Childhood Education;</b> 26 ECE centres	Construction of 2 Morden ECE standalone centres, and open of more ECE centres in primary schools up 70% primary schools to have ECE.
<b>Primary schools;</b> 78 primary schools and 31 community schools with a total of 367 classes	Upgrading of all community schools to primary schools and construction of 10 classroom per year across all the wards per year as well as 4 staff house respectively.
<b>Secondary schools;</b> 12 day secondary schools and 1 grant aided boarding secondary school	Proposed construction of a new day secondary school under ZEEP in lukalashi ward. Upgrading of 2 day secondary schools to boarding schools in Mwambwa and Ichingo ward. Completion of Matumbo boarding school in Muchinga ward.
<b>Skills Development/Trades institution</b> none	The district will need to have two skills training centres. One in Chimpundu ward and the other one in Mansha ward. The sector also plans to have a trade institution in Mansha ward.
<b>Adult Literacy</b> One none functional	The sector plans to promote adult literacy to the community members that did not have the opportunity to go through the

	<p>normal schooling process. This programme is supposed to be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Community development in enhancing adult literacy in communities within the district. This adult literacy centres will be open in 12 zonal centres.</p>
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### 3.7.4. THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Due to the anticipated population increase. The district is likely to experience high demand of land to meet the demand for school services.

### 3.7.5. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

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

The sector plays a significant role in community sensitization regarding the need to conserve and protect the environment. Schools have experienced roof blown off due to open land which exposes school infrastructure. The sector has developed a strategy of planting trees on the school surrounding and only clear the land during construction where the building is to be built. Furthermore, in order to avoid issues of school blown off, the sector has started using spider trusses and rip channels for roofing of class room blocks.

### 3.7.6. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Education sector has put in place measures to encourage gender equality and equity with emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge attainment. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school especially at secondary school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy as well as help from the traditional leaders, Keeping Girls School and CAMFED. The district needs a boarding secondary school which can accommodate the girls on sponsorship and safeguard the wellbeing of girl children.

During caterpillar collection which is an economic activity, children are taken away from school to help their parent catch caterpillar making them miss classes including those in examination classes.

Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

The funding for financing of school facilities projects to meet the population increase in the district in turn led to increase in the enrolment levels and quality of education offered. Staff shortage in some schools especially in rural areas, may be attributed to poor basic services such as lack of decent accommodation, lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities.

In addition, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, pupils in areas with no secondary schools and cannot afford to access boarding schools, tend to rent room in nearby secondary schools to live by themselves. This has contributed to high number of dropouts resulting from pregnancies among girl children, as teachers and parents do not frequently monitor them. However, some schools have belt school weekly boarding facilities for girls which are school managed that helps safeguard a girl child.

#### **3.7.7. SUMMARY OF ISSUES UNDER EDUCATION SECTOR**

- inadequate infrastructure, low literacy levels compounded by low teacher pupil ratios at primary school that have affected this sector whilst the distances to access school facilities is still a challenge in the district. The district has an increasing number of children for both primary school, secondary school and tertiary education.

### **3.8. HEALTH SECTOR**

#### **3.8.1. KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL**

Under the Health Sector, the following are among the key priority areas that are being implemented and shall be implemented locally;

This plan will ensure that the people of Shiwang'andu are healthy and able to contribute to the economy of this country and the attainment of Vision 2030.

By strengthening health systems, community partnerships and through the primary health care approach, the district would have made significant progress in;

- ✓ Reduction of new HIV transmission
- ✓ Increased access to quality health care services
- ✓ Improved Child and Maternal Health Indicators
- ✓ Improved collaborations with other sectors that determine the health of people by addressing social determinants of health so as to prevent diseases.
- ✓ Active disease surveillance and health promotion.

### 3.8.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.8.2.1. Availability of Service

Shiwang’andu District has a 2022 projected total population of about 101,638 against 21 health facilities (Shiwang’andu DHO). On the other hand, most of the communities in almost all the wards are falling outside the 5km radius subjecting people seeking medical services to cover long distances to access the service.

While the trend is common across all wards, Mwika, Ilondola, Lukaka, Lwanya and Konja health facilities are seemingly the most affected due to the vastness of the wards or non-availability of health facility within a 5km radius to communities and in such cases, pregnant women are more vulnerable. The challenge of access to health services is exacerbated by inadequate transport as the district only has two (2) ambulances to service the whole district with the poor road network.

#### Distribution of Health Facilities in Shiwang’andu District



Map 16. Health Facilities

### 3.8.3. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCES

The existing few facilities are currently overwhelmed with demand for medical services from local and surrounding communities. The district only has 196 bed spaces against a 2030 projected population of 112400 showing a huge deficit. Some of the few existing facilities are equally not easily accessible due to poor road conditions coupled with inadequate qualified personnel manning such facilities by virtue of their level (Medical standards) due to lack of staff houses. Facilities such as Malekani (ichingo ward), Mutitima, Chibamba (Nyimbwe ward) only have one staff house making it difficult to send trained staff to these facilities. Lwanya(Nkulamwele ward)

no single staff house as staff cover at least 3km to reach the facility and most of communities cover more than 15km to access the existing facilities due to the spatial vastness of the ward. Without any strategic interventions, the trend is likely to increase with increased population

#### 3.8.4. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

##### 3.8.4.1. Availability of Service

During the public consultation process it was observed that:-

- a) **Distances to Health Facilities:** it is a challenge to access health services in places like Mwika, Ilondola, Lukaka, Lwanya and Konja due to distances covered by communities to access these services.
- b) **District Hospitals:** the people had concerns about not having a district hospital where referrals can be taken with the district only having 2 mini hospitals.
- c) **Staffing:** the health facilities had low staffing levels.
- d) **Poor road network:** a number of the roads leading to most health facilities were in a poor state, a situation which many stakeholders felt was aggravating the ailments for patients on their way to the hospital.

#### 3.8.5. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER TEN YEARS

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

The increase in population will lead to more demand for land for infrastructure development such as opening up of access roads, building of RHCs and hospitals. Such developments will have a negative impact on the environment.

Apart from the proposed institutional infrastructure, private and individual developers have been equally anticipated to settle around these facilities for purposes of easy access to medical services there by bringing about a situation of population concentration around and along the anticipated institutional infrastructure.

#### 3.8.6. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

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

As population explosion continues stimulating demand for health services and subsequently demands for health-related infrastructure development and other amenities, there is great pressure exerted on the environments' natural resources such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and

minerals. The consumption of these resources in turn leads to deforestation, environmental degradation and release of other toxic materials and greenhouse gases thereby causing surface warming or global warming.

Impacts of climate change are also affecting the health of vulnerable populations in the area. Climate changes are predicted to increase morbidity and mortality levels associated with climate-sensitive diseases. Malaria, being the most common disease in the area, it requires a constant status assessment as water recedes and stagnates, creating favourable breeding environments for mosquitoes, which will in turn transmit more diseases. In addition, the area has experienced increase in rainfall and flooding events in recent years, which can increase siltation of water sources such as Shiwangandu lake and Mansyha river and carry pollutants such as fertilizer and pesticides, contaminating water sources and exacerbating health and sanitation problems on people who depend on these rivers for water supply.

#### 3.8.7. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Under Health Sector, the following are issues relating to Gender and vulnerable Groups in Shiwang'andu District;

- Members of vulnerable populations (differently abled, children and women) in the district frequently have health with worsened conditions that are made by unnecessarily insufficient healthcare which are as a result of economic situation, distance from the health facilities as well as cultural beliefs.
- Women in communities do not have control over financial resources as they cannot spend money on their own health related issues basing on the gender aspect that resources have to be controlled by the males.
- Failure to have autonomous family planning decisions, women do not make decisions to control birth even if their health is deteriorating but because of the fact that culturally they need to seek permission from the husband who may sometimes not be willing to accept whatever the decision resulting into the health condition of a woman being affected.
- Women shunning hospital delivery, most women fear to deliver from the hospital for fear of undergoing Caesarean Section (C/S) even when their pregnancy is marked as a risky one because culturally a Caesarean Section is unacceptable.

- Most women do not access HIV Testing Services unless they seek permission from their male spouses.
- Adolescents who may be sexually active are not allowed to seek health services relating to that aspect.
- Most of the health facilities in the district have no maternity wings, leading to more women giving births in homes.

## Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 20 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 Mini-Hospital (1 under construction 90% completed)</li> <li>○ 10 Rural Health Centres</li> <li>○ 9 Health Post</li> <li>○ 46 Staff Houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction of staff houses (number)</li> <li>○ Construction of health facilities in 3 wards</li> <li>○ Construction of 1<sup>st</sup> Level Hospitals</li> <li>○ Provision of an ambulance</li> <li>○ Recruitment and deployment of new staff</li> <li>○ Construction of maternity annexes Mukwikile (Mukumbi ward), Matumbo (Muchinga)</li> </ul>

	<p>ward) and Konja (Mwila Kabuswe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction of 2 mothers' shelters in Lwanya( Nkulamwele ward) ,Philip(Chandaula ward) Mutitima(Nyimbwe ward)</li> </ul>
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### 3.9. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from combined residential, industrial and commercial activities in a given area. It may be categorized according to its origin (domestic, industrial, commercial, construction or institutional); according to its contents (organic material, glass, metal, plastic paper etc); or according to hazard potential (toxic, non-toxin, flammable, radioactive, infectious etc). Management of solid waste reduces or eliminates adverse impacts on the environment and human health and supports economic development and improved quality of life. A number of processes are involved in effectively managing waste for a Town Council. These include monitoring, collection, transport, processing, recycling and disposal. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Methods of waste reduction, waste reuse and recycling are the preferred options when managing waste. There are many environmental benefits that can be derived from the use of these methods. They reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions, reduce the release of pollutants, conserve resources, save energy and reduce the demand for waste treatment technology and landfill or dumpsite space.

In the past six (6) years Shiwang'andu Town Council has been facing different challenges in terms of Waste Collection, the absence of a Controlled Landfill poses a health risk to Human Beings and Environment and the cost of establishing these sanitary landfills are high when compared to the other land disposal methods this has caused the Council to Continue using an open pit Dumpsite. Controlled dumps are disposal sites which comply with most of the requirements for a sanitary landfill but for Shiwang'andu District it's a different case, the current Dumpsite being used does not have any requirements. The dumpsite has a high risk of environmental contamination in the sense that it is not fenced, it is not guarded which allows scavengers to go in and out of the Dumpsite. The District has been collecting waste at the CBD (Central Business District) for the

Past six (6) years and the challenge are that it lacks inadequate receptacles/ Bins, the District do not have Waste bays.

Despite sensitizing the Business Community on the importance of using the few bins placed in front of their shops, indiscriminately disposal of waste still occurs at the CBD, therefore to curb this Behavior a massive Sensitization is needed.

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

#### 3.9.1.1. **The Solid Waste Regulation Management Act No. 20 of 2018**

The Importance of this act is that, it provides for the Sustainable regulation and management of Solid Waste services, the incorporation of Solid Waste Management companies and define their statutory functions, the Licensing and functions of Solid waste service providers, operators and Self-service solid waste providers and provide for their functions. The regulation, operation, maintenance and construction of Landfills and other disposal facilities.

#### 3.9.1.2. **Environmental Management Act of 2011**

The Importance of this Act is that, It provide for integrated environmental management and the protection, conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and the use of natural resources. It also provides for the preparation of the state of the Environment Report, Environmental management strategies and other plans for environmental management and Sustainable Development. Provide for the Conduct of strategic Environmental Assessment of proposed Policies, Plans and programs likely to have an impact on environmental management. Lastly it provides for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation.

#### 3.9.1.3. **The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (Statutory Instrument Number 125 of 2001)**

The regulation provides rules for the Control and Management of Hazardous waste forexample, Waste including objects, articles or substances which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, explosive, inflammable, toxic or harmful to man, plant or environment. It also applies to the control and monitoring of generation,

collection, storage, transportation, pre-treatment, treatment, disposal, export, import and trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste.

#### **3.9.1.4. The Water Act of 2011**

The Act provides for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems; provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilisation of the water resource; ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes, and that the poor and vulnerable members of the society have an adequate and sustainable source of water free from any charges.

#### **3.9.1.5. The Public Health Act of 1930**

The Act empowers a council to prevent diseases and pollution dangerous to human health and to any water supply for domestic use.

### **3.9.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**

Solid waste management is very critical, it curbs the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Aside from this, indiscriminate throwing of waste distorts the beauty of communities and causes a nuisance in both residential and trading places. Currently the District is producing 15 tons of waste every after two weeks. The Central Business District is the only place being serviced and it has nine (9) wheelie bins, this has posed a great challenge as the waste is not organized hence the need to provide adequate bins. The population has increased at the Central Business District because most of the people are moving from the Rural Areas to the Central Business District in search for green pastures.

The District has no records available of actual tonnage of waste generated per year due to the fact that there are no equipment and or tools such as Weigh Bridge for measurements.

### **3.9.3. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE**

The areas within the township boundaries of Shiwang'andu Town Council are divided into two (2) service zones for ease of solid waste services.

### **3.9.4. WASTE COLLECTION**

The town Centre is kept fairly clean with a service being rendered on a daily basis and Solid Waste is usually collected every after two weeks. Due to a lack of containers/receptacles, waste is placed at designated areas to be collected by the Council who load their vehicles manually using the Casual Workers. It is evident from the above that there is a lack of waste receptacles and that only the town Centre is serviced by the councils.

In addition, as the collection coverage increases and new clients are signed up, The Section will have to improve the data management on clients and their waste collection service hence the need for a simple computer database, adequate collection equipment, Human Resource and adequate receptacles.

#### 3.9.4.1. Collection Equipment

The Council has few equipment for waste collection which cause an impact of waste not being collected on time. Below is the equipment owned and needed by Shiwang'andu Town Council.

Table 21. Shows Collection Equipment owned and needed by Shiwang'andu Town Council

S/No	Type of Equipment	Number	Condition	Comments
1	Tipper truck	01	Good and Working	New
2	Canter	01	Not in good condition	Old and Need Replacement
<b>EQUIPMENT IN NEED</b>				
3	Skip tractor and Traillor	01	Not available	Needed
4	Skip track	01	Not available	Needed
5	Skip bins	05	Not available	Needed
6	Front end loader	01	Not available	Needed

#### 3.9.4.2. Refuse bay

Currently the District has no refuse bay but there is need to have five (5) Waste Bay to be put in busy trading areas. This will reduce indiscriminately disposal of Solid waste in the District.

#### 3.9.4.3. Shiwang'andu Town Dumpsite

Although the immediate main priority for SWM is to focus on waste improvements, there is need to improve the current dumpsite. This will involve putting up a barrier, Security personnel, Security Office and use of equipment to push the existing piles of waste to create more space for incoming waste. It is important to fence the existing site or move to some new are

#### 3.9.5. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The main Challenges with the collection of waste from the CBD is that the Business Community do not participate fully in paying Waste fee and there are few Waste Receptacles/ bins. This means a massive Sensitization is needed to the Business Community. In some busy trading areas like Mulanga, Ilondola and Musonko they request for Receptacles/ bins to be placed in their trading areas but due to inadequate transport the District fail to implement.

### 3.9.6. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

The Impact changes anticipated in terms of Solid Waste in Shiwang'andu District has been put in the Waste Management Plan, Most of the Plans intended to be Implemented needs a lot of funds, the following are the plans and need to improve in the next Ten years.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT**

- ❖ Strengthen link between SWM and Finance Department.
- ❖ Zone the District into Waste Management Zones
- ❖ Present Contact and Terms of References to Full Council

#### **COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION**

One of the key criteria for the success of the future waste management system is the participation of the waste generators. This include their agreement to pay for the service and their participation in the collection arrangements (this is important to ensure the efficiency of the service, such as placing bins outside their property at the agreed times and waste separation), as well as general awareness raising to reduce poor practices, such as dumping, managing expectations on increase in fees and expected timescales of improvements in services.

The following awareness methods will be used:

- ❖ Community meetings to Capacity Build the Community on Legal Aspects and Importance of Paying waste fee.
- ❖ Special organized clean-up events
- ❖ Public Notices
- ❖ Educational activities in schools
- ❖ Use of the local radio.

In the short term this will focus on building a relationship with existing clients to ensure their continued participation and payment of fees.

### 3.9.7. EXISTING, PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMED

#### **3.9.7.1. Current Status**

Shiwang'andu Town Council is charged with the responsibility of Waste collection using a Tipper truck, the current vehicle is not only dedicated to Garbage collection and it is sometime a challenge to use it. In the event of any break down on this vehicle, the council do not have any other alternative vehicle to use to collect waste, it has to wait until the vehicle is fixed or hire the vehicle.

#### **3.9.7.2. Procurement of new Tools and Equipment.**

Shiwang'andu Town Council has planned to procure tools and equipment in its annual budgets for the period 2023-2024. Included in the budget Plan are the Procurement of a Tractor and a Tipping Trailer, Skip track/ skip bins. The plan is that when the equipment will be procured it will help the District to expand its collection coverage.

### **3.9.7.3. Recruitment Plan**

With the anticipated growth in coverage of the waste collection and of the District system. The recruitment of additional staff has been catered for under the Human resources plan, bears the period from 2022 to 2026.

### **3.9.7.4. Safety and Training Plan**

The safety of the solid waste staff is of paramount importance and as such the procurement of necessary PPE is an ongoing exercise to ensure all defective PPE is replaced. Added to this is the medical examinations.

The training of all staff handling waste is done every after six months. This is to ensure a recap of the fundamentals of personal safety during work are adhered to at all times. As well as to equip the staff on the best work practices during their line of work. The plan therefore has factored in these trainings for the period 2022-2025.

### **3.9.7.5. Location and Site Plan Shiwang'andu Dumpsite**

The Disposal site covers an area of 1Hector, the area was selected after factoring keys aspects such as; intended land use, proximity of the land to generation points, public and political will, cultural resources, air and noise pollution and site development.

The Council aims to design and operate the Disposal site in the most realizable way taking into Environmental and financial feasibility.

The Disposal site is currently in use; however, the Council is in the process of conducting an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

### **3.9.7.6. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

Sustainable waste management and climate change are closely linked. Improper waste management practices such as uncontrolled Landfill and incineration can contribute to climate change through the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Implementing sustainable waste management can help mitigate climate. When organic waste such as food scraps and yard trimmings, decomposes in the Landfills without proper management it produces methane that can be harmful to the Ozone Layer. Implementing techniques like landfill prevent and reduces emissions of methane in the ozone layer.

Recycling plays a significant role in reducing emissions and Manufacturing of Products from raw materials often involve energy intensive processes that releases GHG. The current status of Shiwang'andu Dumpsite poses a threat to Land, air and water Pollution in the sense that it is being operated on an open pit dumpsite.

### **3.9.8. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS**

Proper Solid Waste Management is critical for sustainable environmental development. Despite high level policy efforts and technical investments, unmanaged solid waste remains a problem.

Our finding in Shiwang’andu District is that women Solid waste workers are denied access to training programs on the use of tricycles (one of the methods of collecting and transporting Solid Waste) and grave digging on basis that it requires strength. Traditional gendered division of Labour in Solid Waste Management were not only limited to domestic space but also to public spaces. Improved solid waste management in Shiwang’andu should consider Gender lens and this can be achieved through public education towards changing attitudes and stereotypes about gender norms and practices.

### **3.10. WATER AND SANITATION**

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

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

#### **Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)**

To improve access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation, the Government will promote investment in the water and sanitation sectors. The Government will, among other measures, establish a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector that will facilitate mobilisation of local and international financing for water supply and sanitation programmes, including through public-private partnerships. Further, the enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector. To this end, constituencies and wards will be supported in identifying areas of need for water supply and sanitation services as well as plan for the provision of such services to reduce developmental inequalities.

**Environmental Management Act of 2011:** stipulates the provision for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

#### **The Water Act of 2011**

The Act provides for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems; provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilisation of the water resource; ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes, and that the poor and vulnerable members of the society have an adequate and sustainable source of water free from any charges.

#### **3.10.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**

Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company (CHWSC) is the urban provider of water in Muchinga Province. Despite its presence at the province, Piped water supply and sewerage services in Shiwang’andu District are still not available and it’s a major challenge with most of the residents depending on other sources of water that include Hand pump boreholes, wells, streams and rivers. Presently, Shiwang’andu district does not have the presence of a water utility

company to provide it with piped water and sanitary services. This has negatively affected the sale of plots in the Council planned area.

Private boreholes are sunk in some residential areas in the district but for unplanned areas, they mostly draw water from hand pump boreholes. Pit latrines are mostly use for faecal disposal. Currently the district has a total number of 205 Hand pump boreholes out of which 148 are functional while 57 are non-functional. Access to water is dependent on the location of the households and the level of development.

The district has about 8 major surface water sources (Weirs) as presented on the table below. There are about 2 dams, the status of which is as highlighted on table 001

*Table 22.shows number of Weirs and their Location*

SN	Name of Ward	No. of Weirs	Activities/Uses	Location
1	Manshya	3	-Fishing, Irrigation	Philip
2	Muchinga	2	-Fishing, Domestic, Irrigation	Chibesakunda
3	Chandaula	2	- Irrigation and Domestic	Kabangama
4	Manshya	3	- Irrigation and Domestic	Musonko
5	Mwila Kabuswe	1	-Fishing, Irrigation / Domestic	Konja
6	Manshya	2	-Irrigation and Domestic	Chasosa
7	Kulamwele	3	-Irrigation and Domestic	Mukungwa
8	Mukumbi	1	- Fishing, Irrigation	Mukwikile

*Table 23 shows number of Dams and their location*

SN	Name of Ward	No. of Dams	Activities/Uses	Location
1	Ilondola	1	-Fishing, Irrigation / Domestic	Ilondola
2	Chibesakunda	1	-Fishing, Domestic, Irrigation	Chibesakunda Village

### 3.10.3. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

#### 3.10.4. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were inadequate access to Safe drinking water, electricity, bad state of roads and inadequate accommodation for civil servants (Health, education, and extension staff). This has created gap in the quality-of-service provision to the communities as the officers are residing in distant places other than the health or education facility and lack of banking facilities in the district. Furthermore, due to low availability of housing accommodation in the district, it has resulted to high rental, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford. Additionally, the few decent housing units have no access to piped water, access roads and electricity services which is highly required. The poor state of the roads has forced transporters to hike fares which have resulted in high cost of living.

Shiwang'andu District has experienced significant improvements in addressing water-related challenges. Boreholes have emerged as vital infrastructural assets in providing clean and accessible water to both urban and rural communities. Field visits were conducted to various locations within Shiwang'andu District to assess the functionality and maintenance of boreholes. Data on community engagement and the impact of boreholes were collected through interviews with local authorities, community members, and relevant stakeholders. The assessment revealed that approximately 77.4% of the boreholes in Shiwang'andu District are functional while 22.6% are earmarked for repair in the first quarter of 2024. Consistent functionality is attributed to regular maintenance, prompt repairs, and community involvement and training of area pump menders in each ward and engagements with the D-WASH members in the communities.

#### **Community Engagement**

Communities in Shiwang'andu actively participate in borehole maintenance and management. Local committees oversee the day-to-day operations, ensuring that minor issues are addressed promptly and major repairs are coordinated effectively.

#### **Impact on Water Problems**

Boreholes have significantly improved water access in Shiwang'andu District, leading to a reduction in water-related challenges. The availability of clean water has positively impacted public health, agricultural productivity, and overall community well-being.

### **Economic and Social Impact**

The improved water situation has contributed to increased agricultural yields, leading to economic empowerment for local farmers. Additionally, reduced waterborne diseases have positively influenced healthcare costs and overall productivity. The Local authority has been Promoting community-driven initiatives by establishing and supporting local committees responsible for borehole management and Encouraging routine maintenance practices through community awareness programs, ensuring the sustainability of borehole functionality.

S/N	NAME OF WARD	NUMBER OF WATER POINTS	AVERAGE POPULATION IN THE WARD	BOREHOLE STATUS	
				FUNCTIONAL	NOT FUNCTIONAL
1	Manshya	41	12,600	36	5
2	Kalebe	5	6,100	3	2
3	Mwila Kabuswe	7	1,600	4	3
4	Chibinda	3	1,980	3	0
5	Muchinga	10	6,200	5	5
6	Nkula mwele	6	1,120	6	0
7	Mwambwa	5	900	4	1
8	Lukalashi	5	752	5	0
9	Mayembe	4	1320	3	1
10	Chimpundu	12	5,728	9	3
11	Nkulungwe	5	4,780	4	1
12	Ichingo	8	4,300	5	3

<b>13</b>	Mwiche	10	7,450	8	2
<b>14</b>	Chandaula	6	700	6	0
<b>15</b>	Chamusenga	7	2,480	5	2
<b>16</b>	Mukumbi	8	4,971	3	5
<b>17</b>	Nyimbwe	4	1,930	4	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>64,911</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>33</b>

In conclusion, the progress observed in Shiwang'andu District regarding water access and borehole functionality serves as a positive model for other regions facing similar challenges. The success is attributed to community engagement, effective maintenance practices, and the overall positive impact of boreholes on economic and social aspects. To sustain these achievements, continued support, education, and collaboration with local communities are recommended. Shiwang'andu District stands as a testament to the transformative power of boreholes in improving water-related problems and fostering community development.

### **Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programme**

The Government in an effort to reduce the shortage of housing stock, constructed 10 medium cost houses, 20 Low-cost houses which are 90% completed as well as 10 Medium cost houses for the Police which are 90% completed. Further the district has resolved to construct one to two houses for every infrastructure project that is being constructed in the district.

*Table 24 shows water and sanitation development in the wards*

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>		
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
<b>Manshya</b>	The Council need to partner with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company in order to improve and provide the residents of	Currently the communities draw water from the rivers, shallow wells, and boreholes and use pit latrines and soak ways for sanitations.

	Shiwang'andu District with piped water	
<b>Manshya</b>	Need for the utility company to sink commercial boreholes or tap water from the Manshya river to supply the community with clean drinking water	Lack of the presence of the utility company communities draw water from the unreliable sources. Most of the houses to not have access to piped water
All	There is need to improve on the water supply at Shiwang'andu station	Inadequate water supply and sanitation at Shiwang'andu District
all	Need to drill more water points to cater for the growing population in the district.	205 boreholes in the whole District, against the population of 78509 people
Manshya	Need to upgrade hand pumps in Chafilwa Village to mechanized boreholes that will improve the supply service of clean water and sanitary services.	Sanitation is very poor in Chafilwa Village because it is regarded as unplanned settlement.
Entire District	There is need to repair defunct boreholes.	There are a lot of broken-down boreholes in the district.

Table 25 Water and sanitation development in each chiefdom

<b>KABANDA CHIEFDOM</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for repairs of old and sink more boreholes.</li> <li>- Need for purification of water to prevent water borne diseases.</li> <li>- Construct VIP toilets at institutional facilities especially health facilities, schools, ZAWA check point.</li> <li>- Enforce by-law of each household to have toilet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main source of water: Lwishihe and Chimpanza rivers.</li> <li>- No water Bourne toilets for institutional facilities especially health facilities, schools, markets</li> <li>- People use the latrines and open defecation.</li> </ul>
<b>MUKWIKILE CHIEFDOM</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for proper management and well planned running water in some settlements.</li> <li>- Replace highly corroded pipes.</li> <li>- The area needs new bore holes, and maintenance of old ones.</li> <li>- Formulate bore hole maintenance village committees</li> <li>- Need to construct Dams on Timba rivers/streams to save as Water reservoirs, promote aqua culture and irrigation schemes.</li> <li>- Need for sensitization on sanitation, and construction of quality VIP toilets which can stand a test of time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Streams are sources of water though most of them are seasonal apart from Mansha stream/river flows all year round.</li> <li>- Need to maintain nun functional boreholes. Some pipes are highly corroded as such produce rusty water.</li> <li>- Some boreholes are non-functional, others dry up during dry season.</li> <li>- Some schools and health posts do not have access to piped water.</li> <li>- Water points done near water source and when they dry, it becomes difficult to provide for animals.</li> <li>- Areas around Kankolo community school and Sele school residents walk 2 to 3km to access water.</li> <li>- Chakulwa, Konisupa, Bubende do not have boreholes. People and animals drinking from the same water source(Streams)</li> <li>- Boreholes in Matutu, and Lukaka are non-functional.</li> <li>- Chipusa community school, Mufolo and Kaloswe no boreholes.</li> <li>- Provide overhead tanks especially, at schools so as to develop gardening programmes for school feeding programmes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for water Bourne toilets and mechanized borehole at Ilondola Police post.</li> <li>- Need to construct water borne toilets at Kalalatekwe Secondary school.</li> <li>- Need for public toilets at trading centres in each section within the chiefdom</li> </ul>
<b>CHIBESAKUNDA CHIEFDOM</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The palace to be connected with running tap water</li> <li>- Provide schools with boreholes.</li> <li>- Maintain non-functional boreholes, replace metal pipes with plastic pipes to boreholes that produce rusty water.</li> <li>- Sink boreholes to service public places.</li> <li>- The community need training on construction of VIP toilets which could stand the sand soils of the area.</li> <li>- Construction materials should be made available and stored at government/public places for the community to buy for own use.</li> <li>- Enforce by-law of each household to have toilet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-functional boreholes need maintenance.</li> <li>- Ensure that people have access to clean and safe water by sinking other boreholes in the chiefdom.</li> <li>- improve hand mono-pumps to solar energy pumps with tanks to help in water supply.</li> <li>- The palace to be connected with running tap water</li> <li>- The area needs more new boreholes to accommodate the growing population.</li> <li>- Establish borehole maintenance Village committees for each respective borehole in the area. Train pump minders.</li> <li>- Sink borehole in business centres, or better make farrows from water sources.</li> <li>- Most schools do not have water due to non-functional of boreholes. Some boreholes produce rusty water.</li> <li>- Some mono-pumps produce rusty water.</li> <li>- Some trading places do not have water sources, hence the need for bore holes for such.</li> <li>- Some streams are seasonal and do dry up in September/October resulting to people walk long distances to access water.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Komaki village it takes 1 to 2 hours walking to access water.</li> <li>- Some households construct poor unqualified toilets, by use of materials that are not durable, other households do not have toilets at all.</li> <li>- Need for community sensitization/training on construction of VIP toilets, (some locals have the knowledge), only need building materials such as rings for toilet construction.</li> <li>- Building materials to be sold locally, or make orders for bulk buying of materials (iron bars, rings) so that can easily be accessed and sold to the community.</li> <li>- Need to construct public VIP toilets in trading centre/s and government institutions (schools and health posts).</li> <li>- Set standards for VIP toilet building. And set by-laws to help in improving the sanitation in the area.</li> <li>- Pigs are also affecting the toilets by forcing them to collapse.</li> <li>- Some households do not have refuse pits</li> </ul>
<b>NKULA CHIEFDOM</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train new Area Pump menders.</li> <li>- Need dams to be constructed for water reservoir in Chimpundu near the source of Chipangala River.</li> <li>- Need to improve on the construction of raw materials of VIP toilets</li> <li>- Mono-pumps are needed in many sections and in some, there is need for maintenance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supply- The rivers/streams serve as sources of water in the chiefdom: most of which are seasonal and dry up towards dry season.</li> <li>- Boreholes- sections depend on mono pumps for domestic water with Poor quality of water (rusty) in some boreholes.</li> <li>- Most boreholes require maintenance and in some areas would need new boreholes to be sunk.</li> <li>- At time it takes an hour or 30minutes to take access to water point.</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It takes as much as 2km for people to move to access water</li><li>- Inadequate and in some areas non-functional mono pumps.</li><li>- Sanitation- toilets/pit latrines collapse often, hence need sensitization on pit latrine construction.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

### **3.11. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

Transport according to the Online Oxford dictionary is defined as the movement of people or goods and services from one place to another whilst communication as means of sending and receiving information.

There are three types of transport namely: air transport, water transport and road transport.

Shiwang'andu is mostly accessible by road transport whilst water transport is used in certain parts to cross rivers and streams but within the district. Air transport is mostly used by tourist visiting the Kapisha hot spring and other tourists. The district does not have the public air strip, only has one private air strip.

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

The Transport and Communications sector is guided by a number of legislations such as the Postal Services Act No. 22 of 2009, Electronic Communications and Transactions Act No. 21 and the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) Act No. 15 of 2009 to regulate ICTs, postal and courier services in Zambia.

On the other hand, is the Public Roads Act No. 12 of 2002, an Act to establish the Road Development Agency and to define its functions; to provide for the care, maintenance and construction of public roads in Zambia; to regulate maximum weights permissible for transmission on the roads; and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.

#### **3.11.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**

The District is accessible by land, air and water transport. From the interior, the main access road is the Great North Road (T2). This road is an all-weather road which has currently developed a number of potholes and links the district to Nakonde Boarder, Chinsali, Lusaka Province, the Copper belt province and the great lakes region. The other roads are the Chinsali-Safwa Pontoon (RD56) which has been worked on to bituminous standard partially (14km) and 90Km is gravel, Great north road to Kanchibiya road (D-53) via Shiwangandu farm which is a 90km gravel road and needs to be worked on, Chama –Matumbo road (D-103) road which has a stretch of 120km is another important road that link the district to eastern Province.50km has been upgraded to bituminous.

The District has a number of feeder roads leading to settlements mainly villages and agriculture productive areas.

Some places such as Bubende, Bwalya chokwe, chiye located North West side of Shiwangandu district often get cut off during the rainy season as most roads leading to this area are in a poor state and do not have bridges at crossing points. The modes of transport commonly used in the District are bicycles, motor bikes and a private cars, trucks .The district has no mini bus and taxi transport system and no bus station.

All roads in the district are gravel except for the T2-Great North Road (Shiwangandu-Chinsali Road) which is tarred but in a deplorable state and needs resurfacing.

### **Airstrip**

Shiwang'andu District has one Private air strip which is located in Shiwang'andu Farm along Shiwang'andu –Kanchibiya roads (D-53).The airfield is ideal for non-commercial landing due to its extremely poor condition. The District does not have a public air strip. However, land has been reserved for the construction of the public airstrip.

### **Railway Network**

The District does not have a rail line, the rail line ends in Mpika district and proceeds to Kasama.

### **Radio and Television Network**

The district does not have a radio station, only receives radio signal for radio 4 and 1 in certain parts of the district. The district depends on radio signals from Mpika and Chinsali districts. TV signal is available throughout the district.

### **Mobile Network**

Mobile network connectivity, all the 17 wards in the district are connected with Zamtel Mobile network, in addition Airtel and MTN mobile network providers are also available but only in 7wards. The Zamtel network does not have internet.

#### **3.11.3. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE**

In the transport sector the quality of service is below standard as there is Poor Road condition resulting in poor interconnectivity and accessibility in the rainy season due to absence of culverts on some river/stream crossings

Public television and mobile network services is fairly good with strong signal at the central Business district.

#### **3.11.4. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE**

Shiwangandu has both urban and feeder (rural) road networks with the district having linkages to other provinces and districts such as the T2 (Great North Road) which connects Shiwangandu to Chinsali and proceeds to the great north region via Isoka and Nakonde. The T2 road at Matumbo junction also connects Shiwangandu to Easter province through the D103 (Chama- Matumbo) road. Shiwangandu also connects with Mpika in the south direction through the T2.

The following tables highlights the main roads in the township and within the district:

## Township Roads

Table 26. Township Roads

NO	ROAD NAME	LENGTH (KM)
1	T2- Musonko road	14
2	All the Township roads	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>

Table 27. Township Roads

SN	ROAD NAME	LENGTH (KM)
1	Mwilwa – Musonko road	24
2	Manshya-Ngwenya	30
3	Manshya Bridge-Lukalashi	25
4	Mukwikile Mwilwa	24
5	Kanakashi- Mulanga	40
6	Mulanga-Chabola-Belman	60
7	Mayuke-Chisala	10
8	Chibesa-Chindoshi	40
9	Ilondola-Lwisishe-Mwalala	10
10	Konja-Pesa	10
11	Kopa-Chachacha	15
12	Esau-Malekani	10
13	Masongo-Bubende	10
14	Sele-Shuka	10
15	Komaki-Musombo	10
16	Kabanda-Manshya	10
17	Bwalya Chokwe-Chipe	15
18	Chilombo-Mayembe	10
19	Namundela Falls Road	20
20	Bwinji-Mfumu Curves	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>403</b>

### 3.11.5. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

The modal of transport in District is mostly by road and a few places where water transport is used. The common type of mode of transport are taxis, motor bikes (Matumbo and Ilondola), vans, mini buses, big buses, light and big trucks, and cars. Passenger cars are the predominant mode of

transportation within the T2 corridor. Although not supported by any household surveys, observations indicate that cycling and pedestrian movement are the predominant modes of transport especially at Central Business District. Taxis and vans are also widely used on major routes such as Chinsali- Kabanda, Chinsali Nkulungwe, and Matumbo -Chama. However, along the great North road, communities rely on imported cars from Tanzania or trucks going to Tanzania

### 3.11.6. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Table 28. Transport and Infrastructure

<b>TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>PREVAILING SITUATION</b>
Muchinga	Need to complete the works on Chama-Matumbo road	The road has been partially paved about 50km, remaining with 53Km.
Mwambwa	Need to work on Mulanga to Chabola road	The road is in a bad state
Mwambwa	Grading and graveling Mulanga-Kalikiti-Chimbwese road	The road is in a poor state
Manshya	Paving of Kalatekwe Dry port	The truck park has not been paved and emits a lot of dust which is a danger to the surrounding Communities
Chamusenga	Grading and graveling of Mulanga to Chindoshi road	The road is in a bad state
Manshya	Construction of a market and bus station at CBD	No bus station and market at the CBD
Chamusenga	Grading and graveling of Chindoshi-Chimbwese road	The access road leading to the school and farms is in a bad state
Chamusenga	Grading and graveling Chimbwese- Chipapa road	The road is in a bad state
Mwilakabuswe	Grading and graveling of Mufolo-Chimpusa road	The road is in bad state that provides access to the T2 road for farmers, schools and health facilities in the ward and also is a shorter route to access the northern part of the district
Mwilakabuswe	Grading and graveling of Mufolo-Muntuwenda road	The road providing access to the Muntuwenda school and farmers is in the bad state
Mwilakabuswe	Grading and graveling of Chachacha-Lupande road	The road connecting the T2 to Lupande Primary school and

		farming communities is in a very bad state
Mwilakabuswe	Grading and graveling of Mufolo-Chinkalanga School	The road connecting Mufolo road and Chinkalanga primary school is in a bad state and needs a bridge at Lubu river
Chimpundu	Grading and graveling of Ilondola –Lwishe road	The road leading to Lwishe Primary school is in a bad state
Chimpundu	Grading and graveling of Ilondola –Mungulube road	The road is in a bad state
Chimpundu/Ichingo/Mwiche	Completion of Ilondola-Safwa Pontoon road and construction of a bridge on Chambeshi river	The road connects Chinsali, Shiwangandu and Kasama (Market linkage of farmers)
Chimpundu	Grading and graveling of Ilondola-Mapapa-Masongo and construction of a bridge	The road connects Safwa road to Masongo and there is no bridge and it is only accessible during the dry season making it difficult for the community to access health and education services
Nkulungwe	Grading and graveling of Kalonga-Kantimba-Kalesha road	The road is in bad state making it difficult for the community to access health, education services and also to transport the farming produce and fish to the markets
Nyimbwe	Grading and graveling Mulopa-Mufushi road	The road is in a bad state
Kulamwele	Grading and graveling of Chakulwa-Macheleta road	The road is in a bad state
Kulamwele	Grading and graveling of Lwanya –Kaloswe road	The road is in a bad state
Kulamwele	Grading and graveling of Konisupa to Lwanya road	The road is in a bad state connecting the farmers to the T2 road
Mukumbi	Grading and graveling of Mukwikile- Mwilwa road	The road leading to a school and grave yard is in a bad state and also is a link to the market for farming produce.
Mukumbi	Grading and graveling of Mukwikile-lole road	The road leading to lake Shiwangandu and mukwikile chiefdom is in a very bad state making it difficult for fish farmers to access markets for their produce
Manshya	Grading and graveling of Kalatekwe-Musonko road	The road is in a bad state which provides access to Musonko school and a clinic under construction as well as access to the South Luangwa national park, ZAFFICO

		plantation and shorter route to eastern Province
Manshya	Grading and graveling of Philip-Chibesonde	The road leading to the school is in a bad state
Chandaula	Grading and graveling of Kasangala-Kasashi road	The road and bridges are in a bad state that lead to Kasashi Community School
Chandaula	Grading and graveling of Philip-Katoma road	The road leading to the clinic and school is in a very bad state making it difficult for farmers and the community to access the school and the clinic and markets.
Muchinga	Grading and graveling of Kanakashi-Chitimba road	Road leading to Chitimba Community school is in a bad state
Muchinga	Grading and graveling of Matumbo-Chandaula road and the bridge across Chandaula river	No bridge and the road is in a bad state

### 3.11.7. QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCES

Table 3.3 depicts the quality-of-service provision in the Transport Sector in the period under review with key indicators of performance.

### 3.11.8. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE

During stakeholder consultations in the Planning Survey and Issues Report process, it was observed and reviewed that the Transport and communication Sector is very poor in the district. Road network system and connectivity in Chibinda, Mwila Kabuswe, Mwiche, Ichingo, Nyimbwe and Nkulungwe wards is a challenge due to poor state of the Roads and no culverts in most of the roads. These wards are accessible through Chinsali District. On average, the stakeholders identified inadequate access to road transport services as a core issue in most far-flung and bridges.

On the other hand the Zamtel mobile network was confirmed to have covered the all district while the MTN and Airtel mobile networks covered selected areas of population concentration to mention Manshya, Muchinga, Chimpundu, Mwiche, Kulamwele, Mwambwa, Nyimbwe and Nkulungwe wards. Regarding communication on average, inadequate access to information was identified as a core issue by most stakeholders and this hinders their participation in developmental programmes.

It was observed that most of the roads in the district were in bad state and needed to be graded and graveled to make them passable as short term measure and in the long run to be upgraded to bituminous standard

- e) **Deplorable state of feeder roads:** it is a challenge to access most of the places in the district due to bad state of the roads in all the wards. Some places are usually cut off during the rainy season due to lack of bridges at crossing points making it difficult for the Communities to access health services, education services and to transport farming produce to the markets.
- f) **Lack of road equipment:** The local authority is unable to work (grading and gravelling) of the township roads which stretches to approximately 45km due to non-availability of the road equipment.
- g) **Township road:** vegetation have grown in all the township roads, making it difficult to spot the beacons or to transport goods and services to the plots.

### 3.11.9. IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER TEN YEARS

#### 3.11.9.1. Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The demand for roads infrastructure and services will increase and the proportion of the communities having difficulties to access basic services and markets for their produce will also increase due to poor state of the roads. Investors in transportation business will shun from going to certain places due to bad state of the roads and the cost for the fares will sky rocket due to high running costs. This will in turn push prices for commodities up and also poverty levels to increase.

#### 3.11.10. THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

The increase in population will lead to more demand for land for infrastructure development such as opening up of access roads, building of RHCs and hospitals. Such developments will have a negative impact on the environment. The settlement patterns will tend to concentrate along the major roads and social services such as schools, clinics and markets for easy access to basic services and transport.

#### 3.11.11. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

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

As population explosion continues stimulating demand for road infrastructure and subsequently demands for road related services and other amenities, there is great pressure exerted on the environments' natural resources such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and minerals. The consumption of these resources in turn leads to deforestation, environmental degradation and release of other toxic materials and greenhouse gases thereby causing surface warming or global warming.

### 3.11.12. ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Under Transport -Sector, the following are issues relating to Gender and vulnerable Groups in Shiwang’andu District;

- Members of vulnerable populations (differently abled, children and women) in the district frequently have to walk longer distances to access basic services because they cannot afford high cost of fares due to poor state of the roads.
- Persons with disabilities are not taken care of in the road design, for instance those on wheel chairs find it difficult to move about because the road design does not accommodate them. The transport sector favors men in terms of job creation.

*Table 29. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes*

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- T2 Great North Road</li> <li>- 4 Communication Masts</li> <li>- Chinsali- Nsafwa Pontoon</li> <li>-Chama-Matumbo road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resurfacing of the T2 road and paving of the dry ports along the road. Construction of the market and bus station</li> <li>- Upgrading and Maintenance of Feeder Roads</li> <li>- Construction of Communication Mast in areas without mobile network and installation of the internet gadget on towers without internet.</li> <li>-Construction of a radio station</li> <li>-Grading and graveling of the Township roads</li> <li>-Installation of culverts</li> </ul>

### **3.12. TOURISM SECTOR**

Shiwang'andu District, situated in Muchinga Province, is a region rich in natural beauty, cultural heritage, and historical significance. The district holds potential as a tourist destination, offering a unique blend of landscapes, cultural experiences, and potential adventure tourism opportunities.

#### **3.12.1. KAPISHYA HOT SPRINGS**

The district is home to the Kapishya Hot Springs, which can be promoted as a natural attraction for relaxation and wellness seekers. Kapishya Hot Springs is situated on the private Shiwang'andu estate, which is known for the historic Shiwang'andu Manor. The estate is in the Northern Province of Zambia and features natural hot springs with geothermally heated mineral water. The hot springs are known for their therapeutic properties, and visitors often come to relax and enjoy the soothing waters. The Kapishya Hot Springs area offers accommodation options, including lodges and campsites, providing visitors with a comfortable stay amidst the natural surroundings. Accommodations may range from basic camping facilities to more luxurious options.

##### **3.12.1.1. THE SURROUNDING NATURE OF KAPISHYA HOT SPRINGS**

The hot springs are set in a picturesque natural environment, surrounded by lush vegetation and wildlife. Visitors can enjoy the tranquillity of the area and may have the opportunity to observe local flora and fauna. Apart from soaking in the hot springs, visitors can engage in various activities such as birdwatching, nature walks, and hikes. The scenic landscapes and the nearby Shiwang'andu estate offer opportunities for exploration. The accessibility to Kapishya Hot Springs may require travel on unpaved roads, and it's advisable for visitors to check the current road conditions before planning their trip. The remote location contributes to the serene and natural ambiance of the area.

##### **3.12.1.2. CULTURE AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Kapishya Hot Springs are situated near the historic Shiwang'andu Manor, which is known for its colonial architecture and fascinating history. Visitors can explore the cultural and historical aspects of the estate during their stay. The private estate is known for its commitment to conservation and sustainable tourism

practices. Efforts may be in place to preserve the natural surroundings and contribute positively to the local community. Before planning a visit to Kapishya Hot Springs, it's recommended to check for the latest information, including accommodation availability, accessibility, and any specific guidelines provided by the estate or relevant authorities. Local tourism offices or online travel resources may provide up-to-date details to ensure a smooth and enjoyable experience at Kapishya Hot Springs.

### **3.12.2. SHIWANG'ANDU MANOR HOUSE**

Shiwang'andu Manor House stands as a testament to Zambia's colonial history and cultural heritage. Nestled in the scenic landscape of the Northern Province, the estate has garnered attention for its architectural charm, historical significance, and its association with the local community. The Manor house was established in the early 20th century by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, a British colonial administrator. Construction began in 1921, and the estate served as a residence for Sir Gore-Browne and his family. The estate played a significant role in the colonial administration, engaging with the local Bemba people and contributing to the socio-economic development of the region. Shiwang'andu is renowned for its historical significance, as it represents a unique blend of colonial and local history. Sir Gore-Browne's vision was to create a self-sufficient agricultural estate, and his legacy is preserved in the structures and landscapes of the manor. Accommodation options may be available on the estate, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the historical ambiance of Shiwang'andu and stands as a captivating symbol of Zambia's history and cultural diversity. By preserving its historical integrity, promoting sustainable tourism practices, and engaging with the local community, Shiwang'andu can continue to attract visitors seeking a unique blend of history, architecture, and cultural experiences.

**The pictures below were taken from Kapishya hot springs and Shiwang'andu Manor House in Shiwang'andu District.**



### **3.13. COMMENCE AND TRADE**

Shiwang'andu District, located in the Northern Province of Zambia, holds economic significance with its diverse economic activities. Understanding the dynamics of commerce and trade in the district is crucial for strategic planning and fostering local economic development. The majority of the population in Shiwang'andu engages in subsistence farming, producing staple crops for local consumption. The district likely has vibrant local markets where small-scale businesses operate, providing essential goods and services. Artisans and craftsmen play a role in the local economy by crafting and producing traditional crafts or products that they sell to tourists and the locals in order to contribute to trade. The presence of historical sites such as the caves, hot springs, escarpment and cultural attractions, such as Shiwang'andu Manor, has largely contributed to tourism-related commerce in the district.

#### **3.13.1. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT**

Shiwang'andu District is geographically advantaged with favourable climatic conditions and weather patterns with potential for agriculture and forestry activities and centre for timber trade for other surrounding districts and neighbouring countries on the Eastern side from the Zaffico which has invested massively in timber production and has plantations in different parts of the District creating employment to the youth and formal skilled personnel.



#### **3.13.2. TRUCKING BAY FACILITIES (DRY PORT) AND SERVICE STATION**

Shiwang'andu district has three Dry ports of which one is owned by the Local authority while two are privately owned. The Dry port owned by the Local authority has a capacity of 120 trucks when full capacity which is an own resource revenue for the local authority. The increase in dry ports is due to the high number of trucks and transit vehicles entering and existing the district. The district currently has two service stations,

one in completed awaiting Commissioning while the other one is at 50% under construction. Below are photos taken from the dry port and two service stations.



### 3.13.3. GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES ON TRADE AND COMMENCE

The government has articulated specific priorities and strategies to address challenges, capitalize on opportunities, and create an enabling environment for businesses. It explores key focus areas, strategies, and

initiatives designed to enhance economic growth, promote trade, and support the development of a robust and sustainable business environment.

- **TRADE DIVERSIFICATION**

The government emphasizes the need to diversify trade partners and products to reduce dependency on a narrow range of commodities. Initiatives focus on expanding export markets and exploring new trading relationships.

- **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

Recognizing the importance of efficient transportation and logistics, the government prioritizes infrastructure development projects. These include the improvement of road networks, ports, and border facilities to facilitate the smooth flow of goods.

- **EASE OF DOING BUSINESS**

Simplifying regulatory processes and enhancing the ease of doing business is a central focus. The government aims to reduce bureaucratic hurdles, streamline licensing procedures, and create a more business-friendly environment to attract investments.

- **PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**

The Zambian government places a strong emphasis on fostering private sector growth. This involves implementing policies and programs that support entrepreneurship, innovation, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

- **DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION**

Leveraging digital technologies to modernize trade processes is a key priority. This includes the implementation of electronic trade platforms, digital payment systems, and other technologies to enhance efficiency and reduce transaction costs.

- **INVESTMENT PROMOTION**

The government actively promotes Zambia as an attractive investment destination. Incentives, investor protection measures, and strategic marketing initiatives aim to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and stimulate economic activity and Facilitating trade through the implementation of trade facilitation measures is a priority. This involves simplifying customs procedures, reducing trade barriers, and enhancing cross-border cooperation to promote smoother trade flows. The Government of Zambia also takes keen interest in

human capital development and capacity building programs to ensure that the workforce is equipped with the skills needed for a dynamic and competitive business environment.

#### **3.13.4. CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

The government acknowledges infrastructure gaps and is implementing targeted projects to address them, often in collaboration with international partners and development agencies. Ongoing efforts involve continuous reviews and reforms of policies to ensure they remain responsive to changing economic dynamics and global trade patterns. The government remains vigilant and adaptable to global economic uncertainties, adjusting strategies as needed to safeguard national interests.

In conclusion, the Zambian government's priorities for trade and commerce reflect a commitment to creating an environment conducive to economic growth, investment, and sustainable development. Continuous efforts to address challenges and seize opportunities are essential to realizing the full potential of Zambia's trade and commerce sector.

### **3.14. LAW AND ORDER**

Law and Order are maintained by the Ministry Home Affairs and Internal security and the judiciary through the following institutions; Immigration, Zambia Police, courts, and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). The Police, Immigration and DEC keep law and order, prevent crime by protecting properties and preserving lives. Where necessary these departments arrest and take to court offenders and the judiciary adjudicate.

#### **3.14.1. THE JUDICIARY**

The district has 01 Local Courts namely Mukwikile in Mukumbi ward and 01 Magistrate's court in Shiwang'andu District which is held at National Assembly building and the Magistrate comes from Chinsali which shows that there is urgent need to have a Magistrate Court in the District.

#### **3.14.2. ZAMBIA POLICE**

Shiwang'andu district has 01 police station and 02 police post against the required number of 04 police stations to be situated in the central business district, Kalalatenkwe, Mukungwa, Nkulungwe and Matumbo and 08 police posts to be situated in other selected wards outside the township.

The police and other security wings in the district are lacking infrastructure to freely operate from due to the unfinished Police station that has remained stagnant at Kalalatekwe forcing the Police to use a medium cost house as a police station in Manshya ward at Tenacity housing complex.

The Zambia Police made a deliberate reform agenda to bring the community closer and involve the community in Policing through the creation of Community Crime Prevention Units (CCPU).. Men and women of sober minds and upright character from all walks of life are encouraged to join the bands and participate in National Policing.

### 3.14.3. DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) is a law enforcement agency with a mandate to prevent and control illegal cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and money laundering activities. The department do not have an office in the district.

### 3.14.4. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING STATE DEVELOPMENT (LAW AND ORDER)

Shiwang'andu being a transit town faces significant insecurity due to a constant influx of people passing through the District for illegal mining, goods and people going and coming from East Africa passing through the border town in Nakonde. The growing population, including migrants and prohibited immigrants, contributes to problems like crime, human trafficking, and smuggling. To address these issues, Shiwang'andu urgently needs increased security agencies and personnel proportional to the expanding population, driven by factors like trade, job searches, prostitution, and various criminal activities

### 3.14.5. HOUSING UNITS

Shiwang'andu Police station has one Police Camp which is located at Matumbo which has maintained law at Matumbo in Muchinga ward. Police officers stay in rented houses at Kalalantekwe due to the unfinished houses in Manshya ward in the District. This is the same case with other sister departments like Immigration, DEC, and National Registration Departments.

### 3.14.6. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

There is need to construct enough housing Units for the Police and sister departments. In terms of accommodation, the police are still renting houses due to the inadequate accommodation even after council providing land for them to build their camp in Manshya ward.

### 3.14.7. TRANSPORT

To enable swift responses to incidences, the police need adequate and reliable transport. Shiwang'andu has a poor terrain and so requires off- road motor vehicles, preferably Land Cruisers. Zambia Police has 1 Land cruiser bought for them under CDF, and three other vehicles which are not serviceable due to mechanical faults, 1 Nissan Tiida used for traffic highway patrol but it is not in good condition. These are not enough to enable officers respond to emergencies for the Police. In the same vein, all security wings in the district are faced with transport challenges.

### 3.14.8. COMMUNITY POLICE

The Police in Shiwang'andu has continued encouraging people in all wards on the need to work hand in hand with the police to open up as many police posts as possible. Some of the check points identified are, Mukungwa, Nkulungwe, Kalalatenkwe, Kabanda, and Mulanga areas and in all wards in the district where new Morden police posts should be constructed with accommodation for officers. The CCPUs though under the umbrella of Zambia Police, work with all the security wings in the district to curb crime and hence need to organise the Units in all the 17 wards in the district.

### 3.14.9. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 3.14.9.1. Police

In all the 17 wards in the district, people complained of slow police responses when called upon and lack of police presence generally in the communities. Other than the 2 wards situated in the township of Shiwang'andu, other wards complained of long distances covered to access the nearest police station or police posts. The community as well complained of lack of training and retraining of members of CCPUs in order for them to observe human rights in the execution of their duties. The community in Chafilwa village

of Manshya ward demand the completion of the Police Station building in the area which is at about 85% completion, as well as the construction of new staff houses which are at 90% completion.

#### **3.14.9.2. Community Crime Prevention Units**

The Police needs to organise as many CCPUs in the District for them to be able to work hand in hand with the community. There is need to construct more police posts which should be centrally located in wards. The provision of capacity building to CCPUs on community policing will be intensified in all wards. On the other hand, the government should continue deploying staff to patrol points main CBD areas in the district

#### **3.14.9.3. Zambia Correctional Service**

Zambia correctional service has no officers and offices in the district. In this regard certain duties of correctional services officers are carried out by the Zambia Police. The community complain of over staying of their relatives and friends who have been convicted in police cells instead of them being transferred to correctional service facilities. There is need to open a correctional service department in Shiwang'andu district to provide services according to their mandate.

#### **3.14.9.4. Summary on Security Law and Order**

Shiwang'andu district has a growing population and rate of development which is attracting more investments and has a lot of visitors coming to view tourist attractions and some in transit on their way to Nakonde district for their business. This entails the need to have more security personnel to provide law and order. This can be achieved by constructing enough houses and offices for the wings and improve staffing to equal the population and the mitigate high levels of criminality in the district then can Shiwang'andu district effectively develop in that crime, if not curbed retards development.

## **PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.1. SELECTION OF SCENARIOS**

The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. Shiwang’andu district is predominantly agriculture based but the district from the year 2014 had seen the expansion of the exotic plantations which are owned by ZAFFICO. Therefore provisional of more land for the expansion of the plantations by way of promoting ZAFFICO out grower schemes in the district will act as a catalyst to the setting up of timber processing industries in the district. Furthermore, the development scenarios will look at the interventions which will promote the growth of the newly identified gold mineral deposits in Kanyebele area. Additionally, with the promotion of the investment potential initiative by the Provincial Administration, the development scenarios will focus on how to open these investment areas in order to promote development .The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land, or planning for future use and development of land. The focus will be

- Creation of access roads with the township boundary area
- Land use management decisions in the newly discovered gold deposit and opening investment potential areas
- Promotion of ZAFFICO out grower schemes

##### **4.1.1. SCENARIO 1: ROAD NETWORK CORRIDOR**

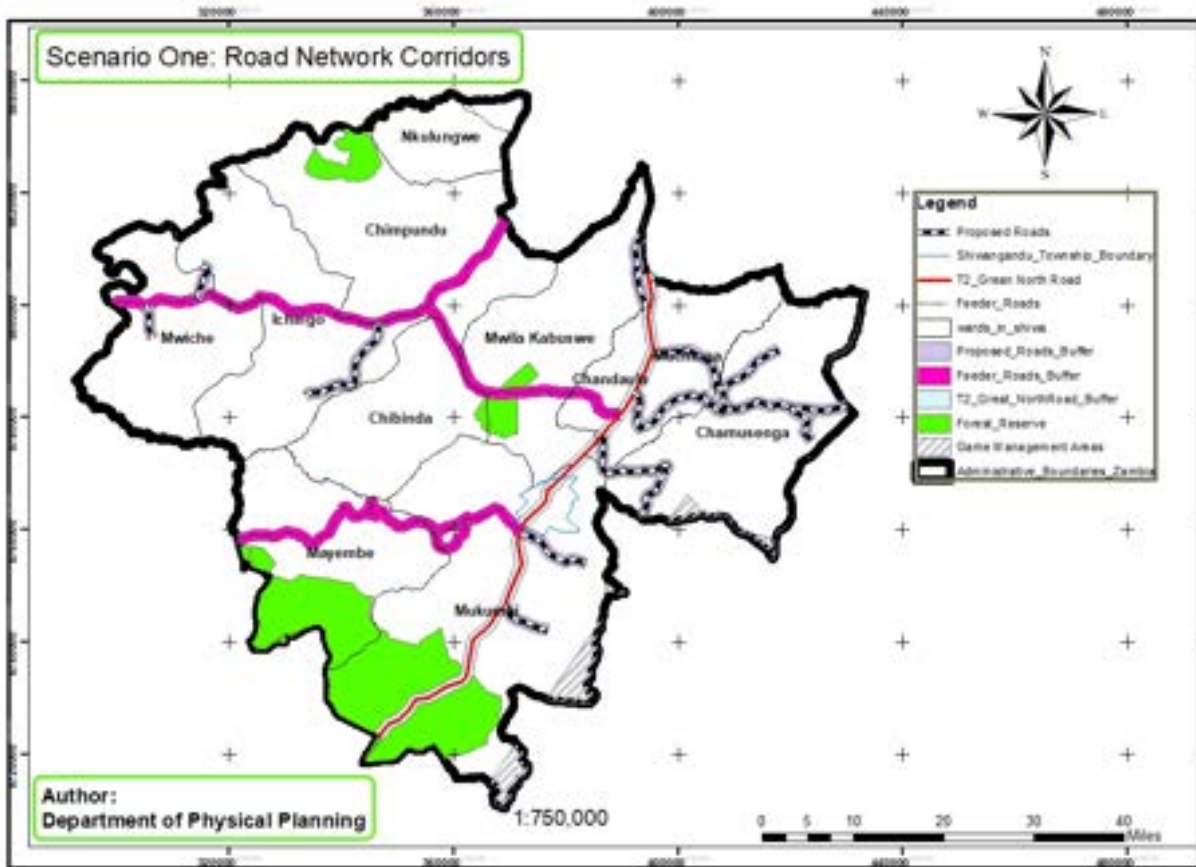
The district can easily be accessed by other districts using the Great North Road. However, intra road connectivity is a problem as the district lacks proper road network. The district has a number of gazetted feeder roads most of which are in bad state. The transport collider will highlight some of the roads which needs to be opened to enhanced accessibility to all areas in the district

Furthermore, the district need to develop more areas within the wards which have potential for development and are hard to reach because of poor accessibility. These area include the rice growing areas in Nashinga plains, Gold deposit called Kanyebele and cattle ranch area in Lukaka. Under this scenario, the main feeder roads will be identified and proposed new roads which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural areas and to other amenities such as rural health centres and schools. The Proposed new linkages are as given below:

In total the IDP area has a total of 424 km proposed roads. These include

1. 24km of Mwila-Musonko of Mukumbi ward
2. 30km Manshya-Ngwenya of Manshya ward
3. 25km Manshya Bridge-Lukalashi of Lukalashi ward
4. 40km Mukwikile-Mwila-Musonko of Mukumbi/Manshya wards

5. 40km Kanakashi-Mulanga of Mwambwa/Muchinga wards
6. 60km Mulanga-Chabola-Kalolesha-Belman of Mwambwa ward
7. 10km Muyuke-Chisala of Mwambwa ward
8. 40km Chimbesa-Chindoshi-Chibesa Kunda of Chamusenga/Muchinga wards
9. 10km Ilondola-Lwishishe -Mwalala of Kalebe/Mwila Kabuswe wards
10. 10km Konja-Pesa of Kalebe ward
11. 15km Kopa-Chachacha of Kalebe/Chibinda/Mwila Kabuswe wards
12. 10km Esau-Malekani of Ichingo ward
13. 10km Masongo-Bubende of Mwiche ward
14. 10km Sele-Shuka of Mwiche ward
15. 10km Komaki-Musombo of Mwiche ward
16. 15km Kabanda-Manshya of Mwiche ward
17. 15km Bwalya Choke- Chupe of Mwiche ward
18. 10km Chilombo-Mayembe of Mayembe ward
19. 20km Namumdela Fall of Mayembe ward
20. 20km Bwinji-Mfumu curves of Kulamwele/Mukumbi wards

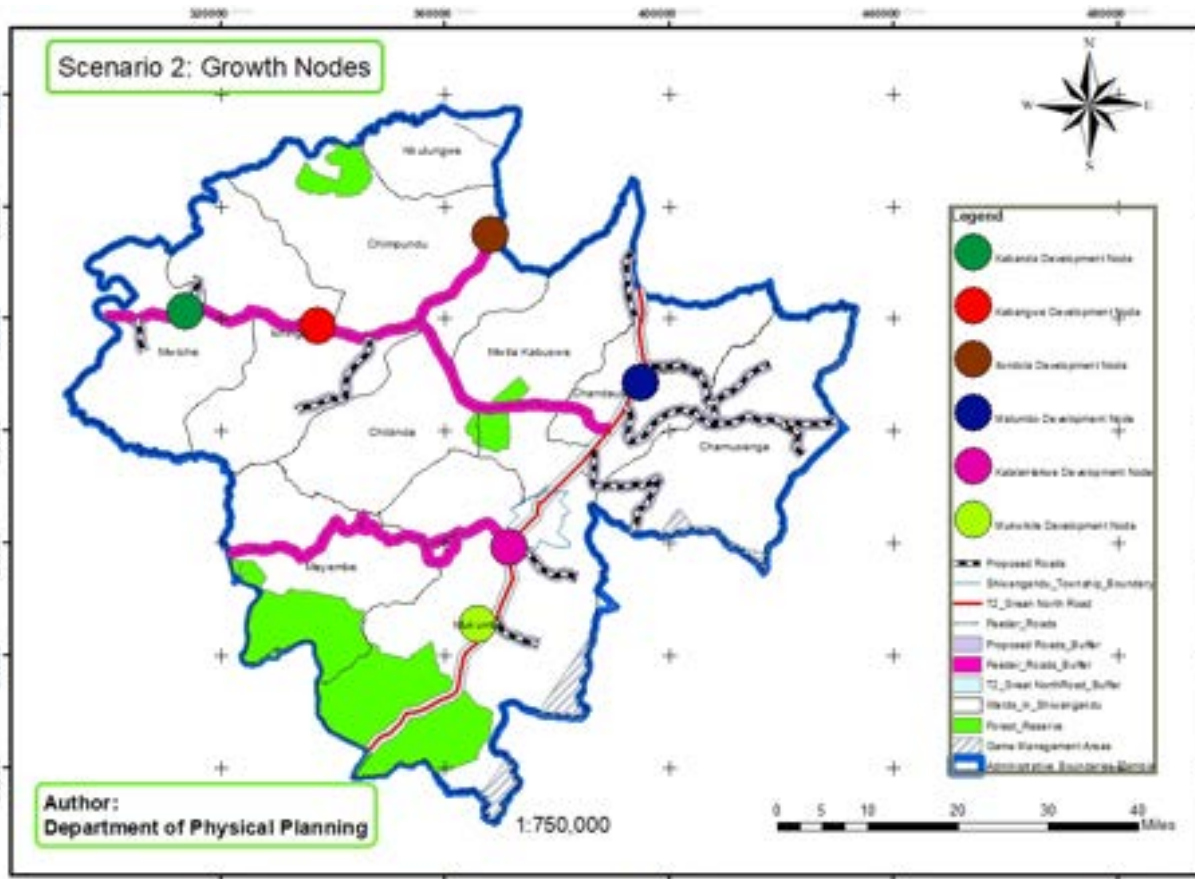


Map 17. Road Network Corridor

#### 4.1.2. SCENARIO 2: GROWTH CENTRES

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

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



Map 18. Scenario 2: Growth Nodes

### Selection Criteria for growth nodes

#### Multiplicity of the CBDs

Due to the presence of socio-economic infrastructure, that is the FRA maize satellite depot, the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) projects the following areas have been identified as growth nodes for the district, these are Mulamba, Matumbo, Mukwikile and Ilondola. The existence of these will bring services closer to communities and avoid the UN clustered type of development that characterizes most of the Villages in the district

#### Relocation of people

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

#### Accessibility and interconnectivity to Socio- infrastructure

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

### **Existence of Basic Infrastructure in the CBDs**

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

### **Terrain of the area**

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

#### **Advantages of the scenario No2**

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

#### **4.1.3. SCENARIO 4: DEVELOPMENT OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEME**

The Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President is mandated to resettle persons on agricultural land called Resettlement Schemes. In an effort to establish viable Resettlement Schemes, basic infrastructure and support services are provided. The Schemes are generally located in rural areas far away from urban centres and these Schemes are expected to be *rural economic growth centres* where basic public services can be provided. The IDP will focus on developing the scheme with the view of taking development to the remote areas of the district.

Shiwangandu has two resettlement schemes namely: Kabanda Resettlement Scheme with approximately 24,754 hectares in size with 1,079 farm plots and Chipindo Resettlement Scheme with approximately 20,000 hectares in size with 1,192 farm plots



Map 19



Map 20

The schemes are in their infancy and will need to be developed. The Plan will focus on land demarcation, provision of water and access roads.

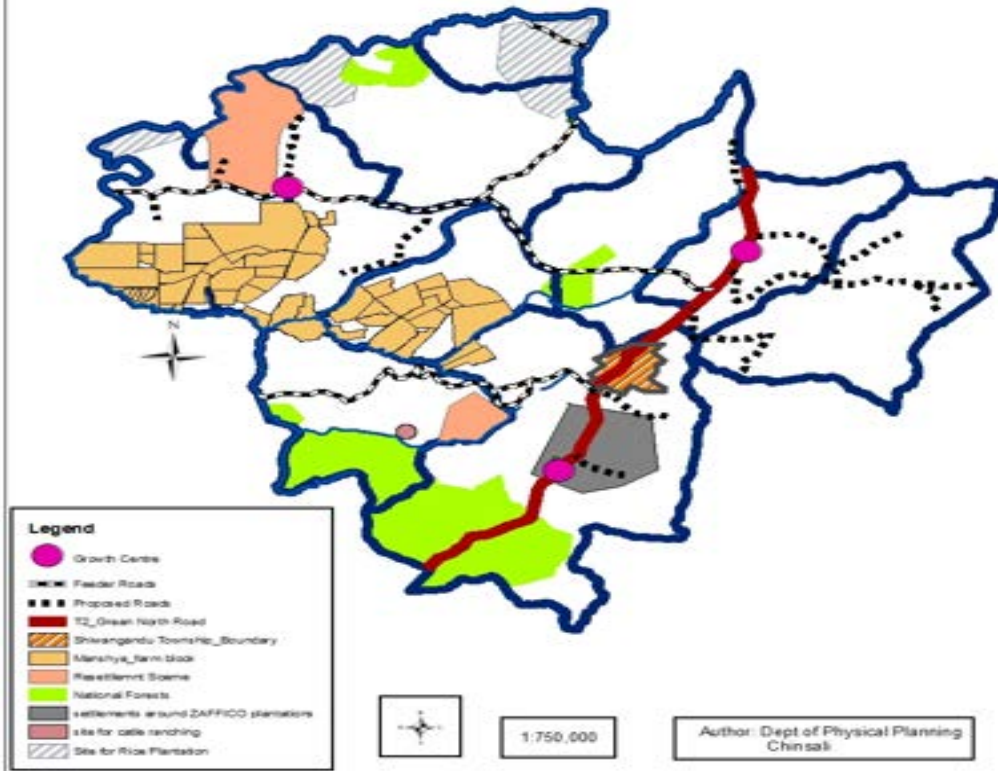
#### 4.1.4. SHIWANGANDU'S PREFERRED SCENARIO

The Selected scenario is the use of 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 a development scenario that combines all proposals:

- Opening up of the new proposed roads will result in 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
- Farming areas, Mashya and Chipindo Resettlement Scheme
- Cattle ranching area
- MFEZ within the township boundary area
- 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

PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO FOR SHIWANG'ANDU



Map 21. Preferred Development Scenario for Shiwang'andu

4.1.5. PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT

The following sub sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Shiwangandu district based on the likely population projections and 2022 planning standards in units and Hectarage wherever applicable. The needs under consideration include both the existing and the estimated ones. The base year used in this regard is 2022 which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs

Table 30. Standards of education service provision for Shiwangandu by the year 2022- 2032-Education Sector

Education Facilities	MLGH Standards/Cat chments	Popn. Served	No	Plot ha	Size	Total No. of Sch. Required	Total No. of Streams Required	Existing No. of Schools	Additional No. sch. Required
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Preschool	0.5ha; with GEP 200pupils/4000 population average 25 pupils/school	4,000	1	0.5	45	NA	Nil	45
Primary School	1 stream: 280 pupils (1500 pop): 1.2ha 2 stream: 560 pupils (3000 pop): 1.8ha 3 stream: 840 pupils (5400 pop): 2.4ha 4 stream: 1120 pupils (6000 pop): 3.0ha	6,000	1	3	30	120		30
Day Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pop. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	8	9
Boarding Secondary	4/2 streams (4xGrades 1,2,3; 2xGrades 4,5) for 20,000 pop. Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620-810 pupils with 520 min	20,000	1	5	9	36	1	9
<b>Total (ha)</b>					<b>93</b>			

#### 4.1.5.1. FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Based on the projections of population for the town of Shiwang'andu, it is anticipated that there will be a need for an additional 800 plots to be created by the 2035, which would require between 180 hectares of residentially zoned land. Within the first five years of the plan period, it will be necessary to create 270 plots with an annual allocation of a minimum of 75 high cost, 100 medium and cost 20 Low cost plots respective.

Table 31. Housing Need for Shiwang'andu Town 2022 to 2026

Plot Description	Description of residential area	Total Of Plots Required 2015 to 2035			
		Total Of Plots Required (Min)	Phasing (No. plots to be allocated annually)	Land Required To Accommodate Plots ha (Min)	Land Required To Accommodate Plots (Max)
High Density	Low density	500	150	75	125
Medium cost	Medium density	200	100	25	50
Low Cost	High Density	100	20	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>180</b>
Source: Shiwang'andu IDP Technical Committee Team					

## **4.2. VISION STATEMENT, FOR LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT**

### **The Vision for the Shiwang'andu District:**

*“A Prosperous, self-sustainable and Socio-Economic Inclusive district by 2040”*

Mission: To promote and provide a well encompassing socio-economic growth and stability through innovation.’

Goal: “To advocate for the attainment of Sustainable development of the district through enhanced Partnership and Innovation”

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

### 4.3. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

#### 4.3.1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

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

Table 32. Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase and improve access to extension services and their delivery to famers by reducing the current officer to farmer ratio of 1: 1,650 to the standard 1: 400.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA, cooperating partners and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation, construction of houses and procurement of transport for extension staff.</li> </ul>	Extension Services Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate and upgrade agriculture 13 Camp houses.</li> <li>Establishment of 5 more agriculture camps in Mufushi, Chibamba, Mwabamutitima, Musombo and Bwalyachokwe</li> <li>Construct 20 Camp and Block agriculture camp houses.</li> <li>Completion of varying works at District MoA office (tank, water system, pump)</li> <li>Staffing of the vacant positions and of, 2 block officers and 7 camp officers</li> <li>Procurement of 20 motorbikes for field staff and vehicle for the district.</li> <li>Construction of a farmer training centre (FTC) at Chasosa near Mansha River.</li> <li>Strengthening of early warning systems (pheromone traps, thermometers and rain gauges).</li> </ul>
To increase jobs in agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors by 85% by the year 2033 through value addition and aggregated production and selling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, LA, Cooperating partners and MoA marketing office to support and link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers</li> </ul>	Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets e.g., maano and seedney.</li> <li>Construct 4 bulking facilities and introduce the warehouse receipting systems.</li> <li>Construct grain storage sheds (5 per block)</li> <li>Construct Cold storage facility at Ilondola</li> <li>Construct 4 off-take markets for livestock</li> </ul>
To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Sheep and Chicken) by 20% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 85%</li> <li>The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services from 10,350 farmers per extension officer in 2022 to 400 farmers per extension officer in 2033</li> </ul>	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity.</li> <li>Recruit 14 veterinary extension officers, 15 fisheries officers and 16 livestock officers for all wards.</li> <li>Construct livestock service centres (Dip tank, crush pen, loading and offloading bay, holding pen, neck crump) in 14 wards</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoLF and LA to lobby for financial and human resources to finance the proposed activities.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a quarantine station at Matumbo</li> <li>Conduct disease surveillance surveys</li> <li>Construct 51 houses 3 in each ward.</li> <li>Procurement of 45 motorbikes for extension staff.</li> <li>Completion of the 3 dip tanks in Mwika, Konja and Matumbo.</li> <li>Restocking and stocking of improved chickens, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats in all wards.</li> </ul>
To increase Crop Production and productivity of (Maize, Cassava, Sorghum, Millet, Groundnuts, Mixed Beans and Cowpeas by 80%) by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holders' farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages.</li> <li>LA and MoA to lobby for the implementation of E-voucher FISP system to stimulate increased Agro-Private sector development.</li> <li>The LA in collaboration with the various stakeholders to identify an anchor Commercial Farmer for the establishment of out grower schemes.</li> </ul>	Conservation Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on the use certified seed.</li> <li>Training of small holder farmers in Climate Smart agriculture.</li> <li>Establish an agroforestry tree nursery at Chasosa.</li> <li>Develop and operationalise Mansha Farm Block, Chipindo and Kabanda resettlement schemes.</li> <li>Establish commercial centre for the farm block and resettlement schemes</li> <li>Create 200km access roads in the farm block and resettlement schemes.</li> <li>Sink 240 boreholes in the farm block and resettlement.</li> <li>Conduct annual land audits in the farm block</li> <li>Construct 3 schools and 3 health posts in each of the farm block and resettlements.</li> <li>Create agriculture mechanisation centres at Chasosa, Matumbo and Ilondola camps with tractors, rippers, ploughs, harrows, planters and boom sprayers.</li> <li>Establish out grower schemes for soyabeans in the following areas Kabanda, Chabola, Ilondola, Kalikiti and Mwenge.</li> </ul>
To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 25 by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in the following targeted Wards</li> </ul>	Irrigation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers in feasible areas.</li> <li>Conduct trainings in Smallholder horticultural Empowerment Program approach (SHEP).</li> <li>Upgrade the 12 temporal weirs</li> <li>Construct 12 more weirs in Mukwikile-</li> </ul>
To increase annual fish production from 7MT per year to 12MT per year by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business.</li> <li>CEEC and the LA through CDF, to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector</li> </ul>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in the following all wards.</li> <li>Intensify enforcements during fish ban period.</li> <li>Facilitate the formulation of aquaculture cooperatives</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct a Fish hatchery at Lwanya and Ilondola.</li> <li>• Establish fish cages and fish pens in Chambeshi and lake Shiwang'andu.</li> <li>• Conduct training on fish farming in all the wards targeting women and the youths in all wards</li> </ul>
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## Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Table 33. Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To create 3000 jobs in the Manufacturing Sector by the year 2033	The LA and the MSSME will facilitate the establishment of light industries as well as registration of cooperatives.	Value Chain Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on Value Chain.</li> <li>• Operationalize the Bulking centre at kabangwe Matumbo Kalalantekwe and Ilondola.</li> <li>• Introducing receipting system in the bulking centres.</li> <li>• Increase number of registered cooperatives from 448 to 1,000 cooperatives.</li> </ul>
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase tourism visitation in the district by 70% by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA with the MTA to intensify marketing of tourism sites</li> <li>• The LA and the MTA to advertise for development of tourism sites</li> </ul>	Tourism marketing Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development lodges and camp sites at the following areas: Namundela falls, Bwinji Mfumu caves,</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the following roads to tourist sites to Namundela falls and bwinji mfumu caves</li> <li>• Construction of 3 Chiefs Palaces</li> <li>• Construction of a Curio shop</li> </ul>

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

Table 34. Improved intra and inter district linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To improve status of roads in the district so that they are traversable throughout the year by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA and RDA to mobilise</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	A). Rehabilitate Priority Roads the District

	<p>financial resources for the rehabilitation and construction of priority roads in the district</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation of 24Km Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation of 30Km Mansha/Ngwenya to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation of 25Km Mansha Bridge-Lukalashi to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation of 40Km Kanakashi-Mulanga to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>5. Rehabilitation of 40Km Mukwile-Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>6. Rehabilitation of 60Km Mulanga-Chabola-Kalolesha-Belman to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>7. Rehabilitation of 10Km Muyuka-Chisala to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>8. Rehabilitation of 40Km Chimbese-Chindoshi-Chibese-Kunda Palace to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>9. Rehabilitation of 10Km Ilondola-Lwishishe-Mwalala to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>10. Rehabilitation of 10Km Konja-Pesa to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>11. Rehabilitation of 15Km Kopa-Chachacha to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>12. Rehabilitation of 10Km Esau-Malekani to All-weather gravel road</li>   <li>13. Rehabilitation of 10Km Masongo-Bubende to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>14. Rehabilitation of 10Km Sele-Shuka to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>15. Rehabilitation of 10Km Komaki-Musombo to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>16. Rehabilitation of 15Km Kabanda-Mansha to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>17. Rehabilitation of 15Km Bwalya Choke-Chupe to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>18. Rehabilitation of 10Km Chilombo-Mayembe to All-weather gravel road</li> <li>19. Rehabilitation 20Km of All -weather gravel road to Namundela Falls</li> <li>20. Rehabilitation 20Km of All-weather gravel road to Bwinji-Mfumu curves.</li> </ol> <p><b>B). Construct Bridges and Culverts at Priority Points</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of Mwilwa-Musonso 20m span bridge</li> <li>2. Construction of Mansha/Ngwenya 13m span bridge</li> <li>3. Construction of Mansha -Lukalashi 13m span bridge</li> <li>4. Construction of Kalikiti 13m span bridge</li>   <li>5. Construction of two by 10m span bridges on Lwishishe stream</li> </ol>
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			<p>6. Construction of Mwalala 10m span bridge. 7. Construction of Konja-Pesa 13m span bridge.</p> <p>8. Construction of ILOfi 8m span bridge. 9. Construction of Esau-Malekani 10m span bridge.</p> <p>10. Construction of Masongo-Bubende 10m span by two (2) bridges. 11. Construction of Sele-Shuka 13m span bridge. 12. Construction of Kabanda-Mansha 13m span by two (2) bridges. 13. Construction of Bwalya-Choke 13m span bridge. 14. Construction of Mofolo -Lubu bridges 20m spans by 4 bridges.</p> <p><b>C). Establish truck bays</b> 1. Construction a Dry Port at Matumbo 2. Upgrade the two Dry Ports to Bituminous platform (Matumbo and Kalalatekwe)</p>
Reduce vehicle, motorcycle and pedestrian accidents in the district by 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and RTSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians</li> </ul>	Road development and Maintenance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and maintenance of speed humps and rumble strips</li> <li>Road marking paint on critical road section (40Km Kalalatekwe-Matumbo)</li> <li>Construction of walkway and bicycle lanes. (700m at Kalalatekwe, 400m Chiseko and 400m Matumbo)</li> </ol>
To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for financial for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and survey land for the construction of a district airstrip at Chiseko.</li> <li>Construct a runway and auxiliary infrastructure at Chiseko</li> </ul>
To improve water transport in the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to procure boats to improve water transport and service delivery at Safwa pontoon.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and improve pontoon docking bay for Safwa pontoon.</li> <li>Procure and distribute banana boats.</li> </ul>

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

Table 35. Improved access to electricity and other forms of renewable and Petroleum Products by 2033

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to electricity to 50% in the district by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2023</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	Electricity Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct community awareness on electricity connections</li> <li>Connect the following growth Nodes to the National grid</li> </ul>
To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and other stakeholders such increase lop create a conducive environment for the use of alternative sources of Energy</li> </ul>	Green and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on renewable sources of energy</li> <li>Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the following areas that have high number of livestock.....</li> <li>Secure land for the renewable energy plants on a large scale in the following areas</li> </ul>
To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>	Petroleum Pricing and Supply Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of land for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> <li>Issue a Call Of Interest for the construction of Fuel Service Station and Fuel storage facilities</li> </ul>

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

Table 36. Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
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To increase mobile phone network coverage by 95% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct MTN and AIRTEL towers in all the wards.</li> </ul>
Increase radio and TV overage by 75% in the entire district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA to with the communities to mobilise resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district</li> </ul>	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a Community Radio Station at Manshya ward</li> </ul>
Increase access to Internet especially in schools from 75% to 100% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current (2022) 60 schools with access to internet to 110 out of the 122 schools by 2033</li> </ul>	Digital Services Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on internet use</li> <li>Construct communication towers at schools to Provide Internet Services in 122 schools in the district.</li> <li>Increase the connectivity of schools to the national power grid from 18 schools connected to 60 schools to have ICT education.</li> </ul>
Increase the ratio of computer to pupil in all schools in the district by 100% in the year 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for procurement of Computers in schools.</li> </ul>	Digital services promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure 3,050 computers for all schools.</li> </ul>

## Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Table 37.Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Objective	Strategy	Programs	Priority activities
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Improve access to urban water supply from 3 % in 2021 to 50% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and Chambishi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct an urban water reticulation system</li> <li>The LA to coordinate with stakeholders for the construction of an urban water reticulation system through PPP</li> <li>The LA to coordinate the urban water supply project funded by UNICEF.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct an urban water reticulation system</li> <li>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2033.</li> <li>Hold Meetings with key stakeholders &amp; promote Public Private Partnership programs</li> </ul>
To increase access to rural water supply from 0% in 2022 to 60% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply</li> <li>Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate all nonfunctional boreholes at all schools and health facilities.</li> <li>Construct water schemes in the 6 growth nodes.</li> </ul>
To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 50% in 2022 to 80% in 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the VWASHE committees</li> <li>Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas</li> <li>Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at 122 schools, 6 markets and 19 rural health posts</li> <li>Promotion of sustainable latrine designs that fit our tradition and customs.</li> </ul>
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 0.8% in 2022 to 60% in 2033	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct a sewer network system	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Sewer reticulation system within the CBD.</li> </ul>
Improve Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with other partners to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management</li> <li>The LA to procure garbage collection equipment</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on proper solid waste management</li> <li>Establish an engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip area 6km from the planned residential area.</li> <li>Procure Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.</li> <li>Construction of 6 refuse bays and</li> </ul>
<b>To achieve at least 91% of clean and safe urban water supply within 5 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of using piped water schemes</li> <li>The LA in conjunction with the CU's will increase the number of mechanized boreholes and water schemes</li> <li>Facilitation of universal access to safe, adequate and reliable water supply and sanitation services in rural areas.</li> </ul>	Water Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling of more boreholes and upgrade to piped water schemes</li> <li>Repairing of boreholes within the radius of 500m per ward in the district</li> </ul>
<b>To improve sanitation facilities in health centers from 33% in 2022 to 70% in 2033</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct water borne toilets in health facilities.</li> </ul>	Water Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 16 waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities.</li> </ul>

## 4.3.2 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Table 38. Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to quality and inclusive Education in all the wards of the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local authority and Ministry of education to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilize resources to increase access to quality and equitable education in the district</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 118 water borne toilets in schools.</li> <li>Up grading of 31 community schools into primary and establish 3 new primary schools.</li> <li>Upgrade and construction of 4-day secondary schools into boarding schools</li> <li>Sensitizing the communities on school infrastructure development.</li> <li>Establish recreation Facilities in 12 schools.</li> <li>Construct 54 ECE Centers</li> <li>Construct 60 Primary School classrooms.</li> <li>Construct 65 Secondary school class rooms.</li> <li>Construct 77 water points</li> <li>Procurement and production of 16000 desks in schools.</li> </ul>
To increase Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil teacher ratio from 1: 48 in 2022 to 1:40 in primary schools by the year 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of education to ensure that additional teachers are recruited to meet the deficit.</li> </ul>	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of education to recruit additional 150 members of staff in ECE centers 300 in primary schools and 150 in secondary schools</li> </ul>
Reduce housing deficit in schools by constructing staff houses at each school by the year 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilize resources for the construction of teachers' houses.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitizing the communities on school infrastructure development.</li> <li>Construct the 400 teachers' houses in Schools.</li> </ul>
Improve access to special education to all by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education to ensure that Special Education centers are established in the district so as to leave no one behind.</li> </ul>	Promote inclusive education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish 4 Special Education Centers</li> </ul>
To increase access to adult literacy to 50 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local authority, Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of education to ensure adult literacy centers are established</li> </ul>	Adult Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy</li> <li>Establish adult literacy centers in all the 12 zonal centers.</li> </ul>

To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education in collaboration with stakeholders to ensure sanitary towels are procured and distributed freely to all school going girls.</li> </ul>	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on menstrual hygiene</li> <li>Procure and distribute regularly 20,000 sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools in the district.</li> </ul>
To increase access to home school feeding services in all the primary schools by 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education to mobilize resources through various stakeholders and roll out home school feeding in all the schools</li> </ul>	School feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and distribute food items into all schools.</li> <li>Revamp and roll out production unit in all schools to supplement home grown school feeding program.</li> </ul>

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Table 39. Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
Establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district.	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education to establish Tertiary Education facilities.	TEVET Training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education facilities.</li> <li>Establish skills training centre.</li> </ul>
Increase support to youths in entrepreneurship and vocation skills training.	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education and social welfare to ensure youths are trained in life skills.	TEVET training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on the sponsorship of youths in skills development.</li> <li>Facilitate sponsorship to eligible youth beneficiary in life skills.</li> </ul>

## Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Table 40. Improved Health Food and Nutrition

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
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<p>To improve access to health facilities from 60% to 90% by the year 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health infrastructure for primary health care</li> </ul>	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 150 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity</li> <li>• Provide Non and Medical equipment in the newly constructed health facilities</li> <li>• Construct First Level Referral Hospital at Kalalantekwe</li> <li>• Construct 8 new health facilities</li> </ul>
<p>To increase human resource availability in health centres from 33% to 75% by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers from 33% to 75% the required establishment by 2033</li> <li>• The LA with Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to increase by 85% Community Health Workers and other Community Health Volunteers by 2033</li> </ul>	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of 12 Medical Officers</li> <li>• Recruitment of 50 midwives.</li> <li>• Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers</li> <li>• Recruitment of 81 Registered Nurses</li> <li>• Recruitment of 32 Medical Clinical Officers</li> <li>• Recruitment of 19 Environmental Health Technologists</li> <li>• Recruitment of 8 Medical Paramedical Officers</li> <li>• Recruit 30 Community Health Assistants</li> </ul>

To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 75% to 95% by 2033	The LA and MOH to put in measures for sufficient supply of vaccines and drugs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide grill gates on all drug stores</li> <li>• Procure essential Drugs-Monthly</li> <li>• Maintain monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines.</li> <li>• Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 13 health facilities for ordering of medicines</li> </ul>
Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 4% in 2022 to 1.2 % in 2033	The DATE to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones	HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish 17 Youth Friendly Corners at the following centers</li> <li>• Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by conducting 20 campaigns</li> <li>• Conduct 80 HIV/AIDS outreach testing</li> <li>• Conduct VMMC activities in 27 health facilities.</li> </ul>
Improve motorised referral system by 100% in 2033	The LA and MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to provide quality transport system	Transport Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure 4 ambulances</li> <li>• Procure 2 utility vehicles</li> <li>• Procure 23 motorbikes</li> </ul>

**Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033**

Table 41.Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities though provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 10166 in 2022 to 30000 in 2033	The Local Authority with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and facilitate payment of the funds to eligible beneficiaries.	Social Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community awareness on SCT</li> <li>• Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10166 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30000 by 2033.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Support women empowerment and training them in financial management and life skills.	The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to train and support women on financial and life skills in all the wards in the district.	Enhance livelihood of the poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower and training women in financial management from 316 to 5000.</li> <li>• Training of women clubs in financial literacy and entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>
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 2033.	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on the need for a safety Home in the district</li> <li>• Construct a Safety net Home for the vulnerable at kalalantekwe.</li> </ul>

## Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Table 42. Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Objective	Strategy	Programs	Priority activities
To increase access to rural water supply from 0% in 2022 to 60% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply</li> <li>• Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate all nonfunctional within a radius of 500m and boreholes at all schools and health facilities.</li> <li>• Construct water schemes in the 6 growth nodes.</li> </ul>
To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 50% in 2022 to 80% in 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revamp the VWASHE committees</li> <li>• Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas</li> <li>• Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at 122 schools, 6 markets and 19 rural health posts</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable latrine designs that fit our tradition and customs.</li> </ul>
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 3% in 2022 to 60% in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct a sewer network system</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Sewer reticulation system within the CBD.</li> <li>• Hold Meetings with key stakeholders &amp; promote Public Private Partnership programs</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and construct an urban water reticulation system through PPP</li> </ul>		
Improve Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA in collaboration with other partners to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management</li> <li>The LA to procure garbage collection equipment</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on proper solid waste management</li> <li>Establish an engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip area 6km from the planned residential area.</li> <li>Procure Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.</li> <li>Construction of 6 refuse bays and</li> </ul>
<b>To improve sanitation facilities in health centers from 33% in 2022 to 70% in 2033</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct water borne toilets in health facilities.</li> </ul>	Water Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 16 waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities.</li> </ul>

### 4.3.3 : DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME NO 3 : MANAGED AND PROTECTED ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### Goal No. 1: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

Table 43. Managed and Protected Natural Resources

GOAL NO. 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To raise community awareness on sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources campaigns from 2 field visits to 12 per annum by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FD working with local authorities' stakeholders including traditional leaders to create awareness on sustainable forest management and utilisation</li> </ul>	Forest protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monthly sensitisation meetings through Radio programmes</li> <li>Conduct one Community sensitisation meeting through community meetings every quarter</li> </ul>
To increase plantation forest area from 2400 ha to 50,000 ha by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FD, LA, ZAFFICO and other stakeholders will promote out grower schemes and farm forestry including school and community wood lots</li> </ul>	Plantation forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and train 4 tree nursery groups in tree nursery establishment and management</li> <li>Facilitate the establishment of 12 Community wood lots</li> <li>Conduct meetings with farmers to promote tree crop out grower schemes</li> </ul>
Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 1,809.6 Ha in 2022 to 20,000Ha in 2033	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district	Climate Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in the following in all the 28 agriculture camps.</li> <li></li> </ul>
Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2033 to cover the entire district	The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the 17 Wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans</li> <li>Hold community engagement meetings in the prone catchments to disseminate the information</li> </ul>
To increase the area under community forest management from 640 ha to 5000 ha by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Forestry in collaboration with other partners will lobby the traditional leaders to consider community forest management in the chiefdoms</li> </ul>	Community Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests establishment</li> <li>Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest management</li> <li>Facilitate the formation of 8 CFs in 3 chiefdoms</li> <li>Train 8 CFMGs in sustainable forest management principles</li> <li></li> </ul>

To reduce levels of encroachments in protected forest areas by 80% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Forest Department in Collaboration with law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols in the protected areas</li> </ul>	Forest Protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Community awareness meetings around 4 protected forest areas</li> <li>Community engagement to identify alternative land for relocation of evicted settlers</li> <li>Conduct re-location of evicted settlers</li> <li>Conduct patrols</li> </ul>
To promote sustainable charcoal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA, Forestry Department together with traditional authorities to facilitate the formation of charcoal groups and use of efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies</li> </ul>	Sustainable consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate formation of 6 charcoal producer groups</li> <li>Identification and demarcation of forest areas for licensed charcoal production</li> <li>Conduct trainings on efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies to charcoal groups</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>Priority Activities</b>
To reduce unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forest resources by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry Department, LA traditional authorities and other partners will encourage sustainable harvesting practices of forest resources</li> </ul>	Sustainable management and utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 16 CFMGs in sustainable harvesting and utilization of non-timber forest products and enforcement of community rules on natural resource harvesting</li> </ul>

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

Table 44. Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 1,089.6 Ha in 2022 to 20,000 Ha in 2033	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the district	Climate Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in all 28 camps.</li> <li>Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in all the 28 agriculture camps</li> </ul>
Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness by 2027 to cover the entire district	The DMMU in collaboration with the LA will Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation measures by preparing Disaster preparedness plans in all the.....Wards of the district	Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepare Disaster Preparedness Plans</li> </ul>
To promote sustainable forest management and utilization by increasing honey production in the district from 0.1 tons in 2023 to 5 tons of honey by 2033	FD ,LA, and other partners will strengthen Climate Change Mitigation by engaging community forest management groups and	Sustainable forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and revive bee keeping groups in all the wards</li> <li>Training of in apiary establishment and management</li> </ul>

	other stakeholders to consider beekeeping as a way of conserving forests		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in honey production, harvesting and marketing</li> </ul>
To reduce tree cover loss at water catchment areas in all affected areas by 80 % by 2033	Forestry Department working with other stakeholders will engage communities and traditional authorities to raise awareness on the dangers of riverine forest clearing	Sustainable land, forest and water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Awareness raising on forest clearing and stream bank cultivation</li> <li>• Tree planting or assisted natural regeneration in all affected areas</li> </ul>
Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing the annual tonnage of honey in the district from.....tons in 2022 to.....tons of honey in 2033	Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Bee Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote bee keeping projects in the following areas.....</li> </ul>



## GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

### Goal 1: To provide decent and affordable Housing in Shiwang'andu District

Table 45. To provide decent and affordable House in Shiwang'andu District

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to decent and affordable housing from 5% to 60% by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and other cooperating partners shall mobilise resources to build more houses and provide incentives for private sector participation</li> </ul>	Public and social housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Institutional Housing</li> <li>Construction of markets</li> <li>Construction of water and sewage facilities</li> <li>Connection of growth points to the National Grid</li> <li>Grading of the Township roads</li> <li>Installation of street lights</li> <li>Construction of the fire station</li> <li>Procurement of the Fire Engine</li> <li>Construction of modern bus station</li> <li>Construction of a modern Market</li> </ul>
To improve 50 % of the unplanned settlement in the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA and other partners will mobilise resources to upgrade and plan growth nodes</li> </ul>	Settlement Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance surveys for Unplanned settlements</li> <li>Mapping of the area</li> <li>Identification of the over spill</li> <li>Preparation of the layout plan</li> <li>Aligning of the properties to the plan</li> <li>Sensitization meetings</li> <li>Validation of the plan</li> </ul>
<b>To develop one sports , and recreation infrastructure by 2033</b>	The LA and the Ministry of sports in conjunction with the Private sector to develop sports and recreation facilities	infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of sports and recreation facilities.</li> <li>Promotion of Public Private Partnerships</li> <li>Construction of recreation centres</li> </ul>

Goal 2: To Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and enhance rule of law

Table 46. to Strengthen the criminal and justice system and enhance rule of law

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To reduce crime rate in the district by 30% in 2027	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of a Police station and 10 houses in Kalatekwe</li> <li>• .Construction of 4 Police posts</li> <li>• Construction of 140 police houses</li> <li>• Procurement of a police vehicle</li> <li>• Conduct motorized and foot patrols</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization meeting</li> </ul>
To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2027	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2025	Sector Devolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, Primary health care and first level hospital services and management, home affairs -archive</li> </ul>
To increase Citizens Engagement from 10 to 90% by 2027	The LA working together with cooperating partners shall mobilize funds for capacity building	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 17 WDC elections</li> <li>• Orient 17 WDC on their roles</li> <li>• Procure 204 bicycles for WDCs</li> <li>• Procure 17 office equipment's for WDCs</li> <li>• Conduct Citizen engagement</li> <li>• Prepare 17 Ward Development Plans</li> <li>• Prepare Local Economic Development Strategies</li> <li>• Prepare Strategic plans</li> <li>• Review of the IDP</li> </ul>
To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 50% by 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection</li> <li>• The LA will also ensure that the rating authority status is acquired during the planning period</li> </ul>	Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the Valuation roll</li> <li>• Update of the revenue data base</li> <li>• Identification of new revenue points</li> </ul>
To increase access to the Justice System to 70% in the entire district by 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a subordinate court at Kalalantekwe and 2 staff houses</li> <li>• Construction of 3 local courts and 3 staff houses</li> </ul>
To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1500 inmates by 2033	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting Correctional Facility in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction a Correctional Facility</li> <li>• Construct 400 Houses for Correctional Facility</li> </ul>

<p>To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 60% by the year 2033</p>	<p>The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Kalalatekwe</li> <li>• Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department</li> </ul>
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## 5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN /IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 5.1. THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

#### 5.1.1. DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1:

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

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

Table 47.

Development Goal 1	Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2033								
Objective	To increase and improve access to extension services and their delivery to famers by reducing the current officer to farmer ratio of 1: 1,650 to the standard 1: 400.								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Rehabilitate and upgrade agriculture Camp houses	13 camp houses rehabilitated and upgraded	3,250,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000	1,250	1,000			MoA
Establishment of 5 more agriculture camps	5 new camps established	120,000	GRZ/Donors		120				MoA
Construction of Block agriculture houses	4 agricultural block houses constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000			MoA/LA
Construction of Camp agriculture camp houses	20 agricultural camp houses constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	MoA/LA

Completion of varying works on the MoA district office (stand, tank, internal water system, pump)	Varying works completed	105,000	GRZ/Donors	105,000					MoA
Staffing of the vacant positions of; 2 block officers and 7 camp officers	9 vacant positions filled	1,080,000	GRZ/Donors		720	360			MoA
Procurement of 20 motorbikes for field staff	20 motorbikes procured	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		1,200	1,200			MoA/LA
Construction of a farmer training centre (FTC).	1 farmer training centre constructed	12,000,000	GRZ/Donors		12,000				MoA/LA
Strengthening of early warning systems	25 early warning system stations strengthened	1,040,000	GRZ/Donors	25,000	580	145	145	145	MoA/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase jobs in agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors by 85% by the year 2033 through value addition and aggregated production and selling.								
Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets	Awareness on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets created in 28 camps	4,350,000	GRZ/Donors	150,000	4,200				MoA
Construction of bulking	4 bulking centres constructed	40,000,000	GRZ/Donors		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MoA/LA

facilities and introduction of the warehouse receipting systems									
					<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Construction of grain storage sheds (5 per block)	20 grain storage sheds constructed	42,000,000	GRZ/Donors		10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	MoA/LA
Construction of Cold storage facility at Ilondola	1 cold storage facility constructed	3,800,000	GRZ/Donors		3,800				MoL&F/LA
Construction of off-take markets	4 off-take markets constructed	13,520,000	GRZ/Donors		3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380	LA/MoL&F
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Sheep and Chickens) by 20% by 2033</b>								
Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity.	17 wards Sensitised on the livestock production and productivity.	2,550,000	GRZ/Donors		2,550				MoL&F
Recruit 14 veterinary extension officers, 15 fisheries officers and 16 livestock officers	45 extension staff recruited	450,000	GRZ/Donors		150	150	150		MoL&F
Construct livestock service centres (Dip tank, crush pen,	17 livestock service centres constructed	11,900,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	2,800	2,800	2,800	MoL&F/LA

Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
loading and offloading bay, holding pen, neck crump)									
Construct a livestock quarantine station	One quarantine station constructed	700,000	GRZ/Donors		700				MoL&F/LA
Conduct livestock disease surveillance surveys	17 wards surveyed for livestock diseases	4,250,000	GRZ/Donors	850	850	850	850	850	MoL&F/LA
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of pigs.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	3,580,000	GRZ/Donors		1,120	820	820	820	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of goats.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	3,380,000	GRZ/Donors		1,220	720	720	720	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of cattle	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	15,880,000	GRZ/Donors		9,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of sheep.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	4,480,000	GRZ/Donors		1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	4,880,000	GRZ/Donors		1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	MoL&F

livestock breeds of chickens.									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Construct 51 houses	51 staff houses constructed	49,000,000	GRZ/Donors		9,000	7,000	9,000	24,000	MoL&F/LA
Procurement of 45 motorbikes for extension staff.	45 motorbikes procured for fisheries, livestock and veterinary officers	5,160,000	GRZ/Donors	2,160,000	1,800	1,200			MoL&F/LA
Completion of the 3 dip tanks.	3 dip tanks fully constructed		GRZ/Donors		660				MoL&F/LA
Construction of Livestock slaughter facilities	One Livestock slaughter facility constructed	2,800,000	GRZ/Donors			2,800			MoL&F/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies.								
Create awareness on the use certified seed.	Awareness on the use certified seed created in 28 camps	8,400,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200		4,200		MoA
Training of small holder farmers in Climate Smart agriculture.	Small holder farmers trained in Climate Smart agriculture in 28 camps	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA
Establish an agroforestry tree nursery	One agroforestry tree nursery established	150,000	GRZ/Donors		150				MoA
Establish a commercial centre in Manshya farm block	1 commercial centre established	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,600				DMMU/LA/MoA

Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Establish a commercial centre in Kabanda resettlement scheme	1 commercial centre established	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,600				DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in Manshya farm block.	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in Chipindo resettlement scheme.	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,400,000	3,500	3,500	2,800	2,800	DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in Kabanda resettlement scheme.	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	DMMU/LA/MoA
Drill 240 boreholes in Manshya farm block	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Drill 240 boreholes in Chipindo resettlement.	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Drill 240 boreholes in Kabanda resettlement.	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Conduct land audit in Chipindo resettlement	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA

Conduct land audit in Manshya farm block	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA
Conduct land audit in Kabanda resettlement	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA
Construct 3 schools in Manshya farm block.	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE
Construct 3 schools in Chipindo resettlement	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE
Construct 3 schools in Kabanda resettlements.	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE
Construct 3 health post in Chipindo resettlement	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
Construct 3 health post in Manshya farm block.	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
Construct 3 health post in Kabanda resettlement	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
Create agriculture mechanisation centres with tractors, rippers, ploughs, harrows,	3 mechanisation centres established	4,500,000	GRZ/Donors		1,500	1,500	1,500		MoA/LA

planters and boom sprayers.									
Establish out grower scheme linkages for soyabeans	Farmers linked to soyabeans out grower scheme	400,000	GRZ/Donors		100	100	100	100	MoA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies.								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Awareness raised among smallholder farmers on irrigation.	21,000,000	GRZ/Donors	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA
Conduct trainings in Smallholder horticultural Empowerment Program approach (SHEP).	Farmers trained in SHEP approach	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA
Upgrade the 12 temporal weirs to permanent.	12 temporal weirs upgraded to permanent	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		600	600	600	600	MoA/LA
Construct 12 more weirs	12 new weirs constructed	3,600,000	GRZ/Donors		600	600	600	600	MoA/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase annual fish production from 7MT per year to 12MT per year by 2033								
Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming	Awareness on fish farming raised in 17 wards	12,750,000	GRZ/Donors	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	MoL&F
Facilitate for the formulation of an	5 aquaculture cooperatives formed.	150,000	GRZ/Donors		50	50	50		MoL&F/MSSME

aquaculture cooperative									
Intensify enforcements during fish ban period	Fish ban enforcement intensified	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50	50	50	50	50	MoL&F/LA/ZP
Construct Fish hatcheries	2 fish hatcheries constructed	1,400,000	GRZ/Donors		700	700			MoL&F/LA
Establish fish cages and fish pens	Fish cages established	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MoL&F/LA
Conduct training on fish farming targeting women and the youths in all wards	Women and youths trained in fish farming	600,000	GRZ/Donors		150	150	150	150	MoL&F
<b>Objective</b>	Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 1,809. 6 Ha in 2022 to 20, 000Ha in 2033								
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	Demos on CSA established	5,220,000	GRZ/Donors		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	MoA

## Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Table 48. Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism									
Objective									
To create 3000 jobs in the Manufacturing Sector by the year 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Create awareness on Value Chain	17 awareness conducted	650,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	150	150	150	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
Ensure that Bulk trading centres are operationalized	4 bulking centres operationalized	800,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	200	200	200	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME

Introducing receiving system in the bulking centres	Receiving system introduced in 4 centres		GRZ	0	50	50	50	50	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
Increase number of registered cooperatives from 448 to 1,000 cooperatives.	1000 cooperatives registered	600,000.00	GRZ	448	150	150	200	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
<b>Objective</b>	To increase tourism visitation in the district by 70% by the year 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Infrastructure development	Lodges and camp sites developed	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,000				Local Authority and the Ministry of Tourism
	Rehabilitation of roads leading to Tourist site	5,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	LA and the Ministry of tourism
	Construction of the Chiefs Palace	3,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1000,000.00	1,000	1,000			
	Construction of one Curio shop	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	500				

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

Table 49. Improved intra and inter district linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development

Development Goal	Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development								
Objective	To improve movement of goods and services in the entire district by developing an integrated transport system for the socio-economic development and safety of the district by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
<b>A). Rehabilitate Priority Roads the District</b>									
1). Rehabilitation of 24Km Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 24Km All-weather gravel road.	<b>ZMK 6,000,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	2,250	LA and RDA

2). Rehabilitation of 30Km Mansha/Ngwenya to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 30Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 7,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	3,750	LA and RDA
3). Rehabilitation of 25Km Manshya Bridge-Lukalashi to All-weather gravel	Full rehabilitated of 25Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 6,250,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	2,500	LA and RDA
4). Rehabilitation of 40Km Kanakashi-Mulanga to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	6,250	LA and RDA
5). Rehabilitation of 40Km Mukwile-Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	6,250	LA and RDA
6). Rehabilitation of 60Km Mulanga-Chabola-Kaloesha-Belman to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 60Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 15,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500	LA and RDA
7) Rehabilitation of 10Km Muyuka-Chisala to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
8). Rehabilitation of 40Km Chimbesa-Chindoshi-Chibesa-Kunda Palace to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	6,250	LA and RDA
9). Rehabilitation of 10Km Ilondola-Lwishishe-Mwalala to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
10). Rehabilitation of 10Km Konja-Pesa to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000,	LA and RDA

11). Rehabilitation of 15Km Kopa-Chachacha to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750	750	750	1,500	LA and RDA
12). Rehabilitation of 10Km Esau-Malekani to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000,	LA and RDA
13). Rehabilitation of 10Km Masongo-Bubende to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
14). Rehabilitation of 10Km Sele-Shuka to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
15). Rehabilitation of 10Km Komaki-Musombo to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
16). Rehabilitation of 15Km Kabanda-Mansha to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750	750	750	1,500	LA and RDA
17). Rehabilitation of 15Km Bwalya Choke-Chupe to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750	750	750	1,500	LA and RDA
18). Rehabilitation of 10Km Chilombo-Mayembe to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500	500	500	1,000	LA and RDA
19). Rehabilitation 20Km of All -weather gravel road to Namundela Falls	Full rehabilitated of 20Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	LA and RDA
20). Rehabilitation 20Km of All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 20Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	LA and RDA

gravel road to Bwinji-Mfumun curves									
<b>B). Construct Bridges and Culverts at Priority Points</b>									
1). Construction of Mwilwa-Musonso 20m span bridge	20m span bridge constructed	ZMK 7,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			7,600			LA and RDA
2). Construction of Mansha/Ngwenya 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600			LA and RDA
3). Construction of Mansha -Lukalashi 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600			LA and RDA
4). Construction of Kalikiti 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600			LA and RDA
5). Construction of two by 10m span bridges on Lwishishe stream	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 8,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors		4,300	4,300			LA and RDA
6). Construction of Mwalala 10m span bridge.	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,400			LA and RDA
7). Construction of Konja-Pesa 13m span bridge.	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,400		LA and RDA
8). Construction of lLofi 8m span bridge.	8m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,100,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,100		LA and RDA
9). Construction of Esau-Malekani 10m span bridge.	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,100,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,100		LA and RDA
10). Construction of Masongo-Bubende 10m span by two (2) bridges	Two by 10m span bridges constructed	ZMK 8,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors				8,600		LA and RDA
11). Construction of Sele-Shuka 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors			3,400			LA and RDA
12). Construction of Kabanda-Manshya	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,700		LA and RDA

13m span by two (2) bridges.									
13). Construction of Bwalya-Choke 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,700		LA and RDA
14. Construction of Mofolo -Lubu bridges 20m spans by 4 bridges.	Four by 20m span bridges constructed	ZMK 28,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors				14,000	14,000	LA and RDA
<b>C) Establish Truck Bays</b>									
1). Construction a Dry Port at Matumbo	Full fledged Dry Port with all facilities constructed at Matumbo	ZMK 5,350,000.00	GRZ/Donors			ZMK 1,783,333.33	ZMK 1,783,333.33	ZMK 1,783,333.33	LA and RDA
2). Upgrade the two Dry Ports to Bituminous/Suitable pavement platform surface (Matumbo and Kalalatekwe)	Construct bituminous pavement surfaces/platforms at Matumbo and Kalalatekwe dry ports	ZMK 4,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors		ZMK 1,566,666.66	ZMK 1,566,666.66	ZMK 1,566,666.66		LA and RDA
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Identify and survey land for the construction of a district airstrip at Chiseko.	Secured land for the district airstrip and have it gazetted by National Airports Authority	ZMK 1,200,000.00	GRZ/Donors			1,200			LA and National Airports Authority
Construct a runway and auxiliary infrastructure at Chiseko	Fully fledged airstrip with auxiliary infrastructure in place	ZMK 27,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors				27,000		LA and National Airports Authority

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

Table 50. Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

Development Goal	Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development								
Objective	To increase mobile phone network coverage by 95% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Construct communication towers in the wards without mobile network	Communication towers in wards without internet constructed.	K1,300,000	GRZ/Donors	4	4	4	4	4	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase radio and TV coverage by 75% in the entire district by 2033</b>								
Construct a Community Radio Station at Manshya ward	Community Radio station at Manshya ward constructed.	K1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	1					
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase access to Internet especially in schools and health facilities from 30% to 100% by 2033</b>								
Construct communication towers at schools to Provide Internet Services in 122 schools in the district.	Communication towers at schools to Provide Internet Services constructed.	K146,400,000	GRZ/Donors	4	4	4	4	4	
Increase the connectivity of schools and health facilities to the national power grid to have ICT.	Connectivity of schools and health facilities to the national power grid increased.	K2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	10	10	15	20	20	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase the ratio of computer to pupil in all schools in the district by 100% in the year 2033.</b>								
Procure 3,050 computers to reduce the ratio of computer to pupil in schools.	Procured 3,050 computers procured to reduce ratio of computer to pupil in schools.	K42,700,000	GRZ/Donors	305	305	305	305	305	

## DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

## 5.1.2. HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Human and social development is fundamental to inclusive development and is a catalytic ingredient to the transformation of the country. This includes addressing the vicious cycle of poverty, inequalities and vulnerability. It also entails providing equal opportunities for every citizen to develop to their full potential and effectively contribute to the development of the country. This strategic development area, therefore, addresses the need to develop human capacities, through investments and interventions in education and skills development, health and nutrition, water and sanitation. In addition, it aims at reducing poverty, inequalities and vulnerability.

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

Table 51. Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

Development Goal 1	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								
Objective	To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Construct 118 water borne toilets in schools.	118 Water borne toilets constructed	48,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,2000	7,200	12,000	16,000	12,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Upgrade 31 Community Schools and 3 new primary school established	34 Schools upgraded	200,000.00	GRZ	50,000	75,000	0	75,000	0	MoE
Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development.	120 schools sensitised	270,000.00	GRZ	40	40	60	60	70	LA.,MoE and donors
Upgrade and construction of 4 day secondary schools into boarding schools.	4 boarding schools constructed.	140,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	70,000	35,000	35,000	0	LA.,MoE and donors
Establish recreation Facilities in 12 schools	12 Recreation facilities in	21,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	3,600	5,400	5,400	7,200	LA.,MoE and donors

	schools established								
Construct the 54 ECE Centres	54 ECE centres constructed	13,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,000	2,500	2,500	3,750	3,750	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct Primary School class rooms	60 Primary schools class room constructed	49,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	7,500	7,500	8,000	13,000	13,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct Secondary School class rooms.	65 Secondary schools class room constructed	55,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3,750	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct 77 water points at schools	77 Water points in schools constructed	6,040,000.00	GRZ/Donors	490	1,150,	1,600	1,600	1,200	LA.,MoE and donors
Procurement and production of 16000 desks for schools	16000 desks procured and produced	19,900,000.00	GRZ/Donors	6,286,000.00	6,3000,000.00	2,814,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1:48 in 2022 to 1:40 in 2033</b>								
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Recruit 600 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit	600 teachers recruited	91,708,000.00	GRZ/donors	12,000	13,080	14,268	23,880	14,400	MoE
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce housing deficit in schools by constructing staff houses at each school by the year 2033.</b>								
Construct 400 Teachers' houses	400 Teachers' houses constructed	120,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3,000	12,000	30,000	37,500,	37,500	LA.,MoE and donors
Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development.	120 schools sensitised	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	80	90	90	120	120	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</b>								
Establish Special Education Centres at the following schools kalalantekwe, kapisha, kabangwe and ilondola	4 Special Education Centres established	3,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	800	800	900	1,000	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 50 % by 2033</b>								
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	120 community awareness conducted	410,000.00	GRZ/Donors	60	60	90	100	100	LA.,MoE, MCDSS and donors
Establish adult literacy centres in 12 zonal centres.	12 adult literacy centres established	300,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20	60	70	70	80	LA.,MoE ,MCDSS and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls.</b>								

Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	20000 Sanitary towels procured and distributed	<b>1,540,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	200	250	300	350	440	LA, MoE, MCDSS and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100%</b>								
<b>Procure and distribute food items into schools</b>	Food procured and distribute every term	<b>9,140,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	240,000.00	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,8000	MoE
Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	90 School production units revamped	<b>250,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	20	50	40	60	80	MFL, MoA and MoE

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Table 52. Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Tertiary Education by 100% through establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district</b>								
<b>Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education facilities</b>	2 locations identified for Tertiary Education centres in the district	<b>50,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	10	0	40	0	0	LA and MoE
Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district at Phillip and Ilondola.	2 tertiary education centres established	<b>44,810,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	10	1,800	3,000	40,000	0	LA and MoE
<b>Facilitate sponsorship to eligible youths in life skills.</b>	2500 youths sponsored	<b>43,390,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	1,200	4,690	7,500	15,000,	15,000	LA and MoE
<b>Conduct awareness on the sponsorship of youths in skills development</b>	17 awareness conducted	<b>400,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	50	60	90	100	100	LA and MoE

## Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Table 53. Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Development Goal 3	To improve access to health facilities from 60% to 90% by the year 2033								
Objective									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Construct two first level Hospitals	Two first level Hospitals constructed	35,000.000	GRZ/Donors		35,000				LA and MOH
Construct 3 Maternity Annexes with equipment in health facilities	Three maternity annexes constructed	3,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,200	1,200	1,200		LA and MOH
Construct 150 Staff housing and other amenities such as running water and electricity in health facilities	150 Staff housing and other amenities such as running water and electricity in health facilities constructed	127,500,000	GRZ/Donors	42,500		42,500		42,500	LA and MOH
Construct 8 New Health Facilities	Construct 8 New Health Facilities	14,400,000	GRZ/Donors	7,200				7,200	LA and MOH
Construct 10 mothers'	Construct 10 mothers'	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors		2,000			2,000	LA and MOH

mothers' shelters in health facilities	shelters in health facilities								
Construct 15 incinerator in all new facilities	Construct 15 incinerator in all new facilities	2,175,000	GRZ/Donors	543.75	543.75		543.75		LA and MOH
Connect 10 health facilities to the national electricity grid	Connect 10 health facilities to the national electricity grid	600,000	GRZ/Donors		400		200		LA and MOH
Procure Solar System for 10 health facilities	Procure Solar System for 10 health facilities	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	800		800	2,400		LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase human resource availability in health centres from 33% to 75% by 2033</b>								
<b>Project</b>									
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Recruitment of 12 Medical Officers	12 Medical Officers recruited	4,800,000.00	GRZ/Donors	960	960	960	960	960	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 50 midwives	50 midwives recruited	6,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	LA and MOH

Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers	10 Medical Licentiate Officers recruited	1,440,000.00	GRZ/Donors	288	288	288	288	288	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 81 Registered Nurses	81 Registered Nurses recruited	11,664,000.00	GRZ/Donors	2,332.8	2,332.8	2,332.8	2,332.8	2,332.8	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 32 Medical Clinical Officers	32 Medical Clinical Officers recruited	4,608,000.00	GRZ/Donors	921.6	921.6	921.6	921.6	921.6	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 19 Environmental Health Technologists	19 Environmental Health Technologists recruited	2,736,000.00	GRZ/Donors	547.2	547.2	547.2	547.2	547.2	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 8 Medical Paramedical Officers	8 Medical Paramedical Officers recruited	1,152,000.00	GRZ/Donors	230.4	230.4	230.4	230.4	230.4	LA and MOH
Recruit 30 Community Health Assistants	30 Community Health Assistants recruited	768,000.00	GRZ/Donors	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	Improve motorised referral system by 100% in 2033								
<b>Project</b>									

Procure four (4) ambulances	Ambulances procured	6,000,000		3,000		3,000			LA and MOH
Procure 2 utility vehicles	Utility vehicles procured	2,400,000		1,200		1,200			LA and MOH
Procure 23 motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	2,760,000			1,440	1,320			LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 75% to 95% by 2033								
Provide 20 grill gates on all drug stores	20 Grill gates on all drug stores provided	40,000	GRZ/Donors		40				LA and MOH
Procure essential Drugs-Monthly	Essential Drugs-Procured	11,000,000	GRZ/Donors		2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	LA and MOH
Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 13 health facilities for ordering of medicines	Electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 13 health facilities for ordering of medicines Installed	1,300,000	GRZ/Donors	500,000	800				LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033.								

<b>Project</b>									
Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	120 outreach posts constructed	18,000,000	GRZ/Donors	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	LA and MOH
Train 45 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	45 Health Workers trained in Growth Monitoring & promotion	450,000	GRZ/Donors	0	450	0	0	0	LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>									
To improve medical waste management from 54% in 2022 to 95% by 2033									
<b>Project</b>									
Construct 13 Incinerators in 13 health facilities	13 Incinerators constructed	1,820,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,820	0	0	LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>									
To Reduce Malaria incidence in the district from 202/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033									
<b>Project</b>									
Train 120 Community Health Workers in Harmonized ICCM	Health Workers trained in Harmonized ICCM	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,200	0	0	LA and MOH
Train 80 Health Workers in Malaria Case Management	Health Workers trained in Malaria Case Management	800,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	800	0	LA and MOH
Distribute 30,000 ITNs	30,000 ITNs distributed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	1,500		500		LA and MOH

## Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Table 54. Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

<b>Goal 5</b>									
<b>Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033</b>									
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 10166 in 2021 to 30000 % in 2027</b>									
Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10166 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30000 by 2033	30000 beneficiaries on social cash transfer.	354,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50,400	64,800	88,000	104,000	126,000	MCDSS
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>Support women empowerment and training them in financial management and life skills.</b>									
Empower and training women in financial management from 316 to 5000.	3000 women empowered and trained	44,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,800,000.00	3,600	7,200	12,000	20,000	LA and MCDSS
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>Increase access to safety nets homes for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>									
Construct a safety Home for the vulnerable in the kalalntekwe	1 safety Home constructed	4,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	4,000	0	LA and MCDSS

## Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Table 55. Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

<b>Development Goal</b>									
<b>Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033</b>									
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>To achieve at least 95% of clean and safe urban water supply by 2033</b>									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Drilling of more boreholes and upgrade to piped water schemes	Boreholes drilled and upgraded to piped water schemes	K56,000,000	GRZ/Donors	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	
Repairing of boreholes within the radius of 500m per ward in the district	Boreholes within a radius of 500m per ward in the district repaired	K120,000	GRZ/Donors	8	8	8	8	8	
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>Improve Solid Waste Management by 2033</b>									

Construction of Sewer reticulation system within the CBD.	Sewer reticulation system within the CBD constructed.	K400,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	1	0	
Hold Meetings with key stakeholders to promote Public Private Partnership programs	Meetings held with key stakeholders to promote PPP.	K2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	4	4	4	4		
Establish an engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip area.	engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip established	K75,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	0	1	
Procure Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.	Procured Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.	K4,710,000	GRZ/Donors	1	2	3	2	1	
Construction of 6 refuse bays	Constructed 6 refuse bays	K108,000	GRZ/Donors	3	0	3	0	0	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve sanitation facilities in schools and health centers from 33% in 2022 to 70% in 2033</b>								
Construct waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities and 122 schools.	Constructed waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities and 122 schools.	K55,200,000	GRZ/Donors	13	13	13	13	13	

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in Shiwangandu is evidenced through deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, encroachment of protected areas such as the Bwinji Mfumu, unsustainable fishing, unsustainable harvesting of caterpillars unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and uncontrolled human settlements, among others.

Zambia's vision of attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030 emphasises development that is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles. This means attainment of socio-economic development which meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This is also in line with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the AU Agenda 2063 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.

Therefore, this Strategic Development Area will focus on the promotion of sustainable exploitation of natural resources in line with 2030 agenda on sustainable development goals.

<b>Development Goal 1</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	To increase plantation forest area from 2400 ha to 50,000 ha by 2033								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Create and train 4 tree nursery groups in tree nursery establishment and management	Tree nursery groups created	210,000	GRZ/Donors		55	155			FD
Facilitate the establishment of 12 Community wood lots	Wood lots established	87,000	GRZ/Donors		29	29	29		FD
Conduct meetings with farmers to promote tree crop out grower schemes	Out grower schemes promoted	180,000	GRZ/Donors		60	60	60		FD
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	Demos on CSA established	5,220,000	GRZ/Donors		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	MoA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase Forests under Community Management from 640 ha to 3000.Hectares by 2033								
Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests establishment		51,200	GRZ/Donors		19	19	6.4	6.4	FD
Form community forest management groups	CFMGs formed	61,600	GRZ/Donors		23.1	23.1	7.7	7.7	FD
Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest management	Community forest areas mapped and signed by relevant authorities	74,600	GRZ/Donors		28	28	9.3	9.3	FD
Facilitate the community forestry process steps	Community formation steps facilitated	146,600	GRZ/Donors		55	55	18.3	18.3	FD
Train CFMGs to manage the community Forests	CFMGs trained	80,000	GRZ/Donors		30	30	10	10	FD
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce levels of encroachments in protected forest areas by 80% by 2033								
Conduct Community awareness meetings		20,000	GRZ/Donors		4	4	4	8	FD, LA, Traditional

around 4 protected forest areas									leaders, Councillor
Community engagement to identify alternative land for relocation of evicted settlers		27,000	GRZ/Donors			27			FD, ZP
Conduct re-location of evicted settlers		33000	GRZ/Donors		13	13	7		FD, ZP,
Conduct patrols		172,000	GRZ/Donors		43	43	43	43	FD, ZP, LA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To promote sustainable charcoal production</b>								
Facilitate formation of 6 charcoal producer groups	Charcoal producer groups formed	13,600	GRZ/Donors		3.4	6.8	3.4		FD, MCD
Identification and demarcation of forest areas for licensed charcoal production	Forest identified and demarcated	18,000	GRZ/Donors		18				FD
Conduct trainings on efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies to charcoal groups	Charcoal producer groups trained	40,000	GRZ/Donors		40				FD, NGOs
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To promote sustainable forest management and utilization by increasing honey production in the district from 0.1 tons in 2023 to 1 ton of honey by 2033</b>								
Create and revive bee keeping groups in all the wards	Beekeeping groups formed	20,000	GRZ/Donors		10	10			FD
Training of in apiary establishment and management	Beekeepers trained	80,000			40	40			
Training in honey production, harvesting and marketing	Beekeepers trained	80,000			40	40			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forest resources by 2033</b>								
Train 16 CFMGs in sustainable harvesting and utilization of non-timber	CFMGs trained	18,400	GRZ/Donors		9.2	9.2			FD, ZP

forest products and enforcement of community rules on natural resource harvesting									
<b>Development Goal</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce tree cover loss at water catchment areas in all affected areas by 80 % by 2033								
Community Awareness raising on forest clearing and stream bank cultivation	Community sensitised	36,000	GRZ/Donors		18	18			FD

### 5.1.3. GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance means respect for human rights and freedoms, entrenching transparency and accountability, participation, strengthening the democratic process, enhancing access to justice and observance of the rule of law and upholding national values and principles. It also entails having strong and independent institutions. Good governance is an important precondition for transforming the economy, sustaining economic growth and promoting human dignity, thereby safeguarding lives and livelihoods. This Strategic Development Area, therefore, will focus on strengthening the policy, Legal and institutional framework for good governance as well as enhancing the rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism.

#### GOAL 1: Improved policy and Governance environment

<b>Development Goal</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2027								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Devolve functions to local authority	Functions Devolved to local authority	3,455,337	GRZ/Donors	0	3,455.3				LA with PSMD
<b>Development Goal</b>	Improved policy and Governance Environment by 2033								
<b>Objective</b>	To increase Citizens Engagement from 10 to 90% by 2027								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>			<b>Target Years</b>					

	Project Total Cost		Source of Funding	Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	Implementing and Responsible Institution
Conduct 17WDC Elections	17 WDC elections conducted	320,000.00	GRZ/Donors				320		LA
Orientation of 17 WDCs	17WDCs Oriented	320,000.00	GRZ/Donors				320		LA
Procure 204 bicycles	204 bicycles procured	816,000.00	GRZ/Donors					816	LA
Procure 17 Office equipment	17 office equipment procured	85000	GRZ/Donors					85	LA
Conduct Citizens Engagements	Citizens engagements conducted	6,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	LA
Prepare Local Economic Development(LED)	Local Economic Development Strategies Developed	500,000.00	GRZ	0	300			200	LA
Preparation of a Council Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan Developed	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	100			100	LA
Review of the IDP	IDP reviewed	400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0				400	LA and Provincial Planning Dept
Preparation of the Ward Development Plan	17 ward development plans prepared								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve revenue collection for the local authority by 50%</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Preparation of a valuation roll	Valuation roll prepared	1000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	500				500	LA
Update revenue database	revenue Database updated	225,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50		75		100	LA
Identification of new revenue points	New revenue points identified	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10	10	10	10	10	LA
Automation of revenue points	Revenue points automated	175,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	100	25	25	25	LA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce crime rate in the district from 15% in 2022 to 6% in 2027</b>								

Projects	Out put	Project Costs	GRZ/Donors	Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Completion of Shiwangandu Police station and 10 Houses	Shiwangandu Police station and 10houses completed	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Construction of 4 Police Posts	4 Police Posts Completed	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	LA and Ministry of home affairs
Construction of 140 Police Houses	140 Police houses completed	168,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	Home affairs
Procurement of Police Vehicle	Police vehicle procured	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000.00					LA
Conduct Motorised and foot patrols	Motorised and foot patrols conducted	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		200	200	200	200	Home affairs
Conduct sensitization	Sensitizations conducted	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	200	200	200	200	Home affairs
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase the provision of adequate housing from 10% in 2022 to 70% in 2027</b>								
Construct 100 Houses for civil servants	100 Civil servants houses Constructed	150,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Ministry of infrastructure
Construct 30 local authority Houses	Houses for the local authority constructed	15,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	LA
Upgrade unplanned settlements	Unplanned settlements upgraded	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,000				LA
Completion of Civic centre and 2 Houses	Civic Centre and 2 Houses completed	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor	4600			1500		LA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to the Justice System to 70% in the entire district by 2033</b>								
Construction of a Subordinate court	Subordinate court constructed	2500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,500				Ministry of Justice
Construction of 5 Court Houses	5 Houses constructed for courts	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Justice

### 3.4. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN /IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.4.1. THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION FOR THE DISTRICT WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH INCREASE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

#### Development Goal 1:

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

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

Table 5956.

<b>Development Goal 1</b>	<b>Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2033</b>				
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase and improve access to extension services and their delivery to famers by reducing the current officer to farmer ratio of 1: 1,650 to the standard 1: 400.</b>				
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>			<b>Target Years</b>	

		<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
Rehabilitate and upgrade agriculture Camp houses	13 camp houses rehabilitated and upgraded	3,250,000	GRZ/Donors	1,000	1,250	1,000			MoA
Establishment of 5 more agriculture camps	5 new camps established	120,000	GRZ/Donors		120				MoA
Construction of Block agriculture houses	4 agricultural block houses constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000			MoA/LA
Construction of Camp agriculture camp houses	20 agricultural camp houses constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donors		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	MoA/LA
Completion of varying works on the MoA district office (stand, tank, internal water system, pump)	Varying works completed	105,000	GRZ/Donors	105,000					MoA
Staffing of the vacant positions of; 2 block officers and 7 camp officers	9 vacant positions filled	1,080,000	GRZ/Donors		720	360			MoA
Procurement of 20 motorbikes for field staff	20 motorbikes procured	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		1,200	1,200			MoA/LA
Construction of a farmer training centre (FTC).	1 farmer training centre constructed	12,000,000	GRZ/Donors		12,000				MoA/LA

Strengthening of early warning systems	25 early warning system stations strengthened	1,040,000	GRZ/Donors	25	580	145	145	145	MoA/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase jobs in agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors by 85% by the year 2033 through value addition and aggregated production and selling.								
Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets	Awareness on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets created in 28 camps	4,350,000	GRZ/Donors	150	4,200				MoA
Construction of bulking facilities and introduction of the warehouse receipting systems	4 bulking centres constructed	40,000,000	GRZ/Donors		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MoA/LA
Construction of grain storage sheds (5 per block)	20 grain storage sheds constructed	42,000,000	GRZ/Donors		10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	MoA/LA
Construction of Cold storage facility at Ilondola	1 cold storage facility constructed	3,800,000	GRZ/Donors		3,800				MoL&F/LA
Construction of off-take markets	4 off-take markets constructed	13,520,000	GRZ/Donors		3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	LA/MoL&F
<b>Objective</b>	To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Sheep and Chickens) by 20% by 2033								
Community Sensitisation on the	17 wards Sensitised on the livestock	2,550,000	GRZ/Donors		2,550				MoL&F

livestock production and productivity.	production and productivity.								
Recruit 14 veterinary extension officers, 15 fisheries officers and 16 livestock officers	45 extension staff recruited	450,000	GRZ/Donors		150	150	150		MoL&F
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Construct livestock service centres (Dip tank, crush pen, loading and offloading bay, holding pen, neck crump)	17 livestock service centres constructed	11,900,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	2,800	2,800	2,800	MoL&F/LA
Construct a livestock quarantine station	One quarantine station constructed	700,000	GRZ/Donors		700				MoL&F/LA
Conduct livestock disease surveillance surveys	17 wards surveyed for livestock diseases	4,250,000	GRZ/Donors	850	850	850	850	850	MoL&F/LA
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of pigs.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	3,580,000	GRZ/Donors		1,120	820	820	820	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	3,380,000	GRZ/Donors		1,220	720	720	720	MoL&F

livestock breeds of goats.									
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of cattle	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	15,880,000	GRZ/Donors		9,220	2,220	2,220	2,220	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of sheep.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	4,480,000	GRZ/Donors		1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	MoL&F
Restocking and stocking of improved livestock breeds of chickens.	Improved breeds stocked/restocked	4,880,000	GRZ/Donors		1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	MoL&F
Construct 51 houses	51 staff houses constructed	49,000,000	GRZ/Donors		9,000	7,000	9,000	24,000	MoL&F/LA
Procurement of 45 motorbikes for extension staff.	45 motorbikes procured for fisheries, livestock and veterinary officers	5,160,000	GRZ/Donors	2,160	1,800	1,200			MoL&F/LA
Completion of the 3 dip tanks.	3 dip tanks fully completed		GRZ/Donors		660				MoL&F/LA
Construction of Livestock slaughter facilities	One Livestock slaughter facility constructed	2,800,000	GRZ/Donors			2,800			MoL&F/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies.								
Create awareness on the use certified seed.	Awareness on the use certified seed created in 28 camps	8,400,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200		4,200		MoA

Training of small holder farmers in Climate Smart agriculture.	Small holder farmers trained in Climate Smart agriculture in 28 camps	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA
Establish an agroforestry tree nursery	One agroforestry tree nursery established	150,000	GRZ/Donors		150				MoA
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Establish a commercial centre in Manshya farm block	1 commercial centre established	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,600				DMMU/LA/MoA
Establish a commercial centre in Chipindo resettlement scheme	1 commercial centre established	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,600				DMMU/LA/MoA
Establish a commercial centre in Kabanda resettlement scheme	1 commercial centre established	1,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,600				DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in Manshya farm block.	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in Chipindo resettlement scheme.	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors	1,400	3,500	3,500	2,800	2,800	DMMU/LA/MoA
Create 200km access roads in	200km of access roads created	14,000,000	GRZ/Donors		3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	DMMU/LA/MoA

Kabanda resettlement scheme.									
Drill 240 boreholes in Manshya farm block	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Drill 240 boreholes in Chipindo resettlement.	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Drill 240 boreholes in Kabanda resettlement.	240 boreholes drilled	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	DMMU/LA/MoA
Conduct land audit in Chipindo resettlement	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA
Conduct land audit in Manshya farm block	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA
Conduct land audit in Kabanda resettlement	Land audit conducted	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors		250	250	250	250	DMMU/LA/MoA
Construct 3 schools in Manshya farm block.	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE
Construct 3 schools in Chipindo resettlement	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE
Construct 3 schools in Kabanda resettlements.	3 schools constructed	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		800	800	800		DMMU/LA/MoE

Construct 3 health post in Chipindo resettlement	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
Construct 3 health post in Manshya farm block.	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Construct 3 health post in Kabanda resettlement	3 health posts constructed	4,200,000	GRZ/Donors		1,400	1,400	1,400		DMMU/LA/MoH
Create agriculture mechanisation centres with tractors, rippers, ploughs, harrows, planters and boom sprayers.	3 mechanisation centres established	4,500,000	GRZ/Donors		1,500	1,500	1,500		MoA/LA
Establish out grower scheme linkages for soyabeans	Farmers linked to soyabeans out grower scheme	400,000	GRZ/Donors		100	100	100	100	MoA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies.								
Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Awareness raised among smallholder farmers on irrigation.	21,000,000	GRZ/Donors	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA

Conduct trainings in Smallholder horticultural Empowerment Program approach (SHEP).	Farmers trained in SHEP approach	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors		4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	MoA
Upgrade the 12 temporal weirs to permanent.	12 temporal weirs upgraded to permanent	2,400,000	GRZ/Donors		600	600	600	600	MoA/LA
Construct 12 more weirs	12 new weirs constructed	3,600,000	GRZ/Donors		900	900	900	900	MoA/LA
<b>Objective</b>	To increase annual fish production from 7MT per year to 12MT per year by 2033								
Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming	Awareness on fish farming raised in 17 wards	12,750,000	GRZ/Donors	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	MoL&F
Facilitate for the formulation of an aquaculture cooperative	5 aquaculture cooperatives formed.	150,000	GRZ/Donors		50	50	50		MoL&F/MSSME
Intensify enforcements during fish ban period	Fish ban enforcement intensified	250,000	GRZ/Donors	50	50	50	50	50	MoL&F/LA/ZP
Construct Fish hatcheries	2 fish hatcheries constructed	1,400,000	GRZ/Donors		700	700			MoL&F/LA
Establish fish cages and fish pens	Fish cages established	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MoL&F/LA
Conduct training on fish farming targeting women and the youths in all	Women and youths trained in fish farming	600,000	GRZ/Donors		150	150	150	150	MoL&F

wards									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 1,809. 6 Ha in 2022 to 20, 000Ha in 2033</b>								
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	Demos on CSA established	5,220,000	GRZ/Donors		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	MoA

## Goal Number 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Table 6057. Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Development Goal	<b>Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism</b>								
Objective	<b>To create 3000 jobs in the Manufacturing Sector by the year 2033</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
<b>Create awareness on Value Chain</b>	17 awareness conducted	650,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	150	150	150	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
Ensure that Bulk trading centres are operationalized	4 bulking centres operationalized	800,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	200	200	200	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME

Introducing receipting system in the bulking centres	Receipting system introduced in 4 centres		GRZ	0	50	50	50	50	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
Increase number of registered cooperatives from 448 to 1,000 cooperatives.	1000 cooperatives registered	600,000.00	GRZ	448	150	150	200	200	LA, Agriculture and the MSSME
<b>Objective</b>	To increase tourism visitation in the district by 70% by the year 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Infrastructure development	Lodges and camp sites developed	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,000				Local Authority and the Ministry of Tourism
	Rehabilitation of roads leading to Tourist site	5,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	LA and the Ministry of tourism
	Construction of the Chiefs Palace	3,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1000,000.00	1,000	1,000			
	Construction of one Curio shop	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	500				

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

Table 61. Improved intra and inter district linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development

<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve movement of goods and services in the entire district by developing an integrated transport system for the socio-economic development and safety of the district by 2033</b>								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	

### A). Rehabilitate Priority Roads the District

1). Rehabilitation of 24Km Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 24Km All-weather gravel road.	<b>ZMK 6,000,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	LA and RDA
2). Rehabilitation of 30Km Mansha/Ngwenya to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 30Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 7,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	3,750	LA and RDA
3). Rehabilitation of 25Km Manshya Bridge-Lukashi to All-weather gravel	Full rehabilitated of 25Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 6,250,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250	1,250	1,250	2,500	LA and RDA
4). Rehabilitation of 40Km Kanakashi-Mulanga to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	6,250,000	LA and RDA
5). Rehabilitation of 40Km Mukwile-Mwilwa-Musonko to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	6,250,000	LA and RDA
6). Rehabilitation of 60Km Mulanga-Chabola-Kaloesha-Belman to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 60Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 15,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	7,500,000	LA and RDA
7) Rehabilitation of 10Km Muyuka-Chisala to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
8). Rehabilitation of 40Km Chimbese-Chindoshi-Chibesa-Kunda Palace to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 40Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	6,250,000	LA and RDA
9). Rehabilitation of 10Km Ilondola-Lwishishe-Mwalala to All-weather	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
10). Rehabilitation of 10Km Konja-Pesa to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000.	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA

11). Rehabilitation of 15Km Kopa-Chachacha to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750,000	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	LA and RDA
12). Rehabilitation of 10Km Esau-Malekani to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
13). Rehabilitation of 10Km Masongo-Bubende to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
14). Rehabilitation of 10Km Sele-Shuka to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
15). Rehabilitation of 10Km Komaki-Musombo to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000.00	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
16). Rehabilitation of 15Km Kabanda-Mansha to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750,000	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	LA and RDA
17). Rehabilitation of 15Km Bwalya Choke-Chupe to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 15Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 3,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors		750,000	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	LA and RDA
18). Rehabilitation of 10Km Chilombo-Mayembe to All-weather gravel road	Full rehabilitated of 10Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 2,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	LA and RDA
19). Rehabilitation 20Km of All -weather gravel road to Namundela Falls	Full rehabilitated of 20Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	LA and RDA
20). Rehabilitation 20Km of All-weather gravel road to Bwinji-Mfumun curves	Full rehabilitated of 20Km All-weather gravel road.	ZMK 5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	LA and RDA
<b>B). Construct Bridges and Culverts at Priority Points</b>									
1). Construction of Mwilwa-Musonso 20m span bridge	20m span bridge constructed	ZMK 7,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			7,600,000			LA and RDA
2). Construction of Mansha/Ngwenya 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600,000			LA and RDA

3). Construction of Mansha - Lukalashi 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600,000				LA and RDA
4). Construction of Kalikiti 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,600,000				LA and RDA
5). Construction of two by 10m span bridges on Lwishihe stream	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 8,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors		4,300,000	4,300,000				LA and RDA
6). Construction of Mwalala 10m span bridge.	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 4,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors			4,400,000				LA and RDA
7). Construction of Konja-Pesa 13m span bridge.	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,400,000			LA and RDA
8). Construction of ILOfi 8m span bridge.	8m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,100,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,100,000			LA and RDA
9). Construction of Esau-Malekani 10m span bridge.	10m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,100,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,100,000			LA and RDA
10). Construction of Masongo-Bubende 10m span by two (2) bridges	Two by 10m span bridges constructed	ZMK 8,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors				8,600,000			LA and RDA
11). Construction of Sele-Shuka 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors			3,400,000				LA and RDA
12). Construction of Kabanda-Manshya 13m span by two (2) bridges.	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,700,000			LA and RDA
13). Construction of Bwalya-Choke 13m span bridge	13m span bridge constructed	ZMK 3,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors				3,700,000			LA and RDA
14. Construction of Mofolo - Lubu bridges 20m spans by 4 bridges.	Four by 20m span bridges constructed	ZMK 28,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors				14,000,000	14,000,000		LA and RDA
<b>c) Establish Truck Bays</b>										
1). Construction a Dry Port at Matumbo	Full fledged Dry Port with all facilities constructed at Matumbo	ZMK 5,350,000.00	GRZ/Donors			1,783,333	1,783,333	1,783,333		LA and RDA
2). Upgrade the two Dry Ports to Bituminous/Suitable pavement platform surface (Matumbo and Kalalatekwe)	Construct bituminous pavement surfaces/platforms at Matumbo and	ZMK 4,700,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,566,666	1,566,666	1,566,666			LA and RDA

	Kalalatekwe dry ports								
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>Improved Transport and Logistics for social and economic development</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Identify and survey land for the construction of a district airstrip at Chiseko.	Secured land for the district airstrip and have it gazetted by National Airports Authority	ZMK 1,200,000.00	GRZ/Donors			1,200,000			LA and National Airports Authority
Construct a runway and auxiliary infrastructure at Chiseko	Fully fledged airstrip with auxiliary infrastructure in place	ZMK 27,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors				27,000,000		LA and National Airports Authority

### 3.5. HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT

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

Table 62. Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

<b>Development Goal 1</b>	<b>Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>
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Objective Project	To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by 2033								
	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Construct 118 water borne toilets in schools.	118 Water borne toilets constructed	48,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,200,000	7,200,000	12,000,000	16,000,000	12,000,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Upgrade 31 Community Schools and 3 new primary school established	34 Schools upgraded	200,000.00	GRZ	50,000.00	75,000.00	0	75,000.00	0	MoE
Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development.	120 schools sensitised	270,000.00	GRZ	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Upgrade and construction of 4 day secondary schools into boarding schools.	4 boarding schools constructed.	140,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	70,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	0	LA.,MoE and donors
Establish recreation Facilities in 12 schools	12 Recreation facilities in schools established	21,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	3,600,000.00	5,4000,000.00	5,4000,000.00	7,200,000.00	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct the 54 ECE Centres	54 ECE centres constructed	13,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,5000,000.	3,750,000	3,750,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct Primary School class rooms	60 Primary schools class room constructed	49,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	7,500,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	13,000,000	13,00,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct Secondary School class rooms.	65 Secondary schools class room constructed	55,750,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3,750,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Construct 77 water points at schools	77 Water points in schools constructed	6,040,000.00	GRZ/Donors	490,000	1,150,000	1,600,000	1,6000,000	1,200,000	LA.,MoE and donors
Procurement and production of 16000 desks for schools	16000 desks procured and produced	19,900,000.00	GRZ/Donors	6,286,000	6,3000,000	2,814,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1:48 in 2022 to 1:40 in 2033</b>								
Recruit 600 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit	600 teachers recruited	91,708,000.00	GRZ/donors	12,000,000	13,080,000	14,268,000	23,880,000	14,400,000	MoE
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce housing deficit in schools by constructing staff houses at each school by the year 2033.</b>								
Construct 400 Teachers' houses	400 Teachers' houses constructed	120,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3,000,000	12,000,000	30,000,000	37,500,000	37,500,0000	LA.,MoE and donors

Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development.	120 schools sensitised	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	80,000	90,000	90,000	120,000	120,000	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</b>								
Establish Special Education Centres at the following schools Kalalantekwe, Kapisha, Kabangwe and ilondola	4 Special Education Centres established	3,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	800,000	800,000	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	LA.,MoE and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 50 % by 2033</b>								
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	120 community awareness conducted	410,000.00	GRZ/Donors	60,000.00	60,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	LA.,MoE, MCDSS and donors
Establish adult literacy centres in 12 zonal centres.	12 adult literacy centres established	300,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	LA.,MoE ,MCDSS and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls.</b>								
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	20000 Sanitary towels procured and distributed	1,540,000.00	GRZ/Donors	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	440,000	LA, MoE, MCDSS and donors
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the schools by 100%</b>								
<b>Procure and distribute food items into schools</b>	Food procured and distribute every term	9,140,000.00	GRZ/Donors	240,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	MoE
Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	90 School production units revamped	250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	80,000.000	MFL, MoA and MoE

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Table 63. Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Tertiary Education by 100% through establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district</b>								
<b>Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education facilities</b>	2 locations identified for Tertiary	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10,000	0	40,000	0	0	LA and MoE

	Education centres in the district								
Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district at Phillip and Ilondola.	2 tertiary education centres established	44,810,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10,000	1,800,000	3,000,000	40,000,000	0	LA and MoE
<b>Facilitate sponsorship to eligible youths in life skills.</b>	2500 youths sponsored	43,390,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,200,000	4,690,000	7,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	LA and MoE
<b>Conduct awareness on the sponsorship of youths in skills development</b>	17 awareness conducted	400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50,000	60,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	LA and MoE

### Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Table 64. Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Development Goal 3	To improve access to health facilities from 60% to 90% by the year 2033								
Objective									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Construct two first level Hospitals	Two first level Hospitals constructed	35,000,000	GRZ/Donors		35,000				LA and MOH
Construct 3 Maternity Annexes with equipment in health facilities	Three maternity annexes constructed	3,600,000	GRZ/Donors		1,200	1,200	1,200		LA and MOH
Construct 150 Staff housing	150 Staff housing and other	127,500,000	GRZ/Donors	42,500		42,500		42,500	LA and MOH

and other amenities such as running water and electricity in health facilities	amenities such as running water and electricity in health facilities constructed								
Construct 8 New Health Facilities	Construct 8 New Health Facilities	14,400,000	GRZ/Donors	7,200				7,200	LA and MOH
Construct 10 mothers' shelters in health facilities	Construct 10 mothers' shelters in health facilities	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors		2,000			2,000	LA and MOH
Construct 15 incinerator in all new facilities	Construct 15 incinerator in all new facilities	2,175,000	GRZ/Donors	544,000	544,000		544,000		LA and MOH
Connect 10 health facilities to the national electricity grid	Connect 10 health facilities to the national electricity grid	600,000	GRZ/Donors		400		200		LA and MOH
Procure Solar System for 10 health facilities	Procure Solar System for 10 health facilities	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	800		800	2,400		LA and MOH

Objective	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 33% to 75% by 2033								
Project									
Recruitment of 12 Medical Officers	12 Medical Officers recruited	4,800,000.00	GRZ/Donors	960	960	960	960	960	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 50 midwives	50 midwives recruited	6,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers	10 Medical Licentiate Officers recruited	1,440,000	GRZ/Donors	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 81 Registered Nurses	81 Registered Nurses recruited	11,664,000	GRZ/Donors	2,333	2,333	2,333	2,333	2,333	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 32 Medical Clinical Officers	32 Medical Clinical Officers recruited	4,608,000.00	GRZ/Donors	922,600	922,600	922,600	922,600	922,600	LA and MOH
Recruitment of 19 Environmental Health Technologists	19 Environmental Health Technologists recruited	2,736,000.00	GRZ/Donors	547	547	547	547	547	LA and MOH

Recruitment of 8 Medical Paramedical Officers	8 Medical Paramedical Officers recruited	1,152,000.00	GRZ/Donors	230	230	230	230	230	LA and MOH
Recruit 30 Community Health Assistants	30 Community Health Assistants recruited	768,000.00	GRZ/Donors	154	154	154	154	154	LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b> Improve motorised referral system by 100% in 2033									
<b>Project</b>									
Procure four (4) ambulances	Ambulances procured	6,000,000		3,000	3,000				LA and MOH
Procure 2 utility vehicles	Utility vehicles procured	2,400,000		1,200	1,200				LA and MOH
Procure 23 motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	2,760,000			1,440	1,320			LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b> To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 75% to 95% by 2033									
Provide 20 grill gates on all drug stores	20 Grill gates on all drug stores provided	40,000	GRZ/Donors		40				LA and MOH
Procure essential Drugs-Monthly	Essential Drugs-Procured	11,000,000	GRZ/Donors	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	LA and MOH

Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 13 health facilities for ordering of medicines	Electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 13 health facilities for ordering of medicines Installed	1,300,000	GRZ/Donors	500	800				LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033.								
<b>Project</b>									
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	120 outreach posts constructed	18,000.000	GRZ/Donors	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	LA and MOH
Train 45 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	45 Health Workers trained in Growth Monitoring & promotion	450,000	GRZ/Donors	0	450	0	0	0	LA and MOH
<b>Objective</b>	To improve medical waste management from 54% in 2022 to 95% by 2033								
<b>Project</b>									
Construct 13 Incinerators in 13 health facilities	13 Incinerators constructed	1,820,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,820	0	0	LA and MOH

<b>Objective</b>	To Reduce Malaria incidence in the district from 202/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033								
<b>Project</b>									
Train 120 Community Health Workers in Harmonized ICCM	Health Workers trained in Harmonized ICCM	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,200	0	0	LA and MOH
Train 80 Health Workers in Malaria Case Management	Health Workers trained in Malaria Case Management	800,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	800	0	LA and MOH
Distribute 30,000 ITNs	30,000 ITNs distributed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	1,500		500		LA and MOH

### Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Table 65. Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 10166 in 2021 to 30000 % in 2027</b>								
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10166 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30000 by 2033	30000 beneficiaries on social cash transfer.	<b>354,000,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	50,400	64,800	88,000	104,000	126,000	MCDSS
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Support women empowerment and training them in financial management and life skills.</b>								
<b>Empower and training women in financial management from 316 to 5000.</b>	3000 women empowered and trained	<b>44,600,000.00</b>	GRZ/Donors	1,800	3,600	7,200	12,000	20,000	LA and MCDSS
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase access to safety nets homes for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>								
Construct a safety Home for the vulnerable in the Kalalantekwe	1 safety Home constructed	4,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	4,000	0	LA and MCDSS

## Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Table 66. Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Development Goal									
Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033									
Objective									
To achieve at least 95% of clean and safe urban water supply by 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1-- (ZMK,000)	Year 2-- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Drilling of more boreholes and upgrade to piped water schemes	Boreholes drilled and upgraded to piped water schemes	K56,000,000	GRZ/Donors	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	
Repairing of boreholes within the radius of 500m per ward in the district	Boreholes within a radius of 500m per ward in the district repaired	K120,000	GRZ/Donors	8	8	8	8	8	
Objective									
Improve Solid Waste Management by 2033									
Construction of Sewer reticulation system within the CBD.	Sewer reticulation system within the CBD constructed.	K400,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	1	0	
Hold Meetings with key stakeholders to promote Public Private Partnership programs	Meetings held with key stakeholders to promote PPP.	K2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	4	4	4	4		
Establish an engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip area.	engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip established	K75,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	0	1	
Procure Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.	Procured Tipper Tractor, skip truck, 6 skip bins and TLB for easier solid waste management.	K4,710,000	GRZ/Donors	1	2	3	2	1	

Construction of 6 refuse bays	Constructed 6 refuse bays	K108,000	GRZ/Donors	3	0	3	0	0	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve sanitation facilities in schools and health centers from 33% in 2022 to 70% in 2033</b>								
Construct waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities and 122 schools.	Constructed waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities and 122 schools.	K55,200,000	GRZ/Donors	13	13	13	13	13	

### 3.6. ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY

The district will also promote sustainable harvesting of natural resources.

Table 67.

Development Goal 1	SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								
Objective	To increase plantation forest area from 2400 ha to 50,000 ha by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Create and train 4 tree nursery groups in tree nursery establishment and management	Tree nursery groups created	210,000	GRZ/Donors		55	155			FD
Facilitate the establishment of 12 Community wood lots	Wood lots established	87,000	GRZ/Donors		29	29	29		FD
Conduct meetings with farmers to promote tree crop out grower schemes	Out grower schemes promoted	180,000	GRZ/Donors		60	60	60		FD
Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	Demos on CSA established	5,220,000	GRZ/Donors		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	MoA
Objective	To increase Forests under Community Management from 640 ha to 3000.Hectares by 2033								
Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests establishment		51,200	GRZ/Donors		19	19	6	6	FD
Form community forest management groups	CFMGs formed	61,600	GRZ/Donors		23	23	7	8	FD
Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest management	Community forest areas mapped and signed by relevant authorities	74,600	GRZ/Donors		28	28	9	9	FD

Facilitate the community forestry process steps	Community formation steps facilitated	146,600	GRZ/Donors		55	55	18	18	FD
Train CFMGs to manage the community Forests	CFMGs trained	80,000	GRZ/Donors		30	30	10	10	FD
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce levels of encroachments in protected forest areas by 80% by 2033								
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Conduct Community awareness meetings around 4 protected forest areas		20,000	GRZ/Donors		4	4	4	8	FD, LA, Traditional leaders, Councillor
Community engagement to identify alternative land for relocation of evicted settlers		27,000	GRZ/Donors			27			FD, ZP
Conduct re-location of evicted settlers		33000	GRZ/Donors		13	13	7		FD, ZP,
Conduct patrols		172,000	GRZ/Donors		43	43	43	43	FD, ZP, LA
<b>Objective</b>	To promote sustainable charcoal production								
Facilitate formation of 6 charcoal producer groups	Charcoal producer groups formed	13,600	GRZ/Donors		3.4	6.8	3.4		FD, MCD
Identification and demarcation of forest areas for licensed charcoal production	Forest identified and demarcated	18,000	GRZ/Donors		18				FD
Conduct trainings on efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies to charcoal groups	Charcoal producer groups trained	40,000	GRZ/Donors		40				FD, NGOs
<b>Objective</b>	To promote sustainable forest management and utilization by increasing honey production in the district from 0.1 tons in 2023 to 1 ton of honey by 2033								
Create and revive bee keeping groups in all the wards	Beekeeping groups formed	20,000	GRZ/Donors		10	10			FD

Training of in apiary establishment and management	Beekeepers trained	80,000			40	40			
Training in honey production, harvesting and marketing	Beekeepers trained	80,000			40	40			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forest resources by 2033</b>								
Train 16 CFMGs in sustainable harvesting and utilization of non-timber forest products and enforcement of community rules on natural resource harvesting	CFMGs trained	18,400	GRZ/Donors		9.2	9.2			FD, ZP
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To reduce tree cover loss at water catchment areas in all affected areas by 80 % by 2033</b>								
Community Awareness raising on forest clearing and stream bank cultivation	Community sensitised	36,000	GRZ/Donors		18	18			FD

### 3.7. GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

#### GOAL 1: Improved policy and Governance environment

Table 68. Improved policy and Governance environment

Development Goal									
Objective	To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2027								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1- (ZMK,000)	Year 2- (ZMK,000)	Year 3-- (ZMK,000)	Year 4-- (ZMK,000)	Year 5-- (ZMK,000)	
Devolve functions to local authority	Functions Devolved to local authority	3,455,337	GRZ/Donors	0	3,456				LA with PSMD
Development Goal									
Objective	To increase Citizens Engagement from 10 to 90% by 2027								
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 17WDC Elections	17 WDC elections conducted	320,000.00	GRZ/Donors				320		LA
Orientation of 17 WDCs	17WDCs Oriented	320,000.00	GRZ/Donors				320		LA
Procure 204 bicycles	204 bicycles procured	816,000.00	GRZ/Donors					816	LA
Procure 17 Office equipment	17 office equipment procured	85000	GRZ/Donors					85	LA
Conduct Citizens Engagements	Citizens engagements conducted	6,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	LA
Prepare Local Economic Development(LED)	Local Economic Development Strategies Developed	500,000.00	GRZ	0	300			200	LA
Preparation of a Council Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan Developed	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	100			100	LA

Review of the IDP	IDP reviewed	400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0				400	LA and Provincial Planning Dept
Preparation of the Ward Development Plan	17 ward development plans prepared								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve revenue collection for the local authority by 50%</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Project Total Cost</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing and Responsible Institution</b>
				<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Preparation of a valuation roll	Valuation roll prepared	1000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	500				500	LA
Update revenue database	revenue Database updated	225,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50		75		100	LA
Identification of new revenue points	New revenue points identified	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10	10	10	10,	10	LA
Automation of revenue points	Revenue points automated	175,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	100	25	25	25	LA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce crime rate in the district from 15% in 2022 to 6% in 2027</b>								
<b>Projects</b>	<b>Out put</b>	<b>Project Costs</b>	<b>GRZ/Donors</b>	<b>Year 1- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 2- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 3-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 4-- (ZMK,000)</b>	<b>Year 5-- (ZMK,000)</b>	
Completion of Shiwangandu Police station and 10 Houses	Shiwangandu Police station and 10houses completed	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,000	2,00	2,000		
Construction of 4 Police Posts	4 Police Posts Completed	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	LA and Ministry of home affairs
Construction of 140 Police Houses	140 Police houses completed	168,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	Home affairs
Procurement of Police Vehicle	Police vehicle procured	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1,000					LA
Conduct Motorised and foot patrols	Motorised and foot patrols conducted	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		200	200	200	200	Home affairs
Conduct sensitization	Sensitizations conducted	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	200	200	200	200	Home affairs
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase the provision of adequate housing from 10% in 2022 to 70% in 2027</b>								

Construct 100 Houses for civil servants	100 Civil servants houses Constructed	150,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Ministry of infrastructure
Construct 30 local authority Houses	Houses for the local authority constructed	15,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	LA
Upgrade unplanned settlements	Unplanned settlements upgraded	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	5,000				LA
Completion of Civic centre and 2 Houses	Civic Centre and 2 Houses completed	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor	4600			1500		LA
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to the Justice System to 70% in the entire district by 2033</b>								
Construction of a Subordinate court	Subordinate court constructed	2500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	0	2,500				Ministry of Justice
Construction of 5 Court Houses	5 Houses constructed for courts	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors		1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Justice



## 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 6.1. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

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

Table 58.

Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
<b>Objective</b> To increase and improve access to extension services and their delivery to farmers by reducing the current officer to farmer ratio of 1: 1,650 to the standard 1: 400.										
<b>Strategies</b> The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation, construction of houses and procurement of transport for extension staff.										
Extension Services Support	Rehabilitate and upgrade agriculture Camp houses	Mukwikile, Musonko, Chasosa, Kabangama, Chibesakunda, Kalikiti, Matumbo, Konja, Ilondola	No. of agricultural houses rehabilitated or upgraded	0	4	5	4	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Establishment of 5 more agriculture camps	Mufushi, Chibamba, Mwabamutitima, Musombo and	No. of agricultural camps established	28	0	5				Establishment registers/annual

	Construction of Block agriculture houses	Kalalantekwe, Matumbo, Ilondola and Sele	No. of block houses constructed	0	0	2	2			Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of Camp agriculture camp houses	Mukungwa, Lwanya, Philip, Mulanga, Chabola, Muchinga, Kapisha, Malekani, Chibinda, Ketani, Esao, Sele, Masongo, Chumbu, Lwischicho	No. of camp houses constructed	13	0	5	5	5	5	Activity reports/annual reports
	Completion of varying works on the MoA office block (tank stand, tank, water system and pump)	Kalalantekwe	percentage of works completed	0	50	100				
	Staffing of the vacant positions	2 block officers, 7 camp officers.	No. of Vacant positions filled	41		6	3			Establishment/quarterly reports

	Procurement of 20 motorbikes for field staff.	Blocks-Kalalantekwe, Matumbo, Ilondola and Sele), (camps-Mukungwa, Lwanya, Philip, Mulanga, Chabola, Muchinga, Kapisha, Malekani, Chibinda, Ketani, Esao, Sele, Masongo, Chumbu Lwishinga, Mufushi, Chibamba,	No. of motorbikes procured	7	0	10	10			Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of a farmer training centre	Chasosa camp, near Mansyha river	No. of FTC constructed	0	0	1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Strengthening of early warning systems	All 28 camps and 1 one station at the district office	No. of early warning stations strengthened	5	5	29	29	29	29	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase jobs in agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors by 85% by the year 2033 through value addition and aggregated production and selling.									
<b>Strategy</b>	The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, LA and MoA marketing office to support and link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>				<b>Source of information/Frequency of activity</b>	

					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Agribusiness Development	Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition, market-oriented production and existence of virtual markets	All 28 camps	No of awareness meeting held.	3	3	28				Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of bulking facilities and introduction of the warehouse receipting systems	Kalalantekwe, Matumbo, Ilondola and Sele	No. of bulking center's constructed	0	0	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of grain storage sheds	5 in each agricultural block (Chasosa, Matumbo, Ilondola and Kabanda).	No. of grain storage sheds constructed.	2		5	5	5	5	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of Cold storage facilities	Ilondola	No. of cold storage facilities constructed	0	0	1				Activity reports/quarterly

	Construction of off-take markets	Kalalantekwe, Matumbo, Sele and Ilondola	No. of off-take markets	0	0	1	1	1	1	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Sheep and Chickens) by 20% by 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 85%</li> <li>The LA and the MoLF to increase access to livestock extension services from 10,350 farmers per extension officer in 2022 to 400 farmers per extension officer in 2033</li> <li>MoLF and LA to lobby for financial and human resources to finance the proposed activities.</li> </ul>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Livestock Development	Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity.	All wards	No. of wards sensitized	0	0	17				Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of livestock quarantine station	Matumbo	No. of quarantine stations constructed	0		1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Recruit 14 veterinary extension officers, 15 fisheries officers and 16 livestock officers	15 wards	No. of staff recruited	4	15	15	15			Establishment/quarterly reports
	Construct livestock service	All wards	No. of livestock service	0		5	4	4	4	Activity reports/quarterly

	centres (Dip tank, crush pen, loading and offloading bay, holding pen, neck crump)		centers constructed							
	Restocking and stocking of improved breeds of Chickens	All wards	No. of animals	400	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	Activity reports/quarterly
	Restocking and stocking of improved breeds of Cattle	All wards	No. of animals	4000	900	200	200	200	200	Activity reports/quarterly
	Restocking and stocking of improved breeds of Goats	All wards	No. of animals	8,754		1,000	500	500	500	Activity reports/quarterly
	Restocking and stocking of improved breeds of Pigs	All wards	No. of animals	200		600	400	400	400	Activity reports/quarterly
	Restocking and stocking of improved breeds of Sheep	All wards	No. of animals	850		600	600	600	600	Activity reports/quarterly
	Conduct livestock disease surveillance surveys	All wards	No. of wards surveyed for diseases	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity reports/quarterly

	Construct 51 houses	All wards (3per ward)	No. of houses constructed	2	0	9	7	9	24	Activity reports/quarterly
	Procurement of 45 motorbikes for extension staff.	For all field staff	No. of motorbikes procured	2	15	15	15			Activity reports/quarterly
	Completion of the 3 dip tanks.	Mwika, Konja and Matumbo.	No. of dip tanks completed	0	3					Activity reports/quarterly
	Livestock slaughter facilities construction	Kalalantekwe	No. of abattoirs constructed	0	0	1				Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in the following targeted Wards									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of Information</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
Conservation Farming	Create awareness on the use certified seed.	All 28 camps	No. of camps sensitized	0	0	28		28		Activity reports/quarterly
	Training of small holder farmers in Climate Smart agriculture.	All 28 camps	No. of farmer groups trained	1	0	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	Activity reports/quarterly

	Establish an agroforestry tree nursery	Chasosa camp	No. of nurseries established	0	0	1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Establish a commercial centre	Mansyha farm block	No. of commercial centers establish	0		1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Establish commercial centre.	Chipindo resettlement	No. of commercial centers establish	0		1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Establish commercial centre	Kabanda Resettlement	No. of commercial centers establish	0		1				Activity reports/quarterly
	Create 200km access roads	Mansyha farm block,	No. of Kms of access roads created	0		50km	50km	50km	50km	Activity reports/quarterly
	Create 200km access roads	Chipindo resettlement schemes	No. of Kms of access roads created	20		50km	50km	40km	40km	Activity reports/quarterly
	Create 200km access roads	Kabanda resettlement schemes	No. of Kms of access roads created	0		50km	50km	50km	50km	Activity reports/quarterly
	Drill 240 boreholes.	Kabanda resettlement scheme	No. of boreholes drilled	0		60	60	60	60	Activity reports/quarterly
	Drill 240 boreholes.	Mansyha farm block	No. of boreholes drilled			60	60	60	60	Activity reports/quarterly
	Drill 240 boreholes.	Chipindo resettlement scheme	No. of boreholes drilled	1		60	60	60	60	Activity reports/quarterly

	Conduct land audit	Kabanda resettlement scheme	No. of farms audited			1	1	1	1	Activity reports/annually
	Conduct land audit in the farm block	Mansyha farm block	No. of farms audited			1	1	1	1	Activity reports/quarterly
	Conduct land audit in the farm block	Chipindo resettlement scheme	No. of farms audited			1	1	1	1	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 schools.	Kabanda resettlement scheme	No. of schools constructed	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 schools.	Mansyha farm block	No. of schools constructed	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 schools.	Chipindo resettlement scheme	No. of schools constructed	2		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 health posts.	Kabanda resettlement scheme	No. of health posts constructed	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 health posts	Mansyha farm block	No. of health posts constructed	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 3 health posts	Chipindo resettlement scheme	No. of health posts constructed	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Create agriculture mechanisation centres with tractors,	Chasosa, Matumbo and Ilondola camps	No. of mechanization centers established	0		1	1	1		Activity reports/quarterly

	trippers, ploughs, harrows, planters and boom sprayers.									
	Establish out grower scheme linkages for soyabeans	Kabanda, Chabola, Ilondola, Kalikiti and Mwenge.	No. of farmers under out-grower scheme	0	0	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	Activity reports/annually
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the land under irrigation farming by increasing the number of irrigation schemes from 13 to 24 by 2033 in the district, using									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in the following targeted Wards									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Basel ine</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Irrigation Development	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	<b>All camps</b>	No. of camps sensitized	12	28	28	28	28	28	Activity reports/quarterly
	Conduct trainings in Smallholder horticultural Empowerment Program	All camps	No. of camps sensitized	12	0	28	28	28	28	Activity reports/quarterly

	approach (SHEP).									
	Upgrade the 12 temporal weirs to permanent.	Mukungwa, Mukwikile, Musonko, Chasosa, Kabangama, Philip and Chibesakunda	No. of temporal weirs upgraded to permanent	1	0	3	3	3	3	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 12 more weirs	Mukwikile-1, Ketani-1, Kalikiti-2, Esao-1, Lukaka-2, Musonko-1, Mwenge-1, Chumbu-1 and Lwanya-2	No. of new weirs constructed	13	0	3	3	3	3	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase annual fish production from 7MT per year to 12MT per year by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business.</li> <li>CEEC and the LA through CDF, to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector</li> </ul>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming	All wards	No. of wards facilitated	17	17	17	17	17	17	Activity reports/quarterly

	Facilitate the formulating of 5 aquaculture cooperative	Lwanya, Chasosa, Mwika	No. of cooperatives formed	0		2	2	1		Activity reports/quarterly
	Intensify enforcements during fish ban period	Chimanabubwe, Manshya, lake Shiwang'andu, Lubu, Chambeshi, Lwanya	No. of patrols in the critical months per catchment	4	4	4	4	4	4	Activity reports/Annually
	Construct Fish hatcheries	Lwanya and Ilondola	No. of hatcheries constructed	0	0	1	1			Activity reports/Annually
	Establish fish cages and fish pens	Lake Shiwang'andu and Chambeshi	No. of fish cage sites established	0	0	10	10	10	10	Activity reports/quarterly
	Conduct training on fish farming targeting women and the youths in all wards	All wards	No. of women and youth trained	0	0	3500	3500	3500	3500	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	Increase Hectare of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 1,809.6 Ha in 2022 to 20,000Ha in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners will increase Climate Change adaptation measures and cover all the agriculture camps in the									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>

Climate Smart Agriculture	Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	all the 28 agriculture camps	No. of camps with CSA demos	12	28	28	28	28	28	Activity reports/quarterly
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## GOAL 2: Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Table 70. Enhanced Industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Value addition and Tourism

Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
<b>Objective</b> To create 3000 jobs in the Manufacturing Sector by the year 2033										
<b>Strategies</b> The LA and the MSSME will facilitate the establishment of light industries as well as registration of cooperatives.										
<b>Value Chain Development</b>	Create awareness on Value Chain	All wards	No. of awareness conducted	15	17	17	17	17	17	Activity report/annual
	Ensure that Bulk trading centres are operationalized	Kabangwe, Matumbo, kalalantekwe and ilondola	No. of bulking centres operationalised	0	0	1	1	1	1	Activity report/annual
	Introducing receipting system in the bulking centres	Kabangwe, Matumbo, kalalantekwe and ilondola	No. of bulking centres using receipting system.	0	0	1	1	1	1	Activity report/annual

	<b>Increase number of registered cooperatives from 448 to 1,000 cooperatives.</b>	All the camps	No. of cooperatives registered	<b>448</b>	110	110	110	110	110	Activity report/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase tourism visitation in the district by 70% by the year 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MTA to intensify marketing of tourism sites</li> </ul> The LA and the MTA to advertise for development of tourism sites									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of information/Frequency of activity</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
Tourism marketing	Delopment of Lodges and camp sites	<b>Namundela falls and Bwinji Mfumu caves</b>	Number of lodges and camp sites developed	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>				Field Reports/annual
Infrastructure development	Rehabilitate roads leading to tourists sites	Namundela falls ,Bwinji mfumu caves, North Luangwa, Kapisha hot spring, shiwangandu house, Mutambe akasuba	Number of Kilometers of roads leading to tourists sites rehabilited	0	0	20	20	20	20	Establishment registers/annual
	Construction of 3Chiefs Palaces	Kabanda, Chibesa Kunda and Mukwikile	# of Chiefs palaces Constructed	1	1	1	1			Activity reports/quarterly
	Construction of a Curio shop	Kalalatekwe	# of Curio Shops Constructed	2	0	1				

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

Table 71. *Improved intra and inter district linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development*

Objective	To improve status of roads in the district so that they are traversable throughout the year by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and the MI&UD to mobilise financial resources for the rehabilitation and construction of priority roads in the district									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Rehabilitate priority roads in the district.	-MUKWILE-MWILA-MUSONKO -MANSHA/NGWENYE BRIDGE-MUFOLO -MANSHA BRIDGE-LUKALASHI -T3-CHIBESA KUNDA-KABUSWE -KANAKASHI-MULANGA -MULANGA-CHABOLA-KALOLESHA-BELMAN-BULAYA -MUYUKA-CHISALA -CHIMBWESE-CHINDOSHI-CHIBESA KUNDA PALACE -ILONDOLA-LWISHISHE-MWALALA -KONJA-PESA -KOPA-CHACHACHA	No. Priority roads rehabilitated	<b>408</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	Field Reports/annual
	Establish truck bays at Matumbo and Kalalatenkwe	- <b>Matumbo</b> - <b>Kalalatenkwe</b>	No.Truck bays at Matumbo and Chiseko established	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>Objective</b>	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for financial for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district									
					<b>Target Years</b>					
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information/Frequency of activity</b>
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Identify and survey land for the construction of a district airstrip at	<b>Chiseko</b>	No. Land parcel identified and surveyed for the construction	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Field Reports/annual
	Construct a runway and auxiliary infrastructure at Chiseko	<b>Chiseko</b>	NO. Runway and auxiliary infrastructure at Chiseko constructed	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Establishment registers/annual
<b>Objective</b>	To improve water transport in the district by 2028									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA to procure boats to improve water transport and service delivery at Safwa pontoon.									
					<b>Target Years</b>					
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information/Frequency of activity</b>
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Identify and improve pontoon docking bay.	<b>Safwa (Kabanda)</b>	No. Safwa pontoon docking bay identified and improved	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Field Reports/annual

	Procure and distribute two banana boats.	-Poster village -Lole village -Chimanabubwa village -Muyombo village -Malumbu	No. Banana boats procured and distributed.	5	7	4	4	4	4	Establishment registers/annual
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### Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

Table 7259. Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

Objective	To increase mobile phone network coverage by 95% 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	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
<b>ICT Infrastructure Development</b>	Construct communication towers in the wards without mobile network	-Mukumbi -Kula mwele -Mayembe, -Mwiche -Ichingo, -Nyimbwe -Chimpundu -Mwila Kabuswe -Mwambwa Chikinda	NO. of Communication towers constructed.	13	2	4	4	4	0	Field Reports/annual
Objective	Increase radio and TV overage by 75% in the entire district by 2033									
Strategies	The LA to with the communities to mobilise resources for the establishment of a community radio station in the district									
					Target Years					

Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
<b>ICT Infrastructure Development</b>	Construct a Community Radio Station at Manshya ward	<b>Manshya ward</b>	NO. Community radio station constructed	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Field Reports/annual
<b>Objective</b>	Increase access to Internet in schools and health facilities from 30% to 100% by 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA and the MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and roll out internet services in schools from the current(2022) 49 schools with access to internet to 95 out of the 122 schools by 2033									
					<b>Target Years</b>					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
<b>ICT infrastructure development</b>	Construct communication towers at schools to Provide Internet	<b>All schools</b>	NO. Communication towers at schools constructed to provide internet services in schools	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	Establishment registers/annual
	Increase the connectivity of schools and health facilities to the national power grid to have ICT.	<b>All school</b>	NO. of schools and health facilities connected to the national grid to have ICT increased.	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Objective</b>	Increase the ratio of computer to pupil in all schools in the district by 100% in the year 2033.									
<b>Strategies</b>	The MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for procurement of Computers in schools.									
					<b>Target Years</b>					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
<b>ICT Infrastructure Development</b>	Procure computers to reduce the ratio of computer to pupil in schools.	<b>110 schools</b>	NO. Computers procured in schools.	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	Field Reports/annual

## Development Outcome 2: Enhanced Human and Social Development:

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

Table 73. Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

Objective	To increase access to quality and inclusive Education in all the wards of the district by the year 2033									
Strategies	The Local Authority and Ministry of education to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilise resources to increase access to quality and equitable education in the district.									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Construct 118 water borne toilets in schools	All schools without water borne toilets	No. of water borne toilets constructed in schools.	2	3	18	30	40	30	Field Reports/annual
	Up grading of community schools into primary	<b>All 31 community schools. Chipindo resettlement</b>	No. of community schools upgraded and established	0	0	25	0	6	0	Establishment registers/annual
	Upgrade and construction of 4-day secondary schools into boarding schools.	<b>Ichingo, kalebe, Muchinga and mwambwa ward</b>	No. of day secondary schools constructed and up graded.	0	0	2	1	1	0	Activity reports/annual
	Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development	<b>All schools</b>	No. schools sensitized	20	20	20	20	20	20	Activity reports/quarterly

	Establish recreation Facilities in 12 schools	12 secondary schools	No. of recreation facilities established in secondary schools.	0	0	2	3	3	4	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct the 54 ECE Centres	54 ECE centers	No. of ECE class rooms constructed	0	4	10	10	15	15	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 60 Primary School class room blocks	20 primary schools	No. of primary school classrooms	380	10	10	10	15	15	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 65 Secondary School class rooms.	12 secondary schools	No. of secondary school classrooms	88	5	15	15	15	15	Activity reports/quarterly
	Construct 77 water points in schools	77 schools	No. of water points constructed.	43	7	15	20	20	15	Activity reports/quarterly
	Procurement and production of 16000 desks in schools.	All schools	No. of desk produced and procured	4490	4500	2010	2000	2000	1000	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1: 48 in 2022 to 1:40 in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	Ministry of education to ensure that additional teachers are recruited to meet the deficit.									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	<b>Recruit additional 600 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with</b>	<b>Schools with deficit</b>	No. of teachers recruited	930	100	100	100	200	100	Staff registers/ monthly return

	deficit.									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Reduce housing deficit in schools by constructing staff houses at each school by the year 2033.</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>The MoE in conjunction with other stakeholders to mobilise resources for the construction of teachers' houses.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Infrastructure development	Construct the teachers' houses in Schools.	<b>All schools</b>	<b>No. of teachers houses constructed</b>	<b>216</b>	10	40	100	125	125	<b>Activity reports/ quarterly</b>
	Sensitising the communities on school infrastructure development.	<b>120 school</b>	<b>No of schools sensitized</b>	<b>20</b>	20	20	20	30	30	<b>Activity reports/ quarterly</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Improve access to special education to all by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Education to establish 4 Special Education centres in the district so as to leave no one behind</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of Information</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
<b>Promote inclusive education.</b>	<b>Establish 4 Special Education Centre's</b>	<b>Kalalantekwe primary, Kapisha primary, kabangwe primary and ilondola primary.</b>	No. of special education Centre's established.	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Activity reports/ quarterly</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to adult literacy to 50 % by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of education to establish Adult literacy centres in all twelve zonal centres</b>									

Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of Information
Adult Literacy	Establish adult literacy centres in all the zonal centres.	All 12 zonal centres	No. of adult literacy centres established in zonal centres.	0	2	2	3	3	2	Activity reports/ quarterly
Adult Literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	12 zonal centres	No. of awareness conducted	4	3	3	0	0	0	Activity reports/ quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene to 100% for all eligible school going girls.</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls.</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools in the district.	All schools	No. of Sanitary towels procured and distributed into schools	4000	10000	12500	15000	17250	20000	Activity reports/ quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase access to school feeding services in all the primary schools by 100%.</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out home school feeding in all the schools.</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	

School feeding program	Procure and distribute food items into schools	All schools	No of times food is distributed schools.	1	2	3	3	3	3	Activity reports/ quarterly
School feeding program	Revamping production Units in 90 schools to supplement resources for school feeding	All schools	No. of schools Production unit revamped.	40	60	80	90	110	122	Activity reports/ quarterly

## Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Table 604.Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Objective	Establishment of Tertiary Education facilities in the district.									
Strategy	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education to ensure tertiary Education facilities are established.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
TEVET Training.	Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education facilities	Phillip and Ilondola	No. of land identified for establishment of tertiary education facilities	0	1	0	1	0	0	Activity reports/ Annual
TEVET Training.	Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district at Phillip and ilondola area.	Phillip and Ilondola	No. of tertiary education centres established	0	0	1	0	1	0	Activity reports/ Annual
Objective	Increase support to youths in entrepreneurship and vocation skills training.									

Strategy	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education and social welfare to facilitate the training of youths in life skills.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
TAVETA training	Facilitate sponsorship to eligible youths in life skills.	TAVETE institutions	No. of youth's sponsored in entrepreneurship and life skills.	65	100	335	500	750	750	Activity reports/ quarterly
TAVETA training	Conduct awareness on the sponsorship of youths in skills development.	All wards	No. of awareness conducted in all the 17 wards.	17	17	17	17	17	17	Activity reports/ Annual

### GOAL 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Table 75. Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Objective	To improve access to health facilities by 95% by the year 2033.									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to improve access to health facilities</li> </ul>									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 first level Hospitals	Kalalantekwe	# of First level hospit	0	0	1	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks

Construct 17 Maternity Annexes in health facilities	Matumbo, Mukwikile and Konja	# of Maternity Annexes in health facilities	5	0	7	5	5	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 150 Staff housing and other amenities such as running water and electricity in health facilities	All wards	# Staff housing in health facilities constructed	32	50		50		50	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 8 New Health Facilities	Mukungwa Musonko Katumba Mungulube Mayembe Chinkumba	# of New Health Facilities constructed	21	2	2	1	1	2	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 10 mothers shelters in health facilities	Mukungwa Musonko Katumba Mungulube Mayembe Chinkumba	# mothers shelters in health facilities	11	2	2	2	2	2	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 15 incinerator in all new health facilities	Nkulungwe, Mukumbi and Mwila	# Incinerator in health facilities	11	10	5	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
Connect 10 health facilities to	All Wards	# health facilities	8	2	4	4	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks

	Procure 12 Solar System for health	All wards	# of solar systems	6	0	10	2	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
<b>Objective</b>	To improve motorised referral system by 100% in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to put in place transport management system									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	Procure four (4) ambulances	Shiwang`andu District	# of ambulances procured	1	1	1	2	0	0	White Book
	Procure 2 utility vehicles	Shiwang`andu District	Procure 2 utility vehicles	2	0	0	2	0	0	White Book
	Procure 23 motorbikes	Shiwang`andu District	Procure 23 motorbikes	6	0	12	11	0	0	White Book
<b>Objective</b>	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 65% in 2022 to 95% by 2033 to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 35,020 in 2022 to 1: 13,010 .in 2033 and the Nurse to patient ratio from 1: 1723 in 2022 to 1: 70 in 2033.									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to 95% of the required establishment by 2033									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Human Resource	Recruitment of 12	Shiwang`andu District	#of staff establishment	0	5	5	2	0	0	HR Staff monthly Returns

Development	Medical Officers		filled							
	Recruitment of 50 midwives	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	14	2	30	10	18	0	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	1	2	2	5	1	0	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruitment of 81 Registered Nurses	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	64	5	25	26	25	0	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruitment of 32 Medical Clinical Officers	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	15	2	15	10	5	0	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruitment of 19 Environmental Health Technologists	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	24	0	9	5	5	0	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruitment of 8 Medical Paramedical Officers	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	25	0	4	0	0	4	HR Staff monthly Returns
	Recruit 30 Community Health Assistants	Shiwang` and u District	#of staff establishment filled	50	0	10	5	10	5	HR Staff monthly Returns

Objective	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines Procure in all the health centres from 75% to 95% by 2033									
Strategy	Put in place a drug management system so that drugs are delivered on time from the Regional ZAMMSA									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of Information
Medicines and medical supply chain management	Monthly Procurement essential medicines & medical supplies	All Faculties	% of essential medicines & medical supplies Procured	60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	95%	Monthly Reports
	Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 23 health facilities for ordering of medicines.	All facilities	% of facilities installed with electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) for ordering of	45%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Completion reports/Physical checks

			medicine s.							
<b>Objective</b>	Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 4% in 2022 to 2 % in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction and new infections	Establish 17 Youth Friendly spaces in all the facilities.	All Wards	# of youth friendly spaces established	8	0	10	7	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Conduct VMMC activities in 27 health facilities.		% of VMMC done	65%	27	27	27	27	27	Monthly Reports
	Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns		# of Campaigns	20	3	5	5	5	3	Monthly Reports
<b>Objective</b>	To improve motorised referral system by 100% in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA and MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to provide quality transport system									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Year</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Equipment and transport procurement and	Procure four (4) ambulances	Shiwang`andu District	# of ambulances procured	2	0	1	1	2	0	White Book

maintenance	Procure 2 Utility vehicles	Shiwang'an du District	# of Utility Vehicles procured	2	0	0	1	0	1	White Book
	Procure 30 motorbikes	Shiwang'an du District	# of motorbikes procured	10	30	0	0	0	0	White Book
<b>Objective</b>	To increase the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 77.9 % in 2022 to 100% by 2033.									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with stakeholders to improve access to health facilities									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Infrastructure development	Construct 10 Mothers shelter in Health facilities	Mukungwa Musonko Katumba Mungulube Mayembe Chinkumba	# of Mothers shelter in Health facilities	12	0	0	10	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	All the ward	# Outreach Posts in health facilities	45	40	20	40	20	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct 17 Maternity annexes	Mukungwa Musonko Katumba Mungulube	# of Maternity annexes constructed	6	2	5	5	5	0	Completion reports/Physical checks

		e Mayembe Chinkumb a	ted							
	Train 45 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	All facilities	# Health Workers trained Growth Monitorin g & promotion	20	2	20	5	20	0	Monthly Report
<b>Objective</b>	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033.									
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to Strengthen provision of integrated outreach for</li> </ul>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of Information</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
Infrastructure development	Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	All facilities	# of Outreach Posts in health facilities constructed	30	0	50	70	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Train 45 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	All Facilities	# of Health Workers trained in Growth Monitor ing & promoti on	20	0	45	0	0	0	HR-Training Report
<b>Objective</b>	To Reduce Malaria incidence in the district from 202/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA in collaboration with MoH to reduce the malaria burden within the district									

Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Malaria elimination	Train 120 Community Health Workers in Harmonized ICCM	All Facilities	# of Community Health Workers trained in Harmonized ICCM	45	0	120	0	0	0	HR-Training Reports
	Train 80 Health Workers in Malaria Case Management	All Facilities	# of Health Workers trained in Malaria Case Management	20	0	80	0	0	0	HR-Training Reports
	Distribute 30,000 ITNs for vector control	All Facilities	# of ITNs distributed for vector control	5200	20000	10000	0	0	0	Monthly Reports

### Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033

<b>Objective</b>	Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 10166 in 2022 to 30000 in 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and facilitate payment of the funds to eligible									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					

					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of Information
<b>Social Cash Transfer</b>	•Scale up Social Cash Transfer from 10166 beneficiaries in 2022 to 30000 by 2033.	All wards	Number of beneficiaries put on social cash transfer program	10166	14000	18000	22000	26000	30000	Activity reports/ Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Support women empowerment and training them in financial management and life skills.</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>The MDCSS in collaboration with stakeholders to train and support women on financial and life skills in all the wards in the district</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of Information
<b>Enhance livelihood of the poor.</b>	•Empower and training women in financial management from 316 to 5000.	All wards	Number of women empowered and trained in financial management	316	500	1000	2000	3000	5000	Activity reports/ Annual
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Increase access to safety for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>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 2033.</b>									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Source of Information
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	<b>Construct a Safety Home for the vulnerable at kalalantekwe.</b>	Kalalantekwe area	Number of safety homes constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Activity reports/ Annual

## Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Table 616. Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To achieve at least 95% of clean and safe urban water supply by 2033</b>
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Strategies	Promote the use of using piped water schemes and increase the number of mechanized boreholes									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Water Infrastructure Development	Construction of Water schemes	123 schools and 16 RHF's	NO. Water schemes constructed	186	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	16 per year	Field Reports/annual
	Repairing of boreholes within the radius of 500m per ward in the district	17 wards	NO. Boreholes within a radius of 500m per	186	8	8	8	8	8	
Objective	Improve Solid Waste Management by 2033									
Strategies	The LA to procure garbage collection equipment and ensure that it enforces lwas on solid waste management by 95%									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequency of activity
					Year	Year	Year	Year 4	Year	
Solid waste management	Create awareness on proper solid waste management	- Kalalantekwe -Matumbo -Mukwikile -Hondola -Kabanda	NO. Awareness created on solid waste management	0	2	2	2	2	2	Field Reports/annual
	Establish an engineered Damp Site between Chiseko and Philip area.	-Between Chiseko and Philip	NO. engineered Damp Site between	1	0	1	0	1	0	Establishment registers/annual
	Construction of Sewer reticulation system	Manshya ward	NO. constructed	0		1	0	0	0	
	Hold Meetings with key stakeholders & promote Public Private Partnership programs	Manshya	NO. Meetings held with key stakeholders	0	4	4	4	4	4	
	Procure Tipper Tractor, Tipper Truck and TLB for easier solid waste management.	Manshya	Tipper Truck, Tipper Tractor and TLB for	1	1	1	1			

	Construction of 6 refuse bays	- Kalalantekwe -Hondola -Mulanga -Matumbo -Kabanda -Mukwikile	NO. constructed 6 refuse bays.	3	0	3	0	0	0	
<b>Objective</b>	To improve sanitation facilities in schools and health centers from 33% in 2022 to 70% in 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to construct water borne toilets in health facilities.									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of information/Frequency of activity</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
<b>Water Infrastructure Development</b>	Construct waterborne toilets in 16 health facilities and 122 schools.	<b>Health facilities</b>	NO. waterborne facilities constructed in 16 health and 122 schools.	0	16	0	0	0	0	Field Reports/annual

## 6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### GOAL NO. 1. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Table 77. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

<b>Objective</b>	To increase plantation forest area from 2400 ha to 50,000 ha by 2033
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<b>Strategy</b>	Forestry Department in the LA ZAFFICO and other stakeholders will promote out grower schemes and farm forestry including school and community wood lots institutions									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source of Information</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
Plantation forestry	Create and train 4 tree nursery groups in tree nursery establishment and management	Chasosa, Philip, Chimbwi, musonko	No. of tree nursery groups formed	0		1	3			Field reports, annual reports
	Facilitate the establishment of 12 Community wood lots		No. of community wood lots established	0		4	2	4	2	Field reports, annual reports
	Conduct meetings with farmers to promote tree crop out grower schemes		No. of farmers trained	0		10	10	10		Field reports, annual reports
Climate Smart Agriculture	Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos	all the 28 agriculture camps	No. of camps with CSA demos	12	28	28	28	28	28	Activity reports/quarterly
<b>Objective</b>	To increase plantation forest area from 2400 ha to 50,000 ha by 2033									
<b>Strategies</b>	The Department of Forestry in collaboration with other partners will lobby the traditional leaders to consider community forest management in the chiefdoms									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>

Community Forest Management	Conduct Community Sensitisation on Community Forests establishment	Kabanda chiefdom, Chibesakunda chiefdom	No. of communities sensitized	8		3	3	1	1	Field reports
	Map and beacon the areas earmarked for community Forest management		No. of community forest boundaries produced			3	3	1	1	Quarter/Annual reports
	Facilitate the formation of 8 CFs in 3 chiefdoms		No. of CFMGs formed			3	3	1	1	Field reports
	Train 8 CFMGs in sustainable forest management principles		No. of CFMCs trained			3	3	1	1	Quarter/Annual reports
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce levels of encroachments in protected forest areas by 80% by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The Forest Department in Collaboration with law enforcement agencies will intensify patrols in the protected areas									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Forest Protection and Management	Conduct Community awareness meetings around 4 protected forest areas	Bwingimfumu Ntambi Lwanya West Lubu	No. of community awareness meetings	4 forest reserves		1	1	1	1	Field reports Quarter/Annual reports
	Identify alternative land for	Bwingimfumu, Ntambi, Lubu, Lwanya West	No. of land parcels identified	0			1			Field reports

	relocation of evicted settlers									
	Conduct re-location of evicted settlers	Bwingimfumu, Ntambi, Lubu, Lwanya West	No. of illegal settlers re-located	4		1	1	1	1	Quarter/Annual reports
	Relocate squatters in resettlement schemes	Bwingimfumu, Ntambi, Lubu, Lwanya West	No. of squatters relocated	4		1	1	1	1	Quarter/Annual reports
	Recruit community Forests Guards on a voluntary basis	Bwingimfumu, Ntambi, Lubu, Lwanya West	No. of honorary forest officers' applications submitted	10		4	4	2		Field reports Quarterly/Annual reports
	Conduct patrols		No. of patrols conducted	10	28	28	28	28	28	Field reports Quarter/Annual reports
<b>Objective</b>	To promote sustainable charcoal production									
<b>Strategy</b>	The Local Authority, Forestry Department together with traditional authorities to facilitate the formation of charcoal groups and use of efficient									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Sustainable consumption and production	Facilitate formation of 6 charcoal producer groups	Lwanya Matumbo, Phillip, Lubwa, Nkula	No. of charcoal groups formed			1	2	1		Field reports Quarter/Annual reports
	Identification and demarcation of forest areas for licensed charcoal production		Area of land identified and demarcated	0		1	1	1	1	Field reports Quarter/ Annual Reports

	Conduct trainings on efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies to charcoal groups		No. of charcoal producer groups trained	0		4				Quarter/Annual reports
<b>Objective</b>	To promote sustainable forest management and utilization by increasing honey production in the district from 0.1 tons in 2023 to 5 tons by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	FD ,LA, and other partners will strengthen Climate Change Mitigation by engaging community forest management groups and other stakeholders to consider beekeeping as a way of conserving forests									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Sustainable forest management	Create and revive 8 bee keeping groups	Lwanya, Kabanda, Kapisha, Mwila Kabuswe,	No. of beekeeping groups formed	8		4	4			Field reports Annual reports
	Training of 8 beekeeping groups in apiary establishment and management					4	4			
	Training in honey production, harvesting and marketing					4	4			
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce tree cover loss at water catchment areas in all affected areas by 80 % by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	Forestry Department working with other stakeholders will engage communities and traditional authorities to raise awareness on the dangers of									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
	Community Awareness raising on	<i>Chasosa, latamani, lufila,</i>	No. of community	8		4	4			Field reports, Annual reports

	forest clearing and stream bank cultivation	<i>chimbwi, kafuba, mupelekesha, kanamang'ombe, mulila streams</i>	sensitization meetings conducted							
	Tree planting at water sources		No. of water catchment areas re-planted	0		2	2	2	2	Field reports, Annual reports
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forest resources									
<b>Strategy</b>	Forestry Department, LA traditional authorities and other partners will encourage sustainable harvesting practices of forest resources									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Sustainable management and utilization	Train 16 CFMGs in sustainable harvesting and utilization of non-timber forest products and enforcement of community rules on natural resource harvesting	All wards	No. of CMGs trained	0		4 wards	4 wards	4 wards	5 wards	Field reports Quarter/ Annual reports
				0		4	4	4	4	
<b>Objective</b>	To improve the livelihoods of the local community through the promotion of artisanal and small scale mining by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development and other partners will help to create an enabling environment for small scale mining operations									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Artisanal and small-scale										Field reports, annual reports

mining development	To facilitate the registration of cooperatives for small scale mining activities		No. of cooperatives registered	0		5	5	5	5	Field reports, annual reports
	To conduct inspections of mining sites		No. of inspections conducted			4	4	4	4	Field reports, annual reports

### 6.3. GOOD GOVERNANCE

#### Development Goal 1: Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2033

Table 78. Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2033

<b>Objective</b>	To reduce crime rate in the district from.....% in 2021 to...% in 2027									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>of activity Source of information/Frequency</b>
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Completion of a Police station	<b>Kalalatekwe</b>	Number of Police station completed	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>			Field Reports/annual
	Construction of Police houses	<b>Lwanya, Hondola, Kapisha, Mulanga</b>	Number of houses constructed	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	Establishment registers/annual
	Completion of houses	<b>Kalatekwe</b>	Number of houses completed	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>Objective</b>	To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2027									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2025									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Informatio</b>
Sector Devolution	Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, Primary health care and first level hospital services and management, home affairs -archive									
<b>Objective</b>	To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority by 50% by 2027									
<b>Strategies</b>	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Financial Management	Update the Valuation roll	all the wards	<b>Number of Valuation roll updated</b>	<b>0</b>	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ensure that 80% of all properties in the urban and per-urban areas are captured on the Valuation roll	<b>All the wards</b>	<b>% of the properties captured</b>	<b>0</b>	80%					

	Update of the revenue data base	<b>All the wards</b>	<b>Number of Revenue database updated</b>	<b>0</b>	1	1	1	1	1	
	Identification of new revenue points	<b>All the wards</b>	<b>Number of New revenue points identified</b>	<b>tba</b>	2	2	2	2	2	<b>CT to revisit this</b>
<b>Objective</b>	To increase access to the Justice System to 70% in the entire district by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construction of a subordinate court at Kalatenk	Kalalatekwe	Number of Subordinate courts constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	we and 2 staff houses	Kalalatekwe subordinate court	Number of staff houses constructed	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Construction of local courts nga	Mukwikile, Chibesa Kunda and Chilanga	No of local courts constructed	4	0	1	1	1	0	
	Construction of staff houses at Local Courts	Mukwikile, Chibesa Kunda and Chilanga	No of local Court staff houses constructed	3	0	1	1	1	0	
<b>Objective</b>	To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1500 inmates by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>

Infrastructure Development	Construct a Correctional Facility at Kalalatekwe	Kalalatekwe	No of Correctional Facility Constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Construct 400 Houses for Correctional Facility	Kalalatekwe	Number of Houses Constructed	0	0	0	0	0	400	
<b>Objective</b>	To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1500 inmates by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct a Correctional Facility at Kalalatekwe	Kalalatekwe	Correctional Facility Constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Construct 400 Houses for Correctional Facility	Kalalatekwe	Number of Houses Constructed	0	0	0	0	0	400	
<b>Objective</b>	To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 60% by the year 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of office accommodation for law									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Infrastructure Development	Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Kalalatekwe	Kalalatekwe	Number of Office block for the drug enforcement commission constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	

	Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department	Kalalatekwe	Number of Office for immigration department constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	
<b>Objective</b>	To strengthen 90% of sub district structures strengthened by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The local authority in collaboration with other partners will mobilise funds for elections of sub district structures and the trainings									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Capacity building	Formation of the WDCs	All wards	Number of WDCs formed	0	0	0	0	17	0	
	Orientation of the WDCS	All wards	Number of WDCs oriented	0	0	0	0	17	0	
	Procurement of Office equipment for WDCs	All wards	Number of office equipped for WDCs procured							
	Procurement of Bicycles for WDCs	All wards	Number of Bicycles for WDCs procured	0	34	34	34	204	0	
<b>Objective</b>	To strengthen 90% of National data and Information systems by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	The local authority in collaboration with Ministry of lands and other partners will mobilize funds for a)National land titling b) Land management and administration c) Land information management system d) Urban and regional planning									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (by priority)</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Strengthen land management and administration	Issuance of Occupancy Licences	All wards	Number of occupancy licenses issued	8	0	100	100	100	200	

	Planning of growth Nodes	<b>Mukumbi, Muchinga, Mwambwa, Chimpundu, Ichingo, Mwiche and Manshya</b>	Number of growth nodes Planned	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Review of the IDP	<b>All wards</b>	IDP reviewed	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>1</b>	

## FINANCING OF THE PLAN

The IDP for Shiwang’andu will be financed using resources from both the public and private sectors: The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

### 1. Locally Generated Revenue

#### Property Rates

Shiwang’andu Town Council is not a rating authority and currently preparing the Joint Valuation Roll with Chinsali Municipal Council.

#### 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 waste management etc.

#### 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 impose fees and charges from the Local Government Act No 2 of 2019.

## **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.

## **Levies**

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

## **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.

## **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.

## **2. National Support**

Government allocates funding through the Yellow Book, such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Government Equalization Fund, and 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.

## **3. 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.

4. **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.

**SHIWANG'ANDU 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	Local Taxes	7,500.00	384	5	23,760	25,682	108	30,000	2,910	10
2	Fees & Charges	848,050	505,049	60	3,377,470	1,009,549	30	3,476,384	784,058	22
3	Licenses	20,600	48,490	235	138,200	6,385	5	41,200	2,250	5
4	Levies	88,150	12,217	14	55,850	58,072	104	68,299	38,006	56
5	Permits	48,400	5,430	11	74,525	25,520	34	58,390	32,670	56
6	Other Income	160,000	1,768	1		50				
7	LGEF	8,522,911	8,593,246	101	8,522,911	8,641,630	101	10,418,587	10,474,796	101
8	Grant in lieu of Rates							100,000	555.211	555
9	CDF	1,600,000	1,600,000	100	1,600,000	1,600,000	100	25,700,000	25,973,579	101
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,295,611</b>	<b>10,781,584</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13,792,716</b>	<b>11,366,788</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>39,892,860</b>	<b>37,861,479</b>	<b>95</b>

- **Local Taxes**

The council planned to generate K30,000 but raised K2,910 in local taxes resulting in a variance of K27,090 resulting in unfavourable variance 78%. This was due to non-collection of personal levy from Government Departments.

- **Fees and charges**

The council planned to generate K3,476,384 but raised K782,058 in fees and charges resulting in a variance of K2,694,326 resulting in unfavourable variance 78%. This Council has planned to offer plots during the year but was not done due to low demand.

- **Licenses**

The council planned to generate K41,200 in local licenses, but raised K2,250 resulting in a cash unfavourable variance of K39,950 representing a percentage variance of 95%.

- **Levies**

The council planned to generate K68,299 in permits, but raised K38,006 resulting in unfavourable variance of K30,293 representing unfavourable percentage variance of 44%.

- **Permits**

The council planned to generate K58,390 in permits, but raised K32,670.44 resulting in unfavourable variance of K25,719.56 representing unfavourable percentage variance of 44%. The under collection is a result of the Council not having firefighting equipment.

- **Use Goods and Services**

The council planned to spend K29,431,250 toward service provision and only spent K4,987,155 resulting in variance of K24,444,095 representing unfavourable variance of 83%. This was due to the fact that most projects under CDF were approved towards the end of the year resulting in non-implementation.

- **Non-financial asset acquisition**

The council planned to spend K2,122,488 acquisition of a Brand-New Tipper Truck and spent K508,165 resulting in a unfavourable variance of K1,614,323 representing a percentage variance of 76%. This was due to the fact that the procurement process of the Brand-New Tipper was not finalised during the year.

**PROJECTED REVENUE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PERIOD**

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	1,629,594.00	1,792,553.40	1,971,808.74	2,168,989.61	2,385,888.58
LGEF	10,478,416.00	11,526,257.60	12,678,883.36	13,946,771.70	15,341,448.87
GILR	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	133,100.00	146,410.00
CDF	28,300,000.00	31,130,000.00	34,243,000.00	37,667,300.00	41,434,030.00
Government Support to line Ministries	0	0	0	0	0
Funds from Cooperating Partners	0	0	0	0	0
Public Private Partnership	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0

The breakdowns of the projected sources of revenue are tabulated as follows:

**A. Locally Generated Revenue**

Below is the table showing the calculation of local revenue sources

SOURCES OF REVENUE	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Taxes	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
Fees & Charges	654,149.00	719,563.90	791,520.29	870,672.32	957,739.55
Licenses	16,700.00	18,370.00	20,207.00	22,227.70	24,450.47

Levies	41,745.00	45,919.50	50,511.45	55,562.60	61,118.85
Permits	93,000.00	102,300.00	112,530.00	123,783.00	136,161.30
Charges	794,000.00	873,400.00	960,740.00	1,056,814.00	1,162,495.40
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,629,594.00</b>	<b>1,792,553.40</b>	<b>1,971,808.74</b>	<b>2,168,989.61</b>	<b>2,385,888.53</b>

### B. National Support Financing

The provision for Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) and Grant in Lieu of Rates (GILR) are as per current budget guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural development. Adjustments in subsequent years can only be made with confirmation of increased allocations by Ministry of finance.

<b>SOURCES OF REVENUE</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
CDF	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00
LGEF	10,478,416.00	12,817,467.00	12,817,467.00	12,817,467.00	12,817,467.00
GILR	100,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,878,416.00</b>	<b>42,766,257.60</b>	<b>47,042,883.36</b>	<b>51,747,171.70</b>	<b>56,921,888.87</b>

### EXPENDITURE

The expenditure will be financed through the Locally Generated Revenue, Local Government Equalisation Fund (LGEF), constituency Development Fund (CDF), Government Support to Line Ministries, Funds from Cooperating Partners.

### SUMMARY OF PROJECTED EXPENDITURE FOR KEY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Table 62.

Development Outcome	Implementation Year				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
<b>Economic Diversification and Job Creation</b>	<b>13,490,448</b>	<b>182,216,667</b>	<b>166,374,999</b>	<b>194,564,999</b>	<b>176,948,333</b>
<b>Human Development</b>	<b>148,698,000</b>	<b>594,945,000</b>	<b>630,186,000</b>	<b>779,895,000</b>	<b>1,335,120,000</b>
<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>		<b>2,277,900</b>	<b>2,350,300</b>	<b>1,909,129</b>	<b>1,842,700</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>6,160,000</b>	<b>26,365,337</b>	<b>16,010,000</b>	<b>18,075,000</b>	<b>17,136,000</b>

### STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

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

### STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

1. Provision of adequate transport for revenue spot checks and night patrols.
2. Establishment of mobile check points to capture seasonal revenues.
3. Maintaining updated information on debtors.
4. Improved billing practices by using latest IT billing systems.
5. Introduce SMS and email reminders with the respective debtors.
6. Legal enforcements to debts that are more than 120 days through our legal unit.

7. Introduction of discounts as ways of incentivizing early local tax payers.

### **STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

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

### **STRATEGIES FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION**

1. Engagement of Provincial and various District stakeholders in forums such as agriculture shows and EXPOs to showcase the investment potential in various economic sectors of the district.
2. Radio sensitizations and adverts on tourism potential in the district to entice would be investors.

### **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

1. Ensure effective cash flow management.
2. Compliance to relevant financial regulations.
3. Provide means for growth through investment.
4. Meet the demands of employees and customers.
5. Support operations.
6. Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders.
7. Effective internal controls and adequate audit procedures.

### **CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING**

1. Narrow Local revenue base.

2. Government not disbursing grants such as CDF on time for timely project implementation.
3. Inadequate Local Economic activities in the district.

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Government to disburse grants on time to ensure timely implementation of projects and programs.
2. Government to continue empowering citizens with knowledge and resources on wealth creation.