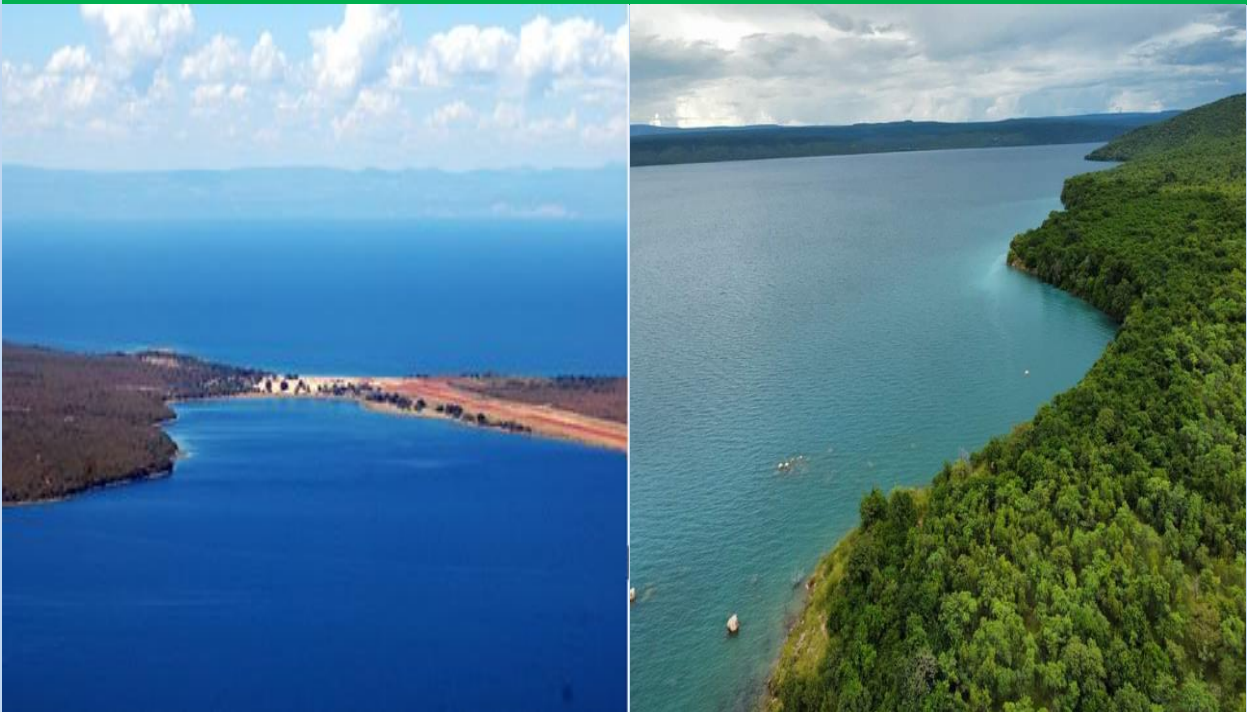


NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035`

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NORTHERN PROVINCE
NSAMA DISTRICT**

**NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)
2025-2035**

A sustainable eco-friendly and tourism hub by 2035



Nsama District Vision

Vision

“TO BE AN ECO- FRIENDLY AND TOURISM HUB BY 2035”

Approval Page

The Nsama District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for approval to the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the following office bearers;

Mr. Raphael Kamanga

Council Secretary

Nsama Town Council

Signature

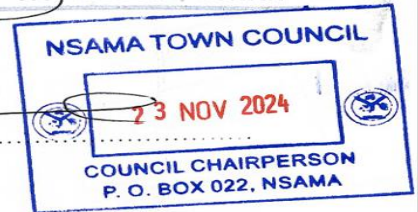


Cllr. David Siame

Nsama Town Council

Council Chairperson

Signature



Mr. Steward Katele

District Commissioner

District Administration

Signature

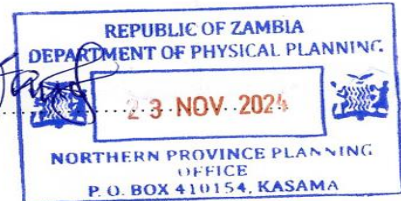


Mr. Tryson Lweendo

Executive Secretary

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Permanent Secretary

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Approved by;

Hon. Gary Nkombo

Minister of Local Government and Rural Development

Signature



FOREWORD

I am delighted to present the Nsama District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2025-2035, a strategic framework that will guide the district's sustainable development goals over the next decade. As the District's first-ever IDP, this plan will serve as the key tool for planning, budgeting, project management, and decision-making across all development sectors existing in the district. From inception, Nsama District has faced significant infrastructural challenges, which have contributed to high poverty levels and underdevelopment among its people. Therefore, this IDP offers a bold and transformative approach to addressing these challenges and fostering socio-economic development. The district is situated 245 km west of the provincial capital, Kasama and is home to several important landmarks, including Nsumbu National Park, Lake Tanganyika, Kasaba Bay, Ndole Bay, and the Nkamba and Chisala Airstrips.

This plan has been developed in accordance with Section 19 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and aligns with the priorities outlined in Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026) and Vision 2030. The 8NDP emphasizes the importance of Integrated Development Plans as key tools for accelerating sustainable local development, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, the government recognizes that IDPs play a vital role in advancing the decentralization policy agenda, which seeks to strengthen sub district governance and empower local communities.

The vision of this IDP is to establish Nsama District as a sustainable eco-friendly environment and a leading tourism hub by 2035. This aspiration will be realized through the integration of socio-economic and spatial planning strategies that prioritize environmental sustainability, while minimizing environmental pollution and degradation. To achieve this vision, the plan will focus much on mitigating the impacts of climate change and promoting economic empowerment across all sectors of the local economy.

A key element in realizing this vision is the enhancement of vital infrastructure, including roads, bridges, airports, and the creation of a Multi-Facility Economic Zones (MFEZ). These developments will position Nsama as a premier tourism hub for both local and international visitors, while also fostering broader economic growth throughout the district.

The successful implementation of this plan depends on the active participation and collaboration of all stakeholders. Hence, I expect every stakeholder to play an essential role in realizing the outcomes of this IDP and ensuring that it remains responsive to the evolving needs of the community. Additionally, achieving success will require a change in mind-set and a stronger commitment to accountability at all levels by all stakeholders. Lastly, I am eager to see the collective efforts of all stakeholders bring this IDP to life, and I am confident that, together, we can transform Nsama District into a vibrant, sustainable, and prosperous community for generations to come.

Davies Siame (Mr.)
Council Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I sincerely express my gratitude to all the stakeholders who contributed to the development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nsama District. This undertaking is unprecedented in nature and will serve as the foundation blueprint for future guided development of the district. The development of this plan adopted a bottom-up multisectoral participatory approach, where individuals from all walks of life were consulted and actively engaged its formulation.

Most importantly, this IDP for Nsama District was formulated through a consultative process that involved all stakeholders across various sectors, which included community members, line ministries, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business community, and faith-based organizations. As part of the consensus-building process, consultations with key stakeholders were conducted at all levels of governance to ensure ownership and collective responsibility for the actualization of this plan. I would like to extend special gratitude to the district and local authority leadership for providing invaluable leadership and guidance to the technical teams. Their support was instrumental in the collection of raw data, which was then processed into this final blueprint.

Lastly but certainly not the least, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the IDP technical team responsible for drafting this document. I sincerely thank you for your hard work and diligence in shaping this document under challenging circumstances. I would also like to further extend my appreciation to the team at the Department of Physical Planning, Provincial Administration, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for their valuable input and comments during the formulation process, which have significantly enriched the quality of this plan.

Steward Katele (Mr.)

District Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nsama District serves as a comprehensive framework to guide sustainable socio-economic development for the district over the next decade. Anchored on the Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026) and aligned with Zambia's Vision 2030, the Nsama IDP outlines strategies to address the key identified challenges while harnessing the district's potential in areas such as agriculture, tourism and natural resource management. This plan is structured around four strategic development goals:

- Creating a diversified resilient local economy and herebyT promoting job creation,
- Enhancing local human and social development,
- Enhancing environmental sustainability
- Creating an enabling governance environment to support sustainable development.

These desirable goals are supported by detailed implementation plans focusing on priority sectors such as infrastructure development, education, healthcare, water and sanitation, and energy.

Therefore, in order to achieve these objectives, the IDP prioritizes key interventions, including upgrading road infrastructure and connectivity, promoting climate-smart agriculture, expanding access to clean water and sanitation, and enhancing social services to improve the well-being of residents. The plan also emphasizes the protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources, community engagement, and equitable service delivery to address disparities across wards.

This document represents the collective efforts of stakeholders, including government departments, local communities, and development partners, gathered through extensive consultations. Regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are embedded to ensure accountability and adapt strategies to emerging needs.

The IDP envisions Nsama District as **a sustainable eco-friendly and tourism hub by 2035**, with thriving communities that benefit from inclusive development and resilient systems. It calls for collaborative action to translate this vision into reality, fostering a brighter future for all.

Raphael Kamanga (Mr.)

Council Secretary

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Program
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CP	Cooperating Partners
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LA	Local Authority
LGA	Local Government Association
LA	Local Authority
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPA	Northern Province Planning Authority
NRFA	National Road Fund Agency
ODF	Open Defecation Free
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDF	Spatial Development Framework

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WVI	World Vision International
WDC	Ward Development Committee

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 BACKGROUND

The development and actuation of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) in local area advancement and betterment is a top government priority in achieving sustainable development and vision 2030. These IDPs are developed through a comprehensive consultative process that aim to provide guidance in the manner that public funds are utilized prudently and managed sustainably with the view of attaining maximum impact in reducing poverty levels in Nsama District. Therefore, the preparation of these IDP's is mainly guided by the Urban and Regional Planning Act under section 19 with the view of prioritizing key local developmental needs for Nsama District which will ultimately will result in the enhancement of the quality of life for the poor masses of the district.

Therefore, the Nsama Integrated Development Plan (IDP) represents a visionary blueprint, meticulously designed to advance the socio-economic landscape of Nsama District through extensive local participation with the sole purpose of bettering the welfare of all people of Nsama District. This plan will ran for 10 years from 2024-2034 with the view of collectively responding to the unique challenges and opportunities that define the district's status quo in terms of deficient development needs, shaped by the aspirations, insights, and needs of the diverse populace residing within its borders.

The proposed prioritized development strategies and objectives outlined in the Nsama IDP are meticulously aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 63, Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 22-26) and other key sector policies. This will ensure that the district's development trajectory is consistent with the broader vision set by the government and cooperating partners thereby facilitating collaboration, resource leveraging, and seamless integration with international, regional and national development initiatives and financing.

The Nsama Integrated Development Plan is a compass guiding the district development trajectory towards a future characterized by resilience, prosperity, and inclusiveness. As this plan will serve as a roadmap to the transformation of the district in a united fashion in order to achieve the shared vision into tangible and sustainable realities for the betterment of Nsama District and its vibrant communities.

Nsama District area is characterized by its distinct geographical and cultural identity, necessitated a bespoke development strategy in order enhance quality of living for the masses. The rationale for this IDP stems from a deep-rooted commitment to empower communities, promote sustainable development and bridge existing gaps across various

sectors such as agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, tourism, economy, environment, and more. It responds to the urgent need to address challenges and seize opportunities, ensuring a prosperous and equitable future for all.

The Nsama IDP encompasses a holistic perspective by integrating various key development sectors critical to the district's growth. Therefore, the plan is developed in alignment with the development priorities of the Eightieth National Development Plan (8NDP) which seeks to address issues in the following sectors e.g. education, health, agriculture, transportation, water and sanitation, tourism, energy, and more. By recognizing the interdependence of these sectors, the plan seeks to enhance integration, coordination, resource allocation, and efficiency to achieve sustainable real economic growth and uplift the overall quality of life for all residents of Nsama District.

Nestled within the embrace of Zambia's geographical splendour, Nsama District emerges as a canvas, depicting the essence of our nation's beauty and promise. Situated in Northern part of Zambia, this district embodies the kaleidoscope of cultures, landscapes, and aspirations that define our national identity. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nsama District begins with an exploration of the district's unique character and an acknowledgment of its vast potential in accelerating real sustainable development.

Nsama District, with its vast expanse of **5,252 km²**, is home to a population of approximately **77,651**, a tapestry of lives woven together by a shared history and aspirations for a better tomorrow. Its lands are blessed with natural diversity, encompassing lush forests, fertile land, beautiful lakes, amazing heritage sites, and meandering rivers, all contributing to the wealth of resources that beckon sustainable growth and development.

In the pursuit of a prosperous future, there is an acknowledgement the challenges the district is faced with which it to conquer such as, Abject Poverty, Unemployment, and lack of basic amenities. However, these challenges are not obstacles; they are opportunities for transformation. Through integrated development planning, collaboration, and a steadfast commitment to progress, we aim to overcome these obstacles and carve a path towards a district where opportunity, prosperity, and well-being are accessible to all.

This Integrated Development Plan for Nsama District sets forth a pragmatic call for action under the vision of becoming **a sustainable eco-friendly and tourism hub by 2035** that thrives to accelerate the sustainable development of the district at local level. It envisions a society where;

- Quality and equal education is widely accessed by all
- Quality primary healthcare is readily accessible to all local citizens

- Resilient and sustainable mechanised agriculture is practiced
- Sustainable resilient Infrastructure development is robust and comprehensive
- Environmental conservation, biodiversity and natural resource preservation practices are prioritized

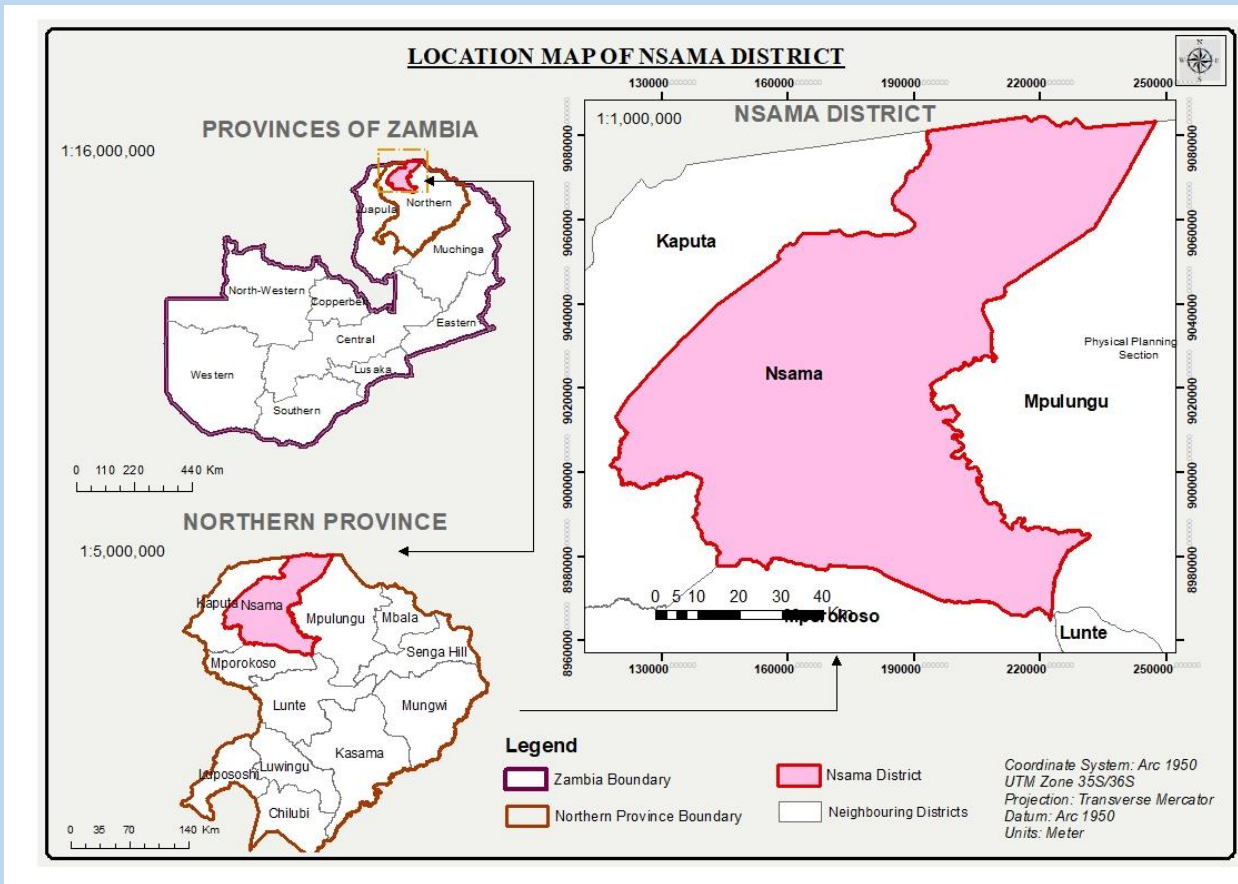
Therefore, an inclusive and participatory approach, involving the government, local authority, local communities, and development cooperating partners, will aspire to collaborate in order to actualize the vision of the district.

The district stakeholders stand at the precipice of transformation, armed with determination, unity, and a dedication to building a better Nsama District that we will not leave anyone behind. This IDP for Nsama District provides the roadmap for future development needs thereby guiding the district towards a sustainable future where all citizens of the district can benefit from the fruits of progress and prosperity.

1.1 LOCATION

Nsama District is one of the 12 districts that make up the Northern Province of Zambia and is located on latitude 8.9°S and longitude 29.7°E and covers a total area of approximately 5,252 km.² The district was established in 2012 by the then late president Mr. Micheal C. Sata after splitting Kaputa District into two. Nsama District is characterised by diverse geographical features, including forests, rivers, hills, flood plains, dambos and lakes. The District share international borders with Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the North and disric boundaries with Kaputa in the North-West, Mpulungu in the North-East and Mporokoso in the South.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

1.2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 Climate and Weather

1.2.1.1 General

Nsama District has a seasonal tropical climatic condition, characterized by relatively high temperature throughout the year. Hence, it has typically three seasons and at the same time, receives annual rainfall of more than 1200mm in the rain season often lasting from November to April as lies in agro ecological zone 3. During this period, there is increased rainfall, high humidity, and lush vegetation.

The district also experiences hot-wet weather from November to April, cool-dry weather from May to July and dry-hot weather from August to October. The dry season in Nsama usually spans from May to October. During this time of dryness and arid conditions prevailing affecting vegetation and water availability.

Humidity in Nsama tends to be higher during the wet season due to increased rainfall and moisture in the air. This climatic condition poses as a potential for agricultural production.

1.2.1.2 Rainfall

The climatic conditions for Nsama District are typical of northern Zambia and the Lake Tanganyika basin in particular. The Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) influences rainfall over the Zambezi basin. The annual rainy season precipitation is 1,200mm and starts from November up to April or sometimes May, although it is not uncommon to have the first rains in late October. In the north, the rainy season is a few weeks longer than the rest of the region due to its proximity to the equator. However, two thirds of the rainfall is between December and March and this period is followed by a dry season which is between May and October. In recent years, there has been a shortening of the rain season due to climate change effects, although the overall quantities have remained almost the same. Average monthly rainfall increases from the start of the rains in October (12mm) until December/ January (190mm) and decrease again from January to May (12mm). Average annual rainfall is about 860mm. Nsama District's rainfall pattern offers several opportunities, including enhancing crop farming and irrigation, supporting aquaculture and sustainable fishing, and implementing rainwater harvesting strategies and flood management. The consistent rainfall can also boost renewable energy generation projects, particularly hydropower and promote ecotourism. Additionally, reforestation and agroforestry can thrive successfully owing to the abundant water that ultimately would improve environmental health and provide economic benefits, while sustainable practices and climate resilience initiatives can help communities adapt to changing weather patterns.

1.2.1.3 Temperature

Temperatures vary considerably during the rainy season the maximum temperature is around 31°C while the minimum temperature is about 22°C. During the cold season, the maximum temperature is 31°C and the minimum temperature is not less than 17°C. During the hot season (Sept/Oct) the maximum temperature is about 34°C, while the minimum temperature is about 22°C. Nsama District's temperature variations present several opportunities. The mild cold season and warm rainy season support extended growing seasons and heat-tolerant crops, enhancing agricultural productivity. Year-round tourism can be promoted, particularly water-based activities during the hot season. Renewable energy projects, especially solar and wind, are feasible due to high temperatures.

1.2.1.4 Wind

The prevalent winds throughout the year are the easterlies. High wind speeds are experienced between May and September with an average wind speed of 25 – 30

knots. Wind directions are more variable in the rainy season. Generally, there are Lake Winds during the day and land winds during the night. Windiest Month is October at 11mph. (Source: Weather by custom weather @ 2019).

1.2.2 Vegetation and Geology

The Dominant vegetation type includes Riverine forest, Munga woodlands, Itigi thickets, Miombo woodlands, shrub land and grass land. The main soils found in the District include Cambisols, Leptosols and Acrisols. There exist geological units such as basic igneous, Meta-igneous rocks with Amphibolites and Metaquartzites. Nsama District's diverse vegetation, including Riverine forests and Miombo woodlands, supports agroforestry and sustainable forestry practices. Soil types like Cambisols and Acrisols offer opportunities for improved agricultural productivity and soil management. Geological units such as meta-igneous rocks present prospects for mineral exploration and geotourism. These natural features also support ecotourism, conservation efforts, scientific research, and educational tourism, contributing to economic development and environmental sustainability in the district.

1.2.3 Hydrology

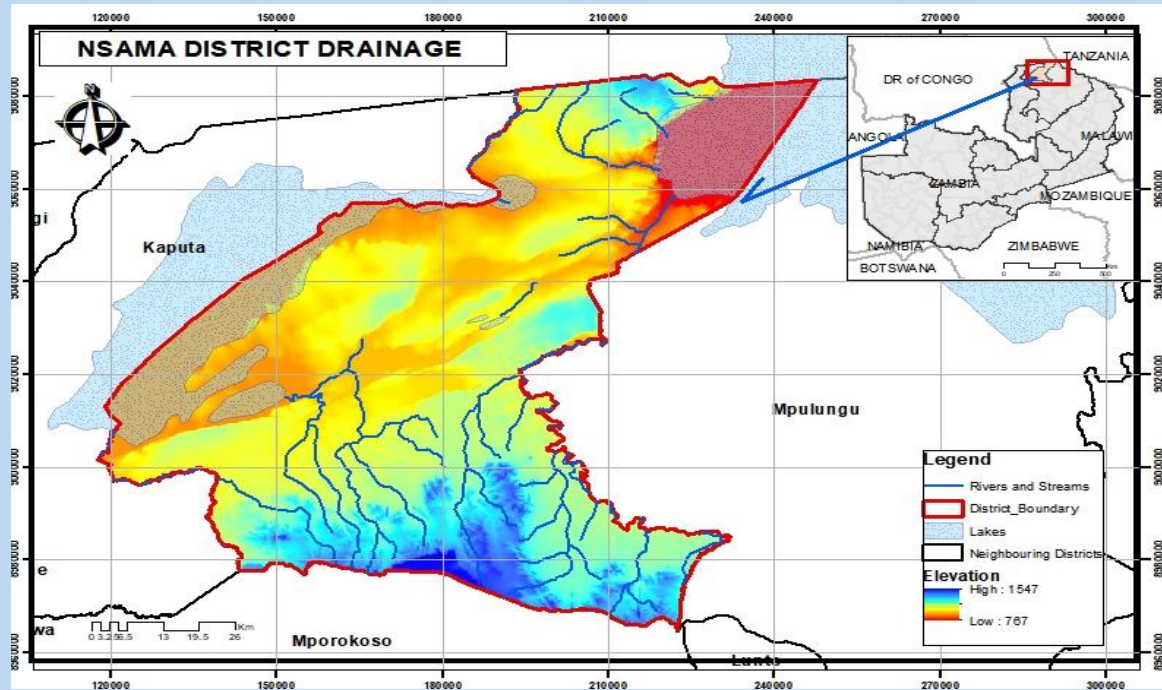
The District boasts of abundant water bodies with the main ones being Lake Tanganyika and Lake Mweru-wa-ntipa. Other water bodies include Lake Chishi, Lufubu River, Kapisha hot springs and various rivers and swamps. Nsama District's abundant water bodies, including Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru-wa-ntipa, present opportunities for fisheries, aquaculture, and water-based tourism. These resources support irrigation for agriculture, hydropower generation, and infrastructure development. Conservation efforts can protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable water management, while educational initiatives can empower communities and enhance environmental stewardship, contributing to economic growth and improved livelihoods.

1.2.4. Drainages

The district is drained by the Lufubu and Mwambeshi rivers. In addition, All the major rivers and streams in the district flow into Lake Tanganyika and Lake Mweru Wantipa. Lake Tanganyika is one of the Great Rift Valley lakes. Its origin is thought to date as far back as 9 to 12 million years ago. It is the deepest fresh water body in Africa and second deepest in the world after Lake Baikal in Russia. It is the second largest lake in Africa after Lake Victoria. The map below depicts the drainage system in Nsama District. Nsama District's drainage systems, centered around the Lufubu and Mwambeshi rivers flowing into Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru Wantipa, offer opportunities for water supply, hydropower generation, and sustainable fisheries. These water bodies also support tourism through ecotourism and water-based activities, while promoting environmental conservation and enhancing agricultural productivity through irrigation and livestock watering. Education

and research initiatives can further strengthen water management practices and sustainable development in the district.

FIGURE 2: DRAINAGE MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

1.3. LAND SCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.3.1 Landscape

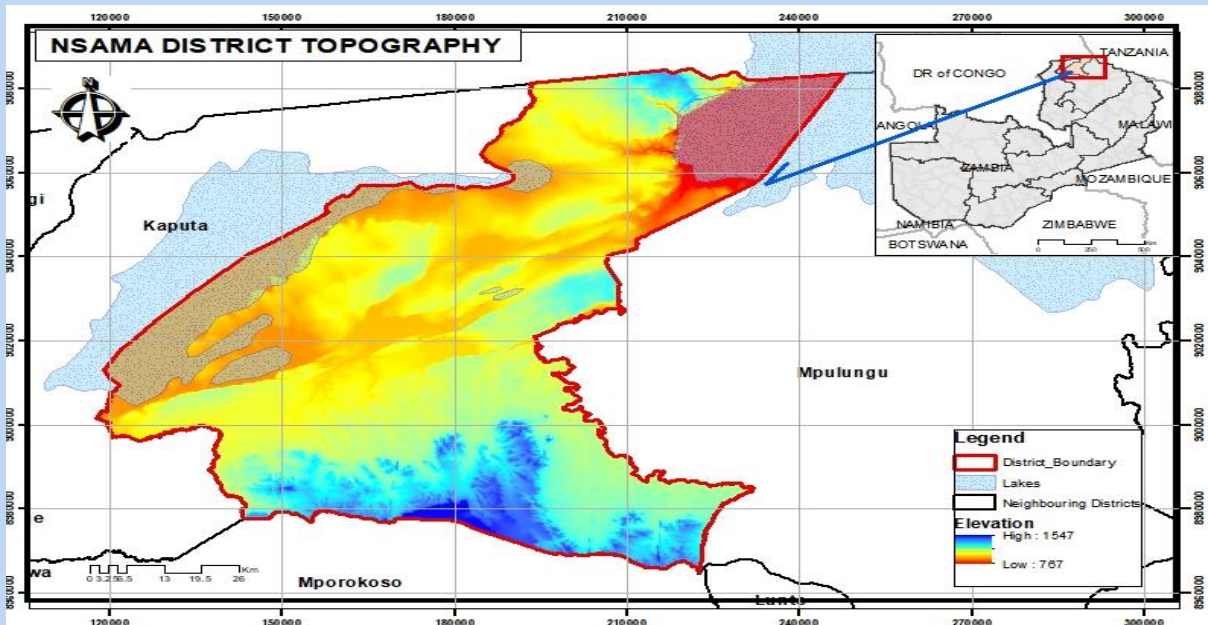
The Landscape in Nsama is defined by hills, mountains, rivers, streams, lakes, soils, plateaus, plains, natural vegetation and culture landscape. Nsama District's landscape presents opportunities for tourism, agriculture, natural resource management and cultural heritage preservation. These elements support economic development, environmental conservation, and cultural enrichment within the district.

1.3.2 Topography

In Nsama District, Nsumbu ward includes about 80km of the rocky shoreline of Lake Tanganyika interspersed with attractive bays while the remaining area is a plateau with rugged rocky hills and deep valley. Much of it is hilly with fairly common rock out crops. The gentle warping of plateau surfaces has caused seasonal flooding in many places. Its elevation varies from 800 metres to 1250 metres above sea level (Nsumbu General Management Plan, 2007). Nsama District's varied topography, from Lake Tanganyika's

rocky shorelines to rugged plateaus and seasonal flood plains, offers opportunities for eco-tourism development along the lake, innovative agricultural practices on plateaus, and sustainable water management. The elevation range also supports potential for small-scale hydropower projects, biodiversity conservation efforts, and enhanced community resilience through effective flood control and land management strategies.

FIGURE 3: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

1.4. LAND USE AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

1.4.1 Land Use

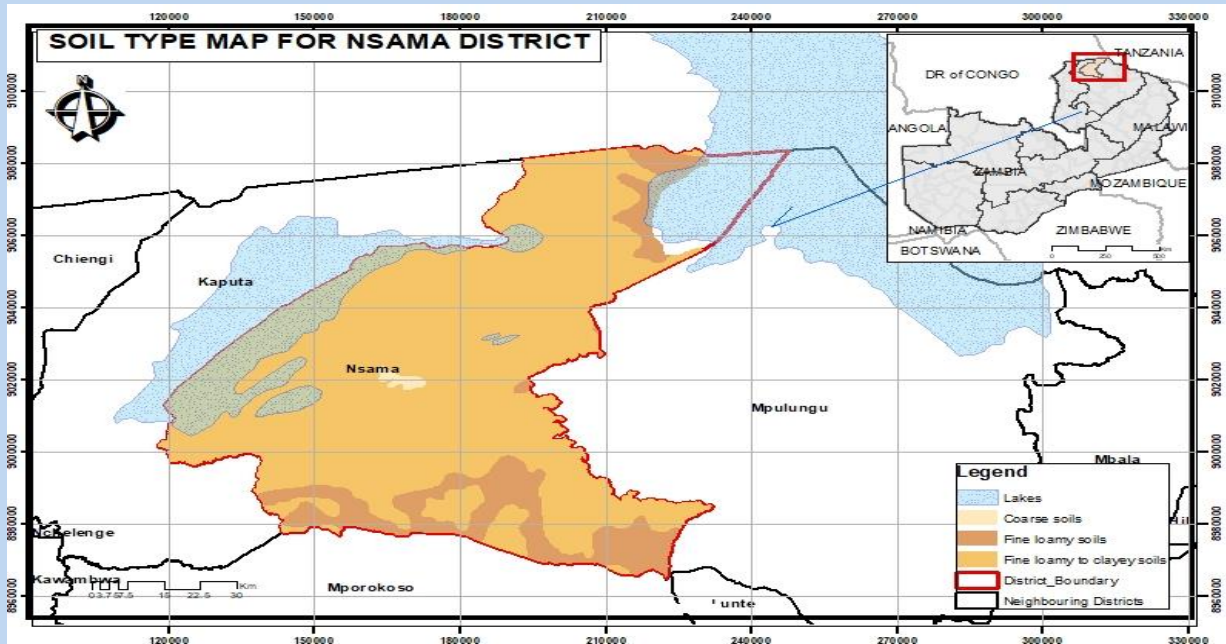
Nsama District land use comprises of natural land uses comprising of lakes, rivers, hills, forests, plains, game management areas (GMA) and human settlements. rural communities dominantly practice shifting agricultural cultivation (Slash and burn) method with major crops grown include Cassava and Maize. While several small domestic animals are reared such as goats, pigs, and chickens mainly for consumption purposes and also provide a cheap source of animal manure. The land in the district has several uses, some of which are agriculture, recreation, transportation, commercial and residential land uses. Growing of crops in Nsama is one of the major activities, crops like cassava, maize, rice, bananas and beans are the main crops grown in the district. These crops saves as a source of income as some are commercial farmers as well as food as

others are subsistence farmers. Apart from crop production, land has also been used for livestock production and fisheries, forestry and wildlife conservation.

1.4.2 Soils

The soils in Nsama are dominated by sandy loam top soil textures with sandy clay loam sub soil textures in some places sand clay to silt clay sub soils are found where the soil is imperfect to poorly drained as the areas are low lying and almost flat. Top soil presents dark colours ranging from dark brown to dark yellowish brown becoming yellowish brown to yellow in the subsoil. It also has very dark yellowish brown soils in the top and strong brown to yellow in the sub soil which are well drained with sandy clay loam and sandy loam top soils increasing to sandy in the sub soil. Nsama District's soil diversity, encompassing sandy loam and clay subsoils, facilitates the cultivation of a wide range of crops including maize, cassava, and vegetables, bolstering food security and economic livelihoods. Opportunities also extend to forestry initiatives, stable infrastructure development, and soil conservation practices, crucial for maintaining water quality and environmental sustainability. By leveraging these soil characteristics effectively, the district can promote agricultural productivity, economic growth, and resilience against environmental challenges.

FIGURE 4: SOIL MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

1.5. GROUND AND SURFACE WATER

1.5.1. Ground

In Nsama District, the sources of ground water are lakes, rivers, swamps and streams.

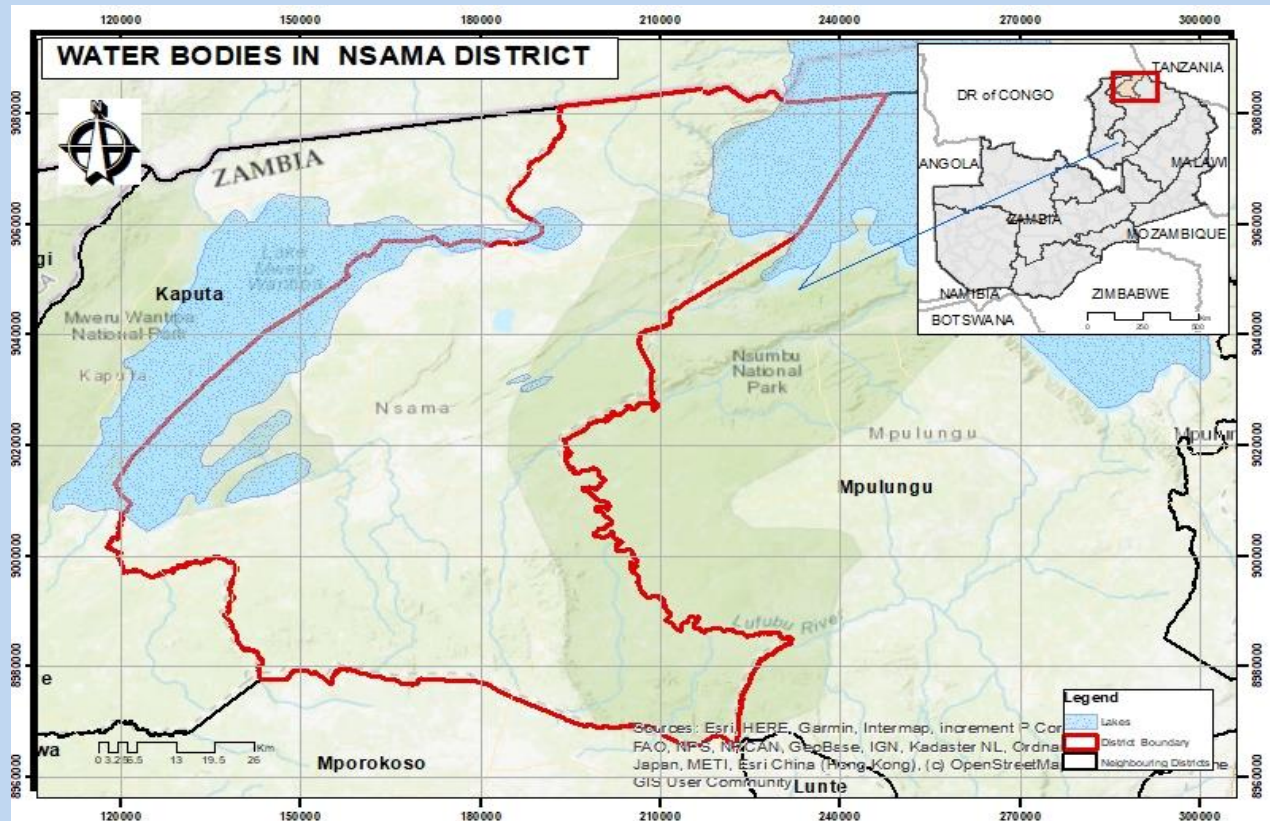
1.5.2 Sanitation

Most of the households in district have traditional pit latrines and dug refuse pits for sanitation purposes, which are usually buried when filled up. The toilets and rubbish pits are shallow due to the presence of abundant undelaying rocks. Only the major lodges in the district have water borne sanitation systems using septic tanks and soak away pits. The only contaminations for ground water in the district are the agriculture and landfills contamination which has led to health problems like diarrhoea through drinking the water and this contamination has also lead to bad soil quality in some places.

1.5.3 Surface Water

The district has no public water reticulation system to provide . The communities normally get water from boreholes and other unprotected sources such as unprotected wells, rivers, and lakes. Most of the bore holes that were sunk are no longer being used due to broken down pumps. This water is mostly used for drinking and other public uses such as domestic use.

FIGURE 5: WATER BODIES MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

1.5.4 Air Quality

Nsama being a relatively a new district does not have industries that contribute greatly to polluting the environment. However, occasionally bush fires, burning wood for cooking and heating and dust emissions from unpaved road surfaces may affect the air quality. The most significant activity that contributes to air pollution is the agriculture system called Chitemene.

1.6 GENERAL DISTRICT GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATIONS

1.6.1 Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership

1.6.1.1 Political System

Nsama District operates within the framework of Zambia's democratic political system. As a district within this constitutional republic, the district is represented in the national governance structure. The democratic principles of representation, accountability, and transparency are fundamental in shaping the district's political landscape. Key stakeholders within this system include elected officials at various levels, political parties,

and civic organizations, all working collaboratively to promote good governance and citizen engagement.

1.6.1.2 Governance

Effective governance is the cornerstone of a thriving community. Nsama District is governed through a decentralized administrative structure, where local government bodies play a critical role in decision-making and service delivery. The district is further divided into administrative units, each with its own local leadership, administrative functions, and development priorities. Effective governance fosters citizen participation, accountability, and ensures that the district's resources are allocated and utilized efficiently for the betterment of the community.

1.6.1.3 Traditional Leadership

The cultural tapestry of Nsama District is interwoven with traditional leadership, an essential component of its social fabric. There is one main Chieftdom in Nsama District presided over by His Royal Highness Senior Chief Nsama. There are 10 sub-chiefs who assist the Senior Chief to administer his chieftdom with governance issues. The traditional leadership plays a significant role in local governance and community development. They are entrusted with preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the district, resolving disputes, and guiding development initiatives in the district. Their influence and wisdom are critical in ensuring that the developmental plans and projects resonate with the local populace and respect the district's cultural and historical context.

In this Integrated Development Plan, we acknowledge the indispensable role of political systems, governance structures, and traditional leadership in steering the district towards progress. By fostering collaboration, promoting accountability, and respecting the values ingrained in our community, we envision a future where governance is inclusive, responsive, and aligned with the collective aspirations of Nsama District.

1.6.1.4 Religion

The major religion practiced in Nsama is Christianity and few practising Islam. The major churches in the District are UCZ, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal Holiness, Jehovah's Witness, Pentecostal Assemblies, Seventh Day Adventist and Christian Mission in Many Lands (CMML).

1.6.1.5 Administration

Nsama is part of a two-tier system of administration, namely, the Central Government District Administration system and the Local Government governance system under Nsama Town Council. The District Administration representing Central Government is headed by the District Commissioner (DC), who coordinates the activities of all central government Ministries and departments in the district. While the Local Government

structure represented by Nsama Town Council which is headed by the Council Chairperson to whom 17 Ward Councillors report to while the administrative wing of the Local Authority is headed by the Council Secretary and to whom six Heads of Departments report to. The Local Authority under Nsama Town Council retains the responsibility of providing municipal services to local masses as provided under the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019. The Council Secretary administers the managerial mandates of the Local Authority, with the assistance of the Deputy Council Secretary (Director of Administration), Treasurer (Director of Finance), Director of Works (Engineering) and the District Planning Officer (Director of Planning). While at the sub district level, the Local Authority is represented by the members of the Ward Development Committees (WDC's). These crucial sub district governance structures are mandated to represent and channel the aspirations of local communities in order to actualize the aspirations of the bottom up development ideology.

PART 2: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0. INTRODUCTION

The Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) identifies appropriate issues which the IDP strategy and policies need to address. The survey provides the evidence upon which these issues are analyzed and justified. The main output of the Planning Survey is a prioritized list of issues that set the context for the development and testing of alternative policies and spatial frameworks (GRZ, 2019).

Therefore, the planning Survey and issues report of Nsama District establishes the

key issues that describe the current situation and the problem context in the district.

This section is divided into three (3) main parts, with the first part being demographic analysis while the second is the review of policies and analysis for each sector and thematic area. The third part highlights the summary of the core problems. The PSIR focuses on the nature of problems faced by people in the IDP area and the causes of these problems. Information on the availability of resources and potentials is also collected during this phase.

2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Population and Population Growth

Nsama District's population grew from 48,633 in 2010 to 77,651 in 2022, reflecting a robust annual growth rate of 4.0%. This rate is higher than the Northern Province's average of 3.2% and the national average of 3.4%. Hence, this reality of rapid population growth of the district, underscores the urgent need for improved infrastructure, job creation opportunities as well as enhanced resource allocation to healthcare, education, and other essential basic services (Zamstat, 2022).

2.1.1.1 Ward Population Growth Comparison between 2010 and 2022

As can be seen the population for the Nsama district has grown substantially during this period, rising from 46,117 in 2010 to 77,651 in 2022 thereby representing a 44% population increment.

TABLE 1: WARD POPULATION GROWTH DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON BETWEEN (2010) AND 2022

Sn	Ward	Male	Male	Total
1	Kapisha	4,314	4,397	8,711
2	Nsumbu	2,001	2,139	4,140
3	Chishela	758	902	1,660
4	Munwa	3,835	3,974	7,809

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

5	Kampinda	3,189	3,339	6,528
6	Kakusu	392	467	859
7	Kashikishi	1,809	1,963	3,772
8	Mwambeshi	874	886	1,760
9	Chubo	1,399	1,437	2,836
10	Fungwa	2,008	2,234	4,242
11	Mukubwe	1,804	1,996	3,800
	Total	22,383	23,734	46,117

Source: CSO, 2010

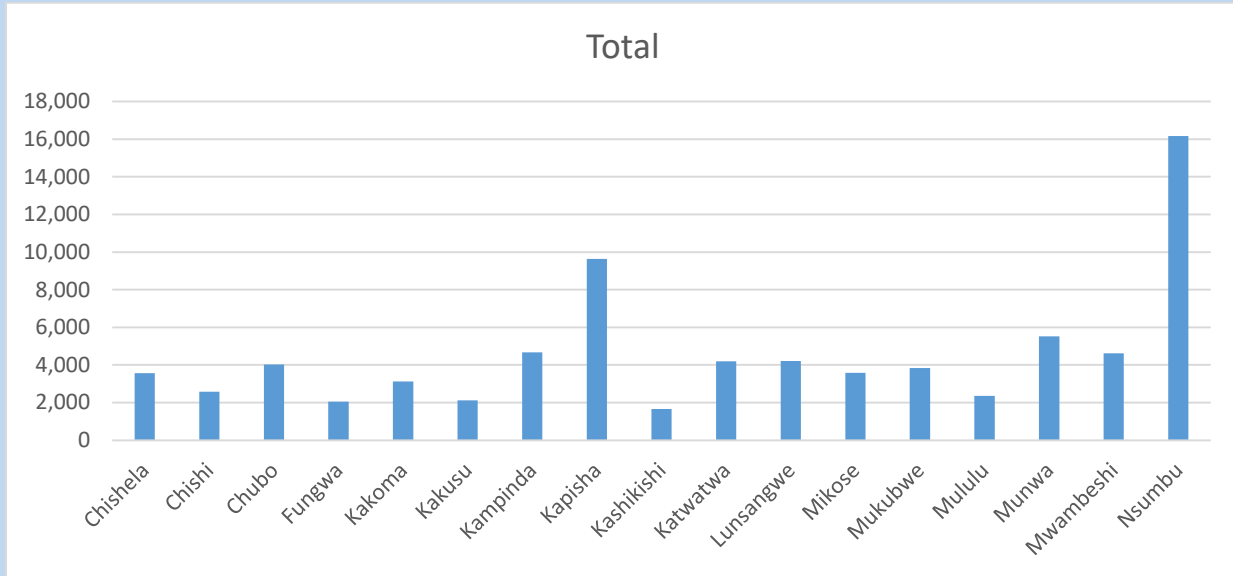
TABLE 2: WARD POPULATION GROWTH DISTRIBUTION (2022)

Sn	Ward	Male	Female	Total
1	Chishela	1,751	1,808	3,559
2	Chishi	1,280	1,290	2,570
3	Chubo	2,025	2,006	4,031
4	Fungwa	1,002	1,041	2,043
5	Kakoma	1,593	1,528	3,121
6	Kakusu	1,064	1,058	2,122
7	Kampinda	2,276	2,401	4,677
8	Kapisha	5,024	4,606	9,630
9	Kashikishi	817	842	1,659
10	Katwatwa	2,105	2,087	4,192
11	Lunsangwe	2,070	2,148	4,218
12	Mikose	1,778	1,802	3,580
13	Mukubwe	1,904	1,925	3,829
14	Mululu	1,195	1,170	2,365
15	Munwa	2,763	2,760	5,523
16	Mwambeshi	2,271	2,352	4,623
17	Nsumbu	7,790	8,370	16,160
	Total	38,708	39,194	77,651

Source: Zamstat, 2022

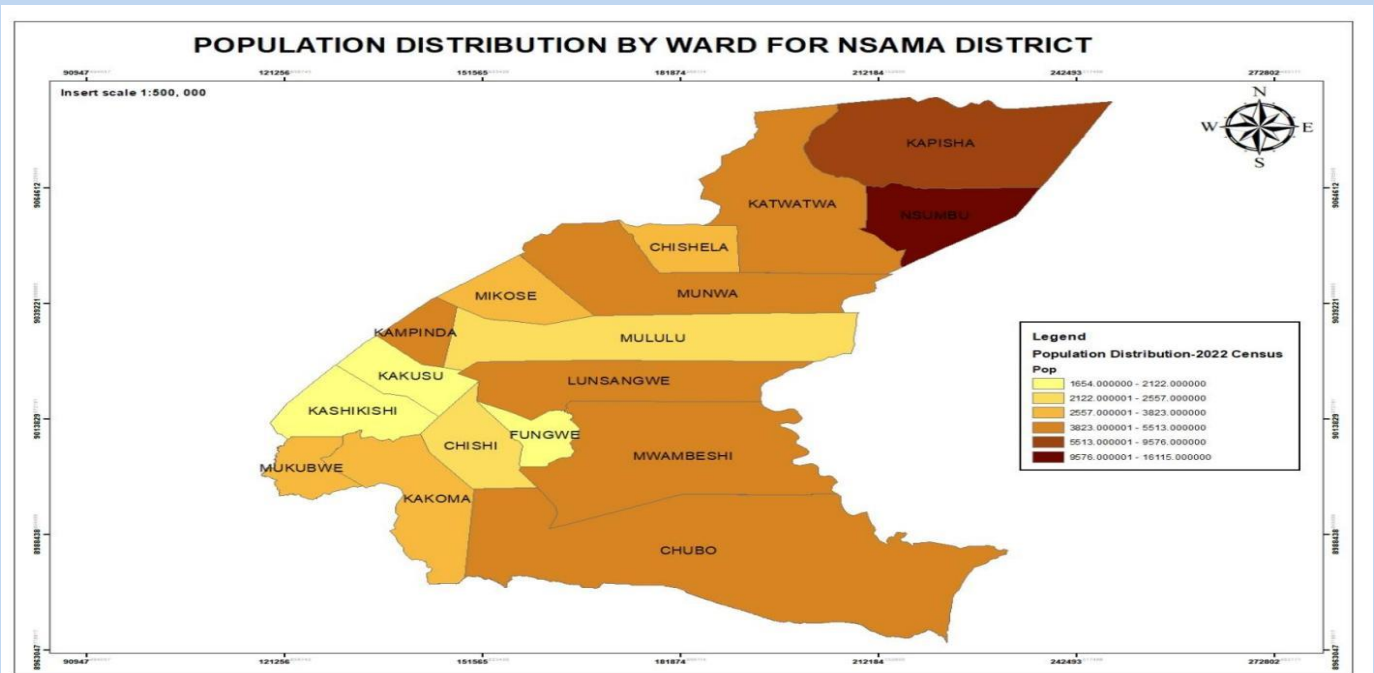
2.1.2 Population Characteristics

FIGURE 6: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY WARD



Source: (Zamstat, 2022)

FIGURE 7: POPULATION DENSITY MAP BY WARD



Source: Nsama Town Council Planning Department, 2024

Hence, as shown in the map above, it can be deduced that Nsumbu Ward has the highest population density in Nsama District and this owing to its vibrant economy arising from massive fish sales from Lake Tanganyika fishery resources. Furthermore, is worth noting that Nsumbu ward is also a border area with Tanzania as Lake Tanganyika serves as boundary, hence trade is very high.

TABLE 3: POPULATION DENSITY

Year	Population	Land Area	Population Density (Pop/Land Area)
2010	48,633	7,492.9	6.5
2022	77,651	7,492.9	10.4

Source: (Zamstat, 2022)

From 2010 to 2022, Nsama District's population grew from 48,633 to 77,651, increasing the population density from 6.5 to 10.4 people per km². This 60% rise in density suggests significant population growth. Such trends underscore the need for strategic planning to ensure sustainable development and adequate resource investment in improving social service infrastructure.

TABLE 4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Category	2022		2023		2024	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0 – 11 Months	2,796	4%	3,106	4%	3,196	4%
<5 Years	13,698	19.6%	15,220	19.6%	15,661	19.6%
5 – 14 Years	31,310	44.8%	34,788	44.8%	35,797	44.8%
Women 15 – 49 Years	15,375	22%	17,083	22%	17,579	22%
All Adults 15 Years+	35,783	51.2%	39,757	51.2%	40,910	51.2%
Total Male (All ages)	35,077	50.19%	38,973	50.19%	40,103	50.19%
Total Female (All ages)	35,643	51.0%	39,602	51.0%	40,751	51.0%
Total Population ¹	69,888	100%	77,651	100%	79,903	100%
Population Growth Rate		2.9%		4.0%		4.0%
Expected Pregnancies	3,774	5.4%	4,193	5.4%	4,315	5.4%
Expected Deliveries	3,634	5.2%	4,038	5.2%	4,155	5.2%

Expected Live Births	3,480	4.98%	3,867	4.98%	3,979	4.98%
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Source: Ministry of Health DHO, 2024

The population characteristics of Nsama District as outlined in the table above highlight several key demographics classification. Children under 14 years constitute a significant portion, reflecting a youthful population crucial for future labour force and community development. This demographic dividend presents numerous advantages such as potential long-term economic productivity and vitality, but also necessitates substantial investment in effective education, healthcare provision, and social services to ensure their well-being and productive development.

While Women aged 15-49 years, form another notable key demographic classification, critical for reproductive health and societal stability. Advantages include their role in family and community health, as well as economic participation. Meeting their needs involves improving access to reproductive health services, education, and economic opportunities to empower them fully.

The adult population aged 15 years and above, representing over half of the total population, underscores the district's workforce potential and community leadership. Advantages include their capacity for economic productivity and leadership roles in community development. Addressing their needs involves creating employment opportunities, promoting skills development, and ensuring access to healthcare and social services to sustain their well-being and contributions to society.

It is important to note that these approximations are used because we do not have specific data for Nsama's population distribution by age classification.

TABLE 5: POPULATION BY SEX

Year	Total Population	Male	Female
2010	48,633	24,102	24,531
2022	77,651	38,567	39,084

Source: Zamstat, 2022

In the table above, the population for Nsama District has grown from 48,633 in 2010 to 77,651 in 2022 representing a 57.7% increment over a 14-year period. In addition, in 2010, there were 24,102 males and 24,531 females, while in 2022; there were 38,567 males and 39,084 females. This growth highlights a slight female predominance and emphasizes the importance of equitable development planning to meet the evolving needs of both genders.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX PER WARD

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Sn	Ward	Both Sex	Male	Female
1	Chishela	645	485	160
2	Chishi	512	372	140
3	Chubo	802	663	139
4	Fungwa	389	274	115
5	Kakoma	717	571	146
6	Kakusu	422	306	116
7	Kampinda	806	621	185
8	Kapisha	1,787	1,412	375
9	Kashikishi	334	274	60
10	Katwatwa	790	596	194
11	Lunsangwe	774	617	157
12	Mikose	776	602	174
13	Mukubwe	729	577	152
14	Mululu	447	357	90
15	Munwa	1,087	832	255
16	Mwambeshi	939	702	237
17	Nsumbu	3,115	2307	808
	TOTAL	15071	11568	3503

Source: Zamstat, 2022

The highlighted household data above reveals significant gender disparities, with male-headed households comprising 76.8% of the total compared to 23.2% for female-headed households. Wards like Nsumbu, Kapisha, Munwa, and Kakoma stand out with high household numbers, predominantly led by males, suggesting a need for targeted development efforts to support these communities adequately. Conversely, smaller wards such as Kashikishi and Fungwa present challenges due to their fewer households and a smaller proportion of female-headed households. Initiatives to support female-headed households should include access to microfinance and entrepreneurship programs tailored to women, skills training in income-generating activities, and healthcare services catering to maternal and child health needs. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will prioritize these gender-sensitive initiatives to empower women in household leadership roles, ensure equitable distribution of resources across all wards, and focus on tailored infrastructure development to meet diverse community needs effectively.

2.2. DISTRICT MORTALITY

TABLE 7: TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

Sn	Disease	2020 Incidence /1000	2021 Incidence /1000	2022 Incidence /1000
1.	Malaria Confirmed	529.7	107.1	397.9
2.	RTI Non-Pneumonia	272.7	80.1	247
3.	Diarrhoea Non-Blood	63.0	9.9	49.5
4.	Digestive System Not Infectious	47.6	6.2	23.5
5.	Muscular Skeletal Not Trauma	29.5	2.2	23.5
6.	RTI. Pneumonia	28.3	1.5	8.8
7.	Trauma: Other Injury and Wounds	13.8	1.3	8
8.	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	12.8	1.2	6
9.	Pelvic Inflammatory diseases	10.5	1.1	5.9
10	Genital Urinary Infection (Except STI)	6.4	1.0	5.1

Source: Ministry of Health DHO, 2024

From 2020 to 2022, Nsama District witnessed notable changes in its top causes of morbidity across all age groups. However, malaria, after a sharp decline in 2021, rebounded in 2022, indicating variability in control measures. Respiratory infections, including both pneumonia and non-pneumonia types, showed consistent decreases, possibly reflecting improved healthcare access and hygiene practices among the local people. Non-bloody diarrhoea cases also saw a significant decline, aligning with advancements in sanitation. Disorders of the digestive system and muscular skeletal issues exhibited varied trends but generally decreased or stabilized. These trends highlight successes in public health interventions while emphasizing the ongoing need for sustained efforts to combat malaria and further improve overall community health in Nsama District.

TABLE 8: TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY UNDER FIVES

Sn	Disease	2020 Incidence/ 1000	2021 Incidence /1000	2022 Incidence /1000
1	Confirmed Malaria	1,136	832.7	759.6
2	RI Non-Pneumonia	484.4	417.7	534.2
3	Diarrhoea Non-Blood	158.8	101.4	153.5
4	Pneumonia	63.4	26.8	38.2
5	Digestive System: Not Infectious	30.9	21.9	32.5
6	Skin Disease: Not Infectious	29.6	12.3	21.7
7	Trauma: other Injuries; wounds	21.6	10.3	15.3
8	Skin Diseases: Infectious	13.5	9.5	9.8
9	Trauma: RTA	9.9	6.7	8.3
10	Anaemia	9.6	5.6	7.6

Source: Ministry of Health DHO, 2024

The top causes of morbidity among children under five in Nsama District from 2020 to 2022 consistently include malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases. While malaria remains the primary concern, there have been notable decreases in pneumonia cases. Anaemia and various skin conditions also contribute to childhood illness, highlighting ongoing health challenges that require targeted interventions in healthcare and sanitation.

2.2.1 District Natality (Birth rate)

The birth rate reflects the annual number of live births per 1,000 people in the population. With an expected 3,480 live births (*Ministry of Health DHO, 2024*) and a total population of 77,651, the birth rate stands at approximately 44.83 births per 1,000 populations. This statistic indicates the rate at which the population is growing due to births, highlighting the demographic dynamics and potential future trends in the district's population size.

2.3. PROJECTED POPULATION AND LIKELY CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Assumptions

2.3.1.1 Consistent Growth Rate

It was assumed that the population growth rate of 4.0% per year remains constant throughout the projection period (2025-2035). Population growth rates can fluctuate due to various factors such as economic conditions, policy changes, and natural events, but for simplicity, a constant growth rate was used.

2.3.1.2 Insignificant Migration

The projections assume no significant migration in or out of Nsama District had occurred that would significantly impact population growth. Human Migration can have a substantial effect on population dynamics but was not factored into these projections.

2.3.1.3 Stable Fertility and Mortality Rates

The fertility and mortality rates were assumed to remain relatively stable over the projection period. Changes in these rates could significantly alter population projections, especially in terms of births and deaths.

2.3.1.4 Age Distribution

The age distribution within each category (Children, Women, Adults) was assumed to change proportionally with the overall population growth rate. In reality, demographic shifts could impact different age groups differently.

Data Accuracy: The initial population data from 2022 and its distribution across different categories were assumed to be accurate and reflective of the actual demographics in Nsama District.

Linear Growth Model: The projections were calculated using a simple exponential growth model $P_t = P_0 \times (1+r)^t$, which assumes a steady increase in population size each year. This model does not account for potential fluctuations in growth rates over time.

TABLE 9: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE

Year	Children (0 - 11 Months)	Children (<5 Years)	Children (5 - 14 Years)	Women (15 - 49 Years)	All Adults (15 Years+)	Total Male (All Ages)	Total Female (All Ages)	Total Population
2022	2,796	13,698	31,310	15,375	35,783	35,077	35,643	69,888
2023	2,911	14,282	32,570	15,979	37,209	36,506	37,015	72,674
2024	3,030	14,891	33,871	16,606	38,684	38,004	38,424	75,596
2025	3,154	15,525	35,214	17,259	40,211	39,574	39,879	78,657

2026	3,282	16,184	36,600	17,937	41,793	41,217	41,381	81,859
2027	3,415	16,870	38,029	18,643	43,433	42,935	42,931	85,206
2028	3,553	17,584	39,503	19,378	45,133	44,731	44,531	88,702
2029	3,697	18,325	41,023	20,144	46,896	46,607	46,181	92,352
2030	3,846	19,097	42,591	20,943	48,724	48,566	47,882	96,160
2031	4,001	19,900	44,208	21,775	50,620	50,610	49,636	100,131
2032	4,162	20,735	45,875	22,644	52,586	52,742	51,443	104,269
2033	4,329	21,604	47,595	23,549	54,625	54,964	53,304	108,580
2034	4,503	22,509	49,369	24,493	56,739	57,280	55,221	113,068

Source: (Ministry of Health Nsama DHO)

The population projections for Nsama District from 2023 to 2034 indicate steady growth across all age groups and genders, with the total population expected to increase from 69,888 in 2022 to 113,068 by 2034, reflecting a significant rise of approximately 62% over the 12-year period. This growth is seen particularly in children, women of childbearing age, and the overall adult population, suggesting sustained birth rates and demographic progression. The projections underscore the need for strategic planning in infrastructure development, healthcare provision, and educational resources to accommodate the expanding population, emphasizing the importance of sustainable development practices to manage future challenges and leverage opportunities for economic and social advancement in Nsama District.

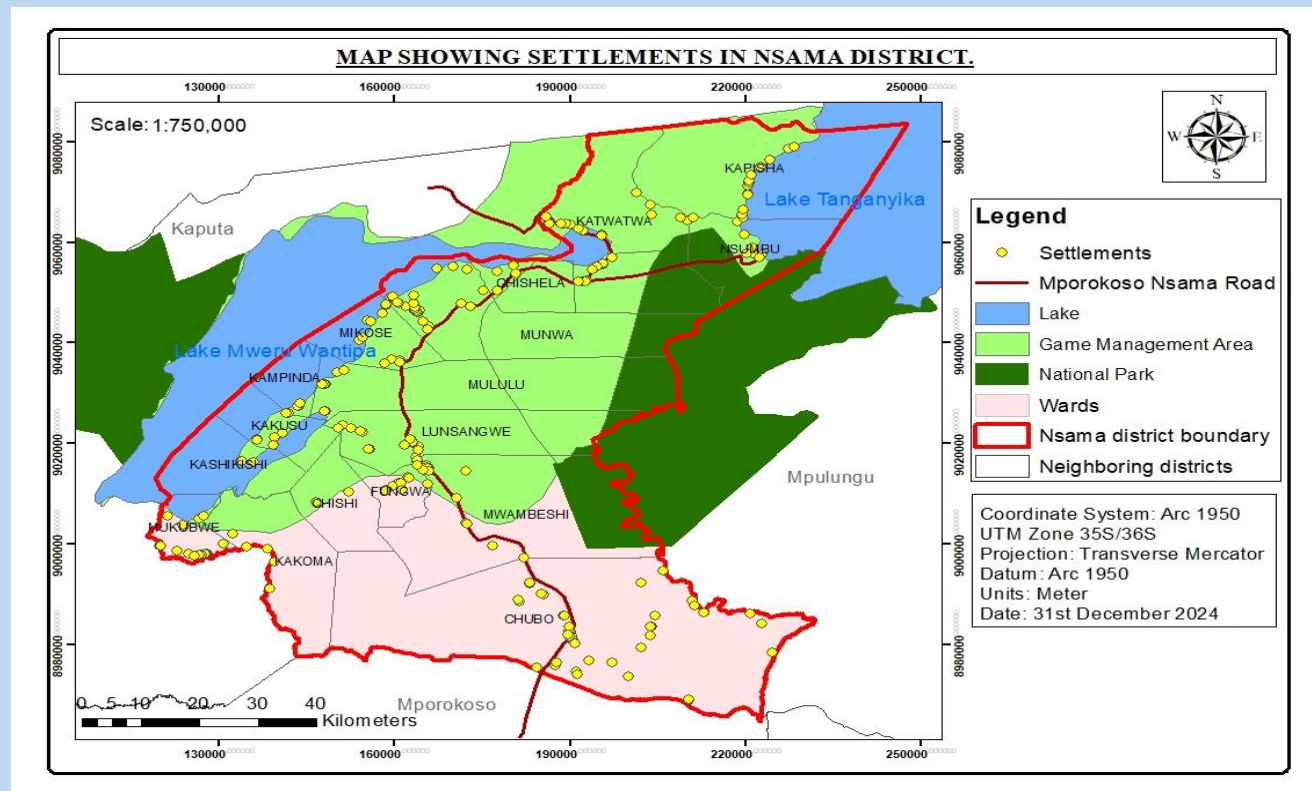
2.4. THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING POPULATION TRENDS ON LAND USE AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

With Nsama District being predominantly rural, the projected population growth from 69,888 in 2022 to an estimated **145,577** by **2035** will likely influence agricultural practices, settlement patterns, and natural resource management. Increased population may lead to expanded agricultural activities to meet growing food demands, potentially affecting traditional land use patterns and cropping systems. In addition, there is a high risk of encroaching into sensitive serene environments such as National Parks, GMA's, etc. thereby disturbing wildlife habitats. There will also be a gradual shift in settlement areas, with villages and rural centres expanding to accommodate more residents especially along the main roads and water bodies, which increases pollution incidents. This eventually could lead to changes in the spatial distribution of communities and the need for improved infrastructure such as roads, water supply systems, and health facilities. Sustainable land use planning will be essential to balance development needs with environmental conservation priorities, ensuring that rural livelihoods and natural landscapes are preserved while supporting the districts economic and social development goals.

2.4.1 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern for Nsama District follows a linear kind of settlement formation pattern that entails human settlements being located along the major roads, rivers and lakes due to ease of access for services and economic opportunities.

FIGURE 8: SETTLEMENT MAP



Source: Nsama Town Council, Planning Department, 2024

2.5. THEMATIC AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

2.5.1 Local Economic Sector Analysis

The local economic transformation of the district is a major priority for the government in that the innate potential of the area has been lying idle for a long time without it being fully utilized in order to positively influence lives. Consequently, unemployment is rampant among the youths and women that possess as a threat to national security. Hence, the major focus will be placed on developing the productive sectors in order to accelerate economic development.

2.5.1 Agriculture Overview

2.5.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Subsistence agriculture is the mainstay economic activity for the majority people of Nsama District as it serves both as a source of income and as well as nutrition needs supply. Hence, this sector is critical for the sustainable development of the district owing to its immense potential for massive expansion due to the availability of fertile soils and a conducive climatic condition. However, despite this potential, the sector is highly underdeveloped leading to lower yields per hectare of 2.5 per hectare that ultimately translates into lower production and productivity. This ultimately leads to food insecurity and under malnourishment among the under five children. Hence, major reforms need to be instituted forth with in order to reverse the status quo. However, the district agriculture office operates its mandates using the following policies in exhibiting best practice;

- **The 8th National Development Plan (8TH NDP) 2022-2026**

The Ministry of Agriculture in Nsama district implements farming activities aimed at increasing production and productivity in the agriculture sector among the small scale farmers in order to promote food security. In addition, tree crop production and irrigation development are also being promoted, in collaboration with research and development centres particularly in the development of improved varieties and breeds of crops including tree crops with the view of pushing up production levels. Furthermore, in order to increase hectares of land under production and enhance productivity, agriculture mechanisation is being promoted at local level.

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG # 2)**

The Ministry of Agriculture in Nsama district is implementing measures to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by employing climate smart agriculture practices especially in the wake of climate change effects. These efforts are all employed with the view to attain the major objective of ending hunger by 2030 in accordance with SDG number 2.

- **Second National Agricultural Policy – 2016-2030**

The Ministry of Agriculture in particular and other agricultural stakeholders in general have effectively partnered to operationalize the SNAP to fruition, and ultimately enabling the agriculture sector to achieve food and nutritional security, enhance agricultural

production and productivity, agricultural diversification, research and extension service improvements all in bit to make the agricultural sector economically viable for local small scale farmers.

Efforts continue to be rolled out to encourage sustainable resource use, the promotion of irrigation, agro-processing and value addition as well as agricultural marketing and trade development.

The policy provides great scope for attaining sustainable food and nutrition security and contributing significantly to profitability of agricultural enterprises, job creation, increased income generation, poverty reduction, as well as increased contribution of the agriculture sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- **Farmer Input Support Programme – FISP**

In Nsama District, the FISP program has served to improve the supply and delivery of quality certified agricultural inputs to small scale farmers through sustainable private sector participation at affordable cost, in order to increase household food security, crop diversification, and incomes at both family and community level. Currently there are 3500 small-scale farmers accessing the program whose core objective is to enhance agricultural production and productivity.

- **Food Reserve Agency – FRA**

The core objective of FRA in Nsama District is to improve the supply and delivery of agricultural harvests, particularly white grade A maize grain into its eight (8) satellite depots dotted around the district. The FRA has been able to offer a ready market to small-scale farmers especially, by offering a competitive pricing of maize grain per 50 Kg, in order to increase household and national incomes.

- **Extension Services Support**

Nsama district is continuously promoting activities that focus on the improvement of agricultural information dissemination through participatory extension approaches such as farmer field schools, field days and agricultural shows. It is during these gatherings that many farmers are collectively sensitized on appropriate technologies to adopt to improve agricultural production and productivity.

- **Irrigation Development**

The key focus of the district is to promote irrigation agricultural production through the construction of permanent weirs in selected wards in the district. This is key in ensuring

that there is sustainable agriculture production throughout the year despite negative effects of climate change. This is in an effort to counter the adverse effects of climate change such as droughts and to ensure continuous horticultural production of various fruits and vegetables is enhanced annually ultimately contributing to food security of the district.

- **Research and Development**

The Ministry in collaboration with researchers from Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) have continuously been conducting research in view of developing drought tolerant crop varieties and early maturing varieties with the aim of securing the farmers crops through enhancing their production and mitigating challenges arising from natural disasters such as drought, diseases and pests.

2.5.1.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability of Service

Nsama District has 74 zones and 20 Agricultural Camps divided amongst five (5) Agricultural Blocks. Furthermore, there are currently 12 active extension officers against 22,500 small-scale farmers dotted across the 20 agricultural camps, which ultimately translate into poor service delivery. The poor extension service provision exhibited in the district is due to the high extension officer to farmer ratio of 1: 4000 that in the end result into low production of yield per hectare among the small-scale farmers. The district currently has about 22,500 small-scale farmers and has no commercial farmers as at current. In the same vein, the yield per hectare is for the district is 2.5 ton per hectare that is very low for this potential agricultural environment. Furthermore, the district has 3 storage shades, 5 houses, 2 vehicles and 11 motorbikes where 5 are runners while 6 are non-runners.

The predominantly crops grown in Nsama District are; field Crops-Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, Sweet potatoes, Rice, Beans, soya beans; horticultural Crops-Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pumpkin, Rape, Okra and Green beans; Fruit Trees-Bananas, Mangoes, Oranges, Lemons, Avocados, palm oil trees while the commonly reared livestock are Pigs, Poultry, cattle and Goats. The farming system mainly practiced in the district involves the cultivation of crops using traditional hand-held hoes that ultimately affects the production levels though with the potential for mechanization. Therefore, the effective migration of agricultural production from traditional tools to mechanization is the only panacea to the current low agricultural and productivity levels challenges. In addition, there is low value addition of agricultural products.

Hence, new technologies anchored on Smart Agriculture are continually taught to farmers and show-cased during field days and agricultural shows at various levels namely – Camp/Ward, Block, District, Provincial, and at National levels.

The setting up/installation of field demonstration plots continues to be the main learning platform through farmer field schools where farmers are taught hands-on techniques to increase their production and productivity.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The District Agricultural Office has inadequate staffing levels to carry out effective service delivery with only 19 officers out of an establishment of 40. This has an adverse impact on efficient and effective extension service delivery to farmers at district and camp/block level. Hence, the limited human resource to carry out extension service to farmers has negatively affected effective delivery of best practices which result into low yield per hectare. In relation to service provision, there is low coverage to the intended farmers and where it's delivered it's of poor quality ultimately affecting production levels.

TABLE 10: LIST OF AGRICULTURE CAMPS

No.	Agricultural Camp(s)	Ward(s)	Camp Extension Officer	Camp House	Motor Cycle	Extension Availability & Effectiveness
1.	Nsumbu	Nsumbu	Manned	Yes	No	Good
2.	Munjela	Kapisha	Manned	No	No	Good
3.	Kapisha	Kapisha	Unmanned	No	No	Average
4.	Chishela	Chishela	Manned	Yes	Yes	Good
5.	Katwatwa	Katwatwa	Unmanned	No	No	Average
6.	Mwewe	Munwa & Mikose	Manned	No	No	Good
7.	Kampinda	Kampinda	Manned	Yes	No	Good
8.	Mununu	Mululu & Kashikishi	Unmanned	No	No	Average
9.	Shimusanse	Chishi	Manned	No	No	Good
10.	Kakoma	Kakoma	Manned	Yes	Yes	Good
11.	Mupandi	Mukubwe	Unmanned	No	No	Average
12.	Mwangala	Lunsangwe & Fungwa	Manned	No	No	Average

13.	Nsama Central	Mwambeshi	Manned	No	Yes	Good
14.	Mukotwe	Chubo	Unmanned	No	No	Average
15.	Munyele	Chubo	Manned	Yes	Yes	Good
16.	Katele	Chubo	Manned	No	Yes	Good

Source: Ministry of Agriculture DACO's Office, 2024

Agricultural extension services are available, but inadequate in the current form. The Extension Officer to Farmer ratio is huge. The standard is that one extension officer should serve 400 farmers, but at present there are only 12 extension officers against almost 22,500 registered farmers. The implication is that one extension officer is serving more 1,500 registered farmers, ultimately leading to officers being overwhelmed with work as they need to attend to many farmers more than what is prescribed. This situation has been made worse by the sector's inadequate and limited transport, housing, office space, plant and equipment that have affected the delivery of the much-needed services. In view of that, more Extension Officers are needed not only to cater for the needs of the current farmers, but also for the future farmers as more people are expected to venture into farming with increase in population.

2.5.1.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

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

- **Late delivery of farming inputs:** most stakeholders expressed concern with the time it takes to deliver the farming inputs.
- **Few farmers on FISP:** the beneficiaries for those on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) should be increased.
- **Absence of value addition industries:** value addition is one of the most effective ways that can help farmers maximize profits. Establishment of value addition plants such as those meant for fruit, rice, maize processing or cooking oil could also bring about job creation in the district. Having the processing plants in the district will lead to the availability of products at low prices.
- **Lack of Infrastructure:** The agriculture sector in the district is struggling with infrastructure such as limited houses for staff; office spaces, poor road network etc. Hence, effective provision of various infrastructures will enhance service delivery in the district.

- **Inadequate Extension Officers at Camp and Block level:** the district has low staff levels especially extension officers, this compromises service delivery. Some Camps and Blocks remain unmanned and pose as a potential for job creation through public service deployment.
- **Inadequate transport at District level:** the district currently has one (1) running vehicle and five (5) motorcycles, this has greatly affected service delivery to the farmers due to the vast terrain that needs to be covered in order to have efficient and effective officer to farmer contact. Extension officers require motor cycles in order to enhance service delivery as well as the provision of adequate funding for operations.
- **Lack of local input suppliers and agro dealers;** Nsama district does not have an agro-vet shop to provide agricultural inputs to small-scale farmers, which makes it very difficult for farmers to access affordable inputs that are readily available locally. In addition, it also means that small-scale farmers, who usually request inputs to be procured elsewhere, are likely to be supplied wrong products that may also be of substandard quality.
- **Inadequate warehousing and bulking facilities;** Given the higher crop production levels in our district, there emerges an opportunity for a bulking facility that could invariably help in the preservation of the produce as much of it has been going to waste as most rural communities do not have the capacity for preservation chemicals. Such an industry presents an opportunity to attract manufacturing industries
- **Lack of agro credit facilities including commercial banking services-** Farmers travel as far as Mporokoso, Kasama and Kaputa to access banking services for both personal as well as cooperative business, which causes an increase in the cost of doing business and reduces farmer profitability. Additionally, this reduces production and productivity levels by farmers and discourages entry of new farmers in various enterprises.

2.5.1.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service in Nsama District's agricultural sector can be enhanced through addressing the major issues identified during public consultations. These include timely delivery of farming inputs, increased FISP coverage, establishment of value addition plants, and improved infrastructure for agricultural staff. Additionally, deploying more extension officers, enhancing transport availability, establishing local input suppliers and agro dealers, developing adequate warehousing facilities, and introducing agro credit and banking services are critical. Regular monitoring, stakeholder engagement, resource allocation, and capacity building are essential for achieving these targets and improving service delivery in the district.

2.5.1.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The growth in population has a direct bearing on the provision of food to individuals and households. Therefore, an increase in numbers of consumers of food means that more food needs to be produced and supplied to consumers.

This further entails that the demand for this agriculture services in terms of inputs, extension services will equally increase. Similarly, more land will need to be allocated toward food production systems that results into more trees being cut down thereby impacting adversely on natural resource management.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Under this sector, some of the existing programmes are;

- Smallholder Productivity Promotion
- Value addition (food processing)
- Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion among others.
- Another existing Programme that is currently running in the district is Climate Smart Agriculture, which is aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural practices in the district.

Great opportunity exists for investment in construction of dams and weirs for irrigation, as well as investment in machinery and equipment for agro-processing and value addition such for oil extraction,

Opportunity also exists for construction of both input storage facilities as well as for harvest storage facilities for aggregation, agro-processing and output marketing.

There also exists opportunity for investment in Research Station that will address some of the major challenges being experienced such as the Cassava Brown Streak Disease and which would also provide ready affordable access to soil sample testing. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.

The implication of the continuation of existing trend in the agriculture sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of agriculture areas. In addition, the current agricultural production levels will enable huge to migrate growth pole areas due economic opportunity as food prices will skyrocket. Hence, food insecurity among the huge population will have a destructive impact.

2.5.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The sector has been negatively affected by bad farming practices such as Chitemene System (Slash and burn of trees), however there is a shift from agricultural practices that have a damaging effect on the environment to good agriculture practices such as climate smart agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the environment. In addition, enhanced agricultural practice has a negative effect on the environment such soil erosion and the same time the chemicals used in the agricultural production have effects the environment.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been actively engaged with other stakeholders namely the Department of Forestry, on sensitization and trainings in the sustainable management and use of natural resources by promotion of sustainable land management technologies including conservation agriculture and agro-forestry.

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

The Agriculture Sector in Nsama district has not been spared by the adverse effects of climate change through variability of weather that has been evidenced by extremes of weather in terms of temperature and rainfall. Climate change issues such as increased droughts, flooding; increased wind loads have negatively impacted the Agricultural sector, while the impact on farming communities is devastating when it causes homelessness, loss of arable land, loss of livestock and income leading to increased food and nutrition insecurity. Most notable effects of the changes in weather and climatic patterns include, negative effects on the physical resilience of agricultural infrastructure such as roads, bridges, crossing points, irrigation infrastructure, storage facilities and dwelling houses.

2.5.1.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Through the Second National Agricultural Policy, the Agriculture Sector in Nsama District has encouraged decentralization, participation of Women and Youth in agricultural production that is very low. However, mostly men in terms of land ownership have dominated the sector and production level outputs thereby disadvantaging the women fork from increasing their incomes in order to improve their socioeconomic wellbeing thereby escape poverty. Additionally, the minimal involvement of women in the agricultural production entails that the effects of food insecurity and hunger at household level is felt largely by women due to the fact that in rural areas, women are the ones tasked with the job of looking for food for the family. Furthermore, the food insecurity

scenario in Nsama District greatly affects infants especially those under-fives of age who are severely plagued by malnutrition leading to high infant mortality levels in local communities.

2.5.1.9 Summary (For Each Sector/Thematic Area)

The Ministry of Agriculture in Nsama District is focused on increasing production and productivity in the agriculture sector. To this end, the industry will create an enabling environment for private sector growth in the agriculture sector by providing a stable trade policy with an emphasis on easing restrictions on agricultural commodities' exports and facilitating access to finance.

The Ministry of Agriculture launched the Comprehensive Agricultural Transformation Programme (CATP) that will provide for better targeting and equity across beneficiaries. To support increased production in the sector, research and development will be encouraged, particularly in developing improved varieties and crops, including tree crops.

To increase hectares under production and productivity, agricultural mechanization will be promoted. The district will also encourage farm block development with a particular focus on the diversification of crops. The farm block concept entails the creation of specialized agricultural production and processing zones.

2.5.1.10 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

In Nsama District, agriculture sector low yield and production in the rom several root causes. Key issues, and insufficient agricultural extension services. These root causes lead to suboptimal farming practices and decreased crop output, which in turn result in and economic instability for local farmers. This vicious cycle perpetuates the low productivity and hinders the overall development of the agriculture sector in the region.

TABLE 11: PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS

Sn	Issue	Cause	Effect
1	Low agricultural production	-Poor traditional working such as hoes, slashers etc. -High illiteracy levels -Limited access to updated -Limited availability of quality seeds and fertilizers - Include inadequate access to modern farming equipment	-Low yields per hectare - Food insecurity -
2	Lack of value addition processes	-Lack processing industries -Limited access to electricity	

		-Lack of knowledge of manufacturing processing	
3	Lack of security of tenure among small scale farmers	-Ignorance on the process of formalizing land ownership	-Displacement of people -Lack of access to collateral based finance -Lack of leverage
4	Poor farmer extension services	-Limited extension service officers -Limited infrastructure availability	-Low incomes -Low production and productivity

Source: Ministry of Agriculture DACO's Office, 2024

2.5.2. Fisheries and Livestock

2.5.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

The sustainable development of the livestock and fisheries sub sector is crucial in reducing high poverty levels at local level in the district in both increased household incomes and improved nutritional security. However, despite the current limited expansion of the sector, the potential for growth is immense. In light of the above, numerous efforts are being implemented at district level with the ultimate objective of maximizing the potential of the sectors in increasing household income, which ultimately leads to a reduction in abject poverty levels. Thus, below is an outline of the policy documents that guide the development of the fishing and livestock sectors in the district;

- **The Livestock Development Policy of 2012:** This policy works to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012).
- **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2020:** This policy provides guidance to achieving an efficient, competitive and sustainable fisheries sub-sector that shall pave way for food and nutrition security, employment and wealth creation by promoting the sustainable exploitation and utilization of fisheries resources (National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2020). Furthermore, the policy also aims to improve the productivity of the Fisheries sub-sector in line with Vision 2030 that aims to be “**an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income**”.
- To promote sustainable livestock development through the expansion and advisory services in the sector. In addition, the policy aims to enhance the production of quality livestock products and bye-products through the promotion of grading systems for live animals and livestock products (National Livestock Policy 2020).

2.5.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

The district has 5 livestock camps as per national standard out of which, one camp is manned by one extension officer while in terms of fisheries, the district has a total of 5 camps as per national standard and only two have officers at the moment. Furthermore, in relation to veterinary services, the district has one veterinary officer who undertakes the provision of these crucial services to small scale livestock farmers although the work is huge. Hence, it's key to note that there is a critical shortage of camp officers in the district making it difficult for quality extension service to be delivered to the small-scale farmers and fishers. Due to having high economic activities in fishing and trading in Nsumbu, three officers have been placed at the camp, while Kampinda has one extension officer.

TABLE 12: LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES PER CAMP

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION
Livestock Extension activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmer trainings, Livestock Demos Collection of livestock statistical information, Formation and strengthening of livestock groups, Farmer registration, >head inspection, etc.) 	all camps
Product and Quality Control Promotions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product and Quality Control Promotions activities 	all camps
Stocking and Restocking programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 Goats to be procured for cooperative I Mukotwe camp 207 goats local breed goats 17 improved Boer male goats 650 improved village chickens 	Munyele Camp (supported by TRALARD project Nsumbu Vet camp (supported by the Lake Tanganyika Development Project- LTDP)
	55 Local breed goats 165 Improved Village chickens	Nsama and Mwewe (supported by TRALARD project).
Registration	Fisher registration	All camps
Camp extension visits	Extension services (fisher and fish farmer visitation)	
Fisher Licensing	Fish permits	
Boat registration	Registration of boats	
Disease prevention and control	Vaccination, internal/external parasite control and monitor / inspection of vector control infrastructure.	All Camps
Veterinary public Health	Meat inspections	All Camps
Animal Health extension	Farmer registration/Trainings	All Camps
Animal disease Surveillance	Conduct livestock disease surveillance to prevent the spreading of the diseases.	All camps
Disease Control fund	To raise revenue through farm calls, ante mortem, meat inspection etc.	All Camps

Regulation and Control	Mounting of check points to prevent illegal movement of livestock	All camps
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Source: MFL Report, 2024

The table above shows the services that the sector offers to the communities in Nsama district.

- **Livestock population**

The type of livestock population is very low as compared to other districts in the province. However, the livestock species that are kept in the district include; Goats, chickens, pigs, ducks and cattle. Details are shown below.

TABLE 13: ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY CAMP

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Village Chickens	Ducks	G/Fowls	Rabbits
Nsama	0	2538	5	80	8300	110	250	60
Munyele	116	3200	0	100	2700	30	100	0
Kakoma	0	2630	0	70	1630	60	50	5
Nsumbu	0	3572	0	50	3226	40	30	8
Chishela	0	3406	0	46	8070	140	150	10

Source: MFL Report, 2024

Ownership

Most of livestock farming activities are conducted by men, with only a few female livestock farmers. However, the Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP) has promoted youth and women livestock farmers. 73% of farmers benefiting from livestock inputs under the project are women and 27% are Male youths (Livestock Development report, 2022).

Fish Production and Marketing

- Types of fish production and numbers of fish farmers
 - Nsama district produce annually 5 to 9 metric tons from capture fisheries and about 0.5 to 2 tons from cage culture and fish farming
 - There are about 2500 fishers on Lake Tanganyika
 - There are about 600 fishers on Lake Mweru Wantipa.
 - There are about 18 fish farmers in Nsama
 - There is 1 commercial fish farmer

Nsama district has eighteen fish farmers between which four practice cage culture and sixteen practice pond culture. There are a total of twenty-two cages and four fish pens

on Lake Tanganyika. Sixteen are privately owned by Mpende Fisheries while four are owned by the cooperatives and two pens for the

Figure 9: Demo Fish Cages for Cooperatives along Lake Tanganyika



Source: Department of Fisheries Report, 2023

TABLE 14: FISH FARMER REGISTER

S/N	Ward	Name of the farmer	Sex	No. fish ponds/ Cages	Pond Area (m ²)/Cages (m ³)
1.	Nsumbu	Asumani Phiri	M	2	2310
2.	Munwa	Kayanike Cooperative	M/F	2	1200
3.	Munwa	Chishimba Mostafa	M	2	1200
4.	Munwa	Allan George Mveli	M	16	14400
5.	Mukubwe	Mukotwe Primary School	M/F	1	600
6.	Nsumbu	Chongo Happyson	M	1	80
7.	Nsumbu	Rodrick Chipeta	M	1	160
8.	Nsumbu	Friday Chifunda	M	1	56
9.	Nsumbu	Bwalya Richard S	M	1	560

10.	Nsumbu	Sunday Phiri	M	2	1125
11.	Nsumbu	Fredrick Kalumba	M	1	70
12.	Nsumbu	Katanga Mazimba	M	1	70
13.	Nsumbu	Ndole Area Women Association	M/F	1	216
14.	Nsumbu	Munjela SACCOS	M/F	1	216
15.	Nsumbu	Tanganyika Multi-Purpose Cooperative	M/F	1	282
16.	Nsumbu	Ndole Twikatane	M/F	1	216
17.	Nsumbu	Nsumbu Area Women Association	M/F	1	282
18.	Nsama	Benjamin Mulenga	M	1	

Source: Department of Fisheries Report, 2024

Fish protected areas

Nsama district has a total of four fisheries protected areas in stratum four of Lake Tanganyika.

Fish species

- Main sources of fish from capture fisheries are Lake Tanganyika, and Mweru-Wantipa and some small water bodies that include, Lakes Tondwa and Chishi and Fungwa.
- There are about 15 fish species of economic importance as shown in the **Table 15:**

TABLE 15: FISH SPECIES OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

SPECIES NAME		WATER BODY
Scientific Name	Local Name	
<i>Oreochromis tanganicae</i>	Mpende	Lake Tanganyika
<i>Tilapia dardennei</i>	Nkungula	Lake Tanganyika
<i>Boulengerochromismicrolepis</i>	Nkupi/ kuhe	Lake Tanganyika
<i>Bathybates spp.</i>	Malembela	Lake Tanganyika
<i>Hemibatesstenosoma</i>	Mpande	Lake Tanganyika
<i>Chrysichthys spp</i>	Poloko/ mineke	Lake Tangayika
<i>Claridaespp</i>	Milonge/ inshinga	Lake tangayika/weru wantipa
<i>Stolothrissa tanganicae</i>	Chilwe/ kapenta	Lake tangayika
<i>Limnothrissa miodon</i>	Chisamba, kapenta	Lake tangayika
<i>Latesstappersii</i>	Buka, mikebuka	Lake tangayika
<i>Latesmariae</i>	Pamba (big eyes)	Lake tangayika
<i>Latesangustifrons</i>	Pamba (small eyes)	Lake tangayika
<i>Latesmicrolepis</i>	Nyumvi	Lake tangayika
<i>Synodontis spp.</i>	Nsokolo	Lake tangayika
<i>Mastacembalus spp.</i>	Imichili	Lake tangayika
Mixed species	Mutununu	Lake tangayika
Clarias		Mweru wantipa

Iminthesa		Mweru wantipa
Oreochromis macrochir	Pale	Mweruwantipa
	Chisense	Mweru wantipa

Source: Department of Fisheries Report, 2024

2.5.2.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The sector has inadequate human resource to service the entire district. Only a few camps are manned with one officer for livestock being assigned to service the entire district, while fisheries have two camps manned. This has reduced the service delivery coupled with lack of transport for the sector. In order to improve the service and outcome, advanced animal husbandry procedures have been enhanced to increase meat and fish productivity. Therefore, the services currently offered are moderate due to limited field officers under fisheries and livestock subsector.

TABLE 16: QUANTITY OF SERVICE

S/ N	Camp	Available extension officer	Prescribed officers	Prescribed population for one officer (standard)	Population
1	Nsumbu	0	1	1000	3192
2	Kampinda	0	1	1000	
3	Munyele	0	1	1000	
4	Chishela	0	1	1000	
5	Nsama central	1	1	1000	
Total		1	5	5000	

Source: DLD report, 2024

TABLE 17: DISTRIBUTION OF MOTORBIKES

S/N	Camp	Available Motorbike	Prescribed Motorbikes needed	Deficiency
1	Nsumbu	0	1	1
2	Kampinda	0	1	1
3	Munyele	0	1	1
4	Chishela	1	1	1
5	Nsama central	1	1	1
Total		2	5	5

Source: DLD report, 2024

TABLE 18: AVAILABLE BOATS AND ENGINES

S/N	Camp	Available boats and engines	Prescribed boats and engine needed	Deficiency
1	Nsumbu	1	1	0
2	Cholwe	0	1	1
3	Mikose	0	1	1
4	Kampinda	0	1	1
5	Chishi	0	1	1
Total		1	5	4

Source: Department of Fisheries Report, 2024

TABLE 19: PRESCRIBED OFFICERS PER CAMP

S/N	Camp	Available officers	Prescribed officers per camp	Number of fishers	Deficiency
1	Nsumbu	3	4	2500	1
2	Cholwe	0	3	3000	3
3	Mikose	0	3		3
4	Kampinda	1	3		3
5	Chishi	0	3		3
Total		4	16		13

Source: PSMD staff establishment, 2022

2.5.2.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

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

- Non-functional dip-tanks should be rehabilitated to facilitate disease control;
- Farmers must be supplied with climate resilient livestock (goats, village chicken);
- There must be support to farmers dealing in fish farming, inputs;
- Planting of the trees along and around water points as part of water management strategy for the ecological enhancement; and Stocking and restocking programmes

- Fish hatchery at government fish farm must be established to supply fingerlings in the district.
- Establishment of fish feed and other aquaculture accessory shops in the district.
- Restocking programmes of fish in Lake Mweru-Wantipa.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district population has access to the services provided by the sector but at a small scale. There are many areas of the district which do not have access to these services. Due to the inadequate extension services in the district, some areas do not receive adequate extension services hence, farmers move long distances as far as 40 Km to the nearest camp where an extension officer is found. The presence of some extension officers not specialized in a field of need to the farmers help in directing the farmers where they can get the much-needed service.

Extension and Research activities

Numbers of trained and untrained staff, servicing approximate numbers of farmers.

TABLE 20: EXTENSION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Trained staff	Untrained staff	Approximate farmers/fishers
1 livestock assistant	Nil	3192 livestock farmers
1 livestock technician.		
1 Fisheries Officer		Approximately 3000 fishers
1 Fisheries Technical Officer		
2 Fisheries Assistant Officers		
1 Aquaculture Assistant Officer		18 fish farmers

Source: MFL report, 2024

The table above highlights the available officers in the district against the population of fishers, livestock farmers and fish farmers against the standard.

2.5.2.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population is likely to grow by an average of 4.0% per annum (ZAMSTATS, 2022) in the current trend of growth. This entails that, a total number of registered farmers is likely to grow proportionately with overall population growth. This will entail that there will be

high demand for land and basic services such as field extension needs in the district by the farmers and fishers.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The sector has various proposed investments due to increase in service demand and population growth. Some of the proposed developmental programmes include the construction of slaughterhouse, livestock training center, bulking center, construction of Cattle dip tank in Munyele and repair of non-functional Goat dip-tanks to facilitate disease control. Under fisheries, construction of a fish hatchery for production of fingerlings, annual closure of Lakes Tanganyika, Mweru-wantipa and Chishi respectively, creation of Village Fisheries Management Committees, formulation of Fisheries Management Plan and creation of fish breeding areas.

TABLE 21: STATUS OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

S/N	CAMP	NAME OF NGO	ACTIVITIES	STATUS
01	Nsama	TRALARD	1) Distribution of chickens 2) Distribution of goats	Approved and Implemented in Lunsangwe, Kampinda and Munwa
02	Kakoma	TRALARD	1) Will procure 300 goats to be given to 60 beneficiaries, this will be a pass on program. 1) Fish farming	Approved
03	Chishela	TRALARD	1) Distribution of chickens and Distribution of goats	Implemented
04	Munyele	TRALARD	2) Piggery and goat production	approved
05	Nsumbu	LTDP	1) Distribution of goats to selected beneficiaries 2) Distribution of chickens to selected beneficiaries 3) Livestock trainings	Implemented
06	NSUMBU	Frankfurt Zoological Society	4) Formulation of fisheries management plans	Plans formulated, signed by the minister of fisheries and livestock
07		LTA	5) Closure of lake Tanganyika	On going
08		LTA	6) Creation of fish breeding areas	To be implemented under cooperating partners
09			7) Creation of Village fisheries Management Committees	
10	Nsama	-	8) Formulation of fisheries management plans on Lake Mweru-wantipa	To be implemented under cooperating partners
11	Nsama	-	9) Creation of Village fisheries Management Committees Mweru-wantipa	

12		-	10) Creation of Fisheries Management Committees Mweru-wantipa	
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Source: MFL report, 2024

TABLE 22: FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION BY CAMPS

S/N	CAMP	CURRENT STATUS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN
01	NSAMA	1 staff house No slaughter facility	To construct a slaughter house
	NSAMA (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility 1 staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
02	KAKOMA (DLD)	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
	KAKOMA (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
03	CHISHELA	1 staff house No slaughter facility 1 staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
	CHISHELA (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility 1 staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
04	MUNYELE	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
	MUNYELE (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
05	NSUMBU	1 staff house No slaughter facility 3 staff present under DoF No staff under DLD	To construct a slaughter house
	NSUMBU (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
06	KAMPINDA	2 staff house 1 staff present under DoF No staff under DLD	Need rehabilitation
	KAMPINDA (VET)	No staff house No slaughter facility No staff present	To construct 1staff house To construct a slaughter house
07	MIKOSE	No staff 1 staff house No staff present	House needs rehabilitation
08	Cholwe	No staff No house No officers present	To construct 1staff house

Source: MFL report, 2022

TABLE 23: FISHERIES INVENTORY OF HOUSES

SN	TYPE OF HOUSE	QUANTITY	STATION	CONDITION
1	3AA	11	Nsama	3 Good and 8 need rehab
2	4H	2	Nsama	1 Good and 1 need rehab
3	3AA	2	Kampinda	Need Rehab
4	3AA	1	Chishela	Good rehabilitated by MoE
6	3AA	1	Mikose	Bad state
7	4H	1	Nsumbu	Good
8	3AA	4	Nsumbu	Needs rehab
7	2AA	3	Nsumbu	Needs rehab
8	Semidetached (3 rooms each)	1	Nsumbu	Need rehab

Source: DoF Report, 2024

2.5.2.6 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 weirs and Fishponds. 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 especially for areas near the national park.

2.5.2.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Nsama District is endowed with abundant natural resources for agricultural development. The abundant natural water bodies and range lands offer the District an immense opportunity for fisheries and livestock development.

Unsustainable fishing methods being practices on the water bodies has an impact on the fish resources in the water bodies. Rampant use of illegal fishing methods and fishing gears results in the depletion of fish in the water bodies. The continuation of this trend will eventually lead to the depletion of the fish in the water bodies.

With the promotion of aquaculture development in the district, there will be need for land for construction of fish ponds. This will mean clearing of forest for pond construction, hence, contributing to climate change.

In Nsama district, the livestock farmers have a system of rearing their livestock of free range where animals are left to graze at free range. This causes pollution through emission of methane which is released from animal droplets and has a negative effect on the ozone layer.

The predicted increase in the number of livestock has a negative effect on the vegetation in the sense that there will be overgrazing beyond the capacity of the available pasture. The continuation of this trend will contribute to climate change.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The environmental and climate changes have an impact on the sector. The presence of heavy rains and bush fires cause destruction to pasture and animals. Farmers rely on pasture for feeding of their livestock, hence, bush fires reduce feeding grounds for the animals thereby reducing production and productivity. Environmental and climate change issues have significant impacts on the fisheries and livestock sector, affecting both fish and livestock in the following ways

1. Drought will result in reduced pasture for grazing
2. Reduced water levels causing sharp water parameters changes affecting aquatic health
3. Reduced aquatic biodiversity and livestock
4. Extreme temperatures will adversely affect aquatic biodiversity

The expected changes that will be seen in the near future or next 5 to 10 years are as follows; environmental degradation: activities such as charcoal burning and wild fires may contribute to environmental degradation, affecting air quality, soil health and water resources.

The major threat to sustainable fisheries and livestock development is climate change. The District has been experiencing climate induced hazards which include drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods and extreme temperatures. Some of these hazards, especially droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity over the past few years.

2.5.2.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The sector has had an impact in the participation of gender groups and vulnerable groups with the formation of cooperatives groups for livestock and fisheries. Through these groups, women and vulnerable groups are able to voice out their concerns, access resources collectively, and engage in decision-making processes. The district has seen an increase in number of women participating in livestock farming due to the policy

reforms and some vigorous trainings and sensitization. The following gender groups are seriously affected based on their gender

- Women are not employed to work on fishing vessels due to belief that their presence on the vessel will result in no or little fish catches. (Traditional beliefs).
- Men are seen to be less of a man if they participate in the buying, drying and selling of fish (traditional beliefs).
- Girls in fishing communities are exposed to early marriages and early pregnancies.

TABLE 24: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN NSAMA CAMP

		Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Ducks	Village chicken	Rabbits	sheep	G/fowls
Total livestock		116	15346	346	380	23926	83	5	580
Gender	Men	3	934	62	35	810	12	5	55
	Women	0	315	0	8	326	0	0	12

Source: DLD report, 2022

2.5.2.9 Summary

Low Livestock and fisheries produce contributing to insufficient income at household level in all 17 wards. This is as a result of the low funding coupled with under staffing of the sector in extension services delivery to capacity build farmers. Lack of transport for the sector has also played a significant role in the poor delivery of extension services to the farmers. While Low adoption of new sustainable technologies and good practices among the small scale farmers just worsens the pursuit of achieving higher productivity. The sector is very important in enhancing the livelihood of the communities within the district. With the steady rise in the population which will demand for more production and productivity of livestock and fisheries produce in order to provide adequate food, thereby calling for more trainings in advanced farming technologies in order to improve the production and productivity. The sector must also adapt and respond to climate change and new challenges facing global food systems.

TABLE 25: EFFECTS OF UNDERLYING FACTORS TO CORE ISSUES IDENTIFIED

SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA	CORE ISSUES	CAUSE	EFFECTS
Fisheries	Low production and productivity	a) Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing	• Low production and productivity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Poor fishing methods c) Lack and weak management of fish breeding areas (Fisheries reserves) on major water bodies d) Inadequate Fisheries Infrastructure and technology e) Competing needs for fresh water resources f) Inadequate community participation in the management of Fisheries as a common pool resource g) Weak fisheries and aquaculture extension delivery services h) Weak fisheries and aquaculture Research and Development (R&D) i) Indiscriminate translocation of fish species j) Limited access and high cost of financing k) Lack and weak management of fish breeding areas (Fisheries reserves) on major water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor delivery of extension services • Depletion of fish • Encroachment of fish protected areas
Livestock	Low production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Low adoption of new technologies b) Inadequate staff c) Weak livestock extension delivery services d) Inadequate livestock Infrastructure and technology e) Inadequate transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low production and productivity • Poor delivery of extension services
Veterinary	Low numbers of livestock vaccinated/treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dependency syndrome on government by the farmers b) inability by farmers to purchase own drugs c) inadequate staff d) inadequate transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of livestock mortality due to lack of vaccinations and treatments • Poor delivery of extension service

Source: MFL report, 2024

2.5.3 Tourism and Wildlife

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

In accordance with the National Tourism Policy, Tourism Master Plan, Wildlife Policy of 2014, Wildlife Act no. 14 of 2015, National Heritage and other supportive regulatory frame works together with Eight National Development Plan provide guidance on the conservation of wildlife, National Heritage protection and Tourism development in Northern circuit. Hence, in line with these policies efforts are being made in order to upscale the tourism sector in Nsama District, so that It can aid in expanding the local economy. Currently efforts are being implemented that includes the restocking of the national park with lions, in order to boost tourism visitation. Furthermore, regulatory frameworks governing the social and environmental matters provide infrastructure

development in the area to make the dotted tourists attractions accessible in the park and other protected areas

TABLE 26: TOURISM POLICIES

S/N	TOURISM POLICIES	PURPOSE
01	Wildlife Act , No, 14 of 2015	The act provides for establishment and declaration of National Parks, Game Management Areas, private game ranch, establishment of Community Game Lunch, also Provision of Quota Game licenses and Game viewing. It also establishes co-management of Natural resources with the communities in Game Management and Open Areas, and ensures sustainable utilization of all Natural resources.
02	Wildlife Policy February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The revision of the policy has been necessitated by Government's desire to create an enabling environment that will enhance biodiversity conservation and transform the tourism and wildlife sector into a sustainable economic mainstay for poverty reduction, development and provide guidance on how best to address current and future challenges and emerging opportunities in the wildlife sub-sector at local, national and international levels. -To ensure effective conservation through a rationalized and consolidated system of protected areas -To improve population of wildlife in depleted zones of by re-introduction of wildlife species in all Protected areas. -To devolve wildlife users rights; costs and benefits to community and private landowners. - To minimize Human wildlife Conflicts -To mainstream climate change and other emerging issues. -To strengthen the Government's commitment to develop a wildlife sector characterized by increased participation by all stakeholders. - To ensure that the Wildlife sector in Zambia internalizes and reflects aspects of the changed context of national development agenda.

Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife, 2024

With regards to Wildlife, conservation is currently using the National Parks and Wildlife Policy in promoting the conservation of wildlife as an environmental good for socio-economic benefits.

2.5.3.2 Description of the existing state of development

Availability of Services in Tourism and Wildlife sector

Nsama District is endowed with a lot of tourism potential in the Northern Province of Zambia. It has a wide variety of natural resources, which give potential to tourism development for the northern circuit. Some of these natural resources include, Nsumbu National Park and Kasaba Bay on eastern part of Lake Tanganyika shore that is a primary focus for Tourism Development Area (TDA). While among the notable major eye-catching tourism natural resources, Nsumbu National Park is a tremendously attractive tourism hotspot with unspoilt variety of wildlife populations while the Kasaba Bay provide attractive sand dune. In addition, Lake Tanganyika is an iconic African natural feature

and it provides an excellent tourism resource for sport fishing, angling, diving, and boating around the attractive lakeshore with its mix of inlets bays and beaches. Furthermore, Lake Tanganyika is up to 1.5km deep and forms the world's second-largest freshwater resource and it is estimated to harbor over 1,000 species of aquatic animals. However, as regards to hospitality infrastructure, the district does not have any rated hotel but has six lodges with a combined room coverage of 67 and total beds pace of 134.

2.5.3.3 Overview of Tourism and Wildlife

Despite the tourism potential of the district, tourism visitations were still low thereby minimizing the transformation ability of the tourism sector in poverty alleviation in the district. As currently the sector only employs not more than 300 employees but however, the number will continue to rise as the sector evolves. Consequently, the hospitality sector is still underdeveloped which ultimately negatively affect the growth of the tourism sector.

TABLE 27: TOURISM STATISTICS FOR NSUMBU NATIONAL PARK AND TONDWA G.M.A FROM 2018 TO 2023

YEAR	LOCALS TOURISTS	ESTABLISHED TOURISTS	INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS	TOTAL
2018	1645	186	45	1,876
2019	2668	93	91	2,852
2020	2874	203	86	3,163
2021	4836	328	57	5,221
2022	5783	331	56	6,170
2023	1897	190	136	2,223
Total	19,703	1,331	471	21,505

Source: DNPW, 2024

TABLE 28: CURRENT HOSPITALITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN NSAMA DISTRICT

Sn	NSUMBU	LOCATION	ROOMS	BEDSPACES
1	Ndole Bay Lodge	Nsumbu	12	24
2	Lake View Lodge	Nsumbu	5	10
3	Nkamba bay	Nsumbu	9	18
4	Jolusi Lodge	Nsumbu	20	40
5	Nsama Council Lodge	Nsama	9	18
6	Prenita Lodge	Nsama	12	24
			67	134

Source: DNPW, 2024

2.5.3.4 Wildlife Species Population and Distribution

The wildlife species population for Nsumbu National Park has indicated some significant recovery in terms of wildlife population that is a fundamental aspect for enhanced tourism development in the district. Strong partnerships with cooperating partners has yielded positive results in reduction of game poaching.

TABLE 29: SHOWING WILDLIFE SPECIES POPULATION AND THEIR DISTRIBUTIONS

No.	Wildlife Species	No. in the National Park 2018	No. in the National Park 2024	No. in the GMA 2018	No. in GMA 2024	Comment
1	Elephants	119	360	40	40	
2	Roan Antelope	37	70	116	210	
3	Buffalos	96	382	71	93	
4	Sable Antelope	41	103	133	279	
5	Hippos	103	179	21	27	
6	Zebras	0	59	0	13	Restocked in 2022
7	Lions	0	2	0	0	
8	Puku	517	713	946	1226	
9	Warthogs	286	496	268	516	
10	Sitatunga	19	36	62	114	
11	Bush Bucks	63	118	39	61	
12	Reed bucks	6	11	09	89	
13	Blue Dickers	103	172	21	26	
14	Elands	38	83	196	402	
15	Common Dickers	84	133	107	216	
16	Black Rhinos	00	00	00	00	To be re-introduced by 2026
16	Spotted Hyena	21	32	3	11	

Source: DNPW, 2024

FIGURE 9: TYPE OF TOURISTS ATTRACTIONS



Sand Dunes with vegetation



Clear Sand Dune



Kasaba Bay



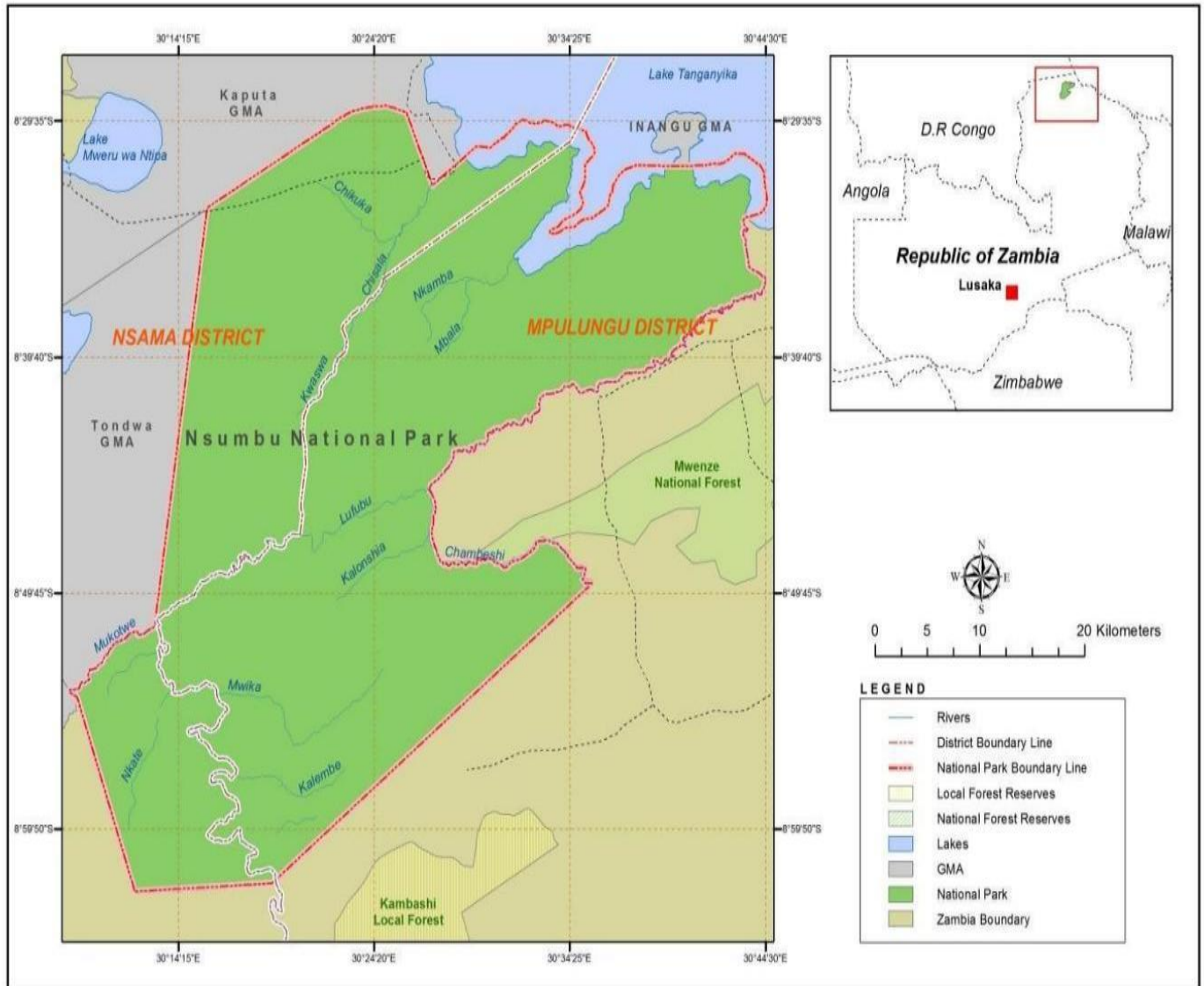
Wildlife grazing in Nsumbu National Park	Crocodiles along the lake shore near Kasaba Bay
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Source: DNPW, 2024

2.5.3.5 Nsumbu National Park and its Surrounding Game Management Areas (GMAs)

Nsumbu National Park covers an area of just over 2000 square kilometers and it also include 100kms of some of the most pristine shores of this vast Lake Tanganyika and surrounded by two (2) GMAs namely Tondwa and Kaputa. Its beauty ranges from sandy beaches, vertical cliffs, rocky caves and natural bays to the rugged hills and deep valleys. While the Lufubu River winds its way through the park and finally drains into Lake Tanganyika, also playing as a major contribution to the tourism sector. The Park is well known for a wide variety of small and big wildlife animals e.g. roan, sables, elands, elephants, zebra, buffalos and occasionally Kobus Ellipsiprymunus (Waterbucks), Bushbuck, warthog and puku. The rare blue duiker, a small forest antelope, is one of the Park's specialties, along with the shy swamp-dwelling Sitatunga. Other species seen here are the spotted hyena, side-striped jackal, serval, impala, reedbuck, hippos and crocodiles.

FIGURE 10: LAYOUT OF NSUMBU NATIONAL PARK



Source: General Management Plan 2020 -2030 for Nsumbu National Park

2.5.3.6 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance Staffing Levels

The tourism sector in the district is underdeveloped despite possessing breath taking natural resources attractions. In relation to sound management and conservation of game and wildlife resources in Nsumbu National Park and game management areas, the Area Management Unit normally comprises of the following staffs as shown in the table below. However, in the case of Nsumbu Area Management Unit that has 29 Officers compared to normal required standard of 80 staffs. This deficit normally affects the

conservational efforts of the department of National Parks and Wildlife. Below is the table showing how a standard staffing level should be at unit level.

TABLE 30: STAFFING LEVELS

SN	POSITION	Number required (standard)	Available Staff at Nsama	Deficit
1	Area Warden	1	1	0
2	Senior Rangers	2	1	1
3	Biologist	1	0	1
4	Park Rangers	2	0	2
5	Office orderly	2	0	2
6	General worker	2	0	2
7	Assistant Accountant	1	0	1
8	Principle scouts	2	1	1
9	Revenue collectors	2	2	0
10	Wildlife Police Officers	65	24	41
TOTAL		80	29	51

Source: DNPW, 2024

The Department has three Sectors in Nsama District, the Unit headquarter being Nsumbu and the other two are Mutundu and Nsama CBD. Nsumbu main office currently has 23 Houses and are which are now in good condition after rehabilitation works financed by Frankfurt Zoological Society while Mutundu has 18 Houses of which 9 need proper attention as they are in a bad state and Nsama CBD office has no houses and office block. The Department has seven vehicles, 5 based at Nsumbu, one at Mutundu and Nsama CBD respectively.

Nsama District has been identified by the central government as one of the best tourism destinations in the country especially in the northern circuit due to presence of numerous breath-taking natural tourism attractions that include Nsumbu National Park, its surrounding game management areas, waterfalls, Lake Tanganyika with abundant breathing taking sceneries. However, despite having numerous tourists' attractions, tourism development is still in its infancy stage due to limited infrastructure development. Since the establishment of the park, there is only one lodge with only 12-bed capacity coupled with very poor road network leading to, from and within the entire Nsumbu National Park. Furthermore, as regard to air transportation infrastructure development, there are only two (2) airstrips in the entire park namely Chisala and Nkamba airstrips. Nonetheless, these air infrastructures provides aviation services to tourist's arriving in Nsumbu National Park despite deplorable state however, this infrastructure needs to up scaled in order to accommodate more visitors in the future. In addition, there is urgent need to improve road network leading to and from the park, especially the Mporokoso Nsama– Nsumbu and Nsumbu-Mbala Roads. These roads must be prioritized for reconstruction and rehabilitation in order to make it easy for access to tourism hotspots

and allow more local tourists to access the Park and GMAs ultimately contribute to the revenue generation of the nation at large. The Northern Circuit Tourism development program including protection, conservation and management of Nsumbu National Park and its surrounding areas faces a priority for the nation and the district at large however, faces various challenges. The desire of government and the local authority is to transform the area into a key Tourism Development Area (TDA) in the northern circuit, however in order to achieve the desired goal, there must be concerted effort from all stakeholders operating in the area which include government, private sector, non-government Institutions and organizations including all tradition leaders. Thus, creation of an enabling environment that support private sector investment by government and as well as improving road infrastructure leading to tourism sites, increasing tourists' accommodation and as well as improving mobile network in the tourism sites will greatly enhance the growth of the tourism sector. In addition, the district also lacks a hospitality training facility to supplement a tourism labor force with requisite skills. However, communities surrounding or living in the GMAs and surrounding the Nsumbu National Park have access to employment from wildlife conservational cooperating partners as Community Scouts, drivers, general workers and many other services provided by the cooperating partners operating in the GMAs. Hence, It is anticipated that with the coming of matching grant under the GREAT-TDP will increase the Opportunity for investment in the area there by broadening the opportunity to employment creation to the community.

2.5.3.7 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

During the public participation consultation process, the following were major issues that were raised by members of the community.

- Limited diversified wildlife in Nsumbu National Park thereby necessitating Restocking of some more tourist attractive species like Lions, Black Rhinos in the Park.
- Limited participation of women and girls in wildlife conservation programmes and Gender imbalance in Wildlife employment opportunity.
- Low response to Human Wildlife conflict, as the public complained that Wildlife Officers do not respond in time to Human Wildlife Conflict reports. There is need to step-up response to HWC reports.
- Inadequate community sensitization on the benefits of wildlife conservation.
- Community members complained on the need to introduce Wildlife lessons in schools for young Children.

- Putting up a wire fence around protected areas to protect people and their crops from wildlife.

2.5.3.8 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The tourism sector is seriously underdeveloped in Nsama district despite possessing breath taking natural resources. This scenario is liked due to undeveloped infrastructural and limited publicity on the tourism.

However, poor infrastructure, poor marketing, tourism- related infrastructure; limited investment in the tourism sector by both local and foreign investors; limited tourism product offering range and scope; inadequate tourism promotion and marketing; low participation by locals in direct and indirect tourism development; and Zambia being perceived as high cost. Inadequate tourist accommodations hinder tourism development in Nsumbu National Park, making it difficult to achieve the desired goal of making the park to be one of the most attractive tourists destinations in Zambia. Hence, a large capital injection is needed for this dream to be achieved.

The central government of republic of Zambia places the tourism development in Nsumbu National Park and its surrounding areas as a priority. To demonstrate the desire of developing Nsumbu National Park as tourism development is demonstrated by sourcing out \$100 million to from word back which is aimed to improve climate resilient infrastructure that will support accessibility to the and promote investment through matching grant. All the stakeholders from Provincial, at district and tradition level have shown the desire to support the government effort to transform the Nsumbu National Park and its surrounding area for the benefits of current and future generation. Trained personnel and well-informed community members and tradition leaders through conservation awareness will have an impact on the proper conservation and tourism development. However, there is no Tourism Office in Nsama District. Opening of the Tourism of Office in the District will definitely add value to the tourism industry operation in the District.

2.5.3.9 Animal Population

A steady increase in animal population has been observed compared to five years ago which has been attributed to government and other stakeholder's efforts in wildlife conservation and protection.

2.5.3.10 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The anticipated future change seen in the district over the next ten years, including population growth, increased building infrastructures and increased demand for Land, which are likely to have several impacts on the environment especially in the GMA in future than today such as:

Eco-system disturbance, due to population growth, people will need more land for Farming, meat for Relish and sell, Timber and Poles for infrastructure development, this rise in demand will lead to encroachment, Vegetation damage in both National Park and GMA, as witnessed at Mibanda area in Nsumbu. Nevertheless, there is ongoing discussion to come up with the decision to have mibanda area degazetted in exchange with Nangu peninsular GMA to be part of the National Park.

-Chomba Waksaba settlement in the National Park, with the already observed growing of Human population at Choma wakasaba, there will be need for more Land in future for farming and infrastructure and this will bring an impact to Animals therefore, there is need in consultation with other stakeholders to come up with permanent solution to this issue.

- Illegal off take of wildlife products and Government trophies and this will become more challenging for DNPW.
- Increased population will also mean high demand for Goods, Services and Facilities that eventually lead to Encroachment into the National park and other protected zones of the GMAs.

2.5.3.11 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Nsama population more specifically in Nsumbu CBD and as well as wildlife populations are growing, with the increase of populations on both sectors there will be a high demand for services and facilities. From increase of wildlife population in the park and its surrounding areas there will be more need to increase trained human resources and prudent land use planning by local authority to avoid Human Wildlife Conflicts (HWC)

With the increase of human population, the competition on land, water will be very paramount and this will result in Park encroachments in many areas as evidenced at Mibanda area. Animals and people will again be competing on the usage of water and land as a result HWC will be high causing death and loss of properties. Due to above background, there is need for government, local communities and cooperating partners and local authority to work together to avoid increase on Human Wildlife Conflict.

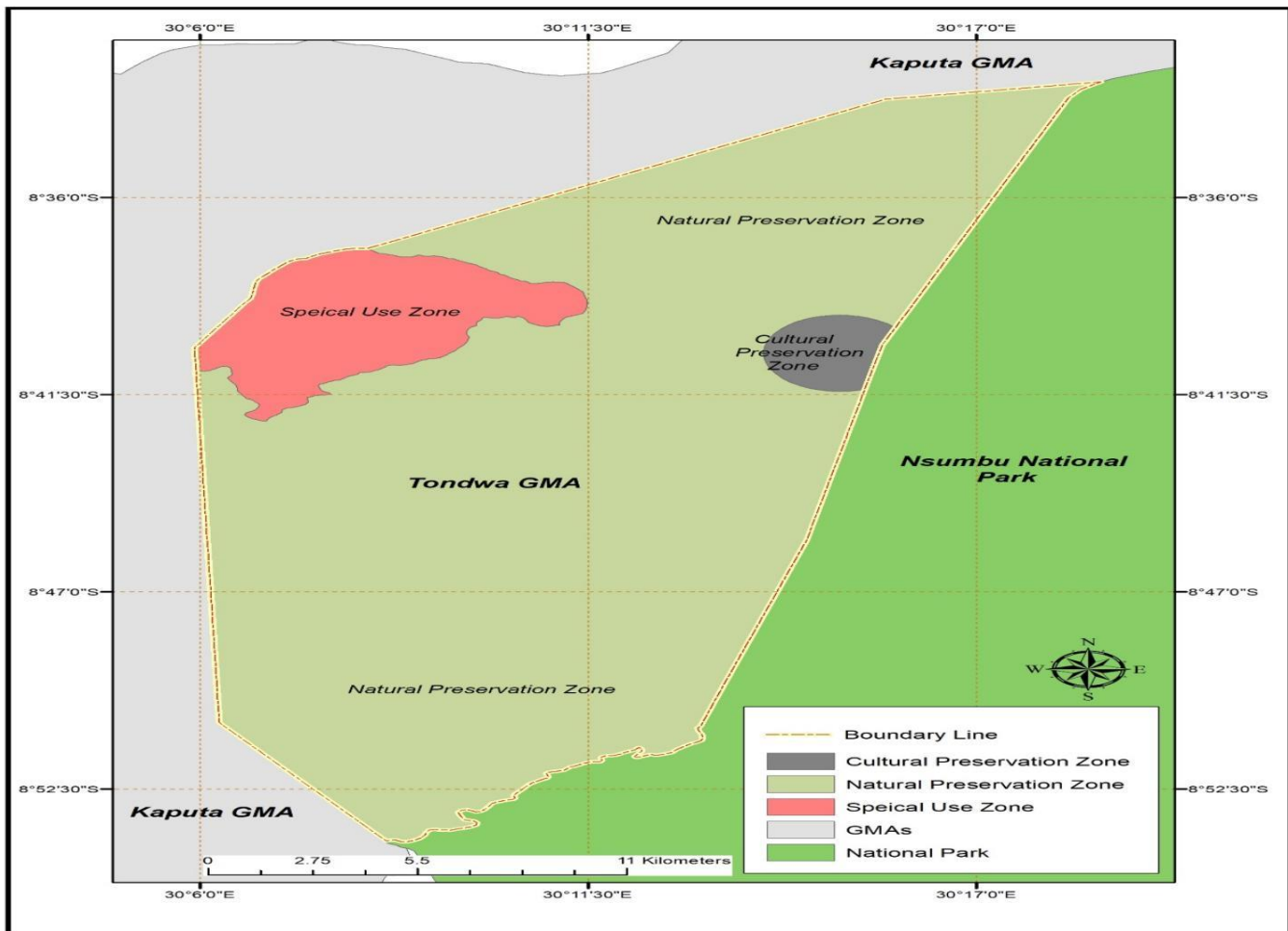
2.5.3.12 Operations

The Department of National Parks has been and will continue conducting routine law enforcement patrols to lessen poaching activities.

2.5.3.13 Land use plan GMA

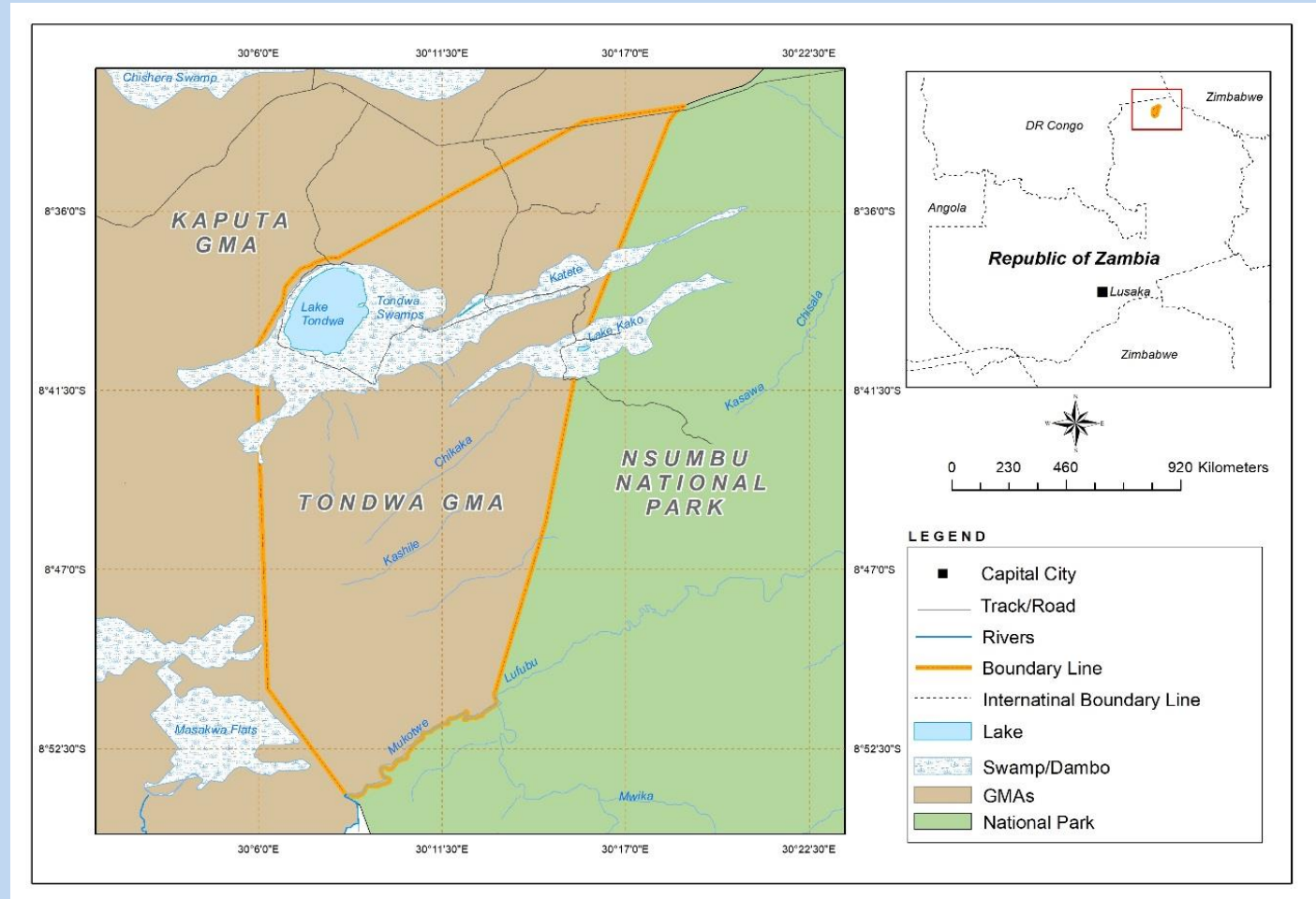
The land use planning is underway; the Department of National Parks in collaboration with Community Resource Body has embarked on demarcating Tondwa GMA into three zones. The three zones are; Cultural preservation zone, Natural Preservation zone and Special zone. This is to enable communities to have access to Land in GMA for farming and other activities for their developments.

FIGURE 11: LAND USE MAP FOR GMA NATIONAL PARK



Source: DNPW, 2024

FIGURE 102: LOCATION PLAN FOR GMA NATIONAL PARK



Source: DNPW, 2024

2.5.3.14 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The developmental programs occurring in Nsama district will boost the economy of the district especially with combination of existing programs with integration; the district is aiming at to achieving sustainable wildlife management for future generation.

TABLE 31: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS FOR DISTRICT INCLUDE

NO	EXISTING PROJECTS	STATE	Funder
1	Kasaba Bay Airport	Designing stage	Great-TDP
2	Chomba Wakasa Bridge	Designing stage	Great-TDP
3	Nsumbu-Mbala Road	Designing stage	Great-TDP
4	Re-introduction of Lions and Black Rhinos	In Progress	Frankfurt Zoological society

Source: DNPW, 2024

2.5.3.15 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution

The population of Nsama District is growing and this shows that there will be need for more land for people to develop in the future and this will have an impact on tourism, Wildlife, Fisheries and Forestry as it is already witnessed in Nsumbu National Park at Mibanda area. In addition, most part of Kaputa GMA is already encroached and forgetting the ever-expanding Ngosa Wakasaba in the heart of the Nsumbu National Park.

2.5.3.16 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The wildlife population in Nsumbu National Park and its surrounding protected areas is relatively stable and increasing. Although population of some wildlife species such as bush pigs, crocodiles and hippos is still stable and steadily increasing, although consisted monitoring overgrazing on the environment must be monitored too. Hippos, elephants and Pukus have been known to be animals which could cause overgrazing resulting into soil erosion, Bush pigs, hippos and crocodiles have caused a lot of human wildlife conflicts to communities and measures to control this are being put in place in order to avoid worsening relationship between Communities and wildlife staff. One of the measures is engagement in community sensitization on Human-Animal co-existence. Also climate change can cause drought and reduce the water levels and pasture for wildlife.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Although wildlife sector in Nsumbu National Park and its surrounding areas has recorded high increase in wildlife population which include buffaloes, Zebras, Puku, warthogs, Hippos, the sector has not been spared by Environmental and Climate change issues. The variation of weather temperature saw some grasses of critical habitats drying up causing some animals like Puku and hippo to have insufficient food. To an extreme climate change can bring about too much heat that can cause bush fires that may be detrimental to wildlife habitat. Pools in some certain areas were dry very early of the year than usual. This shortage of enough pasture and water will lead to animals crowding into smaller spaces for access to water, food and habitat makes these animals more susceptible to diseases, predators and competition to other animals and eventually leads to high mortality.

2.5.3.17 Issues arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

In the realm of Wildlife management, addressing the specific challenges faced by women and girls is imperative to ensure sustainable and inclusive practices. The prominent issue is the limited access to wildlife resources as mostly Women and Girls are left out especially in employment and other tourism beneficial activities and this make them feel sidelined. Local leadership interference especially in Land use management,

GMA is divided into three zones; Cultural, Special and preservation zones. No human activities should take place in Specials Zone as it kept for special activities but in some instances local people enter these zones and in an effort to remove them by wildlife staff, Chiefs and other traditional leaders come in to support the locals and this mostly influence operation activities.

2.5.3.18 Summary

The Tourism sector has potential to transform Nsama district and Northern Province as a whole into an economic powerhouse. There numerous and various dotted tourist attractions in the Nsumbu National Park that includes also the increase of wildlife population, which has potential to attract more investments in the tourism sector which ultimately will act as a catalyst of growth and expansion of a private sector led green rural nature-based economy. Furthermore, the increase of investment in the wildlife sector will mean creating an opportunity for employment for the local people and subsequently a reduction in poverty levels. Increase on tourism arrivals due to enhanced investment in tourism infrastructural development and marketing economic activity will have positive impact on the local economy.

However, it is worth noting that there are numerous challenges that are affecting the positive development of the tourism sector in Nsama District, these include;

- Poor Road network infrastructure; Mporokoso-Nsumbu and Mbala-Nsumbu roads leading to and from the Nsumbu Nation Park and GMA are in a very bad state
- Lack of abundance in the variety and diversification of wildlife animal species that attractive more tourists e.g. Leopards, Lions, Black Rhinos, Cheetah and Giraffes.
- Limited hospitality accommodation in the district especially in the tourism hotspots
- Limited marketing of tourism products

However, more work such as community sensitization, establishing physical park boundaries; promote investment, marketing, improved road network and increase on tourist accommodation need to be done.

2.5.3.19 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The Wildlife tourism sector development in Nsama District and in Northern Province as a whole is still underutilized in terms of economic gain and has a lot to be done. The sector still attracts very low turnout in terms of tourists annually due to various challenges that include poor road system, inadequate tourist accommodation facilities and poaching. High poverty levels in the rural community equally contribute to the challenges attributed to the poor development of tourism industry especially as it relates to natural resource destruction and degradation. The Nonexistence of Protected area physical boundaries has led some settlements to encroach in the national park and in other protected zones in the Game Management Areas.

In order to transform the tourism development potential of Nsumbu National Park, the government ought to provide policies and legal frameworks that would create an enabling environment that attracts new massive investment in the sector in order to address the infrastructural challenges associated with limited accommodation. Furthermore, Infrastructure development with regard to road connectivity leading to Kasaba bay and other loops need to be worked on quickly in order to provide accessibility to tourists' attraction sites. In addition, there is need to place permanent Physical boundaries defining Nsumbu national Park from other land uses in order to avoid encroachments from human settlements. In the same vein, occurrences of unplanned wild fires in Nsumbu National Park caused mainly by climate change is proving to be a huge threat to wildlife population expansion in the area which ultimately translate into potential loss of revenue that may accrue from tourism. Therefore, it is key to undertake Community sensitization on the value wildlife to economic development, the dangers of causing late wild fires and indiscriminate cutting down of trees in protected areas will aid in minimizing the threats to wildlife populations growth and ultimately reduce climate change effects. Furthermore, improving law enforcement processes by adequately equipping the sector with key operation equipment, provision of adequate training and employment of adequate field staff will resolve numerous challenges facing the sector.

2.5.4 Energy Sector

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

- **National Energy Policy (NEP) 2019**

The NEP 2019 aims to ensure the availability of adequate and reliable energy supply from various sources to meet the growing demand at competitive prices while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. It focuses on diversifying the energy mix, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, enhancing energy security, and strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework.

- **Electricity Act, 2019**

The Electricity Act, 2019 provides a legal framework for the generation, transmission, distribution, and supply of electricity in Zambia. It aims to promote competition and private sector participation, protect consumer rights, and ensure environmental and social standards in electricity projects by establishing licensing requirements for electricity services.

- **Energy Regulation Act, 2019**

The Energy Regulation Act, 2019 establishes the Energy Regulation Board (ERB) and provides a regulatory framework for the energy sector. The ERB is responsible for licensing

energy undertakings, setting and approving tariffs and prices, monitoring and enforcing compliance with standards, and facilitating dispute resolution between stakeholders.

- **Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan (RESAP) 2017**

RESAP 2017 outlines strategies and actions to increase the adoption and integration of renewable energy sources in Zambia's energy mix. It aims to incentivize investments in renewable energy projects, strengthen the policy and regulatory framework, develop capacity and raise awareness, and support research and development in renewable energy technologies.

- **Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP) 2008**

The Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP) 2008 provides a comprehensive framework for extending electricity to rural areas. It identifies priority areas for rural electrification, develops grid extension and off-grid solutions, mobilizes financial resources, and implements community-based projects to improve rural electrification rates.

- **Vision 2030**

Vision 2030 is Zambia's long-term goal to transform into a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030. In the energy sector, it includes targets for achieving universal access to electricity, increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, and promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly energy development.

- **National Electrification Strategy (NES) 2019**

The National Electrification Strategy (NES) 2019 aims to achieve universal access to electricity by 2030. It focuses on expanding the national grid to underserved areas, promoting off-grid solutions for remote and rural areas, encouraging private sector involvement in electrification projects, and enhancing regulatory and institutional frameworks to support electrification.

2.5.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

Currently only Nsumbu, Mutundu and Chishela settlements are connected to the National grid generating power from Lunzua Hydro Power Station. Most households rely on charcoal and firewood for cooking and heating and solar systems for lighting. Nsama district currently has no service station, residents access petroleum products from Mporokoso and Kasama.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Service quality varies significantly across the district. Only Nsumbu, Chishela and Katwatwa settlements benefit from relatively stable electricity, but other areas in the district rely on alternative energy sources such as solar for lighting charcoal and firewood for heating and cooking. Nsama District has no hydroelectricity infrastructure. The nearest

hydroelectricity facility to the area is the 750 KVA Lunzua Hydro power station located about 120 Km from Nsumbu sub centre in Mpulungu district. The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) has recently concluded with phase 1 of connecting other areas to the grid the areas connected to the grid are Chishela and Mutundu settlements. The nearest service station is Mporokoso which is 75 Km from the Nsama CBD.

2.5.4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

Public participation reveals widespread dissatisfaction with the limited access to reliable energy services. Among other challenges most communities desire to have service stations for this will reduce the cost of fuel significantly in the district.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Most households in Nsama have no access to reliable power sources. Due to the high cost of solar systems, most households cannot afford them. Lack of electricity is slowing the economic growth and development of the district, with reliable electricity will enhance economic activities. Lack of electricity has also caused challenges in the operations of public institutions such as health centres and schools, with the provision of electricity, these institutions will be able to provide services effectively.

Lack of service stations in the district has resulted to residents accessing fuel from unreliable sources which is mostly contaminated. The fuel is also sold and kept in unsafe storage facilities posing a danger to the public. With the provision of service station residents will have access to safe and reliable petroleum products and also at a cost reflective price which will in return reduce the cost of doing business.

2.5.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

It is projected that in the next 10 years, the population of Nsama district will grow to 101,000, this growth will increase demand for energy services. The increase of economic development and urbanization trends will also amplify the need for expanded and reliable electricity access to support sustainable growth.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The government through the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) has planned to commence phase 2 of electrifying Nsama District, the project will connect Munwa, Mikose, Lunsangwe and Mwambeshi Wards. Furthermore, the government will set up solar plants in some parts of the district to enhance access to electricity.

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

The continued reliance on charcoal and firewood in Nsama District leads to deforestation, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss, significantly impacting land use. This trend also drives population shifts within rural areas, leading to depopulation in some communities and putting pressure on remaining resources. Consequently, economic disparities widen, with some areas facing increased poverty and health issues due to indoor air pollution and limited access to healthcare. Addressing these challenges requires promoting clean energy, improving rural infrastructure, and implementing sustainable land use practices.

2.5.4.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The reliance on charcoal and firewood in Nsama District contributes to deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, and habitat loss, impacting both the environment and climate change. These practices also pose health risks, hinder economic development, and underscore the need for sustainable energy solutions to mitigate environmental degradation and promote community resilience.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change is affecting Nsama's energy sector through reduced hydropower generation due to shifting rainfall patterns, increased energy demand from higher temperatures, and vulnerability of infrastructure to extreme weather events. There is a growing need for resilient energy solutions and adaptation strategies to ensure reliable energy access amidst these challenges.

2.5.4.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In Nsama District, the reliance on charcoal and firewood disproportionately affects women and vulnerable groups. Women face health risks from indoor air pollution and the physical burden of collecting firewood, which also impacts their economic opportunities and educational attainment. Vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and the disabled, are at higher risk of respiratory diseases and injuries, and often lack access to cleaner energy alternatives. Addressing these issues requires promoting clean energy.

2.5.4.7 Summary

The energy sector in Nsama District faces significant challenges due to limited infrastructure and reliance on intermittent power sources. Addressing these challenges requires strategic investments in sustainable energy projects. Use problem tree analysis.

2.5.4.8 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The lack of electricity access in Nsama stems from infrastructure deficits and financial constraints. These underlying issues impact community development, health, and

environmental sustainability, emphasizing the need for comprehensive strategies to address both immediate and root causes effectively.

2.5.5 Health

2.5.5.1 Policies and Plans Relevant to the Preparation of the IDP

In accordance with the Eightieth National Development Plan (2022-2026) under Pillar number Human and Social Development, the Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (ZNHSP) 2022 – 2026 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) number 3, provision of effective human health services is a key priority for the government. Hence, with Nsama District being a relatively new district, it has numerous challenges pertaining to the provision of standard health services. In view of the above, the district will prioritize the implementation of key objectives in order to reverse the status quo in the district in relation to sound health service provision to the masses.

Eighth National Development Plan under Human and Social Development health goals

- To reduce the non-communicable and infectious diseases incidences
- Reduce Malaria incidence from 397.9/1000 to 200/1000
- Reduce infant mortality rate and maternity mortality neonatal mortality
- Construction of health infrastructure e.g. General Hospital, Mini-hospital, Rural Health Centres and Health Post
- Reduce doctor and nurse ration
- Nutrition services – To increase access to health care in enhancing the nutrition status of under weighed, wasting children and pregnant women

Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (ZNHSP) 2022 – 2026

- Elimination of malaria and minimise communicable diseases outbreaks,
- No woman should die while giving birth, Reduction of Maternal Deaths to 0 in 2026.
- To strengthen Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition services
- Reduction of Malaria incidence from 134.6/1000 in 2023 to 50/1000 by 2026
- Increase in Institutional Deliveries by skilled providers from 60 percent in 2017 to 75 percent in 2020;
- Reduction in Severe malnutrition case mortality rate from 68/1000 in 2017 to 60/1000 deaths by 2020;
- Increase early ANC booking within 14 weeks from 42 percent in 2017 to 50 percent in 2020; and
- The key strategy outlined in the ZNHSP is to take health services as closer to the community as possible

Sustainable Development Goals Goal 3

- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70/100,000 live births
- By 2030, end preventable deaths of new born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12/1,000 live births and under 5 mortalities to at least as low as 25/1,000 live births
- By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug, abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

2.5.5.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

Nsama District has a total of 18 health facilities out of which are 5 Rural Health Centres while twelve (13) are Health Posts. All these facilities provide primary and curative health services to the general populations.

All the eighteen (18) Health facilities provide primary Health care through well organised community structures with a total number of 76 Neighbourhood Health Committees (NHC), 81 Community Zones covering a total of 247 villages. All the ten (18) Health facilities provide primary health care to the communities of Nsama in the Following Specific categories:

1. Preventive

Include Childhood Immunizations, HPV vaccinations, Cholera Vaccinations, Covid 19 vaccinations, Distribution of ITNs, Implementation of IRS, and Inspections.

2. Preventive

Include Health educations, use of IEC materials, Behaviour Change and Communication, promotion of Breast milk etc.

3. Curative

Standard case management common ailments.

4. Rehabilitative

Supporting chronically ill patients such as TB MDR, survivors of RTA, Survivors of GBV.

5. Palliative care

Terminally ill patients such as cancer patients

2.5.5.3 Transportation

In line with the Ministry of Health guide lines, every clinic and hospital are supposed to be serviced with an ambulance. These ambulances cater for referrals of any condition, with emphasis on maternal health conditions the table below depicts the available transportation services and the deficit.

TABLE 292: AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Category	Expected	Total Available	Runners	Comment
Basic Ambulances	2	0	Nil	
Advanced Ambulances	2	0	Nil	
Utility Vehicles	5	4	1	4 of 5 are out of book value
Motorbikes	18	16	6	Old Engines
Marine Transport	3	1	0	Spares are scarce
Motorized Community Ambulances	15	4	0	Spares are scarce
Total Transport	45	25		

Source: Nsama DHO, 2024

TABLE 303: STATUS OF COLD CHAIN

Facility Name	Units	Status	Comment
Nsama DHO	2	working	Solar
Chishela RHC	1	Working	Solar
Kakoma HP	1	Working	Solar
Kampinda RHC	1	Working	Solar
Kapisha HP	1	Working	Solar
Mwewe RHC	1	Working	Solar
Nsama RHC	1	Working	Solar
Nsumbu RHC	1	Working	Thermal
Kashikishi HP	1	Working	Solar
Chibanga HP	0	N/A	
Mupandi HP	0	N/A	
Katele HP	0	N/A	
Munyele HP	0	N/A	
Mukotwe	0	N/A	
Mikose HP	0	N/A	
Katwatwa	0	N/A	

Source: Nsama DHO, 2024

2.5.5.4 Quality of Service including Key Performance Indicators under Nsama District offered

TABLE 314: EXISTING HEALTH FACILITIES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Health Facility	Population per health facility	% of Population	Number of NHCs	Number of zones	Number of Villages	Distance in KM from District Health Office
Chibanga	2,445	3.6	4	5	9	164
Chishela	2,717	4	4	4	22	55
Kakoma	3,939	5.8	6	6	19	32
Kampinda	9,780	14.4	8	8	16	32
Kapisha	3,396	5	5	5	12	132

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Kashikishi	3,600	5.3	5	5	8	47
Katele	1,630	2.4	3	3	18	80
Katwatwa	5,298	7.8	4	4	25	95
Mikose	4,822	7.1	5	5	10	24
Mukotwe	1,562	2.3	5	5	7	35
Munyele	2,513	3.7	5	5	12	49
Mupandi	4,347	6.4	5	6	16	55
Mwewe	5,026	7.4	6	6	14	35
Nsama	4,754	7	5	5	16	0.1
Nsumbu	12,089	17.8	6	9	16	100

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

In line with the Ministry of Health under Community Health Strategy Plan (2022 to 2026), Zambia has a hierarchical health institutional framework. Health posts provide the first point of access to care. These cater for a population between 500 households (3500 people).

TABLE 325: CURRENT STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

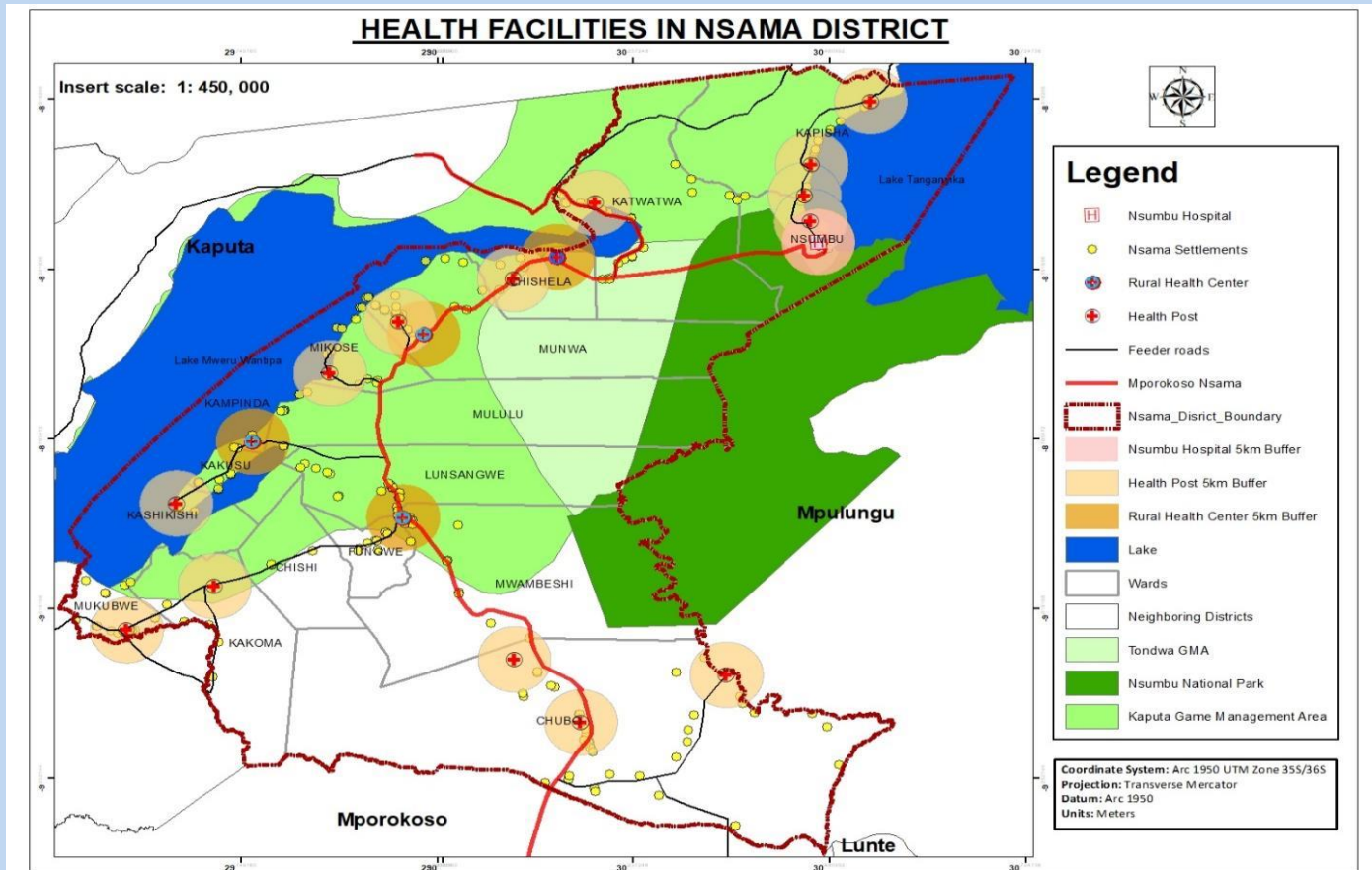
NAME OF FACILITY	WORKING TOILETS	NUMBER OF HOUSES	INCINERATOR	WATER SOURCE AVAILABLE
NSAMA Rural Health Centre	0	4	0	Stream
NSUMBU Rural Health Centre	2	4	0	Borehole
MUNYELE Health Post	1	1	1	Borehole
KATELE HP	1	1	1	Borehole
MUKOTWE HP		1	0	Borehole
KAPISHA HP	6	1	1	Borehole
NDOLE HP	4	0	0	No Water Source
KATWATWA HP	4	2	1	Borehole
CHISHELA RHC	3	3	0	Borehole
CHIBANGA HP	2	0	1	Borehole
CHIBWENSOLO HP	2	0	1	Well
MWEWE RHC	2	3	0	Borehole
MIKOSE HP	1	1	1	Borehole
KASHIKISHI HP	2	1	1	Borehole

MUPANDI HP		0		
KAKOMA HP		1		
KAMPINDA RHC	3	3	0	Borehole

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

Key: RHC – Rural Health Centre, HP – Health Post

FIGURE 113: DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES



Source: Planning Department, N.T.C, 2024

In line with the National Health Strategic Plan (2022 to 2026), a client should not walk more than a five (5) Kilometres radius from a settlement to have access to a health facility.

Service delivery by Nsama District Health Service

- School health services
- Disease prevention programs
- Nutrition and fitness guidance
- Mental health support services

- Vaccination and immunization services
- Workplace wellness programs
- Community health initiatives
- Health screenings and check-ups
- Stress management through sports and physiotherapy

Service delivery by Nsama District Health Service

- School health services
- Disease prevention programs
- Nutrition and fitness guidance
- Mental health support services
- Vaccination and immunization services
- Workplace wellness programs
- Community health initiatives
- Health screenings and check-ups
- Stress management through sports and physiotherapy to Adolescents

TABLE 336: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key Performance Indicators
BCG coverage (%) under 1
BCG (<12 months)
DPT Hib Hep 1st dose coverage (%) under 1
Pentavalent 1 (<12 months)
RED - Target Penta 1 < 12 months
DPT Hib Hep 3rd dose coverage (%) under 1
Pentavalent 3 (<12 months)
RED - Target Penta 3 < 12 months
Measles 1 coverage (%) under 1
Measles 2 coverage (%) under 2
Child exclusively breastfed at 6 months rate (%)
Stunting rate (%) in under 5s at facility
Wasting rate (%) in under 5s at facility
Underweight rate (%) in under 5s at facility
Vitamin A supplement 6-11 months semester coverage (%)
Child deworming 12-59 months rate (%)
Proportion of clients accessing long acting reversible contraceptives
Antenatal 1st contact 1st trimester coverage (%)
Antenatal iron supplementation rate (%)
Antenatal IPT3 provided rate (%)
Antenatal 4th+ visit to total visit ratio (%)

Deliveries by skilled personnel (%) -Doctor/Nurse/CO/ML
Caesarean Section rate (%)
Delivery in facility coverage (%)
Common complications of delivery (%)
Macerated still birth in facility rate (1K)
Fresh Still Births rate (1000)
Breastfed within 1 hour of birth rate (%)
Maternal deaths in facility
Postnatal care 2-6 days
Postnatal care within 48 hours after delivery (%)
Malaria under 5 years incidence (1K)
Malaria in pregnancy rate (1K)
Antenatal ITN provided rate (%)
TB Case Notification Rate
Known HIV+ at st ANC
Percentage children initiated on ART
Number of clients started on ART as percentage those diagnosed with HIV
Number of patients currently (as at end of a given month) on therapy as a percentage of the estimated number living with HIV
Number of individuals circumcised against the annual target
Percentage of Males circumcision tested for HIV
Malaria incidence _Confirmed rate all ages
Dropout rate (%) - OPV1 to OPV3
DPT Hib Hep 1 to 3 doses drop-out rate
Dropout rate (%) - BCG to Measles 1
Dropout rate between Pentavalent 1 and Measles
Dropout rate (%) - Measles 1 to Measles 2
Dropout rate (%) - Penta 1 to Penta 3
Percentage of infants provided with an ITN at 6 weeks
Percentage of children born to HIV mothers who were tested for HIV within 6 months of birth
Percentage of children born to HIV mothers who were tested for HIV within 12 months of birth
Percentage of children born to HIV mothers who were tested for HIV within 1year 6 months of birth
Percentage of children born to HIV mothers who were tested for HIV within 24 months of birth
Percentage of HIV Clients at 1st 95%
Percentage of HIV Clients at 2nd 95%
Percentage of HIV Clients at 3rd 95%
TB Notification
TB Success rate
TB Notification Paediatric

TB Cure Rate
BCG coverage (%) under 1
BCG (<12 months)

Source: *Nsama DHD, 2024*

2.5.5.5 Health Status

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity in all ages in the district. The incidence of Malaria doubled in 2023 compared to the previous two years, despite all the vector control measures being implemented to reduce the disease which can be attributed to poor data documentations. In 2023 we have seen PIDs and GUTIs joining the top ten causes of morbidity in all ages.

TABLE 347: TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

No.	Disease	2021 Incidence/1000	2022 Incidence/1000	2023 Incidence/1000
1	Malaria Confirmed	529.7	107.1	397.9
2	RTI Non-Pneumonia	272.7	80.1	247
3	Diarrhea Non-Blood	63	9.9	49.5
4	Digestive System Not Infectious	47.6	6.2	23.5
5	Muscular Skeletal Not Trauma	29.5	2.2	23.5
6	RTI. Pneumonia	28.3	1.5	8.8
7	Trauma: Other Injury and Wounds	13.8	1.3	8
8	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	12.8	1.2	6
9	Pelvic Inflammatory diseases	10.5	1.1	5.9
10	Genital Urinary Infection (Except STI)	6.4	1	5.1

Source: *Nsama DHD, 2024*

TABLE 358: TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY (UNDER 5S)

No.	Disease	2021 Incidence /1000	2022 Incidence/1000	2023 Incidence/1000
1	Confirmed Malaria	1,136	832.7	759.6
2	ARI Non-Pneumonia	484.4	417.7	534.2
3	Diarrhoea Non-Blood	158.8	101.4	153.5
4	Pneumonia	63.4	26.8	38.2
5	Digestive System: Not Infectious	30.9	21.9	32.5
6	Skin Disease: Not Infectious	29.6	12.3	21.7

7	Trauma: other Injuries; wounds	21.6	10.3	15.3
8	Skin Diseases: Infectious	13.5	9.5	9.8
9	Trauma: RTA	9.9	6.7	8.3
10	Anaemia	9.6	5.6	7.6

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

Access to some facilities is challenge due to poor road and mobile network making it difficult to evacuate patients on time.

TABLE 369: TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORTALITY FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

No.	Disease	2021 Deaths/1000 Adm	2022 Deaths/1000 Adm	2023 Deaths/1000 Adm
1	Confirmed Malaria	6.2	35.7	
2	Severe acute malnutrition	0	0	800
3	Snake bites	0	0	500
4	Epilepsy	0	0	1000

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

2.5.5.6 Standard Patient Ratio

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Zambia has a doctor-patient ratio of one doctor for every 12,000 patients, and Nurse-patient of one to 14, 960 which is below the WHO's acceptable standard of one Doctor for every 5,000 people and Nurse for every 700 people.

TABLE 40: COMPARISON BETWEEN WHO STANDARD PATIENT RATIO STANDARD AND THE CURRENT NSAMA'S PATIENT RATIO

	NURSE PATIENT RATIO	DOCTOR PATIENT RATION	CLINICAL OFFICER PATIENT
WHO Standard Patient Ratio Standard	1; 700	1 : 5, 000	
Nsama's Patient Ratio 2022	1:1, 344	0 : 60, 461	1 : 1, 852
Nsama's Patient Ratio 2023	1 : 1, 852	0 : 83, 325	1 : 11, 904
Nsama's Patient Ratio 2024 – 1 st Quarter	1 : 340	0 : 17, 589	1 : 2, 513

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

TABLE 41: NUMBER OF BEDS SPACES IN HEALTH FACILITIES

	Ownership

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Others	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals/ beds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zonal Health Centres	3	17	0	0	0	0
Health Centres	2	16	0	0	0	0
Health Posts	10	05	0	0	0	0
1 st Level Hospital	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
2 nd Level Hospital	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
3 rd Level Hospital	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A

Source: Nsama DHD, 2024

2.5.5.7 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process Under Availability of Service

Consultations for the Integrated Development Plan for Nsama District revealed a number of key issues. To begin with there is need for more health facilities to reduce travel distances for patients. Further, ensure that there is consistent availability drugs, improving poor road conditions leading to health centres, and constructing a district hospital since the nearest one is 70 kilometres away in Mporokoso. Lastly, the need to address the unavailability of clean water to support health facilities and community well-being.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Key performance indicators for healthcare services in Nsama District, based on stakeholder input, include increasing the number of health facilities to reduce patient travel distances, ensuring no stock-outs of essential medicines, improving road conditions for better access to healthcare, constructing a district hospital, and ensuring all health facilities have reliable access to clean water and proper sanitation.

2.5.5.8 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Currently Nsama has the population of approximately of 77,651 (Zamstats, 2022), with the anticipated growth in the population of 4.0% per year, by the year 2034 in the highly populated areas which are Kampinda, Nsumbu and Nsama. Because of the population growth, there will be need to construct additional health infrastructure for the health staff to deliver quality health services to the community, especially in under-five ages, early pregnancies in adolescent and sexual reproduction ages that are at a very high risk of experiencing Under 5 mortality and Maternal related deaths respectively.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The Local Authority has planned to upgrade the Nsama Rural Health Center to a Mini Hospital, they are also in the process of constructing a few health facilities across the district

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

Due to the increase of population, people would like to get plots near health facilities which will lead to land encroachments of the health facility land. The sector plays an important role in the reduction of contaminated water points as well as solid waste management by testing if drinking water from various water points is safe for consumption in order to prevent the spread of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. The sector also advocates for a dumping of toxic solid waste materials in designated places.

2.5.5.9 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Health facilities are mandated to burn waste medical materials, unfortunately a lot of health facilities do not have modern Incinerators and Placenta Pits, this is very hazardous and infectious to the community and the environment, and there is pollution and spread of infectious diseases. Health facilities also need modern Placenta Pits to throw Placentas after mothers deliver because these cannot be burned.

- **The impact of environment and climate change issues on the sector**

Due to floods, there can be an increase in water borne diseases such as; Cholera, typhoid and dysentery. On the other hand, Incidence of Malaria cases will increase due to stagnant water. Floods usually cause the outbreak of cholera especially communities leaving along lake shore, and although Nsama is very hot there are a lot of respiratory infection.

2.5.5.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The health sector in the district is promoting gender equality and equity by building most health centres near catchment areas where most women live in order to reduce the distance needed to reach health centres. Most women are also encouraged to give birth from health centres as opposed from home to curb maternal mortality, due to the fact that illiteracy in this part of Zambia is very high.

2.5.5.11 Summary for Health

The district does not have a Government District Hospital. In view of the above; the people of Nsama would like Government to consider constructing a district hospital in Nsama. This entails that, all cases which need 1st level Hospital Care services are

evacuated to nearby Districts, namely Kaputa and Mporokoso, covering very long distances, giving rise to poor scenario to cases referred for emergency surgical intervention. Worse still, the District continues to incur high cost on fuels and tear and wear of our motorised transport which are now in obsolete state.

2.5.5.12 **Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified**

a) Construction of health facilities:

effort should be made in ensuring that more health facilities such as maternity annexes, health post and centres, etc are constructed as this shall reduce the distance covered by patients to the nearest health centre and curb the poor seeking behaviour which is now the excuse of bringing the patients late to the health facilities;

- a) **Availability of drugs:** most of the health facilities were experiencing shortages of drugs and as such most stakeholders expressed on the need to ensure that all the health facilities were well-stocked in terms of drugs and the government has started distribution of health kits in all health facilities
- b) **Transport:** a number of the roads leading to most of the health facilities are in a poor state, a situation which is very worrying, it takes more hours to go and take a referral from a very short distance, which is costing a lot of lives before a patient reaches the designated referral health facility, something should be done on road maintenance
- c) **Electricity:** The district has no electricity which has drained the development of the district
- d) **Water reticulation:** The district has no water borne facilities, this cannot be more emphasized
- e) **Mini Hospitals:** The provision of Mini Hospitals will ensure that health services are brought closer to the people.
- f) **Provision of Ambulances:** Transportation of patients is a big challenge due to unavailability of transport.
- g) **Accommodation:** there is a huge deficit of staff houses for health staff in the district

All these have root causes especially traditional beliefs, illiteracy, low educational levels – young children would rather go to fish than go to school, witchcraft.

2.5.6 Education

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

- **Education Act, 2011**

The Ministry of Education is mandated by this Act to regulate the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education; provide for the establishment, regulation, organisation, governance, management and funding of educational institutions; provide for the establishment of education boards and for their functions (**Education Act, 2011**).

- **Teaching Profession Act, 2013**

Education Ministry is mandated through this Act to establish the teaching Council of Zambia and define its functions and powers; provide for the regulation of teachers, their practice and professional conduct; provide for the accreditation and regulation of colleges of education; provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing (**Teaching Profession Act, 2013**).

- **The Entry Policy**

The re-entry policy in Zambia is an educational initiative which was officially launched and being implemented in 1997 to allow pregnant girls and young mothers to continue their education after giving birth (**Re-entry Policy, 1997**).

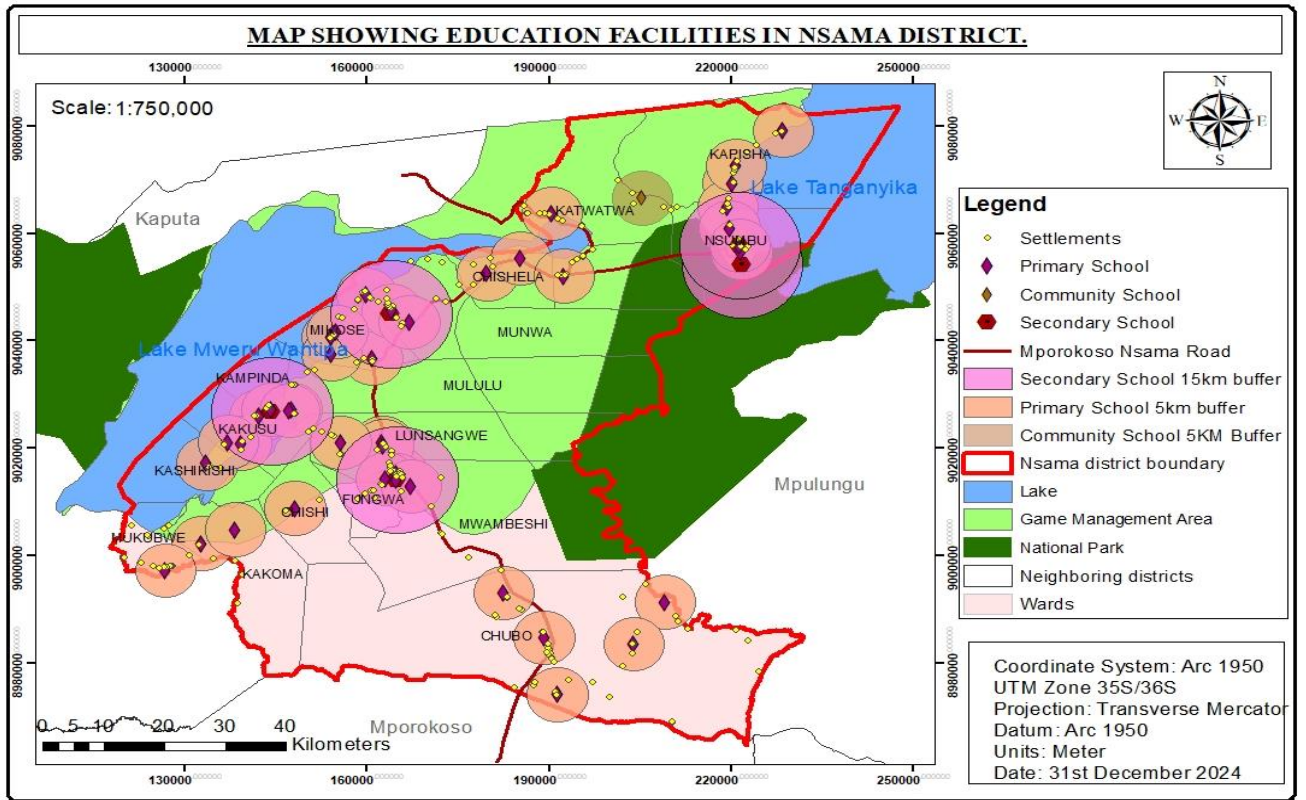
- **Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)**

In the Planned period, the Government will ensure that all learners have access to equitable and inclusive quality education that prepares them to pursue higher education. This will be done through the recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas, as well as provision of free education from early childhood to secondary school and provision of bursaries, using a decentralized approach (**8th National Development Plan, 2022-2026**).

2.5.6.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

FIGURE 124: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



Source: Planning Department, N.T.C, 2024

TABLE 42: PUPIL ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

School Name	Enrolment			Number of schools
	Male	Female	Total	
Early Childhood Education Centre	986	1,052	2038	33
Primary Schools	7730	7949	15679	41
Secondary Schools	1187	980	2167	6
Community Schools	265	259	524	1
Private Schools	83	114	197	2
Adult Education	148	54	202	11
Total	10399	10408	20807	94

Source: Nsama DEBS office, 2024

TABLE 373: STAFFING IN THE DISTRICT

Level	Male	Female	Total
Early Childhood Education (ECE)	7	20	27
Primary Schools	155	66	221

Secondary Schools	117	49	166
Community School	2	0	2
Grand Total	281	135	416

Source: Nsama DEBS office, 2024

- **Teacher – Pupil Ratio**

The current teacher-pupil ratio in Nsama District is 1:49, exceeding the required standards of 1:45 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools. This imbalance reduces individual attention for students, increases teacher workload, and negatively impacts learning outcomes. Addressing this issue requires recruiting more teachers, developing infrastructure, providing professional development, engaging the community, and advocating for better education policies to enhance the quality of education in the district. (Statistical Report for 1st Quarter 2024, Nsama DEBS office, 2024).

- **Special Needs Education**

The district has three special education units within Lunsangwe, Nsumbu and Munwa primary schools. Learners with Special Needs Education have been mainstreamed but are offered remedial lessons after normal learning time, using Tablets loaded with educational applications. These are mild cases.

For severe cases like blind, deaf and dumb they are referred to other districts like Kasama and Mporokoso (**Department of Open and Distance Learning, 2024, Nsama District**).

- **Vocational Trainings**

Nsama district has eleven 11 TEVETA Centres offering a wide range of programmes and these centres are part of the primary and Secondary school infrastructure. In the eighth National Development, there is a strong call to ensure ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education by 2030. The centres are all integrated in the mainstream education but separate examinations from the public examinations.

- **Completion Rate at Grade 12 and Tertiary**

Despite the various challenges, Nsama district's completion rate is at 100%.

TABLE 384: DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE

Sn	Type of Infrastructure	Total
1	Classroom	182
2	Staff Houses	57
3	VIP Toilets	143
4	Water Closet	0

5	Double Seater	4364
6	Single Seater	629
7	Tables	247
8	Chairs	329
9	Cupboard	19
10	Blackboards	167
11	Boreholes (Hand pump)	27
12	Boreholes (Hand piped)	0
13	Wells (Unprotected)	3
14	Wells (Protected)	0
15	Dormitories (Permanent)	06
16	Dormitories (Temporal)	0
17	Pit Latrines	0

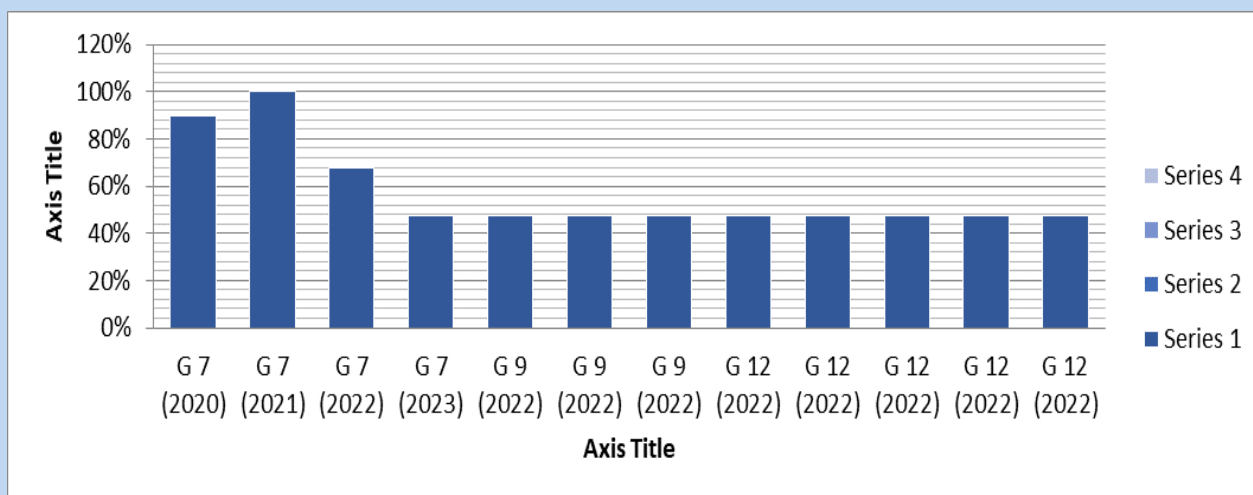
Source: Nsama DEBS office, 2024

2.5.6.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Examination Progress Rate

The table below highlights the progress from 2020 to 2023. Performance at all the three levels is positive, but there is need to address the examination performance of the differently-abled persons currently being subjected to the same examinations despite their challenges which limits their full potential. Mostly in terms of access and level playing field that mostly favors the able-bodied persons.

FIGURE 135: EXAMINATION PROGRESS RATE



Source: Nsama DEBS office, 2024

✓ **Drop-out Rates and out of school Learners**

- Economically Chibanga community sceneries young boys mending & mounting nets, Katete community. Young girls are hired to cook for the fishers, posing a danger and contributing a rate of teen pregnancies.
- Current education services are not meeting the challenges of differently able persons.
- There are deliberate programmes trying to end this practice but there is need for collaboration from line ministries to address this problem **(Data from a field survey by ministry of social welfare, 2023)**.

2.5.6.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

- Communities want schools to be near their settlements.
- The people are requesting for a secondary school at Mununu Community, expressing the long distance to access the services at Kampinda Day Secondary that is about 20 kilometers and Kashikishi primary school that is about 30 kilometers. From this community.
- The people of Kabwata village are appealing for a school for their community to address the over populated nearest school Kabobole Primary School which has enrolled learners from two wards Mwambeshi, Lunsangwe and Fungwa.

2.5.6.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Increase in population currently at 4.0% (Zamstats, 2022) increased enrolment will entail additional infrastructure that will need to be constructed to meet the future demand for Services and Facilities.

The demand for more teaching staff is also anticipated in the next ten years. There is demand for special education for severe cases that are present in the district; these are usually taken to Mporokoso and Kasama for the Services.

Nsama district need to ensure girls are able to access secondary school services near their homes, there are still some communities like Chibota, Mukotwe, and Kapwenge, have no secondary school nearer to these communities.

2.5.6.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

- Currently the office of the Ministry of education is working on the completing of the construction of Kampinda Day Secondary School under Zambia Education Enhancement Project (ZEEP).

- ii. In an effort to increase access to secondary Education the Ministry is also constructing two 1x3 classroom block at Nsama Day secondary and at Kampinda Day Secondary.
- iii. Nsama secondary boarding

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

Considering the population growth for Nsama at 4.0% (Zamstats, 2022) there will be likely to a shortage of classroom space to cater for the population increase. More education services will be on demand.

2.5.6.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

Additional infrastructure will impact on the available land especially for schools near the Game Management Areas for example Pande Community school which is located at Kampinda Turnoff in Pande Village will need to clear the surrounding forests to construct new classroom blocks and other infrastructure for effective service delivery.

Forest clearance to build additional schools has an impact on climate change. This will adversely impact on the rain pattern, habitat destruction, extreme temperatures and prolonged dry spells as witnessed in other provinces where forest cover has been extensively cleared.

- **The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On the Sector**

The sector has been negatively impacted by climate change as most schools have had their roofs blown off like Mutumpike Primary School due high winds. In the same vein, Floods are also threatening settlement like Chibanga Primary school which had some classroom block and staff house partially submerged in water leading o deterioration. Heavy rains have impacted on access to some remote schools like Kabombo, Mupandi, Chiputu, Kakoma and Katele where it was impossible to reach the schools for effective education services.

2.5.6.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The education sector has not adequately dealt with issues of the girl child. There are still high numbers of teen pregnancies which in most cases are not reported. Recent observation where the young girls have collaborated with their parent to fake their dates of births which has also contributed to an increase in teen pregnancies. Cases of SGBV seems to have dropped but in reality the reporting of such cases is what have actually dropped. There is also the issue of sanitation which has not been adequately addressed to enable the girl child to attend school with fewer challenges in the area of sanitation.

In spite of having a low number of girls who are differently abled, the Ministry has not positioned itself to address a huge population escalation in the next ten years. Walking long distance to access school services by girls is still very prominent in the district that ultimately contributes low educational levels among the girl child e.g. a community such as Sefya only has a primary school that goes up to grade seven. While those who need to access secondary school services have to cover long distance to access the nearest secondary school which is at Nsama Secondary School. While poor infrastructures such as lack of crossing points and bridges usually result in poor attendance of classes by the girl child.

5.6.10 Summary

Education in Nsama District suffers from below-standard service delivery due to insufficient and inadequate infrastructure. Improving educational facilities can enhance academic performance, boost literacy rates, and empower residents with the skills needed for economic opportunities, ultimately driving socio-economic development and improving quality of life in the district.

2.5.6.11 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The education sector in Nsama District faces below-standard service delivery due to insufficient infrastructure, inadequate resources, early marriages, and a preference for fishing over schooling. These factors lead to low academic performance, high dropout rates, and limited access to higher education. As a result, the community suffers from a limited skilled workforce, increased poverty, and poor socio-economic outcomes. Addressing these issues can improve educational outcomes and promote socio-economic development in the district.

2.5.7 Solid Waste Management Sector

Waste management challenges are not unique to the district but widespread across the province and the country. According to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), only 26% of waste generated in Zambia is collected and disposed of in a controlled manner, with the remaining either burned or dumped in open spaces. The report also states that there is a lack of adequate infrastructure and technology for waste management, limited public participation and awareness, weak enforcement of waste management regulations. This is mainly due to limited infrastructure, inadequate funding, and low public participation. However, efforts are being made to improve waste management practices, including the establishment of waste collection systems, public education and awareness, and investment in semi engineered dumpsites.

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

The local authority has the mandate to collect solid waste in the CBD, markets and in other designated areas. Pursuant to the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 Section 7 read together with the First Schedule, section 65 of the Public Health Act CAP 295 of the laws of Zambia and Solid Waste Management Act No 20 of 2018 it's the duty of the Local Authority to maintain cleanliness and prevent nuisances in its district at all times. Hence Nsama Town Council has established a Solid Waste Management plan in the district with financial projections for the period of 4 years.

In addition, the United Nations vision 2030 strategic development goal 12 states that: -

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

2.5.7.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

The district collects waste from public designated places such as markets refuse bays, however, the efficiency in collection is low due to inadequate funding of the program which is manifested in the erratic supply of fuel towards solid waste collection and disposal that greatly contributes to the poor collection of waste. Normally, Nsama district mainly generates municipal solid waste that includes vegetable matter, plastics bottles, metals, paper etc. Therefore, the Local Authority provides municipal solid waste collection to markets at designated refuse bays. At the moment the district collects from

two (2) established markets namely Nsumbu and Nsama markets offered to residents and business houses for free. As currently, the local authority is in the process of compelling business owners to be paying an annual fee towards Solid Waste Management services in the district.

To implement effective waste management services in order to maintain minimal potential impacts on the environment, the district is prioritizing the following programmes with regards to solid waste management.

TABLE 395: SOLID WASTE AVERAGE MONTHLY COLLECTION QUANTITIES IN NSAMA DISTRICT

S/N	Tonnage/ month 2014- 2015	Tonnage/ month 2017-2018	Tonnage/ Month 2019-2020	Tonnage /month 2021-2022	Tonnage /Month 2023-2024
1	6	10	25	35	52

Source: NTC Planning Department, 2024

The Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign which compels residential, institutions and business premise both in rural and urban areas to keep their surroundings clean at all times has had an impact on the environment. This ensures a reduction in disorderly nuisances, vermin and pests through thorough and frequent cleaning of premise surroundings.

To enable appropriate storage of municipal solid wastes prior to their collection and disposal, the Local Authority provides dust bins and has also constructed refuse bays. Furthermore, there is also the creation and management of the district dump sites for instance, Nsama, Kampinda and Nsumbu Township.

The Local Authority's major mandate is to provide efficient and cost-effective solid waste pick-up services to residential and non-residential customers in Nsama in order to prevent disease outbreak. In addition, efforts are being made by the Local Authority to sensitize and educate all the residents of Nsama District on how to properly and safely manage solid waste management while embracing working with other stakeholders, wherever possible on coordinated solid waste programs.

2.5.7.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The solid waste management situation in the district faces numerous challenges such as;

- Inadequate waste collection and disposal systems
- Limited funding and resources
- Poor waste management attitude among the local people
- Poor public awareness and participation in waste management practices. For example, the district has only 2 waste management bins compared to 50 Bins currently needed to cover the markets in the district

- The district has no formal waste collection system as the local authority is yet legally to operationalize Nsama and Nsumbu dumpsite and procure enough solid waste management equipment. As the district population relies on informal waste pickers, rubbish pits or burn waste in open spaces. This has led to the accumulation of waste in various locations thereby posing health and environmental hazards.
- Additionally, there are no waste recycling facilities or waste treatment plants in the area, resulting in inadequate disposal options.

To address these challenges, there have been efforts to improve waste management in the district, including the strict adoption of the Keep Zambian Clean, Green, and Healthy Campaign and the provision of a waste collection vehicle (Tractor) by the local authority. However, more needs to be done to ensure sustainable waste management practices, including public education and engagement, investment in infrastructure development, improving technology, and enforcement of waste management regulations.

**2.5.7.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process
Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The general populace expressed concern over limited municipal solid waste in the district as well as improving the management of non-bio gradable municipal solid waste e.g. plastic bottles, steel cans etc.

Furthermore, there was serious concern on the improper management of dumpsites.

TABLE 406: IDENTIFIED IDP CORE ISSUES DURING COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

S/N	CORE ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF CORE ISSUE
1.	Poor solid waste management	There is poor collection of solid waste in the commercial and residential areas. Most households use pits for garbage disposal which is not safe and sustainable. The solid waste dumpsite is not engineered and secured hence poses danger to the surrounding communities

Source: NTC Planning Department, 2024

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

As the population increases, there will be greater solid waste generation leading to high demand on waste management services. In order to manage the demand, there will be need for improvement in the service. In addition, the mind-set of people as regards solid waste management will need to change. As a result of this increase in garbage generation, there will be need for land to house waste dumpsites.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

With regards to Solid Waste, the district has procured more than ten waste bins, two refuse bays and a Tractor dedicated to solid waste management.

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

Nsama district is rural in nature and because of the vastness and high poverty levels in district, it is expensive to take this service in the community. The increase in wastes generation is proving to be a challenge as it will lead to environmental pollution and degradation. At the same time, with increased garbage generation it entails that more land will be required to house more dumping sites which has a negative impact on population distribution as settlements will mushroom around these facilities due to the economical nature of areas and at the same time waste scavengers also arise as they see this as a source of revenue for collection of recyclable materials but lack proper clothing and tools for undertaking this undertaking in a safe manner thereby resulting into a diseased people. Due to the increase of land demand these dumpsites might be encroached by community members and scavengers.

2.5.7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

Improper solid waste management has a negative impact on the environment and climate Change as it leads to increased emissions of greenhouse gases which ultimately give rise to the adversely effects of climate change. AT the same time, this causes air pollution to open burning. Furthermore, improper waste management leads to underground water pollution. Therefore, effective measures have to be put in place in order to improve the management of solid waste in a more sustainable manner such as reuse and recycling to help mitigate climate change.

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On the Sector

The waste management sector has not been spared from the impact of environmental and climate change issues as excess flooding makes it possible to carry out the service effectively and give rise to more pollution. Furthermore, excess heat give rise to air pollution.

Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group Women and girls

Women and girls are the ones who are involved in sweeping, cleaning the surrounding at household level. At commercial level the women and girls are less involved as the works seem be generally considered risky and dirty therefore only a few are involved in the collection and disposal.

Men and boys

Men and boys are involved in the collection and disposal of solid waste at commercial level. While at household level they are just involved when it comes to digging the rubbish pit.

Youths

The sector is important as it provides clean environment and mitigate climate change. Youth are the ones who are mainly involved in the collection and disposal of solid waste. Therefore, in as much as it provides employment, they are at risk of diseases related to their daily operations.

Disabled

The disabled are largely discriminated in the community, with most of the opportunities which are related to Solid waste management and facilities not designed to cater for people with disabilities.

HIV/AIDS

The activities under this sector which are being considered are community sensitizations. This is because of the increased construction and installation of these solid waste facilities bring people out of the district as migrant workers a key driver for new HIV infections.

2.5.7.7 Summary

The sector is very vital to the well-being of all community members. It is therefore important that the necessary resources are devoted to the sector in order to have a healthy and productive population. Poor solid waste management services will lead to poor health and a degraded environment. Therefore, strategies will have to be put in place for this sector to thrive and achieve a clean environment, healthy and productive economy.

2.5.7.8 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

There is poor collection of solid waste in the commercial and residential areas. Most households use pits for garbage disposal which is not safe and sustainable. The solid waste dumpsite is not engineered and secured hence poses danger to the surrounding communities. Inadequate transportation and poor road network are issues which contribute to poor solid waste management.

2.5.8 Forests

2.5.8.1 Key Government Priorities Implemented at A Local Level

TABLE 417: REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PLANS

S/N	FOREST POLICIES	PURPOSE
1	Forest Act, 2015	Provides establishment and declaration of National Forest, local forests, botanical reserves and private forest reserves, Also ensures the participation of community in the management of forest resources

2	National Forestry Policy of 2014	To ensure protection of the environment and sustainable development, management and utilization of natural resources
3	National Climate Change Policy	Provision of adaptation and mitigation measures such as tree planting and beekeeping activities targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change in the district. Forests cover 66 percent of total land of Zambia

Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

2.5.8.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

Availability of Services offered by Forestry Sector

The forestry sector in the district provides a range of services:

- **Forest Management:** Practices aimed at maintaining healthy forests, including reforestation, forest protection and management.
- **Disaster risk reduction Forest:** department implements mitigation measures such tree planting to reduce disasters risks such Floods, droughts and heat waves are as result of the trees which have been cut down, trees help in hydrological cycle and cleans water.
- **Biodiversity conservation:** Forestry identifies important and critical habitats, endangered species for flora and fauna, and conservation areas helping to maintain ecological integrity and wellness of forest incorporating and spelling out measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.
- **Climate change mitigation:** Zambia is experiencing climate change due to deforestation and other anthropogenic activities, Forestry trees provides mitigation to climate change
- **Cultural and recreational values**
- **Ecosystem Service:** Forests contribute to biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, water regulation and soil protection.
- **Forest Rehabilitation and restoration:** initiating projects programs to rehabilitate degraded forest areas and restore ecosystem functions Such as
- **Wildlife Conservation:** protecting and conserving wildlife habitats within the forests including endangered species.
- **Recreation:** Forests are often used for tourism, camping and outdoor activities.
- **Water protection**

2.5.8.3 Gazetted Forest Areas

Nsama District has no gazetted forest reserve but has a proposed reserve known as Kulankwi at Kampinda turnoff with a total hectarages of 1000 ha covering 10percent of total area of the land for Nsama District. The forest is well protected with less encroachment with only a licensed timber concession with sustainable timber logging and it is highly characterized by miombo forest with many tree species which include

Julbernardia, *Brachystegia*, *isobelina angolenses* and *Pterosaurs* spp. Due to lack of adequate funding the department has not been constantly monitoring the forest in order to make a full forest resource assessment for a management plan of the same proposed forest reserve and make submission for gezzation.

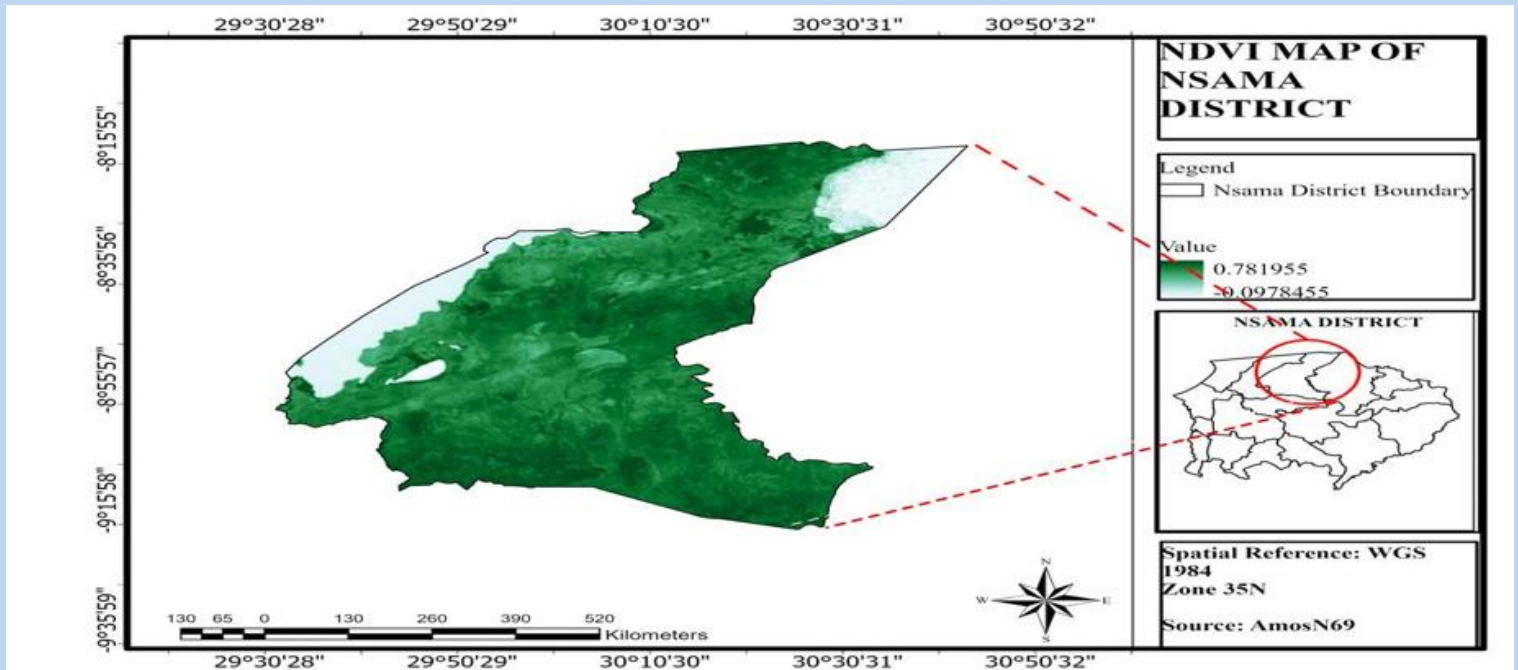
TABLE 428: PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE AND ITS STATUS

NAME OF A PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE	CATEGORY	SIZE IN HA	STATUS	WARD
Kulankwi (Kampinda Turn Off)	Local	1000ha	Intact	Lunsangwe

Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

Below is a Map showing Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) cover for Nsama. Most of the forests in Nsama District are intact due to the fact that most of them are in the game management areas, Tondwa being largest forest ecosystem followed Kaputa GMAs where forest illegal activities are not allowed due to strictly forest management and protection measures put in place by Forest department in corroboration with Department of National parks and wildlife.

FIGURE 146: VEGETATION INDEX COVER



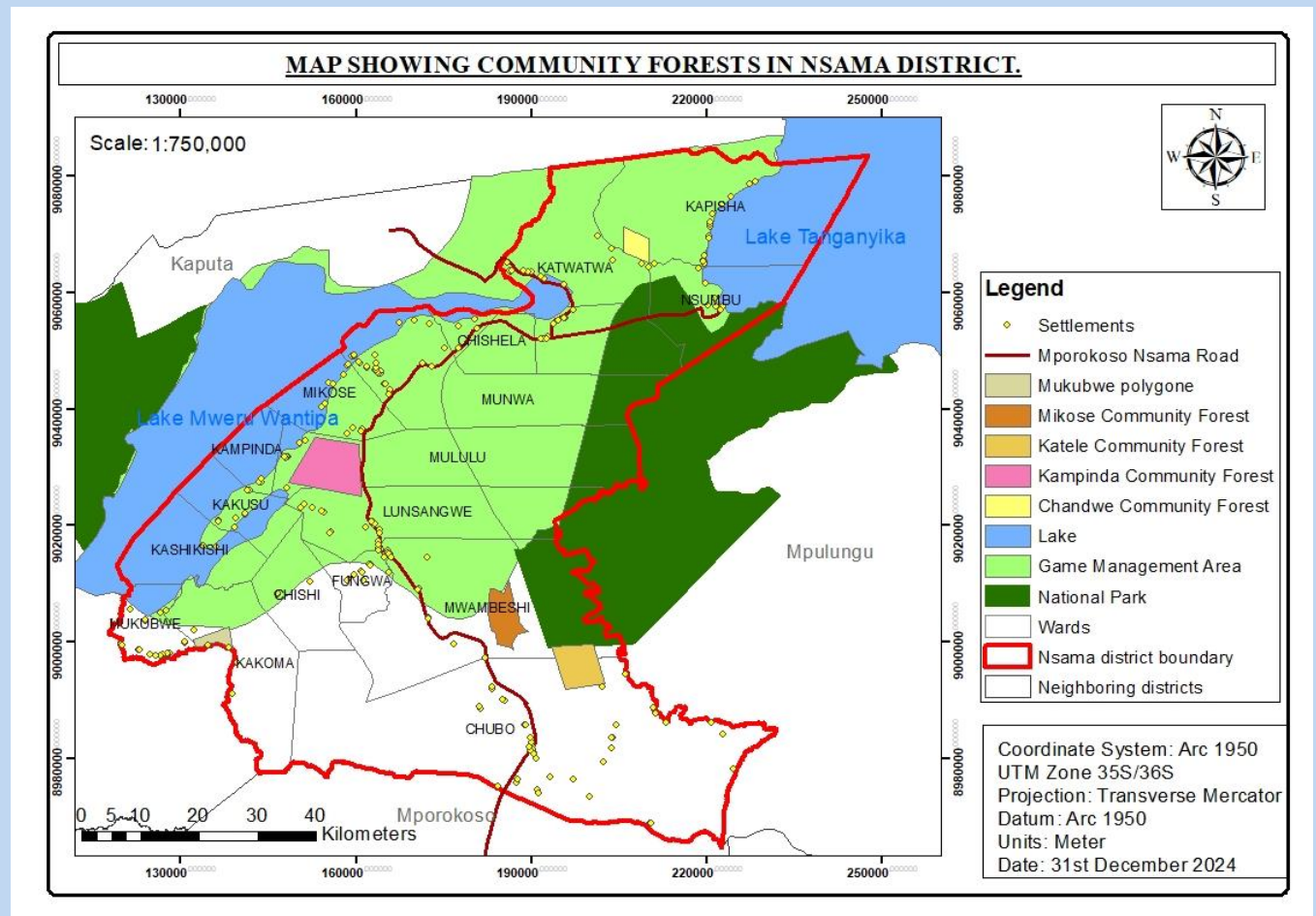
Source: Department Planning N.T.C, 2024

Forest department has been implementing following activities in order to manage forests in Nsama;

2.5.8.4 Community Forest Management for Forest Management

Nsama District has six (6) Community Forest management groups which are recognized by the director of forestry. Out of the six (6) CFMGs only five (5) have made agreement with Forest Department and have granted user rights to manage their forests. The establishment of three CFMGs was supported by Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP) while two by Transforming Land Landscape Resilient and Development (TRALARD) Project. The district has covered a total area of 16,025 under community forests which have their agreement made. Further, five (5) of the CFMGs have their honorary forest officers trained in forest management and a total number of 23 honorary forest officers for community forests are gazzeted.

FIGURE 157: COMMUNITY FOREST STATUS MAP



Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

2.5.8.5 Forest Regeneration for Forest Management

Forest regeneration activity was supported by TRALARD and it was a community and farmer led activity which was conducted in Chubo Ward. The targeted areas were Kapwenge, Munyele and Mukotwe zones while the target population was all farmers present in the communities including those benefiting from the TRALARD Project. A total of six village headmen have been engaged in this activity. Where 163 farmers (90 males and 73 females) have been sensitized and only 31 farmers expressed interest. They had shown interest by writing a letter for expression of interest addressed to the District Forestry Office.

Due to time constraint only 25 farmers were captured with GPS and had their land boundaries marked, demarcated and mapped for Natural Forest Regenerating areas. These farmers understood the concept of NFR and they have their management plans in all the identified areas and are now managing these selected degraded forests which were abandoned because of the lost fertility or could no longer support charcoal burning which is a prevalent in the area.

TABLE 439: SUMMARY AREAS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO EXPRESSED INTEREST

S/N	Ward	Zone	No. of males sensitized	No. of females sensitized	No. of farmers expressing interest for NFR	Total number captures farmers
01	Chubo	Kapwenge	34	26	5	25
02		Munyele	28	24	11	
03		Mukotwe	28	23	15	
Grand Total			90	73	31	

Source: TRALARD Activity Report, 2023

A total number of 1, 043.335 ha has been covered under natural forest generation against district TRALARD project target.

TABLE 50: PEOPLE INTERESTED IN NATURAL FOREST GENERATION UNDER TRALARD PROJECT

No	Name of farmer/Community	Area	Ward	Hectares
1	Chitalu Gilbert and Musonda Andrew	Kapwenge	Chubo	8.091
2	Rapheal Kashinga	Kapwenge	Chubo	3.137
3	Aaron Kayula K	Munyele	Chubo	11.012
4	Mubita Kasoma	Munyele	Chubo	15.649
5	Pinote Kaite	Munyele	Chubo	7.846
6	Moses Kasoma	Munyele	Chubo	15.874
7	Munyele Community-led NFR	Munyele	Chubo	981.726
TOTAL				1043.335

Source: TRALARD Activity Report, 2023

2.5.8.6 Permits Offered by Forestry

There four (4) major common forest permits offered by forest department, besides the department also offers a concession licensee, whose licensees are meant for a longer period with the maximum of 3 years:

TABLE 51: CONCESSION LICENCE HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

S/N	Name of Concession company holder	Location	Type license
1.	Lamwa Limited Company	Kampinda Turn off	Small scale
2.	Tuzenge	Kakoma	Small scale
3.	Farmtech	Kakoma	Small scale
4.	Free Energy	Kakoma	Small scale

Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

The following are the other licensees issued by the Forest Department;

- Conveyance permit
- Domestic user permit (suspended in May 2024 until further notice)
- Cord wood permit
- Tree felling permit

2.5.8.7 Charcoal and Timber Hotspot Areas in District

Forest department has been conducting both general and blitz patrols, for forest management and protection to enforce law. The following are hot spot areas being patrolled by forestry department to ensure compliance:

- Nsumbu
- Katwatwa
- Shi musanse
- Mukotwe
- Minamba
- Chishela

2.5.8.8 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Staffing Levels

Forestry department has inadequate staffs and there are no forestry camps in the district, the all district is managed by 3 staffs, The DFO, Forest extension officer and the forest range guard. This means Nsama District Forest office need more officers for effective works. Initially the District Forest office has no complete structure or standard of staffing levels.

TABLE 52: STAFFING LEVEL SHOULD AT DISTRICT LEVEL

SN	POSITION	Number required (standard)	Available Staff at Nsama	Deficit
1	District forestry officer	1	1	0
2	Forestry technologist	1	0	0
3	Forestry technician	4	1	3
4	Forestry range guard	2	1	1
5	Office orderly	1	0	1
6	General worker– Nursery	1	0	1
7	Guard	1	0	1
TOTAL		11	3	8

Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

Beekeeping Enterprise

Nsama District has got potential in bee keeping and through supports from Lake Tanganyika Development Project and TRALARD. Nsama distributed 4,223 beehives Lake Tanganyika Development having distributed 3,423 hives (323 females 214 males) to 537 total beneficiaries while TRALARD project distributed 1,100. Forest department in Nsama has established twenty-one (21) beekeeping groups which are trained in bee keeping skills and knowledge but only six (6) groups are active; Tusensele, Tweshe, Namema, Mukotwe CFMG of Mukotwe village, Mumpompwe and Mupula of Katele village. These bee-keeping groups are active and they are producing honey but they have a challenge of market linkage.

TABLE 53: BEE KEEPING GROUPS FOUND IN NSAMA

S/N	Name of Beekeeping Group	Supported Project	Status	Business activities being implemented	Location or Village	Ward
01	TWINENUKA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to process, package and sale	Banda	Katwatwa
02	KATWESHEKO	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to process, package and sale	Kampinda turnoff	Lunsangwe
03	PANONO-PANONO	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to harvest and process	Kampinda turnoff	Lunsangwe
04	MWAISENI	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to produce , process , package and sale	Kampinda turnoff	Lunsangwe

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05	MULENGA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Registered	Able to produce, process, package and sale	MWAMBESHI	Nsama
06	CHILULU	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, package and sale	MWAMBESHI	Nsama
07	KAMATETE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Not Able to hang, crop, package and sale	CHUBO	KANANDA
08	BOMBA ULYE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Not Able to hang, crop, package and sale	CHUBO	MUNYELE
09	TUSENSELE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
10	NAMEMA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
11	KASONSA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
12	MISOMPA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
13	TWESHE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
14	TUCINCHILE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE
15	PANONO =PANONO	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Not registered to bill of standards	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE

16	MUPULA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	KATELE
17	MUPAMA	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	KATELE
18	MUMPOMPWE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	KATELE
19	KATELE	Lake Development Project (LTDP)	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	KATELE
20	MUKOTWE CFMG	TRALARD	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	KAKOMA	MUKUBWE
21	MUKOTWE CFMG	TRALARD	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	Able to hang, crop, process, package and sale	CHUBO	MUKOTWE

Source: LTDP & TRALRAD beekeeping technical reports 2020/2023

2.5.8.9 Nursery Management & Afforestation

The district has one Forest central tree nursery that is located at the New CBD near district administrative office. The department establishes nursery annually and currently there is a nursery of 814 fruit trees for *psedium guajava* (guavas) established in April 2024 and carryover of 100 exotic tree species for *delonix regia*.

The district Forest office has been consistent in the nursery establishment and was able to meet its target for 2023 /2024 planting season, about 81.24 ha equivalent to a total of 97,484 trees have been planted since 2017 to 2023, However, out of a total number of 98,084 trees planted in Nsama District, the department through support from Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP) planted 34,484 trees which were distributed to 213 beneficiaries (92 males and 121 females) and established 3 wood lots of **Senna siamea**, Chandwe, Ndole and Munjela. This was from the 42,179 tree seedlings raised by LTDP.

TABLE 444: TREES AND NUMBER OF HECTORS PLANTED FROM 2021 TO 2023

YEAR	NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED	NUMBER OF HA	NAME OF SPECIES	PROJECT SUPPORTED
2017 to 2020	34,484	28.74ha	Senna siamea	Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP)
2021	27,360 trees	22.8ha	Senna siamea	FD/LTDP

2022	20,880 trees	17.4ha	Senna siamea and Delonix regia,	FD
2023	15, 360 trees	12.8ha	Delonx regia and Moringa Olefera	TRALARD project
Total no trees/ha	98,084 trees	81.74ha	Exotic tree species	Forest Department (Nsama)

Source: LTDP, TRALARD and FD tree planting activity review report, 2024

2.5.8.9 General Quality of Service

There are 27 honorary forest officers who are helping the department to manage forests under decentralized community forest management, the 27 honorary forest officers are from a total number of 6 CFMGs established in Nsama. Forest Nsama District has low coverage for forest extension services and forest protection in the proposed forest reserve and other protected areas due to absence of forest officers in most of the areas that surrounds Nsama despite meeting some of its targets this has been mainly due to the following general challenges faced by the department.

- Low staffing levels
- lack of permanent office space
- lack of transport
- insufficient financial support

2.5.8.10 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

Forest Department has been able to provide quality services to community members, who are able to establish nurseries on their own, identify other activities being implemented by forestry department in the district such as beekeeping, promotion of community forestry management and tree planting.

2.5.8.11 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Forest department has been working with members of the community who recommended that the following would help to improve service delivery

- Intensifying of sensitization of members of the local communities on forestry conservation
- Recruitment of forest range guards, honorary officers and forest officers
- Community forest establishment
- Providing adequate transport such as light truck for carrying confiscated forest products and land cruiser to carry staffs.
- Forest regeneration establishment
- Construction of office spaces and shelters for confiscated forest products

2.5.8.12 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The anticipated future change seen in the district over the next ten years, including population growth, increased building infrastructure and increased demand for forest products, such as charcoal and timber these are likely to have several impacts on the environment in future than today such as:

1. **Environmental degradation:** activities such as charcoal burning and wild fires contribute to environmental degradation, affecting air quality, soil health and water resources.
2. **High rate of deforestation resulting animal and human habitant loss:** increased demand for timber and charcoal could lead to more trees being cut down, resulting in habitant loss for wildlife and reduced biodiversity.
3. **Forest degradation due to high charcoal production:** this results into more soil erosion because of left bare land.

2.5.8.13 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The rapid growing of Population in Nsama District may result into scramble for forest products especially wood forest products such as charcoal and timber, also the demand for non-wood forest products such as herb medicines, wild fruits and honey will increase in the next decade, this rise in demand coincides with challenges like wide spread of charcoal burning, induced anthropogenic activity leading to wild fires and deforestation near catchment areas.

2.5.8.14 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The development programmes occurring in Nsama district will boost the economy of the district the district is aiming at achieving sustainable forestry management, support economic development to preserve and protect its natural resources for future generations.

Proposed developments for district include: bee keeping in fracture built by Tabard project such as honey bulking centres are future developments, economic diversification activities such mushroom growing, integrated forest management programmes such as community forest establishment, natural regeneration recruitment of forestry staffs, range guards and forest honorary officers partnership and collaboration in the management of forest , for example incorporated projects such Lake Tanganyika development project(LTDP), TRALAD, Tondwa Conservation Limited(TCL),Capacity building by Supporting established forest management structures such as CFMGs in goat raring, vegetable growing, fish farming and making of charcoal using charcoal briquettes and Implementation of Agro forestry (Smart agriculture practices) such as mulching.

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

The continuation of existing trends in the district such as increasing agricultural expansion and population growth is likely to impact on land use and population distribution patterns in several ways:

- Urbanisation
- Land conversion
- Infrastructure development

The existing trends effects on land use and population distribution as this increases population in the Nsama District and signs are already seeing

The existing trends in district have significant effects on both land use and population distribution:

- Deforestation
- Increase in diseases
- Infrastructure development
- Reduced land for settlement
- Loss of biodiversity
- Reduced herbal(traditional) medicine

2.5.8.16 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

The existing trends in the district have significant impacts on the environment and contribute to climate change through various mechanisms:

- **Lack forest reserve**; this can lead to putting pressure on other surrounding forests.
- **Induced anthropogenic activities** e.g. burning and cutting trees has impact on environment such as soil erosion
- **Deforestation and land use change** Poor agriculture practices and agriculture land expansion has been proven to be the major cause of deforestation, also clearing of land for infrastructure leads to deforestation.
- **Urbanisation and infrastructure development**: the urban expansion and infrastructure development alters the natural landscape, leading to habitant loss and disruption of ecosystem

2.5.8.17 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Environmental and climate change issues have significant impacts on the forestry sector, affecting both natural ecosystems and human activities associated with forests. These key impacts include:

- **Forest health and Resilience:** Climate change has got a serious impact on the health of the tree due to heat wave and prolonged droughts affect the growth of a tree.
- **Wild fires:** causes high mortality of trees, though fire is a management tool if well, on the other hand it causes trees to die reducing forest cover. Also Severe droughts, heat waves and storms can increase tree mortality and disrupt ecosystem functions.
- **Forest Management and Services:** Climate change affects the quantity and quality of wood forest products such as timber, fuel wood and non-wood forest products such as mushroom, caterpillars' wild fruits have influence on people's livelihood.

TABLE 455: ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

SN	TRENDS	Vulnerable Groups
1.	Increased food insecurity contributing to high anaemia and malnutrition	Adolescent girls and younger age
2	Natural disaster such as Droughts, floods and storms resulting	Mostly more women would die than Men and youths
4	Floods would result into water bone diseases	Women and under five children vulnerable
5	Heat waves because high rise in temperatures due to climate change will cause skin diseases	School going children, differently abled people and women

Source: Department of Forestry Nsama, 2024

2.5.8.18 Summary

The main problem in the forestry sector of Nsama District is its inefficient management, despite its great potential. This inefficiency stems from several root causes: a lack of resources, including insufficient funding, equipment, and infrastructure; poor policy implementation characterized by weak enforcement of forestry laws, and limited community engagement due to inadequate awareness and education about sustainable forestry practices. These factors collectively hinder the development and sustainability of the forestry sector, leading to detrimental effects such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and reduced economic benefits for the community. Addressing these root causes is crucial for unlocking the sector's potential and ensuring its contribution to the district's development.

2.5.8.19 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

TABLE 466: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CORE TREE PROBLEMS

SECTOR/ THEMATIC AREA	CORE ISSUES	CAUSE	EFFECTS

Forestry	Increased deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor agriculture practices such as slash and burn agriculture techniques (Chitemene system) ▪ Agricultural expansion of land ▪ charcoal production (Charcoal burning) ▪ infrastructure development (Urbanisation) ▪ Wild fires ▪ unsustainable harvesting methods of non-wood forest products ▪ Infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change ▪ Forest degradation ▪ Desertification ▪ Soil erosion ▪ River siltation caused by soil erosion ▪ Disruption of water cycles (hydrological cycle) ▪ Loss of medicinal resources ▪ Social conflicts ▪ Increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere ▪ Loss of food and habitat for animals which leads to extinction ▪ Loss of biodiversity ▪ Increase in air pollution ▪ Landslides
	Lack of forest management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of funding to facilitate making of management plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Un sustainable harvest of forestry produce ▪ Loss of forest cover ▪ Increased illegal trafficking of forestry produce
	Lack of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure by the ministry to purchase vehicles for conducting forest monitoring and inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inefficiencies and low service delivery
	Low staffing levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-consistence forest monitoring and inspections as well as conducting of forest general and blitz patrols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low service delivery
	lack of forest tree nursery equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In consistence nursery establishment and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low planting activity
	Lack of independent office space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure to build independent office block for Forest Department at District level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inefficiencies and low service delivery
	Lack office equipment's such as furniture, ICT equipment's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure of Ministry to procure equipment's such as furniture, ICT equipment's (Photocopiers, printers or scanners) for the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in forest activity implementation or not implemented

Source: Department of Forestry Nsama, 2024

2.5.9 Transport and Communication Sector

2.5.9.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The effective road network connection in the district is crucial for sustainable development of any society and ultimately road infrastructure is a mandatory

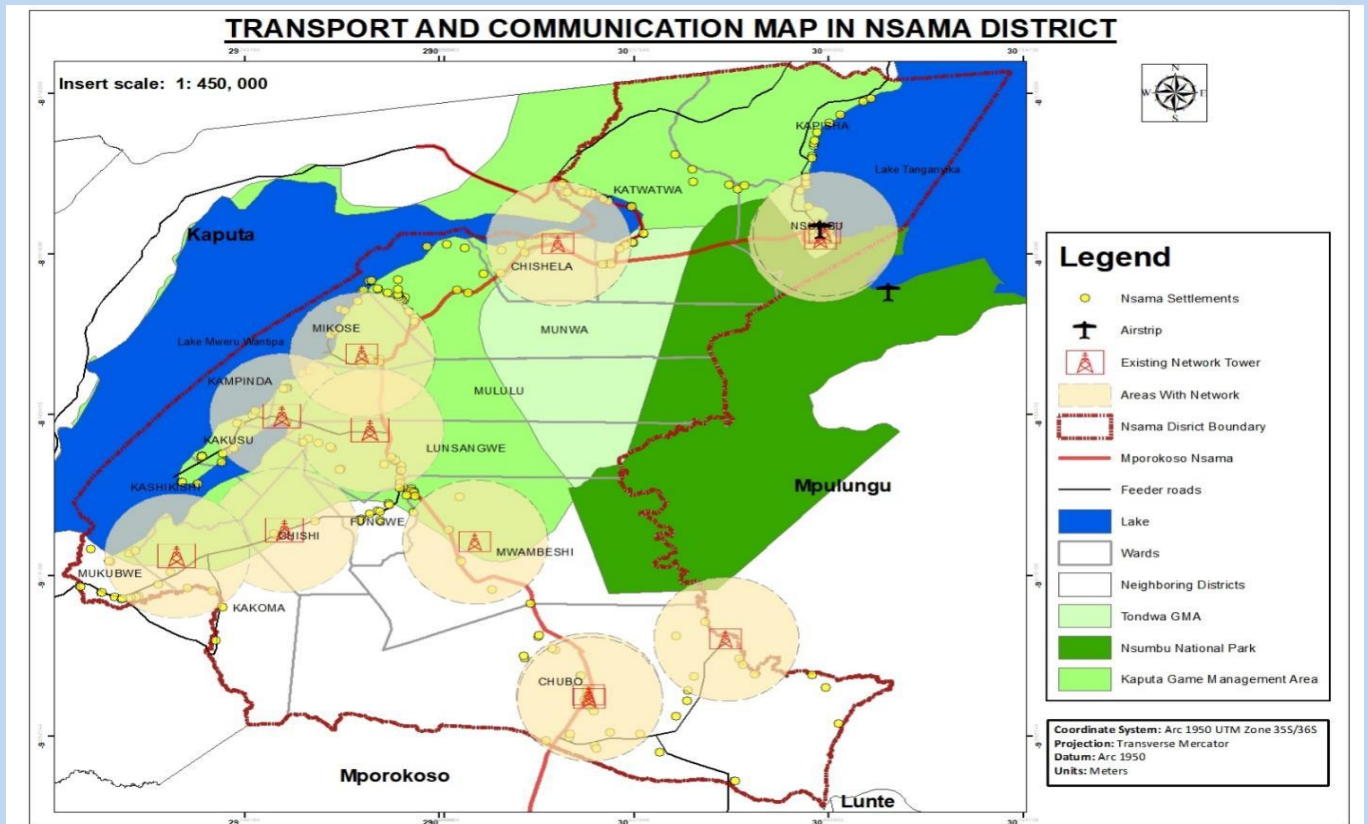
undertaking of any government globally. This is so due to the effect that transportation infrastructure act as the main route passage for goods and services which ultimately affect economic growth. Therefore, the 8NDP prioritizes the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural road networks. In light with above, at the national level National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) is tasked with the mandate to provide overall strategic financial oversight to the road sector and facilitate for the road infrastructure development in the country. Hence, the Road Development Agency (RDA) provides for the construction, management and maintenance of road works countrywide and Nsama Town Council, as provided for under the Public Roads Act No.12 of 2002. The RDA is mandated to manage international and key major road networks in the country while the law mandates Local Authorities (LAs) to internal manage feeder and local township roads. Hence, the Local Authority recognises the significance of equitable road infrastructure in accelerating rural development in the district and as such it has prioritized the construction and rehabilitation of major feeder and township roads with the view to improve accessibility and improve productivity. Apart from road transportation means, water and air transport are also vibrant avenues though they are not adequately developed despite their economic potential. The Marine and Inland Waterways and Civil Aviation Acts provide for the development and management of the water and aviation sectors. While communication plays a pivotal role in accelerating local development and the district has access to 10 mobile communications with no television and radio signal access.

The Information and Communications Technology Act No.15 of 2009 through the Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority (ZICTA) regulates the telecommunication service providers operating in the district.

2.5.9.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

FIGURE 168: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION MAP



Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

2.5.9.3 Road Transport

The RDA is responsible for the management and maintenance of the main roads such as Mporokoso–Nsumbu road (D37) and the Nsama–Kaputa road (D38). While Nsama Town Council is responsible for the management and maintenance of all rural feeder and township roads. Access to the district is provided by land, water and air. Connectivity is available and provided as follows;

- By land to Mporokoso, Kaputa and Mpulungu via the D37, D38 and RD436 respectively.
- By water to Mpulungu and Kaputa via Lake Tanganyika and Mweru Wantipa
- By air via Nkamba Bay Airstrip that is located in Nsumbu National Park.

There are three major access roads to the district: Kaputa road (D37), Mporokoso road (D38) and Mpulungu - Lyendwe Valley road (RD436). While the district has eight (8) feeder roads with a total stretch of 142 km namely;

- Kampinda turnoff-Kashikishi road
- Munyele-Katele road
- Mutundu-Katwatwa road

- Chimbamilonga-Mikose
- Kapwenge road
- Mwewe-Cholwe road
- Mupundu-Chitipa road
- Chaushi-Kapisha road

These roads are supported by crossing points that also currently exist in a deplorable state requiring urgent attention. There are more than 40 crossing points and seven (7) bridges in the district that needs urgent attention. In addition, two major roads cut through the Nsumbu National Park with the missing link (bridge) on RD436 across the Lufubu River thereby hampering ease access into neighboring Mpulungu District. It is also key to note that there is no formally established public transportation service in the district, although there are a few privately owned taxis, vans, motorbikes and boats operating that offer transportation within as well as to and from the neighboring districts.

2.5.9.4 Communication

The district currently has 10 telecommunication towers that are dotted across many different parts of the district and are operated by Zambia Telecommunications Company Limited (ZAMTEL), Airtel and MTN to provide internet and cellular services.

Television services are provided by the Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation (ZNBC) through Digital Satellites while radio services are only available in the northern wards e.g. Nsumbu, Katwatwa, Chishela etc provided by Lake Tanganyika Radio Station situated in Nsumbu ward and was financed by the Lake Tanganyika Development Project.

While Zambia Postal Services (ZAMPOST) who have a presence in nsama provides postal services in the district.

2.5.9.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Air Transport**

The district has two airstrips that are operational though facilities like shelter, toilets, and aviation infrastructures are not available. The airstrips are situated in Nkamba and Kasaba bays where tourism is active. However, only Nkamba Bay airstrip is currently operational as Kasaba Bay airstrip is under renovation and earmarked for upgrading. At the same time, there is no official established mechanism for recording and monitoring the number of planes landing in the district.

- **Water Transport**

The docking of boats at Nsumbu Bay Landing Jetty is operational but lacks other basic support infrastructure for the harbour. The landing jetty is in a poor condition but is currently undergoing rehabilitation works. There are only two passenger boats which

operate between Nsumbu and Mpulungu bays while the majority of the smaller boats ferry people and goods between Nsumbu and Kapisha wards.

- **Road Transport**

All the main access roads in the district are not paved and are generally in a very deplorable state and become near impassable in the rainy season. From obtained data the average percentage of roads in poor condition can be classified as shown below;

- Feeder roads - 70.9%
- Main roads - 75.9%
- Township roads - 82.08%
- Ungazetted roads - 90%

The percentages clearly show that generally, the road network is in a very bad condition and there is need to come up with direct measures that will improve the road sector. From the highlighted roads above, the roads which are given more priority;

- Mporokoso-Nsumbu road
- Mutundu-Katwatwa road
- Kampinda turnoff-Kashikishiki road
- Roma-Mukubwe road
- Munyele-Katele road

As these roads are considered to be more viable and contribute more to the economic and social development of the district.

Due to the bad state of the road, the public transport sector in and out of the district is a serious challenge as it is undeveloped thereby making movements in and out of the district extremely difficulty.

- **Railway Line Infrastructure**

Currently, the district does not have any railway infrastructure in place despite having a strategic location on the Lake Tanganyika. Nsama District is strategically placed to act as a conduit of goods and service to eastern Congo and midlands of central Africa. Therefore, there is need to put in place this key transportation infrastructure in order to propel the district in unrepresented economic evolution.

TABLE 477: OVERALL STATUS OF ROAD NETWORK IN NSAMA

Road No.	Road Name	Road Length (km)	Road Class	General Condition of Road	Comments
Main Roads					

D37	Mporokoso-Nsumbu	172	Gravel	Poor	Proposed to be upgraded to bituminous standard
D38	Kaputa-Nsama	150	Gravel	Poor	Proposed to be upgraded to bituminous standard
RD424	Roma-Mukubwe	64	Earth Road	Very Poor	Rehabilitation works underway using CDF
Feeder Roads					
1	Kampinda turnoff-Kashikishi	34	Gravel/Earth Road	Poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
2	Munyele-Katele	33	Earth Road	Very Poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
3	Mutundu-Katwatwa	15	Gravel	Fair to poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
4	Chimbamilonga-Mikose	8	Gravel/Earth Road	Fair to poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
5	Mwewe-Cholwe	15	Gravel/Earth Road	Fair to poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
6	Mupundu-Chitipa	7	Earth Road	Poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
7	Kapwenge Road	9	Earth Road	Poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
8	Chaushi-Kapisha	20	Earth Road	Very Poor	Full Rehabilitation to an all-weather gravel road
Township Roads					
1	Mwambeshi Roads	15	Earth Road	Fair	Opening up and gravelling
2	Nsumbu Roads	18	Earth Road	Fair	Opening up and gravelling
Ungazetted Roads					
1	Banda turnoff-Banda Community School	15	Earth Road	Very Poor	Opening up and road formation and gravelling
2	Ndole-Mwando	10	Earth Road	Very Poor	Road formation and gravelling
3	Ndole-Mpende Fisheries	5	Earth Road	Very Poor	Opening up and road formation and gravelling
4	Munwa-Kampinda	20	Earth Road	Very Poor	Opening up and road formation and gravelling
TOTAL LENGTH (km)		630.2 km			

Source: Engineering Department Nsama own Council, 2024

2.5.9.6 Status quo of Feeder Roads in The District

The district currently has eight (8) feeder roads with a total stretch of 142 km. From the review of the empirical findings show that all the feeder roads are in a very bad state and require urgent attention interims of construction and rehabilitation works.

TABLE 488: OVERVIEW OF STATUS OF FEEDER ROADS

Road Name	Road Length (km)	Length in Good Condition (km)	Length in poor condition (km)	% in poor condition

Kampinda turnoff –Kashikishiki	34	6	28	82.4
Munyele-Katele	33	15	18	54.5
Mutundu-Katwatwa	15	3	12	80
Chimbamilonga-Mikose	9	3	6	66.7
Kapwenge road	9	Nil	9	100
Mwewe-Cholwe	15	4	11	73.3
Mupundu-Chitipa	7	3	4	57.1
Chaushi-Kapisha	20	Nil	20	100

Source: Engineering Department Nsama own Council, 2024

Main Roads in the District

The district has a total stretch of 236 Km of main road network, which is unpaved and currently exist in gravel deplorable state.

TABLE 499: SHOWING CONDITIONS OF MAIN ROADS

Name of Road	Total Road Length (km)	Length in Good Condition (km)	Length in poor condition (km)	% in poor condition
Mporokoso-Nsumbu	172	48	124	72.1
Nsama-Kaputa	150	00	00	00
Roma-Kakoma	64	14	50	78.1

Source: Engineering Department Nsama own Council, 2024

Township Roads in Nsama

The district has a total length of more than 100 Km of township roads, which are located in the Central Business District (CBD) and unplanned traditional settlements of Mwambeshi Ward. Generally, the roads are in a fair to poor condition. Only about 37Km of roads have been opened up and gravelled which is about 11% of the total length.

Un-Gazetted Roads in Nsama

The un-gazetted roads in the district are mostly nearly undefined which makes it difficult to qualify them as most of them are just foot paths and needs to be opened up and

formed to allow access of vehicles. The estimated total length of ungazetted roads is about 25km.

TABLE 60: UNGAZETTED ROAD CONDITIONS

Name of Road	Total Road Length (km)	Length in Good Condition (km)	Length in poor condition (km)	% in poor condition
Banda turnoff-Banda Community School	15	Nil	15	100
Ndole-Mwando	10	Nil	10	100
Ndole-Mpende Fisheries	5	Nil	5	100
Munwa-Kampinda	20	Nil	20	100

Source: Engineering Department Nsama own Council, 2024

2.5.9.7 Condition of Bridges and Crossing Points

The general status of bridges and crossing points in the district is very deplorable. As currently, there are more than forty (40) crossing points and seven (7) bridges that facilitates ease movement across rivers and streams. However, there is need to construct and rehabilitate these bridges and crossing points that exist in a deplorable state, in order to address the challenge of accessibility of the community to services such as education and health care facilities.

TABLE 61: CONDITION OF CROSSING POINTS

No.	Name of Crossing Point	Location	Span (M)	Depth (M)	Comment
1	Point 1		14	0.5	No drainage structure
2	Point 2		16	0.4	No drainage structure
3	Point 3		17	0.5	No drainage structure
4	Point 4		3	0.3	No drainage structure
5	Point 5		18	0.6	No drainage structure
6	Point 6		22	0.6	No drainage structure
7	Point 7		7	0.6	No drainage structure
8	Point 8		12	0.6	No drainage structure
9	Point 9		14	0.3	No drainage structure
10	Point 10		17	0.4	No drainage structure
11	Point 11		11	0.5	No drainage structure
12	Point 12		14	0.6	No drainage structure
13	Point 13		21	0.5	No drainage structure

14	Point 14		21	0.6	No drainage structure
15	Point 15 (Mutoshi bridge 1)	Kapisha	23	6	
16	Point 16 (Mutoshi bridge 2)	Kapisha	14	6	This road connects Nsama to Mupandi and it cuts access for villages in this road to access health care services
17	Point 17 (Munjela bridge)	Kapisha	42	1	This bridge cuts people from accessing the lake as the lake is their main source of income
18	Point 18 (Mwando bridge)	Nsumbu	64	0.7	This bridge cuts pupils from accessing their various schools
19	Point 19 (Chisala 1) renovations	Nsumbu	16	7	This bridge is interlinked with mwando bridge but it's getting washed away
20	Point 20 (Teleka bridge)	Nsumbu	26	3	This bridges cuts pupils from accessing their various schools
21	Point 21 (skills)	Nsumbu	28	0.5	This bridge cuts access to the skills center and other tourism sites
22	Point 22		12	0.3	
23	Point 23		5	0.4	
24	Point 24		8	0.4	point 22-24 cuts people from accessing the market, schools and health care services

Source: Engineering Department, Nsama own Council, 2024

2.5.9.8 Communication

The mobile network coverage is very low and network service quality is generally poor in the district. This is because there is no proper distribution of network towers and very few towers are located in the far-flung areas of the district. Each network tower is expected to cover a radius of about 40Km. However, due to the uneven distribution of network towers about 70% of the district does not have network coverage.

2.5.9.9 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

During community consultations, stakeholders in Nsama District raised significant issues in the transportation and communication sector. They highlighted the poor state of roads and the urgent need to upgrade the Mporokoso Nsumbu road to bituminous standards. Seasonal inaccessibility, especially during the rainy season, further complicates transportation in the district. Additionally, stakeholders emphasized the pressing need to improve network availability to enhance communication within the district.

Quality of Service Including Indicators of Performance

During community consultations, stakeholders in Nsama District raised concerns about the poor state of roads and the need to upgrade the Mporokoso Nsumbu road to bituminous standards. Seasonal inaccessibility and the need to improve network

availability were also highlighted. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing connectivity, fostering economic development, and improving the overall quality of life for residents.

2.5.9.10 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change

Population growth in Nsama district has significant implications for the road, transportation and communication sector such as;

- **Increased Infrastructure Demand;** As Nsama District's population grows; there is a greater need for expanded road networks, more robust transportation infrastructure and more installation of network towers. Rural roads may face higher traffic, requiring expansion, resurfacing, and frequent maintenance.
- **Public Transport Expansion;** a growing population leads to increased demand for public transportation. Nsama District, with its dispersed rural communities, may need new bus routes, higher frequency, and broader coverage to ensure accessibility across the district.
- **Improved mobile communication;** with population growth effective communication is crucial for enhancing the quality of life for the masses as they must engage in communication of all sort in order for them to trade. With the world migrating to the digital world, access to reliable internet is critical and thus, the communication sector must be upgraded. At the same time, there is need to improve radio and television signals in order to make information dissemination easy and effective.
- **Enhanced Safety Measures;** with more vehicles and pedestrians on rural roads, safety risks increase. This necessitates improved street lighting, signage, and traffic control measures to reduce the likelihood of accidents and ensure the safety of residents.
- **Economic Impact;** as population grows, economic activities in Nsama District will intensify. Roads and transportation infrastructure must be able to support the movement of goods, agricultural products, and services, which are crucial for local businesses and the overall economy. Equally, mobile network services must be able to support efficient communication, internet connectivity and cashless transactions to boost the local commerce.
- **Social and Economic Services Access;** As Nsama District's population grows, there is an increased need for roads, transport and communication systems to connect people with essential social and economic services. Reliable mobile network and well-maintained roads are critical for these connections.

2.5.9.11 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The table below indicates the existing and proposed investments in the roads, transportation and communication sector.

TABLE 62: EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

Existing Investment	Activity
Rehabilitation of existing Rural Roads with funding from CDF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of 43 Km of the Roma – Mukubwe Road 2. Opening up and gravelling of 27 Km of Township access roads in New Nsama CBD 3. Opening up of 10 Km of Township access roads in Old Nsama CBD (Mwambeshi)
Radio Station	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operationalisation of Community Radio Station in Nsumbu

Source: *Engineering Department, Nsama own Council, 2024*

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

The current status of the poor road network and communication services will lead to outward migration of people and low production in terms of economic activities.

The road network in the district is very limited all round. Thus, the increase in population will entail the construction of more roads in the district to open it to other areas within and outside the district. The district is prone to flooding and therefore, there is need to rehabilitate embankments on all crossing points that are in need of attention. In settlements with high population but are not planned, there is need for planning to control development and prevent further encroachments of road reserves needed in future.

2.5.9.13 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Road construction requires lots of land to be cleared. Thus, the sector contributes largely to impact on the Environment and Climate Change. The demand for more roads will mean more land and forests will be cleared for gravelling or bituminous road infrastructure and this has an adverse impact on the environment (air pollution by dust emission) and land degradation (destruction of forests and vegetation). Borrow-pits created as a result of gravel collection become breeding sites for mosquitoes leading to increase in malaria incidences. In addition, the surrounding area of the borrow-pits become unusable for economic activities. Increase in carbon emissions as a result of increase in the number of vehicles on the roads, boats on the lakes and aircrafts. Habitat loss due to construction of more roads as a result of clearing of huge portions of land.

Water pollution caused by boat engines due to oil leakages, and indiscriminate disposal of waste in the water bodies. Disturbance of marine life by the movement of boats on

water bodies. Moreover, the construction and operation phase of communication infrastructure also result into increased vegetation disturbance and enhanced emission of greenhouse gases which further escalates the climate change negative effect.

Disturbance of wildlife as a result of noise pollution caused by the aircrafts is also a major negative effect of these development on nature.

The Impact of the Environment and Climate Change on Roads, Transportation and Communication Sector

The Environmental and Climate Change has an impact on the sector that ultimately result in unfavorable outcomes such as;

Heavy rains: usually pose as a major threat to the durability of these capital-intensive public infrastructures such as bridges, crossing points, roads, communication towers and jetties that are usually washed away or submerged due to flooding of water bodies thereby compromising their integrity. This has led to increased cost of the maintenance and mitigation of climate resilient infrastructure in the sector.

Storms: these also negatively affect water, road and air transportation and communication mast towers thereby disrupting smooth flow of services.

Strong winds: Furthermore, strong winds also negatively affect

Thus, it is very vital that deliberate policies are implemented to improve the sustainability of infrastructure in this sector especially in the design and operationalization stage.

2.5.9.14 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- **Women and girls**

The transportation sector is helping the women and girls in providing mode of movement in the district and beyond the district. Communication is available through mobile network provided by communication towers. Therefore, through the use of mobile phones, women and girls can access services and products specific to their needs such as education, health, business etc. However, this gender group is usually affected during the construction phase of these infrastructures e.g. sexual harassment, gender based violence

- **Men and boys**

The transportation sector is also providing an effective mode of movement to different places for this gender group while telecommunication infrastructure helps in providing reliable communication avenues. Therefore, men and boys have access to essential services such education, health and many others due to availability of these infrastructures. Furthermore, the sector provides an opportunity for men and boys to be

exposed to new developments and technologies. On the other hand, it provides employment to men as workers in road, aviation, railway and telecommunication tower infrastructure construction and even as drivers in the transportation vehicles and as well as coxswains for water transportation.

- **People living with HIV/AIDS**

There is an assured delivery system of medicines and supplies for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. The sector provides means of mobility and communication which enables sensitization to be conducted among the local people thereby enhancing awareness levels among the affected population in order for them to make informed decisions. However, the negative impact is on migrant workers who are employed in the road construction who are contributing to spread of new HIV infections.

2.5.9.15 Summary

Acknowledging the significance of Roads, Transport and Communication infrastructure in accelerating the pace of attaining sustainable development of any society, Nsama District will prioritize the construction of transportation infrastructure such as road, railway, air, water e.t.c, with the view of bettering the welfare of the local people. In addition, much emphasis will be placed on improving the telecommunication sector in order to offers real-time information dissemination and provide a platform for data (information) source as well as being abreast with current livelihood trends through internet connectivity. The transport sector is very important in the development of any society, as this is a medium were goods and services are moved into and outside the district thereby reducing the cost of goods and services. Furthermore, this infrastructure also acts as a connector of the district to different market linkages within and outside the district and country. It is therefore important for the sustenance and expansion of the local economy through investing more resources in the construction and rehabilitation of more transport and communication infrastructure.

2.5.9.16 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

In Nsama District, inadequate transport and communication infrastructure is caused by poor road conditions, insufficient transport services, and. These issues, and limit access to essential services like healthcare. Consequently, economic opportunities are reduced, rural communities become isolated, and overall socio-economic development is hindered. Improving infrastructure in this sector can significantly enhance economic activity, access to services, and development in the district.

TABLE 63: ISSUES AND EFFECTS

NO.	ISSUE	CAUSE	EFFECT
1	Poor road infrastructure	Lack of investment	-Increase transportation costs

			-Restrict the movement of goods and services
2	Limited developed transport sector	Poor road network	Poor service Hiked service prices
3	Poor communication	Limited developed communication networks	Delayed development

2.5.10 Water and Sanitation Services

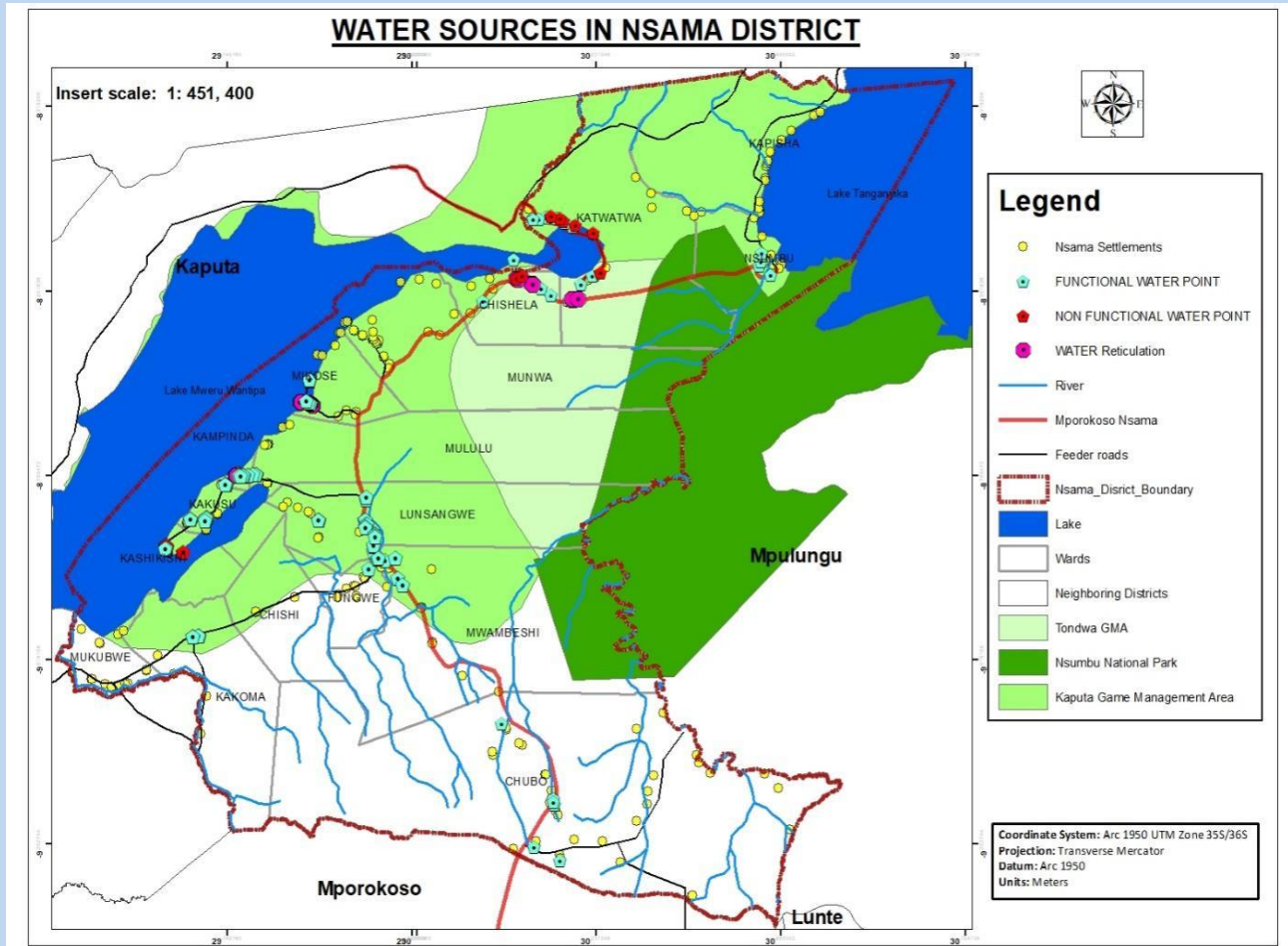
Key Government Priorities being implemented at local level

Provision of adequate clean water is a priori mandate of government as water is life. Hence, a considerable number interventions are being undertaken in line with the National Rural and Sanitation Strategy.

Description of existing state of development

Water access is a serious challenge in Nsama District as many people lack access to clean drinking water as they usually rely on unprotected water sources.

Figure 179: Water and Sanitation Map



Source: Department of forest Nsama, 2024

2.5.10.1 Water Supply

Boreholes, hand pumps and water bodies are the major sources of water supply among the local people of Nsama District. However, the majority of the people (98%) have challenges in accessing clean water. Hence, because of inadequate water supply services consistent outbreak of diseases in local communities is the norm thereby requiring urgent attention in terms of investment of more resources in the water development sector.

2.5.10.2 Access to Clean Water and Sustainable Sanitation

TABLE 64: BOREHOLE WITH HAND PUMPS

S/N	WARD	EXISTING	FUNCTIONAL B/H	DEFICIT	COMMENT
1	Mwambeshi	11	6	12	Most boreholes are dry due to the geological formation
2	Lunsangwe	13	10	8	Needs upgrading of existing water points

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

3	Mululu	10	7	4	There are 3 school which needs water schemes
4	Kampinda	12	9	7	The population is concentrated in specific areas, therefore needs a water scheme to cover majority of the community
5	Kakusu	10	7	03	Needs a water scheme at Kakusu and Mununu primary school
6	Kashikishi	8	7	01	Needs a water scheme at Kashikishi primary school and Kashikishi rural health center
7	Mikose	10	6	0	Needs upgrading of existing water facilities
8	Munwa	13	09	04	Needs water schemes in 3 school and 1 health facility
9	Chishela	16	14	5	Needs water schemes at Chaba RHP, Chishela RHC Chishela Primary school Mutundu primary school
10	Katwatwa	7	5	06	Katwatwa RHC and Katwatwa Primary School needs a water scheme
11	Nsumbu	19	17	04	The population is highly Concentrated and need pipe water to prevent over perforation of the aquifers
12	Kapisha	0	0	-	Only water schemes from the lake with only line treatment can be done due to the geological formation and accessibility
13	Chubo	14		05	
14	Fungwa	01	0	09	The lower parts of the ward gets flooded and the up parts has drill boreholes due to the geological formation
15	Chishi	0	0	05	Due to the geological formation, the boreholes drilled have always been dry
16	Kakoma	01	01	05	
17	Mukubwe	0	0	06	

TABLE 505: WATER SCHEMES

S/N	WARD	Existing	Deficit	Institution/ Community	Source of water
01	Mwambeshi	0	5	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
02	Lunsangwe	01	3	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
03	Mululu	0	04	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
04	Kampinda	0	05	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
05	Kakusu	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
06	Kashikishi	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
07	Mikose	0	04	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
08	Munwa	0	05	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole

09	Chishela	0	04	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
10	Katwatwa	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
11	Nsumbu	02	05	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
12	Kapisha	01	04	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Lake
13	Chubo	0	06	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
14	Fungwa	0	-	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
15	Chishi	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
16	Kakoma	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole
17	Mukubwe	0	03	Schools, Health facilities/surrounding community, Markets	Borehole

2.5.10.3 Assess The Quantity and Quality of Water from These Source

Access to water by the general public is limited by financial and technological availability in the district.

Water Infrastructure

Condition and capacity of water supply infrastructure.

- All hand pumps are equipped with galvanized iron pipes with which causes rust, only 27 have stainless steel riser pipes.

Coverage and Accessibility of Piped Water Systems

- There are only 4 water scheme public water schemes in the district and the actual is not available

Water Quality

Water quality tests for contaminants (e.g., bacteria, heavy metals).

- Testing is only done during construction and no along he operational phase
- Compliance with national water quality standards.

2.5.10.4 Water Infrastructure Management

- The district is Current dependent on community base management of all water facilities including the water scheme.
- There is need to have a spare part chain management and training of more APMs

2.5.10.5 Sanitation Facilities

TABLE 516: TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITIES

S/N	WARD	LATRINES		WATER BORNE	COMMENT
		EXISTING	DEFICIT		
01	Mwambeshi	184	215	01	
02	Lunsangwe	86	14	07	This does not cover the entire ward
03	Mululu	92	32	0	This does not cover the entire ward
04	Kampinda	1286	118	0	
05	Kakusu	136	124	0	
06	Kashikishi	237	11	0	
07	Mikose	785	476	0	
08	Munwa	1021	726	0	
09	Chishela	865	673	0	
10	Katwatwa	52	5	0	This does not cover the entire ward
11	Nsumbu	3272	310	-	
12	Kapisha			01	
13	Chubo	414	67	0	This does not cover the entire ward
14	Fungwa	378	87	0	
15	Chishi			0	There are currently no champions in these wards
16	Kakoma			01	There are currently no champions in these wards
17	Mukubwe			0	There are currently no champions in these wards

2.5.10.6 Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene education programs and their effectiveness

Coverage of improved sanitation facilities (including Access to hand-washing facilities and soap)

- 76% latrine coverage but only 34 % adequate sanitation coverage
- The numbers fluctuates depending on the season and area. In the rain season, some latrines collapse and others gets flooded

Open Defecation: Prevalence of Open Defecation and Reasons Behind It

- 24% of household have no latrines which means that they practice OD and 36% have no adequate sanitation

2.5.10.7 Sanitation Behaviour Change Programs

- Community led total sanitation is being implemented, over ever, in adequate and erratic funding makes it difficult to cover the all district.

2.5.10.8 Regulatory Framework

- Review of existing water and sanitation policies and regulations.
- Compliance and enforcement measures.

2.5.10.9 Planned Projects 2022-2023**TABLE 527: BOREHOLES WITH HAND PUMPS**

S/N	ON GOING	PLANNED	COMMENT
01	Construction of 10 BH (GRZ) – distributed across the district	Construction of 32 BH (UNICEF)	distributed across the district
02		Rehabilitation of 11 BHs (1 under UNICEF, 10, GRZ)	

TABLE 538: WATER SCHEMES

S/N	ON GOING	PLANNED
01	Construction of 2 water schemes (CDF) , Chaba RHC & Nsemiwe Community	Construction of 2 Water schemes (CDF) Banda primary school/community and
02	Upgrading of 1 BH to a water scheme (CDF) Nsama RHC and surrounding community including CBD	upgrading of 3 water schemes (by UNICEF, 5 by GRZ). Kashikishi RHC, Kampinda RHC & Chisela RHC
03		upgrading of 5 water schemes (by GRZ). 1 in Kapisha ward, 1 in Nsumbu ward, at Zakaria villge/ council compound, Munyele primary school/ RHP, Mwewe RHP/primary school

TABLE 549: WATER BORNE TOILETS

S/N	ON GOING	PLANNED
01	Construction of 1 water borne toilet (GRZ)- The contractor has not mobilized	Construction of 2 water borne toilets with 2 water schemes (GRZ) at Kabobole primary school & Chibota primary school
02		Construction of 1 water borne toilet with a water scheme (CDF) at Banda primary school

2.5.10.10 Community Participation

Involvement of local communities in water and sanitation planning and management. All water supply facilities in Nsama district are managed under community based management

3.10.11 Budget Allocation

- Financial resources allocated to the Water and Sanitation sector. On Sanitation, the ministry of water development and Sanitation has allocated 150,000 for chieftdom orientation under CLTS
- Potential funding sources, grants, and partnerships.

3.10.12 Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness

- Water and Sanitation in Emergencies:
- Emergency response plans and resources for water and sanitation during disasters.
- Currently not involved in Emergency and disaster responses

3.10.13 Performance Metrics

- Metrics and indicators for tracking improvements in water supply and sanitation.
- Reduction in the number of water borne related diseases. (Health)
- Improved attendances as well as participation of pupils in schools (Education).
- Improved productive of community members
- Evaluation mechanisms for water and sanitation programs.

2.5.11 Social Protection Sector

The 8NDP identifies the following key government priorities to be implemented at the local level in order to improve the welfare of the vulnerable households:

- Improve Social Protection Programmes;
- Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People;

Therefore, social protection services in Nsama District are aimed at improving the livelihoods of women, children, and all the vulnerable people in society. Social protection services are implemented in the district by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare. In addition, These departments are implementing various programmes, which includes Social Cash Transfer, facilitation of recommendations to vulnerable students seeking admission in colleges with TEVETA bursary sponsorship, public welfare assistance scheme, food security packs, social protection legal services (targeting mostly juveniles and women), functional literacy, GEWEL, women development programmes, keeping girls in school, livestock pass on initiatives to community groups and village banking.

TABLE 70: PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE SECTOR

PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	COMMENTS
Food Security Pack (a) Rain fed (b)Wetland (c)Alternative livelihood Interventions (ALI)	Provision of farming inputs to selected vulnerable but viable farmer households to be used during the rainy season farming season. Provision of farming inputs to selected vulnerable but viable farmer households to be used during the dry season. Provision of Livestock inputs to selected vulnerable but viable farmer households	Promotion of household food security and improve on nutrition levels.	Beneficiaries are assisted with agro fertilizer and seeds, Livestock, lessons in best farming methods among others.
Women Empowerment (a)Girl's Education Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Project (GEWEL) (Supporting Women Livelihoods (SWL) (b)Women groups	Provision of productivity grants to selected women to start or boost their existing businesses Help in capacity building, revamping of Women groups and empowering women groups.	To increase household income and improve on living standards To revamp and help in formation of women groups.	Women are empowered with finances to start or boost their existing businesses so as to have more income to spend of household needs.
Self Help	Provision of materials/ and technical support for implementation of identified community projects	Promotion of access to community facilities in order to uplift living standards.	Identified community projects such as footbridges, community halls are supported for quality work to be done.
functional Adult Literacy	Provision of literacy lessons to learners who did not undergo formal learning but have interest in learning how to read, write and do simple arithmetic.	To have community members that are literate.	The program can successfully be implemented if resources are available to motivate Volunteer Literacy Instructors.
Public Welfare Scheme (PWAS)	Repatriation of stranded clients, providing secondary education requirements, purchase of baby formula for babies left without care, and other emergency referral cases from institutions such as the Police VSU	To provide support to the most vulnerable and destitute households and individuals in times of acute stress in order to mitigate suffering as well as contribute to reduction in poverty	The programme can be successfully be implemented if funding is regular and amount be increased

Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	Social Cash Transfers are regular, non-contributory payments of money provided to incapacitated individuals and households	To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty	Beneficiaries are assisted with Cash on a bi-monthly basis
Keeping Girls in School (KGS)	Give grants to girls in secondary schools to buy books, uniforms, shoes and other necessities	increase access to secondary education for disadvantaged adolescent girls between the ages of 14 and 21 in extremely poor households under the SCT Programme	Beneficiaries assisted with grants once in a year

Source: Department of Social Welfare Nsama, 2024

2.5.11.1 Review of Policies and Plans in the Community Development/Social Protection Sector

National Gender Policy

The National Gender Policy seeks to mainstream gender issues in all national policies, programmes and legislation in order to achieve gender equality programming in all human societies especially rural areas. The policy aims at increasing the participation of women in decision making roles as well as promoting equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men such as empowerment grants (National Gender Policy, 2014). Hence, deliberate measures are being implemented a local level with he view expedite he attainment of reduced gender developmental inequality among he populace.

National Policy on Disability

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

National Social Protection Policy

The Policy seeks to alleviate hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society. It promotes gender equality, social solidarity, enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities (National Social Protection Policy, 2014).

Eighth National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan outlines activities to strengthen coordination of social protection systems, improve coverage and targeting of social protection

programmes as well as reduce gender inequality. The plan strives to promote the enhancement of income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups in society.

2.5.11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Availability of Service

The Social Cash Transfer Programme has a total number of 11,047 beneficiaries out of which 4695 are female headed households, while 56 are child headed households, 3290 represents the aged beneficiaries at 3290, 527 are disabled and lastly, 2479 beneficiaries represent the chronically ill people.

While The Food Security Pack Programme has the number of 2123 beneficiaries under rain fed agriculture production and for wetland the number of beneficiaries stand at 700 beneficiaries for tradition wetland and 2400 beneficiaries for emergence wetland allocation.

The number of beneficiaries on Alternative Livelihood Intervention are 96, each beneficiary was getting 3 goats one male and 2 females. The total number of goats given were 288 and each CWAC was given 72 goats. Four (4) CWACs namely Kabuta, Tupele, Chishela and Munwa received goats. (Be moved to state of devt)

Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Social protection services are provided in the community through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (43 CWACs in total) spread out in the 17 wards. This network has made service delivery to the community much easier as these CWACs are at grassroots level.

2.5.11.3 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

Nsama district being one of the remote areas in the country, poverty levels are very high, as a result there has been overwhelming demand for social protection services. The public suggested that in order for the department to implement the programs successfully there was need to employ more Staffs (Community Development Assistants) under the department of community development who will be placed or be responsible for a particular ward. There was also need to construct houses for sub-centre officers. This would reduce the overwhelming load of one officer handling more than one ward and having to travel from the CBD to attend to matters in distant wards. Incentives for CWACs should also be provided to Volunteers such as Bicycles, T- Shirts, gum boots and Umbrellas in order to motivate them.

The public also felt that the number of beneficiaries on the Social protection programmes should be increased and criteria not restricted to only women, the sick, disabled but also to all households who are keeping orphans. The public also felt that there was need of

awareness raising on all the social protection programmes under the sector and related sectors.

Some other Issues which members from public participation are concerned with is on the selection criteria of beneficiaries to be on the SCT programme. People have failed to understand the criteria followed during registration of beneficiaries for one to be on the SCT programme as such they demand that:

- Each member in the same household is registered independently.
- Aged category to be dropped from 65 years to 50years
- Adding Males on the programme who are keeping orphans even if that male is not severely disabled or chronically ill.
- Males feel left out of many social protection programmes as the majority of programmes only target females.

2.5.11.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The sector overall performance is on target as most indicators were met. In the Food Security Pack Programme, the sector was on target at (100%). The Supporting Women's Livelihood sector was at 92% and the Women Empowerment Programme was at 60% and the SCT programme was at 70%.

2.5.11.5 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will increase the demand for goods and services and ultimately raise the cost of living. The rising cost of living in an environment of scarce resources will give rise to social evils such as juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, crime, sex work and gender-based violence. Further, the impact is likely to push majority of households into poverty provided there will be no upscale for funding towards social protection. However, looking at the level at which the Zambian Government is providing the social protection services to the needy communities in the country, it is imperative to say that more people will be able to lead decent lives by acquiring the reading, writing skills and entrepreneurial skills, become household food secure, and have all other basic needs. There is also need for more social services such as grants, Literacy lessons, Life and Business Skills and facilities like Community Halls for recreation, meetings, Sporting facilities like stadia, swimming pools among others.

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

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to increase demand for agricultural land for farming, livestock as the sector empowers vulnerable groups and

women in agricultural activities. Furthermore, with improved nutrition, the population is expected to increase. As the population increase, demand for land is going to be on the rise.

2.5.11.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

Social protection sector advocate for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. However, most empowered beneficiaries tend to engage in charcoal business, which has a negative effect on the preservation of forests and ultimately impacts negatively on climate change.

2.5.11.8 Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The number of vulnerable households has been on the rise and comprises people with limited access to essential services that are necessary for human survival such as health, education, water and Sanitation. In addition, poor nutrition, which in part is a function of food insecurity in poor households, further destroy the human capital potential. This reinforces the inter-generational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

Social protection programs in the district largely target vulnerable households in the community. The list of key beneficiaries of the social protection programs includes Female headed households, child headed households, girls in secondary schools, aged households (65years and above) persons living with severe disabilities, chronically ill persons on palliative care and the vulnerable but viable farmers. There are other programs aimed at empowering the vulnerable such as Girl Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) which empowers vulnerable but viable women who are given capital for livelihood improvement.

During the implementation of departmental programs in the district, it has been observed that most women shy away from decision making positions in cooperatives, Community Welfare Assistance Committees and other groupings. This scenario is compounded by some of the following factors- Girl child education in some areas is deemed to be a cost hence just need to be married off. Women or Girls are in most cultures expected to be submissive to men even when they are subjected to any form of Gender violence. Some traditional cultures/ initiation ceremonies put girls at risk of child marriage as the things told her concern marriage management. while women and girls are generally expected to be submissive. Gender inequality has also greatly hampered on HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

2.5.11.9 Summary

The sector is mandated to provide and facilitate the provision of equitable social protection services to communities in order to contribute to sustainable human development. It contributes to poverty reduction and improved quality of life of citizens in order to foster national development. Population growth increases the demand for Social Protection Programmes hence there is need to increase funding which will result in the caseload of households to be on social protection programmes to be increased also. There is need to establish Recreation centres, community hall and open the Nsumbuskills Centres to enable beneficiaries get a skill especially in entrepreneurship skills. There is also need to create CWACs in villages which are situated within the central business area such as Shikulumumba and Kabwata

2.5.11.10 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the Issues identified

The high poverty levels among the beneficiaries and the increase in demand for social protection services in the district is a huge task that must be addressed. In addition, the limited sources of income and lack of access to such programs pushes most households into poverty. The poor road networks affect service delivery to remote parts of the District thereby increasing poverty levels more especially during the rainy season.

Having critically assessed the existing level of development and the future development needs in the IDP area, the following core issues have been identified and discussed to ascertain the impacts of continuing with the current trends. These are as a result of a comprehensive community needs assessment done in all the 17 wards of Nsama district with regards to community Development and social services interventions.

1. High levels of poverty in rural areas of Nsama district- majority of the population is dependent on fishing and farming, however due to depletion of fish in lakes and rivers and lack of enough farming inputs and poor agricultural practices such as intensive soil turn over by use of hoes or ploughs as well as burning or removal of crop residues that expose the rich soil to climatic hazards such as floods and droughts contribute to poor household food security.
2. Gender Based Violence- most women depend on their husbands for household needs a situation that put them at risk of gender-based violence victims from the men folk.
3. Presence of malnourished children in the district-mostly children especially those who are under the age of 5 years are fed on unbalanced diet. Due to lack of funds

TABLE 71: SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR PROBLEM TREE

THEMATIC AREA	CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Social Cash Transfer	Limited Caseload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient resources • Planning is done centrally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low nutrition levels • Poor living conditions • Failure to access primary education.
Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Spatial Shifts in mandates	Policy change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No emergency support to victims • Delayed support to vulnerable households
Food Security Pack	Limited caseload given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luck of resources • Planning is done centrally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity to affected households • Increased poverty level especially in low income households • Poor yields due to luck of fertilizer
Alternative Livelihood	Limited case-load	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding • Unavailability of livestock in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low nutrition levels • High poverty levels • deteriorating living conditions especially for the less privileged.
Women Empowerment	Spatial Shifts in mandates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of policy as all women empowerment programs have been moved to the council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women especially in the rural part of the district are left out because they never get to hear it. • More GBV cases as women continue to depend on men for survival.

2.5.12. Summary – Core Problems (For the Entire PSIR)

The planning survey for Nsama District identifies critical issues and challenges in sectors such as health, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, education, sanitation, livestock, fisheries, tourism, and forestry. The absence of a district hospital necessitates costly and risky travel for medical care, highlighting the need for a local facility. The energy sector's reliance on intermittent power sources calls for investments in renewable energy. The Ministry of Agriculture aims to boost productivity through mechanization, research, and crop diversification, with opportunities for private sector growth and farm block development. Infrastructure improvements in roads and telecommunications are crucial for economic growth. Inadequate educational facilities impact literacy and economic opportunities, underscoring the need for investment. Poor solid waste management threatens public health, necessitating robust strategies. Low productivity in livestock and fisheries due to limited funding and staffing requires advanced training and better extension services. Tourism potential in Nsumbu National Park is hindered by poor road networks and limited wildlife diversity, presenting opportunities for investment and marketing. Inefficient forestry management, due to resource constraints and weak policy enforcement, calls for sustainable practices and community education. Population growth increases demand for social protection programs, requiring increased funding. Addressing these challenges through targeted investments and strategic planning can

foster sustainable development, reduce poverty, and improve quality of life in Nsama District.

2.5.12.2 Existing State of Development

Public Cemetery

Nsama District has a number of traditional cemeteries located in different areas of the district however, it only manages two cemeteries located in the planned areas. The Local Authority has a legal mandate to promote and protect cultural heritage activities in the various communities. Cemeteries are also heritage sites that should be protected by the district.

Recreation and Sports

The district has no operational recreation and open spaces managed by the Local Authority in order to enhance health living among the local people.

Impact of Anticipated Changes over the Next Ten Years

The provision of recreation and open spaces is an exclusive function of Local Authorities. Recreation and open spaces play important roles in promoting public health, aesthetics and maintaining the environment. With the anticipated increase in population, it is imperative that more investment in recreation facilities is done. There is need to construct a hall and create more open spaces for play packs in the district.

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

In the rural parts of the district, recreation is a night mare; there are no facilities to support recreation. The youthful population in Nsama indulges in bad vices like excessive beer drinking, early marriages and gender-based violence as a result of inadequate recreation. This will require additional land for recreational facilities.

Safety and Crime

The district has no police station and but has 3 police posts all are located in the various areas of the district for public law enforcement against a population of 77,651 people. According to the Zambia Police Service's standards, there should be one police post in every ward. Therefore, the district has a deficit of 14 police posts. Maintenance of law and order is inadequate despite the rise in criminal activities caused by population growth and poverty. The most common crimes are theft, assault occasioning bodily harm, defilement, gender-based violence, common assault and trafficking in prohibited substances.

Impact of Anticipated Changes over the Next Ten Years

Security infrastructure in growth centres need to be constructed and well-staffed as the population growth for Nsama is around 4% per annum and as such requires proper

security and safety services. Hence, Places in growth centres that include Chishela, Mutundu, Kakoma etc.

2.5.12.3 Summary of Issues Identified in Planning Survey

The planning survey for Nsama District identifies critical issues and challenges in sectors such as health, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, education, sanitation, livestock, fisheries, tourism, and forestry. The absence of a district hospital necessitates costly and risky travel for medical care, highlighting the need for a local facility. The energy sector's reliance on intermittent power sources calls for investments in renewable energy. The Ministry of Agriculture aims to boost productivity through mechanization, research, and crop diversification, with opportunities for private sector growth and farm block development. Infrastructure improvements in roads and telecommunications are crucial for economic growth. Inadequate educational facilities impact literacy and economic opportunities, underscoring the need for investment. Poor solid waste management threatens public health, necessitating robust strategies. Low productivity in livestock and fisheries due to limited funding and staffing requires advanced training and better extension services. Tourism potential in Nsumbu National Park is hindered by poor road networks and limited wildlife diversity, presenting opportunities for investment and marketing. Inefficient forestry management, due to resource constraints and weak policy enforcement, calls for sustainable practices and community education. Population growth increases demand for social protection programs, requiring increased funding. Addressing these challenges through targeted investments and strategic planning can foster sustainable development, reduce poverty, and improve quality of life in Nsama. Lack of an all-weather harbour on Lake Tanganyika to boost commerce in the mid lands.

Lack of a pontoon on Lake Mweru Wantipa to provide efficient and effective transportation between nsama and kaputa ultimately leading to access to luapula province.

The construction of a railway line from kasama to nsumbu in order to ferry heavy cargo to nsumbu port.

TABLE 72: ISSUES PER SECTOR ARISING FROM THE IDP COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION				
Major Issue	Description	Severity	Implication	Ward affected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of agro mechanization equipment e.g. Tractors, ploughs, shellers, combined harvesters, 	The use of agro machinery and equipment, ranging from simple to sophisticated, motorized equipment and machinery, to perform agricultural operations instead of labour means is lacking	Very high as the district doesn't have any agro equipment e.g. Tractors, ploughs, shellers, combined harvesters,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low productivity, -Less incomes -Food insecurity -Nutritional deficiencies 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of crucial agro storage facilities such as warehouse, storage shades, 	The district has limited storage shades and lack of warehousing infrastructure to store agro harvests leading to high post-harvest loss among small scale farmers	Very high as the district limited agro storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low productivity, -Less incomes -Food insecurity -Nutritional deficiencies -High post-harvest loss among small scale farmers 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Irrigation infrastructure 	Despite the district having abundant water resource, irrigation agriculture is minimally practiced among all farmers	Very high as the agro potential for the district is underutilized owing to the limited availability of irrigation infrastructure and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low productivity, -Less incomes -Food insecurity -Nutritional deficiencies 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of farmers training center 	The district lack a farmers training center which must provide updated information and knowledge on agricultural production	Very high as agricultural production are very low due to limited access to information and knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low production -Practice of environmentally unfriendly farming practices - Low productivity, -Less incomes -Food insecurity -Nutritional deficiencies 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Small-scale farmer loan facility 	These are loans given to farmers in form of farming inputs to maximize and enhance production	Very high as 70% of the district doesn't have access to small scale farmer loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low production -High poverty levels -Dependence on government aid 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability of sustainable climate change agricultural production info and knowledge 	Provision of update info on best agricultural production practice in order to enhance yield per hectare	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low production -Practice of environmentally unfriendly farming practices - 	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexplored and unmapped potential mineral resource sites 	Possible mining resource sites with potential for mining undertaking	60% of the district has possible potential mineral rich resources sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Less job creation -Low economic growth -Delayed socioeconomic transformation 	11

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Value addition processes and machinery 	Lack of Machinery that process raw material to finished product e.g. maize, cooking oil, groundnuts, rice, tomatoes etc.	Lack of manufacturing jobs High food inflation High Post harvest loss	-Less nutrition and perseveration method -Less Job creation	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network 	Road infrastructure crucial for trade and agricultural movement are in a very deplorable state	96% of the feeder are in very bad state and need for more road	-Limited production -Limited foreign direct investments -Slow socioeconomic transformation -High vehicle maintenance costs -High food inflation	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of railway line connecting Nsumbu Bay Port 	Reliable transportation of heavy cargo is crucial for economic development however, this infrastructure is lacking in the district	Very high as transportation of goods and services is a big challenge	-Limited economic production -Limited foreign direct investments -Slow socioeconomic transformation -High deterioration of road infrastructure -High inflation for goods and services	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited road axillary infrastructure such as bridges, signage and crossing points 	There are minimal installation of road supporting infrastructure	Most roads have limited access o infrastructural support	Limited production -Limited foreign direct investments -Slow socioeconomic transformation -High vehicle maintenance costs -High food inflation -High likelihood of road accidents -Delayed travel time	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited developed water transport 	There is no reliable and comfortable easy movement of people from one place to another on water	There is currently no reliable water transport for the public	-Limited economic growth -Unreliable water transport -High cost of project implementations	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Water transport infrastructure such as Harbour, landing bays, jetties, pontoons 	Easy management of water transport vessels is compromised due to absent marine infrastructure such as Harbour, landing bays, jetties, pontoons	Currently there is no reliable water transport for the public infrastructure e.g. <i>Harbor, canals, pontoons</i>	-Limited economic development -Loss of potential government revenue -Delayed job creation	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to Clean Energy 	Very important for economic growth	96% of the district has no reliable source of energy	Less economic activities	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Petroleum products suppliers e.g. filling stations, 	With the absence of reliable supplier of essential petroleum for economic growth	District doesn't have reliable source within the district	Reduced economic activities	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Access to safe water supply and sanitation 	There is inadequate water supply to local communities in order to enhance human development (water is life)	76% of the population doesn't have access to safe clean water	-Increased waterborne illnesses -Compromised quality of life -Heavy burden for women and children	All

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Telecommunication Service 	Effective telecommunication is cardinal for sustainable development however, its absence affect real development	88% of the district has very poor internet and mobile network	-Less Economic growth, --Limited access online education -Compromised effective communication access -Loss of potential business and revenue	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Progressing Cooperatives 	Most Organized grouping a force for economic growth	Only about 302 the all district	Less production	all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Aquaculture investment 	Fishing farming	The district has no hatchery for fingerings, feed etc.	Less production	all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in Vet services 	Important for prevention and treatment of animal health	No vet drugs available/Vaccine fridge which affects animal health	Less production	all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Bulking center 	He lack of storage of crops	One is available (not yet functional)	Less production	all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Storage sheds 	Storage for farming inputs	None existent	Storage challenges High Post harvest loss	all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for cooperatives 	For behavior change	No program for financial planning etc.	High wastage of empowerment funds	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Dip tanks 			Less production	
HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability of reliable educational training centers e.g. Secondary, Early Child Educational centers 	The limited availability of educational facilities has greatly affected the human development of area	They're very few secondary schools	-High ignorance among local people -High unproductivity -Limited potential development -High development inequality	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special education school 	There is less provision of educational facilities for the different abled	Very high	High un productivity -Limited potential development -High development inequality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited sanitation in schools 	Prevention for diseases	Majority of schools do not have safe water for use	Outbreak of communicable disease High mortality rates	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Health infrastructure 	Provision of health services in the district is limited	The district has no hospital and many wards don't have any facility	-High mortality rates -	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Sanitation in health facility 	Sanitation service provision is limited	Majority have very poor sanitation	Outbreak of communicable disease High mortality rates	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Radio station 	For easy communication	One available but with less coverage	Difficult in dissemination of information High illiteracy levels	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High poverty levels 	Due to limited economic development and		Environmental degradation	All
Environmental and Biodiversity Sustainability				

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• Lack of forestry reserve	Much land is open ended and as such forest preservation is compromised	Very severe		All
• High deforestation rates	High cutting down of trees for charcoal production	Very severe	Cause of climate change	All
• Limited nature based economic production			Untapped potential	All
• Overfishing using prohibited gear	There is usage of prohibited gear which has	Very severe	Loss of biodiversity Depletion of fish stock	All
• High water pollution	Water resources are contaminated by human activities	Very severe	Biodiversity loss	All
GOOD POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT				
• social security	Limited provision of secure services and infrastructure e.g police station and court in the district	Very severe	Increased crime	All
• low women participation in developmental programs	Women are engaged in governance in a limited manner	Very severe	High inequality levels between men and women	All
• Lack of organized border post	The border infrastructure in the district is undeveloped	Very severe	Loss of revenue Internal insecurity	Nsumbu

PART THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 OVERVIEW

In view of the above, after a conclusion of the Planning Survey and Issues Report that highlighted the pain points or challenges hampering development in the district. Hence, the second stage of the Integrated Development Planning process sets out the Development Framework for the IDP area. Therefore, the core objective of the Development Framework is to identify the developmental objectives, priorities and strategies that ought to be implemented in order to address the numerous identified developmental challenges affecting quality of life for the masses. Furthermore, while the data collected under PSIR maybe sectoral, but this stage and proceeding stages of the process emphasizes a cross sectoral approach to problem solving (GRZ, 2019).

3.1. VISION FOR THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

3.1.1 To Be an Eco- Friendly and Tourism Hub by 2035

It is highly envisaged under this vision that Nsama District will **become an eco- friendly and tourism hub by 2035** through the promotion of sustainable production in agricultural, forestry, fishery practices and developing and promoting diversified eco-tourism attractions in a bit to enhance the quality of life for the local masses. However, in a pursuit of his economic endeavors much conscious will be paid to environmental sustainability practices such as sustainable production, fisheries and protection of marine and terrestrial biodiversity. Furthermore, the district will employ measures aimed at enhancing infrastructure development needs that minimizes the destructive effects of development interventions on the environment ecosystem thereby reducing the ecological footprint and loss of biodiversity, while improving basic social service delivery such as healthcare, education, and social protection services. Therefore, community engagement and environmental conservation will be prioritized in all prioritized developmental initiatives with the view to foster economic growth and improve livelihoods while upholding principles of ecological conservation. Through strategic actions and partnerships, Nsama will balance ecological preservation, social well-being, and economic prosperity, establishing itself as a leading destination for eco-tourism and community development. Below is an overview of core principles that underpin the vision for the district.

- **Sustainable Ecosystem:**

Is a system that can function and thrive while preserving its integrity and minimizing negative impacts on the environment, thereby maintaining a harmonious balance between its biotic and abiotic components. In addition, it can also be referred as a ecosystem that supports a sustainable life i.e. is able to meet the needs of the present population and the future population, without any assistance from outside the ecosystem. It normally consists of various

living organisms, such as plants, animals, and microorganisms, interacting with each other and their physical environment (UNEP, 2019)

Hence, Nsama District desires to be an environmentally sustainable ecosystem where a harmonious balance exist between all living organisms

- **Sustainable Development:** Can be referred as an approach to economic growth and human development that aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The aim is to have a society where living conditions and resources meet human needs without undermining planetary integrity as aims to balance the needs of the economy, environment, and social well-being.
- **Biodiversity:** Biodiversity refers to the variety of living organisms within a particular habitat. It encompasses the diversity of species, genetic variation within species, and the variety of ecosystems present. Biodiversity plays a crucial role in sustaining an ecosystem by promoting stability and enhancing its ability to adapt to changes. Here are some key points about biodiversity:
- **Species Diversity:** A diverse ecosystem is more resilient to disturbances. Different species have different roles and functions, contributing to the overall health and sustainability of the ecosystem.
- **Genetic Diversity:** Within a species, genetic diversity allows for adaptation to environmental changes and increases the chances of survival.
- **Ecosystem Diversity:** The presence of diverse ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, and grasslands, provides habitats for a wide range of species, further enhancing biodiversity

3.2 POLICIES TO DIRECT THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF NSAMA DISTRICT

To effectively guide the attainment of Nsama District's Vision of **becoming n eco- friendly and tourism hub by 2035**, several policies will be instrumental in advancing this course, through actualization of strategic set objectives with the view of attaining the district vision of completely eradicating abject poverty. Below are some of the key policies that will influence the direction or trajectory of the future development of Nsama District are as follows;

3.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Zambia just like other United Nation member country in the global community is faced with numerous challenges that ultimately affect the quality of life for the masses thereby relegating many to abject poverty. Thus, the nation is committed to the implementation and actualization of the set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. Therefore, Nsama District has localized the implementation of these goals at local level with the core objective of conquer poverty e.g. construction of education facilities, health centers, mechanization and technologizing of the agricultural sector, provision of CDF bursaries,

empowerment funds such as grants, loans etc. As such, the district is alive to the various developmental needs and challenges that ought to be addressed in order to reverse the status quo which of wide spread poverty and high illiteracy levels among the locals districtwide. Therefore, it is prudent that our IDP objectives and priority strategies to be implemented are aligned to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as outlined below.

1. End Poverty
2. End Hunger
3. Improved Health and wellbeing
4. Improved Quality Education
5. Enhance Gender Equality
6. Enhanced access to Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption
13. Climate Change
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

3.2.2 Agenda 63

The agenda 2063 lays out an ambitious economic and human development goal that the African continent has set for herself of becoming a self-reliant and becoming a major player in the global economic sphere by the year 2063. This aspiration entails that many if not all the 53 African Countries must eliminate abject poverty and attain some form of sustainable development. Hence, Nsama District envisages itself through as a major economic powerhouse in the nation and Africa as a whole, thereby contributing positively to the overall growth of the GDP of the nation.

3.2.3 The Vision 2030

This is a long-term vision of Zambia as a whole and spells out some ambitious outcome of becoming a Prosperous Middle Income by 2030. This vision was coined in 2006 under the able leaderships of Levy Patrick Mwanawasa SC and aspire to transform the country from a low-income country with wide spread poverty and illiteracy into a middle-income nation with equal economic opportunities for all and enlightened citizenry. Therefore, all prepared National Development Plans (NDPs) to guide development implementation for 5 years are

structured in total aligned with the targets set out in the vision 2030 in order to accelerate the actualization sustainable development.

3.2. 4 Eightieth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The 8NDP outlines Zambia's developmental priorities to be implemented from 2022 up to 2026, focusing largely on economic diversification, sustainable development, and human capital development. It emphasizes improving infrastructure, enhancing social services, and promoting environmental sustainability and ultimately Nsama district align its vision to that of 8NDP. The 8NDP is structured into four thematic pillars that are as follows;

- Economic Diversification and Job Creation
- Human and Social Development
- Environmental Sustainability
- Improved Governance Environment

3.2.5 National Tourism Policy

This policy sets out objectives that seek to promote tourism development as a significant economic driver for job creation, supporting the development of eco-tourism, conservation of natural and cultural heritage. It proposes the enhanced development of tourism infrastructure such as roads, airport, hotels, lodges etc. as a strategy to upscale tourism development by increasing local and international visitors. With Nsama District that is predominantly blessed abundantly with unique natural tourism attractions such as Lake Tanganyika, Nsumbu National Park, Falls, heritage sites with the potential pull many visitors to the district. Therefore, this policy will have a huge influence on the IDP area as the tourism sector has been identified as an effective vehicle through which high poverty will be reduced through job creation.

3.2.6 Wildlife Policy

This policy is key in enhancing the preservation of wildlife in protected areas such as national parks and game management areas. Nsama district is 90% protected area as it has one national park (Nsumbu National Park) and two Game Management Areas (GMAs) (Kaputa, Todwa). Hence, the policy will have huge impact on the protection and conservation of wildlife resources and sensitive ecosystems which in turn will enhance sustainable diversified tourism development that ultimately will have a positive impact on the economic growth of the district thereby result into job creation for the youth.

3.2.7 National Environmental Policy

This policy aims to ensure sustainable development by integrating environmental considerations into all developmental activities, thereby promoting the conservation of

natural resources essential for maintaining a sustainable ecosystem in Nsama for the current and future generations.

3.2.8 National Agricultural Policy

This policy promotes sustainable agricultural practices, essential for environmental health and food security, supporting diversification, conservation farming, and renewable energy use in agriculture.

3.2.9 National Energy Policy

This policy encourages the development and use of renewable energy sources thereby enhancing access to electricity by local people. This policy will play a pivotal role in aligning with the vision of implementing energy-efficient technologies that ultimately result into a reduction in the carbon footprint on the environment of Nsama District.

3.2.10 National Health Policy

This policy aims to provide for equitable access to quality health services, supporting the improvement of healthcare infrastructure and services. This policy will provide useful guidance that forms part of Nsama's vision for enhanced social service provision to the masses.

3.2.11 National Education Policy

This policy focuses and emphasizes on the provision of quality education, training and supporting the construction and upgrading of educational infrastructural. Furthermore, the policy also emphasizes on the training of teachers who are supposed to deliver quality-teaching services while ensuring equitable access to education services by all that ultimately aligns with the vision of sustainable development in Nsama.

3.2.12 National Social Protection Policy

Aims to support vulnerable groups in society including the elderly, disabled, orphans and low-income families thereby promoting social inclusion and access to essential services. Therefore, this policy is fundamental in influencing the vision of enhancing social protection services in Nsama District.

3.2.13 Decentralization Policy

Supports decentralizing governance systems, empowering local authorities to make decisions that directly impact their communities, encouraging local community participation in development initiatives and efficient service delivery. Hence, this policy is instrumental in achieving the developmental aspirations of the district.

3.2.14 National Forestry Policy

Promotes sustainable forest management and conservation through community engagement, thereby aligning with the vision of protecting and restoring biodiversity in Nsama District. This policy will have a huge influence on the development trajectory for Nsama District in the sense that the district lies in a sensitive ecosystem.

3.2.15 National Land Policy

This policy advocates for the sustainable land use and management, supporting the regulation and planning of land resources to prevent degradation and promote environmental sustainability. The policy will have an ever-ending influence on the IDP implementation throughout its life span, as all developmental interventions will on land.

Therefore, by aligning the Nsama Integrated Development Plan with these international, continental and national policies and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), Nsama District will effectively work towards attainment of its vision of becoming a sustainable ecosystem district and tourism destination by 2035 with ease.

3.2.16. The National Policy on Climate Change Policy

The National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) spells out some measures to support and coordinate an integrated response to negative effects of climate change in the District. In view of the call to enhance agricultural production, focus on implementation of strategies that assures sustainable production all year round with the view to meet district food security for the will be prioritized. Hence, this policy will be fundamental in meeting set development goal through mitigation and adaptation processes.

3.2.17 Public Private Partnership Policy

This policy will be instrumental in accelerating infrastructural development in the district in that it will bring onboard private finances in delivering crucial public infrastructural needs to local communities. Thus, viable projects in the district will be identified and subjected to this policy while searching for private partners to invest their resources in infrastructural development in return for equity in accordance with this policy. Therefore, the goal of this undertaking is to attain a win-win situation between government agencies and private partners in infrastructural development.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The district has identified serious challenges affecting the existence of an environment that supports sustainable economic growth, human development and environmental sustainability. The tree analysis methodology was employed in establishing major challenges that the district was faced with during the community consultations in the 17 wards. Thus, this formed the basis for identification of the IDP development priorities, objectives, strategies and programmes as highlighted below.

Development Outcome 1: Diversify and grow the Local Economy of Nsama District and Promote Job Creation by 2035

By 2035, Nsama District aims to diversify its local economy into a vibrantly industrialized and resilient economy which will eventually culminate into the creation of more new jobs and economic opportunities through a comprehensive strategy that focuses on value addition of natural resources and agricultural produce. Under this agenda much emphasis will be deliberately placed on developing the private sector led local economic growth driven mainly by local entrepreneurs either in partnership with foreign corporation. This agenda will be achieved by modernizing and revolutionizing agriculture production by adopting and mainstreaming technologically advanced climate-smart agricultural practices such as mechanization and sustainable irrigation farming, enhancing construction of agro storage facilities such as warehouses, storage shelters and improving provision of agro inputs e.g. fertilizers, seeds, herbicides, pesticides etc. Further efforts will be instituted with the view of revitalizing and expanding the fisheries, aquaculture and the livestock sectors. In addition, the district will also promote diversified tourism development through the construction of climate change resilient infrastructure such as roads, bridges, hotels, bush camps etc. branding, and enhance local participation, encouraging establishment of private game ranchers while supporting the conservation of wildlife resources in protected areas while cultivating the spirit of mutual corporation with local communities in the management of game and wildlife resources through the formation of Community Resource Boards (CRB's) while enhance local SMEs involvement and participation in the tourism sector with capacity building and financial empowerment. Furthermore, enhanced Investment in renewable energy generation mix will be prioritized with the core objective of enabling rural industrialization by establishing solar, wind, hydropower stations and operationalizing agro-processing value addition industries in well-planned and serviced industrial zones or Multi Economic Zones (MFEZ). This undertaking will be supported by the improvement of land and marine based transport infrastructure, logistics, and electrification of key economic areas. Equitable infrastructure development, sustainable mining, and the preservation of wildlife and cultural heritage will position Nsama as a premier tourism and economic hub, creating a vibrant, diversified and resilient local economy which will lead to ample job opportunities for the local masses and the country at large.

TABLE 73: DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME ONE

GOAL 1: Diversify and grow the Local Economy of Nsama and Promote Job Creation by 2035		
Development Objectives 1: To diversify and industrialize the local economy of Nsama from about 1% to 40% in the next Five years through enhanced agro production		
Strategy	Programs	Priority Activities
Enhance export oriented agriculture production and productivity	Agriculture Mechanization	Identify and establish Mechanization Centers & undertake local level sensitization meetings on mechanization benefits
		Procure modern farming equipment such as tractors, combined harvesters, shellers etc.
		Train local farmers in the operation and maintenance of agro machinery
	Climate Smart Agriculture promotion	Promotion of drought resistant crops production such as cassava, millet, sorghum
		Promotion of Banana production. pest and Disease management sensitization meetings
		Training of farmers in Post-Harvest Loss Management (PHL)
		Installation of Demonstration plots and inputs procurement
		Conduction of Farmer field days
		Conduction of Agricultural shows
	Irrigation Development	Construction of irrigation dams
		Construction of permanent weirs in selected wards in the district
		Provision of irrigation equipment's & inputs
	Farm Block Development	Identification of suitable location for the establishment of a farm blocks
		Provision of basic services to farm blocks to enhance production
		Sensitization of farmers to legalize their farms
	Establishment of Council Farms	Identification of suitable land for agricultural purposes
		Mapping of smallholding farm lands
	Crop Diversification Promotion	Establish cassava seed multiplication demos in all the 5 agricultural blocks and purchase disease free cassava cuttings
		Procurement of pure rice varieties and training of farmers in good rice production Practices
	Extension service delivery improvement	Construction of camp houses and acquisition of productivity enhancing technology

		Re-demarcation of Agricultural camps & blocks from 16 camps to 20 camps
		Recruitment of District based officers and Extension officers
		Procurement of motorbikes and Vehicles
		Monitoring and Backstopping of
		Undertake Planning and Review meeting of set objectives
		Construction of Agriculture office Block
		Construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC)
		Promotion of youths in agricultural production
Agribusiness Development		Construction of storage facilities such as warehouses, storage shades
		Construction of fruit, cooking oil, rice, and Maize, Fruit processing plants/value addition plants
		Establishment of Agro vet shops
		Provision of agro loans
		Training of farmers in financial literacy & Entrepreneurship
		Market data collection & Dissemination
Enhance sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and livestock development		Construction of a fish hatchery and nursery
		Construction of fish farm
		Construction of green house and fish ponds
		Construction of a livestock feed production facility
		Training of small scale farmers in the production of quality fish feeds and fingerlings
		Awareness and sensitization programs on effects of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing
		Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of captured fisheries on public water bodies
		Construction of storage facilities e.g. shades, cold rooms
Sustainable pasture and rangeland management		Promotion of folder crop production among small scale farmers
Promote the "one livestock unit per rural household program"		Promotion and sensitizing of the local communities to participate in the one livestock unit per household program

	Promote the “pass on the gift” concept	Identification of livestock beneficially for pass on.
	Stocking fisheries protected areas promotion	Establish and Strengthen management of fish protected areas/fisheries reserve
	To enhance fisheries and livestock extension and advisory service delivery	Promote the use of improved and appropriate technologies in fish handling, preservation, processing, utilization and value addition
	Farmer registration and categorization strengthened	To enhance fisheries and livestock extension and advisory service delivery
	Extension Service delivery	Provide extension services aids to officers
		Vaccination and Animal Disease diagnosis
	Early warning and surveillance system operationalized	Surveillance and early warning system enhance
		Creation of check points for disease diagnostic and surveillance
	Agriculture, fisheries and livestock infrastructure development	Construction of dip tanks
		Establishment of a livestock breeding centre
Construction of slaughter houses and abattoir		
Promote Enterprise Development	Small and medium scale enterprise and co-operative Development	Training farmers in entrepreneurship skills
	Business Development Service Provision	Training Farmers in Business idea generation and project proposals
	Women and Youth Empowerment	Provision of Soft Loans
Promote Mining of Traditional and non-traditional Minerals	Mineral and Petroleum exploration and exploitation promotion	Stakeholders’ engagement
		Undertaking of actual mineral exploration in the district
	Artisanal and small-scale mining promotion	Sensitization of communities on small scale mining processes
Objective 2: To increase renewable energy, generation, and distribution to local masses from 10% to 50% in the next five years		
Promote Renewable and Alternative Energy production	Promotion of Bio-power energy generation	Sensitization of communities on Bio-power utilization and benefits
		Training of trainers in Bio-Digester production
		Training of community members in Bio-Digester making
		Procurement of Materials for Bio-Digester making

		Construction of Bio-digesters in public institutions
		Monitoring Progress of Construction of bio digesters
	Promotion of off-Grid Energy Solutions	Training of community members in Charcoal briquette making
		Identification of land for Solar plants establishment
		Installation and establishment of Solar Power Plants
	Procurement of Materials for Bio-Digester making	
Enhance Generation Transmission and Distribution of Electricity	Electricity Distribution expansion and Generation Access	Undertake of a feasibility study
		Making and Bush clearing
		Excavation and Installation of poles
		Power line Installation
		Electrification of Nsama CBD and Government structures along Chishela-Mporokoso Road
Objective 3: To upscale the value addition of raw and natural materials by 50% in the next five years		
Promote Rural Industrialization	Establishment of Rural Industrial Yards (MFEZ)	Site Identification for land meant for MFEZ creation
		Engagements of stakeholders
		Making of Boundaries
		Offering of Land to Developers
Promote Rural Industrialization	Rural Roads Connectivity	Identification of Feeder roads to be constructed and quantification the kilometers
		Construction of 400Km township roads
		Construction of feeder Roads
		Monitoring of the construction works
Improved wireless communication technology	Upgrading and rehabilitation of communication and internet infrastructure	Construction of more wireless infrastructure towers
Improve Transport and Logistics	Aviation Development	Site selection for an airstrip
		Construction of Buildings
		Construction of a Runway
		Construction of a fence

	Road infrastructure development	Construction of Dry ports
		Construction of major bridges
	Road and railway infrastructure development, Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Construction of bus terminus station
		Construction of Bus stops
		Construction of Bus stations and Bus stops
	Inland water infrastructure Development, Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Construction of railway line from Kasama to Nsumbu Bay Port
		Construction of a docking Harbour (Office administration, warehouse, weather station, Radio station)
Procurement of a Commercial Passenger Transportation Boat		
Reducing Infrastructure Inequality	Provision of Conducive Trading Environment	Construction of Markets
		Construction of 2 shopping malls
Enhance the management of petroleum products	Petroleum infrastructure investment promotion	Construction of Filling stations
Objective 4: To enhance the development of a diversified tourism sector to 60% in the next five years		
Improve Tourism infrastructure	Construction of Kasaba Bay Airport	Development of project document
		Construction of Airport
		Construction of the Five-star Hotel
	Chilanga and Muzinga Beach Lodges	Development of Muzinga and Chilanga Beach area
Construction of Muzinga and Chilanga Lodges		
Improve Road network	Construction of major tourism feeder roads in the district	Construction of Chilemba-Kapisha Road
		Construction of Nsumbu-Mbala Road,
		Construction of Nsama Nsumbu Mporokoso Road
		Construction of the Ndole-Mpende Fisheries Road
		Construction of 77km Nangu loop -Mpulungu road and Lufubu River Bridge
		Construction of road leading to Chika Falls
Improve tourism information dissemination	Construction of an information center at Nsumbu National Park entry point	Construction of information Centre

Enhance sustainable wildlife tourism attraction	Restocking of 25 Black Rhinos, Leopard, Lions	Undertake sensitization of communities on the restocking of wildlife	
		-Stakeholders engagement	
		- Procurement of restocking animals	
		Transporting of Leopards and 25 Black Rhinos	
Development of key tourism sites	Development of key heritage tourism sites	Development of lodges along sand dunes at Kasaba Bay beach	
		Development of Katete iron age site	
		Development and preservation of Chika falls, Cultural Shrines and Kako Iron Age Site	
		Development of cultural shrines	
		Development of the following natural falls; Mwashu Falls, Bondo Falls, and Chika Falls	
		Development of Kako iron age site	
		25 Employment of Wildlife Police Officers	
	Conduct field Law enforcement operations	Conduct field Law enforcement operations	25 Employment of Wildlife Police Officers
			Conduct 168 field Law enforcement operations per year
			Conduct 168 field Law enforcement operations per year
			Conduct 168 field Law enforcement operations per year
			Conduct 168 field Law enforcement operations per year
	Enhance publicity on tourism branding and marketing of tourism sites	Development of a website	Development of a website
		Development of social media adverts	Promotion of Nsama tourism sites on TV and social media
Hiring of social media influencers to boost tourism products			
Promotion of boat cruises on Lake Tanganyika, Mweru Wantipa			
Enhance promotion of cultural practices to boost tourism	Development of Ngosa Wakasaba village into a cultural tourism village	Sensitization of the local people, Promotion of cultural dances, drum, cuisines, and carrying out of radio programs	
		Preservation of traditional Structures depicting the traditional way life & carrying out of radio programs	
		Capacity building of the locals on strategies for sustainable building & carrying out of radio programs	
		Improving road network leading to the area	
		Carrying out of radio programs	

	Marketing of Chisanse fishing period	Undertake intensive marketing of the event on TV, Radio & social media
	Promote the Tabwa na Kando traditional ceremony of the Tabwa people	Holding Fundraising events & Community sensitization and stakeholders' engagement
Improve Wildlife co-management with Communities	Undertake Wildlife Ground staff and Community Board trainings	Undertake Community board trainings
Improve Mobility	Procurement of 3 Land Cruiser Vehicles	Resource mobilization
		Procurement of operational Vehicles

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG LOCAL PEOPLE BY 2035

Nsama District seeks to enhance human and social development of its local people by addressing low human development indices, particularly ignorance and poor health outcomes through improved social services delivery. This will be achieved through improving educational and healthcare infrastructure, such as building more schools, laboratories, and health facilities, while recruiting skilled teachers and healthcare workers. Emphasis will be placed on combating malaria, improving access to essential medicines, and ensuring universal access to quality healthcare. Social protection programs for vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled, orphans, and people living with HIV/AIDS, will be strengthened. To promote gender equality, initiatives will target early marriages prohibition, gender-based violence curbing, and educational access for girls, with re-enrolment opportunities for pregnant girls. Community participation in development planning will be a priority undertaking, fostering ownership and ensuring local needs are met. Additionally, the district will enhance sanitation, clean water access, and waste management, and will combat HIV/AIDS in line with national goals. Overall, the district aims to create an informed, healthy, and equitable society through long-term, coordinated development efforts.

TABLE 74: OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME TWO

GOAL 2: ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG LOCAL PEOPLE By 2035		
Objective 5: To improve health service delivery to local communities by 70% in the next five years		
Strategy	Programmes	Priority Activities
Enhance access to quality, equitable and health service delivery	Infrastructure Development	Construction of District level one (1) Hospital
		Construction of four (4) Mini-Hospitals
		Construction of 4 mortuaries
		Construction of eleven (11) Health Posts

		Rehabilitation of 17 staff houses
		Rehabilitation of 15 health centres
		Construction of 35 staff houses
		Construction of 17 Maternity Facilities
		Construction of 12 patient wards
		Electrification of all 17 Health facilities
		Establishment of solar powered water supply scheme systems
		Construction of (1) Health Administration Block
		Construction of 13 placenta pits
		Construction of 5 Youth Friendly Spaces
		Maintenance of 1 solar plant
		Construction of 8 incinerators
		Provision of adequate health equipment and transport
	Procure two 2 marine ambulances	
	Procurement of a hard top land cruiser	
	Vehicle Insurance	
	Procurement of office furniture	
	Procurement of office equipment	
	Procurement of medical equipment	
	Procurement of motor bikes	
Enhance standards	Nutrition	Scale up Nutrition services
		Procurement of 250 Salter scales

		Procurement of 300 weighing bags
		Train 300 Community based volunteers in Scale up Nutrition
		Procurement of food for patients
Strengthening Public Health services	Health Worker training and recruitment	Recruitment of 190 Health Care workers
	Maternal and child health care	Conduct bi-annual child health week
		Referral of maternal and neonatal emergencies
		Conduct static and outreach services
		Procurement of Therapeutic feeds for management of malnutrition
	Adolescent Health	school health services
	Malaria	Conduct IRS
		Provide outreach supportive Supervision to ICCM
		Procure spares for hand pumps
	Prevention of communicable diseases	surveillance of typhoid, measles, cholera, dysentery,
		Procurement of epidemic preparedness control and prevention logistics for 20 Health Facilities
		Conduct quarterly academic preparedness meeting
	control of HIV/STIs/TB/Leprosy	Conduct 1100 VMMC
		Orientation of 75 staff on staff HIV/TB case management
		quarterly data review meetings
		Commemoration of World AIDS Day
		Viral load sample collection and transportation
Objective 6: To Improve Water Supply And Sanitation Services in the district by 65% in the next five years		
Strategy	Programmes	Activities
Improve access to clean and safe water supply	Water supply Infrastructure Development and maintenance	Construction of water schemes in 6 growth centres
		Upgrading of existing boreholes to small water schemes
		Construction of water schemes in all schools
		Construction of Water Schemes in all rural health facilities

		Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes with hand pumps
		Maintenance of water schemes
		Procurement of tool kits for maintenance of water facilities
		Training of Area pump menders
		Expansion and operationalization of the SOMAP shop
		Formation of Water Point Management Committees
		Construction of water treatment plant and supply system in planned areas
		Procurement of water testing kit
		Collection of water samples
		Treatment of contaminated water facilities
		Construction of water harvesting dams
Enhance access to improved and adequate sanitation	Sanitation infrastructure development and maintenance	Construction of water born toilets in all health facilities
		Construction of water borne toilets in all schools
		Construction of public ablution blocks in all growth centres/areas
		Construction of a sewer system in planned areas of the district
		Conducting of chieftom orientation on Community Led Total Sanitation
		Sensitization of communities in Community led total sanitation
		Conducting of school led total sanitation
	Capacity Development	Training of masons in construction of improved latrines
		Training of community champions and EHTS in CLTS
		Educating all pupils and the general public on how to use sanitary facilities
	Undertake effective Solid Waste Management	Monitoring of leachate at the 3 Dumpsites (Landfills)
		Operationalizing of the graveyards in all densely populated areas
		Procurement of the 2 Funeral Vehicle

Promote investments in water sector	Establish a sustainable financing mechanism for the water sector	Conduct Monitoring and review meetings to enhance financial management
		Sensitization of public institutions on investment in the management of water facilities
	Private sector investment promotion	Engagement of private entities to invest in water facilities

Objective 7: To improve Education and Skills Development Access by 70% in the next five

Strategy	Programmes	Priority Activities
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Construction DEBS Office
		Completion of Nsama Boarding School
		Rehabilitation of staff houses
		Construction of staff houses
		Rehabilitation of classroom blocks in all schools
		Construction of classroom blocks
		Construction of special boarding school for different abled people
		Construction of special unit school for the different abled
		Construction of primary schools' ablution blocks
		Construction of Early Child Education schools and ablution blocks
		Construction of science laboratories
		Construction of Secondary Schools ablution blocks
		Construction of Secondary Schools
		Construction of libraries
		Procurement of hard top land cruiser
		Procurement of an administration vehicle (Hilux)
		Procurement of motor bikes
		Procurement of a Boat for operational purposes
	Procurement of office equipment	
Procurement of Office Furniture		
	ICT Promotion	Procurement of learning materials (computers, laptops, desk tops)

		Enhance the teaching of pupils in ICT
	Enhancing school feeding program	Procurement of home economics materials in primary schools
	Menstrual hygiene program	Procurement and distribution of sanitary pads among the girl child
		Sensitization of the girl child on menstrual hygiene
	Teacher training and recruitment	Continuous professional development(trainings)
		Teacher recruitment
		Construction of District Resource center
Improve skilled labour and entrepreneurship skills	Improve skills service and career development in the district	Construction of Skills Training centres'
		Provision of student's bursary schemes
Enhance Science, Technology, Mathematics and innovation education	STEM education promotion	Upgrading of Nsama Day Secondary & Kasaba Bay Boarding Schools into STEM institutions
Objective 8: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and income Inequality By 50% in the next five years		
Strategy	Programmes	Priority Activities
Enhance provision of social protection services	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Community Development staff houses
		Rehabilitation of staff houses
		Construction of storage warehouses
		Construction of office block for Department of Community Development and Social Welfare
		Construction of offices for Community Development Assistants officers
		Construction of function literacy buildings
	Improved Transport facilities	Procurement of Boat and outboard engine
		Procurement of 1 Hard top land cruiser for monitoring FSP and GEWEL Programmes
		Procurement of a Light truck to ferry FSP farming inputs
		Procurement of Motor bikes for the Department of Community Development district and sub district officers
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Sensitization of the public on Social Cash transfer	Sensitization of social cash transfer on social cash transfer beneficiaries on social cash transfer programs
		Enumeration of social cash transfer beneficiaries

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Social Cash Transfer Protection	Monitoring of utilization of social cash transfers by beneficiaries
	Conducting intermediate spot-checking
	Establishing grievances redress mechanism
	Training of community welfare assistant committees (CWACS) and pay point manager
	Training of Saving groups in Life and Business skills
	Procurement of a hard top land cruiser for monitoring of Social Welfare programmes under Department of social Welfare
GEWEL(SWL)	Women empowerment under GEWEL (Productive Grants)
	Training of CBVs in business and Life skills
	Training of GEWEL(SWL)beneficiary in Life and Business skills
Human Resource Development	Employment of 5 Community Development Assistants (CDAs) and 1 Accountant
	Allocation of Community Development Funds
	(CDF) and women empowerment
Enhance Women, Youth and Community Empowerment	Allocation of grants to the groups and clubs
	Allocation of empowerment loans to organized groups, cooperatives, clubs and local businesses
Sports and Art Development	Construction of Youth Resource centre
Services	Establishment of Recreational facilities
Resettlement Development	Community sensitization on the effect of floods and climatic change effects issues
	Construction of temporal shelters for displaced people
	Provision land for settlement
	Providing relief to the flood victims
	Provision of social services to displaced people
Food Security Pack Support Programme	Provision of farming inputs(Rain fed) to viable but vulnerable farmers
	Provision of farming inputs (wet land)

		Provision of support to alternative livelihood among viable beneficiaries (Goats, Chicken, Pigs)
Reduce Inequality	Developmental Gender Equality Promotion	Conducting sensitization meetings with communities
		Capacity building, training in gender involvement and engagement
	Preparation of Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Conduct quarterly developmental stakeholder engagement meetings
		Review of the implementation of the District Integrated Development Plan
Rural Electrification	Connecting the district to the National Electric Grid	
Reduce violence against children and vulnerable people	Child Welfare services enhanced	Creation of awareness and sensitization on child development
	Child safeguarding and protection	Information sharing on child rights, safety plan preparation and safety of the child and sexual violence
		Conduct medical examination to the survivor
		Offer counselling services to the survivors
	Curb early marriage for young girls	Enhance community sensitizations on early marriage for young girls
	Enhance protective services (human trafficking, GBV, violence against children)	Construction of the safe house
		Formation of support groups
		Monitoring of implementation of protective services
Sensitization on protection services		

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION BY 2035

Nsama District being a sensitive serene habitat ecosystem which entails that it apart from the existing human settlement habitat, there are also marine lifeforms in the water bodies (Lakes, rivers, streams etc.) and wildlife species in protected area ecosystems (National Parks, MA's) and forests that must be at all cost. Therefore, measures must be put in place to sustain the environmental integrity. Hence, it's key to note that enhanced environmental sustainability and biodiversity protection by 2035 is a major goal for the IDP. This goal mainly focuses on mitigating and adapting landscape ecosystems to climate change effects through sustainable natural resource management. The district will implement various strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote eco-friendly natural resource utilization practices in sectors like forestry, fishing, wildlife and agriculture. Sustainable forestry management practices will be mainstreamed in order to curb unsustainable deforestation,

while afforestation and reforestation projects will be undertaken in order to restore degraded areas. The district will also promote renewable energy sources generation such as solar, wind, and hydropower to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and encourage energy efficient technologies. Sustainable farming and water conservation techniques, including irrigation improvements and water harvesting, will ensure responsible resource use. Infrastructure projects will be climate-resilient, and disaster risk management plans will be developed, including early warning systems. Community education and engagement will play a key role in fostering environmental awareness and resilience. By integrating climate considerations into development planning, Nsama aims to become a sustainable ecosystem and tourism destination, where both people and nature can thrive in harmony. Much efforts will also be implemented to protect wildlife poaching and natural resource preservation through effective lawful patrolling and enforcement. In the same light, efforts will be actioned to improve solid waste management through innovative resource recovery processes.

TABLE 75: OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME THREE

GOAL 3: Enhance Mitigation And Adaptation Of The Local Communities To Climate Change Effects		
Objective 9: To increase mitigation and adaptation of local communities to climate change in the 17 wards to 45% in the next five years		
Strategy	Programs	Priority Activities
Strengthen climate Change Adaptation	Climate Change Mainstreaming	Undertake capacity building trainings with a cross section of society on climate change effects in the 17 wards
		Undertaking preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for substantial infrastructural developmental projects and preparation of Environmental Project Briefs (EPB) while for medium infrastructure projects
		Allocation of 5% from all CDF Community Projects toward climate change resilience and natural resource regeneration projects/programmes
Enhance Climate Change Education and Raising Awareness	Undertake Training of small scale farmers on adopting climate resilient crops such as sorghum, millet, cassava etc.	Training of 5,000 farmers in all the 17 wards on embracing climate change resilient crops
		Establishment of sorghum, millet and cassava processing plants
Enhance disaster risk reduction and response	Climate Information Services dissemination	Awareness raising on climate change information (early warning system) to farmers
	Enhance Disaster Response	Provision of reliable transport to enhance disaster response e.g. land cruiser, motorcycle
		Formation and Training of Sub District Satellite Disaster Management Committees (SDMC's)
	Undertake Community sensitizations of settlers living in disaster prone areas as highlighted by Metrological Department	
Early Warning Systems	Construction of Automated weather stations (AWS)	
	Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Undertake Community sensitizations on climate resilient infrastructure construction
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Conducting monitoring of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities.

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	Disaster Response and recovery	Construction and rehabilitation of blown off roofs, burnt buildings like schools, health posts, clinics and washed away bridges
		Planting of trees in public spaces e.g. schools, clinics situated in strong winds prone areas
		Assessment and mapping of disaster prone areas
Strengthen climate change mitigation	Pollution Prevention and Control	Undertake effective Garbage collection processes in all public spaces
		Undertake effective community sensitization pollution prevention
	Carbon Sequestration	Identification and assessment of community forests areas earmarked for carbon trading
		Identification of Community Forest Areas linked to carbon trading
		Mapping of all potential community forests ideal for carbon trading
Sustainable Forest Management	Community education awareness on sustainable forest management practices	Undertaking of community education awareness programs on sustainable forest management
	Establishment of nurseries (raising 24,000 seedlings of assorted tree species for afforestation/reforestation & wood lot/plantation establishment	Establishment of assorted tree nurseries about 40ha(600 seedlings/ha) in 7 wards (Katwatwa, Chishela, Kashikishi, Kakusu, Kampinda, Lunsangwe and Mikose)
	Tree Planting of (afforestation and reforestation in forest reserves)	Identification of areas requiring afforestation and reforestation
	Establishment of woodlots and plantations	Establishment of 8 woodlots and 2 plantations (5ha/WL) and tree(20ha/plantation) In 6 wards (Chubo, Lunsangwe, Kakoma, Chishela, Fungwa and Mwambeshi)
	Creation of natural forest regeneration areas	Establishment of 1000 ha in 5 wards (Chubo, Nsumbu, Kakoma, Mikose and Munwa)
	Apiculture promotion	Formation of 10 beekeeping groups and 100 bee-keeping individual farmers trained In 3 wards (Chubo, Lunsangwe and Kakoma)
	Identification and Introduction of 90 Agroforestry plots	In 4 wards (Katwatwa, Nsumbu, Mikose, Kakoma and Chubo)
Reducing on deforestation rate	Adoption and provision of alternative climate smart energy techniques (Energy saving stoves)	Undertake massive community sensitizations on the usage of energy savings stoves Undertake public sensitization on usage of gas stoves in cooking processes
GOAL 5: Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management		
Objectives 10: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities by 70 percent in the district in the next five years		
Promote integrated environmental management	Forest Resource Assessments.	Carry out forestry inventories (forest resource assessment) in 6 forest areas
	Human and Institutional Capacity Development	Lobby for more staff to improve service deliver

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	Infrastructure development (Staff Accommodation)	Construction of 11 staff houses (7 for Forestry and 4 for Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit) and 1 storage room in Lunsangwe, Mwambeshi
	Procurement of office furniture and equipment	6 office tables, 10 chairs, 4 desktop computers, 4 internet routers, 2 printers and 2 photocopiers
	Air quality, waste management and pollution control	Conduct community health awareness meetings on waste management.
	Provision of adequate transport equipment for garbage collection	Procurement of 1 Skip truck and 20 Skip Bins
		Procurement of waste transportation tractor for Lusangwe and Mwambeshi Wards
	Implementation of the 3R (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle) process in solid waste management	Construction of Solid Waste Recycling Plants in Lunsangwe and Nsumbu Wards
	Construction of legalized dumping sites (Land fill)	Construction and establishment of 4 Dump sites in Lusangwe, Kampinda, Mwambeshi and Nsumbu wards
	Construction of refuse bays	Construction of 4 Waste Refuse Bays Lusangwe, Kampinda, Nsumbu and Mwambeshi
	Provision and installation of waste bins	Procurement of 100 waste bins in Nsumbu, Lusangwe, Mwambeshi, Kampinda, Munwa, Katwatwa and Chishela
Environmental education and awareness raising	Introduction of SUFINA programmes in all schools	Undertaking SUFINA capacity building for young learners in schools across the 17 wards
	Environmental Compliance enhancement and Tracking in pro	Trade off of the Mibanda settlement situated in the National Parks with Inangu special GMA
Urban and Regional Planning and Compliance Monitoring	Development of Local Area Plans (LAPs)	Preparation of 4 Local area plans
		Upgrading of all unplanned settlements in the district
Enhance natural resources management	Sustainable Forest Management Initiatives	Management of existing 5 community Forests
	Maintaining of Community Forest Management Areas	all the 5 CFMGs/CFMAs 4 wards
	Raise 20 awareness meetings on Forest management	Undertake Community based sensitization in all the 17 wards of the district
	Improved forest operations	Procurement of 1 Land Cruiser had top and light track forest operations Operation
Establishment of information centre for forest monitoring and evaluation	Undertake aerial forest reconnaissance monitoring & surveillance	Procurement of aerial forest monitoring & inspection equipment (Drones)
	Creation of forest reserves	Establishment of 4 forest reserves in Chubo, Kapinda, Lusangwe wards
Enhance natural resources management	Mainstreaming of Sustainable wildlife management	Undertake the sustainable management of wildlife both in Nsumbu National Park and GMAs (Kaputa and Tondwa)
		Creation of Private Game Ranch
		Undertake wildlife awareness through community sensitization programs

		Recruitment of 50 Wildlife Police Officers
	Provision of reliable transport	Procurement of 3 Land Cruisers for field based operation in 3 wards; Nsumbu, Katwatwa and Mwambeshi
	Provision basic office related logistics	Procurement of office furniture, 2 computers and 2 printers for Nsumbu and Mwambeshi wards offices
	Provision of staff accommodation	Construction of 46 Staff houses
	Formulation of 1 District Forest Management Plan for 4 FMPs	Undertake natural resource protection in Forest management areas
	Monitoring of Community Forestry Management Areas	Undertake 100 monitoring activities in 5 community forest areas in Mukotwe, Kakoma, Chandwe, Katele, Kampinda
	Forest blitz patrols 16	20 patrols in Nsumbu, Tupele, Chishela, Katwatwa, Chubo
Timber testing, licensing and wood inspection	Timber Traceability System operationalized	Establish and issue 4 timber concession areas
	Afforestation and Reforestation	Afforested 100 ha in Chishela, Kashikishi, Katwatwa and Mikose
Sustainable Wildlife Management	Community awareness on sustainable wildlife management practices	Undertake Community sensitizations on the prevention of wildlife and Human wildlife conflict (HWC) in Nsumbu, Chubo, Chishela
Operationalization of Community Based Natural Resources Management Boards	Creation of 3 more Village Area Groups (VAGs) to improve community participation in natural resource management processes	Formation and operationalization of Village Area Groups in the 3 Wards - Chubo, Kampinda and Mikose
Public Education and Awareness undertaking	Capacity building through workshops of community resources Board members	Undertaking community-based capacity building in the 17 Wards
Effective Law Enforcement Operations	conductig law enforcement operations both in the National Park and GMAs	Undertaking law enforcement operations in the Nsumbu National Park and GMAs
Hunting Monitoring and Quota setting	Participate in Quota setting and monitor Hunting to reduce over hunting	Undertake effective hunting monitoring in GMAs to reduce over hunting

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: Enhance the creation of a conducive and enabling environment for economic and social development

One of Nsama District's key development outcome is the creation of an enabling and conducive environment that supports sustainable development and investment in order to grow the local economy. This will be achieved by fostering a business-friendly climate, improving infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and telecommunications, and promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs). The IDP will streamline regulatory processes to make business operations easier and attract investment in key sectors, while also ensuring that public services are efficient and accessible to all. Strengthening governance, enhancing transparency, and improving security through the construction of police stations and judiciary infrastructure will create a stable environment for investment expansion. Innovation and new technologies will be promoted in order to boost productivity, and environmental sustainability will remain central to all development initiatives that will be implemented in this IDP. By

focusing on these areas, Nsama District aims to stimulate economic activities, generate employment, and enhance the quality of life for its residents.

TABLE 76: OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME FOUR

Goal 6: Enhance the creation of a conducive and enabling environment for economic and social development by 2035		
Objective 11: To engage and recruit a reliable, qualified and well-informed human resource from within the district to 60% in the next five years		
Strategy	Program	Priority Activities
Enhance Decentralised Public human resource service recruitment	Human Resource Recruitment and Management	Human Resource Recruitment and Management
		Capacity Development of human resource
Objective 12: To create an orderly, peaceful and secure atmosphere to 65% in the next five years		
Strengthen district security and judicial systems	Enhancing and maintaining law and order	Construction of 1 Correctional Facility
	Improving and internal and border security	Establishment and operationalization of Border Posts
	Maintaining law and order	Completion of Nsama Police Station.
		Construction of Police posts in the seven growth points.
	Improved justice and human rights	Construction of 1 subordinate court and local courts.
Improved mobility	Procurement of vehicles for government institution	
Objective 13: To enhance transparency, accountability and information sharing with local stakeholders in decision making by public service delivery institutions to 80% in the five years		
Strengthen district information and data storage systems for sustainable data management	Enhanced citizen engagement	Development of Integrated management information systems
	Improved digital information database management	Creation of database Infrastructure for statistics and spatial data storage
	Improved geospatial information database management	Creation of Land information management database system
Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms in local development processes	Improved information dissemination	Construction of a radio station
	Enhancing local driven development	Formation of WDC's
		Holding of multi-stakeholders' engagement Meetings
Strengthen electoral processes and systems	Enhancing democratic processes	Holding of by-elections for Councillors and WDC's.
		Coordination of 2026 General Election
Objective 14: To improve land administration and management services by 50% in the next five years		
Strengthen Land Management and Administration	Undertaking improved spatial land use planning	Purchase of Geographical Information System (GIS).
		Enter into planning agreement with Senior Chief over the replanning of traditional settlements
		Engagement of department of Physical Planning in replanning processes
		Lobby for resources from NGO's.

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

		Creation of local area plans within the seven growth points.	
		Increase sensitisation programs on land acquisition by all age groups especially youths, women and the aged	
		Creation of Resettlement plans for the community living close to Lake Tanganyika	
			Creation and Management of graveyard
			Training of officers on sustainable land management.
			Increase sensitisation programs on development control and acquisition of planning permission.
			Conduct activities on development control
			Settlement upgrading processes
			Household Registration
			Training of local traditional leadership on land tenure and management systems
			Titling of all Government institutions
			Constriction of wall fence to all Government institutions
Inspection of land conversion of tenure from customary to leasehold			
Objective 15: To enhance operational capacity of local contractors of discharging local tender services to 80% in the next five years			
Capacity building of local contractors	Enhancing local contract empowerment	Award of contractors to youth, women, Different abled people owned companies	
		Orientation of contractors on best practice	
Objective 16: To enhance protection and preservation of local property, culture and historical services to 80% in the next five years			
Enhance protection of public and private infrastructure from disasters and damage e.g. fire	Improving public and infrastructure security	Procurement of fire equipment	
		Construction of 2 fire brigade infrastructures	
		Undertake massive public sensitization on fire preparation	
	Improving value for money infrastructural	Inspection and monitoring of all CDF capital projects and programmes	
Enhance the protection and preservation of national and local cultural heritage, history and artefacts	Improving historical information storage	Construction of 1 Museum	
		Construction of 1 Marine Museum	
	Improving literacy levels at local level	3 Public libraries	
		Construction of two storage shades	
		17 community welfare halls	
		Commemoration of National Independence Day and other public holiday	
Objective 17: To improve and promote role of recreational and physical fitness in the healthy wellbeing of people by 60% in the next five years			

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Enhance provision of recreation and physical wellbeing fitness facilities	Improving mental and health for local people	-Establish effective recreation and physical fitness facilities;
		Establishment of Sports centres
		Establishment of recreational parks
	Promotion of sport activities at local level	Gymnasium
		Establishment of sport tournaments
		Promote the participation of women/girls in soccer
	Promotion of morning jogging	
Objective 18: To diversify resource generation and enhance financial frugality by 60% of the local authority in the next five years		
Enhance prudent generation and management of public funds	Improving sound management	Undertake preparation and implementation of Annual Local Authority Budgets
		Review of annual budges
		Digitize of all revenue collection sources
	Enhancing financial management internal controls	Undertaking of Internal auditing of public resources
		Preparation of requisite documents in readiness for undertaking external auditing of all public accounts by Auditor General Office

3.4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

In order to address the rampant underdevelopment currently existing in Nsama District with view to improve the quality of life for the masses, the following spatial development framework concepts have been developed to highlight the instrumental role of this IDP in actualizing set objectives.

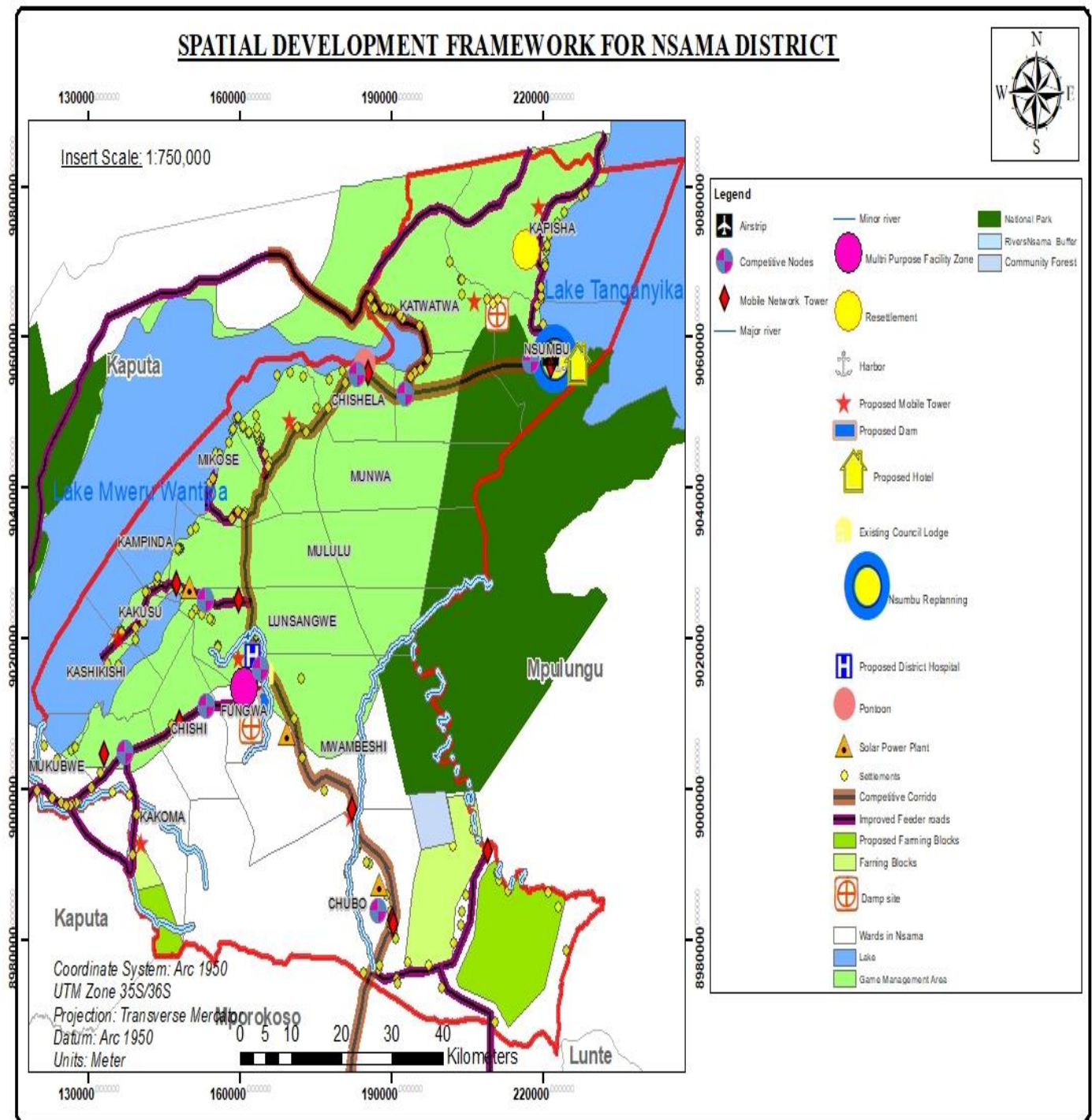
3.4.1 Spatial Development Framework Concept One

The objective of this Development Framework Concept is to advocate for the development of eco-friendly infrastructure crucial for economic evolution to take effect and enhance the provision of basic human services in order to enhance Trade Corridors Transformation and Growth.

Under this development concept, much emphasis will have devoted toward improving the crucial transportation infrastructure corridors, human development and environmental sustainability infrastructure that plays a major role in improving the welfare of the poor masses. The major outcome of this concept is to transform the economic landscape of the district through industrialization while also bearing in mind the need to preserve and protect the sustainability of the environment. Hence, the following mandates will be implemented in order to actualize this inspiration;

- Improvement of road infrastructure by construction the Nsama Mporokoso, roma kakoma and katele roads into a bituminous standard
- Construction of a port harbor at Nsumbu Bay Port on the Lake Tanganyika
- Operationalization of the Pontoon at Chishela port on Lake Mweru
- Boosting the tourism sector by constructing a five-star hotel in Nsumbu Bay area of Nsumbu National Park
- Enhance generation of renewable energy by putting up more solar power plants and increasing distribution to rural communities
- Construction of the District Hospital
- Establishment of Multi-Facility Economic Zones to mainstream value addition of agricultural produce and natural resources
- Mechanization of the agricultural sector
- Construction of the railway line infrastructure connecting Nsumbu Port to Kasama District.

FIGURE 20: WATER AND SANITATION MAP



Source: NTC, Planning Department, 2024

3.4.2 Spatial Development Framework Concept Two

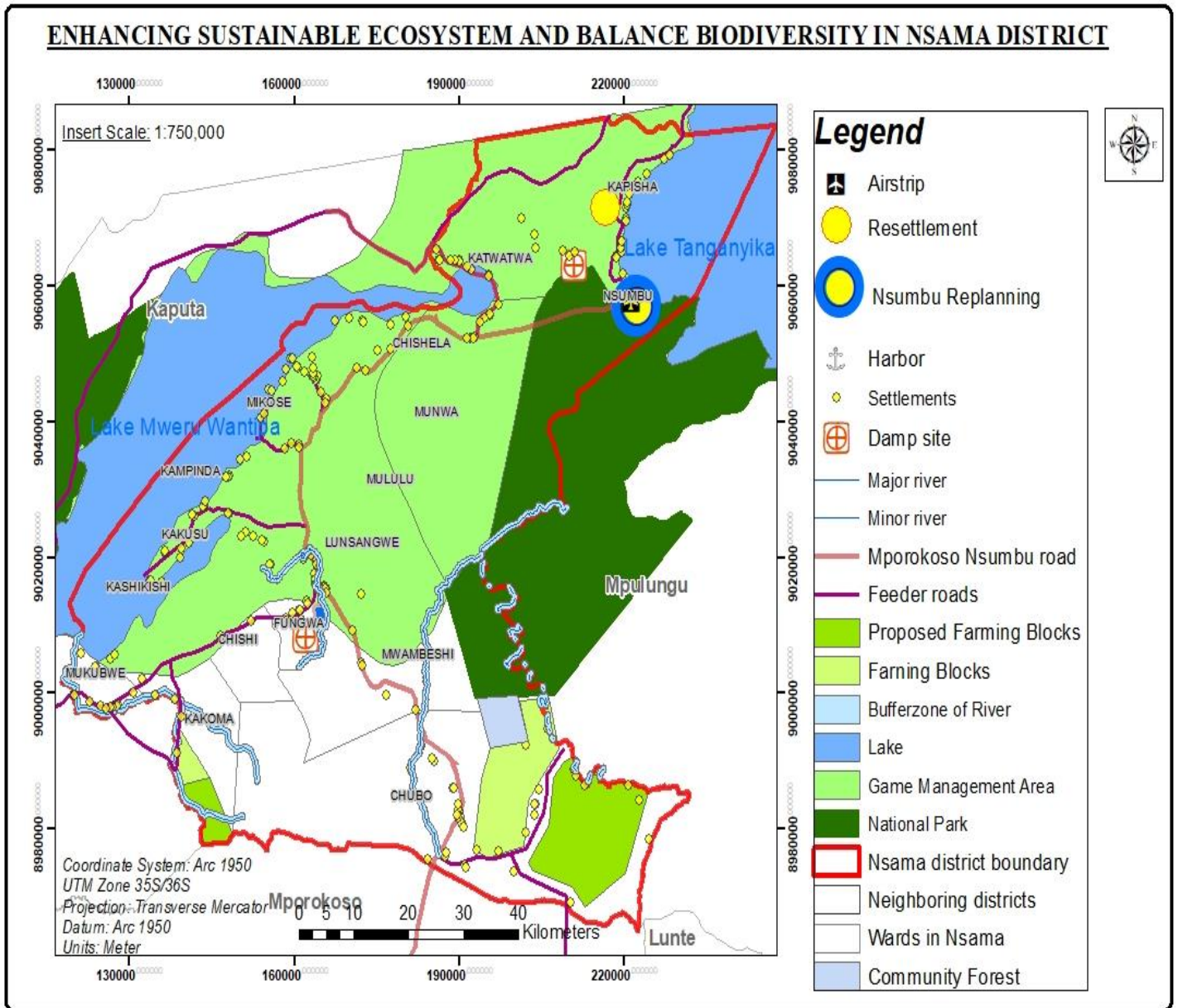
The core objective of this Development Framework Concept is to enhance sustainable ecosystem and balanced biodiversity natural development. Under this scenario much emphasis will be placed on the need for enhanced preservation of the sensitive serene natural ecosystem biodiversity composition of Nsama District while in pursuit of economic emancipation that the majority of poor masses seek. The majority landscapes of the district is considered sensitive and protected in nature. This landscape mainly comprises of the following land uses;

- Nsumbu National Park
- Lake of body marine waters (Lake Tanganyika, Lake Mweru Wantipa, Chishi, Todwa)
- Game Management Areas (Kaputa, Tondwa)
- Serene rivers and streams (Mwambeshi, Lufubu, Kakoma, Munjela)
- Flood plains

In view of the above highlighted, ecological sensitive biodiversity resources, pragmatic efforts will need to be instituted and implemented in order to minimize environmental degradation and pollution which leads to negative climate change effects. Therefore, under this development scenario much emphasis will be placed on the protection of the environment and serene ecosystem through implementation of the following objectives;

- Preparation of Local Area Plans for rapid urbanizing growth nodes either in the planned or traditional settlements
- Resettlement of the current existing human settlement close to Lake Tanganyika in Kapisha and Nsumbu Wards
- Replanning of Nsumbu settlement
- Adherence and observation of the 50m buffer zones from rivers and lakes
- Enhancing the investment in the tourism sector
- Enhance public education on sound waste management practices
- Initiate the recycling of organic and inorganic municipal solid waste e.g. plastics
- Gazetion of forest reserves in the district
- Enhance the formation and operationalization of Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs)
- Enhance the protection of the wildlife species in the National Park and game management areas
- Construction of water harvesting infrastructure e.g. dams, drainages, canals etc.
- Minimization of encroachment to protected areas such as Nsumbu National Park, Todwa Game Management Plans
- Promotion of natural resource harvesting both in water bodies, national parks and in forestry areas

FIGURE 21: CONCEPT TWO



Source: NTC, Planning Department, 2024

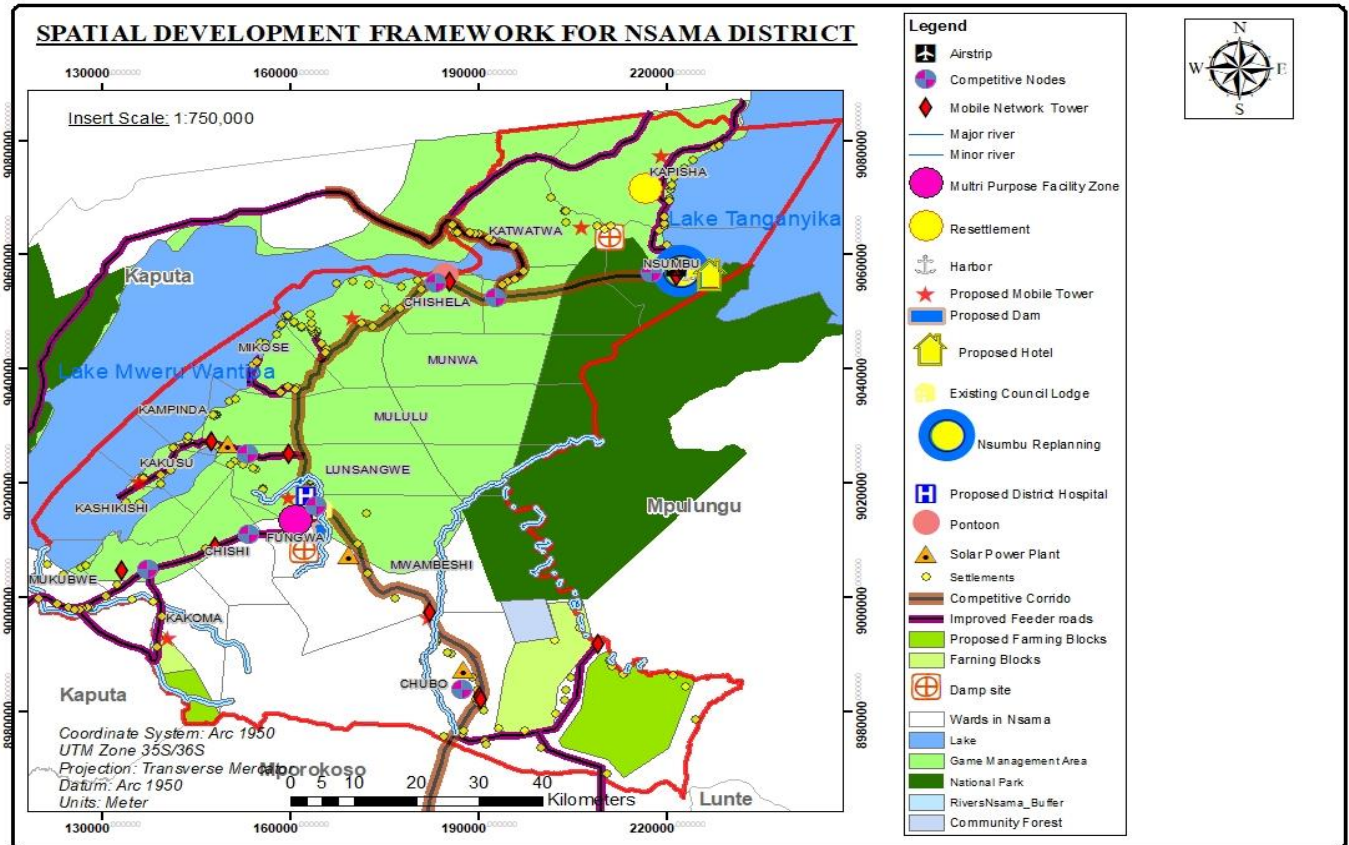
3.4.3 Spatial Development Framework Concept Three: Combined Scenario

Under this Development Framework Scenario, emphasis is placed on the need to address the various socioeconomic developmental challenges being faced in Nsama district IDP area, through implementation of various capital-intensive objectives all aimed at developing the

local economy of Nsama district through industrialization means which is the major agenda under spatial development concept one. However, in as much as economic emancipation was the most sought-after reality; conservation of the environment is of crucial consideration in this overall pursuit of economic evolution. Thus, under this sustainable ecofriendly economic development approach will incorporate prioritized sustainable environmental development objectives and strategies. Ultimately, there will be a deliberate policy to combine the two development scenarios with the view of minimizing the negative effect of infrastructural development on ecological footprint. Major among the key strategies to be implemented under this scenario will involve the following;

- Preparation of Local Area Plans in all current and future human settlement in to provide balanced and sustainable urbanization
- Reform the agricultural sector in order to address food insecurity and diversify he grown crops through migration o climate smart agriculture
- Mainstreaming of value addition of all agricultural and natural resources
- Enhance the development of capital infrastructure (roads, industries, hotels, harbours, railway line etc.
- Establishment of forest reserves in order to increase carbon sinks
- Reforestation and afforestation of degraded landscapes
- Mainstream sustainable harvesting of captured fisheries through usage of appropriate fishing gear
- Reform solid waste management practice
- Enhance generation and distribution of renewable clean energy

FIGURE 22: CONCEPT THREE



Source: NTC, Planning Department, 2024

3.4.4 Preferred Spatial Development Framework Concept

Development Framework Scenario 3 is the chosen spatial development framework for the Nsama IDP area. The chosen development scenario considers several factors that contribute to the achievement of the IDP vision and determine the basic structure of the plan. The key considerations and criteria in choosing scenario 3 included the following: -

1. Potential for job creation;
2. Potential for economic diversification
3. Poverty reduction
4. Improved access to social services
5. Improved transport and communication
6. Coordinated spatial planning
7. Enhance environmental and biodiversity protection

3.5 SPATIAL PLANNING NEEDS FOR NSAMA DISTRICT

This section assesses and estimates the current deficient planning needs services for the major sectors in Nsama District based on anticipated future population growth projections and in relation to current planning standards in required units and hectarage. The examined and projected needs include the existing demand for services as well as future projected needs. The base year considered in this regard is 2024, as it constitutes the year for determining the current needs.

3.5.1 Housing Needs

Table 77 illustrates the number of housing units existing in Nsama in 2024 and projected to 2029 and 2035 in relation to available demand. The housing units needs include government and private sector housing units. The 2018 Demographic and Health Survey states that the average household size in Zambia is 5 persons. With Nsama District being predominantly rural, about 98% of its population reside in informal unplanned traditional settlements that lack basic amenities and services. Hence, this reality often manifest in the outbreak of undesirable diseases and unethical settlement aesthetics. However, the local authority in partnership with other partnering institutions and organisations will work around the clock to provide planned and replanned settlements complete with key basic services. Crucial among the numerous needs, is the desire to provide low-cost houses for the majority poor and community-based government officials.

(a) Housing Unit Needs

TABLE 77: HOUSING NEEDS BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Housing Needs in relation to population growth	2025	2030	2035
Population	94,474	114,942	145,577
Estimated required number of Households	18,894	22,988	29,115
Existing number of housing units	15,071	18,336	23,223
Existing deficit in housing needs	3,823	4,652	5892
Estimated required housing hectarage	191	396	702

Note: The above estimates are for all types of housing as per zonal physical counting

(b) Housing Needs in Hectarage

TABLE 78: THE EXPECTED POPULATION GROWTH FOR NSAMA DISTRICT FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD TOGETHER WITH THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EXISTING HOUSING HECTARAGE AND ESTIMATED HECTARAGE REQUIRED.

Housing Needs in hectarage relation to population growth	2025	2030	2035
Population	94,474	114,942	145,577
Estimated required number of Households	18,894	22,988.4	29,115.4
Existing number of housing units	15,071	18,336	23,223
Existing deficit in housing needs	3,823	4,652	5892

Estimated required housing hectarage	191	396	702
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The hectarage in the above table is based on the assumption that new residential zoning/development of Nsama is distributed at 50% low-cost housing, 30% medium cost and 20% high cost and on the

TABLE 79: DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING STANDARDS

Residential Zoning	Plot Sizes(M)	Dwelling Units/Ha	Possible appropriate Location
Low Cost	200m-285m	30-35	Lunsangwe and Nsumbu
Medium Cost	286m ² - 666 m ²	20-25	Lunsangwe and Nsumbu
High Cost	667m ² - 2000 m ²	8-12	Lunsangwe and Nsumbu

(a) Commercial Building Unit (Shop) Needs

The able shows the number of shops needed in Nsama District from 2024 to 2034. The estimates of the number of shops in Nsama District are based on the current planning standards of one shop per 30 households.

TABLE 80: COMMERCIAL BUILDING NEEDS BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND PLANNING

	2025	2030	2035
Population	94,474	114,942	145,577
Number of Households	18,894	22,988	29,115
Number of shops needed for above population	630	766	971
Number of shops currently available	502	610	773
Estimated shortage of shops	128	156	198

In addition to the estimated shopping units, Nsama will need one modern stadium and two intercity bus station.

(b) Central Business Hectarage Needs

The land use Planning Standards for the Central Business District as shown below;

TABLE 81: CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT HECTARAGE NEEDS

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	COMMENTS
Shopping (BS)	Rural Area Settlement total= 160-360m ² /1.000 pop (260m ² average) dispersed as (a) Central Area 80-180m ² /1.000pop (one shop) (b) Dispersed area 80-180m ² /1.000pop	Standards relates to retail space not plot size
Parking (shops)	3/1.000m ² Floor space	
Retail Market (BM)	14 stalls / 1.000 pop i.e. 25m ² /1.000	1 km catchment
Parking (Markets)	1/300m ² floor area	
Offices (BC)	400m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Offices)	1/100m ² floor space	
Licensed Premises	2000m ² /3.000pop (Plots to be 1.000-2.000m ²)	
Petrol Filling Stations (TS)	1,000-1,500m ² site 20,000 pop	
Post Office (AP)	Sub office 300m ² /10,000 pop	

Parking premises) (Licensed	1/40m ² public floor space ¼ bedrooms 1/5 staff	
Small Workshops	10 x 25 m ² /4.000 pop	Adjacent Market Area
Industry /warehousing and wholesale premises	Tcar/10 employees Tlorry/1.000m ² (min 3)	Lorry spaces = 46m ² Additional provision for offices where appropriate

With the above planning standards and unit needs projected in the table above, will give rise to the Commercial Hectarage needed for the Central Business District (CBD).

Administration Building Needs

(a) Administration Building Unit Needs

Additional office floor space requirements are estimated on assumption that 500 Government employees will need office accommodation in Nsama District by 2035 to reach the standards prevailing in other rural districts.

(b) Administration Building Hectarage Needs

The land area required for administrative functions in Nsama by the year 2035 is estimated at approximately 7Ha on assumption that 75 employees will occupy one (1) hectare which will translate into 500 Government employees working in office buildings located on 7 Ha land area.

Educational needs in Nsama District

(a) Educational Unit needs

The educational requirements as stated by stakeholders in Nsama District for the planned period is as follows;

- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing Primary, Secondary and Boarding Schools
- Construction of additional Primary, Secondary and Boarding Schools
- Upgrading of community schools into primary schools
- Construction of one public library, one skills training center and one teachers' resource center
- Completion of Nsama Boarding School
- Construction of one Skills Training Centre
- Construction of Special Schools For The Different Abled

(b) Educational Hectarage Needs

The planning standards in the table below forms the basis for the determination of education Hectarage needs.

TABLE 82: EDUCATIONAL HECTARAGE NEEDS

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Nursery School (GEN)	0.5Ha with GEP 200 pupils/4.000 population average of 25 pupils/school	0.125/1.000	Land use to allocated in advance of requirement pending availability of funds
Primary School (GEP)	1 stream; 280 pupils (1500 pop) 1.2 Hectares 2 Streams: 560 pupils (3.000 pop) 1.8 Hectares 3 Streams: 840 pupils (5400 pop) 2.4 hectares 4 Streams: 1120 pupils (6000 pop) 3.0 hectares	At 4 streams (ideal target) at least 0.5Ha/1.000	Excludes teachers housing units in all cases
Secondary Schools (GEP)	4/2 Stream (4x grades 8,9,10 2x grades 11, 12) for 20.000 pop buildings required when 3-4% of pop = 620-820 pupils with 520 min	5/20.000	
Parking (schools)	1/classroom (plus set down area)		Set down area to be within site

HEALTH BUILDING NEEDS

(a) Health Building Unit Needs

The health building unit needs as stated by stakeholders in Nsama District for the planned period is as follows

- Construction of the District Hospital
- Construction of Urban clinic
- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing health Centres
- Construction of mortuaries
- Construction of maternity annexes

(b) Building unit Hectarage needs

The land area required for the district hospital and the clinics is derived from table 83

TABLE 83: HEALTH FACILITIES BUILDING UNIT HECTARAGE NEEDS

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Urban Clinic (GHC)	600-800m ² /1.000 pop	.06 - 0.08/1.000	Housing outside the site. 15km radius catchment area
District Hospital (GHO)	Mk 1. District 1/50,000 Mk 11 Provincial HQ 1:100,000 Mk 111: 1/20000 pop. General 1/300,000 pop		
Parking (Health)	1space/5 beds + space /1 staff		

Industrial Needs in Nsama District

(a) Industrial Units needs in Nsama

The needs for Industrial units in Nsama the planned period were stated to include: -

- Establishment of Multi Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ)

- Establishment of a maize processing plant
- Establishment of cooking oil processing plant
- Establishment of rice processing plant

(b) Industrial Hectarage needs in Nsama

TABLE 84: INDUSTRIAL LAND NEEDS HAVE BEEN COMPUTED FROM THE PLANNING STANDARDS IN THE TABLE BELOW.

LAND USE	STANDARD AND CATCHMENT	COMMENT
Service industry Small workshops Large workshops (FL)	10x25m ² /4.000 pop 5x400m ² /1.000 pop	Adjacent to market area
Other Industries (Special or general) Specific works as requested	+50% expansion nearby and +50% land reservation elsewhere for spin off	
Parking (industry)	1 car/10 employees 1 lorry/1.000m ² (min 3)	Lorry spaces = 46m ² Additional provision for offices where applicable

The total land requirement for industries in Nsama will be 28.5Ha

Local Street Unit Needs in Nsama by 2035

(a) Local Street Unit Needs in Nsama by 2035

These are indicated as follows: -

- Priority Rural Roads in Nsama by 2035

TABLE 85: PRIORITY RURAL ROADS IN NSAMA BY 2035

NO	TYPE OF ROAD	LENGTH OF ROAD (KM)
1	Bituminous	0
2	Gravel	70
3	Earth	180

(b) Local Street Hectarage Needs in Nsama by 2035

The local street Hectarage in Nsama was determined by Nsama Town Council as shown in the table below. These give a total length of more 240 km and some of these roads are non-existent and require to be opened up to desirable status to befit the District status. Hence, many roads will need to be constructed to bituminous standard, gravel and earth standard to pave way for projected delivery of services to the people living within and in the periphery of the district.

Utilities Needs in Nsama

(a) Water and Sewerage Supply Units in Nsama

The water and sewerage needs in Nsama was ranked highly by all stakeholders in order to make the place fit for human habitation. This will involve the

- The design and development of capacitated water treatment plant
- The laying of raw water main line from Mwambeshi river and Lake Tanganyika
- The construction of 30-year water reticulation horizon
- Construction of conventional sewage treatment plant and associated appurtenances in both Nsumbu and Nsama CBD in Lunsangwe and Nsumbu wards

(b)Water and Sewer supply Hectarage needs in Nsama District

TABLE 86: WATER AND SEWER SUPPLY HECTARAGE NEEDS

LAND USE	STANDARD AND CATCHMENT	COMMENT
Water supply	200litres/capita /day	
Sewerage	200litres/capita /day	
Lateral or home sewer	1:40	Minimum
Terminal lengths	1:80	Minimum
Nominal lengths	1:100	Minimum

The water main from from Mwambeshi river and Lake Tanganyika will be laid along the available road reserves and extended to the planned water treatment works within the plan area. At least 4-hectare land will be required for the construction of maturation ponds to treat the envisaged sewage from homesteads.

Social Facilities Needs

(a) Social facilities Unit Needs

- Construction of radio and television transmitter stations
- Completion of Post Office
- Enhancing Social amenities

(b)Social facilities Hectarage Needs

TABLE 87: THE HECTARAGE NEEDS FOR PUBLIC AND SOCIAL FACILITIES ARE OBTAINED FROM THE PLANNING STANDARDS

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	AND	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Community Hall (PS)	1500-2500m ² /10,000 (3000m ² if Sports facility)	pop	0.06-0.08/1,000 pop	Housing outside the site up to 15Km radius
Place of Worship (PW)	1,000-1500m ² /3000 pop			
Public Convenience (PT)	0.04 Ha/1,000 pop			At every shopping centre and bus station
Entertainment (theatre) Cinema Social clubs (PE) Open air Cinema (PE)	0.5Ha/300,000 pop			Suitably located land reservation Suitably located land reservation

Electricity Needs

(a) Electricity Unit Needs

Expansion of power supply and distribution to cover the entire Planning area by the year 2035

(b) Electricity Unit Hectareage Needs

Hectareage needs for electricity demand have been estimated alongside water-protected areas and road reserve needs

Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Needs

(a) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Unit Needs

This comprises open spaces, green areas, cemetery, recreation and tourism

(b) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Land Needs

Planning standards for open space facilities are given in table 88

TABLE 88: PLANNING STANDARDS FOR OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Tot Lots	0.1ha/1,000pop serving 100m radius	0.1ha/1,000	Ideally to serve 25 houses
Children's Play Ground (OPP)	Sites totaling 0.5ha/1000 pop	0.5ha/1,000	
Play fields, tennis courts etc (OPF)	To serve 200m radius 2.0ha/10,000 1Km radius	2.0ha/10,000	Including informal football pitch areas. 1 football pitch /5000pop
Parks (OP)	0.1ha/1,000		
Swimming pools (OPS)	0.75ha site/30-5o pop		
Golf Course (OPG)	60ha (18 Holes) 30ha (9Holes)		Less specific requests. This acts as land reserves within town
Private park or Play area (OVP)	0.05ha/1,000 5ha site	1ha/1,000	Demand likely once community exceeds 10,000 pop
Race track / stadium/show Ground (OPR)	50ha/50,000pop		
Cemetery & crematorium (CE) Gardens (AU)	0.25Ha/1,000pop		Site away from residential areas

From projected population and planning standards, 88 ha of open spaces will be required by 2035

Transport Unit Needs

(a) Transport Unit Needs

By the year 2035 the following transportation facilities need to be provided in Nsama to cope with demand as per existing planning standards

- Construction of an intercity bus terminus
- Construction of airstrip
- Construction of railway line

(b) Transport Hectarage Needs

A total of 20% of all above land area (120ha) is required for all road networks in Nsama District for 2035, while an airport reserve land of 40 ha has been allocated for Kasaba Bay Airport, more 150 ha for a railway line and station and 4ha for an intercity bus station. A comprehensive road network has been proposed throughout the entire planning boundary providing access to all land use blocks. The comprehensive road network essential for easy movement of people, goods and services is shown on the proposed basic map. Roads are to be constructed as per road planning standards given table 89.

TABLE 89 TRANSPORT HECTARAGE NEEDS

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	COMMENTS
Primary distributor	Dual 2 or 3 lane 30-36 m overall reserve Single 2 or 4 lane 24m for 2 lane, 36m for 4 lane	65kph no plot access
District distributor	Single 2 lane 12m reserve	60kph no plot access
Local distributor	Single 2 lane 12m reserve	50kph no plot access permitted
Access Roads	3m min, gravel based	30kph no plot access permitted
Segregated pedestrian ways. Turning space in cul de sac	12.5mx18mm hammerhead	

3.6 PLANNING PROPOSALS

3.6.1 Housing Development

Based on the projected population of 114, 942 for the year 2035 it is estimated that 500 ha of some residential land use will be required.

Of the proposed residential land approximately 5% will be expected to be located outside the primary residential areas. The remaining 95% area for purely residential areas has been increased by 100% to accommodate plot areas a local market, clinic, police station, primary and secondary schools, public open spaces, local park and sports ground.

In consideration of existing and proposed social and economic activities and in consultation with stakeholders, residential areas have been proposed to the north, east and west of the current planning boundary. Similarly, residential areas have been

proposed in close proximity to the light industrial zones to provide accommodation to the industrial workforce. It is also proposed that the unplanned area of over 10,000 ha be positioned for extended facilities.

3.6.2 Development of the Central Business District (CBD)

Based on population growth and commercial economic activities in Nsama District it is estimated that 20 ha of land will be required for commercial activities by 2035. This includes commercial activities in the CBD, residential areas and other growth points with the planning boundary.

In the plan the CBD function is located along the main Mporokoso Nsama Nsumbu road and extending to the western side of Mwambeshi river. These include retail shops, shopping mall, market, bus station and warehouses.

3.6.3 Provision of Land for Administration Functions

The land area required for administrative functions by 2035 is estimated at approximately 15ha. This is based on the projected population, planning standards and current absence of administrative facilities.

It is proposed that the administration functions be located 100m along the main Mporokoso Nsama Nsumbu road on the eastern part of the commercial centre. Along this road is located the police station and post office slightly past the proposed Civic Centre and District Administration. The police station and camp are centrally located for ease access and mobilization. Other localized administrative facilities will be located within the proposed residential zones as the areas open up.

3.6.4 Industrial Zones

A total of more 180 ha of land has been allocated for industrial land use (light and heavy industry). It is anticipated that by 2034 approximately 1000 persons will be employed in the industrial area and workshops of Nsama. Based on the assumption 10 ha have been allocated to the industrial use by 2035 while the balance of which is reserved for future industrial development.

The light industrial area is centrally located within the planning boundary on western side of the central business district.

3.6.5 Provision of Land for the Development of Various Institutional facilities

The following allocations are planned for various institutions such as

- 4 ha have been allocated to the home for the Abused Children
- 8 ha have been allocated to the Police station and Camp
- 20 ha have been allocated to the Prisons and camp
- 70 ha have allocated to the District Hospital and urban clinic
- 10 ha have been allocated to markets

- 0.5ha has been destined for an Abattoir
- 4 ha have been located to the Water Treatment plant about 2.8km from Mwambeshi River.
- 10 ha have been located to the Farmers' Training Centre

Sufficient land has allocated to the prisons in order to promote productivity and enhance food security for the inmates.

3.6.6 Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities

The required land for open spaces and recreation in Nsama is well above 96 ha and meant for the following facilities as demand becomes apparent by 2034

- Green areas, open spaces, recreation and tourist areas
- Sports facilities
- Golf course
- Tennis Courts
- Swimming Pool
- Parks and gardens
- Areas left for future township expansion
- Social facilities

3.6.7 Water Protected Area

Strict enforcement of planning standards to protect the land that encompasses a minimum of 50m on either side of natural water ways/watersheds, e.g. streams, rivers, Dambos and Lakes should be adhered to.

The Dambos or swamps not suitable for development have been left as open spaces serving as natural conservation parks as well as adding to aesthetic beauty of Nsama town. The open spaces also include water protected areas which will provide natural drainage system of water from town.

3.6.8 Networks

(a) Roads

A comprehensive road network has been proposed throughout the planning boundary providing access to all land use blocks. Besides, 15% of the land use blocks has been set aside for access roads. The comprehensive road network is essential for easy movement of people, goods and services.

(b) Utilities

It is proposed that water treatment and distribution 8km from Mwambeshi River to enhance abstraction of raw water from the steady source running throughout the year. The sewage treatment is planned to be construction away on the western side close to the

Dambos to allow the discharge the treated effluent into the water body downstream the water supply abstraction point.

The sewage will ultimately help reduce ground water contamination from septic tank soak away system that is usually used in the absence of conventional sewage treatment plant. This is not normally safe particularly in Nsama where the static water level is very high.

It is also proposed that no constructions must take place within 30m on either side of the 11KV ZESCO Power line passing through the Central Business District.

3.6.9 Other land provisions include: -

(a) Damp Site

A refuse dump site or landfill is earmarked for establishment on western side of Mwambeshi River along Roma – Kakoma Road in Mwambeshi ward and along the Nsama Nsumbu road in Nsumbu ward.

(b) Residential small Holdings

All areas along the Dambos and Lake Fugwa have been proposed to comprise smallholdings for agricultural purposes. This is so in order to encourage the keeping of chickens, ducks, and tamed animals in areas away from residential areas thereby protecting people against contracting infectious diseases from animals and birds.

TABLE 90: SHOWING PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FROM 2024 TO 2034

Zone	Current	Phases		
	2024	2025-2030	2025-2035	2035-2040
Residential	100	300	350	650
Central Business District	70	100	45	55
Administration	30	40	48	52
Institutions	34	62	76	90
Industrial	120	200	300	380
Open Space/Recreation	20	40	50	70
Water Protected area	10	24	36	46
Small Holdings	0	100	200	300
Transport	67	90	104	134
Total (Hectarage)	182	528	706	1083

The future land use needs to be phased (2024-2029, 2029-2034, 2034-2039) as shown in the Nsama District Integrated Development Plan (LIDP)

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

4.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Relevant stakeholders will prioritize the implementation of the following mandates in terms of implementation in order to better the living standard of the masses in Nsama District.

TABLE 91: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS											
OBJECTIVE: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years											
Strategy 1: Improve agriculture production and productivity											
PROGRAM	PROJECT	Location	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET (YEARS)					Responsible Dept.
						2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Agriculture Mechanization Enhanced	Establish Mechanization Centres & Sensitization meetings on mechanization	All wards	4,000,000.00	GRZ	4 Centres Established & Sensitizations done	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	Department of Agriculture
	Procurement of Tractors & implements	Chubo, Mukubwe, Mwambeshi, Fungwa, Kakoma, Mikose, Chishela, Katwatwa	4,800,000.00	GRZ	Tractors & implements purchased	-	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	Train local farmers in the operation and maintenance of machinery	All wards	40,000.00	GRZ	80 Tractor operators trained	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture
Climate smart agriculture promotion	Sensitization of farmers on drought resistant crops	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ	Drought resistant crops promoted	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	Promotion of Banana production and pest and Disease management sensitization meetings	Mikose, Munwa, Katwatwa, Mwambeshi, Lusangwe	2,000,000.00	GRZ	Increased Banana yields	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	Department of Agriculture

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Training of farmers in Post-harvest loss management (PHL)	All wards	2,000,000.00	GRZ	Increased food security & Nutrition and household incomes	250,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	250,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	Installation of Demonstration plots and inputs procurement	All wards	400,000.00	GRZ	Increased productivity from 2.0 MT to 5 MT /Ha in maize through CSA technologies adoption	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	Conduction of Agricultural shows	District, Province & all wards	528,000.00	GRZ	Farmers produce linked to markets, processing and Packaging promoted	100,000.00	107,000.00	107,000.00	107,000.00	107,000.00	Department of Agriculture
Irrigation Development	Construction of permanent weirs in selected wards in the district	Chubo, Kampinda, Munwa & Mukubwe	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Reduced dependence on rain fed farming	-	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Agriculture, Local Authority & Infrastructure
	Provision of irrigation equipment's & inputs	All wards	800,000.00	GRZ	Increased Horticultural Production	-	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Local Authority
	Titling of Government infrastructure	All wards	50,000.00	GRZ	Title deeds of Government infrastructure obtained	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	Agriculture
Farm block Development	Identification of suitable location for the establishment of a farm block,	Chubo, Mukubwe, Kakoma	100,000.00	GRZ	Land obtained and Map generated	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Agriculture & Local authority
	Land Demarcation & farm block development	All wards	50,000,000.00	GRZ	Farm Block Developed	-	-	25,000,000.00	-	25,000,000.00	Agriculture & Local authority
Crop Diversification Promotion	Officers trainings in CSA, PHL & FFS Establishment	All wards	1,250,000.00	GRZ	Officers capacity built	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Agriculture
	Procurement of disease free cassava cuttings	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	1000 Ha of land under diseased free cassava	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	Agriculture & Local authority
	Establishment of Cassava multiplication Demos	All wards	200,000.00	GRZ	18 Seed multiplication Demos established	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Agriculture

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Procurement of Pure Rice varieties & multiplication fields established	All wards	1,500,000.00	GRZ	Fields with pure seed multiplication Established	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Establishment of farmer field schools	All wards	1,260,000.00	GRZ	100 FFS Established	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
Extension Service Delivery	Construction of Camp Houses	Chubo, Mukubwe, Chishi, Lunsangwe, Munwa, Mikose, Kapisha, Katwatwa, Mwambeshi, Kashikishi, Kakusu, Fungwa	11,250,000.00	GRZ	Houses Constructed		2,250,000.00	30,000,000.00	2,250,000.00	3,750,000.00	Infrastructure
	Procurement of Tablets	Chubo, Mukubwe, Chishi, Lunsangwe, Munwa, Mikose, Kapisha, Katwatwa, Mwambeshi, Kashikishi, Kakusu, Fungwa	60,000.00	GRZ	Gadgets procured	18,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Procurement of Extension Kits	Chubo, Mukubwe, Chishi, Lunsangwe, Munwa, Mikose, Kapisha, Katwatwa, Mwambeshi, Kashikishi, Kakusu, Fungwa	500,000.00	GRZ	PH Metres, Rain gauges, Raincoats, Work suits, Safety boots & Gumboots procured	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Redemarcation of Agricultural camps & blocks from 16 camps to 20 camps	Mwambeshi, Kashikishi, kampinda, Fungwa, Chishela & Kakusu	100,000.00	GRZ	Sensitization meetings, camp coordinates and maps initialized & Gazetted	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Recruitment of District based officers and Extension officers	District & Camps	80,000.00	GRZ	Officers recruited	30,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00			MOA, GRZ
	Procurement of Land	DAO	4,000,000.00	GRZ	2 Vehicles procured	2,000,000.00	-	2,000,000.00	-	-	Local authority

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	cruiser vehicles										
	Procurement of motorbikes and Vehicles	Mwambeshi, lusangwe, Chubo, Katwatwa, Kapisha, Chishi	2,100,000.00	GRZ	Motorbikes procured	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	300,000.00	Local Authority
	Monitoring and Review meeting	Mporokoso	1,162,000.00	Local authority	Review meeting and enhanced officer performance	232,400.00	232,400.00	232,400.00	232,400.00	232,400.00	Department of Agriculture
	Monitoring and Backstopping	All wards	250,000.00	GRZ	Monitoring reports generated	36,400.00	36,400.00	36,400.00	35,200.00	35,200.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC)	Mwambeshi	24,000,000.00	GRZ	FTC Constructed		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	Department of Infrastructure
Agribusiness Development	Construction of 7 storage facilities	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu, Kakoma, Kampinda, Lunsangwe, Chubo, Chishela	8,000,000.00	GRZ	Storage facilities constructed	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-	Department of Infrastructure
	Construction of a fruit processing plant	Mwambeshi, Kampinda,	3,000,000.00	GRZ	A plant installed	-	-	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	Department of Infrastructure
	Training of farmers in processing and packaging	All wards	80,000.00	GRZ	12,000 Farmers trained	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Local Authority & Agriculture
	Provision of agro loans	All wards	5,000,000.00	GRZ	1500 farmers access loans	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	Local Authority
	Training of farmers in financial literacy & Entrepreneurship	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ	14,000 Farmers trained	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	Market data collection & Dissemination	All wards	50,000.00	GRZ	240 Market data bulletins disseminated	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture
	FISP Sensitization meetings & facilitation	All wards	125,000.00	GRZ	7,500 Farmers access inputs	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	Department of Agriculture
Livestock Production	Training in livestock production	All wards	1,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers trained	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	Ministry of fisheries

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	and productivity									000.00	and Livestock
Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development	Construction of a hatchery and nursery	Nsumbu	2,500,000.00	Local Authority	1 hatchery constructed	1,250,000.00				1,250,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Construction of fish farm	Nsumbu	4,500,000.00	Local Authority	1 fish farm constructed		4,500,000.00				Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Construction of green house and fish ponds	Nsumbu, Kashikishi	1,000,000.00	Local Authority	2 green houses constructed			500,000.00		500,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Construction of a livestock feed production facility	Lunsangwe	15,000,000.00	Local Authority	1 feed production center constructed				2,500,000.00		Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Training in the production of quality fish feeds and fingerlings	Nsumbu, Kashikishi, Chubo, Mikose, and Munwa	1,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers trained	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Awareness and sensitization programmes on effects of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing	Nsumbu, Kashikishi, Chishela, Mikose, and Munwa	1,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of people reached	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	Nsumbu, Kampinda, Chishela, Kashikishi, Mikose, and Munwa	1,250,000.00	Local Authority	MCS conducted, items procured	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Construction of storage facilities e.g. shades, cold rooms	Kapisha, Munwa, Kampinda, Chishi	10,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of storage facilities constructed	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock, LA
Sustainable pasture and rangeland management	Promotion of folder crops growing	All wards	1,070,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers trained	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	220,000.00	250,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Promote the "one livestock unit per rural household Programme"	Promoting, sensitizing to participate in the one livestock	All wards	1,300,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers participated	150,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	unit per household programme										
Promote the "pass on the gift" Concept	Procuring of goats, Identification of livestock beneficiary for pass on.	All wards	800,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers identified and	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Stocking fisheries protected areas promotion	Establish and Strengthen management of fish protected areas/fisheries reserve	Nsumbu, Kashikishi, Chishela, Mikose, and Munwa	502,000.00	Local Authority	Number of areas stocked/identified	100,000.00	12,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	150,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
To enhance fisheries and livestock extension and advisory service delivery	Promote the use of improved and appropriate technologies in fish handling, preservation, processing, utilization and value addition	Nsumbu, Kashikishi, Chishela, Mikose, Munwa, Chubo, Chishi, Mukubwe, Kakoma, and Kampinda wards	510,000.00	Local Authority	Technologies adopted	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	130,000.00	150,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Farmer registration and categorization strengthened	To enhance fisheries and livestock extension and advisory service delivery	All wards	400,000.00	Local Authority	Number of farmers registered	40,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Extension Service delivery	Provide extension services aids to officers	All wards	3,000,000.00	Local Authority	items procured	3,000,000.00					Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Early warning and surveillance system	Vaccination and Animal Disease diagnosis	All wards	2,500,000.00	Local Authority	Number of animals vaccinated	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Early warning and surveillance system	Surveillance and early warning system	All wards	600,000.00	Local Authority	Number of surveillance system installed	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Warning and surveillance system	Creation of check points for disease diagnostic and surveillance	Nsumbu, Katwatwa	5,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of surveillance post constructed	5,000,000.00					Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Agriculture, fisheries and livestock infrastructure development	Construction of dip tanks	All wards	5,000,000.00	Local Authority	Number of dip tanks constructed		2,500,000.00		2,500,000.00		Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
	Construction of slaughter houses	All wards	2,500,000.00	Local Authority	Number of slaughter Houses constructed	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
Extension Service delivery	Revenue generation Through issuance of licenses and other services offered by the ministry	All wards	1,000,000.00	Local Authority	Revenue collected	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Ministry of fisheries and Livestock
			193,117,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy 2: Promote Enterprise Development

Small and medium scale enterprise and co-operative Development	Training farmers in entrepreneurship skills	All wards	5,000,000.00	GRZ/CEEC/CD/DONORS	14,000 Farmers trained	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	Co-operative Department & Agriculture
Business Development Service Provision	Training Farmers in Business idea generation and project proposals	All wards	250,000.00	GRZ	20 Farmers trained	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	Co-operative Department & Agriculture
Women and Youth Empowerment	Provision of Soft Loans	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	1200 Women & Youth access soft loans		250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Co-operative Department & Local authority
			6,250,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy 3: Promote Rural Industrialization

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Rural Industrial Yards	Site Identification	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	60,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Site identification Reports	-	60,000.00	-	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Engagements of stakeholders	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	20,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	No. of meetings	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Making of Boundaries	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	50,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Reports	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Obtaining of ownership from the chief & signing of site plans	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	10,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Site plans signed	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Title Acquisition	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	500,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Titles Obtained	-	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Offering of Land to the Developer	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	10,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	No. of Ha Allocated			3,000.00	7,000.00	-	Local Authority, GRZ
Rural Roads Connectivity	Identification of Feeder roads to be constructed and Quantifying the kilometers	Mwambeshi, Lusangwe, Kakoma	80,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Identification report	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Field Appraisal	Lusangwe	30,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Field appraisal report	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Feasibility study	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	30,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Feasibility study report	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	EPB Preparation	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	600,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	EPB Prepared and reviewed prior to project implementation	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Local Authority/ZEMA
	Awarding of Contracts	Lusangwe, Katwawa, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe & Chubo	40,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Contracts awarding committee report	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Construction of feeder Roads	Kakoma, Chubo, Chishi, Mukubwe, Katwatwa, Mikose, Munwa, Mununu, Kampinda, Mikose, Lusangwe, Mwambeshi	100,000,000.00	Local Authority/Private Sector	Roads constructed	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Monitoring of the Works	Kakoma, Chubo, Chishi, Mukubwe, Katwatwa, Mikose, Munwa, Mununu, Kampinda, Mikose, Lusangwe, Mwambeshi	200,000.00	Local authority/Private Sector	Monitoring reports	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
			101,630,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: Develop an Integrated Transport Infrastructure Network by 2029

Strategy 4: Improve Transport and Logistics

PROGRAM	PROJECT	Location	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET (YEARS)					Responsible Dept.
						2,025.00	2,026.00	2,027.00	2,028.00	2,029.00	
Integrated Transport Infrastructure Development Program	Construction of an Airport (Kasaba Bay)	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Airport constructed	-	-	100,000,000.00	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
	Procurement of Earth Moving equipment	Lusangwe	23,000,000.00	Local Authority/GRZ	Earth Moving equipment procured (Grader, Compactor, Water bowser, Tipper, Excavator,	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	12,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Construction of Dry ports	Nsumbu	200,000,000.00	Local authority/Private sector	Dry ports constructed			100,000,000.00		100,000,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Construction of bus terminals	Nsumbu, Lusangwe	150,000,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, Private Sector	Bus Terminals constructed	-	-	1,820,000,000.00	-	1,820,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Construction of Bus stops	Chishela, Chubo, Munwa, Lusangwe, Mwambeshi	1,500,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, private sector	Bus Stops constructed	-	-	750,000.00		750,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Construction of a docking Harbour in Nsumbu (Office administration, Warehouse, weather station, Radio station)	Nsumbu	200,000,000.00	GRZ, Local Authority, Private Sector	Harbour constructed	-	-	28,000,000.00	28,000,000.00	28,000,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Installation of a Pontoon at Lake Mweru Wantipa Chishela Harbour	Chishela	100,000,000.00	GRZ, Local Authority, Private Sector	Pontoon constructed		200,000,000.00				Local Authority, GRZ
			874,500,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: Enhance Commercial Infrastructure through the Development of Markets and Shopping Malls by 2029

Strategy 5: Promote Local Economic Growth through the Development of Commercial Hubs

Commercial Infrastructure Development Program	Construction of Markets	Mwambeshi, Lunsangwe, Kakoma, Chishela, Katwawa, Kapinda, Chubo, Kashikishi, Chisi, Munwa	20,000,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, private sector	10 Markets Constructed	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
	Construction of 2 shopping malls	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	300,000,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, private sector	2 shopping malls Constructed			150,000,000.00		150,000,000.00	Local Authority, GRZ
			320,000,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: Establish Reliable Fuel Infrastructure in Nsama District by 2029

Strategy 6: Develop Essential Fuel Infrastructure to Support Local and Regional Connectivity

Petroleum infrastructure investment promotion	Construction of Fuel stations	Lunsangwe Nsumbu	30,000,000.00	GRZ, Local Authority, Private Sector	2 Service Stations constructed	15,000,000.00	-	15,000,000.00	-	-	Local Authority, GRZ
			30,000,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy 7: Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Mining Development to Boost Economic Growth and Job Creation

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Mineral Resource Exploration and Assessment Program	Geological Survey and Mineral Mapping	All wards	10,000,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, Private Sector	A comprehensive mineral map and geological report for the district that identifies key areas for potential mining investment.	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	GRZ,Private sector
Mining Investment Promotion Program	Feasibility Studies for Key Mineral Sites	All wards	10,000,000.00	GRZ, Local authority, Private Sector	Feasibility study report formulated	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	GRZ,Private sector
			20,000,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL:A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy 8: Promote Renewable and Alternative Energy Production

Promotion of Bio-power Generation	Sensitization of communities on Bio-power utilization	All wards	25,000.00	GRZ	Communities sensitized on Bio-Power utilization	5,000.00	5,000	5,000	5,000.00	5,000	Local Authority & GRZ
	Training of trainers in Bio-Digester making	All wards	50,000.00	GRZ	Trainees trained	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ
	Training of community members in Bio-Digester making	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ	Communities sensitized on Bio-Digester making	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ
	Procurement of Materials for Bio-Digester making	All wards	6,800,000.00	GRZ	Bio-digester making materials procured	1,360,000.00	1,360,000.00	1,360,000.00	1,360,000.00	1,360,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ
	Construction of Bio-Digesters	All wards	2,200,000.00	GRZ	Bio-digesters constructed	440,000.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ
	Monitoring Progress of Construction	All wards	1,200,000.00	GRZ	Monitoring reports generated	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ
			10,375,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL:A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE:Expand Access to Reliable and Sustainable Electricity in Nsama District to Reach 70% Coverage by 2029

Strategy 9: Develop and Promote Renewable and Off-Grid Energy Solutions for Rural Electrification

Rural Electrification and Grid	Feasibility study	Kampinda, Lusangwe,K	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Feasibility study conducted	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	Local Authority & GRZ
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NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Extension Program		atele,Kakom a									
	Nsama District Feasibility Study	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ	Feasibility study conducted	500,000.00	500,000.00				
	Electrification of Nsama CBD and Government structures along Chishela - Mporokos Road	All wards	100,000,000.00	GRZ	Electrification of Nsama district done	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	-	-	-	Local Authority & GRZ
Renewable Energy Mini-Grid Development Program	Solar Mini-Grid Installation in Remote Communities	Kampinda, Lusangwe, Katele, Kakom a	20,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor	Solar Off grid solar power plant established	70,000,000.00	130,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	Local Authority & GRZ, REA
	Small-Scale Hydropower Feasibility Studies	Nsumbu, Chubo, Kapisha, Mukubwe	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor	Small-Scale Hydropower Feasibility Studies conducted	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	-	GRZ, Private sector
			126,100,000.00								

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION PILLAR

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

OBJECTIVE: Boost Tourism Arrivals and Revenue by 50% in Nsama District by 2029 through Strategic Infrastructure, Site Development, and Cultural Heritage Promotion.

Strategy 10: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027

PROGRAM	PROJECT	Location	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET (YEARS)					Responsible Dept.
						2,025.00	2,026.00	2,027.00	2,028.00	2,029.00	
Improve Roads and Transport Infrastructure Development in tourism sites	77km Nangu loop road and Lufubu River Bridge	Chubo	50,000,000.00	GRZ	77km Nangu loop road and Lufubu River Bridge constructed		50,000,000.00				GRZ
	Establish shuttle services and tourist buses to connect popular sites and accommodations	Nsumbu	25,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	shuttle services and tourist buses established	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			GRZ/Private Sector
	Develop small boat docks and launch points at Lake	Nsumbu, Kapisha	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	small boat docks and launch points at Lake Tanganyika developed	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00				GRZ/Private Sector

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Tanganyika to facilitate lake tours, fishing expeditions, and access to lake-based attractions										
	Construction of roads leading to key tourism sites	Nsumbu, Mukubwe, Chubwa, Kakoma, Mwanambeshi	20,000,000.00	GRZ	secondary roads and trails constructed	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	GRZ
Accommodation Expansion and Visitor Experience Enhancement	Construction of Eco-Friendly campsites	Nsumbu	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	of Eco-Friendly campsites constructed	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00			GRZ
	Construction of Nsumbu Airport	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	GRZ	Nsumbu Airport constructed	100,000,000.00					GRZ
	2*Luxury Safari Lodge Development	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	Luxury Safari Lodge Developed		50,000,000.00		5,000,000.00		GRZ/Private Sector
	Construction of 2 Hotels	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	2*5-star hotels constructed		50,000,000.00		5,000,000.00		GRZ/Private Sector
	Construction of 5 Lodges	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	5 lodges constructed	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector
Provision of visitors amenities and services	Establish visitor centers at major sites to offer information on tourist attractions, maps, event schedules, guides, and emergency contacts.	Nsumbu	2,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	visitors center established	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				GRZ/Private Sector
	Construction of conference and Meeting Facilities	Nsumbu	100,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	2* conference facilities constructed	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00			GRZ/Private Sector

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Develop local restaurants and cafes serving Nsama cuisine to enhance the tourist experience	Nsumbu	25,000,000.00	Private sector	local restaurants developed	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector
	Install clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites	Nsumbu	20,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites installed	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		GRZ/Private Sector
Sustainable Energy and Waste Management Infrastructure	Set up eco-friendly waste disposal and recycling facilities at tourist hotspots	Nsumbu	10,000,000.00	GRZ/Local Authority	eco-friendly waste disposal and recycling facilities at tourist hotspot established	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Local Authority
	Improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities, especially around campsites, lodges, and public restrooms	Nsumbu	50,000,000.00	GRZ/Local Authority	access to clean water and sanitation facilities, especially around campsites, lodges, and public restrooms established	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00				GRZ/Local Authority
	Install solar panels to power tourism facilities	Nsumbu	25,000,000.00	GRZ/Private Sector	solar panels to power tourism facilities installed	10,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	5,000,000.00			GRZ/Local Authority
Strengthen Wildlife Conservation and Park Management	Ranger Workforce Expansion	Nsumbu, Nsama, Katwatwa	10,000.00	GRZ	More rangers recruited	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	GRZ
	Install eco-friendly fencing around sensitive ecosystems and breeding grounds to protect wildlife from human intrusion.	Nsumbu	5,000,000.00	GRZ	eco-friendly fencing around sensitive ecosystems and breeding grounds to protect wildlife from human intrusion installed	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00				GRZ
	3*Motor Vehicle and Equipment	Nsumbu	15,000,000.00	GRZ/NGOs	3*Motor vehicles and equipment procured	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	GRZ/NGOs

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Procurement										
Wildlife Restocking and Habitat Conservation Program	Restocking of 3 Lions, 25 Black Rhinos	Nsumbu	20,000,000.00	GRZ/NGOs	3 Lions, 25 Black Rhinos restocked		10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		GRZ/NGOs
	Development of Muzinga and Chilanga Beach	Nsumbu	500,000.00	GRZ	Muzinga and Chilanga Beach developed			500,000.00			GRZ
	Construction of Muzinga and Chilanga Lodges	Nsumbu	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Muzinga and Chilanga Lodges constructed		1,000,000.00				GRZ
Community Engagement and Capacity Building	Local Tourism Business Development Program	Nsumbu	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Local Tourism Business Developed	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	GRZ/NGOs
	Eco-Tourism and Conservation Training for Local Youth	Nsumbu	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Eco-Tourism and Conservation Training for Local Youth conducted	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	GRZ/NGOs
Establish Effective Marketing and Visitor Information Systems	Create a website to showcase Nsama's tourism attractions and promote local events.	Nsama	2,500,000.00	GRZ	Nsama Tourism website developed		2,500,000.00				GRZ/NGOs
	Tourism Ambassador Program	Nsama	2,500,000.00	GRZ	Tourism Ambassador engaged		2,500,000.00				GRZ
	Develop a social media campaign by 2029 to reach a wider audience.	Nsama	2,000,000.00	GRZ	social media campaign developed	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	GRZ/NGOs
	Partner with travel agencies and tourism platforms to increase district visibility.	Nsama	1,000,000.00	GRZ	MoUs signed with partner agencies		1,000,000.00				GRZ

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Development of key tourism sites	Development of Sand dunes	Nsumbu	500,000.00	GRZ	Sand dunes developed		250,000.00		250,000.00		GRZ
	Development of Katete, Koko iron age site	Chubo	100,000.00	GRZ	Katete, Koko iron age site developed		100,000.00				GRZ
	Development of Chika fall cultural shrines	Kakoma	100,000.00	GRZ	Chika fall cultural shrines developed		100,000.00				GRZ
	Development of Mwasha & Bondo falls	Mukubwe	100,000.00	GRZ	Mwasha & Bondo falls developed		100,000.00				GRZ
Promote Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony of the Tabwa People and other cultural practices	Promote Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony of the Tabwa People and other cultural practices	Nsama	100,000.00	GRZ	Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony promoted	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	GRZ
			799,410,000.00								

GOAL 1 GRAND TOTAL 2,481,382,000.00

Development Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy 25: Enhance access to quality, equitable and health service delivery

Program	Activity	Location	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Targets (Years)					Responsible
						2,025.00	2,026.00	2,027.00	2,028.00	2,029.00	
Infrastructure Development	Construction of District level one (1) Hospital	Iunsangwe	1,300,000,000.00	GRZ	District Hospital Constructed	-	650,000,000.00	650,000,000.00	-	-	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	Construction of four (4) Mini-Hospitals	Kampinda, Kakoma, Mwewe, Chishela	80,000,000.00	GRZ	four (4) mini-Hospitals Constructed	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	-	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	Construction of 4 mortuaries	Kampinda, Kakoma, Mwewe, Chishela	3,000,000.00	GRZ	Four (4) Mortuaries Constructed	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	-	MOH/Council/Infrastructure

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Construction of eleven (11) Health Posts (water, sanitation electrification, 1 house, incinerator, health equipment)	Chishela, Lunsangwe, Kampinda, Mwambeshi, Chubo, Kakusu	24,200,000.00	GRZ	Eleven (11) Health Posts Constructed	6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	Rehabilitation of 17 staff houses	All wards	9,350,000.00	GRZ	seventeen (17) Rehabilitated	1,870,000.00	1,870,000.00	1,870,000.00	1,870,000.00	1,870,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	Rehabilitation of 15 health facilities	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu, Kakoma, Chishela, Mukubwe, Kashi kishi, Kampinda, Katele, Munyela, Munwa, Chaba, Chibanga, Mukotwe, Katwatwa, Kanjili	12,750,000.00	GRZ	15 health Centres Rehabilitated	4,250,000.00	4,250,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	850,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	construction of 40 staff houses	All wards	30,000,000.00	GRZ	forty (40) staff housed constructed	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	construction of 17 maternity wings	All wards	3,000,000.00	GRZ	seventeen (17) Maternity wings Constructed	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	construction of 12 patient wards	Mwambeshi, kampinda, Mwewe, Kakoma, Chishela	36,000,000.00	GRZ	Twelve patient wards constructed	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	7,200,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	Construction of one (1) Health Administration/office Block	Lunsangwe	3,500,000.00	GRZ	One (Health Administration Block Constructed)	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	-	-	-	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	construction of 13 placenta pits	All wards	520,000.00	GRZ	thirteen (13) Placenta pits Constructed	104,000.00	104,000.00	104,000.00	104,000.00	104,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
	construction of eight (8) incinerator	Mwambeshi, kampinda, Mwewe, Chishela,	160,000.00	GRZ	eight (8) incinerators constructed	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	MOH/Council/Infrastructure
Provision of health equipment and transport	3 Ambulances	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	7,500,000.00	GRZ	three (3) Ambulances procured	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government
	Procure two (2) marine ambulance	Nsumbu, Kapisha	2,600,000.00	GRZ	Two(2) Marine ambulances bought	1,300,000.00	-	1,300,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

hard top land cruiser	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	8,000,000.00	GRZ	four (4) hard top land cruisers bought	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	MOH/Local Government
Vehicle Insurance for 8 vehicles	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	400,000.00	GRZ	Vehicle Insurance done	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	MOH/Local Government
office furniture	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	170,000.00	GRZ	Office Furniture procured	56,666.67	56,666.67	56,666.67	-	-	MOH/Local Government
office equipment	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	175,000.00	GRZ	office equipment procured	58,333.33	58,333.33	58,333.33	-	-	MOH/Local Government
Office File Cabinets	Mwambeshi	360,000.00	GRZ	Office File cabinets bought	120,000.00		120,000.00		120,000.00	MOH/Local Government
medical equipment	Mwambeshi, Nsumbu	6,000,000.00	GRZ	assaulted medical equipments bought	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	MOH/Local Government
motor bikes	All wards	4,000,000.00	GRZ	twenty (20) motorbikes procured	1,333,333.33	1,333,333.33	1,333,333.33	-	-	MOH/Local Government
Procurement of 200 Hospital Bed	Mwabeshi, Lunsangwe, Kampinda, Mwewe, Kakoma, Chishela	1,350,000.00	GRZ	Hospital bed procured	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	MOH/Local Government
Procurement of 300 hospital Mattresses	All wards	290,000.00	GRZ	Hospital mattresses procured	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government
hospital Bed linen	All wards	960,000.00	GRZ	Hospital Bed Lined Procured	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government
Procurement of six (6) Ultra-sound machine	Mwambeshi, lunsangwe, Nsumbu	510,000.00	GRZ	six Ultra Sound Machines Procured	171,000.00	171,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	-	MOH/Local Government
Procurement of two (2) X-Ray Machine	Mwambeshi, Lunsangwe	1,250,000.00	GRZ	two (2) X-Ray Machines Procured	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	MOH/Local Government
Recruitment of 190 Health Care workers	Lunsangwe	250,000.00	GRZ	Recruitment process followed and conducted	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	MOH/Local Government
		1,536,295,000.00								
Development Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION										
Strategy 26: Enhance Nutrition										

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Scale up Nutrition	Procurement of Therapeutic feeds for management of malnutrition	All the 17 wards of	370,000.00	GRZ	therapeutic feeds for malnutrition procured	74,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00	74,000.00	MOH/Local Government
	Procure 250 Salter scales	All wards	250,000.00	GRZ	salter scales procured and children weighed at facility and communities	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government
	Procure 300 weighing bags	All wards	75,000.00	GRZ	Children's weight will be monitored monthly	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	MOH/Local Government
	Train 300 Community based volunteers in Scale up Nutrition	All wards	350,000.00	GRZ	Community based Volunteers trained	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	MOH/Local Government
	Procure food for patients	All wards	4,200,000.00	GRZ	In-Patients Fed on daily basis	840,000.00	840,000.00	840,000.00	840,000.00	840,000.00	MOH/Local Government
			5,245,000.00								
Development Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT											
Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION											
Strategy 27: Public Health Strengthening											
maternal and child health care	conduct bi-annual child health week	All wards	1,250,000.00	GRZ	Bi-annual Child Health Week conducted	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Ministry of Health
	referral of maternal and neonatal emergencies	All wards	2,676,000.00	GRZ	Complicated maternal and Neonatal emergencies referred	535,200.00	535,200.00	535,200.00	535,200.00	535,200.00	MOH/Local Government
	conduct static and outreach services	All wards	1,836,500.00	GRZ	Routine Outreach and static MNCH sessions	367,300.00	367,300.00	367,300.00	367,300.00	367,300.00	MOH/Local Government
Adolescent Health	Conduct 106 school health outreach services	All wards	2,088,000.00	GRZ	School Health services Conducted	417,600.00	417,600.00	417,600.00	417,600.00	417,600.00	MOH/Local Government
Malaria	conduct IRS	All wards	1,750,000.00	GRZ	IRS Conducted	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	MOH/Local Government/Global fund
	Provide outreach supportive Supervision to ICCM	All wards	1,300,000.00	GRZ	Outreach Supportive Supervision ICCM Provided	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	Ministry of Health

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	procure spares for hand pumps	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Spares For pumps procured	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	MOH/Local Government
Prevention of communicable diseases	surveillance of typhoid, measles, cholera, dysentery,	All wards	2,000,000.00	GRZ	Surveillance Of Typhoid Measles, dysentery done	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	MOH/Local Government
	procure epidemic preparedness control and prevention logistics for 20 Health Facilities	All wards	2,600,000.00	GRZ	Epidemic Preparedness Control And Prevention Logistics For Facilities procured	520,000.00	520,000.00	520,000.00	520,000.00	520,000.00	MOH/Local Government
	conduct quarterly epidemic preparedness meeting	All wards	750,000.00	GRZ	Quarterly Epidemic meeting conducted	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	MOH/Local Government
control of HIV/STIs/TB/Leprosy	conduct 1100 VMMC	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	VMMC conducted	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	MOH/Global Fund
	ORIENTATION OF 75 STAFF ON staff HIV/TB case management	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	75 Staff oriented in HIV/TB case management	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	MOH/Global Fund
	quarterly data review meetings	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Quarterly Data review meetings conducted	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	MOH/Global Fund
	commemoration of World AIDS/National Days	All wards	400,000.00	GRZ	National Health Days commemorated	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	MOH/Local Government
	Viral load sample collection and transportation	All wards	566,400.00	GRZ	Viral Load Sample Collection and transported	113,280.00	113,280.00	113,280.00	113,280.00	113,280.00	MOH/Global Fund/Right To Care
			21,216,900.00								

Development Goal: ENHANCE ACCESS TO QUALITY EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Objective: To Improve Education And Skills Development services

Strategy 2: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

Program	Project	Location	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output						Responsible Dep
						2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Infrastructure Development	Construction	Fungwa/Lunsangwe	3,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Offices constructed	3,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	MOE

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

DEBS office											
completion of Nsama boarding school	Lunsangwe	35,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Boarding Schools Completed	35,000,000.00	-	-	-			MOE
Rehabilitation of staff houses	All wards	20,590,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Houses rehabilitated	3,990,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,100,000.00	4,200,000.00	4,300,000.00		MOE
Construction of staff houses	All wards	8,500,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Houses constructed	1,500,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,900,000.00		MOE
Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All wards	7,600,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of classrooms rehabilitated	1,320,000.00	1,420,000.00	1,520,000.00	1,620,000.00	1,720,000.00		MOE
Construction of classroom blocks	All wards	111,500,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of classrooms constructed	22,100,000.00	22,200,000.00	22,300,000.00	22,400,000.00	22,500,000.00		MOE
Construction of special boarding school	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	55,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Special Boarding Secondary School Constructed		55,000,000.00	-	-	-		MOE
Construction of 1 special unit	Mwambeshi and Nsumbu, Kakoma	110,000,000.00	CDF	Number of Special units Constructed			110,000,000.00				MOE
Construction of primary schools' ablution blocks	All wards	769,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of ablution blocks constructed	153,600,000.00	153,700,000.00	153,800,000.00	153,900,000.00	154,000,000.00		MOE
Construction of secondary schools' ablution blocks	Kakoma, Funywa, Nsumbu, Kampinda, Munwa	2,003,500.00	CDF	Number of Ablution blocks constructed	400,500.00	400,600.00	400,700.00	400,800.00	400,900.00		MOE/Local authorities
Construction of 2 libraries	Nsumbu, Lunsangwe	12,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Libraries constructed	6,000,000.00	6,010,000.00		-	-		MOE/Local Government
Procurement of a Hard top land cruiser	Lunsangwe	4,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of land cruisers procured	2,000,000.00			-	-		MOE/Local Government
Procurement of Administration vehicle (Hilux)	Lunsangwe	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of vehicles procured	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-		MOE
Motor bikes	Lunsangwe, Mwambeshi, Mukubwe, Nsumbu, Chubwa, Kashikishi, Munwa, Katwatwa, Kakoma, Chishela	20,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Motor bikes procured	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		MOE

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Speed Boat	Nsumbu,Kap isha	200,000,000.00	DONER/GRZ	Number of Boats Procured	200000	000	-	-	-	-	MOE
	Office equipment	Lunsangwe	90,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Office equipment procured.	90,000,000.00		-	-	-	-	MOE
	Office Furniture	Lunsangwe	162,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of office furniture procured	810,000.00				810,000.00		MOE
ICT Promotion	Learning materials (computers, laptops, desk tops	All wards	916,700.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Learning materials procured	182,000.00	182,100.00	183,200.00	184,200.00	185,200.00		MOE
Supplementary School feeding program	Feeding of 20000 learners	All wards	5,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Learners Fed	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000		MOE
Supplementary School feeding program	Transportation of 800Mt of Maize	All wards	1,500,000.00	GRZ	Number of Bags	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		MOE
Menstrual hygiene program	Procurement and distribution of 50,400 Sanitary Pads	All wards	514,000.00	GRZ	Number of Sanitary Pads procured and distributed	100,000.00	102,000.00	103,000.00	104,000.00	105,000.00		MOE
	Conduct 10 Sensitization meetings on menstrual hygiene	All wards	1,026,000.00	ZRZ	Number of Sensitization meetings on menstrual hygiene implemented	200,000.00	205,000.00	206,000.00	207,000.00	208,000.00		MOE
Human resource Development	Conduct 20 Continuous professional development (trainings)	All wards	1,310,000.00	GRZ	Number of CPDs Conducted	270,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00		MOE
	Recruitment 500 teachers	All wards	900,000.00	GRZ	Number of teachers recruited	160,000.00	170,000.00	180,000.00	190,000.00	200,000.00		MOE
Infrastructure	Construction of 01 District Resource Center	Lunsangwe	850,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of resource Centre Constructed		850,000.00					MOE
			601,731,200.00									

Development Goal: ENHANCE ACCESS TO QUALITY EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Objective: To Improve Education And Skills Development services

Strategy 2: Improve skilled labor and entrepreneurship skills

Infrastructure	Construction of 01 skills training center	Fungwa, Lunsangwe, Kakoma	1,870,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Skills training Center Constructed			3,000,000.00				MOE
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NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Bursary Scheme	Provision of 5000 student's bursary schemes	All wards	3,510,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of student's bursary Supported	700,000.00	701,000.00	702,000.00	703,000.00	704,000.00	MOE
			5,380,000.00								

Development Goal: ENHANCE ACCESS TO QUALITY EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Objective: To Improve Education And Skills Development services

Strategy 4: Enhance science, Technology and innovation

STEM Education Promotion	upgrading of Nsama Day & Kasaba Bay Boarding Secondary Schools in STEM Schools	Nsumbu and Lunsangwe	210,000,000.00	CDF/GRZ	Number of Schools Upgraded	40,000,000.00	41,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	43,000,000.00	44,000,000.00	MOE
Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of Kabobole primary into two story stares buildings	Mwambeshi	30,000,000.00	DONOR	Number of Primary Schools Upgraded	6,001,000.00	6,002,000.00	6,003,000.00	6,004,000.00	6,005,000.00	MOE
Human Resource Development	Improving co-curricular activities	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Co-Curricular activities improved	201,000.00	202,000.00	204,000.00	205,000.00	206,000.00	GRZ
Infrastructure Development	Constructi on of 35 classrooms for pre Schools	All wards	14,000,000.00	GRZ	Number of Classroom blocks Constructed	2,600,000.00	2,700,000.00	2,80,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,000,000.00	GRZ
Infrastructure Development	Monitoring of 400 teachers to improve efficiency and effectiveness of teaching and learning	All wards	810,000.00	GRZ	Number of Monitoring Conducted	160,000.00	161,000.00	162,000.00	163,000.00	164,000.00	GRZ
			255,810,000.00								

Objective: REDUCED POVERTY VULNERABILITIES AND INEQUALITY

Strategy 31: Promote investments in water sector

Program	Activity	Location	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Targets (Years)					Responsible
						2,025.00	2,026.00	2,027.00	2,028.00	2,029.00	
Infrastructure Development	constructi on of Community Developm	all 17 wards in the districts	4,500,000.00	GRZ	Six(6) Staff houses will be constructed	1,500,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	Communi ty Developm ent

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	ent staff houses										
Infrastructure Development	rehabilitation of staff houses	Mwambeshi , Chishela	1,350,000.00	GRZ	Three (3) staff houses will be constructed	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	-	-	Community Development
Infrastructure Development	construction of warehouse	Mwambeshi, Chishela and Nsumbu.	11,400,000.00	GRZ	Two (2) Warehouses will be Constructed	5,700,000.00	5,700,000.00	-	-	-	Community Development
Infrastructure Development	construction of office block for department of community development and Social Welfare	Lunsangwe ward	2,000,000.00	GRZ	One (1) Office block will be Constructed	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	Community Development and Social Welfare
Infrastructure Development	construction of offices community development Assistants officers	In all wards	1,650,000.00	GRZ	6 CDAs offices will be constructed	500,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	Community Development
Infrastructure Development	construction of function literacy buildings	all the 17 wards	9,000,000.00	GRZ	6 one by three class room blocforks Functional literacy class will be constructed	3,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	Community Development
Water Transport	Procurement of Boat and outboard engine	In Nsumbu area	1,500,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	Boat and out boat engine will be bought	1,500,000.00					Community Development
Road Transport	1 Hard top land cruiser for monitoring FSP and GEWEL Programs	Mwambeshi Ward	2,000,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	1 hard top land cruiser will be bought	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	Community Development
Road transport	Light truck to FSP farming inputs	Mwambeshi Ward	1,000,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	1 light truck will be bought	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	Community Development
Road transport	Motor bikes for department of Community Development district officers and sub districts	All 17 Wards	1,200,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	6 Motor bikes will be procured	400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Local Authority

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Sensitizations	sensitization of social cash transfer beneficiaries on social cash transfer programs	all the wards	17	100,000.00	GRZ	Beneficiaries are sensitized	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Social welfare
social cash transfer	enumeration of social cash transfer beneficiaries	all the wards	17	1,700,000.00	GRZ	Beneficiaries are enumerated	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	Social welfare
Social cash transfer	payment of Social cash transfers to beneficiaries	all the wards	17	2,400,000.00	GRZ	Beneficiaries will receive social cash transfers	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	480,000.00	Community Development
Social Cash Transfer	monitoring of utilization of social cash transfers by beneficiaries	all the wards	17	100,000.00	GRZ	Utilization of Social cash transfers will be monitored	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Social welfare
Social Cash Transfer	intermediate spot-checking	all the wards	17	75,000.00	GRZ	Intermediate spot checking will be done	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Community Development
GEWEL and Social Cash Transfer	grievance redress mechanism	all the wards	17	125,000.00	GRZ	GRM forms will be collected	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	Community Development
GEWEL (SWL)	training of community welfare assistant committees (CWACS) and pay point manager	all the wards	17	1,950,000.00	GRZ	Pay point Managers will be trained	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	Social welfare
GEWEL(SWL)	Training of Saving groups in Life and Business skills	all the wards	17	100,000.00	GRZ	Saving groups will be trained in life and business skills	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Community Development
Provision of Transport	hard top land cruiser for monitoring Social Welfare programs under departmen	Lunsangwe		2,000,000.00	GRZ	Hard top land Cruiser will be bought	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	Social welfare

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	t of social Welfare										
Office Equipment	Procuring 5 laptops	Lunsangwe	85,000.00	GRZ		17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	Community Development
	Procuring 5 Desk top Computers	Lunsangwe	50,000.00	GRZ	5 desk top will be procured	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Community Development
	Procuring 5 Printers	Lunsangwe	90,000.00	GRZ	5 printers will be procured	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	Community Development
GEWEL(SWL)	GEWE(SWL) productivity grants	all the wards	17	1,200,000.00	GRZ	swl) productive will be given	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	Community Development
GEWEL(SWL)	Training of Community based volunteers (CBVs) in life and business skills.	all the wards	17	1,500,000.00	GRZ	SWL in life an will be given	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	Community development
GEWEL(SWL)	Training of GEWEL(SWL)beneficiary in Life and Business skills	all the wards	17	750,000.00	GRZ	Beneficiaries will be imparted with life and business skills	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	Community Development
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	allocation of community development funds (CDF) and women empowerment	all the wards	17	15,000,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	CDF) and women will be given	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	Community Development, Social welfare
women and youth empowerment	allocation of grants to the groups and clubs	all the wards	17	15,000,000.00	GRZ/ Local authority	empowerment) of grants will be given	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	Community Development
Sports And Art Service	construction of youth resource centre	Lunsangwe		2,000,000.00	GRZ/Local authority	Youth resource Centre will be constructed	200,000.00	-	-	-	Community Development
Skilled Centres	Construction of Skills training Centre	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu		24,000,000.00	GRZ/Local authority	Recreation facility will be constructed	24,000,000.00	-	-	-	Community Development

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Resettlement Development	community sensitization on the effect of floods and climatic issues	all the wards	17	112,000.00	GRZ/DONORS	Floods and climatic issues will be sensitized	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	Community Development
	construction of temporal shelters	all the wards	17	350,000.00	GRZ/DONORS	of temporal affected Persons will be constructed	60,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	70,000.00	Community Development
	provision land for settlement	all the wards	17	200,000.00	Local Authority and Traditional leaders/NGO	land for affected Persons will be provided	30,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	providing relief to the flood victims	all the wards	17	350,000.00	GRZ/DONORS		60,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	70,000.00	Community Development
	providing of social protection to the displaced	all the wards	17	15,000,000.00	GRZ	of social will be provided	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	Community Development
Food security pack support program	Provision of farming inputs (Rain fed)	all the wards	17	96,000,000.00	GRZ	farming inputs will be given to the FSP beneficiaries	19,200,000.00	19,200,000.00	19,200,000.00	19,200,000.00	19,200,000.00	Community Development
	Transportation of farming inputs into the district	all the wards	17	500,000.00	GRZ	Farming inputs will transported in the district	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Community Development
	Transportation of farming inputs Locally	all the wards	17	575,000.00	GRZ	farming inputs will transported in various places	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Land Preparation	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	land prep will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Crop germination	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	crop germ will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Crop performance	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	crop perf will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring actual harvest	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	actual harvest will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Provision of farming inputs (wet land)	all the wards	17	41,075,000.00	GRZ	farming inputs will be provided	8,215,000.00	8,215,000.00	8,215,000.00	8,215,000.00	8,215,000.00	Community Development
	Transportation of farming inputs into the district	all the wards	17	400,000.00	GRZ	farming inputs will be transported	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	Community Development

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Transportation of farming inputs Locally	all the wards	17	375,000.00	GRZ	farming inputs will be transported to various CWACs	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Land Preparation	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	land preparation will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Crop germination	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	crop germ will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring Crop performance	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	crop perf will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring actual harvest	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	actual ha will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
Alternative livelihood intervention	provision of support to the beneficiaries (goat, chicken, pigs) etc. (alternative livelihood)	all the wards	17	25,000,000.00	GRZ/DONORS	Live stocks will be distributed	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	Chicken, Pigs) Etc . (alternative livelihood)
				285,362,000.00								
Development Goal: ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Objective: REDUCED POVERTY VULNERABILITIES AND INEQUALITY												
Strategy 32: Reduce developmental inequality												
gender equality promotion	sensitization meetings with communities	all the wards	17	200,000.00	GRZ	sensitization meetings will be conducted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
Gender and Development	capacity building, training in gender involvement and engagement	all the wards	17	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Trainings will be conducted	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	Community Development
IDP	Review of the district integrated development plan	all the wards	17	2,000,000.00	Local Authority	IDP document will be reviewed	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	Community Development

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Child Safeguarding And Protection	information sharing on child rights, safety plan preparation and safety of the child and sexual violence	all the 17 wards	200,000.00	GRZ	Information sharing on Child rights on will be provided	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Social welfare
	conduct medical examination to the survivor	Mwambeshi	100,000.00	GRZ	Medical examinations	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Social welfare
	offer counselling services to the survivors	Mwambeshi	100,000.00	GRZ	Counselling services	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Social welfare
Protective Services (human trafficking, GBV, violence against children)	construction of the safe house	Lusangwe	2,500,000.00	GRZ	provide safe of survivors	2,500,000.00	-	-	-	-	Community Development
	formation of support groups	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ	Support groups will be formed	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Community Development
	Monitoring of implementation of protective services	All wards	200,000.00	GRZ	Protective Services will be monitored	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Community Development
	Sensitization on protection services	All wards	1,000,000.00	GRZ	Communities will be sensitised on the Protection Services	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	Community Development
			7,800,000.00								
GOAL 2 GRAND TOTAL			2,718,840,100.00								
Programmes	Activities	Location	Cost ZMW	Proposed Source of Funding	Project Output	Target					Responsible Agency/ Department
						2,025	2,026	2,027	2,028	2,029	
GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management											
OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036											
Strategy 33: Strengthen climate Change Adaptation											
Climate Change Mainstreaming	Capacity building trainings with cross section of society	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20 trainings in capacity building conducted	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and Forestry

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Undertaking environmental impact assessments for all developmental projects in the District including preparation of environmental project briefs	All wards	575,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20 Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) conducted and 20 environmental project briefs (EBPs) developed	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	115,000.00	Local Authority
Education and Raising Awareness.	Training 5000 farmers on adopting climate resilient crops	All wards	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5,000 farmers trained in adopting climate resilient crops	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	Forestry and Agriculture Departments
			825,000.00								

GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management

OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036

Strategy 34: Enhance disaster risk reduction and response

Climate Information Services	Awareness raising on climate information (early warning system) to farmers	All wards	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5,000 farmers sensitized in early warning system	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	Agriculture Department
Disaster Response	Provision of transport to enhance disaster response	Lunsangwe	3,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 land cruiser and 5 motorcycles procured for disaster response		2,400,000.00		600,000.00		DMMU
	Activation and Training of disaster satellite committees (SDMCS)	All wards	350,000.00	GRZ/Donors	17 satellite committees activated and trained in each of the 17 wards	50,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
	Community sensitizations on disaster prone areas as communicated by Metrological Department	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	2500 households in disaster prone areas sensitized	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit

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Early Warning systems	Construction of Automated weather stations (AWS)	Chubo, Kakoma, Munwa, Kampinda and Katwatwa	5,300,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5 Automated weather stations constructed		2,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	1,100,000.00		Meteorological and Agriculture Departments
Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Undertake community sensitizations on climate resilient infrastructure	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	17 sensitization meetings conducted on climate resilient infrastructure in each of the 17 wards	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Infrastructure Department and Local Authority
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring, Prevention, Mitigation and preparedness activities.	All wards	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10 quarterly monitoring conducted	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit.
Disaster Response and recovery	Construction of blown off roofs, burnt buildings like schools, health posts, clinics and washed away bridges	All wards	8,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1000 households and 17 public infrastructure affected by disaster across the district rendered support/constructed	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and Local Authority
	Assessment of disaster prone areas	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1000 households and 17 public infrastructure affected by disaster assessed on the extent of the disaster across the district	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
			17,650,000.00								

GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management

OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036

Strategy 35: Enhance disaster risk reduction and response

Pollution Prevention and Control	Garbage Collection	Nsumbu, Mwambeshi, Munwa, Kampinda, Chishela, Katwatwa and Lunsangwe	250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	2750 tons of Garbage collected	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	Local Authority
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NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Identification and assessment of community forests areas for carbon trading	Chandwe, Kampinda Turnoff, Katele, Mukotwe and Kakoma CFMAs	50,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5 community forest areas identified and assessed for carbon sequestration	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Forestry Department
Carbon Sequestration	Community Forest Areas linked to carbon trading	Mukotwe, Kakoma, Kampinda, Katele, Banda	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5 community forest areas linked to carbon traders		100,000.00				Local Authority and Forestry
Sustainable Forest Management	Community education awareness on sustainable forest management practices	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	16 awareness meetings conducted on sustainable forest management practices	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Forestry Department
	Establishment of nurseries (raising 240 seedlings of assorted tree species for afforestation/reforestation & wood lot /plantation establishment)	Lunsangwe and satellite nurseries in Chishela, Mikose, Chubo, Mwambeshi, Kampinda, Munwa and Kakoma	250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	24,000 tree seedlings grown	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	Forestry Department
	Tree Planting of (afforestation and reforestation in forest reserves)	Katwatwa, Chishela, Kashikishi, Kakusu, Kampinda, Lunsangwe and Mikose	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	40 ha of land planted with revegetated with new trees	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	Forestry Department
	Establishment of woodlots and plantations	Chubo, Lunsangwe, Kakoma, Chishela, Fungwa and Mwambeshi	320,000.00	GRZ/Donors	40 ha of woodlots (x8) and 20ha of plantations (x2) established		60,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00	Forestry Department
	Creation of natural forest regeneration areas	Chubo, Nsumbu, Kakoma, Mikose and Munwa	1,350,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1000 ha of natural forest regeneration created	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	Forestry Department
	Apiculture promotion	Chubo, Lunsangwe and Kakoma	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10 beekeeping groups and 100 individual beekeepers trained in entrepreneurship	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	Forestry Department

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Introduction of 90 Agroforestry plots	Katwatwa, Nsumbu, Mikose, Kakoma and Chubo	400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	100ha of agroforestry plots (25mx25m each) established	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	Forestry and Agriculture Department
Reducing on deforestation	Adoption and provision of alternative climate smart energy techniques (Energy saving stoves)	All wards	1,800,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1200 energy saving stoves made and 20 trainings conducted	60,000.00	390,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	Forestry Department
			4,970,000.00								

GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management

OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036

Strategy 36: Promote integrated environmental management

Forest Resource Assessments.	Carry out forestry inventories (forest resource assessment) in 5 forest areas	Chishela, Nsumbu, Kampinda	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	7 Forestry inventories conducted in 2 GMA areas and 5 community forest areas	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Forestry Department
Human and Institutional Capacity Development	Recruitment for more staff to improve service delivery	All wards	70,000.00	GRZ/Donors	10 staff under forestry department recruited	70,000.00					District Administration and Forestry Department
	Infrastructure development (Staff Accommodation)	Lunsangwe, Mwambeshi	4,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	11 staff houses and 1 storage room constructed			2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00		Department of forestry and DMMU
	Office furniture and equipment	Lunsangwe, Mwambeshi	110,000.00	GRZ/Donors	6 office tables, 10 chairs, 4 desktop computers, 4 internet routers, 2 printers and 2 photocopiers procured		55,000.00	55,000.00			Forestry Department and Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
Air quality, waste management and pollution control	Conduct community health awareness on waste management.	Nsumbu, Mwambeshi, Lunsangwe, Kampinda, Munwa, Katwatwa and Chishela	75,000.00	GRZ/Donors	700 community members sensitized in waste management	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Health and Local Authority
	Provision of adequate transport for cabbage collection	Lunsangwe and Nsumbu	2,600,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 skip track and 2 tractors procured for garbage collection		1,000,000.00	800,000.00		800,000.00	Local Authority

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Constructi on of recycling plant	Nsumbu	5,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 Recycling plant constructed			5,000,000.00			Local Authority
	Procurement and installation of skip bins	Nsumbu (2), Mwambeshi (1), Lunsangwe (1), Kampinda(1), Munwa(1), Katwatwa(1) and Chishela(1)	140,000.00	GRZ/Donors	7 skip bins procured and installed		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	Local Authority
	Constructi on of legalized dumping sites (Land fill)	Lunsangwe, Kampinda, Mwambeshi and Nsumbu	2,250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3 legalized dump sites created in Nsumbu, Kampinda and Lunsangwe		750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00		Local Authority
	Constructi on of refuse bays	Lunsangwe, Kampinda, Nsumbu and Mwambeshi	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	3 refuse bays constructed		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		Local Authority
	Engagem ent of Ward Developm ent Committees in waste managem ent	All wards	420,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Cleaning, Collection and Disposal of waste	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	Local Authority
	Provision and installation of waste bins	Nsumbu, Lunsangwe, mwambeshi, Kampinda, munwa, katwatwa and Chishela	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	100 waste bins procured and installed	20,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	Local Authority
Environmental education and awareness raising	Introduc ing SUFINA programmes in schools	All wards	1,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	SUFINA program introduced in all the 53 schools	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	DNPW
Environmental Compliance Promotion and Tracking	Eviction of the illegal settlers in the National Parks	Nsumbu	2,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Illegal settlers in Nsumbu National Park evicted		2,000,000.00				DNPW
Urban and Regional Planning and Compliance Monitoring	Developm ent of Local Area Plans	Mwambeshi and Lunsangwe	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Development control, scrutiny, stage inspection	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	Local Authority
			19,515,000								
GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management											
OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036											
Strategy 37: Enhance natural resources management											
Sustainable Forest Management	Managem ent of existing 5	Nsumbu, Lunsangwe, Kakoma and Chubo	6,875,000.00	GRZ/Donors	5 community forest management	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00	1,375,000.00	Forestry Departme nt

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	community Forests				plans implemented						
	Raise 20 awareness meetings on Forest management	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20 awareness meetings on forest management conducted	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Forestry Department
	Provision of transport to enhance forest operations	District Forestry Office	3,400,000.00	GRZ/Donors	2 vehicles and 5 motorcycles procured for forest operations		2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00		Forestry Department
Establishment of information centre for monitoring and forests	Procurement of forest monitoring & inspection equipment	District Forestry Office	100,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Geographical Positioning System (GPS), Venier callipers, Measuring tape, Transponder and Vertex		100,000.00				Forestry Department
	Creating forest reserves	Chubo, Kapinda, Lunsangwe	200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	4 forest reserves established	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		Forestry Department
			10,675,000.00								

GOAL: To Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management

OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities in 17 wards by 2036

Strategy 38: Enhance natural resources management

Sustainable wildlife management	Management of wildlife both in Nsumbu National Park and GMAs (Kaputa and Tondwa)	All wards	350,000.00	GRZ/Donors		70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)
	Creating of private game Ranch	Chubo	20,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 private game ranch created in the forest reserve and restocked with a variety of wildlife and necessary infrastructure		20,000,000.00				Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)
	Wildlife Awareness through community sensitisation programs	All wards	750,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20 awareness meetings conducted (4 every year)	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	DNPW
	Recruitment of 50 Wildlife Police Officers	All wards	70,000.00	GRZ/Donors	50 wildlife office are recruited resulting in reduced poaching	70,000.00					DNPW

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	Provision of transport to enhance operations in the national park	Nsumbu, Katwatwa and Mwambeshi	10,200,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Procurement of 5 Land Cruisers Operation	10,000,000.00	200,000.00					DNPW
	Provision of office equipment and furniture to enhance service delivery	Nsumbu and Mwambeshi	110,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Procurement of office furniture, 2 computers and 2 printers for Department of National Parks and Wildlife	55,000.00	55,000.00					DNPW
	Infrastructure development to enhance service delivery	All wards	34,500,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Building of 46 Staff houses		11,250,000.00	12,000,000.00	11,250,000.00			DNPW
	Formulation of 1 District forest management plan	Nsama	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 District Forest Management for all concession areas and community forest (Tondwa and Kaputa GMAs) areas created	1,000,000.00						Forestry Department
	Monitoring of Community Forestry Management Areas	Mukotwe, Kakoma, Chandwe, Katele, Kampinda	500,000.00	GRZ/Donors		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		Forestry Department
	Forest patz patrols 16	Nsumbu, Tupele, Chishela, Katwatwa, Chubo	300,000.00	GRZ/Donors	20 patrol forest patz conducted	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		Forestry Department
Timber testing, licencing and wood inspection	Timber Traceability System operationalised	All wards	125,000.00	GRZ/Donors	1 timber traceability system operationalized	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		Forestry Department
	Afforestation and Reforestation	Chishela, Kashikishi, katwatwa and Mikose	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	100ha of land afforested and reforested	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		Forestry Department
			68,055,000.00									

GOAL: To Enhance Management of Wildlife and Ecosystems

OBJECTIVES: To increase sustainable management of wildlife and ecosystems by local communities in Nsumbu National Park by 2036

Strategy 39: Enhance wildlife conservation

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Sustainable Wildlife Management	Management of wildlife both in Nsumbu National Parks and GMAs (Kaputa and Tondwa). Conduct 168 field patrols per year	Nsumbu, Chubo, Chishela	350,000.00	GRZ/Frankfurt Zoological Society	proper Sustainability of wildlife and improved tourism	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	DNPW
Community Based Natural Resources Management	creation of 3 more Village Area Groups (VAGs) to improve community participation in Natural resource management, Capacity building	Chubo, Kampinda and Mikose	1,100,000.00	GRZ/FZS	sustainable community based natural resource management	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	Department of National Parks and wildlife DNPW
Public Education and Awareness	Capacity building through workshops with community resources Board members	All wards	550,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Capacity building conducted	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	Department of National Parks and wildlife DNPW
Law Enforcement Operation	To conduct law enforcement operations both in the National Park and GMAs	National park and GMAs	5,040,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Law enforcement operations conducted.	1,008,000.00	1,008,000.00	1,008,000.00	1,008,000.00	1,008,000.00	Department of National Parks and wildlife (DNPW)
Hunting Monitoring and Quota setting	Quota setting and monitoring to reduce over hunting	GMAs	250,000.00	GRZ/Donors	Law enforcement operations conducted.	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	Department of National Parks and wildlife (DNPW)
			7,290,000.00								
GOAL 3 GRAND TOTAL			128,980,000.00								
Program	Activity	Location	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	Targets (Years)					Responsible
						202	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Development Goal: Create an orderly and secure governance environment by 2035											

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Objective: To enhance transparency, accountability and information sharing with local stakeholders in decision making by public service delivery institutions by 2035

Strategy 1: Strengthen national information and data systems

Land information management system development	Purchase of GIS software	Lunsangwe	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	GIS software purchased	300,000						Local Authority
			300,000.00									

Development Goal: To engage and recruit a reliable, qualified and well informed human resource from within the district to 60% by 2035

Objective: To enhance transparency, accountability and information sharing with local stakeholders in decision making by public service delivery institutions by 2035

Strategy 2: Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms

Construction of a radio station	Construct of a radio station	Lunsangwe	3,452,000.00	GRZ/NGO	radio station Constructed		3,452,000					Local Authority
Formation of WDC's	Sensitization, registration, Nominations, elections, and orientation	All wards	240,000.00	GRZ/NGO	WDC formulated in all wards			240,000				Local Authority and line Ministries
Holding of Stakeholders Meetings	Engagement meeting	Lunsangwe	86,600.00	GRZ/NGO	five Stakeholders Meetings held	14,600	16,000	17,000	19,000	20,000		Local Authority
Undertaking Budget consultations	Engagement meeting in all wards	All wards	1,100,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Five Budget consultations meetings held	200,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	200,000		Local Authority and line Ministries
			4,878,600.00									

Development Goal: To engage and recruit a reliable, qualified and well informed human resource from within the district to 60% by 2035

Objective: To enhance transparency, accountability and information sharing with local stakeholders in decision making by public service delivery institutions by 2035

Strategy 3: Strengthen electoral processes and systems

Holding of by-elections for Councillors and WDC's.	Sensitization, registration, Nominations, elections, and orientation	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Councillors elected and WDC's formulated	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		Local Authority and line Ministries
Coordination of 2026 General Election		All wards		CDF								
			500,000.00									

Development Goal: ENHANCE SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUS LAND USE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Objective: To improve land administration and management services by 2035

Strategy 4: Strengthen Land Management and Administration

Purchase of Geographical Information System (GIS).	procurement of GIS equipment and training of officers	Lunsangwe	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	GIS equipment purchased	300,000						Local Authority
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NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Enter into planning agreement with Senior Chief Nsama	Prepare planning agreement , signing of planning agreement	All wards	75,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Planning Agreement With Senior Chief Nsama	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	Local Authority
Engagement of department of Physical Planning.	undertaking site reconnaissance survey, planning, creation of map, numbering of plots	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Department Of Physical Planning engaged	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority
Creation of local area plans within the seven growth points.	undertaking site reconnaissance survey, planning, creation of map, numbering of plots	Chishela, Kampinda, Mutundu, Nsama, Kakoma, Lunsangwe, Munwa	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	local area plans Created	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority
Increase sensitization programs on land acquisition by all age groups especially youths, women and the aged	sensitization meeting	All wards	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	sensitization meeting held	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Local Authority
Creation of Resettlement plans for the community	undertaking site reconnaissance survey, planning, creation of map, registration of affect people and lost assets, establish compensation parameter	All wards	700,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Resettlement plans Created	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	Local Authority , DMMU, Traditional leadership
Training of officers on land management.	Orientation of officers in Kasama	Lunsangwe	300,000.00	GRZ/NGO	orientation of officers done	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Local Authority , Ministry of lands
Increase sensitization programs on development control and acquisition of planning permission.	Sensitization programs done	All wards	350,000.00	GRZ/NGO	sensitization programs done	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	Local Authority
Conduct activities on development control	Enforcement of development control	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	200,000.00	GRZ/NGO	development controls conducted	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	Local Authority

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Settlement upgrade and Household Registration	Undertaking site reconnaissance survey, planning, creation of map, registration of affected people and lost assets, establish compensation parameter	All wards	2,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Settlements upgraded and Household Registered	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	Local Authority , DMMU, Traditional leadership
Training of local traditional leadership on land tenure and management systems	orientation of traditional leadership	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	local traditional leadership trained on land tenure and management systems	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority , Traditional leadership
Capacity building of local contractors	conduct Capacity building meetings for local contractors	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	conducted Capacity building meetings for local contractors	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority
Titling of all Government institutions	Marking of boundaries, conversion fees, endorsement fee, numbering , offer fees and other fees	Lunsangwe	700,000.00	GRZ/NGO	conducted Marking of boundaries, conversion fees, endorsement fee, numbering, offer fees and other fees	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority , Traditional leadership , Central Government
Constriction of 24 wall fence to all Government institutions	Constrict of 24 wall fence to all Government institutions	All wards	18,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Constricted 24 wall fence to all Government institutions	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,000,000	Local Authority , Central Government
Constriction of Collection facility	Constrict of Collection facility	Lunsangwe	130,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Constricted of Collection facility	65,000,000	65,000,000				Local Authority , Central Government
Constriction of five LOCAL COURT	Constrict of five LOCAL COURT	Lunsangwe, Kakoma, Nsumbu, Kampinda, Chishela	3,750,000.00	GRZ/NGO	five LOCAL COURT Constricted	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	Local Authority , Central Government
Inspection of land conversion of tenure from customary to leasehold	Conduct Inspection of land conversion of tenure from customary to leasehold	All wards	500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Conducted Inspection of land conversion of tenure from customary to leasehold in all wards	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Local Authority , Traditional leadership , Agriculture

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	in all wards										
			159,175,000.00								

Development Goal: ENHANCE RECORDING, STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL HISTORY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective: To enhance protection and preservation of local property, culture and historical services to 80% by 2035

Strategy 5: Enhance protection of public and private infrastructure from disasters such as fire

Procurement of fire equipment	Procure fire equipment	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	-	GRZ/NGO	fire equipment Procured						Local Authority , Central Government
Construction of 2 fire brigade	Construct two fire brigade	Lunsangwe	30,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Two fire brigade constructed	15000000	15000000				Local Authority , Central Government
Undertake massive public sensitization on fire preparation	Sensitization meeting on fire preparation	All wards	100,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Sensitization meeting on fire preparation conducted	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Local Authority , DMMU, Traditional leadership
Inspection and monitoring of CDF capital projects and other components	Inspection and monitoring of CDF projects	All wards	150,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Inspection and monitoring of CDF conducted	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Local Authority , DMMU, Traditional leadership
			30,250,000								

Development Goal: ENHANCE RECORDING, STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL HISTORY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective: To enhance protection and preservation of local property ,culture and historical services to 80% by 2035

Strategy 6: Enhance the protection and preservation of national and local cultural heritage, history and artefacts

Construction of 1 Museum	Construct three Museums	Nsumbu	19,500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Constructed 1 Museum	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000			Local Authority , infrastructure
Construction of two Public libraries	Construct two Public libraries	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	12,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Constructed 1 Museum, 2 Public libraries, 1 herbarium, two storage and 17 community welfare halls			6,000,000	6,000,000		Local Authority , infrastructure
Construction of two storage	Construct two storage	Lunsangwe, Kakoma	-	GRZ/NGO	Constructed an storage						Local Authority , infrastructure
Construction of seventeen community welfare halls	Construct 17 community welfare halls	All wards	42,500,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Constructed 17 community welfare halls	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	Local Authority , infrastructure

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Commemoration of national independence and other public holiday	Conduct the Commemoration of national independence and other public holiday	All wards	2,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Conducted the Commemoration of national independence and other public holiday	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	Local Authority , Central Government
			76,000,000.00								
Development Goal: ENHANCE THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS MINDSET AMONG THE LOCAL PEOPLE											
Objective: To improve and promote role of recreational and physical fitness in the healthy wellbeing of people by 60% by 2035											
Strategy 7: Enhance provision of recreation and physical wellbeing fitness facilities											
Establish new recreation facilities e.g. 2 play park	Establish new recreation facilities e.g. 2 play park	Lunsangwe, Nsumbu	240,000,000.00		New recreation facilities e.g. 2 play parks Established	120000000	120000000				Local Authority , Central Government
Establishment of sport tournaments		All wards	-	GRZ/NGO							Local Authority , Central Government
Promote the participation of women/girls in soccer		All wards	-	GRZ/NGO							Local Authority , Central Government
			240,000,000.00								
Development Goal: ENHANCE ADHERENCE TO ETHICAL FISCAL PRUDENCE CONDUCT BY ALL GOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT											
Objective: To diversify resource generation and enhance financial frugality by 60% by 2035											
Strategy 8: To enhance prudent generation and management of public funds											
Undertake preparation and implementation of LA Budgets	Preparation and implementation of LA Budgets meetings	Lunsangwe	1,000,000.00	GRZ/NGO	Preparation and implementation of LA Budgets meetings done	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	Local Authority , Central Government
Digitize of all revenue		All wards	100,000.00	LA	All revenue sources digitized	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Local Authority , Central Government
Internal auditing of public resources		All wards	50,000.00	LA	Internal auditing for public resources undertaken	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Local Authority , Central Government
			1,000,000.00								
GOAL 4 GRAND TOTAL			512,103,600.00								

TOTAL - 5,841,305,700.00 ZMW

4.1. LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN

The Financial Plan outlines how Nsama District will mobilize, allocate, and manage financial resources to achieve the goals of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It identifies revenue sources, prioritizes expenditures, and ensures alignment with the district's development objectives. By promoting financial sustainability, transparency, and accountability, the plan seeks to address funding gaps through partnerships and innovative resource mobilization, enabling effective implementation and monitoring of development initiatives.

TABLE 92: REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR THE YEARS 2021 AND 2022

YEARS		2021			2022		
S/N	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
1	Local taxes	21,790	7,175	33	18,175	9807.5	54
2	Fees and charges	1,056,017	388,725	37	735,325	397,832.00	54
3	Licenses	9,500	2,194	23	12,250	1,350.00	11
4	Levies	931,902	427,103	46	1,042,850	665,009.88	64
5	Permits	19,265	2,250	12	120,790	30,226.00	25
7	LGEF	9,106,311	8,638,893	95	11,446,331.00	11,025,919.00	96
8	CDF	1,600,000	1,630,599	102	24,019,424.19	24,019,424.19	100
9	Grant in Lieu	300,000	150,000	50	0.00	407,137.45	-
10	Commercial Venture	48,000	37,210	78	0.00	8,422.00	-
11	Other receipts	120,000	32,747	27	111,539.18	2,500.00	2
	Grand Total	13,212,785	6,884,835	52	37,506,684.17	36,567,628.02	97

4.2. REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR 2019 AND 2020

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

Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The collection efficiency in 2021 was at 33 % out of the total budget of K21,790 only K7,175 was collected, where as in 2022 the Council collection efficiency was at 54% from a budget of K18,175 only K9807.5 was collected.

- **Fees and Charges**

The collection efficiency was at 37.4% for 2021 as compared to 54% of 2022. Out of the total budget of K1, 056,017 only K388, 725 was collected in 2020 where as in 2022 only K397, 832.00 was collected out of a budget of K735, 325

- **Licenses**

The collection efficiency was at 23 % for 2020. Out of the total budget of K9,500 only K 2,194 was collected where as in 2022 the Council collected K1,350.00 out of a budget of K12,250 resulting in a 11% collection efficient.

- **Levies**

The collection efficiency was at 46 % for 2020. Out of the total budget of K931,902 only K427,103 where as in 2022 the Council collected K665,009.88 out of budget of K1,042,850 giving a collection efficiency of 64%.

- **Permits**

The collection efficiency was at 12% for 2020. Out of the total budget of K19,265 only K 2,250 where as in 2022 the Council collected K30,226.00 out of a budget of K120,790 with a collection efficiency of 25%.

- **Commercial Venture**

The collection efficiency was at 78% for the year 2020. There was no budget allocation for charges for year 2022.

TABLE 93: OWN SOURCE REVENUE PERFORMANCE COLLECTION AGAINST BUDGET AS PERCENTAGE FOR EACH REVENUE SOURCE

S/N	YEARS DETAILS	2023			2024		
		APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
1	Local taxes	21,820	5,350	25	12,090	8,396	69
2	Fees and charges	965,770	432,735	45	3,387,321	595,448	18
3	Licenses	13,000	550	4	6,000	2,300	38
4	Levies	1,203,935	254,286	21	538,894	338,909	63
5	Permits	120,790	52,033	43	68,900	47,959	70
7	LGEF	11,968,994	10,967,903	92	11,794,311.00	9,606,603	81
8	CDF	28,300,000	28,822,564	102	30,635,642.00	2,500,000	8
9	Grant in Lieu	450,000	1,393,873	310	564,000.00	782,893	139
11	Commercial Venture	134,400	-	-	-	20,000	-
12	Other Receipts	-	37,722	-	-	-	-
13	ZDSP	-	-	-	3,700,000.00	2,600,000	70
	TOTAL	43,178,709.00	41,967,016.19	97	50,707,158	16,502,508	33

4.3. LOCAL REVENUE AGAINST BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2023 AND 2024. (2024 THE PERFORMANCE IS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2024)

4.3.1 Areas where council collected below its forecast revenue in the budgets

Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The collection efficiency in the 2023 financial year was 25% on personal levy. K5, 350 was collected during the year against the budget of K21, 820. While the collection efficiency for the year 2024 up to September 2024 was 69%.

Fees and Charges

The Local Authority's collection efficiency in the year 2023 was 45% as K432,735 was collected against the budgeted amount of K965,770. For the year 2024 up to September, the council collected K 595,448 against the budget of K3,387,321 giving 18% as the collection efficiency.

Licenses

The council efficiency in the year 2023 was 4%. K550 was collected against the budget of K13,000 for the year 2023. For the year 2024 up to September, the council collected K2,300 against the budget of K6,000 giving 38% as the collection efficiency.

Levies

The council efficiency in the year 2023 was 21%. K254,286 was collected against the budget of K1,203,935. For the year 2024 up to September, the council collected K 338,909 against the budget of K538,894 giving 63% as the collection efficiency.

Permits

The council efficiency in the year 2023 was 43%. K52,033 was collected against the budget of K120,790. For the year 2024 up to September, the council collected K 47,959 against the budget of K68,900 giving 18% as the collection efficiency.

4.4. REVENUE COLLECTION CHALLENGES

1. Lack of Transport
2. Low staffing levels in view of revenue collectors
3. Very few business establishments in the districts
4. Very few officers who are eligible for payment of personal levy being a new district
5. Poor road network making it impossible to reach certain areas
6. Vastness of the district
7. Lack of established revenue centers in the respective key areas.
8. Lack of sensitization
9. Lack of stakeholder involvement

4.5. INCOME BASE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

TABLE 94: REVENUE BASE OF THE FIRST YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

<i>Income projection for the next five years</i>					
YEARS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029

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Locally Generated Revenue	1,013,012	1,094,053	1,181,577	1,276,103	1,378,192
Constituency Development Fund	36,058,151	36,418,733	36,782,920	37,150,749	37,522,257
Capital (20% Of Lgef)	11,794,311	11,912,254	12,031,377	12,151,690	12,273,207
GRZ Support Towards Line Ministries and Public Infrastructure	7,149,361	7,220,855	7,293,063	7,365,994	7,439,654
Donor Support	3,720,000	3,757,200	3,794,772	3,882,720	38,710,466
Total	59,734,835	60,403,094	61,083,709	61,827,256	97,323,775

4.6. REVENUE BASE FOR 2020 TO 2030

The breakdowns of the projected sources of revenue are tabulated as follows:

4.6.1 Locally Generated Revenue

The increase in Revenue sources is as a result of inflation estimated at the rate of 7%. Below is the table showing the calculation of revenue sources.

TABLE 95: LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE

YEARS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Local Taxes	12,090	12,936	13,842	14,811	15,848
Fees and Charges	3,387,321	3,624,433	3,878,144	4,149,614	4,440,087
Licenses	6,000	6,420	6,869	7,350	7,865
Levies	538,894	576,616	616,979	660,167	706,379
Permits	68,900	73,723	78,884	84,405	90,314
TOTAL	4,013,205	4,294,128	4,594,718	4,916,347	5,260,493

4.6.2 National Support Financing

Provision for CDF is K36, 058,151 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government

TABLE 96: CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)

YEARS	2025	2,026	2,027	2028	2029
CDF	36,058,151.00	39,058,151	42,058,151	45,058,151.00	48,058,151.00
TOTAL	36,058,151	39,058,151	42,058,151.00	45,058,151.00	48,058,151.00

Devolution

TABLE 97: GRZ SUPPORT TOWARDS DEVOLVED DEPARTMENT

YEARS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Capital-	7,149,361.00	7,864,297.10	7,864,297.10	8,650,726.81	8,650,726.81
TOTAL	7,149,361.00	7,864,297.10	7,864,297.10	8,650,726.81	8,650,726.81

TABLE 98: DONOR SUPPORT – ZAMBIA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAM

YEARS	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Capital-	8,370,000.00	9,207,000.00	9,207,000.00	10,127,700.00	10,127,700.00
TOTAL	8,370,000.00	9,207,000.00	9,207,000.00	10,127,700.00	10,127,700.00

4.7. NSAMA RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO TEN (10) YEARS

4.7.1 Strategies for Resource Mobilization

- Using technology platforms when collecting revenue.
- To Increase public education and awareness.
- To penalize those who refuse to pay levies.
- To motivate revenue staff and set targets for each revenue points.
- To provide transport and other logistics for revenue collection.
- Maintain a database for all taxpayers and traders in the district.
- Use simple segmentation to identify larger collection opportunities
- Ensure regular updates to the taxpayer registry
- Introduce account managers to oversee different types of levies
- Form revenue taskforce.

4.7.2 Revenue Enhancement Strategies

- Maintaining an updated database.
- Improving communication and billing strategies.
- Engaging of WDCs in collection of revenue.
- Introducing new ventures using our Commercial section.
- Ensure effective Communication and reminders with the respective debtors
- Accommodating the challenges experienced by the debtor
- Legal enforcements to debts that are more than 120 days
- Engaging of private collection agencies on commission basis in revenue collection.
- Identify new sources of revenue and investments
- Establish more revenue collection points
- Provision of incentives to those who are able to settle their accounts in time.

4.7.3 Revenue Collection Strategies

- Use of WDCs in revenue collection.
- Equip revenue collectors with training.
- Leveraging on technology such as Zanaco express and Kazang
- Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of paying for services
- Provision of transport specifically for revenue collection

4.7.4 Development Partners

- Use PPPs in the council commercial venture.
- Improvement of current mechanisms and process

- Conduct Financial and capital capacity building
- Attend workshops to acquire new knowledge in Investment.
- Engaging Zambia Development Agency in investments.

4.7.5 Public Private Partnerships

- Agriculture
- Shopping mall
- Hospitality industries
- Education
- Forestry
- Poverty alleviation
- Processing industries
- Mining
- Infrastructure development
- Transport
- Technology
- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Social services
- Sporting facilities
- Tourism

4.7.6 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

- Creating of by-laws to cater specifically for untapped Revenue sources
- Engaging in public private partnership in establishing mining, manufacturing industries and processing industries
- Technological advancement

4.7.7 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

- Incorporate the legal framework on financial management
- Venture into capital growth by embracing capital financing
- Implement a policy on Asset management and regularly updating it.
- Implement a policy management on the profitability of assets
- Implement a policy on the disposal of assets within the district.

4.7.8 Financial Management Strategies

- Ensure effective cash flow management systems.
- Meet the demands of employees and customers
- Support all government programs and operations
- Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
- Compliance to relevant financial regulations and statutory instruments.
- Provide means for growth through investment
- Effective audit procedures

4.7.9 Loans and grants

- Ensure an effective budget for the projects or activities to be funded.
- Determine the interest rate of the loan obtained if it is significant according to the cash flow.
- Promote local enterprise partnership by accessing grants from cooperating partners for funding
- Encourage Small and Medium enterprises and source for funding to fund such enterprises for economic growth.
- Ensure community programs that will meet the needs of the less privileged to enable them have access to grants.
- Determine if the loan will be short term or long term that will suit the needs of the loan

4.8. PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

In order to attain the aspiration of the Nsama IDP vision, much emphasis will be placed on the need to reorganize all current and future human settlements so that sustainable human settlement development can be upheld through the development of Local Area Plans (LAP) with the ultimate goal of minimizing environmental pollution and degradation. In the current scenario, human settlements were developing without any guide of any thought especially settlements along the main road and around water bodies. Therefore, this plan is aimed at addressing the future negative effects associated with unregulated urbanization.

TABLE 99: PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION LOCAL AREA PLAN

Goal: Improve land administration and enhance spatial socioeconomic coordination														
Objective: To improve spatial socioeconomic alignment and land management services														
Strategy: Replanning of all unplanned human settlement														
Program: Land Management and Administration														
Project	Activities	Potential Resources	Cost (ZMK)	Proposed funding	Activity Output	Output Indicator	Baseline	Sources of Information	TARGET YRS					Responsible
									2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Creation of a Resettlement Local Area Plan for the Chibanga area and other unplan	Community consultative meetings	Human and Financial Resources	170,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Community consultative meetings undertaken	No. Community consultative meetings	0	Field Reports		1				Planning Department
	Reconnaissance Survey	Human and Financial Resources	250,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Land Recon survey undertaken	No. of Land Reconnaissance survey	0	Reconnaissance Survey Reports		1				Planning Department

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ned settle ment in Kapish a Ward	Collecti on of baselin e socioec onomic data	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	100,00 0	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Baselin e socioec onomic data collecte d	No. Baselin e socioec onomic data collecte d	0	Baselin e socioec onomic Reports		1					Planni ng Depart ment
	Detail Picking of spatial data	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	370,00 0	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Detail ed Spatial data collecte d	No. of Spatial Data picked	0	Spatial data collectio n Reports		1					Planni ng Depart ment
	Spatial Data process ing	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	70,000	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Spatial data process ed	No. of spatial data picked process ed	0	Spatial data process ing Reports		1					Planni ng Depart ment
	Local Area Plan prepara tion	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	100,00 0	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Local Area Plan prepare d	No. of Local Area Plans prepare d	2	Diagra m							Planni ng Depart ment
	Local Area Plan review by all stakeho lders	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	300,00 0	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Local Area Plan reviewe d by all stakeho lders	No. of Local Area Plan review by all stakeho lders underta ken	0	Report		1					Planni ng Depart ment
	Number ing of Local Area Plan	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	600,00 0	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Numbe ring of Local Area Plan	No. of numberi ng of Local Area Plan underta ken	0	Number ed plan		1					Planni ng Depart ment
	Compe nsation of affected househ olds	Huma n and Finan cial Reso urces	1,000,0 00	LA/GR Z/Dono r	Compe nsation of affecte d househ olds underta ken	No. of affected househ olds compen sated	0	Compe nsation		1					Planni ng Depart ment

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	Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan	Human and Financial Resources	3,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Local Area Plan surveyed and beaconed	0	Survey Diagrams and Reports		1					Planning Department
	Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area (500KM)	Human and Financial Resource	4,200,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Road survey and opening in Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area undertaken	27Km	Road Survey Reports		1					Planning Department
		Subtotal	4,205,960,000												
Creation of a Local Area Plan for the replanning of Nsumbu unplaned settlement in Nsumbu Ward	Community consultative meetings	Human and Financial Resources	100,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Community consultative meetings undertaken	No. of Community consultative meetings	0	Field Reports							Report
	Reconnaissance Survey	Human and Financial Resources	200,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Land Recon survey undertaken	No. of Land Reconnaissance survey undertaken	0	Reconnaissance Survey Reports							Report
	Collection of baseline socioeconomic data	Human and Financial Resources	80,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Baseline socioeconomic data collected	No. of Baseline socioeconomic data collected	0	Baseline socioeconomic Reports							Report
	Detail Picking of spatial data	Human and Financial Resources	300,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Detailed Spatial data collected	No. of Spatial Data picked	0	Spatial data collection Reports							Report
	Data processing	Human and Finan	40,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Spatial data	No. of spatial data	0	Spatial data process							Report

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		cial Resources			processed	picked processed		ing Reports							
Local Area Plan preparation	Human and Financial Resources	80,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Local Area Plan prepared	No. of Local Area Plans prepared	2	Diagram								Report
Local Area Plan review by all stakeholders	Human and Financial Resources	100,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Local Area Plan reviewed by all stakeholders	No. of Local Area Plan review by all stakeholders undertaken	0	Report								
Numbering of Local Area Plan	Human and Financial Resources	600,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Numbering of Local Area Plan	No. of numbering of Local Area Plan undertaken	0	Numbered plan								
Compensation of affected households	Human and Financial Resources	2,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Compensation of affected households undertaken	No. of affected households compensated	0	Compensation								
Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan	Human and Financial Resources	3,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Local Area Plan surveyed and beaconed	0	Survey Diagrams and Reports								
Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area (100KM)	Human and Financial Resource	840,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Road survey and opening in Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area	27Km	Road Survey Reports								

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						undertaken								
		Subtotal	846,500,000											
Creation of a Local Area Plans for the replanning of 7 unplanned settlement growth nodes	Community consultative meetings	Human and Financial Resources	200,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Community consultative meetings undertaken	No. Community consultative meetings	0	Field Reports	1	1	1	1		Report
	Reconnaissance Survey	Human and Financial Resources	350,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Land Reconnaissance survey undertaken	No. of Land Reconnaissance survey undertaken	0	Reconnaissance Survey Reports						Report
	Collection of baseline socioeconomic data	Human and Financial Resources	300,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Baseline socioeconomic data collected	No. Baseline socioeconomic data collected	0	Baseline socioeconomic Reports						Report
	Detail Picking of spatial data	Human and Financial Resources	400,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Detailed Spatial data collected	No. of Spatial Data picked	0	Spatial data collection Reports						Report
	Data processing	Human and Financial Resources	60,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Spatial data processed	No. of spatial data picked processed	0	Spatial data processing Reports						Report
	Local Area Plan preparation	Human and Financial Resources	300,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Local Area Plan prepared	No. of Local Area Plans prepared	2	Diagram						Report
	Local Area Plan review by all stakeholders	Human and Financial Resources	200,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Local Area Plan reviewed by all stakeholders	No. of Local Area Plan review by all stakeholders	0	Report						

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						undertaken									
	Numbering of Local Area Plan	Human and Financial Resources	3,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Numbering of Local Area Plan	No. of numbering of Local Area Plan undertaken	0	Numbered plan							
	Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan	Human and Financial Resources	4,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Survey and beaconing of Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Local Area Plan surveyed and beaconed	0	Survey Diagrams and Reports							
	Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area (300KM)	Human and Financial Resource	2,520,000,000	LA/GR Z/Donor	Road survey and opening in Local Area Plan undertaken	No. of Road survey and opening in Local Area Planned area undertaken	27Km	Road Survey Reports							
		Subtotal	2,528,810,000												

PART FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

GOAL 1: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

The implementation plan for Goal 1 of the Nsama IDP focuses mainly on creating a diversified active local economy driven largely by local players that promotes job creation by 2035. This outcome will be implemented through actualization. Key strategies include enhancing agricultural productivity through modern techniques and value addition, supporting enterprise development and rural industrialization, and leveraging the mining of traditional and non-traditional minerals. Investments in tourism and wildlife management aim to boost the district's appeal as a sustainable destination, while infrastructure development focuses on improving road networks, electricity access, and addressing inequalities. These initiatives, supported by regular monitoring and evaluation, are designed to drive economic growth and create job opportunities, improving livelihoods across Nsama District.

TABLE 100: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR GOAL 1

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity								
Program: Agriculture Mechanization Enhanced								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Establish Mechanization Centres & Sensitization meetings on mechanization	Community sensitization on mechanization	Sensitization reports prepared	1					Reports
	Selection of Mechanization Centre sites	Site selection reports prepared	1					Reports
	Development of Mechanization Centre Sites	Site Development Reports Prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Procurement of Tractors & implements	Procurement of Tractors and Implements	Procurement minutes prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Procurement reports are issued	1					Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1					Reports

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	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Train local farmers in the operation and maintenance of machinery	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Climate smart agriculture promotion									
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Sensitization of farmers on drought resistant crops	Identification of farmers to be sensitized	Farmer selection report	1						Reports
	Preparation of sensitisation Materials and inputs	Sensitisation materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to sensitization sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Sensitization of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Promotion of Banana production and pest and Disease management sensitization meetings	Identification of farmers to be sensitized	Farmer selection report	1						Reports
	Preparation of sensitization Materials and inputs	Sensitization materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to sensitization sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Sensitization of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Training of farmers in Post-harvest loss management (PHL)	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports

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	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Installation of Demonstration plots and inputs procurement	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design and Layout	DEMO Plot design and BOQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	DEMO Plot Materials are issued	1						DEMO Plot Materials installed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Irrigation Development									
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Construction of permanent weirs in selected wards in the district	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Irrigation facility constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Provision of irrigation equipment & inputs	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BOQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Equipment and Inputs are issued	1						Irrigation fields established
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports

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Titling of Government infrastructure	Picking of Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Government Property Titled
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity

Program: Farm block Development

			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Identification of suitable location for the establishment of a farm block	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BOQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Farm Block Location Established
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity

Program: Crop Diversification Promotion

			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Officers trainings in CSA,PHL & FFS Establishment	Sensitisation and identification of farmers	Sensitisation reports	1					Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1					Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1					Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1					Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports

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Procurement of disease free cassava cuttings	Design	Project designs and BOQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Cassava Cuttings Procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Establishment of Cassava multiplication Demos	Sensitisation and identification of farmers	Sensitisation reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report and DEMOs Installed	1						Reports and DEMOs Installed
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Procurement of Pure Rice varieties & multiplication fields established	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Pure Rice Varieties Procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports

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Establishment of farmer field schools	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report and FFS are Established	1						Reports and FFS Established
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity

Program: Extension Service Delivery

			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of Camp Houses	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Camp Houses constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Procurement of Tablets	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Tablets procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Procurement of Extension Kits	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Extension Kits Procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Reports

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Redemarcation of Agricultural camps & blocks from 16 camps to 32 camps	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Agricultural Camps Demarcated
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4			Reports
Recruitment of District based officers and Extension officers	Staffing needs assessment	Staffing needs assessment and recruitment Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Offers of Employment are issued	1					Staff Recruitment Process completed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4			Reports
Procurement of Land cruiser vehicles	Vehicle identification	Vehicle Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Vehicle procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4				Reports
Procurement of motorcycles	Motorcycle identification	Motorcycle Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1					Motorcycles Procured
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4				Reports
Monitoring and Review meeting	Venue identification	Venue Identification Reports	1					Reports
	Procurement of meeting materials and venue	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Reports
	Implementation of activity	Review and Planning Presentations are issued	1					Review and Planning Meeting Presentations Delivered
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1					Reports

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	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4					Reports
Monitoring and Backstopping	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Storage facility constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4					Reports
Construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC)	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						FTC constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Agribusiness Development									
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Construction of 7 storage facilities	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Storage Facilities constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Construction of a fruit processing plant	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Reports
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1						Fruit Processing Facilities constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4			Reports

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Training of farmers in processing and packaging	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitisation reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Facilitation of Agro Loans	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitisation reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of Agro Loan Materials	Facilitation materials prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to facilitation sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Facilitation of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Training of farmers in Financial literacy & Entrepreneurship	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitisation reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports
Market data collection & Dissemination	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials and inputs prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers and officers	Farmers and officers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4			Reports

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

FISP Sensitization meetings & facilitation	Sensitization and identification of farmers	Sensitization reports	1						Reports
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Training materials prepared	1						Reports
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Transport and fuel prepared	1						Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Farmers identified	1						Reports
	Implementation of activities	Activity report	1						Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4		Reports

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity

Program: Agriculture, fisheries and Livestock infrastructure development

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of a hatchery and nursery	Site identification	Number of Sites Identified	1					Report
	Design	Number of Project designs and BoQs prepared	1					Report
	Procurement of works	Number of Procurements done	1					Report
	Implementation of works and completion of works	Completion certificates issued	1					Hatchery and nursery constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports	1					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Construction of fish farm	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Report
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Report
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1					Report
	Implementation of works	Number of Completion certificates issued	1					Fish farm constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports prepared	1					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1					Report
Construction of green house and fish ponds	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1					Report
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Report
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared		1				Report
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued		1				Green house and fish ponds constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision reports are prepared		1				Report

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	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared		1					Report
Construction of a livestock feed production facility	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Report
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Report
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Report
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued		1					Facility constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared		4					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports		4	4	4	4	4	Report
Construction of dip tanks	Site identification	Number of Site Identification Reports	1						Report
	Design	Number of Project designs and BoQs prepared	1						Report
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Report
	Implementation of works and completion of works	Number of Completion certificates reports	1						Hatchery and nursery constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports	4						Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Construction of slaughter houses	Site identification	Site Identification Reports	1						Report
	Design	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1						Report
	Procurement of works	Number of Procurement reports	1						Report
	Implementation of works and completion of works	Number of Completion certificates issued	1						Hatchery and nursery constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports	1						Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Monitoring and backstopping reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Early warning surveillance system operationalised									
Creation of check points for disease diagnostic and surveillance at border points	Site identification	Number of Sites Identified	1						Report
	Design	Number of Project designs and BoQs reports	1						Report
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1						Report
	Implementation of works and completion of works	Number of Number of Completion certificate issued	1						Hatchery and nursery constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports	1						Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Monitoring and backstopping reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	Report

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Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity								
Program :Extension service delivery								
Vaccination and Animal Disease diagnosis	Community sensitisation	Number of sensitisation report	1					Report
	Diseases diagnosis	Number of Diseases diagnosis conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	procurement of vaccines	Number of procurements conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	Vaccinations	Number of vaccinations conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Training in the production of quality fish feeds and fingerlings	Sensitisation and identification of farmers	Number of Sensitisation reports	1					Report
	Preparation of training Materials and inputs	Number of Training materials and inputs prepared	1					Report
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Number of Transport and fuel reports	1					Log books and reports
	Training of selected farmers	Number of Farmers identified	1					Report
	Implementation of activities	Number of Activity report	1					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Monitoring and backstopping reports	4	4	4			Report
Awareness and sensitization programmes on effects of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing	Identification of fishing camps for sensitisation	Number of Camps identified	2	2	2	2	2	Report
	Transportation of officers to training sites	Number of Transport and fuel reports	20	20	20	20	20	Log books and reports
	Awareness and Sensitisation meetings	Number of Sensitisation reports	40	40	40	40	40	Report
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	Procurement of MCS equipment	Number of Procurement minutes reports	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	Procurement of fuel and lubricants	Number of Fuel and lubricants reports	12	12	12	12	12	Procurement Report
	Conducting of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	Number of Activity report	35	35	35	35	35	Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Monitoring and backstopping reports	12	12	12	12	12	Report
Construction of storage facilities e.g. shades, cold rooms	Site identification	Number of Site Identification Reports	1					Report
	Design	Number of Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1					Report
	Procurement of works	Number of Procurement reports prepared	1					Report
	Implementation of works	Number of Completed certificates issued	1					Storage facility constructed
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Number of Monitoring and supervision reports	1					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Monitoring and backstopping reports	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Stocking fisheries protected areas promotion	Stock assessment	Number of Catch assessment survey report	2					Report

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	identification of fish to be restocked	Number of Report prepared	2					Report
	identification of where to find species to stock	Number of Report prepared	2					Report
	Transportation of fish to stock	Number of Report prepared	2					Report
	Restocking of fish	Number of Report prepared	2					Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Report prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Establish and Strengthen management of fish protected areas/fisheries reserve	Identification of Fisheries Reserves	Number of Report prepared	1	1				Report
	Formation of Fisheries Management Committees	Number of Number of Report prepared	1	1				Report
	Formation of Villages Fisheries Management Committees	Number of Number of Report prepared	10	1				Report
	Demarcation of Fisheries Management Area	Number of Number of Maps developed	1	1				Maps developed
	Formulation of Fisheries Management Plan	Number of Plan developed	1	1				Fisheries Management Plan Document Developed
	Implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan	Number of Activity report			2	2	2	Report
Promote the use of improved and appropriate technologies in fish handling, preservation, processing, utilization and value addition	Awareness and Sensitisation	Number of Activity report	12	12	12	12	12	Report
	Identification of trainees	Number of Activity report	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	Training of selected trainees	Number of Activity report	12	12	12	12	12	Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Activity report	4	4	4	4	4	Report
Farmer registration and categorization strengthened	Awareness and sensitisation	Number of Report	12	12	12	12	12	Report
	Identification of fish farmers	Number of Farmer registered	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	Fisher registration	Number of Fisher registers	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	Boat registration	Number of boat registered	3	3	3	3	3	Report
	Monitoring and backstopping	Number of Reports	3	3	3	3	3	Report

Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years

Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity

Program: Extension Service Delivery

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Provide extension services aids to officers	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations acquired	1					Report
	Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment	Number of Procurement reports	1	1	1	1	1	Personal Protective Equipment Procured

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	Procurement of out boat engines and boats	Number of Procurement reports	2						Report
	Procurement of Motorbikes	Number of Procurement reports		5					Report
	Procurement of Vehicle	Number of Procurement reports		1					Report
Revenue generation Through issuance of licenses and other services offered by the ministry	Collection of accountable documents	Number of Accountable documents collected	6	6	6	6	6		Report
	Delivery and collection of accountable documents to camps	Number of Accountable documents collected and delivered	12	12	12	12	12		Report
	Collection of revenue	amount of Revenue collected	12	12	12	12	12		Report
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Promote the pass on the Gift concept									
Promoting, sensitizing the community to participate in the one livestock unit per household programme	Sensitisation	number of sensitisations conducted	4	4					Report
Procuring of goats, Identification of livestock beneficially for pass on.	Identification of farmers	number of farmers identified	100	200	300	400	500		Reports
	procurement of goats	number of goats procured	100	200	300	400	500		Reports
	Distribution of goats to farmers	Number of goats distributed	100	200	300	400	500		Report
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Improve agriculture production and productivity									
Program: Sustainable Pasture and rangeland management									
Promoting, sensitizing the community to grow folder crops	Sensitisation	number of sensitisations conducted	4	4					Report
Procuring of folder crop seeds, Identification of farmers	Identification of farmers	number of farmers identified	100	200	300	400	500		Reports
	procurement of folder crop seeds	number of goats procured	100	200	300	400	500		Reports
	Distribution of folder crops seeds to farmers	Number of goats distributed	100	200	300	400	500		Report
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027									
Program: Improve Roads and Transport Infrastructure Development in tourism sites									
Projects	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification	
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Construction of 77km Nangu loop road and Lufubu River Bridge	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1				Reports	
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports	
	Construction	Killometer of road constructed		77				Reports	
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		12				Reports	

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Establish shuttle services and tourist buses to connect popular sites and accommodations	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1			Reports
	Procurement	Shuttle services and tourist buses Established	1	1	1			Reports
	Hiring of drivers	Number of drivers hired	3	3	3			Reports
Develop small boat docks and launch points at Lake Tanganyika to facilitate lake tours, fishing expeditions, and access to lake-based attractions.	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1	1				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated						Reports
	Construction	Number of docks constructed	2	2				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	4	4				Reports
Construction of roads leading to key tourism sites	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1				Reports
	Construction	Kilometres of roads constructed	50	53				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	5	5				Reports
Construction of Kasaba Bay Airport	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1					Reports
	Construction	Airport constructed	1					Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	24	24	24			Reports
Construction of conference and Meeting Facilities	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1		1			Reports
	Construction	Conference facilities constructed	1		1			Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	24		24			Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Accommodation Expansion and Visitor Experience Enhancement								
Construction of Eco-Friendly campsites	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	5					Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	5					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	2		3			Reports
	Construction of Eco-Friendly campsites	Number of Eco-Friendly campsites constructed	2		3			Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12		12			Reports
2*Luxury Safari Lodge Development	Site Identification	Number of sites identified		2				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		2				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1		1		Reports
	Construction of 2 Luxury Safari	Number of Luxury Safari Lodge constructed		1		1		Reports

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	Lodge Development							
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		24		24		Reports
Construction of a Hotels	Site Identification	Number of sites identified		2				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		2				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1		1		Reports
	Construction of 2 Luxury Safari Lodge Development	Number of Hotels constructed		1		1		Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		24		24		Reports
Construction of 5 Lodges	Site Identification	Number of sites identified		5				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		5				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Construction of 2 Luxury Safari Lodge Development	Number of Lodges constructed		1		1		Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		24		24		Reports
Development of Muzinga, kasaba bay sand dunes and Chilanga Beach	Cleaning of the beach	Proportion of the beach cleaned		100				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Constructing of simple structures	Number of structures constructed		6				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		4				Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Provision of visitors amenities and services								
Establish visitor information center at major sites to offer information on tourist attractions, maps, event schedules, guides, and emergency contacts.	Site Identification	Number of sites identified		1				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Construction of visitors information center	Number of visitors information center constructed		1				Reports
Develop local restaurants and cafes serving Nsama cuisine to enhance the tourist experience	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	5					Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Construction of 5 local restaurants and cafes	Number of local restaurants and cafes constructed	1	1	1	1	1	Reports

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Install 20*clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	20						Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1						Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1	1			Reports
	Construction of 20*clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites	Number of 20*clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites constructed	5	5	5	5			Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	4	4	4	4			Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027									
Program: Sustainable Energy and Waste Management Infrastructure									
Set up 2eco-friendly waste disposal and recycling facilities at tourist hotspots	Site Identification	Number of sites identified				2			Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports				2			Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated				1	1		Reports
	Construction of 20*clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites	Number of 2*eco-friendly waste disposal and recycling facilities at tourist hotspots constructed				1	1		Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted				12	12		Reports
Improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities, especially around campsites, lodges, and public restrooms	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	2						Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1						Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1					Reports
	Construction of 20*clean, accessible public restrooms at key sites	Number of clean water and sanitation facilities constructed							Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12					Reports
Installation of solar systems to power tourism facilities	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	1						Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1						Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1					Reports
	Installation of 4 solar systems at tourism sites	Number of of 4 solar systems at tourism sites installed	2	3					Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	4	4					Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027									
Program: Strengthen Wildlife Conservation and Park Management									

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Employ 50 wildlife police officers.	Advertising	Number of applications received	1	1				Reports
	Recruitment and Selection	Number of wildlife police officers recruited	25	25				Reports
	Training	Percentage of wildlife police officers trained	100	100				Reports
Construction of 46* wildlife staff houses	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	46					Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1			Reports
	Construction of 46* wildlife staff houses	Number of 46* wildlife staff houses constructed	15	15	16			Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12			Reports
Install 19 kilometre of eco-friendly fencing around sensitive ecosystems and breeding grounds to protect wildlife from human intrusion.	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	1					Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports	1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1					Reports
	Construction of 46* wildlife staff houses	kilometre of eco-friendly fencing around sensitive ecosystems and breeding grounds to protect wildlife from human intrusion installed	9.5	9.5				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	54	54				Reports
Procure 18* patrol Equipment (GPS, Inreech, handset radios,powerbanks,Procurement) for 18 patrol teams	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1				Reports
	Procurement	18* patrol Equipment (GPS, Inreech, handset radios,powerbanks,Procurement) for 18 patrol teams procured	9	9				Reports
	Hiring of drivers	Number of drivers hired						Reports
Procure 3 drones	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Procurement	3*Drones procured		3				Reports
procure 3*Motor Vehicles	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated	1	1	1			Reports
	Procurement	3*Motor Vehicles procured	1	1	1			Reports
	Hiring of drivers	Number of drivers hired	1	1	1			Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Wildlife Restocking								
Restocking of 5*leopards	Conduct ecological study	Number of ecological studies conducted	1					Reports
	Translocation	Number of leopards translocated	5					Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Restocking of 25 Black Rhinos	Conduct ecological study	Number of ecological studies conducted		1				Reports
	Translocation	Number of Black Rhinos translocated		25				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		12	12	12	12	Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Community Engagement and Capacity Building								
Eco-Tourism and Conservation Training for 20*Local Youth	Identification of suitable youths to be trained	Number of youths identified		20				Reports
	Conduct training	Number of youths trained		20				Reports
	Empower trained youth with capital funds	Number of youths empowered		20				Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Establish Effective Marketing and Visitor Information Systems								
Create a website to showcase Nsama's tourism attractions and promote local events.	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Designer engaged	website designed		1				Reports
	Capacity building	Number of capacity building trainings conducted		10				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring conducted		365	365	365	365	Reports
Identification of Tourism Ambassador	Identify suitable tourism ambassador	Number of tourism ambassadors identified		3				Reports
Develop a social media campaign by 2029 to reach a wider audience.	Capacity Building	Number of officers capacity built	5					Reports
	Design posters	Number of posters designed	365	365	365	365	365	Reports
	Post on social media	Number of social media adverts done	365	365	365	365	365	Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS								
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years								
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism Destination by Enhancing Infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027								
Program: Development of cultural sites								
Development of Katete,Kako iron age sites	Cleaning the site	Proportion of the site cleaned		100				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Constructing of simple structures	Number of structures constructed		1				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		3				Reports
Development of Chika falls and cultural shrines	Cleaning the site	Proportion of the site cleaned		100				Reports
	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1				Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1				Reports
	Constructing of simple structures	Number of structures constructed		1				Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		3				Reports
Development of Mwashia & Bondo falls	Cleaning the site	Proportion of the site cleaned		100				Reports

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	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility study reports		1					Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and Evaluated		1					Reports
	Constructing of simple structures	Number of structures constructed		1					Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted		3					Reports
Goal: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALISED LOCAL ECONOMY OF NSAMA DISTRICT BY 60% IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS									
Objective: To Enhance development of a Diversified and industrialized Economy of Nsama through a Competitive Private Sector and Citizenry Participation by 60% in the next five years									
Strategy: Develop Nsumbu as a Premier Eco-Tourism destination by enhancing infrastructure, Accommodation, and Visitor Facilities by 2027									
Program: Promote Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony of the Tabwa People and other cultural practices									
Promote Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony of the Tabwa People and other cultural practices	Application to gazette the Tabwa Na Kando traditional ceremony	Traditional ceremonies gazetted	1						Reports
	Sensitisation	Number of sensitisation meetings conducted	1	1	1	1	1		Reports
	Fundraising events	Number of fundraising events conducted	1	1	1	1			Reports
	Holding of traditional ceremony	Number of traditional ceremonies held	1	1	1	1	1		Reports

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The implementation plan for Goal Two aims to enhance human and social development by improving access to quality healthcare, education, water, sanitation, and social protection services. Key interventions include upgrading healthcare facilities, increasing the availability of medical supplies, and training healthcare professionals to reduce morbidity and mortality rates. Education initiatives focus on improving infrastructure, increasing teacher recruitment, and promoting programs to reduce early marriages and school dropouts. Efforts to improve water and sanitation include the provision of clean and safe water supply systems, constructing and rehabilitating sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene education. Social protection efforts target vulnerable groups through empowerment programs, skill development, and poverty alleviation projects. Together, these strategies aim to build a healthier, more inclusive, and resilient community in Nsama District.

TABLE 101: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION								
Strategy: Enhance access to quality, equitable and health service delivery								
Program: Infrastructure Development								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of District level one (1) Hospital	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study Reports		1				Report
	site selection	Number of sites identified						Report

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	master planning and design	Number BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
Construction of four (4) Mini-Hospitals	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study conducted	1	1	1	1		Report
	site selection	Number of sites identified						Report
	master planning and design	Number of BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
Construction of 4 mortuaries	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study conducted	1	1	1	1		Report
	site selection	Number of sites identified						Report
	master planning and design	Number of BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
Construction of eleven (11) Health Posts (water, sanitation electrification, 1 house, incinerator, health equipment)	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study conducted						
	site selection	Number of sites identified	3	2	2	2	2	Report
	master planning and design	Number of BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	Number of commissioning conducted						Report
Rehabilitation of 17 staff houses	Field inspection and assessment	Number of Inspection reports	3	4	3	4	3	Report
	hiring a contractor	Number of Qualified Contractors Shortlisted						Report
	rehabilitation works	Number of Inspection reports						Report
Rehabilitation of 15 health facilities	inspection and assessment	Number of Inspection reports	3	3	3	3	3	Report
	Procurement of a contractor	Number of Qualified Contractors Shortlisted						Report

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	Commencement of rehabilitation works	Number of Inspection reports						Report
Construction of 40 staff houses	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study Reports	8	8	8	8	8	Report
	site selection	Number of sites identified						Report
	master planning and design	Number BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
Construction of 17 maternity wings	Feasibility study	number of feasibility study conducted	3	4	3	4	3	Report
	site selection	Number of sites identified						Report
	master planning and design	Number of BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	availability Approval Report from PS/Minister						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	number of Inspection report						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
construction of 12 patient wards	Feasibility study	Percentage of Key stakeholders engaged	3	2	3	2	2	Report
	site selection	Number of potential sites identified						Report
	master planning and design	Number of BOQ Report						Report
	permitting and approvals	Percentage of permit package completeness						Report
	grading and excavation	number of Inspection report						Report
	interior build-up	Number of wards inspected						Report
	commissioning and occupancy	number of commissioning conducted						Report
Construction of one (1) Health Administration/office Block	Pre-Construction and site Preparation	Percentage of necessary permits and approvals obtained	1					Report
	building construction	Percentage of construction completion rate	1					Report
	finishing and fit out	Percentage of Fit out installations completed		1				Report
construction of 13 placenta pits	Pre-Construction and site Preparation	Percentage of necessary permits and approvals obtained	3	2	3	2	3	Report
	building construction	Percentage of construction completion rate						Report
	finishing and fit out	Percentage of Fit out installations completed						Report
Construction of 8 Incinerators	Pre-Construction and site Preparation	Percentage of necessary permits and approvals obtained	3	2	3	2	2	Report

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	building construction	Percentage of construction completion rate						Report
	finishing and fit out	Percentage of Fit out installations completed						Report
Construction of 5 Youth Friendly SPACES	Pre-Construction and site Preparation	Percentage of necessary permits and approvals obtained	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	building construction	Percentage of construction completion rate						Report
	finishing and fit out	Percentage of Fit out installations completed						Report
Maintenance of Solar plant	Procure new batteries	Number of quotations received	4	4	4	4	4	Report
		Number of maintenance services conducted						

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Enhance access to quality, equitable and health service delivery

Program: Provision of health equipment and transport

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Procure Ambulances 3	pre-procurement planning	Percentage (%) of ambulance requirements gathered	1	1	1	0	0	Report
	tendering and evaluation	Percentage of complete tender documents						Report
	contracting and delivery	Percentage of complete Contract documents						Report
Procure two (2) marine ambulance	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	1		1			Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of Marine ambulances delivered						Report
Procurement of 4 hard top land cruiser	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	1	1		1	1	Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of Hard Top Land cruisers delivered						Report
Vehicle Insurance for 8 vehicles	Policy Issuance and underwriting	Number of Issuance policy document	4	6	6	8	8	Report
	Policy maintenance and administration	Number of vehicle insurance Renewed						Report
	claims, processing and settlement	number of insurance claims made						Report
Procurement of office furniture	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	30	30	30	30	30	Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Office furniture procured						Report
office equipment	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	50	50	50	0	0	Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Office Equipment Delivered						Report
Procurement of Office File Cabinets	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	20	20	20	0	0	Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Office Cabinets Procured and Delivered						Report
Procurement of medical equipment	Planning and tendering	Percentage of complete tender documents	100	100	0	100	0	Report

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	contracting and delivery	Number of Office medical equipments Procured and Delivered							Report
procurement of 20 Motorbikes	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	10	5	5	0	0		Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of motorbikes Procured and Delivered							Report
Procurement of 200 Hospital Bed	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	100	50	50				Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Hospital beds Procured and Delivered							Report
Procurement of 300 hospital Mattresses	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	100	100	50	50			Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Hospital mattresses Procured and Delivered							Report
Procurement of hospital Bed linen	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	300	300	150	150			Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Hospital bed linen Procured and Delivered							Report
Procurement of six (6) Ultra-sound machine	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	2	2	1	1	0		Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Hospital bed linen Procured and Delivered							Report
Procurement of three (3) X-Ray Machine	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	1		1		1		Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of X-Ray Machines procured and Delivered							Report
Recruitment of 190 Health Care workers	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	60	50	40	20	20		Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of Health care workers employed							Report
Procurement of Youth friendly Equipment	Planning and tendering	Number of complete tender documents	30		30		30		Report
	contracting and delivery	Number of youth friendly equipment procured and Delivered							

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Enhance Nutrition

Program: Scale up Nutrition

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Procurement of Therapeutic feeds for management of malnutrition	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	50	50	50	50	50	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of therapeutic feeds procured and delivered.						Report
Procure 250 Salter scales	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	100	100	50	0	0	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report

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	Contracting and delivery	Number of salter scales procured and delivered.						Report
Procure 300 weighing bags	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	100	100	100	0	0	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of weighing bags procured and delivered.						Report
Train 300 Community based volunteers in Scale up Nutrition	budgeting	Percentage of funds allocated to the approved budget	50	50	50	50	50	Report
	conference hire	Number of Quotations received						Report
	training	Number of CBVs trained in scale up Nutrition						Report
Procure food for patients	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	170	170	170	170	170	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of months food for patients is available						Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Public Health Strengthening

Program: Maternal and Child Health Care

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Conduct bi-annual child health week	Microplanning	Number of facilities with Microplan developed	2	2	2	2	2	Report
	social mobilization	Number of Social mobilization sessions conducted						Report
	implementation	Number of Facilities conducting Child Health week						Report
	performance review	Number of Child Health Week performance reviews conducted						Report
Referral of maternal and neonatal emergencies	formulation Referral Coordination plan	Percentage of months with Emergency Referral Coordination plan	120	120	120	120	120	Report
	fuel procurement	availability of Fuel coupons/Log books						Report
	emergency communication	Number of emergency communications done with receiving facilities.						Report
Conduct routine static and outreach services	formulation of static and outreach plan	Number of facilities with Static and outreach schedule						Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Public Health Strengthening

Program: Adolescent Health

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	

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Conduct 106 school health outreach services	Microplanning	Number of Health facilities School outreach schedules developed	22	22	22	22	18	Report
	conduct monthly school Health outreach program	Number of Schools reached for school health programs						Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Public Health Strengthening

Program: Malaria

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Conduct Indoor Residue Spraying (IRS)	Microplanning	Number of facilities with Microplan developed	2	2	2	2	2	Report
	Community sensitization/Social mobilization	Number of Social mobilization sessions conducted on IRS						Report
	Indoor Residue Spraying	Number of Household Sprayed						Report
Provide outreach supportive supervision to ICCM/CCAs	Micro-planning and budgeting	District Micro plan developed	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	Conduct Quarterly Supportive Supervision and monitoring	Number of supportive supervision and monitoring Conducted						Report
procure spares for hand pumps	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of spare pumps procured and delivered						Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION

Strategy: Public Health Strengthening

Program: Prevention of Communicable Diseases

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
surveillance of typhoid, measles, cholera, dysentery,	Collecting of weekly surveillance reports	Number of weekly reports Collected	52	52	52	52	52	Report
	notification of notifiable diseases	number of notifiable diseases/outbreak reported						Report
	supportive supervisions to Community based surveillance champions	Number of supportive supervision and monitoring sessions conducted						Report
procure epidemic preparedness control and prevention logistics for 20 Health Facilities	Acquisition of quotations	Number of Quotations received	2	2	2	2	2	Report
	Selection of supplier	Percentage of qualified suppliers picked out number required						Report
	Contracting and delivery	Number of Epidemic preparedness logistics procured and delivered						Report
conduct quarterly epidemic preparedness meeting	planning and budgeting	Percentage of funds allocated to the approved budget	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	conference hire	Number of Quotations received						Report

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	stakeholder's meeting	Number of stakeholders meetings conducted.						Report
Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY AND SANITATION								
Strategy: Public Health Strengthening								
Program: Control of HIV/STIs/TB/Leprosy								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Conduct 1100 VMMC	Microplanning	Number of facilities with VMMC Micro plan developed	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	Report
	social mobilization	Number of Social mobilization sessions conducted on VMMC						Report
	implementation	Number of Facilities conducting VMMC						Report
	performance review	Number of Child Health Week performance reviews conducted						Report
Orientation of 75 STAFF On HIV/TB case management	Planning and budgeting	Percentage of funds allocated to the approved budget	20	15	15	10	15	Report
	logistics mobilization	Percentage of logistics mobilized						Report
	Conduct orientation	Number of staff Oriented						Report
quarterly HIV/TB/VMMC data review meetings	planning and budgeting	Percentage of funds allocated to the approved budget	4	4	4	4	4	Report
	conference hire	Number of Quotations received						Report
	Conduct Data Review meeting	Number of data Review meetings conducted						Report
commemoration of World AIDS/National Days	pre-commemoration preparation	Availability of minutes for the preparatory meeting	1	1	1	1	1	Report
	commemoration	Number of commemorations conducted						Report
Viral load sample collection and transportation	formulation of collection schedule	Number of monthly schedules developed by DHO	52	52	52	52	52	Report
	resource mobilization	Number of key stakeholders involved						Report
	weekly sample collection	Number of samples collected.						Report
	quarterly program evaluation	Number of quarterly evaluations conducted.						Report
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development								
Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development								
Strategy 1: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								
Program: Infrastructure Development								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Completion of Nsama Boarding School	Tendering, Site Visits, Evaluation, Awarding, Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Boarding School Completed	1					Reports
Rehabilitation of 46 Staff houses	Tendering, Site Visits, Evaluation, Awarding, Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Teachers Houses Rehabilitated	10	10	10	10	6	Reports

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Construction of 230 Staff houses	Site selection, Feasibility studies, Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Staff Houses Constructed	46	46	46	46	46	Reports
Rehabilitation of 7 Classroom blocks	Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Classrooms Rehabilitated		3	4			Reports
Construction of 86 Classrooms	Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site handover Mobilization, Construction	Number of Classrooms Constructed	17	17	17	17	18	Reports
Construction of 2 Special boarding School for different able-bodied people	Site selection, Feasibility studies,Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Site Hand over,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Special Boarding Units Constructed		1	1			Reports
Construction of 3 Special Unit School	Site selection, Feasibility studies,Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Site Hand over,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Special Units Construction	1	1	1			Reports
Construction of Primary Schools 65 ablution blocks	Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number Ablution Blocks Constructed	13	13	13	13	13	Reports
Construction of 15 Early Child Education schools	Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of ECE Centres Constructed	3	3	3	3	3	Reports
Construction of 15 Early Child Education schools' ablution blocks	Site selection, Feasibility studies,Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Ablution Blocks Constructed	3	3	3	3	3	Reports
Construction of 8 Secondary Schools ablution blocks	Site selection, Feasibility studies, Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Ablution Blocks Constructed	2	2	2	2		Reports
Construction of 2 Secondary Schools	Site selection, Feasibility studies, Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Secondary Schools Constructed		1	1			Reports
Construction of 10 Libraries	Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Awarding,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Libraries Constructed	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Procurement of 2 hard top land cruiser	Procurement of	Number of Land Cruises Procurement	1	1				Reports
Procurement of 1 administration vehicle (Hilux)		Number of Vehicles Procured			1			Reports
Procurement of 7 Motor bikes		Number of motor bikes Procured	2	1	1	1	2	Reports
Procurement of a Boat		Number of Boats Procured		1				Reports
Procurement of 70 Office Furniture		Number of Office Furniture Procured	14	14	14	14	14	Reports
Construction of 1 District Resource Centre	Site selection, feasibility studies, Tendering process ,Site Visits, Evaluation, Awarding of contract ,Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of District Resource Centres Constructed	1					Reports

Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development

Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development

NSAMA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2035

Strategy 1: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education									
Program: Human Resource Development									
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification	
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Conduct 20 Continuous professional development(trainings)	Train 300 teachers in in-service activities	Number of Trainings Conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Reports	
Teacher recruitment 500	Advertisement ,Receiving of applications,Selection,Publishing of successful applicants and deployment	Number of Teachers recruited and deployed	200		200		100	Reports	
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development									
Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development									
Strategy 4: Enhance Science and Technology and Innovations									
Program: Secondary Education									
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification	
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Science Technology Engineering Mathematics education Promotion	Upgrading of Nsama Day Secondary & Kasaba Bay Boarding Schools into STEM institutions	Number of Schools Upgraded		1	1			Reports	
ICT Promotion	Procure 600 Learning materials (computers, laptops, desk tops	Number of learning materials Procured	120	120	120	120	120	Reports	
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development									
Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development									
Strategy 1: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education									
Program: Menstrual Hygiene Promotion									
	Procurement of 4000 home economics materials in primary schools	Number of Home Economics Materials Procured	800	800	800	800	800	Reports	
Menstrual Hygiene Promotion	Procurement and distribution of 50400 Sanitary Pads among the girl child	Number of Sanitary Pads Procured	10080	10080	10080	10080	10080	Reports	
Menstrual Hygiene Promotion	Conduct 10 Sensitization meetings on menstrual hygiene	Number of Sensitization meetings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	Reports	
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development									
Objective: Improved Health, Food and Nutrition									
Strategy 3 : Enhance Food Security and Nutrition									
Program: Supplementary Feeding Program									
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification	
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Home Grown School Feeding	Tendering, Selection of a supplier, Procurement of Food Stuffs	Number of Learners Fed	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	Reports	
Home Grown School Feeding	Tendering, Selection of a transporter, Distribution of Food	Number of bags	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	Reports	
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development									
Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development									
Strategy 2: Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship Skills									
Program: Infrastructure Development									

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Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of 1 Skills Training centre	Community engagement, Site selection, Feasibility studies, Tendering ,Site Visits, Evaluation,Site hand over, Site Mobilization, Construction	Number of Skills Training Centres Constructed			1			Reports
Goal: To Enhance Human and Social Development								
Objective: Improved Education and Skills Development								
Strategy 3: Increased access to higher education								
Program: Loans and Scholarship Scheme								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Provision of 5000 Student Bursary Schemes	Advertise,Selection,Bursary Support	Number of Bursaries provided/supported	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Reports
Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES								
Strategy: Improve access to clean and safe water supply								
Program: Water supply Infrastructure Development and maintenance								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of 6 water schemes in 6 growth centres	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	2	2	2	1	1	Reports
Upgrading of 35 existing boreholes to small water schemes	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	7	7	7	7	7	Reports
Construction of water schemes in all schools	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports

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	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	3	6	6	5	5	Reports
Construction of water schemes in rural health centers	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
Rehabilitation of boreholes with hand pumps	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	15	15	15	15	15	Reports
Maintenance of water schemes	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports

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Procurement of tool kits for maintenance of water facilities	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	5	20	20	20	20	Reports
Training of Area pump menders	Identification of candidates	Candidates are identification lists and reports are prepared	35	35	35	35	35	Reports
	selection of APMs	APMs are selected	35	35	35	35	35	Reports
	Training of APMs	APMs are training reports are prepared	35	35	35	35	35	Reports and attendance list
	Provision of tool kits	tool kits distribution lists are prepared	35	35	35	35	35	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of APM activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	35	35	35	35	35	Reports
Expansion and operationalization of the SOMAP shop	Design and report writing	Designs and report are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Sourcing of funds	funds are available	1	1	1	1	1	Financial Reports
	procurement of Works	Works are procured and reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Supervision and monitoring of works	Supervision and monitoring reports are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Procurement of send stock	Stock procured and reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Training of D WASH in SOMAP	D WASH trained in SOMAP and reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports and attendance list
	Training of staffs in Shop operations	Staffs are trained in SOMAP and reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports and attendance list
	stocking, Pricing & bin card printing	spare parts are stocked, Prices are set and bin cards are printed	1	1	1	1	1	Reports and Price list
	Advertisement and publicity	the spare part shop and the spare parts are advertised to the public	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Formation of Water Point Management Committees	Sensitization of the community members and selection of village WASH committee members	Community members are sensitized and committee members are selected	50	50	50	50	50	Reports
	Training of the V-WASH committee members	V-WASH committee members Trained and reports are prepared	50	50	50	50	50	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of APM activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	50	50	50	50	50	Reports
Construction of water supply system in planned areas	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports

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	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	0	1	0	0	Reports
Procurement of portable laboratory water testing kit	Sourcing of funds	funded are sourced	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Consultation of all stalk holders on the best kits to be procured	report is prepared on the consultation meeting	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	procurement of portable lab kit and containers for sample collection	Portable lab kit is procured	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Orientation and training of staffs and key stakeholders/arrangement on its management	reports of the orientation meeting is conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Collection of water samples	procurement of fuel and other logistics	fuel and logistics are procured	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
	preparatory meeting for all participants	reports and attendance list are prepared	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
	collection of samples	samples are collected and submitted to the lab	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
	review meeting on the collection process	reports and attendance list are prepared	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
Treatment of contaminated water facilities	Testing of all samples in the laboratory	samples are tested and reports are prepared	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
	procurement of chemicals for treatment of contaminated wells	wells are treated and reports are prepared	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
	Conducted review meeting	review meeting is conducted	281	281	281	281	281	Reports
Construction of water born toilets in all health facilities	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	4	5	5	5	Reports
Construction of water borne toilets in all schools	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports

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	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	12	14	12	12	Reports
Construction of public ablution blocks in growth centers	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Design and report writing	Project designs and BoQs are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Procurement of works	Procurement minutes are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	2	1	1	1	1	Reports
	construction of a sewer system in planned areas of the district	Feasibility studies	Feasibility report are prepared	1	1	0	0	0
Design and report writing		Project designs and BoQs are prepared	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
Procurement of works		Procurement minutes are prepared	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
Implementation of works		Completion certificates are issued	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
Monitoring and supervision of works		Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
Community sensitisation		Sensitisation reports are prepared	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
Monitoring and backstopping		Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	0	1	0	1	0	Reports
conducting of chiefdom orientation on Community led total sanitation		Preparatory meeting for all stake holders	preparatory meeting held	1	1	1	1	1
	introductory and Orientation meeting for the chief and his Council	meetings are held	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Conducting review meetings	Review meeting is conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Sensitization of communities in Community led total sanitation	Preparatory meeting for all stake holders	preparatory meeting held	308	308	308	308	308	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	308	308	308	308	308	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of CCs activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	308	308	308	308	308	Reports
	Conducting review meetings	Review meeting is conducted	308	308	308	308	308	Reports
Conducting of school led total sanitation	Preparatory meeting for all stake holders	preparatory meeting held	53	53	53	53	53	Reports
	School sensitisation	Sensitisation reports are prepared	53	53	53	53	53	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of CCs activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	53	53	53	53	53	Reports

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	Conducting review meetings	Review meeting is conducted	53	53	53	53	53	Reports
Training of masons in construction of improved latrines	procurement of Manson tool kits	tool kits are procured	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
	Identification of candidates	Candidates are identification lists and reports are prepared	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
	selection of Masons	Masons selected	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
	Training of Masons	Masons are training reports are prepared	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
	Provision of tool kits	tool kits distribution lists are prepared	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of APM activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	34	34	34	34	34	Reports
Training of community champions and EHTS in CLTS and SLTS	Identification of candidates	Candidates are identification lists and reports are prepared	63	63	63	63	63	Reports
	selection of Community champions	CCs are selected	63	63	63	63	63	Reports
	Training of CCS	CCs are training reports are prepared	63	63	63	63	63	Reports
	Provision of safety kit and IDs	Safety kit distribution lists are prepared	63	63	63	63	63	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of CCs activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	63	63	63	63	63	Reports
Monitoring of leachate at the 3 Dumpsites (Landfills)			12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Operationalizing of the graveyards in all densely populated areas			12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Procurement of the 2 Funeral Vehicle								Reports
Monitoring and review meetings to enhance financial management	Sensitization of the community banking with the Local authority	Sensitisation reports are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	training of the V-WASH committee members on financial literacy (Financial records)	trains are conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Local Authority Develop a spending planned	Spending planner developed	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Conducting Financial Audits and review meetings	Review meeting is conducted	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Monitoring and backstopping of V WASH activities	Monitoring and backstopping reports are prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
sensitization of public institutions on investing in the management of water facilities	key Public institution are identified	Key Public institutions are identified	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Sensitization of Public institutions on investment in the water sector	Public sensitized	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Formation of Memorandums on engagement of the private sector	Memorandums of understandings are formed and submitted to approval	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Sensitization of private entities to investment in water facilities	Identification of private Entities	Private entities identified	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Sensitization of Entities on investment in the water sector	investor sensitized	1	1	1	1	1	Reports

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	Formation of Memorandums on engagement of the private sector	Memorandums of understandings are formed and submitted to approval	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%									
Strategy: Enhance provision of social protection services									
Program: Infrastructure Development									
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification	
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Infrastructure Development	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Construction of 17 staff houses	Number of staff houses constructed	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Report	
	Project site visitation	Number of visitations	1	1	1	1	1	Report	
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	1	1	1	1	1	Report	
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	1	1	1	1	1	Report	
	Rehabilitation of 3 staff houses	Number of staff houses rehabilitated	0	1	1	1	0	Report	
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	0	12	12	12	12	Report	
	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	1	0	1	1	1		
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	1	0	1	1	1	Report	
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	1	0	1	1	1	Report	
	construction of 3 ware houses	Number of Ware houses constructed	1	0	1	1	1	Report	
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	0	12	12	12	Report	
	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	1	1	0	0	0	Report	
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	1	1	0	0	0	Report	
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	1	1	0	0	0	Report	
	Construction of office block for Department of Community Development and Social Welfare	Office block constructed	0	1	0	0	0	Report	
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	0	0	Report	
	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated							
	Construction of 17 offices for Community Development Assistants officers	Number of offices constructed	4	4	4	3	2	Report	
Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Report		

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	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	4	4	4	3	2	Report
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	4	4	4	3	2	Report
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	4	4	4	3	2	Report
	Construction of 17 functional literacy buildings	Number of offices constructed	4	4	4	3	2	Report
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%

Strategy: Enhance Welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

Program: Transport Facilities

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Improved Transport Facilities	Procurement of 2 Boats and outboard engine	Tendering documents & quotations	0	1	0	1	0	Report
	Procurement of 1 Hard top land cruiser for monitoring FSP and GEWEL Programmes	Tendering documents & quotations	0	0	1	0	0	Report
	Procurement of a 1 Light truck to ferry FSP farming inputs	Tendering documents & quotations	0	1	0	0	0	Report
	Procurement of 17 Motor bikes for the Department of Community Development district and sub district officers	Tendering documents & quotations	4	4	4	3	2	Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%

Strategy: Enhance Welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

Program: GEWEL (SWL)

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
GEWEL (SWL)	Empowerment of 3000 Women under GEWEL (Productive Grants)	Number of women empowered with productivity grants	500	500	500	500	500	Report
	Training of 150 CBVs in business and Life skills	Number of women trained in Business & life skills	30	30	30	30	30	Report
	Training of 3000 GEWEL(SWL)beneficiary in Life and Business skills	Number of women trained in Business & life skills	500	500	500	500	500	Report
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%

Strategy: Enhance Welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

Program: Human Resource Development

Projec	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	

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Human Resource Development	Advertising	Number of Applications received	1	0	0	0	0	Report
(Employment of 5 Community Development Assistants)	Recruitment and selection	Number of CDAs recruited	5	0	0	0	0	Report
	Orientation /Capacity building of 5 new officers	number of workshops	5	0	0	0	0	Report
(Provision of Community Development Funds to 150 clubs)	Community Sensitisation	Number of communities/clubs sensitised	30	30	30	30	30	Report
	Request for Project proposals	Number of project proposals received	30	30	30	30	30	Report
	Funding of clubs	number of clubs funded	30	30	30	30	30	Report
	Monitoring	number of funded clubs monitored	60	60	60	60	60	Report

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%

Strategy: Enhance Welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

Program: Community Empowerment

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Enhance Women and Youth Community Empowerment	Allocation of grants to 375 groups and clubs	Number of groups empowered with grants	90	90	90	50	25	Reports
	Allocation of empowerment loans to organized groups,	Number of groups empowered with grants	10	10	10	0	0	Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Reports

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%

Strategy: Enhance welfare and livelihoods of the poor & vulnerable people

Program: Sports & Art Development

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Sports Development	Site Identification	Number of Sites identified	0	1	0	0	1	Report
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	1	1	0	1	1	Report
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	0	1	0	1	0	Report
	Construction of two (2) Youth Resource Centers	Number of Youth Resource centres constructed	0	1	0	0	1	Report
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	0	12	12	0	12	Report
	Feasibility study	Number of feasibility study reports	1	0	0	1	1	Reports
	Tendering process	Tendered and evaluated	1	0	0	0	1	Reports
	Establishment of 2 Recreational facilities	Number of Recreation facilities established	1	0	0	0	1	Reports
Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	0	0	12	Reports	

Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%								
Strategy: Enhance welfare and livelihoods of the poor & vulnerable people								
Program: Food Security Pack								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Food Security Pack	Provision of farming inputs (Rain fed) to 15,000 viable but vulnerable farmers	Number of Vulnerable but viable farmer households targeted for rain fed farming	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Reports
	Provision of farming inputs (wet land) to 15,500 beneficiaries	Number of Vulnerable but viable farmer households targeted for wetlands farming	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	Reports
	Provision of ALI to 1,000 households	Number of Beneficiaries targeted for Alternative Livelihoods Interventions.	200	200	200	200	200	Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Goal: TO ENHANCE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: To Reduce Poverty Vulnerabilities and Inequality By 50%								
Strategy: Enhance welfare and livelihoods of the poor & vulnerable people								
Program: Gender Equality Promotion								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Gender Equality Promotion	Conducting 20 sensitization meetings with communities	Number of sensitisation meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Conduct 20 community Capacity building, training in gender involvement and engagement	Number of community capacity building trainings done	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Monitoring	Number of monitoring activities conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Reports

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: Enhance Environmental Sustainability and Biodiversity Protection

The implementation plan for development outcome number three focuses on enhancing mitigation and adaptation to climate change to promote environmental sustainability and community resilience. Key initiatives include implementing reforestation and afforestation programs to restore degraded ecosystems and reduce carbon emissions. Renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind energy, will be promoted to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Climate-smart agriculture practices will be introduced to enhance food security while minimizing environmental impact. Community sensitization programs will raise awareness about climate change and encourage sustainable resource use. Additionally, water conservation measures, including the construction of dams and rainwater harvesting systems, will be prioritized. These interventions aim to protect natural resources, reduce vulnerability to climate risks, and build adaptive capacity within Nsama District.

TABLE 102: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMEN OUCOME 3

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Goal: Enhance Mitigation And Adaptation To Climate Change Effects								
OBJECTIVE 1: To increase mitigation and adaptation of local communities to climate change in the 17 wards by 2034								
Strategy 1:Strengthen climate Change Adaptation								
Program 1:Climate Change Mainstreaming								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Capacity building trainings with cross section of society on climate change of 5 CFMGs	Transport of officers to training venues	Number of times Transport is arranged	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
	Sourcing of refreshments and stationery	Number of Procurement reports are prepared	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
	Community sensitisation	Number of Sensitisation reports are prepared	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Undertaking environmental impact assessments for all developmental projects in the District including preparation of environmental project briefs	Feasibility studies	Number of Feasibility report are prepared	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Allocation of 5% from CDF Community Projects toward climate change resilience and natural resource regeneration projects/programmes	Boundary marking, firebreaks, nursery establishment and tree planting	monitoring reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Program 2:Sensitization and Raising Awareness								
Training 5000 farmers on adopting climate resilient crops such as sorghum,millet,cassava etc.	Sourcing of refreshments and stationery	Number of Procurement reports are prepared	16	16	16	16	16	Reports
	Sensitisation and training in crop diversification	Number of Sensitisation reports are prepared	16	16	16	16	16	Reports
Strategy 2:Enhance disaster risk reduction and response								
Program3: Climate Information Services dissemination Enhance Disaster Response								
Provision of transport to enhance disaster response	sourcing of quotations and procurement of the vehicle	Number of procurement report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
Formation and Training of Satellite Disaster Management Committees (SDMC's)	Sourcing and procurement of training materials	Number of procurement report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Sensitisation and training of SDMCs	Number of Sensitisation reports are prepared	20	20	20	20	20	Reports

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Community sensitizations of settlers living in disaster prone areas as highlighted by Metrological Department	Sourcing and procurement of training materials	Number of procurement report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Sensitisation of communities in disaster prone areas	Number of sensitization report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
Program 4: Early Warning Systems									
Construction of Automated weather stations (AWS)	Feasibility studies	Number of Feasibility report are prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
construction of water schemes in rural health centers	Procurement and installation	Number of procurement and installation report prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
program 5: Disaster preparedness and mitigation									
Community sensitizations on climate resilient infrastructure	Sourcing and procurement of training materials	Number of procurement report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Community Sensitization on climate resilient buildings	Number of Sensitization report prepared	20	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
program 6: Monitoring and Evaluation									
Monitoring, Prevention, Mitigation and preparedness activities.	sourcing and procurement of fuel, refreshment	Number of procurement reports are prepared	20	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
Program 7: Disaster Response and recovery									
Construction of blown off roofs, burnt buildings like schools, health posts, clinics and washed away bridges	Feasibility studies	Percentage of Project designs and BoQs are prepared	100	100	100	100	100	100	Reports
	Procurement of works	Percentage of Procurement minutes are prepared	100	100	100	100	100	100	Reports
	Implementation of works	Percentage of Completion certificates are issued	100	100	100	100	100	100	Reports
	Monitoring and supervision of works	Percentage of Monitoring and supervision of reports are prepared	100	100	100	100	100	100	Reports
strategy 3:Strengthen climate Change Adaptation									
Program 8:Pollution Prevention and Control									

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Garbage collection	Sourcing and procurement of fuel, PPE tools and refreshments.	Number of procurement reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Identification and assessment of community forests areas earmarked for carbon trading	Feasibility studies	Number of Feasibility report are prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Consultative process	Number of Stakeholders minutes prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Establishment of nurseries (raising 24,000 seedlings of assorted tree species for afforestation/reforestation & wood lot/plantation establishment)	Procurement of PPEs, Rakes, Hoes, seed and polythene pots, Soil collection and pot filling, seed sowing and watering	Number of procurement reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Establishment of woodlots and plantations (afforestation and reforestation in forest reserves)	provision of transport and manpower	Number of Transport arranged and manpower provided	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
	tree planting	Number of tree planting reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Creation of natural forest regeneration areas	Conduct inventory and boundary marking	Number of Inventory reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Apiculture	Identification of a forest Apiary area	Number of Field Activity reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
	Procurement of Bee Keeping equipment and tools	Number of procurement reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
	Training of bee keeping farmers	Number of Training reports prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Introduction of 90 Agroforestry plots	Feasibility studies	Number of Feasibility reports are prepared	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reports
Program 9:Reducing on deforestation									
Adoption and provision of alternative climate smart energy techniques (Energy saving stoves)	Sourcing of suppliers	Number of Quotations obtained	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Procurement processes	Number of Procurement minutes prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Delivery of Energy saving stoves	Number of Delivery notes received	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports

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	Implementation of works	Completion certificates are issued						
GOAL 2: Enhance Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management								
OBJECTIVE 2: To increase sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices by local communities by 80 percent, in 17 wards by 2034								
Strategy 4: Promote integrated environmental management								
Program 10: Forest Resource Assessments.								
Carry out forestry inventories (forest resource assessment) in 6 forest areas	Field reconnaissance	Number of Field activity report prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Tree identification	Number of Field activity report prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Measurement of tree heights/diameter	Number of Field activity report prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Creation of forest sample plots	Number of Field activity report prepared	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Program 11: Human and Institutional Capacity Development								
Deployment for more staff to improve service delivery	Lobby for DFO, Technologist and Guards	Number of Quarterly reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Infrastructure development (Staff Accommodation)	Tendering process	Number of tender reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Award of contracts	Number of Contractual award reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Construction process	Number of Monitoring reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Completion and handover of houses	Number of Completion certificates are issued	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Procurement of Office furniture and equipment	Sourcing for suppliers	Number of times Quotations obtained	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Procurement processes	Number of Procurement minutes are prepared	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Delivery of Office furniture	Number of Delivery notes received	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Programme 12: Air quality, waste management and pollution control								

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Conduct community health awareness on waste management.	procurement of fuel and stationary	Number of procurement reports prepared	12	12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Provision of adequate transport for cabbage collection	Procurement of waste management vehicle	Number of procurement reports prepared	1	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Construction of waste recycling plant	feasibility studies	Number of feasibility reports prepared	1	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Procurement process	Number BoQ and Procurement reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
	plant installation and implementation	Number of installation reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Procurement and installation of skip bins	Sourcing and procurement of skip bins	Number of procurement reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Construction of legalized dumping sites (Land fill)	feasibility studies	Number of feasibility reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Procurement process, construction of Land	Number of BoQ and Procurement reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Construction of refuse bays	procurement process and construction of refuse bays	Number of procurement reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Provision and installation of waste bins	procurement and installation	Number of procurement reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Report
program 16:Sustainable Forest Management									
Management of existing 5 community Forests	Forest Blitz Patrols	Number of Field Activity Reports prepared	24	24	24	24	24	24	Reports
	Conducting early burning	Number of Field Activity Reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Fire breaks/boundary marking	Number of Field Activity Reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports

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	Production of a FMP	Number of Field Activity Reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Program 17: Enhance natural resources management									
Maintaining of Community Forest Management Areas	Sensitising a cross section of a society on Community forests Group Rights & Responsibilities	Number of Field activity reports prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
Procurement of 1 Light Canter truck for forest operations	Sourcing for suppliers	Number of Quotations reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Procurement Process	Number of Procurement Minutes and reports prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Delivery of Light truck	Number of Delivery notes obtained	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
Monitoring of Community Forestry Management Areas	Meetings with CFMG Committee groups	Number of Field activity reports prepared	3	3	3	3	3	3	Reports
	Engagement of traditional leaders, the community & other stake holders	Number of Field activity reports prepared	3	3	3	3	3	3	Reports
	Monitoring forest health, growth and productivity	Number of Field activity reports prepared	2	2	2	2	2	2	Reports
Program 18: Timber licensing and wood inspection									
Wood inspection	Hammer marking of timber with special security mark	Number of Timber tally sheet report prepared	12	12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Licensing	Preparation of Tree felling/Conveyance/Domestic user permits	Number of Production reports prepared	12	12	12	12	12	12	Reports
Afforestation and Reforestation	Nursery establishment	Number of Quarterly Reports prepared	3	3	3	3	3	3	Reports

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: Creation of an orderly and secure governance environment by 2035

The implementation plan for Goal Four aims to create an enabling and conducive environment to support sustainable development and economic growth in Nsama District. This will involve strengthening governance systems, improving transparency, and enhancing community participation in development processes. Infrastructure development, including upgrading transport networks, expanding digital connectivity, and improving energy supply, will be prioritized to attract investment and facilitate business growth. Institutional capacity building will focus on equipping human resource with skills and resources to effectively

implement and monitor development projects. Additionally, land-use planning and zoning will be enhanced to optimize spatial development and protect key resources. By fostering a stable and efficient environment, this plan seeks to drive inclusive growth and improve the quality of life for all residents.

TABLE 103: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4

Goal: Create an orderly and secure governance environment by 2035								
Objective: Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms in local development processes								
Strategy: Enhance access to quality, equitable and health service delivery								
Program: Infrastructure Development								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of a radio station in the Nsama CBD	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	1					Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land report	1					Physical plot
	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1					BOQ Report and constructional designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared		1				Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection report prepared		1				Visible constructional
	Commissioning of the structural radio station infrastructure	Inspection report		1				Report
	Procurement of radio and key ICT equipment	Procured of key radio equipment and ICT equipment		1				Physical key radio and ICT equipment
	Installation of radio and key ICT equipment at the radio site	Number of Installed radio and key ICT equipment at the radio station site		1				Physical installed key radio and ICT equipment
Purchase and installation of Geographical Information System (GIS).	Seeking quotation from suppliers of ICT equipment	Number of GIS equipment quotation from suppliers of ICT	1					Quotations
	Procurement of GIS Installation package	Number of GIS Installation package procured	1					ICT equipment GIS installed on
	Installation of a GIS system on all ICT equipment	Number of ICT equipment Installed with GIS system	1					Installed ICT equipment with GIS software
GOAL : ENHANCE RECORDING, STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL HISTORY AND INFRASTRUCTURE								
Objective : To enhance protection and preservation of local property ,culture and historical services to 80% by 2035								
Strategy: Enhance development of record storage infrastructure								
Program: Infrastructure Development								
Construction of 2 Museums (ordinary and 1	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	1			1		Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1			1		Identified plot

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Marine Museum)	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1			1		BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared				1		Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1			1		Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed museum infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1			1		Handover Report
	Collection and procurement of historical	Number of historical artefacts collected and procured	1			1		Physical artefacts
Construction of 2 Fire Brigade infrastructure	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	1		1			Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1		1			Identified plot
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1		1			BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1		1			Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1		1			Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed fire brigade infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1		1			Handover Report
	Procurement of fire equipment	Number of fire equipment procured	1		1			Physical artefacts
Goal: Enhanced improved governance environment								
Objective: To create an orderly, peaceful and secure atmosphere to 65% by 2035								
Strategy: Strengthen district security and judicial systems								
Program: Infrastructure Development								
Completion of Nsama Police Station.	Preparation of updated project BOQs	Number of updated BOQ Reports prepared	1					Updated BOQ
	Tendering process	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1					Report
	Commencement of completion of the Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection report prepared	1					Report
	Commissioning of the structural infrastructure	Number of constructional Inspection report prepared	1					Report
Construction of 7 Police posts in the seven	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	2	2		3		Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified	2	2		3		Identified plot

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growth points in the district	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	2	2		3		BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	2	2		3		Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	2	2		3		Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed museum infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	2	2		3		Report
Construction of 1 Subordinate Court	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1					Feasibility Report
	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1					Identified plot
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1					BOQ and construction designs
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1					Minutes
	Commissioning of the structural constructed subordinate infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1					Inspection Report
	Procurement of furnisher	Inspection report						Report
Construction of Local Court infrastructure	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1	2	2	1		Feasibility Report
	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1	2	2	1		Identified plot
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1	2	2	1		BOQ and construction designs
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1	2	2	1		Minutes
	Commissioning of the structural constructed museum infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1	2	2	1		Inspection Report
Construction of 1 Correctional Facility in the district	Site identification	Ideal land identified					1	Feasibility Report
	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared					1	Identified plot
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared					1	BOQ and construction designs
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared					1	Minutes

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	Commissioning of the structural construction of a correctional facility infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared					1	Inspection Report
Construction of One Stop Border Post at Banda and Nsumbu	Site identification	Ideal land identified		1				Feasibility Report
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared		1				Identified plot
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared		1				BOQ and construction designs
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared		1				Minutes
	Commissioning of the structural constructed museum infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared		1				Inspection Report
Construction of two Public libraries	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	1		1			Feasibility report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1		1			Identified plot
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1		1			BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1		1			Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1		1			Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed museum infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1		1			Project Commissioning Report
Construction of 2 Fire Brigade infrastructures	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report	1		1			Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified	1		1			Identified plot
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared	1		1			BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared	1		1			Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared	1		1			Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed fire brigade infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared	1		1			Project Commissioning Report
Construction of Play Parks	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report		1				Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified		1				Identified plot
	Preparation of Design and	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared		1				BOQ and construction designs

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	Constructional Designs							
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared		1				Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared		1				Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the structural constructed play park	Number of project commission reports prepared		1				Project Commissioning Report
Goal: PROMOTE THE HEALTH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS MINDSET OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE								
Objective: To improve and promote role of recreational and physical fitness in the healthy wellbeing of people by 60% by 2035								
Strategy: Enhance provision of recreation and physical wellbeing fitness facilities								
Program: Provision of physical fitness infrastructure in the district								
Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET YRS					Means of Verification
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Construction of Sport Centre in the district	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report		1				Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified		1				Identified plot
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared		1				BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared		1				Minutes
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared		1				Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the constructed sport centre infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared		1				Project Commissioning Report
Construction of Gymnasium centres in the district	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report			1			Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified			1			Identified plott
	Preparation of Design and Constructional Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared			1			BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared			1			Minutes
	Offer of contract to contractor	Number of contracts awarded			1			Contractor file
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared			1			Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the constructed sport centre infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared			1			Project Commissioning Report
	Procurement of gymnasium equipment	contracting and delivery document			1			Physical gym equipment
Construction of Mental	Feasibility study	Feasibility study report			1			Feasibility Report
	Site identification	Ideal land identified			1			Identified plot

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rehabilitation centres in the district	Preparation of Design and Construction Designs	Number of BOQ Reports and constructional designs prepared			1			BOQ and construction designs
	Tendering processes	Number of tendering processes undertaken and minutes prepared			1			Minutes
	Offer of contract to contractor	Number of contracts awarded			1			Contractor file
	Commencement of Constructional works	Number of constructional Inspection reports prepared			1			Inspection Report
	Commissioning of the constructed sport centre infrastructure	Number of project commission reports prepared			1			Project Commissioning Report
							Physical gym equipment	

PART SIX: CONCLUSION

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Nsama District represents a strategic framework that aims to address the district's socio-economic challenges while leveraging its opportunities to foster sustainable growth and development. This plan is the culmination of extensive consultations with stakeholders, data analysis, and alignment with national and regional development goals, including the 8th National Development Plan.

The IDP envisions Nsama District as a hub for sustainable development, driven by its rich natural resources, tourism potential, and the resilience of its people. Key goals such as economic diversification, human and social development, improved infrastructure, and climate change adaptation have been carefully outlined to guide implementation over the plan period.

Successful implementation of this plan will require a collaborative effort among the local authority, government agencies, development partners, and the community. By adhering to the outlined strategies and regularly monitoring progress, Nsama District can achieve its vision of becoming a sustainable ecosystem and tourism destination by 2035, with improved livelihoods and enhanced service delivery.

This document is not an end but a foundation for continuous engagement and development. It is a living plan that allows for periodic review and adaptation to ensure it remains responsive to the district's evolving needs and aspirations. Together, let us commit to transforming Nsama District into a model of inclusive and sustainable development.

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APPENDICES



NSAMA TOWN COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 002
NSAMA

PUBLIC NOTICE

INSPECTION OF THE NSAMA DISTRICT DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2024 TO 2034.

Nsama Monday, 22nd July, 2024.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nsama District has completed the preparation of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as the principal planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, budgeting and development decisions within the district. This IDP is effective for ten years and is subject to be reviewed every five years.

In this regard, the Local Authority extends an invitation to all residents of Nsama District and members of the public to review and provide comments on the 2024 draft Integrated Development Plan. The draft plan is available for inspection at the following locations:

Nsama Civic Centre – Planning Department

District Administration Office

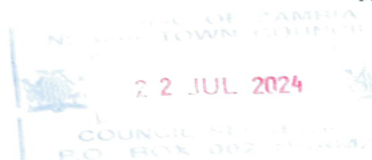
Chimbamilonga Constituency Office

The draft IDP will be available for public inspection for 60 days. The final date for submitting comments is September 19, 2024, at 17:00 hours. Inspections and reviews by the public can be conducted from Monday to Friday between 08:00 hours and 17:00 hours.

For further clarifications, please contact the Director of Planning, **Mr. Steven K. Mulatu, at 0974294267.**

Your participation and feedback are essential to the successful implementation of the Integrated Development Plan for Nsama District.

NSAMA TOWN COUNCIL




RAPHAEL KAMANGA
COUNCIL SECRETARY

