



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**SENGA HILL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2024 TO 2033**



**A Socio-economically viable and  
Environmentally Friendly District for all by  
2033**

**APPROVAL**

Senga Hill District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for Approval to the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the following Office Bearers:

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## Foreword

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is an important document prepared to guide the development of the district. Before the introduction of IDPs, strategic plans were considered key documents for carrying out planning with the sectoral focus. However, the implementation of the strategic plans had been difficult because they were prepared using the sectoral approach. Unlike the strategic plans, IDPs are prepared using the multi-sectoral approach which is a better approach as it prevents various sectors from duplication of initiatives and programs, and resource allocation. In light of this, Senga Hill District adopted a multi-sectoral approach with reference to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, which states under section 19 (1) that, “A Planning Authority shall prepare an Integrated Development Plan for its area.” Thus, the Local Authority initiated the planning process for a strategy which would address the issues related to the growing population and demand for high-quality services. In order to give direction for the District's overall development and to address some of the stakeholders' concerns, the IDP has been developed. This document is based on the principles of the “Vision 2030” and the “Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)”, which are goals that can only be realized when they are owned from the grassroots going upwards.

I sincerely hope that the Managers, Government Agencies, Council members, Senga Hill citizens, and other collaborating partners would use this text as a compass in their daily work. The current generation is also expected to take advantage of the chances provided by the plan to aid in its implementation for the benefit of the people of Senga Hill in particular and the people of Northern Province in general in order to promote greater development for all.

In conclusion, I am confident that this all-inclusive Integrated Development Plan is going to contribute to the enhancement of quality service provision and the development of the District.

**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON  
SENGA HILL DISTRICT**



## **Executive Summary**

According to the “Vision 2030”, Zambia is on a trajectory to become a Prosperous Middle Income Country by the year 2030. Only if planning is implemented at the grassroots level will this zeal be realized. Senga Hill District, led by the Local Authority and interacting with various stakeholders, began the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in an effort to fulfill the principles of decentralization. This is to guarantee a localized planning system that ought to be owned by all district stakeholders. The IDP is mainly composed of Four Parts which include, Planning Survey and Issues Report, Development Framework, Capital Investment Programme, and Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR), which is the first component of the IDP, aims to identify challenges faced by various sectors and stakeholders in the district. The PSIR lists important government priorities that are or will be executed, provides a summary of the current level of development, and discusses problems that result from the process of community involvement. These are connected to the changes that are anticipated to occur over the course of the next ten years, from 2024 to 2033, and are evaluated through the impact of the continuation of current trends on the pattern of land use and population distribution, the environment, and climate change analysis, as well as new problems relating to vulnerable groups and gender groups.

The Development Framework (DF), which is derived from the PSIR, sets forth the District's long-term goals, including **"To be a Socio-economically viable and Environmentally Friendly District for all by 2033,"** as well as the policies that will guide development and its set goals, priorities, and strategies. The Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which makes up the final section of the Development Framework, focuses on alternative spatial development scenarios and land use planning to ensure proper building and land use management.

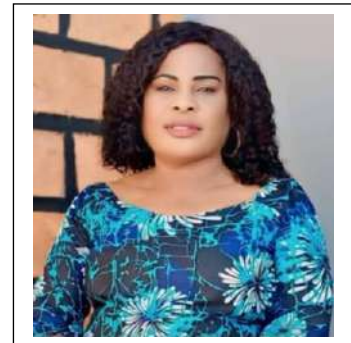
The Implementation Plan (IP), which is part of the IDP, includes the Capital Investment Plan (CIP), which summarizes the amount of funds needed for investments in different economic sectors, and the Local Authority's Financial Plan (LAFP), which provides a medium-term revenue and expenditure trend to help guide

the planning and budgeting process. The program for creating Local Area Plans (LAPs), together with a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the implementation process, may be found in this section.

In order to ensure that resources are pooled for the benefit of all parties involved and to prevent potential duplication of effort, the IDP essentially offers a multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral approach to planning.

I, thus, appeal to all government agencies, collaborative partners, civil society organizations, and other interested parties to familiarize themselves with this document in order to achieve coordinated planning that satisfies the district's and the country's long-term vision, “*A Socio-economically viable and environmentally friendly district for all by 2033*”. Once this vision is attained, Senga Hill will become the ideal location to live.

**MPANDASHULU ELIZABETH  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**



## **Acknowledgments**

I want to give special recognition to the IDP team for their significant efforts and contributions in making this document a reality and the IDP Manager for the guidance rendered throughout the planning process. This is in view of the numerous obstacles related to resources, time, and other pressure from departmental responsibilities. No words can adequately explain how grateful I am to you in this regard.

Further, the Council Chairman, Councillors and staff of Senga Hill Town Council (SHTC), as well as the District Administration, deserve praise for providing moral and logistical assistance during this planning process. Thank you for participating in this journey, Our Royal Highnesses Chiefs Nondo, Nsokolo, and Mpande. The Church clergy, business community, and other stakeholders also deserve praise for their invaluable contributions. Last but not the least, we would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Northern Provincial Administration, Northern Province Planning Authority and all participants in the preparation process for their guidance, technical assistance, and financial support for the preparation of the IDP.



**TRYSON. Y. CHUNGA (MZIHRM)  
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## **List of Abbreviations/Acronyms**

ASF	African swine fever
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Plural Pneumonia
CCPA	Community Crime Prevention Association
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission.
CIP	Capital Investment Programme
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DACA	District Aids Coordination Advisor
DHO	District Health Office
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECF	East Cost Fever
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gasses
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LA	Local Authority
LAP	Local Area Plan

LDF	Land Development Fund
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
ND	Newcastle Disease
NDP	National Decentralisation Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIMA	National Health Insurance Management Authority
NHSP	National Health Strategic Plan
NPCC	National Policy on Climate Change
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PHC	Primary Health Care
PSIR	Planning survey and Issues Report
PTC	Parent Teachers Committee
PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SHTC	Senga Hill Town Council
SHI	Social Health Insurance
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAZARA	Tanzania – Zambia Railways
TB	Tuberculosis
TEVET	Technical Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS
UN	United Nations
VA	Veterinary Assistant
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WDCs	Ward Development Committees

WHO	World Health Organisation
ZAMMSA	Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation.
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee

## **PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **1.0 Introduction and Background**

Senga Hill was declared as a District on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2016 through Statutory Instrument No. 39 of 2016 as stipulated under the Local Government Establishment of Councils: No.3 Order, 2013 (GRZ, 2013). The motive behind the creation of new districts is to improve the rate at which, sustainable environmental, social and economic development takes place in Zambia. The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is one step to achieve this sustainable development agenda.

The Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015 provides for each Local Authority to prepare an IDP to cover the entire district. The IDP is the primary tool for planning within the district (GRZ, 2015). Furthermore, the IDP process aligns economic social and environmental policies and expresses these and their land use requirements and implications in a spatial plan. Additionally, the IDP covers a period of ten (10) years but the review is required to be done after five (5) years.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is characterized by three (3) essential attributes namely, integration, participation and implementation as outlined below:

- ✧ **Integration** – Integrating economic, social and environmental policies and expressing these and their land use requirements and implications in a spatial plan;
- ✧ **Participation** – Involving all sectors of the community in the preparation of the plan to secure broad based community input to and support for the plan;
- ✧ **Implementation** – Ensuring the plan, its policies and proposals are implemented within realistic financial limits, and are expressed in a detailed action programme.

Further, the IDP provides all details for the Local Authority to guide and control development in general terms. In particular, it indicates infrastructure requirements, expansion areas for housing, business, service facilities and economic development. It also provides for socioeconomic development, capacity building, environmental management and poverty alleviation.

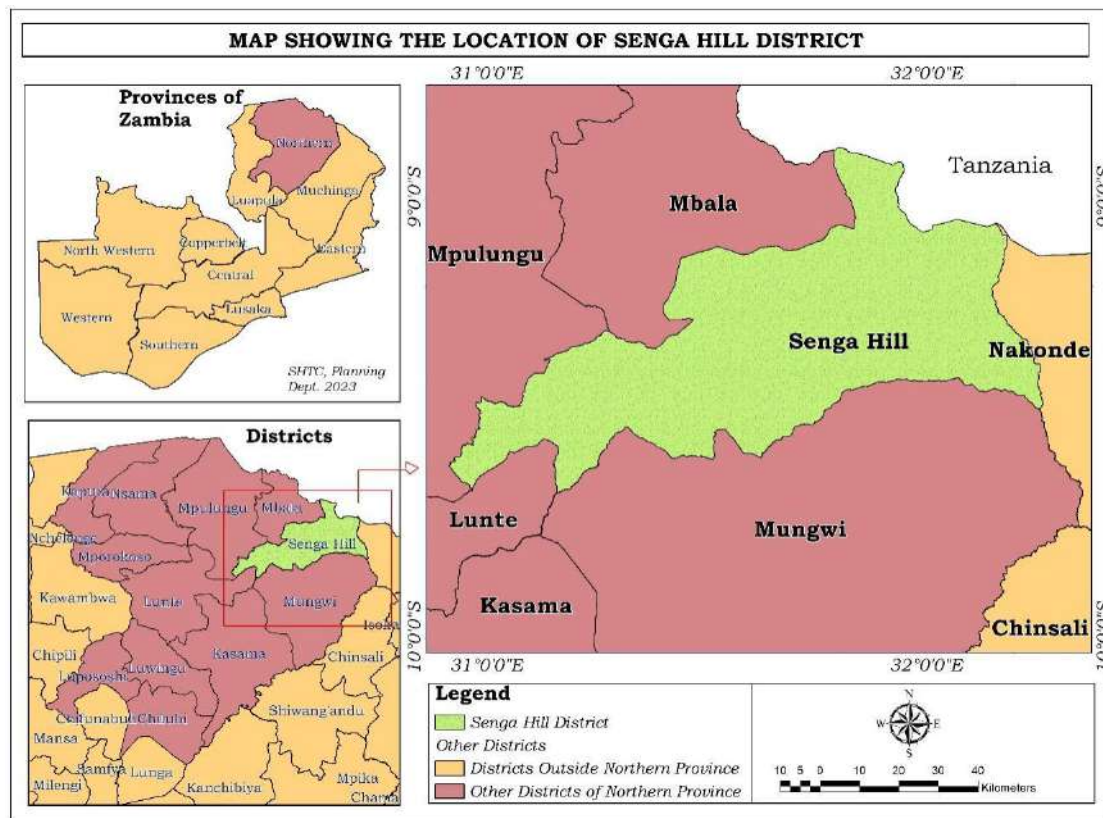
In line with the aforementioned relevance of the IDP, Senga Hill Town Council commenced the process of formulating the IDP in line with its mandate stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015. The IDP will guide planning

and budgeting for the development of Senga Hill District as well as the implementation of development programs for the District.

### 1.1 Geographical Location

Senga Hill is one of the twelve (12) Districts of the Northern Province of Zambia sharing its district administrative boundaries as follows: International boundary with the Republic of Tanzania; and local boundaries with Mbala to the North, Nakonde to the East, Mungwi to the South, Lunte to the South-west and Mpulungu to the North-west.

In terms of Geographical Coordinates, the district is located between longitudes 30° 53' - 32° 15' East of the prime meridian and the latitudes 8° 23' – 9° 39' South of the equator. *Map 1 shows the location map of Senga Hill District as described above.*



Map 1: Geographical Location

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

As such, the total land area of the District stands at 5,183.7 km<sup>2</sup> (518,370 ha). The District Administrative Centre is situated about 1067 Km from Lusaka the Capital City of Zambia and approximately 201 Km from Kasama the provincial capital of Northern Province of Zambia.

Additionally, the district is linked to Tanzania via the Mbala - Nakonde Road and to Mpulungu Harbour through the Kasama – Mpulungu Road. This makes it feasible for the district to participate in regional trade with Countries such as Tanzania, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Further, Senga Hill District is generally located on a high altitude. The height of the land ranges between 1400m to 1800m above sea level with the Northern part of the district having the highest point and the lowest point being the South-Eastern part around Chozi area. This enables the people in the district to experience moderate temperatures even during the summer season.

## **1.2 Governance and Political Structure**

The governance of the district falls under two authorities namely, Civic and Civil Administration. Civil or district administration is responsible for coordinating the functions under Central Government which have not been devolved to local authorities (Councils). The representative of central government or the head of district administration is the District Commissioner who is appointed by the Head of State. He or she is the senior-most civil servant at district level (GRZ, 2014).

On the other hand, civic administration is coordinated by the Local Authority. Senga Hill Town Council is like any other Local Authority mandated to perform functions stipulated in the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 of the Laws of Zambia and the eight additional functions which have been devolved from Central Government to Local Authorities as outlined in Cabinet Circular number 2 of 2023, as well as the Local Government Act number 2 of May, 2019 (GRZ, 2019). The Council Chairperson who is elected by all the eligible citizens in the District heads the Town Council. The Council Chairperson chairs the Council Meetings, while the Council Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council and provides secretarial services during Council Meetings (GRZ, 2014).

Politically, the District has only one constituency called Senga Hill, which is headed by a Member of Parliament (MP). The constituency is further divided into ten (10) wards that are under the leadership of the area Councillors. The Councillors are elected from each ward after every five years through Local Government Elections. They run the affairs of the District through the Council on behalf of the residents of

their wards of operation. Further, Councillors are also members of the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) which are legal community participation platforms in their wards as guided by the Local Government Act Number 2 of 2019 of the Laws of Zambia. The wards are further divided into polling districts, which are known as Zones in as much as the implementation of the NDP is concerned and Senga Hill has 65 zones. At zonal level, representatives of the people in a particular zone are elected as members of the WDCs. The zonal representatives are chairpersons of community meetings known as zonal assemblies at zonal or grass route level.

### 1.3 Traditional Leadership

The district has three gazetted or recognized Chiefdoms namely, Nsokolo, Mpande and Nondo. These Chiefdoms are headed by:

- ✧ Senior Chief Nsokolo;
- ✧ Chief Mpande;
- ✧ Chief Nondo.

The aforementioned Chiefs are the only ones who are recognised by the laws of Zambia to give consent for allocation of land or conversion of Land Tenure from Customary to State or leasehold Tenure also support government efforts in terms of development. These Chiefs also provide leadership to their subjects and are assisted to administer Chiefdoms by other traditional leaders which are referred to Sub-Chiefs and Headmen. The names of the Sub-Chiefs include:

- ✧ Sub Chief Chileshya
- ✧ Sub Chief Chindo

However, unlike the above three recognized Chiefs, the Sub-Chiefs are not recognized by the Zambian Laws and as such, they cannot issue consent to allocation of land in the process of land administration.

In terms of ethnic groups, there are two predominant ethnic groupings in the district namely the Mambwes and the Lungus. Other smaller ethnic groupings include; the Bembas in the Southern border with Mungwi District, and Namwangas in the Eastern Border with Nakonde District.

## 1.4 Physical Environment

### 1.4.1 Geology

In the south-western end, granite and granitic gneisses are elongated North Eastern – South Western direction forming the Irinde Fold belt with Muva group rocks. The Muva group rocks are the igneous rocks which forms the plateaux series. The rest of the area is widely covered by alluvial deposits forming an almost continuous blanket that conceals the bed rock over large areas (Mukatasha, 2023).

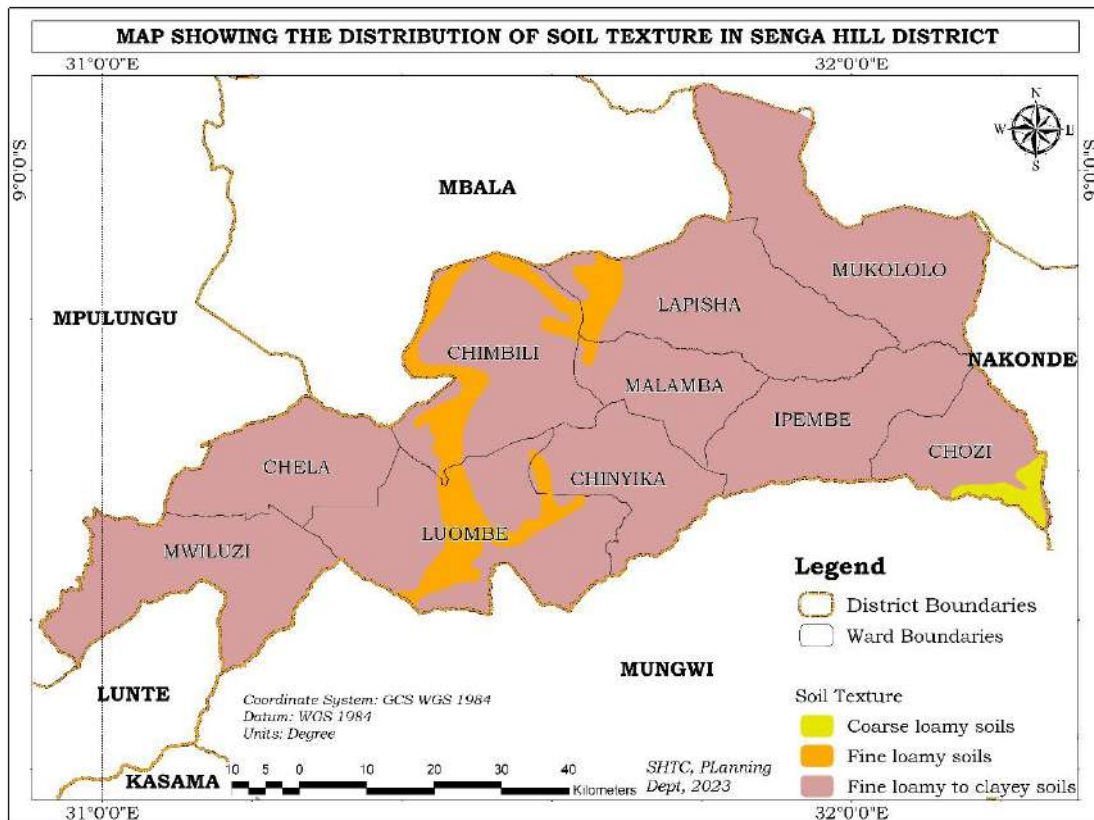
Furthermore, the area is evidently rich in iron ore, and high prospects of high valued minerals such as Gold and diamond as shown by the Geological Map of Zambia. This makes the district to be viable for mining activities. In addition, the district is also known to have other mineral contents such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen, which are important for arable farming. The grassland areas comprise largely dolerite-enriched rocks giving it a dark coloration. It is extremely hard and is commonly quarried for crushed stones. These crushed stones are used for infrastructure development such as road construction.

### 1.4.2 Soils

In forested areas, the sandy soil exists and it is largely grey or orange in colour but becomes dark brown in some areas which are richer in dolerite. In terms of soil texture, the district has mainly fine loamy to clay soils. These soils are suitable for the production of leguminous crops such as beans. These soils mainly cover Mwiluzi, Chela, Chinika, Malamba, Mukololo, Ipemba, Chozi and some parts of Chimbili, Lapisha and Luombe Wards. Also, the district has an area which has some concentration of fine loamy soils which cuts across Luombe, Chimbili and Lapisha Wards. Lastly, the South Eastern parts of Chozi Ward have soil texture which is described as coarse loamy soil and this covers the smallest part of the district. Generally, all these types of soil texture support arable farming. The crops which do well and are grown in these soils include, beans, groundnuts, cassava and maize. However, these soils are not suitable for tubers due to high moisture content.

Besides the loamy soils, the district has section of sand soil which is fairly coarse and loose and easily drained. This soil which is also called light soil is suitable for production of tubers like carrots, beetroots as well as cucubits like cucumbers, water

melon, etc. These soils are easily leached due to high porosity. Map 2 shows the distribution of the soil texture in Senga Hill District.

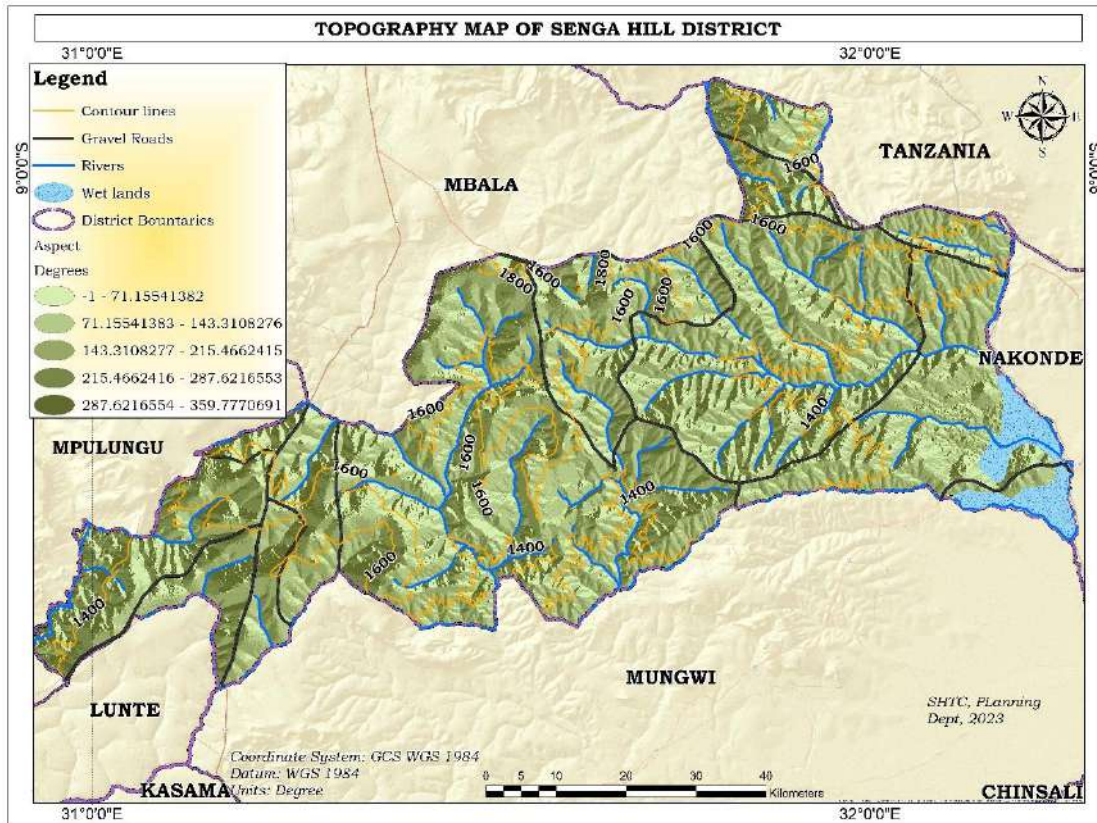


Map 2: Soil Texture Map

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2023

### 1.4.3 Altitude

In terms of the topography, most parts of the district are located on high altitudes with the highest points reaching approximately 1800 meters above sea level. On average, the altitude of Senga Hill District is at 1,600 meters. The highest point is in the Northern part of the district and the lowest part is in the South Eastern part of the district which is around Chozi area. In areas where the land is flat, farming of mainly Beans, Groundnuts, Cassava and Maize crops does well. Map 3 shows the topography of Senga Hill District.

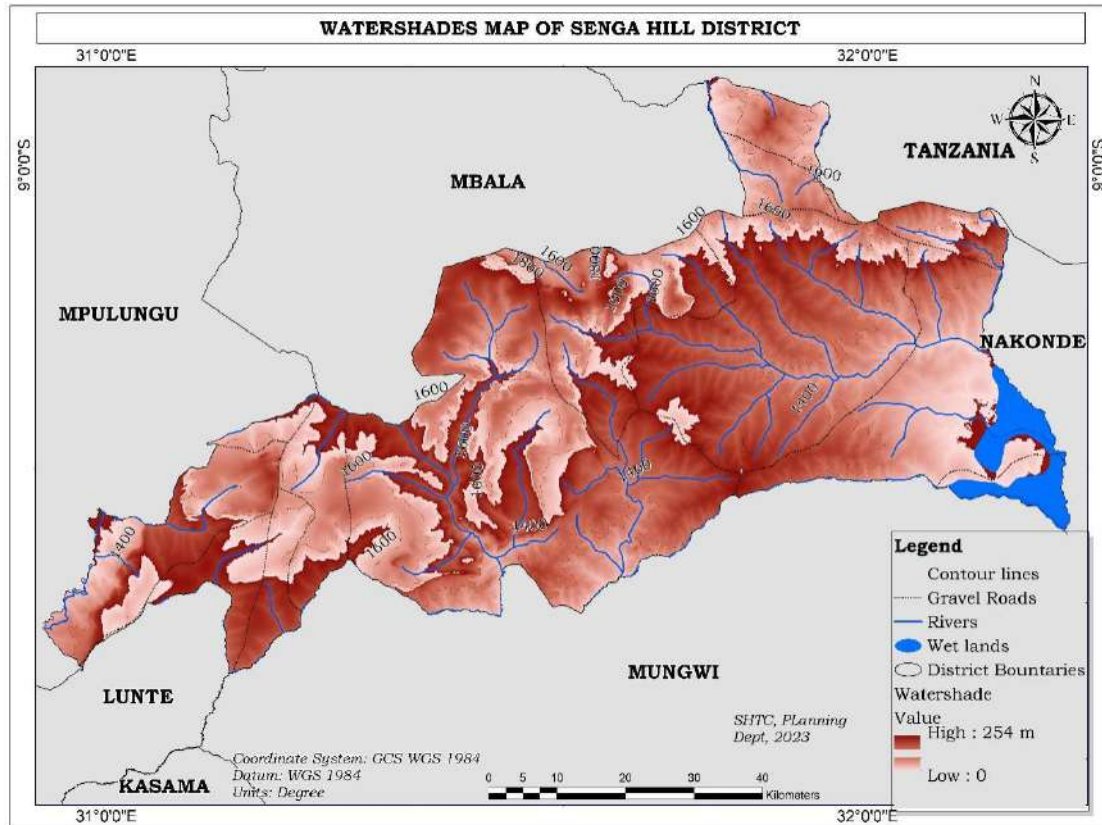


Map 3: Topographic Map

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2023

The highest point is in the Nsunzu escarpment summit (2000m above sea level) near Saise River. Generally, the area is an undulated plateau of elevation ranging from approximately 1200m in the West to about 1500m in the North-East. The area is hilly and mountainous in some parts.

The areas which have high altitude form the watersheds of the districts as these are areas where a number of rivers and streams flowing in different directions start from. These sources of water are supposed to be protected as a way of promoting environmental sustainability. *Map 4 below shows the map of watershed in the district.*



Map 4: District Watersheds

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2023

#### 1.4.4 Climate

The plateau climate is almost Mediterranean in nature. These climatic conditions arise from the Congo Air, the North Eastern monsoon and the South Eastern constant wind (trade air). The area falls within category of high rainfall belts of the country. The area receives an annual rainfall of approximately 1,240mm. The rain season normally lasts from November-April. The biggest downpours occur between December and March. These are often very violent and short-lived downpours.

The temperature and number of sunny days is dependent on this rain cycle. Towards the end of the dry season, i.e. in September and October, the daytime temperature reaches 30° C and the night time temperature falls to 15° C with the first rains, the temperature drops by a few degrees. In May, the sun is far on the Northern hemisphere, and then the rainy season ends. In June and July, the daytime temperature reaches 20 – 22° C and falls further by a few degrees in the night, even to the extent of small ground level frosts. Minimum temperatures are experienced in July ranging

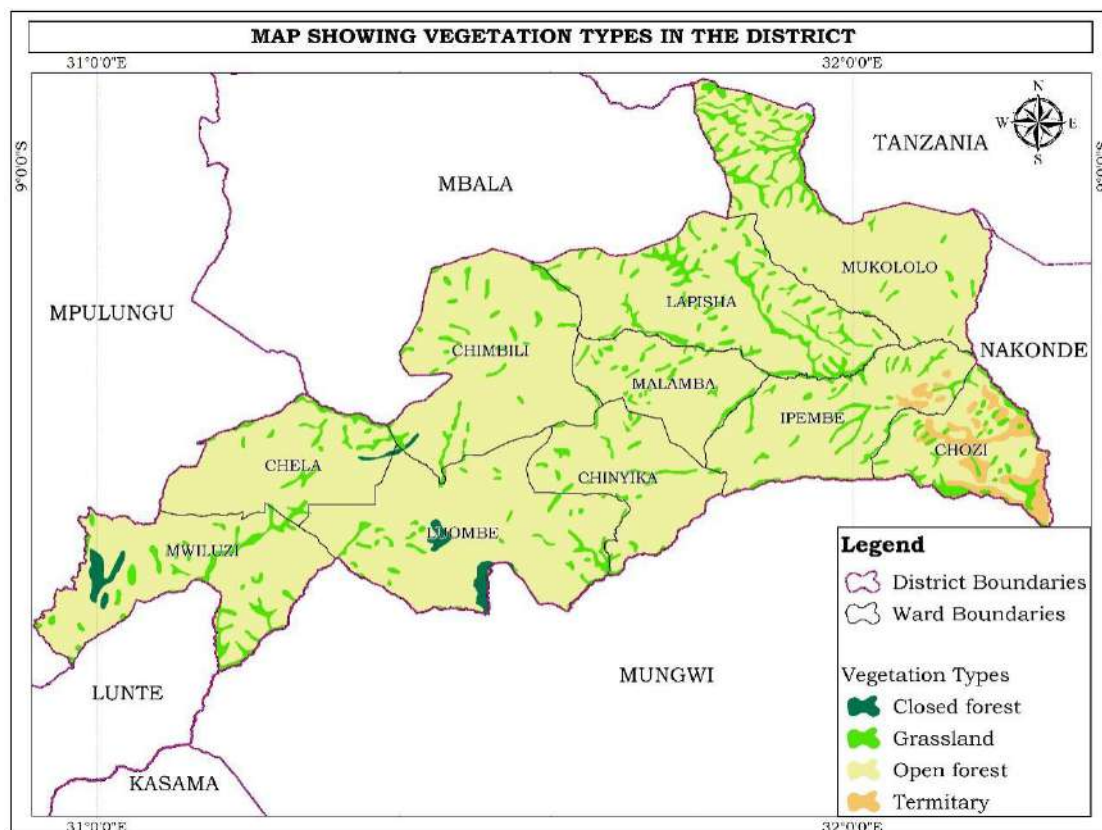
from 5° - 7°C. Maximum temperatures are experienced in October and range from 20°C - 30°C. The area thus exhibits four seasons in the yearly cycle:

- I. The Cold season (Mpepo)
- II. The Warm season (Cisanya)
- III. The Rainy season (Cisiku)
- IV. The After-rain season (Mwela)

#### 1.4.5 Vegetation

The vegetation mainly consists of open forests, and some grasslands dotted around the district. Also, closed forests are only found in smaller portions of the South-western parts of the District. Grasslands are mainly covered by Elephant grass which are used for making fences and provides a wind breaker for crops in the gardens and houses.

Figure 5 is a map showing vegetation types in the district.

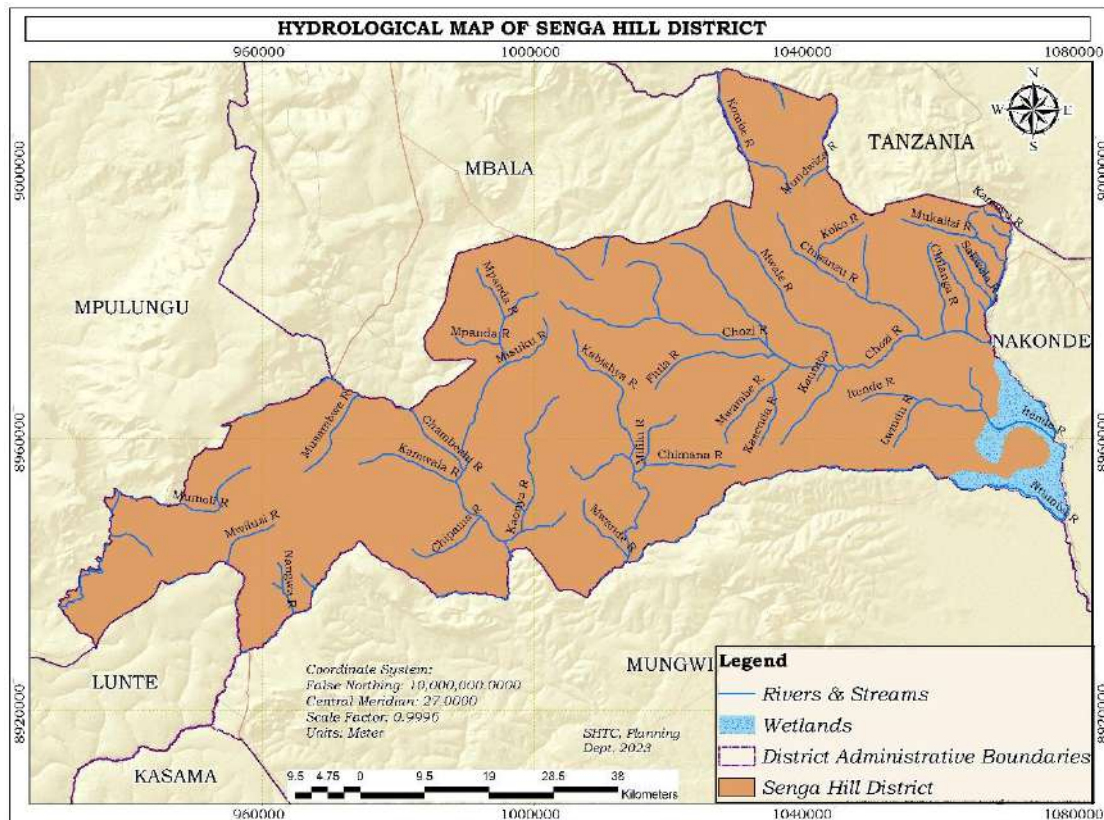


Map 5: Vegetation Types

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

### 1.4.6 Hydrology

The area is crisscrossed by numerous rivers that drain it. The most prominent of these are the Chambeshi River to the west with its two tributaries namely, Musombizi and Mambwe streams, the Kalungu to the East and the Saise which divides the Mambwe lands into two parts, one covered by grassland, the other by forests. Other rivers are Luombe which provides a boundary with Mungwi district and the Mwiluzi River which also provides some boundaries with Lunte district. The two rivers form a confluence at Luombe Bridge along Kasama road. These ecological conditions affect the types of agriculture practiced. Different ways of cultivating the land separate the Mambwe people into two groups: The Isa-Mambwe people who occupy the grassland and the Maswepa - Mambwe people who occupy less dense forest areas. One other important river is the Choji River in the South West of the District. Most of these rivers have vast areas of plains and dambos forming the Chambeshi drainage system. See Map 6 showing the hydrological map of the district.



Map 6: Hydrology

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2023

## PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

### 2.1 Introduction

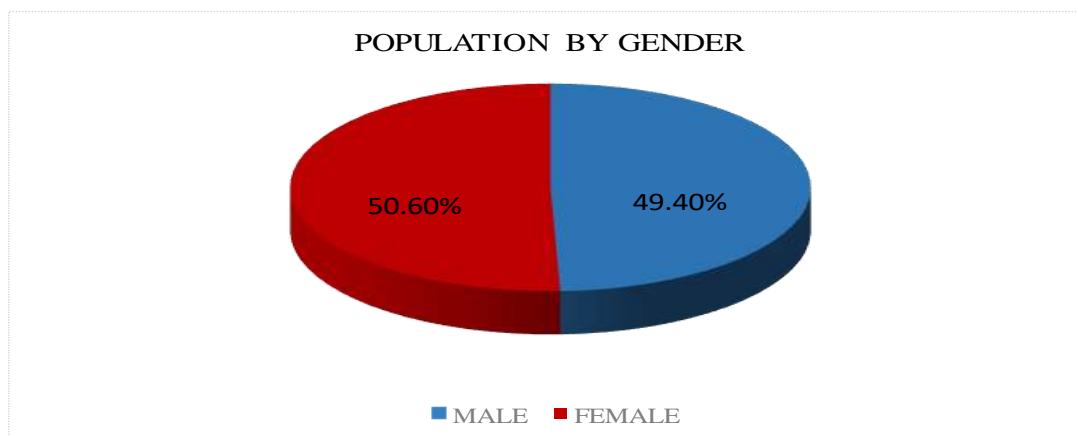
The Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) identifies appropriate issues which the IDP strategy and policies need to address. The survey provides the evidence upon which these issues are analyzed and justified. The main output of the Planning Survey is a prioritized list of issues that set the context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

Therefore, the planning Survey and issues report of Senga Hill 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.

### 2.2 Demographic Analysis

#### 2.2.1 Historic Population Levels and Population Growth Rate

According to the Zambia Statistical Agency 2022 Census preliminary report (ZamStat, 2022), the total population of Senga Hill District stood at 126,308. This shows that there is a percentage increase of 37% from the 2010 Population Census which stood at 92,391. The sex ratio being (49.4%) for males and (50.6%) for females, representing 62,403 males and 63,905 females respectively. The district growth rate is at 2.6 % per annum with that for males and females being 3.7% and 3.8% respectively (ZamSat,



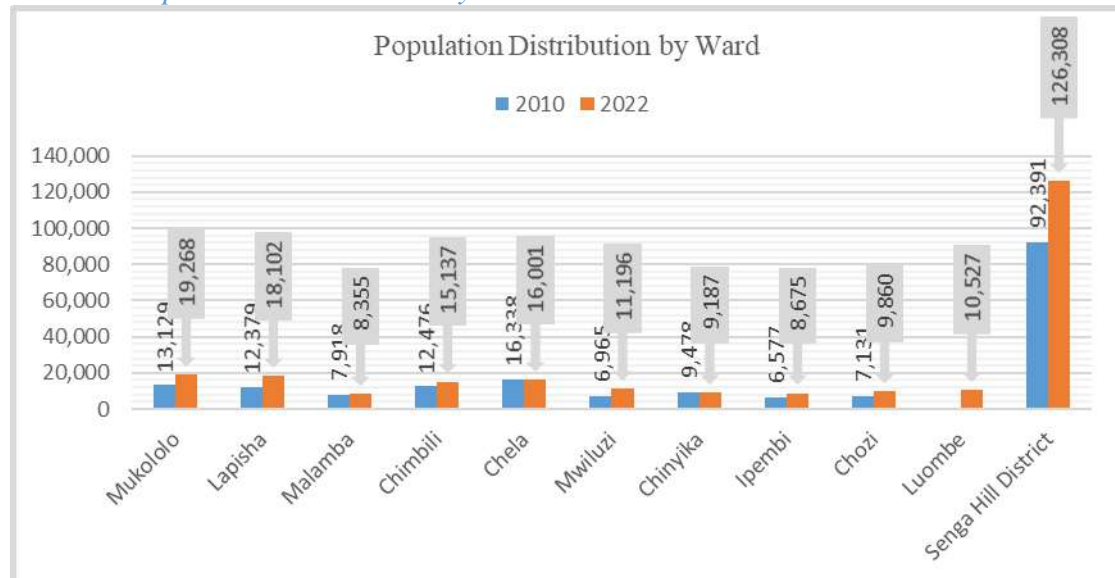
2022) *Chart 1: Population by Gender*

Source: Zamstat 2022

2.2.2 Population Distribution/ Density at Ward Level

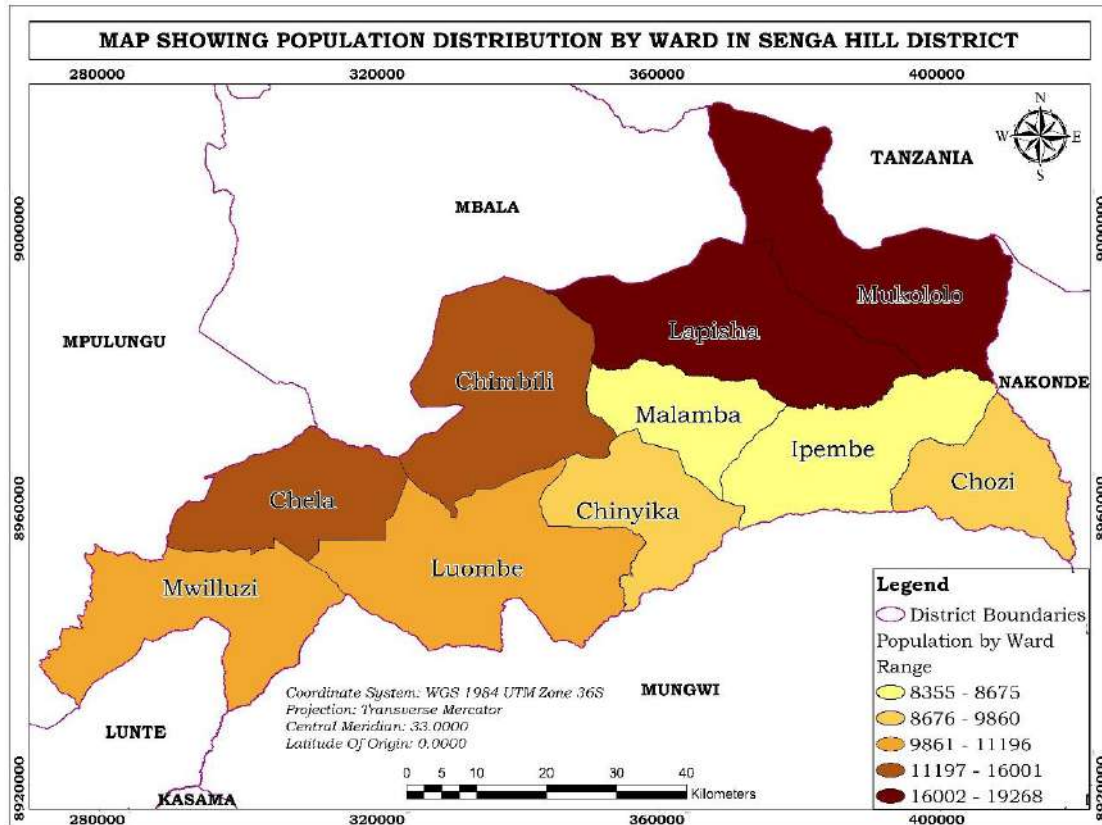
Senga Hill District had Nine (9) Wards as at 2010 Census but after the 2019 delimitation exercise, a new ward named Luombe was created (CSO, 2011). Hence, the chart below showing the 2010 and 2022 ward populations according Zamstat of the 2010 and 2022 Census of Population has data missing for Luombe Ward for the year 2010. The Districts population density according to the 2022 Census of population and Housing stands at 24.4 per Km<sup>2</sup>. The bar chart and map below gives analytical presentation of ward population in the district.

*Chart 2: Population Distribution by Ward*



Source: Zamstat 2010 and 2022

This population distribution shows that Mukolo and Lapisha Wards are falling in the highest population range while Malamba and Ipembi are falling in the lowest population range. This is as depicted in Map 7 below. Following equity in the distribution of resources, it therefore, entails that this is going to be a guide in the distribution of resources.



Map 7: Population Distribution by Ward

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

### 2.2.3 Population at Base Year

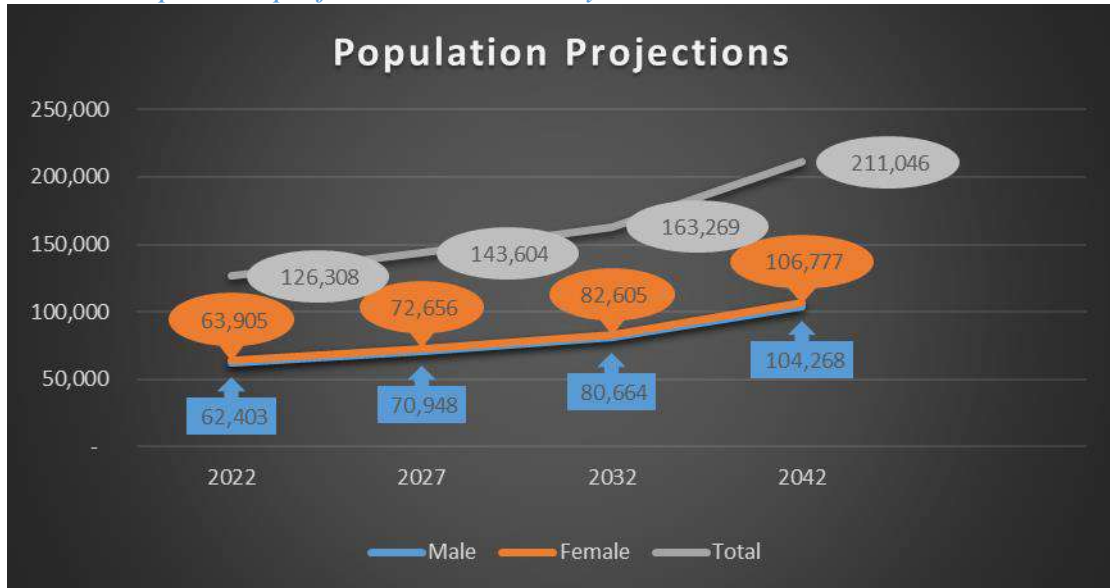
The base year population figure for this plan is derived from the 2022 Zamstat Preliminary Report which indicated 126, 308 with males accounting for 49.4% against 50.6% for females. It is against this figure that population projections shall be based for uniformity and accuracy of estimation.

### 2.2.4 Population Characteristics

#### 2.2.4.1 Estimate of the future population of the IDP Area in 5, 10 and 20 Years

Assuming that the population continues to grow at a constant rate of 2.6%, the estimated future population in the IDP Area in 5, 10 and 20 years will stand as follows:

Chart 3: Population projects in 5, 10 and 20 years



Source: SHTC Planning Department 2023

#### 2.2.4.2 Estimate of the Future of Urban Population of the IDP Area in 5, 10 And 20 Years

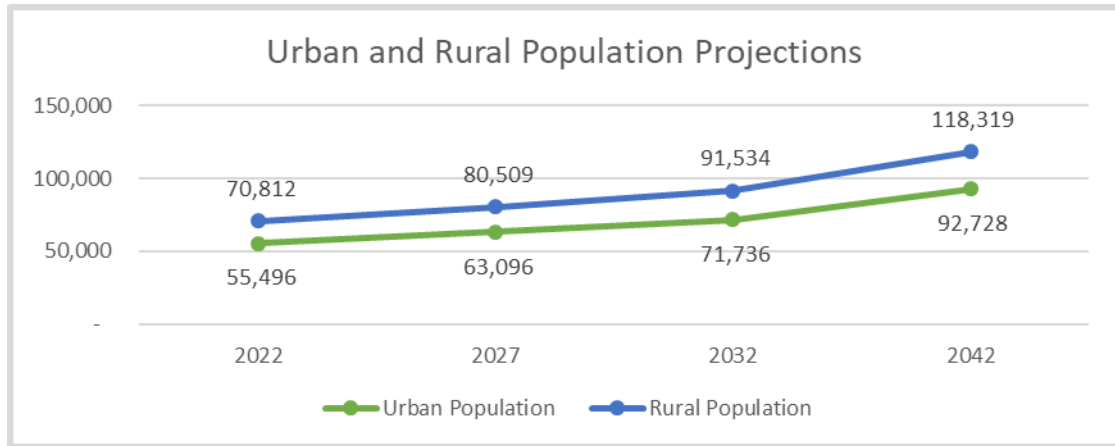
Senga Hill District is predominantly a rural district. However, some areas have the potential to urbanize in the next 5, 10 or 20 years due to the population size as a result of the pull factors which they possess. These areas includes Senga of Chela Ward, Chozi of Chozi Ward, Nondo of Mwiluzi, Kavumbo of Chimbili Ward and Chimula of Lapisha Ward. For planning purposes, these areas will be regarded as urban. Chart number 4 shows the population projections for urban and rural areas respectively.

#### 2.2.4.3 Estimate of the Future Rural Population of the IDP Area in 5, 10 And 20 Years

The rest of the wards will remain rural with some of them urbanizing slowly. The table below gives estimates of the rural population in the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

The chart below shows both the projected urban and rural population in the respective projection periods at a constant of 2.6 % population growth rate.

Chart 4: Projected Urban and Rural Population in the next 5, 10 and 20 Years



Source: Zamstat 2022 and SHTC Planning Department 2023

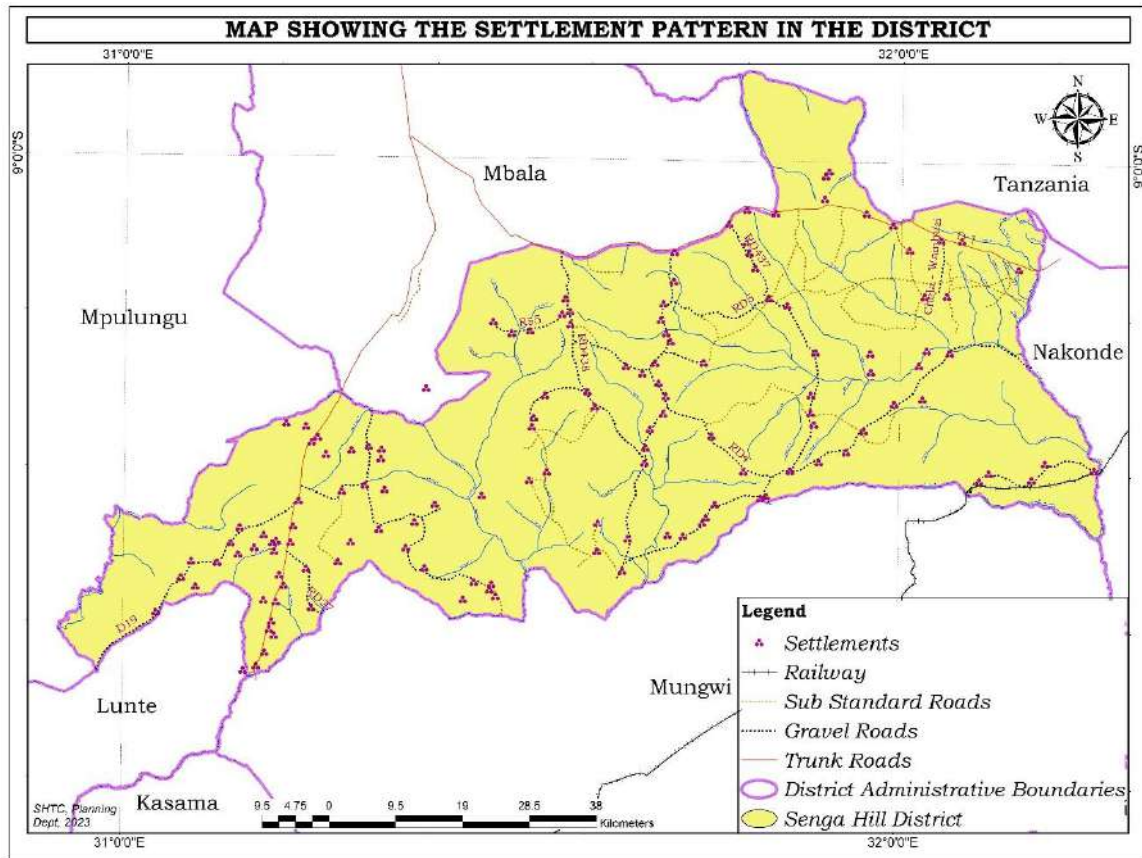
#### 2.2.4.4 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at 5, 10 and 20 Years

Generally, the population of Senga Hill is dominated by youths and the female gender tends to outnumber the male folks. This entails that if the current population trends continue, Senga Hill District is expected to have a more youthful population dominated by the female gender.

#### 2.2.4.5 Assessment of Existing Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the District

##### i. Overall Settlement Pattern

Senga Hill District has a predominantly linear settlement structure, with homes situated along a single line, mainly along the road, railroad, or river. Particularly in village configurations, families tend to cluster in the villages, whereas homes are widely spaced in dispersed or scattered settlements. Linear Settlement Pattern leaves much to be desired as it leads to high levels of encroachments on road and rail reserves. It also promotes contamination of water in rivers and streams where the settlements followed the water. *Map 8 below is a Settlement Pattern Map of Senga Hill District.*

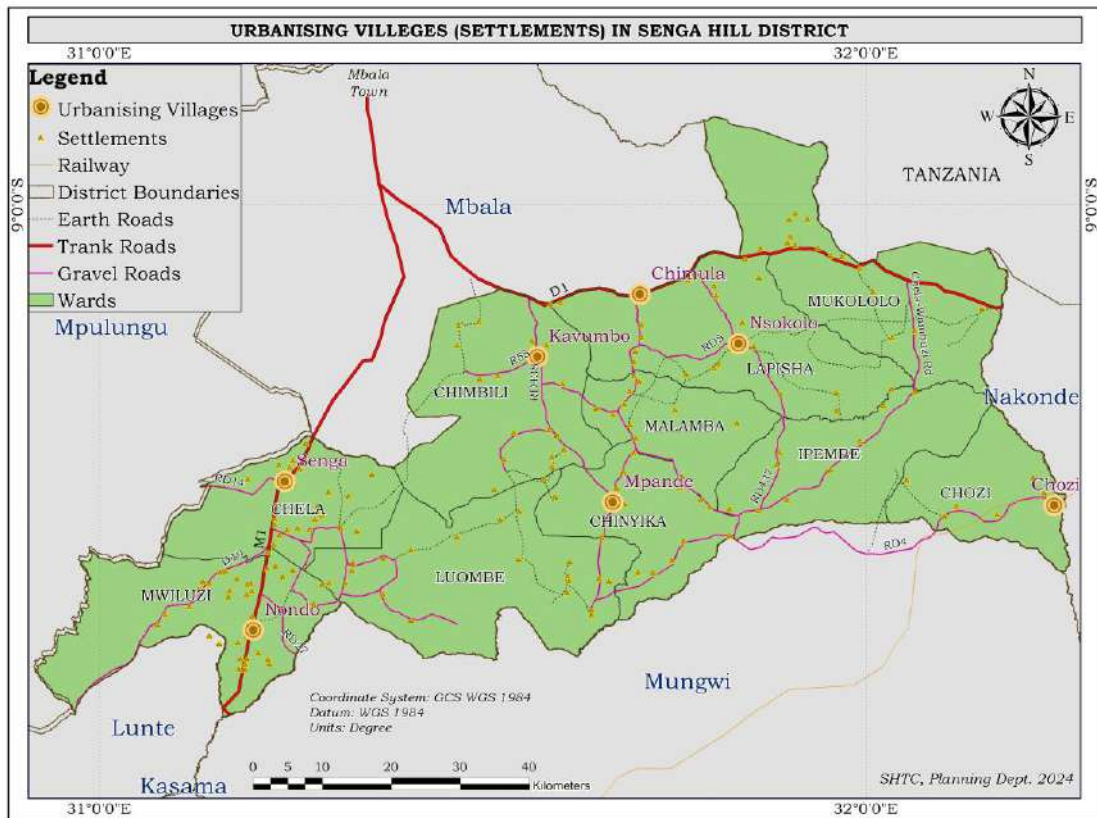


Map 8: Settlement Pattern

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2023

## ii. Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

The population distribution is expected to be concentrated around growth points, which are areas with easy access to utilities like electricity, water, schools, and medical facilities, as well as commercial areas with access to major thoroughfares. These centers, which have a comparative advantage in location and the activities that are already occurring there, are the Senga Hill, Nondo, Chozi, Kavumbo, Mpande, Nsokolo and Chimula. People have started migrating from far-off, more rural areas to these growing centers, according to the current trends. As a result, the areas surrounding these development sites may become overcrowded with others remaining underpopulated. See Map 9 indicating the aforementioned urbanizing villages.



Map 9: Urbanizing Villeges

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

### iii. Urban Expansion/ Peri-Urban Areas

Senga Hill District is currently fully rural because no part of it can be considered as urban when population size, heterogeneity, mobility, system of interaction, and anonymity are taken into account. Senga, Nondo, Chozi, Mpande, Kavumbo, Nsokolo and Chimula, however, have the most potential for urbanization given their advantageous locations and the activities already occurring there. The development of these settlements will have to be controlled by coming up with Local Area Plans (LAPs)

Taking a case by case scenario the table 1 outlines the factors that give the areas an urbanizing outlook and future demands:

Table 1: Urbanizing areas pull factors

Name of Area	Ward	Urbanizing Factors	Future Demands
<b>Senga</b>	Chela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability of power supply by ZESCO</li> <li>✧ Located along main road (Kasama - Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit station</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market</li> <li>✧ Post office</li> <li>✧ Availability of Secondary and Primary Schools</li> <li>✧ Trading center</li> <li>✧ A Local Area Plan has been prepared with plots of various land uses</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Value addition industries for agricultural produce.</li> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District.</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks.</li> </ul>
<b>Nondo</b>	Mwiluzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability of Electricity Supply</li> <li>✧ Located along main road (Kasama-Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit stations</li> <li>✧ Market at Nondo</li> <li>✧ Health and Education facilities</li> <li>✧ Migration trends</li> <li>✧ Observable rural transformation (e.g. people building modern houses)</li> <li>✧ Catholic Parish</li> <li>✧ Informal business sector growth (trading Centre)</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Value addition industries for agricultural products.</li> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks.</li> </ul>
<b>Nsokolo</b>	Lapisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Health and Education facilities</li> <li>✧ Migration trends</li> <li>✧ Observable rural transformation (e.g. people building modern houses)</li> <li>✧ Occurrence of informal trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks.</li> </ul>

<b>Chozi</b>	Chozi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Located along TAZARA line (Transit station)</li> <li>✧ Proximity to Nakonde/ Tanzania</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market</li> <li>✧ Migration trends</li> <li>✧ Observable rural transformation (e.g people building modern houses)</li> <li>✧ Schools</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading Centre)</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Value addition industry especially for Rice and Maize.</li> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks.</li> </ul>
<b>Mpande</b>	Chinyika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High youthful population</li> <li>✧ Availability of Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Host of Mpande Palace</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market Shelter</li> <li>✧ Observable rural transformation (e.g. people building modern houses)</li> <li>✧ Schools</li> <li>✧ Availability of health facilities</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading Centre)</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks.</li> </ul>
<b>Chimula</b>	Lapisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Along main road (Nakonde-Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit station</li> <li>✧ Junction for Mbala, Nakonde and Chozi</li> <li>✧ Migration trends</li> <li>✧ Observable rural transformation (e.g people building modern houses)</li> <li>✧ Availability of schools</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading centre)</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Industrialization</li> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks</li> <li>✧ Modernization in general</li> </ul>
<b>Kavumbo</b>	Chimbili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Availability of Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Trading Centre for beans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Value Addition Industries for farm products especially</li> </ul>

		<p>as the area is the major producer of beans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Education and health facilities</li> </ul>	<p>beans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Improved connectivity to the Central Business District</li> <li>✧ Improved supply of safe and clean water</li> <li>✧ Improved commercial activities such as banks</li> </ul>
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#### iv. Informal Settlements

Simply put, unplanned settlements are considered informal settlements. According to this criteria, nearly all the settlements in the district are still unplanned except for Chandaemba in Malamba Ward where layout plan preparation, partial numbering and surveying of land was done, and part of Senga area where a Local Area Plan of different land uses has been developed. To ensure compliance with the planning criteria, the local authority will have to normalize and upgrade such communities through settlement upgrading and planning agreements for those which are in customary land.

#### 2.2.4.6 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns.

The effects of population growth on patterns of spatial development and land use are numerous and varied. There is an expected increase in land fragmentation as well as change of land use and land cover. This will be as a result of increased demand for land for various uses. High land demand will lead to the removal of trees to make room for further development. The township must be clearly delineated in order to prevent encroachment on protected areas and people from congregating near the main water sources.

Furthermore, population increase may cause encroachment on ground water recharge zones, which are crucial and require careful protection. It is essential that these recharge zones are adequately safeguarded in a sustainable manner to prevent the people from residing near the main water sources and encroaching protected areas.

The IDP will develop sustainable land use and resource management strategies to help control land use planning.

#### **2.2.4.7 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact of Overall Settlement Pattern.**

In terms of population density and pattern change, it is known that the overall settlement pattern will alter as the population grows. The growth nodes are expected to become urbanized and transition from dispersed, linear settlements to clustered settlement. Therefore, in order to prevent urban sprawl, appropriate planning such as settlement upgrade and planning agreements is required in the meantime.

#### **2.2.4.8 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact of Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes**

If population expansion is not well planned for, urbanizing communities will have a range of negative effects, including poor air quality, a lack of adequate quality water, issues with waste disposal and excessive energy use due to an increase in demand for these services. As urbanization increases, effective urban planning will be crucial in dealing with these and other challenges.

#### **2.2.4.9 Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion**

Despite the district's modest size and plenty of streams and forests, the local authority has made an effort to obtain land from the traditional leaders who own the majority of the district's territory. The site where the new township will be built has been secured and planned by the local authority although the areas are not yet serviced. There is need to effectively plan the ward bordering with Tanzania so that a recognized border crossing point would be established. Additionally, all the urbanizing areas must have Local Area Plans to guide land use planning. By comparison, areas along the main roads leading to towns like Kasama, Mbala, Mpulungu and Nakonde have the potential to urbanize faster than the rest.

#### **2.2.4.10 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements – New, Expanding and Densifying**

Currently, most individuals favour purchasing land with a traditional tenure over state land that has been planned and surveyed. This could be attributed to the fact that the planned lands have not yet been serviced, making it access to basic services befitting a

planned area impossible. As a result, the district runs the risk of giving rise to unofficial settlements, which could have an impact on plans regarding access roads, service lines for water and sanitation services as well as power supplies.

#### **2.2.4.11 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on other Land Uses**

Due to the rising need for a variety of services, such as housing, social amenities, farming, industrialization, and other similar developments, it is anticipated that population growth would continue to have an impact on other land uses as there is an anticipated change of use to meet the changing demands of various services.

### **3.0 SECTORAL THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

Under this section, the situation analysis for the sectors is going to be undertaken. These sectors have been categorized under the four Strategic Areas of Development where they belong in line with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). These Strategic Development Areas include Economic Diversification and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance Environment.

#### **3.1 ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION & JOB CREATION**

##### **3.1.1 AGRICULTURE**

###### **3.1.1.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented at local level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

The National Agricultural Policy 2016 – 2024 guides the development of the agriculture sector and sets out laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. The IDP must make special consideration for areas for agricultural development and for the promotion of high value crops, food crops and livestock, aquaculture and all forms of agriculture.

The IDP will also embrace Government’s vision for 2030 in growing the economy is to have an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income.

The Eight National Development Plan under Strategic Development Area one (1) proposes for economic diversification and job creation through creation of decent, productive jobs and increased incomes; climate smart and organic agriculture, and sustainable forestry, sustainable construction. Therefore, IDP will provide alternatives that will ensure the aspirations of the 8NDP are met.

### 3.1.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 3.1.1.2.1 Availability of Service

Senga Hill District has four (4) agricultural blocks, twenty (20) camps with fifteen (15) manned agricultural camps. Agriculture is the backbone of Senga hill District economic sector. It is identified as a core sector that enhances economic growth and job creation in the district and it is regarded as the major contributor to the Economy. The most common field crops grown in the district are Maize, Beans, and Groundnuts, Cassava, Irish potatoes, Finger millet, Sorghum, Sunflower, Soybeans, Bambara nuts and Cowpeas. Common horticultural crops grown include Rape, Onion, Tomato, Cabbage and Fruit production due to suitable weather conditions is done and Fruits that are commonly grown include Bananas, Oranges, Mangoes and Lemons, guavas, etc.

#### 3.1.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Despite the district having the presence of the District Agricultural office, the district is not only lacking modern office facilities but has inadequate staff to man various agricultural camps. The table below depicts the current scenario where at least six (6) camps are unmanned.

*Table 2: Status of Agricultural Camps Staffing Levels*

S/N	Name of Block	Name of Camp	Remarks
01.	Nsokolo Block	Sikalembe camp	Manned
		Nsokolo camp	Manned
		Tanzuka camp	unmanned
		Kapufi camp	Manned
		Vyula camp	Manned
02.	Chози Block	Chози camp	unmanned
		Chilundumusi camp	manned
		Mutitimya camp	Manned
		Sumbi camp	unmanned

		Mukunta camp	unmanned
03.	Senga block	Mwiluzi camp	Manned
		Maule camp	unmanned
		Moses camp	Manned
		Nondo Camp	Manned
04.	Mambwe Mission Block	Chindo camp	Manned
		Mambwe. M. Camp	Manned
		Malamba camp	unmanned
		Kavumbo Camp	Manned

The low staffing levels of agricultural extension staff to farmer ratio is very high and impedes farmers from accessing extension services. Inadequate infrastructure and poor road network, lack of access to credit facilities for financial support to small-scale farmers are other factors affecting the performance of farming in the district.

*Table 3: Factors affecting the performance of farmers in Agricultural Camps*

S/N	Current Situation	Required Standard
01	One officer servicing 600 to 2,500 farmers	400 to 600 farmers per officer
02	Officer walking on foot to reach out to provide extension services to farmers.	Motorized transport for all extension officers
03	Inadequate extension Training services and training centers	Reference training materials for all extension officers and construction of a training center.
04.	Inadequate knowledge on climate smart agriculture	Government Support to Technologies and Demos addressing climate change.
05	No value addition and industries in the district	Standard industrial yards to be established in the district.
06	No farm block in the district	Standard, well designed farm blocks established.
07	No Agro input suppliers	Adequate number of Agro dealers supported financially.
08	Poor and dilapidated camp houses	Decent housing for all.
09	No motorized transport for field staff	Motor bike for camp officers.
10	No camp equipment such as Lima ropes, rain gauges, work suits attire.	Adequate equipment and work suits
11	Low Support to irrigated farming	Support to irrigation farming at all levels by the government and partners.
12	Low area under cultivation due to use of hoes	Enhanced mechanized farming at all levels.
13	No lap/tablets for both field and district staff	All extension officers to have computer/tablets for data capture and reporting.

### 3.1.1.3 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 3.1.1.3.1 Availability of Service

- ✧ Low number of Agro-shops for the farmers to purchase farming inputs for irrigated crops.
- ✧ The high cost of farming inputs on open market affects the growing of horticultural crops for income generation for farmers who have access to irrigation facilities.
- ✧ Lack of access to new technologies to improve crop production and productivity.
- ✧ Lack of extension service delivery due to low staffing levels.

#### 3.1.1.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, community perceives extension service provision as being low due to low staffing levels which has contributed to high numbers of farmer to officer ratio which compromises the quality of extension service delivery. Some camps are not manned, there is no farmer training center in the district contributing to Low number of farmers having access to information on new agricultural technologies in order for the farmers to improve crop production and productivity.

Inadequate transport and poor housing affect the implementation of activities.

- ✧ Farmers lack access to affordable financial lending institutions
- ✧ Inadequate market linkages which result in farmers selling to briefcase buyers at a lower price.
- ✧ Lack of banking services.
- ✧ Inadequate sensitization of climate smart Agriculture and sensitization on modern farming training.
- ✧ Inadequate knowledge of crop utilization, storage, preservation, processing and consumption, no programs/project running to support implementation of nutrition training education.

#### 3.1.1.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

##### 3.1.1.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The anticipated population changes will exert pressure on agricultural land as well as infrastructure development and adaptation of new technologies due to limited access

to extension service delivery resulting from population increase, the district population is projected to reach approximately 163, 269 in the next 10 years. This Overpopulation will mean more stress on the existing extension services. The current number of farmers captured under the farmer register is 11,200, which is anticipated to increase to 69, 200 due to an increase of about 6,290 famers per year across all the 20 Agricultural camps in the next 10 years (Deployment of more extension staff to meet the recommended officer to farmer ratio of one officer to 600 farmer ratio will be the ideal in this situation) in order to meet the increased demands for extension services in the district.

On the positive note, the anticipated growth in population in the next ten years will provide necessary labor for agriculture sector, which is critical if socio-economic development is to be achieved. Additionally, this growth in the number of people will lead to increased food demand and will eventually result in a boom in the agriculture industry and the farmers that are already established and have taken farming as a business will realize increased income from their farming ventures.

On the negative part the increase in population will result in demand for farming land and that the district currently has no farm block to accommodate farmers. There will be inadequate extension staff which are already not enough. The existing facilities and infrastructure will be unable to meet this additional pressure.

### 3.1.1.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

One of the major proposed investments under Agriculture is to invest in irrigation farming in order to increase land under irrigation for improved nutrition and income among small-scale farmers. The district also has enormous investment potential in the establishment of processing plants for value addition due to the various agricultural products in the district and promotion of farm mechanization, and animal draft power for increased production and productivity.

*Table 4: Proposed Investment and Development Programmes*

Existing Investment Programmes	Future Investment Programmes	Comments
Climate smart agriculture	Programmes to support sustainable land	Afforestation, sustainable land use and management.

	management practice for a smart agriculture practice	
Expanded small holder irrigation scheme E/ Cobsi supporting construction of temporal weirs.	Dams for water harvesting and permanent irrigation weirs	Permanent weirs will facilitate the increase of land under irrigation for increased food, income and nutrition security
Sustainable intensification for smallholder farming systems in Zambia (SIFAZ).	Support to farmers in form of training on crop intensification for increased production and productivity	Sustainable crop intensification will help address the issue of low production.
	Programmes to support construction of permanent weirs for irrigation.	
	Programs to support nutrition education to farmers to reduce stunting among the farming communities.	

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

As population increases, there is an anticipation of more demand for farming land and food, which calls for the need to intensify on climate smart agriculture to sustain the soil fertility. Unsustainable farming methods such as slash and burn leading to land and soil degradation due to erratic rainfall pattern.

### 3.1.1.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Generally, agriculture activities such as poor farming practices, late burning of the bushes has affected the rainfall pattern and has greatly affected crop performance resulting in low yields. Farming along the river banks and indiscriminate cutting of

the trees at the water sources has contributed to drying up of some perennial streams, and this affects evaporation and eventually droughts tends to occur.

#### **3.1.1.8.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

Climate change is projected to increase poverty, increase incidents of crop failure, and change the lengthy of growing season. Generally, agriculture activities will be greatly affected by changing climatic patterns such as hailstorm rains, flooding in some areas and partial to prolonged dry spells contributing to build up of pests and diseases with negative effect on yields. The rainfall pattern has also become generally inadequate to support some crop growth up to maturity. If this is situation is not managed, it may eventually result into poor food security in the District and the Nation at large.

#### **3.1.1.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The gender and vulnerability issues in the agricultural sector are very wide. It is agreeable that both men and women set priorities who are unaware of gender issues. The underlying causes of imbalance in food production which affect food security at the district and household levels are clearly gender linked. They relate to increased demands on female labour, changing sex roles and responsibilities for farm management, gender differences in access to resources including land, water, credit facilities and technologies. Others include time use and the division of labour, demographic changes relating to family size, dependency ratios, migration patterns and land use planning among others. Women in most cases lack access to productive land leading to them being food insecure.

#### **3.1.1.10 Summary of core issues**

- ✧ Low production and productivity due to Poor soils and use of hand hoe for land cultivation.
- ✧ No value addition facilities/ industries which results into high post-harvest losses.
- ✧ Climate change
- ✧ High post-harvest losses.
- ✧ Rampant sale of crops to brief case buyers at lower price

### 3.1.1.11 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 5: Problem Analysis

Core Issues	Causes	Effects
Low production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor agriculture practices.</li> <li>✧ Poor soils</li> <li>✧ Mono cropping.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate land available for farming.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate knowledge on conservation agriculture</li> <li>✧ No farm blocks supported by government</li> <li>✧ Lack of transport for the district to support monitoring of performance at camp level.</li> <li>✧ Lack of transport for extension officers.</li> <li>✧ Low access to agricultural inputs to support irrigated crops.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate support towards irrigated farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Low yields</li> <li>✧ Food insecurity</li> <li>✧ Poor performance of camp extension officers.</li> <li>✧ Low consumption of vegetables for vitamins and minerals.</li> <li>✧ Low income generation by the farmers.</li> </ul>
Lack of Agro input suppliers	Cooperatives / Farmers have no investment business plans.	High price of farming inputs.
	Lack of access to financial services to support the SMEs.	Farmers are exploited by a few Agro shops available.
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Unsustainable agriculture practices.</li> <li>✧ Slash and burn farming methods.</li> <li>✧ Un-sustainable methods of harvesting of forestry products.</li> <li>✧ Indiscriminate cutting of trees along the river banks and water sources for farming land.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate knowledge on Climate Smart Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Prolonged dry spells and hailstorm rains in some instances.</li> <li>✧ Global warming which affects human and animals.</li> <li>✧ Drying up of perennial streams and rivers.</li> <li>✧ Increase in the buildup of diseases and pests eg FAW army worm, Tuta absoluta, cassava streak virus which is a threat in the agriculture sector.</li> </ul>

Low income raised from the sale of crops to brief case buyers	No value addition facilities/ industries for crops grown in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High poverty levels</li> <li>✧ Low income.</li> </ul>
High post-harvest losses of crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of facilities for food preservation.</li> <li>✧ Lack of value addition industries.</li> <li>✧ Long distances to the markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Reduced food security.</li> <li>✧ Loss of potential income.</li> <li>✧ Sale of crops at lower prices.</li> </ul>

### 3.2 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

#### 3.2.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Fisheries Act of 2011 and the Fisheries regulation of 2012 (S.I.No.24 of 2011) make provision with respect to the conservation and management of fish (captured and Aquaculture) resources and protection of fish health (GRZ, 2011). The IDP must take into account the key objectives of this regulation in the design of its proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programmes implemented by other stakeholders in the district.

The Animal Health Act of 2010 and the Welfare Act of 2013 provide both the animal health and animal welfare along with identification and sale of animals. The IDP must take into account the key objectives of the Animal Health Act and the Welfare Act of 2013 in the design of its proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programmes implemented by other stakeholders in the district.

The National Livestock development policy of 2020 promotes sustainable livestock development through the expansion of extension and advisory services in the sector. IDP must speak to this Act in the Livestock sector.

The Livestock Marketing Policy of 25 August 2019 provides the continuity of trade and marketing of livestock and livestock products. The Cattle Cleansing Act provides the cleansing of cattle. The Stock Disease Act provide for the prevention and control of stock disease. The Tsetse Control Act makes better provision for the control and prevention of the spread of tsetse flies and to provide for matters incidental thereto. The IDP must take into account the key objectives all these Acts in the design of its

proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programmes implemented by other stakeholders in the district.

### 3.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 3.2.2.1 Availability of Service

##### (a) Livestock

There are Four (4) veterinary camps in the district namely Chozi, Nsokolo, Kapufi and Senga manned by three (3) Veterinary Assistants (VA) who carry out livestock extension services. Nevertheless, the number of extension officers distributed across the district is not enough to serve all the livestock farmers. This is because the veterinary camps are vast and they have more farmers than extension officers. This number of livestock farmers is indicating that there is need to employ more camp officers and create more veterinary camps especially for Nsokolo, Kapufi, and Chozi camps.

The major cattle diseases are Foot and Mouth (FMD) Contagious Bovine Plural pneumonia (CBPP) and East Coast Fever (ECF). African swine fever (ASF) is major disease in pigs while New Castle Disease (ND) is a major one in Poultry. The government mainly carries out disease control and prevent innervation in FMD and CBPP in the district. The district has only one (1) dip tank in Chozi and it is operational, and two (2) operational spray race in Nsokolo Camp.

The livestock service available in the district includes Public health, Clinical services, Disease control, Surveillance, Farmer training and Consultation.

##### (b). Fisheries

The department in Senga Hill District offers various services through two (2) different services namely Extension and Training unit. The available services under Extension include major Aquaculture Extension services and minor capture Extension services. The available services under training unit include farmer and fishermen training as well as marketing services.

#### 3.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

##### (a). Livestock

The district has total number of two officers at the district level and three (3) field officers against the huge population of livestock as indicated in the table below which result in inadequate service delivery.

According to the Eight National Development Plan (2022), one camp officer can only serve 400 livestock farmers (1:400), and this is far from reality as the livestock farmers in these camps exceeds the stipulated standard as one officers attends to more than 400 livestock farmers. Furthermore, the district has no motorized transport to provide services efficiently. The major Livestock that are kept in the district include cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. Rabbits, Sheep, Donkeys and Guinea pigs are also kept on a smaller scale. The low levels of production are mainly due to, livestock diseases and poor management. However, the district has the potential to improve animal production for increased availability of meat, milk, increased income, Animal draft power and other livestock by products.

*Table 6: Livestock availability trends in the District and their Use*

Type of livestock	Population Average 2020	Population Average 2022	Use of livestock
Cattle	5381	8,037	Beef, Draft power, Milk, Hides, Manure
Sheep	356	561	Meat, Manure,
Goats	19,844	31,890	Meat, Milk, Manure
Pigs	2,167	3,705	Meat, Manure
Chickens	47,889	69,738	Meat, Eggs, Manure
Rabbits	2,311	3,113	Meat, Manure
Duck	1,234	2,348	Meat, Manure
Pigeons	1,023	2,005	Meat, Manure
Donkeys	59	89	Meat, Manure

*Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Senga Hill District Office, 2023*

From table 6, it is clear that the livestock trend in the district between the year 2020 and 2022 has been improving. This improvement has partly been attributed to good climatic conditions which support growth of pasture for animal grazing and improved veterinary services on the other hand.

*Table 7: Pet Availability trends in the District*

S/N	Name of Pet	Quantities	
		2020	2022
1	Dogs	4,217	5,159
2	Cats	1,475	2,014

*Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Senga Hill District Office, 2023*

Further, the number of pets increased between the period 2020 and 2022 mainly due to improved veterinary services in the district.

### (b). Fisheries

The district has two (2) types of fish Cultured by farmers namely, red breasted (impele) and green headed (pale) while Catfish (Imilonge) is found in the naturally water bodies namely Luombe, Chambeshi and Chozi river.

The department has only one officer as opposed to seven (7) as per district set up against one hundred and ninety (190) fish farmers, one hundred and one (101) active fish pond and fifty-six (56) abandoned ponds, all this has resulted in inadequate service delivery.

*Table 8: Fish Availability Trends*

S/N	Type of Fish	Production Quantities (Tones)	
		2020	2022
1	Fish Pond	4,428	7,354
2	Capture	431	805

### 3.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 3.2.3.1 Availability of Service

The general overview of the community is that fisheries and livestock services are inadequate with low coverage. The perception is that there are few camp officers to offer the much-needed services to the neediest communities. This is exacerbated by inadequate transport and other related infrastructure that makes it difficult for the few officers to reach out to all parts of the district.

### 3.2.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

#### (a). Livestock

- ✧ Lack of multi-purpose dam
- ✧ Inadequate dip tanks / Spray race
- ✧ There is need for Livestock Extension officers
- ✧ Need for training on how to breed animals
- ✧ Under-staffing of veterinary camp officers
- ✧ Disease control is difficult
- ✧ Inadequate abattoirs / Slaughter Slabs
- ✧ Inadequate veterinary camps
- ✧ Inadequate Accommodation for Extension officers

#### (b). Fisheries

- ✧ Inadequate Fisheries Extension officers.
- ✧ Inadequate aquacultural equipment and land for demo ponds.
- ✧ Lack of solar cold storage facilities in rural areas.
- ✧ Low yield production of fish due to poor feeding patterns because of high cost of feeds.
- ✧ Lack of knowledge on utilization of local materials for fish feed production.
- ✧ Inadequate accommodation for extension officers.

### 3.2.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

#### 3.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

##### (a). Livestock

The increase in population will result in growth in the number of people requiring food, rising incomes and increasing food demand will result in the need for important changes to ensure food security. With most population being undernourished with respect to energy intake, it is predicted that to meet the food demands of a population of over 500,000 people, food production will need to increase by 70%. Livestock production will inevitably play a contributory role in achieving this sustainable food security, influenced strongly by cultural predilections; meat demand per capital is expected to rise by almost 9%.

## (b). Fisheries

In the next 10 years the population of Senga Hill District is expected to significantly increase, hence causing many farmers resort to fish farming due to high demand of fish and high unemployment levels. The population growth will result in the future demand for services and facilities that will include fish farming facilities extension services technical services and nutritional advisory services.

### 3.2.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

*Table 9: Existing and Proposed Investments*

Existing Investments	Proposed Investments
Nil	Introduction of large-scale climate smart Livestock production.
Nil	Camp house rehabilitation and construction of camp houses in all the camps.
Nil	Provision of motorized transport to extension staff.

*Source: Fisheries and Livestock, 2023*

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

Population growth and land use change coupled with future climate variability is predicted to have profound impacts on the livestock and fisheries sectors posing a danger to food security and may drive to undernourishment prevalence. Senga Hill’s population is currently growing at 2.6% and if current trends continue, the districts population is expected to reach 163,269 by 2033. A lack of investment in technology coupled with fluctuation in livestock and fish production due to climate change could lead to accelerated livestock land expansion into unsuitable lands including conversion of natural forests.

### 3.2.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The massive appetite of the growing urban populations for meat, milk and eggs will translate into environmental damage and disruption of traditional mixed farming. As the case of Senga Hill where population pressure and poverty coincide, such as in pastoral areas poor management of livestock will degrade resources still further. These pressures will call for new policies, institutions and markets and require the

development and adaptation of new technologies to make livestock environmentally more benign.

It is also anticipated that with good management of livestock, the increase in population will translate to an increase in livestock production, which will eventually lead to environmental degradation through animal overgrazing. Therefore, this increase in livestock production will need to be harnessed well because large land areas may become degraded through overgrazing and deforestation because of ranching. Biodiversity will be affected by extensive as well as intensive livestock production. Livestock may also affect water availability. Where animal concentrations will be high, land and water may be polluted through waste from animal production and processing. Livestock are an important source of gaseous emission, contributing to global warming and thus livestock management will be key to reducing these emissions.

#### **3.2.7.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.**

Climate change is expected to increase weather variability and enlarge the vulnerability of already susceptible areas especially those that are already prone to drought. Water levels are predicted to be lower in rivers and lakes, consequently affecting the fishing industry. Climate change will influence fish stocks and aquaculture production in that high temperatures will lead to reduced water levels in the ponds and any other water bodies. The change of the temperature and rainfall pattern as well as climate change is expected to have a negative impact on the livestock sector as the occurrence of droughts will result in reduced vegetation growth for animal grazing.

#### **3.2.7.3 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

In terms of livestock, most Land is owned by men while Women. Youth and Vulnerable groups have less access to land where they can keep livestock causing inequalities in wealth distribution. Men own most livestock while women, youth and vulnerable groups are mostly excluded in the government sponsored income generating activities resulting into not having empowerment support.

As for fisheries, most fish farmers in the district are men while women, youths and vulnerable groups are excluded resulting in inequalities in the wealth distribution.

Most Land is owned by men while women, youth and vulnerable groups have no access to land where they can make fish ponds causing inequalities in wealth distribution.

### 3.2.7.4 Summary

- ✧ The district has no motorized transport to provide services efficiently.
- ✧ Inadequate dip tanks and Spray race.
- ✧ Lack of abattoirs and Slaughter Slabs.
- ✧ Inadequate veterinary camps
- ✧ The district has no equipment to support aquaculture and land for demonstration ponds.
- ✧ The people have no knowledge in local feed production.
- ✧ The road network is poor making it difficult for fish farmers and officers to transport fingerlings to the farmers’ ponds.

### 3.2.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 10: Analysis of Core Issues

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Inadequate dip tanks and Spray race.	Inadequate funding of the department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Availability of diseased animals which are not fit for consumption.</li> <li>✧ Reduced number of oxen for ploughing</li> </ul>
Inadequate abattoirs and Slaughter Slabs	Inadequate funding of the department	Difficulties in conducting meet inspection by Health Staff.
Lack of knowledge on utilization of local materials for fish feed production	Lack of sensitizations to the public	The local people finds it difficult to purchase fish feed because of the high prices and transport cost
Lack of camp houses for staff	Lack of funding	Demotivated staff

## 3.3 TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND ENERGY SECTORS

This provides a concise analysis of Transport, Communication and Energy sectors of Senga Hill District.

### 3.3.1. Key Government priorities being implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans).

The National Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy of 2006 sets the framework for Zambia’s participation in the global economy. The implication for the IDP is that sector institutions shall take National ICT Policy as a guiding document to assist in developing sector-specific ICT policies and plans that will allow the application of ICTs in their respective programmes and projects.

The National Transport Policy of 2019 aims at enhancing the facilitatory role of the transport sector in social and economic development of the public and private sectors. The IDP shall therefore embrace the promotion of public and private sector involvement in the creation of sustainable transport systems in the district and its neighbors.

The Energy Regulation Act No. 12 of 2019 provide for the licensing of enterprises in the energy sector (GRZ, 2019). The implication for the IDP is that all investment plans in the energy sector should be guided by this Act.

### 3.3.2 Description of the existing state of development

#### 3.3.2.1 Availability of Service

##### i. Transport

##### a) Road Network and Crossing Points

The Local Authority (LA) is responsible for the maintenance of the public road network, which is classified into three categories: main roads, Feeder Roads and district roads. Senga Hill District road network comprises 393 km of paved and unpaved roads including bridges and culverts. Approximately 16% of the total road network is paved and the remaining 84% is unpaved (see Table below). The main road categories comprise a network of 63 km of which 100% is paved while the secondary road category comprises 330 km of which only 0.2% is paved. The peri-urban road category consists of 179 km of which 0% is paved.

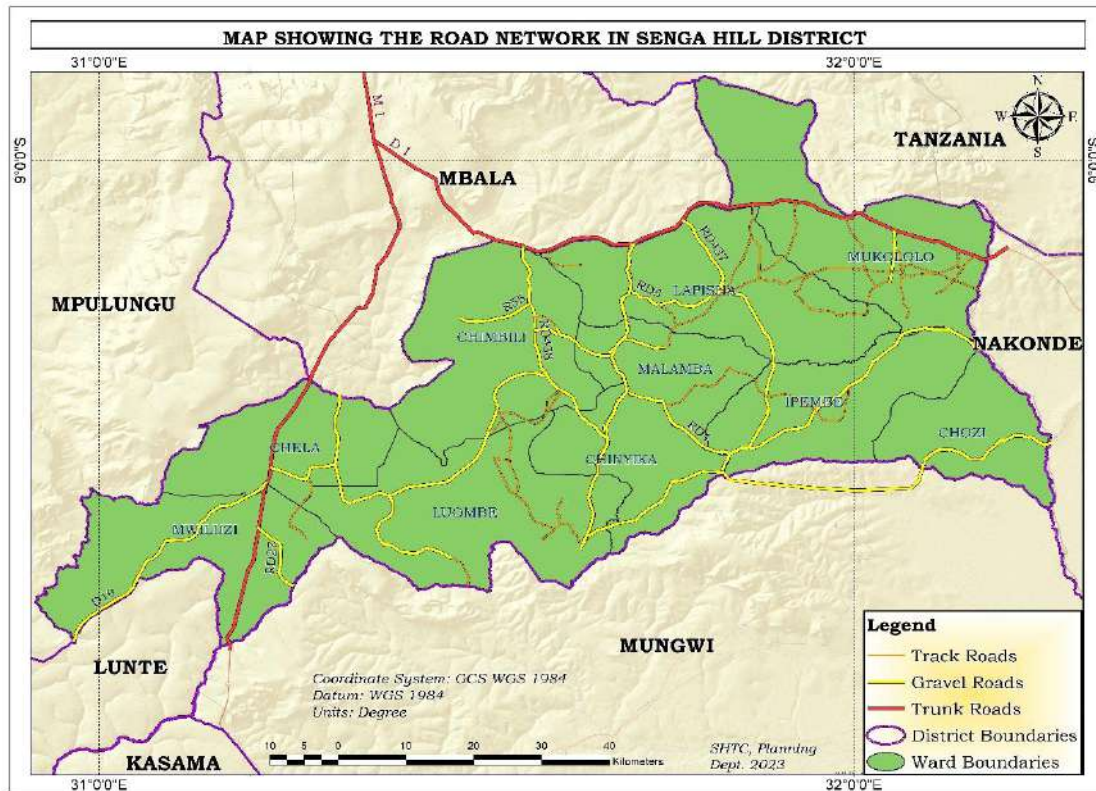
Furthermore, it is important to note that a number of roads have poor crossing points on the rivers and streams.

*Table 11: Main and Secondary Roads in the District*

Road No.	Road Name	Length (Km)	Standard
RD4	D1-Mwambwe-Mukunta	45.8	Gravel
RD5	Nsokolo-Mwambwe Mission	18.7	Gravel
RD6	RD4-Mpande	10.3	Gravel
RD14	Senga Hill (M1) - Chinakila (R51)	12.0	Gravel
RD15	Moses School –M1	12.9	Gravel
RD16	Maule School-Moses School	21.1	Gravel
RD437	D1- Nsokolo	17.7	Gravel
RD438(a)	D1-Mpande	26.3	Gravel
RD438(b)	Mpande-D1(South)	8.7	Gravel
R47	D7 -Chilwa	15.5	Gravel
R56	Mambwe(RD4)-RD438	13.1	Gravel
R57	RD438-Chindo	11.1	Gravel
R59(NS)	D1-Sikatendela	5.0	Gravel
R60(NS)	D1-Mutitimya	9.6	Gravel
R61*	D1-Chilundumusi	50.0	Gravel
R62	D1-Tanzuka-R61	9.2	Gravel
U2	Iyanda School Road	14.7	Gravel
U3	Nsokolo-Tanzuka	17.3	Gravel
U8*	Chalele-Chalele	11.0	Gravel
Road Partly Surveyed **GRNS	Total Feeder Road Length	330	Gravel

Source: SHTC, Engineering Services Department, 2023

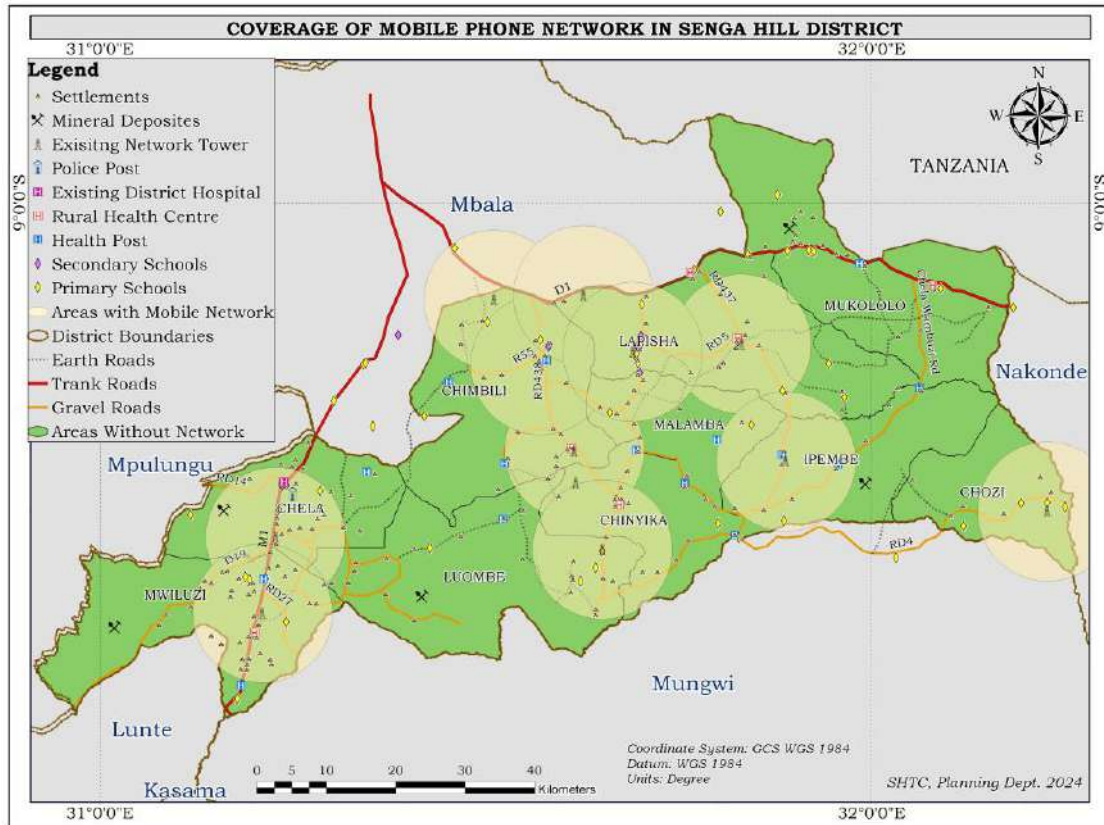
Some of these roads major roads are as shown in figure 4 which is a map of Senga Hill District. The majority of these roads are up to gravel standard. However, the district also has tarred roads which passes through the district and these include M1 and D1. There is need for these roads to be upgraded to bituminous standard especially those roads leading to markets for agricultural produce as good road network contributes to economic growth. Map 10 is showing the road network of Senga Hill District.



Map 10: Road Network in the District

## ii. Communication

Communication plays a crucial role in the development of any district. Communication by post is available through Zambia Postal Services (ZamPost) and it is situated at Senga area. Senga Hill District has a total number of ten (10) Communication towers for mobile service provision. However, mobile services do not cover all parts of the district as communication infrastructure is limited. Additionally, the district has three (3) mobile network service providers which include, Airtel, MTN and Zamtel. These mobile network service providers provide both telecommunication services and internet services as well mobile money services. However, there are also areas which have intermittent or completely without mobile network. Good network coverage is important as it leads to economic growth. Investors want to invest in areas which have good network coverage. Map 11 shows the coverage of mobile network in the district.



Map 11: Mobile Network Coverage

Furthermore, the district has intermittent Radio Signal for Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation. However, Senga boasts of one Radio Station whose signal mainly covers Wards which are along the Mbala – Kasama Road. This available Radio Station is owned by a private company.

### iii. Energy

Energy is a critical input in the socio-economic development of the district and indeed the Country at large. Senga Hill is endowed with a range of energy resources, particularly woodlands and forests for charcoal burning, and renewable sources such as plenty sunlight for solar energy production.

The major sources of energy in Senga Hill district are national electricity grid, charcoal and wood, solar energy, and Biogas. Available data indicates that 20% of the households are connected to national electricity grid; while 80% are connected to solar energy. The data further indicates that 50% of the households use Charcoal and

wood. Biogas energy is used by 0.1% of the households. It is the least used source of energy but households are slowly embracing it for cooking.

Charcoal is the most commonly used energy source because it is more affordable in acquiring it compared to other energy sources such as solar and hydro-electric power. However, production of charcoal is discouraged because it is not environmentally friendly as it pollutes the air and leads to deforestation which eventually can affect the precipitation pattern.

### 3.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

#### i. Transport

- ✧ Peri-urban roads cover a total of 179 km of which zero km is of bituminous standard;
- ✧ 210 Km is earth and
- ✧ 120 Km is in gravel state as shown in table below.

*Table 12: Standards of Roads*

S/N	Road Network	Total (Km)
1	Bituminous surface	0
2	Earth	210
3	Gravel	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>

*Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2024*

Senga Hill District is a beneficiary of the M1 Mbala - Kasama Road with a stretch of 49.5 Km out of which 22.03Km is in good condition while 27.43Km is in bad condition.

#### a) Feeder Roads

The importance of feeder roads cannot be over stressed, as they are a vital link to farmers and the markets. Feeder roads enable farmers transport their produce with less difficulty. Senga Hill District has nineteen (19) feeder roads spread across various wards with a total distance of 330Km as shown in the table below.

*Table 13: Status of Feeder Roads*

Name of Road	Total KM	Kms in Good Condition	Kms in poor condition	% in poor condition
RD4 D1-Mwambwe Mukunta	45.8	45.8	0	0

RD5 Nsokolo - Mambwe mission	18.7	0	18.7	100
RD6 RD4 - Mpande	10.3	0	10.3	3
RD14 Senga hill (M1) - Chinakila (R51)	12.0	0	12	83.3
RD15 Moses School-M1	12.9	0	12.9	61.2
RD16 Maule School-Moses School	21.1	0	21.1	81.0
RD437 D1-Nsokolo	17.7	0	17.7	72
RD438 (a) D1-Mpande	26.3	26.3	0	0
RD438(b) Mpande-D1 (south)	8.7	0	8.7	100
R47 D7-Chilwa	15.5	0	15.5	74.2
R56 Mambwe (RD4)-RD438	13.1	0	13.1	100
R57 RD438-Chindo	11.1	0	11.1	82
R59(NS) D1 -Sikatendela	5.0	0	5	80
R60 (NS) D1-Mutitimya	9.6	0	9.6	100
R61* D1- Chilundumuzi	50.0	50.0	0	0
R62 Tanzuka –R61	9.2	0	9.2	100
U2 Iyanda School Road	14.7	0	14.7	88.4
U3 Nsokolo-Tanzuka	17.3	0	17.3	75.2
U8* Chalele-Chalele School	11.0	0	11	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>63</b>

Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

### b) Trunk Roads

The District has one trunk road with a total distance of 42Km with the status as shown in the table below.

Table 14: Status of Trunk Road

Name of Road	Total Km	Kms in Good Condition	Kms in poor condition	% in poor condition
M1 (Kasama –Mbala)	42	24	18	43
D1 (Mbala – Nakonde)	175	175	0	0

Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

### c) Bridges

The District has eleven (11) bridges whose conditions are outlined in the table below.

Table 15: Status of Bridges

Bridge Name	Span (m)	Condition
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Kapoli Mwenyi	20	Poor
Kakoma Chikoti	30	Fair
Chilangwa Loumbe	10	Poor
Kasonkolo	15	Fair
Katete	15	Fair
Siulamba	25	Poor
Mutale	20	Fair
Chisanzu	20	Poor
Vyula	8	Poor
Kamilombo	20	Fair
Chimana	12	Good

Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

As can be seen from the table above, most bridges are in a deplorable state and require huge investments to maintain and rehabilitate them in order to make all areas accessible especially during the rainy season. However, there are 49 more other crossing points that need permanent bridges.

#### d) Road Maintenance

There are some ongoing road works which include road construction, grading, reshaping, and restoration of road cambers using the localized material. New access roads are being opened up in new housing areas. However, the rate at which this is taking place leaves much to be desired due to inadequate funding.

#### e) Bus Stations

The district has no bus station but only bus stops and lay-bys along Mbala - Kasama and Mbala - Nakonde Roads mainly due to it being a transit district. All these bus stops are substandard as they are unpaved and do not have shelters where the people waiting for transport can sit comfortably.

#### i. Communication

The provision of mobile money services by the communication companies has created employment opportunities for the youths in the district and has made it easy for people to make financial transactions such as sending and receiving of money as well as payments for utility services such as electricity bills. Mobile money services have equally made it easy for people in the informal sectors to make savings. However, provision of the mobile money services has brought about challenges for the district.

This is because the spaces designated for commercial ventures such as for the booths are only in the planned areas of Senga and Chandaemba and these areas are not fully serviced. These ventures are currently common in the urbanizing villages and they are mainly taking place on road reserves which are meant for future road expansion. There are over 516 booths in the district most of which are located on the frontages of most markets and shops. This has negatively affected the aesthetics of the district and contributed to waste generation.

The Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) provides digital television transmission services and radio services in the district though the signal is in most areas poor. Other digital television services exist via private providers such as Multi-choice Zambia Limited, Topstar Zambia, and Muvi Television. However, the district has no radio and television station. The district receives signal from other radio stations in neighboring districts.

Largely, the fast-growing nature of the district requires a corresponding increase for telecommunication infrastructure investments to fill the gaps in places without network coverage and to serve the growing population. This also applies to both mobile phone network and internet access and this will need a reciprocal increase in investment in communication infrastructure to fill the gaps in places without network coverage as well as to service the growing population.

## ii. Energy

Over the past two years, the district has experienced power outages and regular interruptions in the service due to inadequate load management. Measures to curb this crisis have been put in place by different consumers. Alternative sources of energy such as solar energy, wood and charcoal have been used. Wood and charcoal, however, contributes to adverse impacts on the natural environment such as climate change and air pollution due to large numbers of trees being cut and burnt to meet the ever-rising demand.

Under rural electrification, eighty-two (82) households are connected to electricity in Chinyika ward, Lapisha ward and Malamba ward. When compared to their targets, Rural Electrification Authority (REA) did not achieve its targets due to limited private sector participation in the sector and inadequate funding to achieve the set targets.

This scenario demands for increased funding in this sector to increase access and use of clean energy in the district. The district is connected to the National Grid and the major player in this Energy sector is Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO).

However, ZESCO’s supply does not cover the entire district, and this issue is compounded by the fact that the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) does not supply to areas in the district which are within the forty-five km radius from the National Grid.

The following are the major sources of energy:

*Table 16: Major Sources of Energy*

Source of Energy	% of Households Utilizing Energy
National Grid Electricity	10%
Solar Energy	80%
Charcoal and Wood	50%
Bio Gas	0.1%

*Source: Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation, 2021*

*Table 17: ZESCO coverage disaggregated by Residential.*

Category of Connection	Planned/ Projected	Actual
Residential	4,750	1,841

*Source: Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation, 2021*

Senga Hill has 18,335 households. During the period from 2015 to 2021, ZESCO had a planned coverage of 4,750 households. Of the 4,750 residential households, 1,841 households were connected to the national electricity grid, accounting for 10% of the total number of households in the district. The district has a connection backlog of about 900 paid up customers. The target on residential connections was not achieved due to operational constraints.

### Connections by Rural Electrification Authority

In order to accelerate electricity access in rural areas, the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) was established through the enactment of the Rural Electrification Act No. 20 of 2003. REAs mandate is to provide electricity infrastructure to the rural areas of Zambia using appropriate technologies.

Senga Hill has a number of rural areas that remain unconnected to electricity. Table below shows the areas in which some households were connected by REA.

*Table 18: Rural Electrification Authority Connectivity Status*

Area	Projected/ Planned Connections	Actual Connections
Mambwe	500	28
Chikunta	300	13
Mpande	700	20
Chilinde	150	6
Chimula	100	15
Total	1,750	82

*Source: Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation 2021*

The eighty-two (82) households connected to electricity by REA account for 4.7% of the total households in the district. The Authority’s failure to meet their set targets is attributed to no mechanism to coordinate players in rural electrification. The Authority is further faced with inadequate funding to fulfil its mandate.

### 3.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 3.3.3.1 Availability of Service

##### a) Transport

Submissions from public consultations indicated that the district generally has poor road network and that some areas are inaccessible. For instance, for Mwiluzi, Chela and Luombe wards, it was noted that roads were in a deplorable state. Equally, bridges needed rehabilitation to ease access to certain areas within the wards. It was further noted that in a number of Wards, some bridges (crossing points) become impassable as they were prone to flooding. This affected service provision and delivery. Therefore, the district requires its road network to be improved with all-weather roads as the current earth roads are in a poor condition. Crossing points are also supposed to be provided in areas where they are missing.

The district has one none operational truck yard located in Senga road side. This has caused the trucks to be parking at the shopping area. However, this poses a danger to the public as most of the trucks that frequent this place ferry hazardous material such as acid and fuel to the other neighboring towns and Country. There is, need to operationalize the truck yard by equipping it with proper facilities.

Senga Hill District is in dire need of a modern bus station to house all public transport so as to ease movement of people and delivery of goods and services.

#### **b) Communication**

During the public participation process, community representatives indicated that the further the distance a community is from the towers, the lesser the chances of that community to have access to ICTs. In Peri-Urban wards, with some level of ICT coverage, the connectivity was reported as being poor. This was almost similar in some parts of the rural wards, though far-flung areas had no connectivity.

#### **c) Energy**

Community consultations revealed that the common source of energy which the majority of the population uses is charcoal. However, charcoal as a source of energy has proved to be detrimental to human health as it is a pollutant of the air.

Furthermore, there are some areas where renewable energy like solar is being used. This type of energy is mainly supplied by the Rural Electrification Authority and individuals who are mainly in formal employment manages to arrange for their own.

It is every citizen's desire to have the entire district covered by Hydro-Electric Power (HEP).

### **3.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

#### **3.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

##### **a) Transport**

As the district's population grows so does the demand for transportation systems. Generally, increasing demographic trends such as ageing citizens and urbanization shape how people move around and mobility must adapt to reflect this. This will call for investment in new and upgraded transport infrastructure and services.

##### **b) Communication**

As population grows and technology advances, the modes of communication are also modernizing rapidly. However, despite the growing demand for communication services like mobile network, rural areas like Senga Hill District are still lacking in

essential communication infrastructure and services. If the gap is left unchecked, demand will surpass supply as the population keeps on growing with more people shifting to the new modes of communication as literacy levels and exposure to novel trends increase.

### c) Energy

Energy sector plays a critical role in the economic development of all sectors in Senga Hill. The population in the district is projected to be 163,269 by the year 2033. This will result in the increase in the demand for electricity and natural resources such as wood fuel.

The peri-urban part of the district is expected to have higher population densities as compared to the rural areas; the major contributing factors to this change are rural-urban drift; people moving from rural areas to peri-urban areas in search of employment opportunities and an increase in the number of births. With the expected growth, the current deficit in household connectivity is likely to put pressure on the sector in the coming years and ZESCO may not be able to keep up with the pace at which the district population and demand for electricity is increasing if considerable investment is not pumped into the sector.

Currently, the majority of the district’s rural population are heavily dependent on wood and charcoal for cooking and candles or paraffin lamps for lighting during night. This over dependence on forests is expected to worsen by the year 2033, as the resource is likely to be exploited to levels where rainfall patterns are affected. The rate at which trees are being cut in most rural areas, in a quest to cushion the ever-increasing demand for charcoal and wood is very alarming.

### 3.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

#### a) Transport

*Table 19: Existing and Proposed Investments*

Existing Investments	Proposed investments
Maintenance of RD4	Improve the road designs and construction to include non-motorized transport such as for pedestrians and cyclic lanes.
Nil	Improve the status of roads from earth to gravel roads and from gravel

	to bituminous standards.
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Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

### b) Communication

Table 20: Existing and Proposed Investments

Existing investments	Proposed investments
Nil	Improve the radio and television signal especially in the Central and Eastern parts of the district.
Nil	Improve communication by providing more communication towers to areas which are not covered with network

Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

### c) Energy

Table 21: Existing and Proposed Investments

Existing Investments	Proposed Investments
Nil	To have the entire District covered by clean energy sources such as, solar supplied by the Rural Electrification Authority and Hydro – Electric Power supplied by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation.
Nil	The electricity tariffs should be affordable such that even the low income earners in the district can afford. This can be done by conducting economic surveys before hiking the electricity tariffs.

Source: SHTC, Engineering Department, 2023

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

### a) Transport

As population surges, urbanization is imminent, leading to the reflection of urban land use in terms of location and levels of spatial accumulation of activities such as retailing, management, manufacturing or residence which generate flows supported by the transport system. Therefore, transportation and land use are interrelated because of

locational and interactional nature of urban activities. It is anticipated that land use of transportation will be the most significant factor that will influence population distribution pattern because most resident's activities rely on traffic accessibility which plays an important role in population aggregation.

#### b) Communication

Population distribution contributes towards a deeper understanding of peoples' activities pattern and urban vibrancy. The relationship between population density and land use are crucial to improve urban spatial structure. Communication is closely linked to transportation, entailing that the urbanizing areas will be expected to have better access to communication infrastructure and services as compared to areas with poor transport network.

#### c) Energy

The population of Senga Hill District is growing at relatively 2.6% and the district is predominantly rural with some growth points showing signs of urbanizing in the next 10 years. As population increases, the population density grows and the higher the population density, the higher the environmental concerns in poor rural districts like Senga Hill. This is because the majority of the population depend on direct exploitation of natural resources for their livelihood. Hence as population increases, there is an anticipated increasing demand for natural resources such as wood fuel for energy needs because wood fuel is cheap and readily available. There will be need for investing in clean but cheap energy that should be easily accessed in order to avert the pending environmental degradation.

### 3.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

##### A. Transport

The continued expansion or widening of the roads and opening of new ones in the district is going to lead to clearing of vegetation which will eventually negatively affect transpiration. This is going to lead to reduced precipitation and droughts. Hence the impact on the environment and climate change.

Furthermore, the continued clearing of the natural vegetation in the quest to improve transportation is going to lead to soil erosion which will eventually reduce the fertility

of the soils in those areas where such developments are being undertaken. This implies that future vegetation growth is going to be stunted in those areas.

### **B. Communication**

The construction of communication infrastructure such as towers is going to lead to negative impact on the environment and will eventually affect the climate in the district. This is because the construction works will require site clearing by way of cutting trees and vegetation clearance. Clearing of vegetation leads to the change in the rainfall pattern.

### **C. Energy**

One of the major sources of energy in Senga Hill District is charcoal. Charcoal burning leads to deforestation and this affects the rate and levels of transpiration. This eventually affects the rainfall pattern and eventually lead to climate change.

Furthermore, the energy sector is in effect the largest emitter of greenhouse gases such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere that when they react with rainwater in the atmosphere, it results into acidic rain which eventually negatively affect the natural environment.

#### **3.3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

##### **a) Transport**

The transport sector is an important and necessary enabler of business, encompassing road, rail, air and maritime transport. It underlies virtually all other sectors and relies on extensive infrastructure. Transport infrastructure is vulnerable to the impacts of climate, including heavy rains.

##### **b) Communication**

Climate changes could impact Information and Communications Technology by overheating data centers, exchanges, and base stations; reducing the strength and quality of wireless signals; and increasing operation and maintenance costs. The aforementioned climate change impacts on the ICT sector could result in service disruption, infrastructure degradation, and changes in service quality and availability. These impacts can undermine economic activity, emergency response, and social connectivity.

### c) Energy

Climate change presents increasing challenges for energy production and transmission. A progressive temperature increase will positively impact on the production of solar energy, and high precipitation leads to the increase in the water levels in the water bodies resulting into increased production of hydroelectric power. On the other hand, extreme weather events and changing precipitation patterns will negatively affect energy production and delivery as low precipitation may result into reduced hydroelectric power production and cloud cover during rainy season leads to reduced production of solar energy.

#### 3.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

##### i. Transport

Women typically walk longer distances than men and make frequent, shorter trips with more stops to combine multiple tasks. Men by contrast tend to follow more direct and linear patterns. All too often in transport, women are an afterthought. The transport sector is facing a significant gender imbalance, whether we are talking about users, workers, or decision-makers.

##### ii. Communication

Gender prejudice in various economic sectors affects more of women than men. The unwritten rules of withholding crucial information from women creates some communication and information barriers. Existing power relations in society determines who benefits from and shapes content, development and use of information communication technology. This is one of the reason why the district has very few women in decision making positions both politically and administratively. Human rights, including women's rights, are as important online as they are offline. ICT can be a powerful catalyst for political and social empowerment of women and a tool to promote gender equality.

##### iii. Energy

Globally, energy is an enabler of socioeconomic development including Zambia and Senga Hill district in particular. Senga has low electricity connectivity and being a rural district, wood fuel is the predominant source of energy. In household dependent on firewood, the task of collecting and transporting it is typically the responsibility of

women and children, whereas cutting is performed by both genders. Women and girls spend more time cooking where the source of energy is wood, but there is an observed shared responsibility for those who cook on electricity by both girls and boys. This shows that access to modern cooking solutions can have a transformative impact on gender relations. This therefore calls for increased access to electricity in order to close up the gender balance gap.

### 3.3.8 Summary (for each sector/ thematic area)

#### a. Transport

The following are the core problems identified in the transport sector;

- ✧ Poor condition of road infrastructure in the rural and urban areas
- ✧ Indiscriminate parking of Trucks
- ✧ Lack of bus station
- ✧ Lack of airstrip to accommodate air transport.
- ✧ Lack of cycle and pedestrian lane to reduce traffic accident.
- ✧ Limited linkage of the available Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA).

#### b. Communication

The following are the core problems identified in the Information and Communication Technology sector:

- ✧ Insufficient telecommunication infrastructure.
- ✧ Lack of quality mobile network provision including internet services.
- ✧ Poor radio and television signal.

#### c. Energy

The following are the core problems of the energy sector;

- ✧ Inadequate electricity provision.
- ✧ Deforestation

### 3.3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

*Table 22: Problem Tree - Transport and Communication*

Thematic Area	Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Transport	Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Maintenance</li> <li>✧ Lack of Funds to Construct or to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Dilapidated Roads</li> <li>✧ High Cost in Transport</li> <li>✧ Difficulties to Access</li> </ul>

		Rehabilitate the Roads ✧ Lack Equipment ✧ Wash ways	the Markets ✧ Difficulties Access the Health Facilities ✧ Difficulties To Access Education Facilities
Communication	Poor Communication Network	✧ Inadequate Communication Towers and Receiver Signals ✧ Lack of Funds to Construct a Community Radio	✧ Delay in Information Exchange ✧ Poor Receiver Signals
Energy	Limited Connection To The National Grid	✧ Lack of Capital Investment ✧ Limited coverage of electricity transmission lines. ✧ Erratic Funding of Operations	✧ .Delays in doing business ✧ Poor security as the district lacks street lighting

### 3.4 HOUSING SECTOR

#### 3.4.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented at the Local Level Review of Policies and Plans)

The National Housing Policy of 2020, which offers guidance to improve the pattern of housing development and restore its growth, directs housing development in Zambia and the Senga Hill District. The policy lays forth the framework for environmentally friendly housing development and offers a method to make sure that scarce resources are used effectively, addressing the issue of poverty reduction (National Housing Policy, 1996).

In addition to the National Housing Policy, and the Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing in rural areas by formalizing and upgrading informal settlements.

### 3.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 3.4.2.1 Availability of housing for civil servants

Senga Hill District boasts of two areas which were planned by the Local Authority namely, Chandaemaba which happens to be the proposed Central Business District (CBD) and a Local Area Plan (LAP) in Senga Area. In these planned areas, about 700 plots of different land uses were created for Chandaemba and about 1,350 for Senga area which is along Mbala –Kasama road plots. The local Authority intends to allocate these plots to the potential developers who meets the requirements and can develop the land within the stipulated period.

The district has 1,093 civil servants which are mainly squatting in the community and some commute and this becomes a challenge for the development of the district.

The table below shows the available and needed number of houses:

*Table 23: Available and needed housing units*

S/N	Sector	Available houses	No. number of staff	Housing deficit	Quality of the available houses
1	Local authority	0	64	64	N/A
2	Education	140	700	560	Poor
3	Infrastructure	0	15	15	N/A
4	Forestry	0	11	11	N/A
5	Community Development	0	16	16	N/A
6	Social welfare	0	21	21	N/A
7	Health	39	227	188	Poor
8	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	0	3	3	N/A
9	Fisheries and Livestock	3	7	4	Poor
10	Agriculture	8	26	18	Poor
11	Commence and Trade	0	3	3	N/A
	<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>903</b>	

As shown in the table, the district has a shortfall of 903 units. There is an urgent need to provide standard accommodation and fundamental utilities like safe drinking water, electricity, and sanitary facilities.

### 3.4.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The District's housing stock falls short of expectations in terms of quality because the majority of homes lack essential amenities like power and water supply through pipes. Since people are developing without considering the health risks of having safe drinking water and pit latrines, the dependence of the houses on borehole water and pit latrines may constitute a severe health concern in the next ten years.

These dwelling units were erected without using proper building blueprints and shoddy mortar compositions and ratios. As a result, at times of intense rain, they provide a serious threat to the locals.

The district has a dispersed pattern of housing distribution, with settlements scattered across the landscape. This is particularly evident in agricultural regions where individual farmsteads and rural residences are spread out. The distribution of this housing is influenced by factors such as land availability, agricultural land use patterns, and historical settlement patterns. In some parts of the district, housing is concentrated in clustered villages or hamlets. These settlements often have a central core with houses, community facilities, and services. Clustered housing distribution can promote a sense of community, facilitate resource sharing, and provide opportunities for social interactions. The table below shows the distribution of housing units and households in Senga Hill District as at 2022

*Table 24: Population Distribution and Households by Ward 2022*

S/N	Ward Name	Number on Households	Total Population
1	Mukololo	3853.6	19268
2	Lapisha	3620.4	18102
3	Malamba	1671	8355
4	Chimbili	3027.4	15137
5	Chela	3200.2	16001
6	Mwiluzi	2239.2	11196
7	Chinyika	1837.4	9187
8	Ipembi	1735	8675
9	Chozi	1972	9860
10	Luombe	2105.4	10527

*Number of households by ward was computed by dividing average house hold size of five (5) into the current population size of each ward.*

### 3.4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 3.4.3.1 Availability of Service

Certain communities lack the essential services and infrastructure needed to support housing, like access to clean water and functional sewage systems. In rural areas, the lack of these basic services might make it more difficult to build, maintain, and make a community habitable.

#### 3.4.3.2 Quality of Service including Key Performance Indicators

The District's lack of institutional staff housing was noted by the locals as a problem. Furthermore, access to dwelling units is constrained due to unplanned road network. This was discovered at Chilinde Primary School in Malamba ward and Kavumbo in Chimbili Ward.

In addition, the district's lack of housing options has created ground for public servants to settle for settlements in sub-standard Infrastructure. Not only are they sub-standard also the delays in Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) supplying energy to individual buildings. The supply side of the District's housing stock is being significantly impacted by the local authority's delays in upgrading unplanned communities through planning agreements and local area planning which is mainly due to lack of funding for such development initiatives.

### 3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 3.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to projections, the District's population will fluctuate and rise to about 163,269 individuals during the next ten (10) years. Since it is primarily rural, there are currently no urban settlements, creating a housing shortage. The housing demand is likely to rise due to an increase in population size.

#### 3.4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development programmes

The district has already invested in and developed housing, including the utilization of community development funds (CDF) to build institutional staff housing under Education. Below are the suggested investments and development programs for the district.

1. **Infrastructure Improvement:** Allocate funds for improving infrastructure in rural areas. This includes upgrading roads, bridges, water and sewage systems, and expanding network access. Improving infrastructure not only enhances the liveability of rural communities but also attracts housing developers and supports economic growth.
2. **Affordable Housing Development:** Invest in the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing units in the district. This can help address the shortage of affordable housing options and provide homes that are accessible to low- and moderate-income individuals and families. Consider partnering with non-profit organizations, or housing cooperatives to maximize the impact of these investments.
3. **Energy - Efficient and Sustainable Housing:** Promote energy-efficient and sustainable housing practices in the district. This can include incorporating renewable energy sources, utilizing energy-efficient building materials, and encouraging green building standards. Energy-efficient housing reduces utility costs for residents and contributes to environmental sustainability.

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

In advance of the anticipated population expansion of 163,269, these plots will need support infrastructure within the next ten years, including roads, drainage systems, water, electricity, sanitation, and solid waste management.

The district's population is predicted to increase as a result of migrant workers supporting businesses like food production, finance, and construction. As a result, there will be a greater demand for housing, health care, education, and sanitary facilities, which will raise the demand for land for competing uses.

#### 3.4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

##### 3.4.6.1 The impact of existing trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Although the District is underdeveloped, the state of development has had an impact on the environment, and the ongoing drilling of boreholes and pit latrines has an impact on the groundwater aquifers, which increases the likelihood of groundwater contamination. Continued tree-cutting for development will stimulate greenhouse gas

emissions, the drying up and contaminating of water supplies, and the extinction of both flora and fauna.

#### 3.4.6.2 Impact of the Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

Climate change can lead to an increase in extreme weather events such as floods and storms. These events can damage or destroy housing infrastructure, resulting in financial losses, displacement, and disruptions to housing operations. Climate change can also disrupt agricultural operations through changes in precipitation patterns, droughts, heatwaves, and increased incidence of pests and diseases. These disruptions can undermine the economic stability of rural communities and impact the livelihoods of farmers, potentially affecting the availability and affordability of housing.

Further, Climate change can positively increase the adaptation strategies that can enhance the resilience of housing to withstand climate-related challenges. This includes designing buildings to withstand extreme weather events, incorporating flood-resistant features, and elevating structures in flood-prone areas. These measures can minimize damage, protect occupants, and reduce the long-term operational costs associated with climate-related risks.

#### 3.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender groups and vulnerable groups often face unique challenges and issues when it comes to housing. Here are some of the key concerns that arise.

**Safety and security;** Gender-based violence, including domestic violence and sexual assault, pose significant safety concerns for individuals seeking housing. Access to safe and secure housing is crucial for survivors of abuse and Vulnerable groups such as women and children. Therefore, there is need for housing solutions that will prioritize the safety and well-being of the aforementioned vulnerable groups.

**Affordability;** Housing affordability is an issue affecting a number of demographic groups in the district. These include, women, single-parent households, elderly individuals, and other vulnerable groups due to lower incomes and limited employment opportunities.

#### 3.4.8 Summary of Core Issues for the Sector

- ✧ Shortage of decent accommodation

- ✧ Lack of serviced in the planned areas.
- ✧ Poor security of land tenure

### 3.4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 25: Sector Problem Analysis

Core Issue	Causes	Effect
Shortage of decent accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed funding from central Government (for construction of standard housing)</li> <li>✧ Lack of development control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Demoralized work force</li> <li>✧ Labour turn over due to transfers</li> <li>✧ Workers settle in substandard housing</li> </ul>
No connection to national grid and water supply to the buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate funds</li> <li>✧ Delay by ZESCO to produce a quotation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High Labour turn over</li> <li>✧ Hinder Development in the district.</li> <li>✧ Incomplete work and assignments.</li> </ul>
Women denial of home-ownership rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Traditional norms and beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Women turn into destitute in case of spouse death</li> <li>✧ Personal Development is hindered</li> </ul>
Poor security of tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of sensitisation to the public about the importance of acquiring title deeds.</li> <li>✧ Long procedure and high cost of acquiring title deeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Development of substandard houses</li> <li>✧ No knowledge on the extent of land due to the absence of title deeds.</li> <li>✧ Disputes over land ownership and conflicting claims.</li> </ul>

## 3.5 TOURISM AND ARTS

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

The Tourism and Hospitality Act No. 13 of 2015 provides for institutional framework, administration, regulation, registration and licensing of tourism and activities. The IDP will ensure that all potential tourism areas in the district are developed.

The Tourism Policy provides for sustenance of the economic well-being and enhanced quality of life for Zambians through Government led, private sector driven, quality product developments that are consistent with the protection of the unique natural and

cultural heritage. Proposals in the IDP must be aligned to the national strategies on tourism by having a direct buy-in to the key strategies in the national tourism policy to prevent conflict and ensure sustainable development.

The National Heritage Conservation Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia provides for the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, prehistorically, archaeological or scientific interest. During the IDP preparation process, stakeholders may highlight places and sites of historical cultural heritage such as shrines, tombs or any other objects that might be covered under this Act.

According to the Vision 2030, Zambia's Key priority is to be a major tourism terminus of choice with unique structures by 2030. This key priority in the IDP will be achieved through arts and culture infrastructure development, music and arts festival development promotions, enhanced tourism campaigns, diversifying tourism products by 2030 and increasing the participation of locals in the industry.

### **3.5.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

#### **3.5.2.1 Availability of Service**

Senga district does not have a designated office that promotes tourism activities despite having some tourism features. Despite this, the district is endowed with various tourism attractions like the waterfalls in Luombe Ward. The site is a tourist attraction but lacks certain amenities that would make it the best tourist destination in Luombe ward. Investment in a variety of social amenities at the place can make it more viable for tourists. Another potential tourist attraction is Mwiluzi stream that is situated in Mwiluzi ward and has a beautiful scenery with some rapids that may provide scenic picnic and campsites.

Senga Hill District also boasts of rich historical trends such as the hosting of the first Catholic Missionaries in Northern Rhodesia. The historical Pilgrimage of the White Fathers from Malawi to Lake Tanganyika on the Old Stevenson Road (now called Mbala - Nakonde Road) is one such a marvel to write home about. The illness of one of them prompted them to seek refuge at Mambwe - Mwela in Abercon (Mbala) in Chief Nsokolo's area. This resting place birthed the foundation of the first Catholic Mission Station and Church in the country later to be known as Zambia after 70 years.

Every well-meaning Catholic in Zambia must in their life time visit Mambwe - Mwela to see the standing sacred grounds and live a moment of grace and see for themselves a gate-way of God's graciousness to the people of Zambia in establishing the Catholic Church in Zambia. Visiting Mambwe - Mwela will also help Catholics and to renew their faith in God and be inspired by the courageous missionaries who braved the insecurities of the time to come to Africa and establish Catholicism. As some scholars have written that in those days and time when a missionary left Europe for Africa, his family mourned because the return chance was very little.

Just as Mecca is a place that is holy to all Muslims, Mambwe - Mwela is also a holy place for Catholics. This is why the Ministry of Tourism and Arts in Zambia should work with the Catholic Church in developing places like Mambwe - Mwela as a tourist attraction and a place of pilgrimage for the Catholics. Such places need to be professionally promoted and marketed. Further, at Mambwe - Mwela are graves of the first missionaries labeled with names and this can be a source of revenue if well marketed too.

### **3.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The tourism sector in the Senga Hill district leaves much to be desired, as the sector has not received the much needed publicity and marketing. Despite the tourism potential in the district, there is little exploitation that is taking place both from local and external sectors. Tourism attractions in the district can best be exploited by improvement of the road network and supporting infrastructure such as those to do with hospitality industry which include lodges and roads leading to the tourist attractions. Furthermore, the improved road to the waterfalls can increase the number of tourists. Another potential area would be the creation of a cultural village to help conserve the cultural norms and traditions of the Mambwe and Lungu people.

### **3.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

#### **3.5.3.1 Availability of Service**

- ✧ Lack of quality hospitality industries to support the tourism sector
- ✧ Poor marketing of local tourist attractions.

### 3.5.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The public is cognizant of the potential that the district has in terms of tourism but contends that not much has been done to promote this potential. The various tourist attractions including intangible cultures are such potentials that have been left untapped and the call is for the Local Authority and other cooperating partners to take keen interest in not only marketing but create infrastructure that would attract both local and international tourists to visits various tourist attractions across the district.

### 3.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 3.5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The impact of population growth on tourism services and facilities cannot be underestimated. With exposure to social media, many people are getting exposed to the importance of taking leisure tours, vacations and outdoor parties in various aesthetical areas. This entails that there will be more people needing tourism services and facilities such as tourism sites and lodges.

#### 3.5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Tourism is seen as Zambia's government tool for economic and rural development, as it generates income, creates jobs, promotes wildlife conservation, and improves standards of living. Senga Hill District is slowly growing in the Tourism sector, and in order to contribute to the economy of the district and nation at large, some key government priorities have to be implemented. Some of these key priorities include but are not limited to:

- ✧ Promotion of tourism through upgrade of infrastructure and leasing tourism sites to the private investors.
- ✧ The District Should Seek local partnership
- ✧ Create enticing destination videos
- ✧ Increase destination channels
- ✧ Optimize website for mobile use
- ✧ Offer unique promotions
- ✧ Promote private sector participation in the tourism and hospitality industry.

The other key priority is to legalize and protect arts and culture development in the district through facilitation of formal registration of artists under the National Arts Council of Zambia (NACZ) coupled with investing heavily in arts and culture infrastructure development enabling the sector to provide good services such as cultural village, museum, crafts centers, art galleries, curio shops rest houses, lodges and good roads to places of tourism attraction.

Music and arts festival development promotion implemented at a local level by organizing talent shows, exhibitions, music festivals, and traditional foods exhibitions encouraging the locals to participate and contribute positively to the growth of the district economy.

The other strategy is to enhance domestic tourism campaigns through the involvement of the Senga residents traveling or visiting tourist attraction places within the District and Zambia at large.

Diversification and research promotions strategy which involves safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) through the process of identification, inventorying, research, documentation, protection, preservation, promotion, enhancement, recognition, revitalization, awareness raising and transmission, (through formal and non-formal education), as well as revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

Conducting Intellectual Property Rights and campaigns with artists in a bid to promote Human Rights and to promote inculcation of national values and principles through dialogue with artists. Facilitating meetings to discuss moral decay Events/ Cultural Entertainment e.g. mother tongue program. Tourism, Arts and Culture is multidimensional, multicultural and prevalent in every community but the potential has not been actualized due to lack of adequate capacity in terms human resource, mobility and promotional activities

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

As population grows, there will be more investment in the tourism sector in terms of infrastructure. This entails increased exploitation on land including change of land use. If not well planned, the district will experience displacement of the vulnerable groups

by people with means and may also see protected areas being exploited. Hence, there is need for the Local Authority to enter into Planning Agreements with traditional leaders in order to create Local Area Plans (LAPs) that will create coordinated planning and designated land use planning for sustainable development.

### 3.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Currently, there is less than 5% of planned land in the district and many people are obtaining land from traditional leaders which they are developing without conversion of land tenure or planning permission. If the trend continues, sensitive areas such as river sources and river banks, recharge zones, etc., will be encroached and create environmental hazards that will have a daunting effect on climate change. The environment and climate are like Siamese twins, hence, negative impact on one will have negative effects on the other. There is need for coordinated spatial development and environmental exploitation in order to reduce such impacts.

#### 3.5.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The impact of environment and climate change on the tourism sector cannot be overestimated. Tourism is an important economic sector whose backbone is the environment and climate condition as both of these play a crucial role in the attraction of tourists. Environmental damage will definitely worsen the effects of climate change and negatively affect the tourism sector. There is need to sustainably harmonize investment in the tourism sector with sustainable environmental management.

### 3.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The tourism sector is one of the largest employer especially in hospitality industry. The challenge which is experienced by the women folks to own land or property is making it even more difficulty for them to contribute to the growth of the tourism sector by construction of lodges and guest houses among other things

### 3.5.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- a) Low public and private sector investment
- b) Lack of marketing/ promotion strategies
- c) Lack of tourism infrastructure
- d) Non promotional of intangible cultures

### 3.5.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 26: Tourism Problem Analysis

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Low public and private sector investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of marketing/ promotion strategies</li> <li>✧ Poor investment in the hospitality industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed exploitation of the tourism sector</li> <li>✧ Reduced source of revenue</li> </ul>
Lack of tourism infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of investment</li> <li>✧ Poor marketing strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Reduced employment opportunities</li> <li>✧ Loss of local revenue</li> </ul>
Non - promotional of intangible cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate marketing</li> <li>✧ Lack of tourism offices in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Loss of cultural values</li> <li>✧ Loss of potential revenue.</li> </ul>
Poor road network leading to potential tourist attraction sites such as water falls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate of investment in road infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inaccessibility to tourism sites.</li> <li>✧ Loss of potential revenue.</li> </ul>
Limited/ underdeveloped tourism products	Limited community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Untapped tourism potential</li> </ul>

## 3.6 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (COOPERATIVES)

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

The Department of Cooperative operates based on the following policy and legal documents:

- a) National Cooperatives Development Policy;
- b) Cooperatives Societies Act No. 20 of 1998;
- c) Statutory Instrument No. 26 of 1999; and
- d) National Cooperative Development Strategy (2019-2021),

The priorities being implemented are:

- ✧ Construction of an industrial yard
- ✧ Construction of a multi-facility economic Zone

### 3.6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 3.6.2.1 Availability of Service

There’s only one staff in the Department. This staff is without a house and Office accommodation. Furthermore, the Department only has one motor bike for transport and few co-operative have Offices and sign posts.

#### 3.6.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

There are 700 Co-operatives against on District Officer. Co-operatives are supposed to hold their annual general meetings to discuss their financial position and elect new leaders and then submit their annual returns. However, this does not happen as required due to low staffing levels. In this regard, some cooperatives just pay/submit annual returns without holding annual general meeting as required. The tables below show the status of cooperatives.

*Table 27: Registered Cooperatives per Agricultural Camp*

S/N	Camp	No. of Co-Operative	Membership	
			Male	Female
1	Tanzuka	68	2726	1626
2	Nondo	33	1338	960
3	Chindo	14	518	870
4	Moses	41	1670	951
5	Maule	52	1898	1095
6	Chozi	63	3257	2019
7	Sikalembe	56	2480	3405
8	Mambwe mission	77	3012	1960
9	Nsokolo	40	1890	1920
10	Kapufi	63	2265	1700
11	Vyula	42	1340	1055
12	Mwiluzi	27	903	1004
13	Senga	45	1950	1780
14	Kavumbo	29	906	873
15	Mpande	50	2970	2844
	<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>29,123</b>	<b>23,932</b>

Source: *Small and Medium Scale, 2023*

### 3.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 3.6.3.1 Availability of Service

From the interaction with the community it is evidenced that Co-operatives are not reached especially for individual group meetings and inspections quarterly. Also the Officer is overwhelmed with a lot of work which includes collaboration with

stakeholders which makes it difficult to accomplish quarterly work plans because of the work overload. The Department is doing co-operation formation and registration, Co-operative inspection, Annual return submission and conducting educational training.

### 3.6.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of work is perceived by the Community as fair. About 14 cooperatives were supplied with harmer meals. The good news is that all these harmer meals are active and have proved to be very helpful to the community. This is because the supply of these harmer meals has reduced the distances which the local people used to cover in order to have their maize grinded into Millie meal.

*Table 28: Status of GRZ supplied Solar Hammer Mills*

S/N	Name Of Harmer Meal	Camp	Ward	Status
1	Mwiluzi	Mwiluzi	Mwiluzi	Active
2	Buyantanshi	Senga	Chela	Active
3	Kapunda	Kavumbo	Chimbili	Active
4	Mambwe turn off	Mambwe mission	Lapisha	Active
5	Milembe	Maule	Chela	Active
6	Mpande	Mpande	Chinyika	Active
	Chito	Sikalembe	Malamba	Active
8	Senka	Sikalembe	Malamba	Active
9	Twikatishe	Nondo	Mwiluzi	Active
10	Chilundumusi	Chilundumusi	Malamba	Active
11	Tanzuka	Tanzuka	Ipembe	Active
12	Luzango	Vyula	Lapisha	Active
13	Chomba	Nondo	Mwiluzi	Active
14	Mambwe - Chozi	Mambwe	Lapisha	Active

*Source: Small and Medium Scale, 2023*

The solar hammer mills have applied for K100,000 each to Economic Empowerment commission to boost their businesses. The Ministry would want to invest in the industrial yard and Multi-Facility Economic Zone in Senga and in Chozi.

### 3.6.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 3.6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The future demand for services and facilities will increase in the next 10 years in the sense that co-operatives will continue getting registered and they will be demand for staff, land and infrastructure for business operations. This increase in the number of

cooperatives is as the result of promotion of decentralization and increase in Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

### 3.6.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

*Table 29: Approved Capital projects for CEEC Loans*

S/N	Project	Category	Status	Amount applied for.	No of Jobs to be Created
1	Poultry farming	Co - operative	Start-up	2,000,000.00	35
2	Block making and cement suppliers	Business name	Start-up	250,000.00	8
3	Hospitality	Business name	Established	794,000.00	9
4	Cooking Oil production	Business name	Start-up	1,866.995.00	15

*Source: Small and Medium Scale, 2023*

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

The continuation of existing land use and population distribution patterns can have significant impact on commerce and Trade, some of them which are accessibility and infrastructure: land use and population distribution influence the development of infrastructure such as roads, ports, airports and railways if existing patterns continues areas with established infrastructure will likely maintain their advantage in terms of accessibility and connectivity.

This can facilitate the movement of goods and people, promoting Commerce and trade in those regions. Conversely, areas with limited infrastructure may face challenges in attracting Trade and investment. This can also affect concentration of Economic activities- large urban centres with dense populations often s affect concentration of Economic activities- large urban centres with dense populations often s affect concentration of Economic activities- large urban centres with dense populations often serve as hubs for Commerce and Trade.

The point is market size and consumer base: Population and distribution pattern directly affect the size and characteristics of consumer market. Areas with high population densities offer larger consumer bases and potentially greater demand for

goods and services. Continuation of existing population distribution patterns and reinforce existing market sizes and lead to market growth in already densely populated regions. This can have implications for the location of resources for commerce and Trade. Environmental considerations and land availability amount others.

It is important to note that the impact of continuation of existing land use and population distribution patterns on Commerce and Trade is context –specific and can vary across regions. Local factors, economic policies, technological advancements and changing market dynamics also play significant roles in shaping commerce and trade outcomes.

As population grows, how will it affect the way your sector exploits land for new investments? Will there be need for more land for new investments (expansion) of security infrastructure and other security services.

### **3.6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

Most Co-operatives have engaged in farming business so as they disturb the land it will have an impact on the environment for example practicing Chitemene System will lead to bear land will result in less rainfall and droughts, also cutting trees around river sources as they do they do their gardens. When climate is affected it will even affect their business.

#### **3.6.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

As indicated earlier most Co-operatives are Agricultural in nature. Generally, Climate change issues has affected the business sector like agriculture. The rainfall pattern has been affected are becoming generally inadequate to support crop growth up to maturity and also livestock.

### **3.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Women in most cases lack access to Finances for businesses land leading to them being not having income. Deliberate policies have been put in place like empowerment under Constituency development funds and Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC).

### 3.6.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- ✧ Low staffing levels
- ✧ Low level of businesses
- ✧ Low access to organized farming land e.g. farm blocks
- ✧ Lack of transport for the district
- ✧ Climate change effects like drought
- ✧ No value addition facilities/ industries for crops and other products in the district.
- ✧ Little sensitization on climate smart behaviors
- ✧ Lack of Multi facility Economic zone

### 3.6.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 30: Problem Tree

Core Issue	Causes	Effect
Limited Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Capitalization of Co-operatives by members</li> <li>✧ Fragmented financial market systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Limited Businesses</li> <li>✧ Reduced members morale.</li> <li>✧ Segmentation of groups</li> </ul>
Poor co-operative integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Co-operatives developing in isolation of each other</li> <li>✧ Inability of secondary Co-operatives to galvanize other types of Co-operatives into larger effective and business entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Retarded Co-operative growth</li> <li>✧ Hinder Development in the district.</li> </ul>
Lack of access to profitable Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Uncompetitive products</li> <li>✧ Low levels of value addition</li> <li>✧ Lack of product certification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Low sales</li> <li>✧ Low profits</li> <li>✧ Reduced business reputation</li> </ul>
Limited physical business incubation infrastructure i.e industrial yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate funding from the government to establish an industrial yard in the District</li> <li>✧ Limited prioritization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Retarded Co-operative business growth</li> <li>✧ Reduced GDP</li> </ul>
Low	No deployment of new staff	Ineffective service delivery

staffing levels		
Lack of Transport	No budgetary support allocation to purchase Vehicles	Ineffective service delivery
Lack of value addition facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate financial support from the Government</li> <li>✧ Little linkage to Companies with value addition facilities</li> </ul>	High poverty levels and reduced Gross Domestic Product

Source: *Small and Medium Scale, 2023*

## 4.0 HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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

The education sector is guided by Zambia’s national education policy document, ‘Educating our Future’ of 1996. This document has laid down a clear vision for reforms of the whole education sector in line with changing international, national and individual needs. In line with this document, the goal of education is to increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable national development. The principle focus of this policy document are cost effectiveness, quality, equity, accountability and efficiency.

The national policy document and other guidelines providing appropriate support systems to the education sector are summarized as follows;

*Table 31: Government Policies, Laws and Framework*

S/N	Policy	Priorities
1.	Education Reforms - 1977	Was aimed at making education an instrument for personal and national development.
2.	Focus on Learning -1992	It contained proposals and working strategies which were aimed at improving education delivery.
3.	Educating Our Future of 1996	Cost effectiveness, equity, quality, accountability and efficiency of education
4.	Technical – Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Creation of a national system of providing Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET). This was aimed at;</li> <li>✧ Balancing the supply of skilled labour.</li> </ul>

	p Training Policy -1996	✧ Improving productivity and income generation to reduce inequalities among the people.
5.	The National Gender Policy - 2000	Recognized the need for equal and full participation of women and men at all levels of education through usage of gender responsive curriculum materials and promotion of equity of access to education.
<b>The Laws</b>		
<b>S/N</b>	<b>Laws</b>	<b>Priorities</b>
1.	Education Act – 1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ This was the first post-independence Government law on education.</li> <li>✧ It was meant to overhaul the colonial education system in order to meet the aspirations of an independent Zambia.</li> <li>✧ The act paved way for:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Introduction of English as a medium of instruction from Grade one to Tertiary level.</li> <li>ii. Teaching of Business Studies, Civics, Agricultural Science and practical skills.</li> <li>iii. Teaching of science in a practical way.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
2.	The Constitution of Zambia, Act No.1 of 1991 and the Amendment Act No. 18. 1996	Is the basis of reforms in the education system and a cornerstone for educational restructuring and subsequent reviews in Zambia.
3.	The Disability Act - 1996	The act was put in place to provide for the needs of persons living with disabilities in the light of discrimination practices against them in different environments which include the curriculum.
4.	Education Act of 2011	Aims at regulating the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education.
5.	Zambia National Qualifications Authority (ZNQF) Act No. 13 - 2011	Provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Registration and accreditation of qualifications on the Zambian Qualification Framework.</li> <li>✧ Measures to ensure the standards and registered qualifications are internationally comparable.</li> </ul>
6.	Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals	-Aims at combating poverty, empowering women, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and controlling population growth.

Educational Framework		
S/N	Education Frameworks	Priorities
1.	Zambia National Curriculum Framework	Focuses on guidelines and sets of binding regulations for all levels of learning institutions that are involved in the provision of formal education.
2.	Standards and Curriculum and Evaluation Guidelines	Outlines the need for Child - Friendly Schools and relevant models through a multi- sectoral collaboration among other stakeholders including relevant line Ministries and CSOs to facilitate quality service provision.

Source: District Education Board, 2023

Table 32: National Strategies

S/N	Strategy	Priorities
1.	The National Environmental Action Plan - 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Put in place as mechanism to enhance the establishment of legislation to regulate the management of the environment.</li> <li>✧ Formed the basis for the preparation of a National Policy on environment and a guide to Curriculum Development in Environmental education.</li> </ul>
2.	The Eighth National Development Plan.	In terms of education, the plan has emphasized the achievement of universal access to education as espoused by the vision 2030.
3.	National Implementation Framework, 2008 to 2010	Focused on Curriculum development and provision of relevant educational materials.
4.	Vision 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ A long term national development plan which provides a strategic focus of where the nation is expected to be by 2030 with the theme of the vision of Zambia becoming ‘A Prosperous Middle – Income Nation’.</li> <li>✧ The Ministry of Education has taken into consideration the issues therein in defining the learner in the curriculum since the Vision spells out the kind of a citizen the country desires.</li> </ul>

Source: District Education Board, 2023

Table 33: International Conventions and Agreements

S/N	Conventions/Agreements	Priorities
01.	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – 1948.	Outlines the rights and freedoms of children including the disabled and these are explicitly defined in the curriculum and taught to all learners.
02.	The SADC Protocol on Education and Training – 1997.	This is a protocol which compels our curriculum to have direct relationship with other curricula in the sub-region.

Source: District Education Board, 2023

#### 4.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

##### 4.1.2.1 Availability of Service

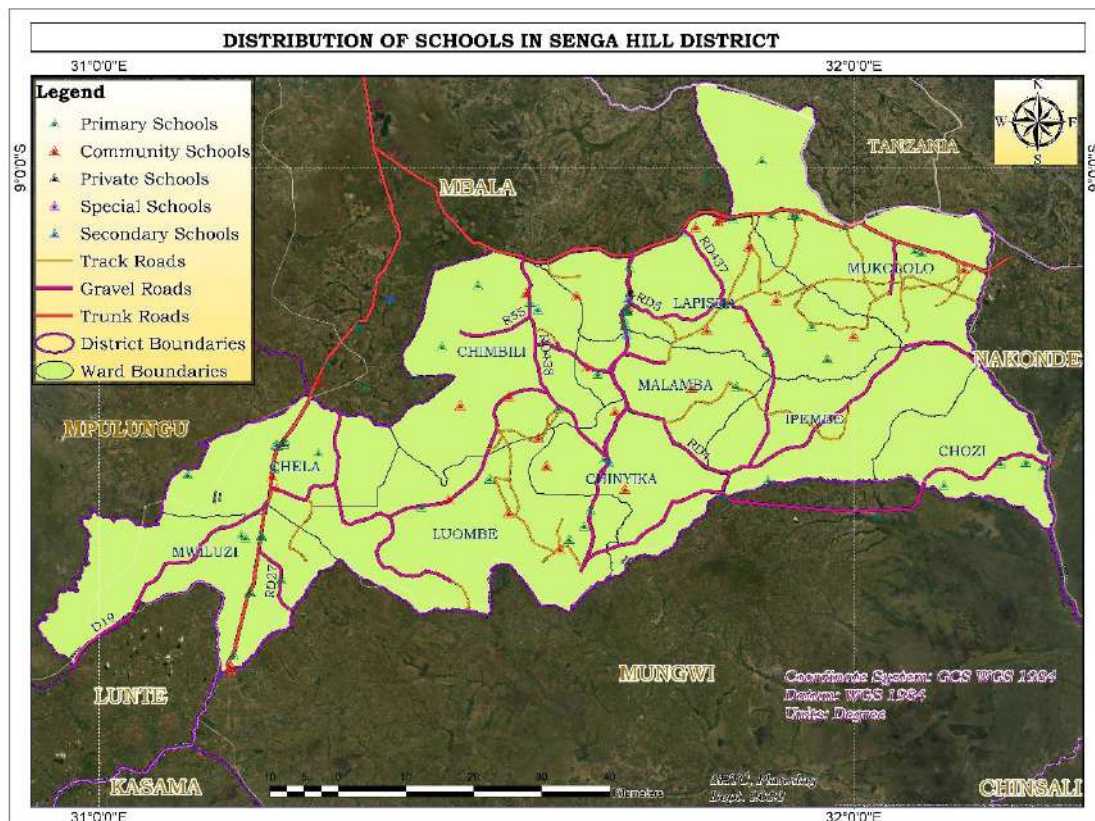
Senga Hill District has sixty (60) primary and eleven (11) secondary schools, fifty (50) Early Childhood Education Centres (ECE), five (5) private and thirty-three (33) Community schools and one (1) Special Unit. The District is a rural district of which most schools are located in remote and isolated areas.

Senga Hill District Education Board is currently managing these schools from Mambwe Mission where it is renting a building for offices in Lapisha ward of Nsokolo Chiefdom. *The distribution of these schools is as shown on the table and the Map 12:*

Table 34: Distribution of Schools by Ward

Ward	ECE	Primary School	Community Schools	Secondary School	Private School	Special Unit
Chela	7	8	4	3	3	0
Luombe	1	2	2	0	0	0
Mwiluzi	6	7	2	1	1	0
Chimbili	6	8	5	1	0	0
Lapisha	6	8	8	2	1	1
Chinyika	7	7	3	1	0	0
Ipembe	4	5	2	1	0	0
Chozi	4	4	2	1	0	0
Mukololo	7	8	3	1	0	0
Malamba	2	4	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: District Education Board, 2023



Map 12: Distribution of Schools

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

#### 4.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Senga Hill District Education Board does not have an office of its own. However, it is currently operating from Mambwe Mission premises where it is renting, an old Catholic Church building. This has a cost implication on the institution. Zambia’s National Education Policy (Educating Our Future, 1996) emphasizes the need for cost effectiveness and this is contrary to what is happening on the ground.

Senga Hill District is underdeveloped and mainly surrounded by poor infrastructure, poor road network, poor communication network and lack of investment projects. The district has a network of both tarred and gravel roads. The district has many feeder roads most of which are in deplorable state and become rather impassable during the rainy seasons.

The above situation has even become worse as the office only has one vehicle to carter for all the 109 schools mentioned above. Though in full usage, this vehicle does not suit the terrain of the district and the poor state of most roads. This makes it very

difficult for DEB office and other stakeholders to conduct regular monitoring in line with the Standards Curriculum and evaluation guideline and other policy documents. These documents stipulate that regular visits to schools can improve management of schools and ultimately improve the academic performance of learners.

Additionally, the district is faced with the hurdle of not having an examination strong room for securing of examination materials. In this case, Security of examination materials is compromised.

All Early Childhood Education centres in the district are attached to the primary school and most of them don't have play parks and toys for the learners. This compromises the teaching/ learning processes of ECE learners. The Zambia Education Curriculum Framework of 2013 consents that the teaching and learning at this level is largely informal through guided and unguided play taking about 60% with formal teaching taking 40% of the programme. The academic component prepares learners for smooth transition to formal education at Grade 1.

In addition, ECE learners in the district use the facilities which are used by older learners in school such as desks, tables and chairs toilets to mention a few. Contrary to what is happening in these schools, the Standards, Curriculum and Evaluation Guidelines emphasize the importance of using appropriate materials at this level. This is because ECE focuses on the holistic development of the child in the following developmental areas;

- ✧ Physical development – fine and Gross Motor Skills Development
- ✧ Social, Emotional, Spiritual and Moral Development
- ✧ Language Development (Receptive and Expressive Language)
- ✧ Aesthetic Development or Appreciation of Beauty
- ✧ Cognitive and Intellectual Development.

Appropriate materials and facilities need to be put in place for the ECE programmes to yield the required results.

The district has experienced an increase in learner enrollments for the past three years especially with the introduction of free education from ECE to Grade 12 in Primary

and Day Secondary schools. The following table shows the differences in terms of enrolment between 2020 and 2023.

*Table 35: Enrolment Analysis*

Level	2020 Enrolment			2023 Enrolment			Difference			% Increase
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
ECE	672	707	1379	1353	1492	2845	681	785	1466	52%
Primary	12927	12110	25037	17147	17134	34281	4220	5024	9244	29%
Secondary	1883	1484	3367	2855	2257	5112	972	773	1745	34%
<b>Total</b>	15482	14301	29783	21053	20709	42238	5571	6408	11979	28%

Source: DEBS Office, 2024

The above table shows that there has been an increase in terms of enrollments in most schools in the district against the staffing levels which are on a lower side. Currently the teacher pupil ratio is quite high as it is standing at 1: 63. According to policy guidelines, standards of teacher pupil ratio have been tabulated in the table below:

*Table 36: Standard Teacher/ Ratio*

S/N	Grade Level	School	Standard Ratio	Actual Ratio
1.	ECE	Mikongolo Primary	1: 25	1:62
2.	1 to 4	Kawala Primary	1: 40	1:73
3.	5 to 7	Kalila Primary	1: 45	1:97
4.	8 to 9	Nsokolo Day Secondary	1: 40	1:57
5.	10 to 12	Chozi Day Secondary	1: 35	1:51
6.	Special Unit	Mambwe Special Unit	1: 5	1:25

Source: DEBS Office, 2024

The table above shows a scenario which is a general picture in almost all schools. Hence, it can be said that the quality of education is compromised due to over enrollments in relation to the required standards of teacher pupil ratio. Most teachers in the district are forced to teach large numbers of learners in a class due to poor staffing levels and shortage of classrooms. For instance, the district has 530 classrooms against 42,238 learners and this means that the average number of learners per classroom currently is 63. In this case, it can be said that the current classroom pupil ratio stands at 1: 63. This number is far more than the required standard ratios outlined in the table above.

*Table 37: Enrolment/Staffing Level Analysis*

	Female	Male	Total
Enrolment	21,053	20,709	42,238
No. of Primary School Teachers	179	189	368
No. of Secondary School Teachers	186	127	313

Source: DEBS, 2024

In order to balance the teacher pupil ratio and improve the academic performance of learners, the district will require about 502 more teachers.

The above situation has compromised the quality of education as evidenced in the academic performance of the learners during public examinations as shown in the table below:

*Table 38: 2020 - 2022 Examination performance Analysis*

Year	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 12
2020	53.3	42.7	63.1
2021	53.1	47.9	58.3
2022	40.6	31.8	57.2

Source: District Education Board, 2024

In addition, the performance dropped in 2022 due to COVID 19 which disturbed the academic calendars for almost two years. Other factors include high illiteracy levels, High absenteeism rate due to learners walking long distances, seasonal activities such as farming, caterpillar collection and also negative attitude by both learners and parents.

Currently, the district has 5008 desks available against a huge short fall of 7100 desks and the desk pupil ratio is 1:4 against the required standard of 1:2. According to standard a double seater desk is supposed to accommodate 2 pupils but this is not what is prevailing on the ground. In some instances, learners sit on the floor especially in community schools. This is why, there is urgent need to supply schools with desks preferably single seater desks for secondary schools to better the quality of education in the district.

*Table 39: Desk Distribution Analysis*

Name of School	Available	Shortfall	Required
Secondary	1210	417	1627

Primary	5358	3536	8894
Community	1030	1080	2110
ECE	50	1450	1500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7598</b>	<b>6483</b>	<b>14131</b>

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Teaching/learning materials are not adequate especially in newly opened Community Schools. The pupil book ratio is quite high and pegged at 1:9 but according to required standard. It is 1:1. Therefore, there is need to plan for restocking schools with assorted books from primary to secondary schools.

Table 40: Staffing Level Analysis

Staffing	Male	Female	Total	Shortfall
Primary	180	160	340	346
Secondary	186	127	313	109
ECE	9	19	28	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>502</b>

Source: DEBS, 2024

### Source of power

Senga Hill being a rural district, it has only twenty (20) schools connected to the National Grid (Electricity) and five (5) with solar power. It is for this reason, we need to plan and ensure that schools are connected to power through rural electrification authority (REA). Schools without power face a lot of challenges in the implementation of subjects like Computer studies which is supposed to be a practical subject unlike teaching only the theory aspect. Additionally, there is need to use power for lighting which will enable the pupils to study even during night time.

Table 41: Schools Connected to National Grid

Special U.	Ward	Primary School	Ward	Secondary	Ward
Mambwe Special	Lapisha	Chikunta	Chinyika	Chozi Day Sec	Chozi
		Chilinde	Lapisha	Nondo Mission Day	Mwiluzi
		Chimula	Lapisha	Nsokolo Day	Lapisha
		Chozi	Chozi	Senga Mission	Chela
		Chomba	Mwiluzi		
		Senga mission	Chela		
		Mambwe Mission	Lapisha		
		Mikongolo	Chozi		

		Mpande	Chinyika		
		Mwiluzi	Mwiluzi		
		Nondo Mission	Mwiluzi		
		Sumbi	Chozi		
		Kalukanya	Chela		
		Kalila	Chela		

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 42: Schools with Solar Power

Primary	Ward	Secondary	Ward
Vyula	Lapisha	Sikalembe Day	Mukololo
Matanga	Ipembe	Menje STEM	Luombe
Chikwanda	Chimbili		

Source: District Education Board, 2024

### Water and Sanitation

The district has only fifteen (15) schools with piped water, four (4) with ablution blocks, thirty (30) schools with boreholes, seventeen (17) with open wells, thirteen (13) protected wells and thirty (30) schools without water. We need to plan for 100 water schemes and ablution blocks in all the 103 schools. We need also to plan to sink 60 boreholes in schools. Schools to be constructed in future need to have a full package of water schemes, ablution blocks and classrooms furnished with desks.

### Schools Connected to Mechanised Water System/ Schools with Piped Water

Table 43: Schools with mechanized/ piped water systems

Primary	Ward	Secondary	Ward
Chileshya	Mukololo	Senga Mission Day	Chela
Chindo	Chimbili	Sikalembe Day	Mukololo
Kalila	Chela	Menje STEM	Chela
Nsokolo	Lapisha		
Sementi	Chimbili		
Chisanzu	Lapisha		
Sikalembe	Mukololo		
Mambwe Mission	Lapisha		
Kalukanya	Chela		
John Chikomangombe	Ipembe		
Kamutozo	Lapisha		

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 44: Schools with Boreholes

Community School	Ward	Primary	Ward	Secondary	Ward
Chiswela	Malamba	Chikoti	Mwiluzi	Chozi sec	Chozi
Siwakwi	Lapisha	Chikwanda	Chimbili	Menje STEM	Chela
		Chilundumusi	Mukololo	Nondo Mission Sec	Mwiluzi
		Chisanzu	Lapisha	Tanzuka Sec	Ipembe
		Chomba	Mwiluzi	Chozi sec	Chozi
		Chozi	Chozi	Menje STEM	Chela
		Kalila	Chela		
		Kamutozo	Mukulolo		
		Matanga	Ipembe		
		Maule	Chela		
		Miloso	Chela		
		Moses	Chela		
		Mwembe	Mukololo		
		Mwiluzi	Mwiluzi		
		Nondo	Mwiluzi		
		Nsindano	Malamba		
		Ntembo	Mukololo		
		Reuben	Mwiluzi		
		Senka	Mukololo		
		Vyula	Lapisha		
		Vundoka	Malamba		
		Mukungwa	Ipembe		

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 45: Schools with Open Wells

Community Schools	Ward	Primary Schools	Ward
Chundu	Mwiluzi	Chikunta	Chinyika
Itulo	Lapisha	Chimula	Lapisha
Kaele	Lapisha	Kalenje	Chimbili
Longa	Malamba	Sumbi	Chozi
Manzi	Chimbili	Mukunta	Chinyika
Mbuza	Mukololo	Mutitimya	Ipembe
Siolwe	Mukololo	Mwenyi	Chela
Tetemya	Mukololo	Senga Hill	Chela
		Sumbi	Chozi

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 46: Schools with Protected Wells

Community School	Ward	Primary	Ward
Chituta	Chinyika	Chilinde	Lapisha
Malinga	Chimbili	Menje	Chela
Maliko	Lapisha	Mikongolo	Chozi
Sichise	Lapisha	Mpande	Chinyika
Tefwe	Mukololo	Mukungwa	Ipembe
Chipanda	Ipembe	Naminamba	Chinyika

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 47: Schools without water

Community	Ward	Primary	Ward	Secondary	Ward
Changa	Chozi	Iyanda	Luombe	Mambwe Mission Sec	Lapisha
Chatimba	Lapisha	John Chivuta	Chinyika	Mpande Day Sec	Chinyika
Chella	Chimbili	Kolosa	Mwiluzi	Nsokolo Day Sec	Lapisha
Katete	Chimbili	Kunkuta	Luombe		
Kaaza	Chimbili	Kawala	la		
Leo	Ipembe	Nasayanga	Chozi		
Leo Makoti	Chimbili	New Kapela	Mukololo		
Lwindu	Chozi	Satoka	Chimbili		
Mukatuala	Chela	Shikulu Musonda	Mwiluzi		
Mengo	Chimbili	Twime	Chimbili		
Mayaya	Chinyika				
Ntungu	Mukololo				
Pambalasa	Lapisha				
Solesole	Malamba				
Songolo	Chela				
Teta	Chinyika				
Yumbe	Chela				

Source: District Education Board, 2024

Table 48: Schools with Ablution Blocks/Waterborne Toilets

Primary	Wards	Secondary	Ward
Kalukanya	Chela	Senga Mission Day	Chela
Mambwe Mission	Lapisha		

Source: District Education Board, 2024

### 4.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 4.1.3.1 Availability of Service

Communities surrounding schools are able to identify and appreciate the education activities happening in institutions. Parents participate in school activities by making decisions through the Parent Teacher’s Committees (PTCs) in Primary / Secondary Schools and School Board meetings in Grant Aided Schools such as Mambwe Mission Primary, Mambwe Mission Day Secondary, Senga Hill Mission Day Secondary, Senga Hill Mission Primary, Nondo Mission Primary and Nondo Mission Secondary.

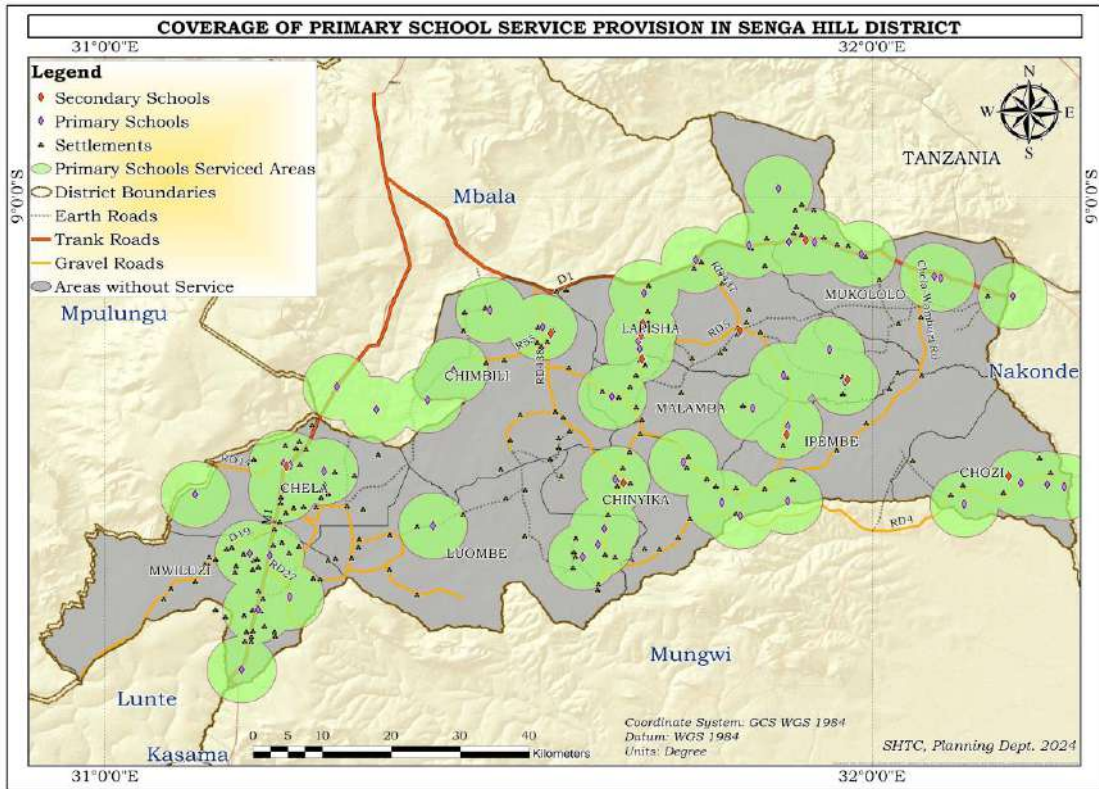
Additionally, in some wards there are organizations promoting Human Rights such as Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), World Vision, One Stop Centre, Action Aid Zambia, the Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) and many more.

Members of the community are aware of the declaration of free education by the government and this has led to the District having increased enrolment levels in schools.

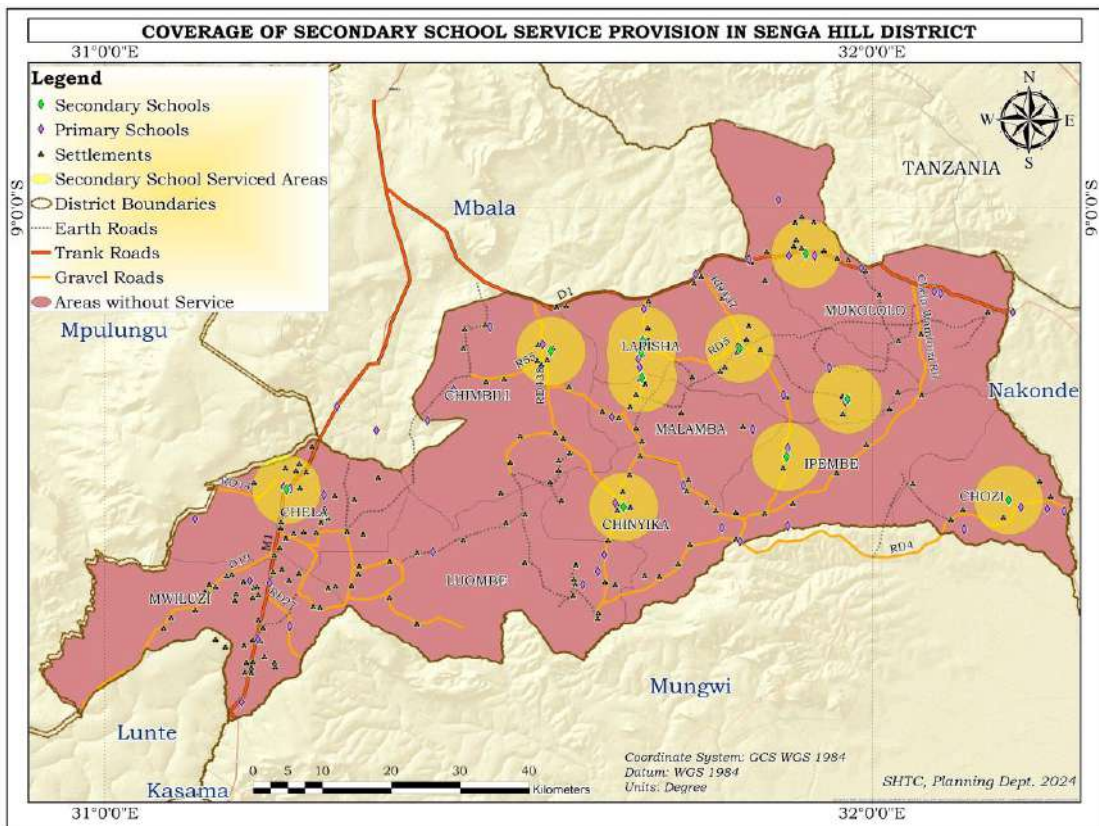
#### 4.1.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Schools in the District are sparsely located, making most learners walk long distances to access the nearby school. In some cases, learners start school when they are old enough to walk long distances to school, for example 9 – 12 years. This has led to high drop out and absenteeism rates. This is evidenced by the next two maps showing the coverage of primary and secondary school service provision in Senga Hill District.

The areas without service indicated on Map 13 are those areas which are beyond the standard five (5) kilometres which is maximum distance a pupil is supposed to cover in an effort to access either the primary or secondary school. Furthermore, the primary and secondary school serviced areas are those areas falling within the five (5) kilometres radius from the school facility. *Maps 13 and 14 shows the coverage of Primary and Secondary School service provision respectively.*



Map 13: Secondary School Service Coverage



Map 14: Primary School Coverage

The general out cry of most communities is for the government to upgrade all the thirty-four (34) community schools to Primary Schools to shorten the distance between schools.

Members of the Community are also concerned about the following;

- ✧ Shortage of teachers
- ✧ Shortage of classroom space
- ✧ Inadequate/lack of teaching/learning materials especially in new community schools
- ✧ High cost of maintaining already existing infrastructures / Construction of infrastructure in Community Schools
- ✧ Irregular visitation of schools by DEB office.

#### 4.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

##### 4.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The projected increase in population of learners in most schools in the next 10 years will exert pressure on the demand for education service and this will lead to;

- ✧ Increased number of primary schools.
- ✧ Increased number of Community Schools.
- ✧ Employing more teachers.

The enrolment levels are projected to be as shown in the table below:

*Table 44: Projected Enrolment Levels*

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
No of Learners	43,686	44,696	46,020	47,587	49,308	51,253	54,000	57,000	60,000	63,000	66,000

*Source: District Education Board, 2024*

##### 4.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

###### 4.1.4.2.1 Existing Development Programmes

The district has seen a good number of Classroom Blocks being constructed by the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Local Authority under Community Development Fund (CDF). See **Appendix A**

Additionally, Tanzuka ZEEP Secondary School is still under construction in Ipembe Ward by World Bank.

#### 4.1.4.2.2 Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In the next ten years, the district projects to build modern infrastructure in the following categories to meet the needs of growing learner population.

*Table 49: Summary of Development Programs*

	Stand Alone Ece	Primary Schools	Day Secondary Schools	Boarding Secondary Schools	Community Schools	Colleges Of Education	Universities	Library	Skills Centres	Boarding Houses	Standard Sports Grounds
New Constructions	10	15	5	2	0	1	1	14	1	15	0
Maintenance and Rehabilitation	0	40	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	5	109
Completion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>109</b>

Source: District Education Board, 2024

The district only has 1 boarding secondary school and 9 Day secondary schools which are far apart on average 30 km and primary school’s learners move at-least 4.6km on average. This implies that some children in the day secondary schools are weekly boarders and cannot not manage to walk long distances on daily basis. These schools do not have standard boarding houses and hence the need to plan at-least 15 boarding houses to cushion the deficit.

Due to the growing demand in population around Senga Hill on the Mbala-Kasama road there is need to plan for 1 secondary school and 2 primary schools around that area to help cushion the deficit.

The district needs to plan for 1 Skills Training Centre which will help build youths into better citizens. Through skills development jobs would be created in the district.

The district doesn't have any tertiary training college hence the need to plan for a teacher training college which shall help meet the needs of the district and other neighboring districts.

Another aspect that seems to have been neglected even among teachers is the culture of reading. There is need to revive the reading culture in schools. This will lead to improved spoken and written language culminating to improved learner performance. Establishment of classroom libraries in Zonal schools and restocking schools with assorted leisure books, magazines and sets of encyclopedias would help improve learner academic performance. To encourage the culture of reading, schools earmarked for upgrading should have a library block. There is need also to plan for a district Library to boost the culture of reading.

The district has been experiencing low literacy levels in the past 3 years. The following are the literacy level percentages for the past three years.

*Table 50: Literacy Levels*

Grade	2020		2021		2022	
	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual
1 to 4	43.33%	7,362.62	48.11%	7,362.63	42.27%	9,380.14
5 to 7	41.28%	3,294.14	40.39%	3,294.14	39.23%	4,140.73
8 to 9	54.31%	1,437.59	61.48%	1,546.84	65.11%	2,235.23
10 to 12	66.34%	478.73	66.49%	599.74	67.29%	995.89

Note that the low literacy levels had been due to inadequate staffing in schools, high pupil absenteeism rate, negative attitude by both teachers and learners, lack of support from parents and language barrier.

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

The school site is an important part of the educational process because schools that are well located, designed within a systematic plan, safe and operated in an efficient manner contribute to the development of society. Since land is a scarce resource, optimal land use is a spatial necessity. Usage preferences should be planned and presented to decision makers according to criteria in relation to other developments.

In Senga Hill district, location of Schools and related facilities is in competition with other developmental issues such as human settlements, agricultural activities and

many more. Therefore, clear identification of school sites and transferring them to the plans is essential.

Additionally, Schools in both customary and state areas have not been formalized through inventory, capture and ultimately issuance of Title. In-order to avoid encroachments on Government land, all institutions must ensure that they obtain title for the respective land which they own. Out of 103 schools in the district only 2 grant aided primary and 2 grant aided secondary schools have land title.

Favourable the environment has an impact on population distribution pattern, Haurin's (1980). This implies that a relative increase in the environment differential would induce people to move towards the improved area.

Senga Hill District has in recent years seen development in terms of education facilities and this has led to increased number of people settling around such areas. The trend has commanded improvement in the physical, institutional for example clinics being constructed near schools, social and economic infrastructure such as small-scale business centres. All these have contributed towards the improvement in the quality of life of members of the community thereby increasing the demand for school places and related facilities.

#### **4.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

The construction of schools and school facilities has led to the damage of the environment through deforestation and air pollution. Furthermore, the clearance of the vegetation leads to climate change. Hence if not addressed, some parts of the district will start experiencing droughts, floods and other negative effects.

##### **4.1.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector**

In Senga Hill District, environment and climate change impacts children's education attainment in the following ways

- ✧ Destruction of property and infrastructure preventing children from accessing education.

- ✧ The district has experienced an increase in roofs of classroom blocks being blown off in schools, for example, Makita, Mwembe, Mukatula and many others.
- ✧ High cost of rebuilding school infrastructure.
- ✧ Disturbances in the school routine, i.e. Some Schools being used as disaster shelters (dual function)
- ✧ High absenteeism rates; Parents not being able to send their children to school during disaster and flood times, i.e. Nasayanga and other hard to reach schools in the rainy season.

#### 4.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In many countries, girls are less likely to continue their education and more likely to drop out of school than boys and Senga Hill District is not an exception. Evidence is shown in the table below on the dropout summary from 2020 to 2022 for girls and boys.

*Table 51: Boys/ Girls Dropout Summary 2020 to 2023*

S/N	Year	Girls	Boys
1.	2020	491	407
2.	2021	494	441
3	2022	473	467
	TOTAL	1458	1315

*Source: District Education Board, 2024*

Some of the barriers to the education of girls in the district are;

- ✧ Poverty
- ✧ cultural/ traditional beliefs and practices
- ✧ early marriages
- ✧ High illiteracy levels among girls and women
- ✧ Gender-based violence and many more.

If these arising issues are not checked, the gender gap between girls/women and boys/ men will continue growing and the goal of education will never be achieved.

#### 4.1.8 Summary of issues for Education and Skills Development

- ✧ Poor education service provision
- ✧ Poor security for storage of examination papers
- ✧ Poor Water and Sanitation facilities

#### 4.1.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 52: Education Problem Description

Core Issues	Causes	Effects
Poor education service provision	Inadequate Transport at District Education Board Office and Secondary Schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Reduced number of school monitoring by District Education Board Office due.</li> <li>✧ Delayed delivery of education materials to schools more especially in hard to reach areas during rainy season</li> <li>✧ Poor performance by teachers.</li> <li>✧ Increased Drop Out Rates.</li> </ul>
	Deficit of Classroom space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Leads to increased body contacts and disease burden.</li> <li>✧ Reduced learning time in order to accommodate a bigger number of streams.</li> <li>✧ High pupil - teacher ratio resulting in poor results during examinations.</li> <li>✧ Increased pupil: Book ratio.</li> <li>✧ Increased Drop Out Rates.</li> </ul>
	Deficit of Desks in Most Schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Less concentration for pupils sitting on the floors.</li> <li>✧ Increased Drop Out Rates.</li> <li>✧ High illiteracy levels.</li> <li>✧ Low academic achievement.</li> </ul>
	Lack of Office Space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Using substandard rented building for offices.</li> <li>✧ Demotivated staff.</li> <li>✧ Poor examination results.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate Teaching/ Learning Materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increased Drop Out Rates.</li> <li>✧ High illiteracy levels.</li> <li>✧ It has led to under-performance.</li> </ul>
	Lack of Standard Sports Facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor concentration in class.</li> <li>✧ Lack of talent identification.</li> </ul>
	Lack of Adult Literacy Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High literacy levels.</li> <li>✧ High poverty levels.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor staff houses leading to unmotivated staff.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate office space.</li> <li>✧ Shortage of learning and teaching materials.</li> <li>✧ Shortage of transport to monitor schools.</li> </ul>
	Lack of skills training Centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High cost of transport for children in the district to access tertiary education in other districts.</li> <li>✧ Increased poverty</li> </ul>
	Poor security for storage of examination papers	Lack of a District Examination Strong Room

Poor Water and Sanitation Facilities	Inadequate funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Prevalence of water borne diseases.</li> <li>✧ Increased absenteeism</li> <li>✧ Increased dropout rate.</li> </ul>
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## 4.2 HEALTH SECTOR

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

The Ministry of Health is guided by The National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2022-2026 which was developed within the context of the national and health sector development planning frameworks. The Plan is guided by the Vision 2030, the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), other relevant national, regional and international policy and strategic development frameworks. The Plan represents a comprehensive strategic framework and direction for the health sector for the next five years, focusing at achieving the national health goals and objectives, towards attainment of targets under Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 (SDG 3) “Good health and well-being for all” and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The Plan has been structured along the World Health Organization (WHO) health system building blocks. It was developed through a broadly consultative process, involving all the main stakeholder groups

This plan focuses on the current health section analysis and further highlights challenges and plans to accelerating progress towards attainment of the national and global health goals, aimed at ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare to all in Senga Hill district, as close to the family as possible, Leaving No One Behind. This is expected to lead to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the targets under SDG 3 “Good health and well-being for all”, other health-related SDG targets, and ultimately, Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

The main national health priority areas will include: strengthening prevention and Primary Health Care (PHC); Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition; Communicable diseases - malaria, HIV and AIDS, STIs and TB control; Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs); and strengthening of the integrated health support systems NHSP (2022-2026).

Table 53: National Priorities 2022 to 2026

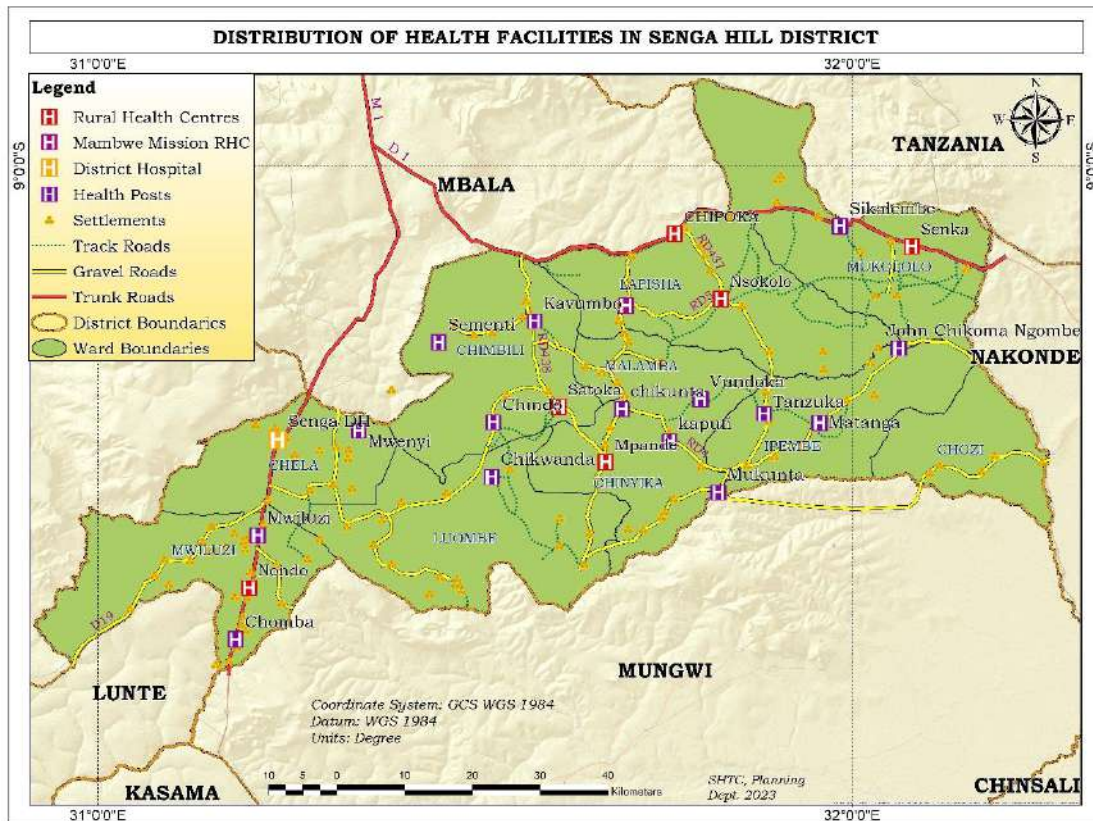
Health Service Delivery Priorities (Primary Health Care)	Health System Priorities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Promotion and Education.</li> <li>2. Primary Health Care (PHC) and Community Health.</li> <li>3. Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health, Youth and Adolescent Health.</li> <li>4. Communicable Diseases, Especially Malaria, HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB.</li> <li>5. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including Cancers, Cardio-Vascular Diseases, Diabetes and Mental Health.</li> <li>6. Public Health Security.</li> <li>7. Environmental Health and Food Safety.</li> <li>8. Health Service Referral Systems.</li> <li>9. Hospital Services.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Workforce,</li> <li>2. Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies,</li> <li>3. Infrastructure, Equipment and Transport.</li> <li>4. Health Information, Research and Innovation, Health Care Financing, Leadership and Governance</li> </ol>

NHSP (2022-2026)

#### 4.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

##### 4.2.2.1 Availability of Service

The distribution of these facilities suggests that most population is within the catchment areas for the facility and what is needed is to consider upgrading some facilities in order to increase the number of people it serves if the projected population is to be served by 2033. It is equally important to note that despite having 32 health care facilities, 23 of the 32 are health posts and the provision of health care is restricted to outpatient attendances. Departments like eye clinic, physiotherapy, dental, mental health, nutritional etc. are only provided at the district hospital. This in itself underscores the importance of having zonal mini hospital that would provide the much needed service as close to the family as possible. Further, the influx of patients that the district hospital would be lowered thus the quality observed. *Map 15 below shows the available health service facilities in Senga Hill District.*



Map 15: Health Facilities

Senga Hill District Health Office endeavors to continue with the provision of a continuum of care with particular emphasis placed on strengthening health systems and services using the primary health care (PHC) approach through the Senga Hill District hospital, 8 Rural Health Centre and 23 health posts providing services to the 126, 308 people of the district. The district health care facilities are divided into three (3) zones (Senga, Mambwe and Chozi zone) for easy management support services and management of referrals.

These offer health services ranging from Health preventive and curative services, to prenatal and postnatal care and other advanced medical care services. Other services include nutrition clinics for underweight children, nutrition education, food preparation demonstrations and provision of food supplements.

During the implementation of the last National Health Support Programme (NHSP), from 2017 to 2021, progress was reported in most of the key areas of health service delivery, and in health systems strengthening (NHSP, 2017-2021). The major health challenges in Senga Hill District range from high disease burden, inadequate staff,

inequitable distribution of health facilities and inadequate funding. Further, the sector has continued to face challenges in maintenance of transport (Old fleet of vehicles) infrastructure and inadequate human resources. These challenges are affecting the quality and coverage of health facilities and services in the District.

#### 4.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority and health professional bodies (Health professions council of Zambia) regulate the quality of service in health sector that ensures that quality is not compromised. Over the past 3 years, notable progress was recorded under all the major health programmes. However, on the other hand, the population continued with rapid growth, and the disease burden remained high, demanding for scaling up of appropriate services. The recent trends and situation, in respect of service delivery are summarized below.

##### a) Health Service Delivery

Senga District Health office continues to experiences a high disease burden despite making tremendous progress in some selected indicators. According to the recent Health Management Information System (HMIS), the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) have declined from 591 per 100,000 live births to 398 per 100,000 live births and from 70 per 1,000 live births to 45 per 1,000 live births. Furthermore, the district has sustained under five mortality rate below 2/1000 live births in 2022 and is expected to reduce further to 1/100, 000 live births throughout 2024-2026. Equally, the percentage coverage of fully immunized Children under one was sustained above 85% throughout the year 2022 and skilled deliveries above 90%. The Tuberculosis (TB) case notification was maintained at 100% throughout 2022 with a TB treatment success rate from 98.5% in 2022.

However, the district still strives to increase the PNC coverage within 48 hours from 77% in 2022 to 90% by the end of 2026, to increase percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV at first Antenatal Care (ANC) visit from 82 % in 2022 to 100% by end of 2026 and to increase 1<sup>st</sup> ANC attendance within 14weeks from 53.5% in 2022 to 60% visits by end of 2026.

According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), hospital malaria fatalities increased from 11.8 per 1,000 admissions in 2021 to 49.4 per 1,000 admissions in 2022.

The health sector has also recorded remarkable progress on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) coverage, which stands at 100% of the eligible people against the United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) global target of 90%. The district tuberculosis (TB) notification rate also remained at 100% cases per 100,000 populations in 2021 and 2022 respectively cases per 100,000 populations.

In addressing the management of cervical cancer, the District Health Office (DHO) opened a Special clinic at the hospital and plans are in place to open another CaCx clinic at Mambwe Rural Health Centre, which has been earmarked for upgrading to a laboratory referral Centre and also X-ray Centre for the district.

#### b) Health Status

Table 54: Health Status

S/N	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	454	RTI	298	RTI	269
2	RTI	314.8	Malaria	217	Malaria	245
3	Muscular skeletal	84	Diarrhea	73	Diarrhea	56
4	D. system	43	Muscular skeletal	40	MSS	36
5	Diarrhea	73.6	Digestive system	23	Digestive system	24
6	Trauma	17	Trauma	12	Skin non infectious	17
7	ENT	18	ENT	10	Dental	11
8	Skin- non infectious	17	Dental	11	Trauma	8
9	Dental	12	Pneumonia	7	Pneumonia	7
10	Skin infectious	6	Skin-infectious	6	Chicken Pox	3

Source: HMIS 2020, 2021 & 2022. NB: Malaria incidence was the highest in 2020 standing at 454/1000 followed by RTI with 314.8/1000 and the lowest being Skin infections. RTI continued being the highest in 2021 and 2022.

Table 55: Top ten causes of Morbidity (U5)

S/N	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	942	Malaria	420	RTI	43
2	RTI	613	RTI	531	Malaria	37
3	Diarrhea	192	Diarrhea	199	Diarrhea	13
4	Digestive system	43	Skin-infectious	22	Dermatitis	3
5	Skin non-infectious	39	ENT	21	Gastritis	2
6	ENT	26	Eye	16	Pneumonia	1
7	Trauma	25	Digestive system	14	Injuries	0.7
8	Muscular skeletal	23	Trauma	13	Pharyngitis	0.6
9	Skin infectious	11	Pneumonia	9	Mss	0.5
10	Pneumonia	7	Lower back pain	5	Chicken Pox	0.5

Source: HMIS 2020, 2021 & 2022. NB: Malaria continued to be with the high incidences having, 942/1000 in 2020, 420/1000 in 2021. RTI was the highest in 2022 with 43/1000 then followed by malaria with 37/1000. Pneumonia was the list in 2020 with 7/1000, lower back pain with 5/1000 in 2021 and chickenpox with 0.5/1000 in 2022

The district has recorded a number of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (Measles, Covid-19, Bilharzia, Chicken pox and suspected polio cases). The rise in the cases of communicable diseases is a source of worry as most of the conditions are of public health concern in nature. Despite having the District Epidemic Committee in place, a lot more effort in addressing the infectious diseases needs to be done under the Health sector such as construction of Isolation wards, financial support towards epidemic preparedness corner, Transport in disease surveillance in the district. The bigger challenge in the management of the condition is the resource allocation as all resources received by the department is purely for service delivery and not for constructions. This entails partner support towards the realization of convenient and adequate isolation centers and other commodities is cardinal.

Senga Hill District is a transit district and or gateway to Mpulungu District and the famous Nakonde district. The influx of people into the district due to seasonal

caterpillar harvesting and agriculture product marketing has set the district as the Centre for possible disease transmission. Limited partner support towards addressing the challenges being faced by the department need to be resolved in multi-sectoral Approach.

*Table 56: Notifiable Disease Trend Q1 to Q3 2023*

Disease Conditions	Jan to Mar 2023	April to June	Jul to Sep 2023
AFP (Suspected)	0	5	4
AEFI Sent to Lab	0	0 0	0
Bilharzia (Schistosomiasis) (Suspected)	48	8	1
COVID-19 Confirmed	6	3	
COVID-19 Death	0	0	0
COVID-19 Suspected	44	21	10
Chicken Pox (Suspected)	143	114	61
Diarrhoea Non-Bloody	1601	2151	1542
Diarrhoea With Blood (Suspected)	48	34	49
Diarrhoea With Blood Confirmed	0	0	0
Dog Bites	26	25	15
Dysentery	0	0	0
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	0	0	0
Measles (Suspected)	8	24	196
Measles Confirmed	0	0	0
Measles Death	0	0	12
Mumps (Suspected)	2	8	2
Neonatal Death	0	0	1
Rabies (Suspected)	0	0	1
Rabies Confirmed	0	0	0
Scabies (Suspected)	232	284	132
Tuberculosis (TB) (Suspected)	203	302	132
Tuberculosis (TB) Confirmed	11	21	3

Source: HMIS 2023 Q1, Q2, Q3- IDSR

### c) Human Resources for Health

With regard to Human Resources for Health (HRH), the Ministry as of December 2016 had an approved establishment of 63,057 positions, but only 42,515 were filled, representing 67% of the approved establishment. Worth to note is that during 2016, the Ministry recruited a total of 2,071 health workers against the targeted 2,500 health workers.

The table below display data on the human resource proposed establishment verses the existing staffing levels for Senga Hill District. Even though the district is more than six years in existence after its delimitation from Mbala District; it is still using the health center/health post establishment. Only 6 administrative positions have been opened as at now. It needs a new establishment as proposed; for it to run in accordance with its District status.

The district has a total number of 127 staff of which only 99 is qualified personnel; Personnel distribution is as follows: 2 medical officers, 2 Medical Licentiates, 6 Paramedical staff, 11 clinical officers, 41 nursing staff, 11 Environmental Health staff, 21 Community Health Assistants, 5 Support professional staff and 33 other staff categories. The district was operating at 35.08 % (227/647) of the proposed establishment.

#### d) Staffing in the District

Table 57: Staffing in the District

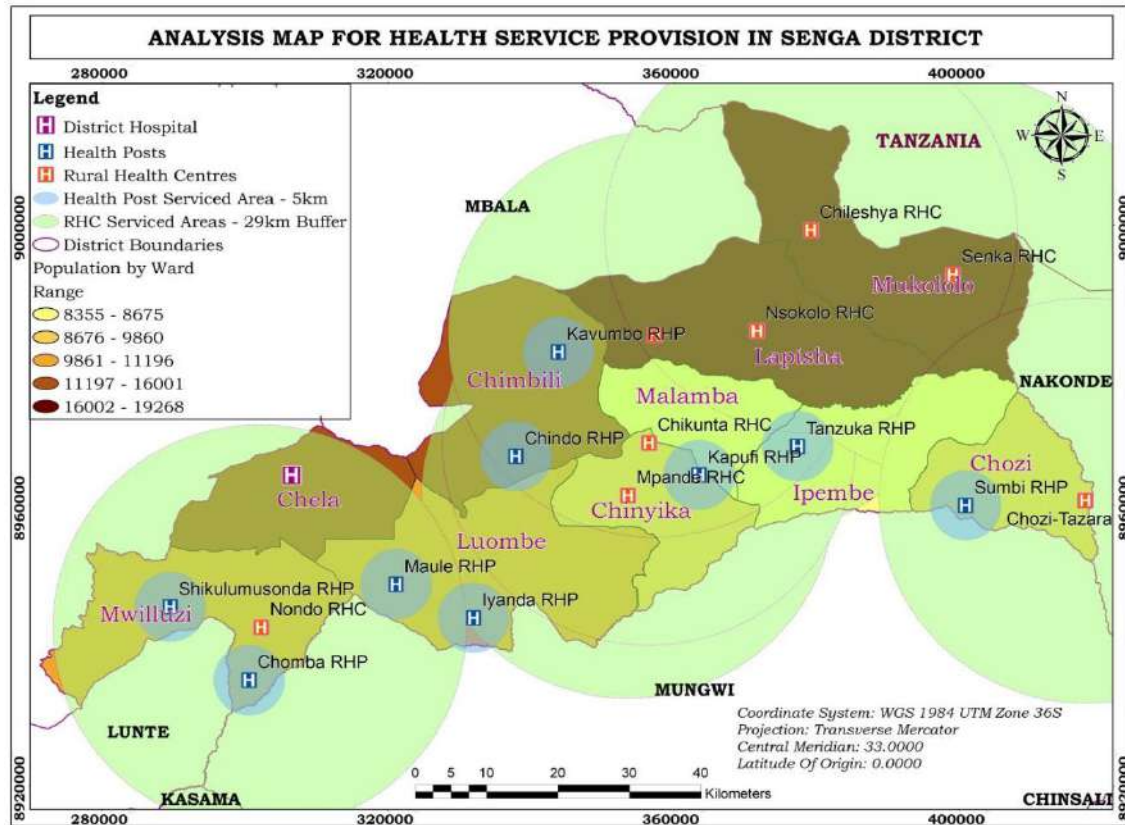
Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
District Director	1	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Officer In Charge	0	1	0	0	0	0
Medical Doctor	0	6	0	1	1	0
Health Centre in Charge	0	0	31	0	0	16
Nursing Staffs	2	71	78	2	21	38
Midwifery	0	6	31	0	2	5
Clinical Officers	2	12	18	1	7	13
Medical Licentiates	0	2	0	0	0	1
Environmental Staff	1	2	25	5	1	15
Paramedical Staff	1	40	2	0	14	1
Non-medical professional staff	10	29	0	3	1	0
CHA's	0	0	62	0	0	37
Health Promotion	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12	58	143	5	16	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>147</b>

Source: District Health Office, 2023

#### e) Infrastructure Development

The Health Sector under the component of infrastructure upgrade and construction is still not attended to. The District health office has no designated office space and is currently housed at the district hospital. The district has a total of 32 health facilities of which 8 are Rural Health Centre and 23 Health Posts with one District Hospital. Most of the clinics/ facilities do not have staff houses as majority were constructed using Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which did not incorporate housing units. The facilities in the district also service communities from nearby district like Chomba health post which attends to client from Moseni under Mporokoso district, Senga Rural Health Centre also attends to clients from Mpulungu District (Chinakila), Senka Rural Health Centre attends to client from the neighboring Republic of Tanzania, Chozi Rural Health Centre equally attend to clients for Nakonde District.

The settlement pattern in the district is sparsely distributed which makes community members especially pregnant women having to cover long distance to access health care. Currently, the district has 39 staff houses. The infrastructure for the hospital is that of a Rural Health Centre and no face uplift has since been done. This makes provision of health care for certain department limited (Quality affected). The District Hospital still remains the only facility providing NHIMA service for the entire district. All the health facilities in the district do not have mothers' shelters and only 13 health facilities have incinerators. *Map 16 is an analysis Map for Health Service provision in Senga Hill District*



Map 13: Health Service Provision

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

According to the standards and criteria in identification of sites for possible placement of a health facility (Rural Health Centre & Health Posts) the analysis in map 15 indicate adequate spatial placement of health facilities in the district. However, the availability of services and local community settlements as stated above needs attention. Consideration should be addressed to construction of Mini Hospitals in all the 3 health zones of the district. This would also reduce the number of referral cases in view of the poor road network and the high fuel costs. However, acquisition of motorbike for the facilities would help alleviate access to health services in terms of outreach health services.

f) Water and Sanitation, Maternity and Waiting Shelters

Table 58: Water and Sanitation in Health Facilities

Facility Type	Distance from DHO	Energy Sources		Water			
				Supply		Water	
Health Facility	Distance	Solar	Connected to National Grid	Borehole fitted with hand	Borehole mechanized with pump	Maternity wing	Mothers Shelter

				pump	electric / Solar pump		
Chileshya RHC	120 Km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	0
chikunta HP	116km	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0
Chozi RHC	219km	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0
Iyanda HP	62km	Yes	No	No	No	0	0
kapufi HP	138km	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0
Kavumbo HP	101km	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
Mambwe RHC	106km	No	Yes	No	Yes	1	0
Maule HP	47km	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0
Mpande RHC	148km	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	0
Nondo RHC	20km	No	Yes	Yes	No	1	0
Nsokolo RHC	118km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	0
Shikulumuson da HP	28km	Yes	No	No	No	0	0
Senga RHC	200m	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	0
Chindo HP	123km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0
Senka RHC	145km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	0
Sumbi HP	237km	No	Yes	Yes	No	1	0
Tanzuka HP	140km	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	0
Chomba HP	35km	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0
Chisanzu HP	138km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0
Kunkuta HP	162km	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	0
Vundoka HP	125km	No	No	Yes	No	0	0
Mwiluzi HP	15km	No	No	No	No	1	0
Mwenyi	14km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0
Matanga	163km	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	0
Sikalembe	131km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0
John Chikomangombe	165km	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	0
Ntembo	140km	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1	0
Chikwanda	65km	No	No	No	No	0	0
Sementi	51km	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0
Mukunta	155km	No	No	Yes	No	0	0
John Chivuta	163km	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	0
Senga D.H	200m	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	0

Source: District Health Office, 2023

g) District Infrastructure Status in all Health Center

Table 59: Status of Infrastructure for Health Sector in the District

S/N	Facility	Type of Facility	Maternity Annex Constructed or Labour ward	Availability of Water Borne Facilities	Rehabilitated / Constructed	Remarks
1	Chileshya	Rural Health Centre	Yes- Maternity Annex Constructed	Yes	Newly Constructed	Maternity Annex Constructed with support from World Vision together with water facilities.
2	Chikunta	Health Post	Labour Ward On Construction	No Water At The Facility	Under Construction	Community Project, not yet finished due inadequate resources
3	Chози	Rural Health Centre	No	No Water Borne Facilities	No Isolated Labour Ward Or Maternity Annex	Newly constructed RHC is yet to be commissioned
4	Iyanda	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
5	Kapufi	Health Post	Labour Ward On Construction	No Water At The Facility	Under Construction	Community Project, not yet finished due inadequate resources
6	Kavumbo	Health Post	Yes- Maternity Annex Constructed	Yes	Newly Constructed	Maternity Annex Constructed with support from World Vision together with water facilities.
7	Mambwe	Mission Rural Health Centre	Yes	Yes	Old	Mission facility with running water
8	Maule	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
9	Mpande	Rural Health Centre	Yes -Labour Ward	No	Old	Old facility Need Rehabilitation
10	Nondo	Rural Health Centre	Yes- Labour Ward	No	Old	DHO To lobby for funds/support
11	Nsokolo	Rural Health Centre	Yes- Labour Ward	Yes	Old	Old facility Need Rehabilitation
12	Shikulum	Health	No	No	No	DHO To lobby

	usonda	Post				for funds/ support
13	Senga District Hospital	District Hospital	Yes -Labour Ward	Yes	Old Facility Meant For RHC	DHO To lobby for funds/support
14	Chindo	Health Post	No	Yes	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
15	Senka	Rural Health Centre	Old Maternity Annex	Yes	Old Facility	Old one needs rehabilitation
16	Sumbi	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
17	Tanzuka	Health Post	Old Maternity Annex	Yes	Old Facility	Old one needs rehabilitation
18	Chomba	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
19	Sementi	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
20	Chisanzu	Health Post	No	Yes	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
21	Kunkuta	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
22	John Chikoma Ng	Health Post	No	Yes	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
23	Vundoka	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
24	John Chivuta	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
25	Mwiluzi	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
26	Sikalemb e	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
27	Matanga	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
28	Mukunta	Health Post	No	No	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
29	Mwenyi	Health Post	No	Yes	No	DHO To lobby for funds/support
30	Chikwand	Health	No	No	No	DHO To lobby

	a	Post				for funds/ support
31	Tembo	Health Post	No	Yes	No	DHO To lobby for funds/ support
32	Senga RHC	Rural Health Centre	No	Yes	No	Facility has no Labour ward or Maternity Annex; referring all cases to the District Hospital, need the facility.

Source: District Health Office, 2023

#### h) Drugs and Medical Supplies

To ensure commodity (drugs and medical supplies) security in the district, health facilities do conduct monthly stock audits’ and reporting which are submitted to District Health Office (DHO). The Ministry of Health (MOH) since started delivering health care kits which will greatly improve the availability of medicines and other supplies in our health facilities. In cases of stock outs of any drug the DHO does emergency order to ZAMMSA and further monthly procurement are done to ensure no stock out in encountered in the health care facilities. Further, the Government has established regional hubs such as Mpika hub to help with bulk storage of medicines and other supplies, which are now fully operational.

#### i) Health Care Financing

In order to improve health care financing, a Health Care Financing Strategy to address issues of resource mobilization, allocation, reimbursement mechanisms, resource tracking, and fund holder management is nearing completion and will be implemented going forward. The Social Health Insurance (SHI) scheme (NHIMA), which is a strategy under health care financing, is regarded by the Ministry as a major priority. It is envisaged that the SHI will increase the resource envelope for health and enhance Universal Health Coverage.

#### j) Health Information

Efforts have also been made to enhance information to guide planning and decision making at district and hospital levels. This has also been extended to the community level through the introduction of community health information systems. The main

platform for data capturing and analysis under the sector is the DHIS2. The system is inclusive of community inputs (CBVs) Health facilities and the District Hospital. This is besides other available system for reporting and analysis like e-idsr and e-lis for disease surveillance and pharmaceutical logistic management.

#### 4.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

##### 4.2.3.1 Availability of Service

Issues arising from the public participation process included; long distance to health facilities, inadequate essential medical supply (limited medical drugs), inadequate health staff, and inadequate accommodation of health workers, Lack of readily available ambulance, poor water and sanitation supply, lack of electricity in rural health posts, Need for maternity wings and mortuaries in most designated health post. No sanitation facilities in health facilities. (9 Health posts do not have adequate sanitary Facilities-Single latrine only) among others.

##### 4.2.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

While the community appreciates the availability of service in various areas, they complain about quality in terms of non-availability of essential drugs, inadequate staff, power and sanitary facilities.

#### 4.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

##### 4.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With the current trends in population growth, the district population projected to reach approximately 163, 269 in the next 10 years. This Overpopulation will mean more stress on Health-infrastructure (construction of more health facilities) to meet the increased demands for health services. There will be need to deploy more health personnel to carter for the demand. Some of the current health facilities will need to be upgraded, including the district hospital to a general hospital level. Standard and Modern medical equipment to services the increased emerging and re-emergence of communicable disease in Health facilities need to provided.

It is anticipated that disease condition will be more pronounced and the demand on the sector will require a well-coordinated and community involvement in generate possible solutions.

*Table 60: Projection of Health care facilities Requirement*

Key Year	Population	Number of HC Needed Ideally		Actual Number of HC	
2022	126, 308	District Hospital	1	District Hospital	1
		Mini Hospitals	3	Mini Hospitals	0
		Rural Health Centre	8	Rural Health Centre	8
		Health Posts	23	Health Posts	23
2032	163, 269	District Hospital	1	District Hospital	-
		Mini Hospitals	3	Mini Hospitals	-
		Rural Health Centre	8	Rural Health Centre	-
		Health post	23	Health Posts	-

*Rural health Centre by standard should service 10, 000 persons within a radius of 29Km whilst a health post is designed to service a population of 500 households (3, 500) within a radius of 5Km.*

#### 4.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

##### Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are some of the existing and proposed development programs.

- ✧ Upgrade all rural health centres and health posts to include modern maternity annex, mother shelters, incinerator patient and staff toilets.
- ✧ Provision of placenta pits in all the 31 health care facilities
- ✧ Provision of good lighting systems in all health facilities (Solar/ connect to national grid)

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

The impact of continued existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns is that of challenges in tracking disease outbreaks. Quarantine of suspected cases will be a challenge. Further, the importation and exportation of emerging and re-emerging conditions will be on the rise.

The trends on land use has shown that there is too much encroachment on the land for health facilities, reason being that there is no proper documentation on the allocated land extents as most of them are constructed on customary land. This will have a negative impact on provision of health services as there will be limited space for

expansion. The current situation where no land security measures are not in place is a serious issue. Coordination in this line with the local authority to be strengthened to secure land titles for the Clinics in the district.

#### 4.2.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

To meet patients' needs while also complying with regulatory constraints in terms of performance guarantees, Senga Hill Hospital uses twice as much energy per square meter as other conventional buildings. This is in respect to the number of medical equipments, Laundry equipment's, Kitchen, water systems, patients' needs and others.

Hospitals also generate large volumes of waste and much of it is classified as infectious medical waste. This waste can pose serious risk to waste picker, children and the environment if not well managed.

Wastewater contains effluent with high levels of harmful substances, such as solvents, heavy metals and radioactive materials, which require specific treatments. For Senga District Hospital which has settlement encroachment, this poses serious health threat to the nearby homes.

Furthermore, as we anticipate the increase in the growth of the population, there will be a rise in land take (for health facilities in this case).

##### 4.2.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change has impacted negatively on the health sector in the district. The climate change hazards such as high rainfall and strong winds have contributed to roof blown offs and collapse of health infrastructure. During the 2021/2022 rainy season, about two (2) health facilities namely Chindo Health Post and Chozi Rural Health Centre had their roofs blown off resulting in drug and furniture being damaged.

Further, the district is currently facing outbreaks of Scabies due to dry spells in selected areas of the district. These add on the cost and service provision to the affected areas, Diarrhea and other respiratory tract infections.

#### 4.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The challenges experienced included stigmatization associated with difficult experiences such as sexual abuse and pregnancy, shyness among girls to participate when discussing SRHR in the presence of boys and myths about contraceptives.

This is evident in Senga Hill district where only 6 health care facilities have youth friendly corners/adolescent health spaces.

Further, most of the facilities in the district are lacking in infrastructure that is all inclusive. Mainly the sanitary facilities are not inclusive designed, cannot be accessed by differently-abled persons.

#### 4.2.8 Summary issues for Health Sector

- ✧ High maternal mortality
- ✧ High maternal complications
- ✧ Low Fully immunized children
- ✧ Lack of laboratory equipment
- ✧ Inadequate safe water points for some health facilities
- ✧ Inadequate sanitary facilities in some health facilities
- ✧ Poor / inadequate Transport (Ambulances)
- ✧ Lack of Placenta pits

#### 4.2.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 61: Health Problem tree

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
High maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor referral system (Inadequate transport).</li> <li>✧ Late health seeking behavior.</li> <li>✧ Traditional beliefs.</li> <li>✧ Lack of supporting infrastructure/ services (Relation shelters in all 32 facilities).</li> <li>✧ Low Social economic status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Social Problems (parenting of infants &amp; orphaned children).</li> <li>✧ Reduced Child Health.</li> <li>✧ Economical loss (productive citizens).</li> </ul>

<p>High maternal complications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High teenage pregnancies.</li> <li>✧ Low adolescent health services / coverage (only 2 facilities with adolescent health services).</li> <li>✧ Inadequate knowledge on family planning services at community level).</li> <li>✧ Belief and Traditional values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High school drop outs rates.</li> <li>✧ High rate of Miscarriages</li> <li>✧ High Still birth rate.</li> <li>✧ Maternal Death.</li> <li>✧ Unsafe abortion.</li> <li>✧ Poor health condition.</li> </ul>
<p>Low Fully immunized children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ No vaccine storage fridges in some facilities (the district still has 6 health care facilities without vaccine fridges).</li> <li>✧ Shortage of qualified skilled staff in some facilities.</li> <li>✧ Lack of facility transport (motorbikes) for outreach activities.</li> <li>✧ Long distance to easily access services.</li> <li>✧ Lack of power in health facilities (only 9 facilities are connected to the national grid).</li> <li>✧ Social norms/beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Emergence / Re-emergence of infectious diseases (Polio, Chicken pox, small pox, measles).</li> <li>✧ High U5 mortality death rate.</li> <li>✧ High cost implication on the household</li> </ul>
<p>Lack of laboratory equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of funds to procure laboratory equipment (Chemistry analyzer, Full blood count machine, and distiller).</li> <li>✧ Lack of partner support in procurement of laboratory equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Impact on patient care and service delivery (poor diagnosis).</li> <li>✧ Impact on health care workers-nursing profession (credibility)</li> <li>3. Legal implications for the Health institutions(hospitals ).</li> <li>✧ Cannot confirm a case of Cholera or any diarrhea case e.g. suspected dysentery or typhoid.</li> <li>✧ Cannot do chemistry (liver &amp; kidney function tests) on our patients especially those on ART.</li> <li>✧ Cannot do full blood count on patients</li> </ul>

		especially those requiring surgical procedures like caesarian sections.
Inadequate safe water points for some health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Capital Project funding.</li> <li>✧ Limited / selected area support of partners in drilling of water points in the district.</li> <li>✧ Lack of support at community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor Infection prevention control standards (High close infections).</li> <li>✧ Challenges in disease outbreaks control e.g. Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery etc.</li> <li>✧ Poor occupational &amp; health standard for HCWs-high risk work place.</li> </ul>
Inadequate sanitary facilities in some health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Capital Project funding. Limited/selected area support of partners in construction of latrines in the district.</li> <li>✧ Lack of support at community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increased risk of transmission diarrhea diseases and worm infection including condition like polio.</li> <li>✧ Poor occupational &amp; health standard for HCWs-high risk work place.</li> <li>✧ Challenges to open defecation free campaign</li> </ul>
Poor/ inadequate Transport (ambulances)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Capital Project funding.</li> <li>✧ Lack of partners support in ambulance procurement in the district.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate support from communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor referral system Frequent delays.</li> <li>✧ Low quality of health care Provision-Service.</li> <li>✧ High rate of maternal complications.</li> <li>✧ High maintenance Cost-Vehicle</li> </ul>
Lack of Placenta pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of Capital Project funding.</li> <li>✧ Lack of partners support in construction of placenta pits.</li> <li>✧ Lack of support at community level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Bleach of confidentiality.</li> <li>✧ Community infectious/diseases.</li> <li>✧ Community shunning institutional deliveries.</li> <li>✧ Environmental eye</li> </ul>

		sores.
Lack of Office Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of funding for capital projects.</li> <li>✧ Identification of land for construction for an office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High cost management.</li> <li>✧ Poor coordination.</li> <li>✧ Lack of motivation to staff.</li> <li>✧ Damage to furniture and other property.</li> <li>✧ Security concerns.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

The Water Resources Management Act No.21 of 2011 provides for development, conservation protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems, it also provides for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilization of the water resources. The IDP will ensure that all water sources in the district are protected and preserved.

Ensuring access to water and sanitation for all, is among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the vision 2030. To improve water supply and sanitation in Senga Hill District, government through the local authority (LA) and other line sectors such as Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) is implementing strategic programs such as infrastructure development, water quality monitoring, solid waste management and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

#### 4.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

##### 4.3.2.1 Availability of Service

Senga hill district depends merely on boreholes, shallow wells and streams for its water supply with a small percentage of mechanized water points (14 of them spread across schools, villages and mostly rural health posts). This is due to the absence of a water utility company in the district.

##### a) Water Resource Development.

Currently the district has three hydraulic infrastructures which are functional and one dam which is under construction in Chief Mpande area. The three weirs are currently used for agriculture purposes by small scale farmers.

Table 62: List of Existing Dams

S/N	Name	Ward	ownership	latitude	longitude
1	Mukatula Weir	Chela	Communal	-9.38234	31.25250
2	Kalipepa Weir	Malamba	Communal	-9.14291	31.57567
3	Kawala Weir	Lapisha	Communal	-9.14371	31.63968
4	Mpande dam	Chinyika	Communal	352323,896 0604,WGS8 4 UTM36L	

Source; DWRD Northern.

Table 63: Status of Dams

S/N	Name	Purpose	Status
1	Mukatula Weir	Domestic use, benefiting over 200 households and actively used for irrigation.	The weir is functional and generally in a good condition despite having scours in bare areas and overgrown vegetation including big trees in proximity which are liable to threaten foundation cracking.  The weir is being threatened by huge upstream abstraction using furrows and this explains the significant reduction in water inflow into weir.
2	Kalipepa Weir	Used by a lot of farming households	The weir is functional and is in a good condition despite some overgrown vegetation.
3	Kawala Weir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ The weir benefits one village (Kawala village) under chief Mpande whose livestock exceeds 1000.</li> <li>✧ The water is also used for irrigation by farming households.</li> </ul>	The weir in good condition and hence functional.
4	Mpande Dam	It is a multi-purpose dam. The dam is intended to cater a large catchment area in order to enhance agricultural activities and address water challenges in the respective area.	Under <i>construction</i>

Source; District Water Resource Development, Senga Hill District.

b) Water Supply.

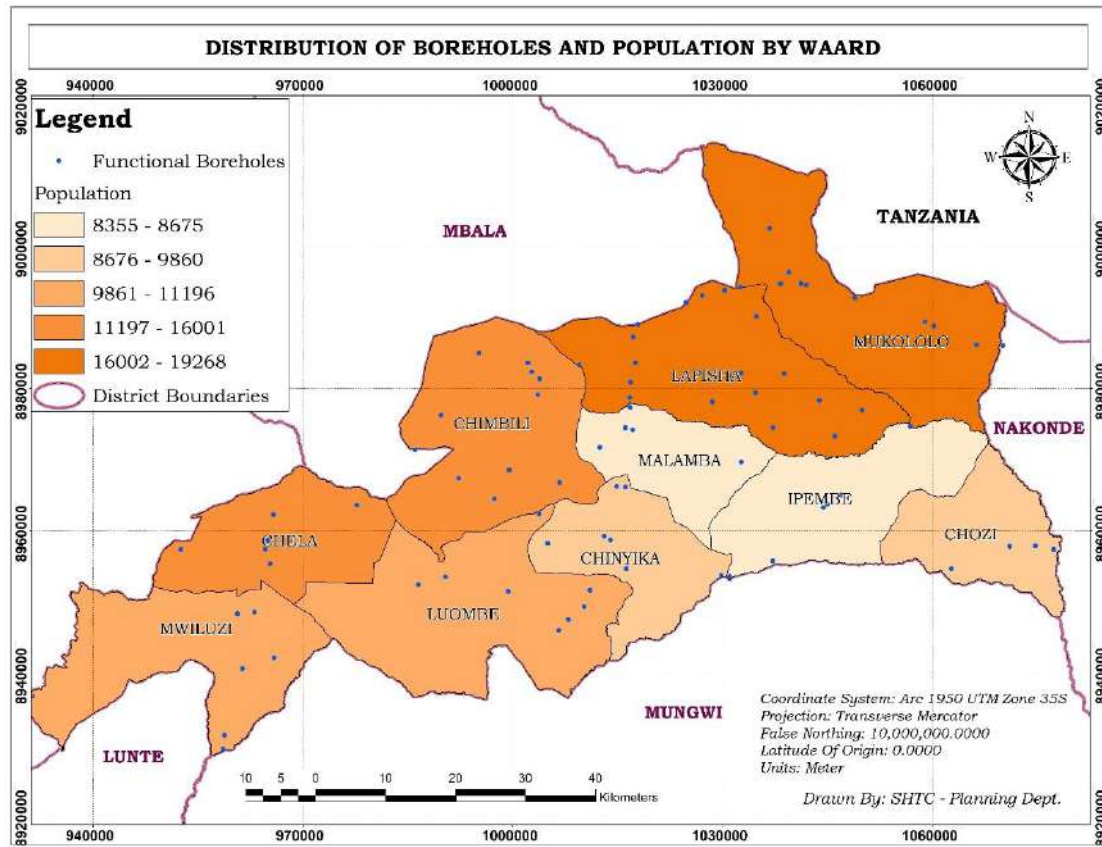
The water supply coverage is low and the demand is not adequately served as the number of boreholes is inadequate while about 40% of the available water points are defunct or not used by respective communities due to acceptability challenges such as iron content in the water or failure by communities to take ownership of water points in their localities. As of today Senga Hill District only has a total of 214 water points out of which 79 are nonoperational and 14 are mechanized water supply systems. The table below shows water supply coverage by ward.

Table 64: Water Supply by Ward

S/N	Ward Name	Ward Status				% Ward Coverage
		Ward Total Population	Expected No. of Functional Water Sources	Current Total No. of Protected Water Sources	Shortfall	
1	Lapisha	18,102	72	38	34	52
2	Chmbili	15,137	61	24	37	39
3	Ipembe	8,675	35	17	18	48
4	Chinyika	9,187	37	17	20	46
5	Chella	16,001	64	44	20	69
6	Mwiluzi	11,186	45	12	33	27
7	Malamba	8,355	34	13	21	38
8	mukololo	19,268	77	28	49	36
9	Chozi	9,860	40	09	31	23
10	Luombe	10,527	42	12	28	29
	<b>Total</b>		<b>507</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>293</b>	

Source; Senga Hill Town Council, 2024

Map 17 below shows the distribution of functional boreholes in relation to population distribution by ward.



Map 14: Distribution of Boreholes

### c) Sanitation

The district has been struggling in ensuring improved sanitation coverage for all in the recent past due to financial constraints. However, the district recently conducted an orientation meeting with all stakeholders in Community Led Total Sanitation in Mpande Chiefdom and soon to be rolled out to other Chiefdoms.

As a newly created district, Senga Hill has no utility company. In view of the above, the local authority has requested for the presence for Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company in the district.

The district has however, made strides in ensuring the rural populous has improved access to improved sanitation services by conducting routine water, sanitation and hygiene education through education, local authority and health departments. The district currently stands at 46% in sanitation and hygiene coverage.

Further, the district lacks permanent legal dumping sites for solid waste disposal. And hence some of the wastes are deposited in rivers and streams which may cause water contamination.

Five water borne toilets have been constructed in four schools and one market (Senga) with the support from World Vision Mbala and Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation. Two more are to be constructed at Chimula and Mpande Schools and will come as a package including a mechanized water point. This is under the support from the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation. Further a girl’s ablution block has been constructed at Mambwe Secondary School under CDF. Below is a table showing Sanitation and Hygiene Status for Senga Hill District.

*Table 65: Sanitation Hygiene Status*

S/N	Description	Previous Status (2016)	Current Status (2022)	Comment
1	Total No. of Villages	243	243	
2	Total No. of Wards	09	10	
3	Total No. of Sanitation Champions who are active	52	00	After Senga was separated from Mbala District, all activities in WASHE supported by Mbala stalled. For example, UNICEF immediately withdrew support from wards under Senga Hill in Community Led Total Sanitation
4	Number of Wards Implementing Community Led Total Sanitation	09	05	The District has currently received funds amounting to ZMW 250,000 from the MWDS for attainment of ODF status in Mpande Chiefdom of Senga Hill District which cuts across five wards
5	Number of villages triggered in CLTS	57	17	CLTS implementation in five wards under Mpande Chiefdom is under way
6	Number of villages / Chiefdom declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	1	00	Nondo chiefdom was declared ODF the time the district was under Mbala

Source: Senga Hill Town Council, 2024

#### 4.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service can be regarded as average due to number of issues as outlined below;

- ✧ The absence of a water reticulation system. Water quality analysis can be well regulated when there's a sustainable source that is constantly checked against regulations set by National Water and Sanitation Company and other regulation boards.
- ✧ Inadequate water supply due to limited sustainable sources of water and drilling challenges in some areas of Senga Hill district such as dry boreholes and weak geological formation leading to collapsing of these boreholes.

As per Government requirement, boreholes should be drilled 50 meters and above. However, in some instances, this is not feasible due to collapsing. In most cases water is found below 50 meters and drilling further, boreholes begin to collapse and are abandoned leaving the affected communities with no water. Therefore, there is need to revise the minimum drilling depth especially for Senga Hill district so that communities with weak hydro-geological formation are not disadvantaged.

On the other hand, dry boreholes have a great impact on the provision of adequate, clean and safe drinking water in communities. In areas with dry boreholes, there is need to upgrade streams in to weirs and small water treatment plants so that the communities are supplied with safe and clean drinking water. The other way is to reduce the standard yield from 0.25 liters per second to 0.2 liters per second for India MK II hand pumps as most boreholes declared dry are able to support a yield of 0.2 liters per second.

- ✧ There's low WASHE coverage in schools, health facilities and other public services such as markets.
- ✧ Under Water Resource Development, the department is understaffed, it only has one officer; Engineering Assistant against the required establishment of three officers which makes it difficult for it to perform adequately.
- ✧ The district has quite a number of streams with good water flow that can be used for water resource development.

### 4.3.3 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 4.3.3.1 Availability of Service

- ✧ A number of communities only have access to unsafe and unclean water for domestic use. These sources are mainly open and shallow wells.
- ✧ Uneven distribution of functional boreholes with safe water for domestic use.
- ✧ Availability of non-functional boreholes.
- ✧ Uneven distribution of water schemes
- ✧ Absence of water utility company in the district

#### 4.3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

While there are many boreholes dotted around the district, a good number are non-function due to weak operation and maintenance systems by communities who claim they cannot manage to raise funds for maintenance. In any case there is a lot of vandalism as communities feel it the sole duty of the council to take care of water points.

The communities are of the view that the only way water and sanitation can be improved in the district is through the provision of piped water and creation of the water and sewerage system.

### 4.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 4.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

In the next ten years, the population is expected to increase resulting into an expected increase in water demand. High water demand will also raise demand in water infrastructure development such as dams, weirs, hand pumps and mechanized water systems in order to accommodate the possible changes and also enhancing agricultural activities for social-economic development. As these changes occur, there will be an impact on the present water supply and sanitation situation, therefore sustainable future plans need to be put in place in order to accommodate the possible changes.

#### 4.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation will be constructing a dam in Chief Mpande area, to enhance water supply in order to address the challenges of water resource

management and water infrastructure deficit. The dam site is located in the upper reaches of the Nyinaluzi River which drains to the Chambeshi River. Location (352323, 8960604, WGS84 UTM36L).

Through the same ministry the government will be constructing two water schemes in Nondo area in Mwiluzi ward and Kavumbo area in Chimbili ward. And one ablution block at Senga hill market.

More of water infrastructures have been proposed, through borehole drilling by Senga Hill Town Council and the line Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS). The district has received 33 boreholes to be drilled under Fourth quarter of 2023 by the MWDS. The local authority is also making strides in ensuring residents of Senga Hill District have access to improved water supply and sanitation by using CDF in constructing water and sanitation infrastructure. Thus far, 8 boreholes have been handed over to respective beneficiaries. Eleven (11) boreholes are currently under construction through CDF support. As earlier outlined, 79 out 214 boreholes are nonfunctional.

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

Water plays an important role in our daily activities. Availability of water supply in an area attracts population growth. Currently, water points are sparsely located due to the settlement pattern in the district. And if this trend continues, the provision of water and sanitation services will remain a challenge in the district.

#### **4.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

Lack of sanitation and waste management systems in the district can affect access to clean water supply due to surface and ground water contamination.

Inadequate water supply can also affect growing of plants, and other vegetation which plays an important role in Eco-system. Inadequate water resource infrastructures such as dam, can have an impact on climate change. This is due to high surface runoff and most of the rivers act as tributaries to lakes and big rivers, giving no room for water

infiltration and evaporation processes to occur which are key elements in ground water recharge as well the water cycle.

#### 4.3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Low infiltration rate which is caused by droughts possess a negative effect on ground water recharge. As a result a number of boreholes dry out and also increases the drilling depth which is usually between 50 to 70m and this implies high cost of borehole drilling. Furthermore, lack of dumping sites has remained as an effect on poor sanitation services. This has also affected the quality of water supply through surface and ground water contamination.

#### 4.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The location of water points in the district causes a challenge for vulnerable groups, such as women, elderly people, children and people who are differently-abled. It is essential that an improved water and sanitation system is put in place, in order for these people to have access to the clean and reliable water supply.

#### 4.3.8 Summary (for each sector/ thematic area)

- ✧ Inadequate Supply of safe and clean drinking water.
- ✧ Water resource infrastructure (dams/ weirs).
- ✧ Poor Sanitation.

#### 4.3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

*Table 66: Water and Sanitation Problem Tree*

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Inadequate Supply of safe and clean drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of funding in water supply.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate number of protected water points providing safe and clean drinking water.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate Piped water schemes providing safe and clean water supply.</li> <li>✧ Absence of a water utility company in the district.</li> <li>✧ Limited number of water points. (Hand pumps,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Residents using unconventional water points which is contributing significantly to high water borne disease burden in our communities.</li> <li>✧ Lack of equipment such as portable lab and geophysical instrument for borehole siting has a</li> </ul>

	<p>mechanized water supply system).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of equipment such as portable lab and geophysical instrument for borehole siting</li> </ul>	<p>negative impact on the provision of adequate, safe and clean drinking water</p>
<p>Limited number of Water resource infrastructure (dams/ weirs).</p>	<p>In adequate funding for water infrastructure development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate water supply for agricultural activities and livestock which causes an effect on social-economic growth.</li> </ul>
<p>Poor Sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of proper waste management. (Lack of permanent dumpsite).</li> <li>✧ Lack of sewer system for sewer sludge collection.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate support to conduct sensitization and promotional services on sanitation practices.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate water borne toilets especially in public institutions/places.</li> <li>✧ Lack of knowledge by communities to construct adequate pit latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Ground/ Surface water contamination resulting into Disease outbreaks such as cholera.</li> <li>✧ High number of pit latrines which has an impact on ground water contamination resulting in high disease prevalence rates.</li> <li>✧ Poor hygiene practices resulting into high disease burden in the community.</li> <li>✧ There is Open Defecation due to poor latrines resulting in water borne related diseases</li> </ul>

Source: Senga Hill Town Council, 2024

#### 4.4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

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

The National Policy for Department of Community Development has a vision and mission to provide and facilitate socioeconomic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable, and promote the development and preservation of culture for sustainable human development. In order to achieve these, the department implements activities

such as Self Help Initiatives, Non Formal Education and Skills Training, Gender and Development and Food Security Pack.

The IDP will recognize Self Help Initiatives, Non Formal Education and Skills Training, Gender and Development and Food Security Pack programs in order to provide and facilitate socioeconomic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable, to promote the development and preservation of culture for sustainable human development.

The following legislature guide the provision of community development and welfare issues:

1. Social Cash Transfer (SCT)
2. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)
3. Food Security Pack
4. Alternative Livelihood
5. Women Empowerment

#### **4.4.2 Description of the existing State of Development**

##### **4.4.2.1 Availability of Service**

Development is not that much, developmental activities in the district are just around farming, which is just growing crops mainly for home consumption. As such, these activities do not give them enough income to venture into other developmental activities and economic diversification.

Furthermore, lack of enough infrastructure has led to retardation of development in the community, in the sense that people have few places where they can access socio-economic services.

Poor road network has been another challenge in the sense that those who would like to bring developmental activities, and those who want to sell their produce are unable to do as they wish.

High level of illiteracy has also led majority of people in the district not to venture into other avenues of development.

### 4.4.3 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 4.4.3.1 Availability of Service

Issues which are arising from the public participation are on Social Cash Transfer criteria. People have failed to understand the criteria followed registration as such they demand that:

- ✧ Each member in the same household is registered independently.
- ✧ Aged category to be dropped from 65 years to 55years
- ✧ Adding Males who are keeping orphans even if he is not disabled or sick
- ✧ Males feel left out of many government activities.

### 4.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 4.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

the increase in the population is going to result in reduced beneficiaries of the facility and the amounts of money given to each beneficiary is likely to reduce if the overall allocation for the district is not increased

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

The impact of the continuation of existing trends are that improved funding through Government support will enable the beneficiaries to be involved in exploitation of the land for different uses. Some of them are going to be able to construct decent housing as others are going to be involved in agriculture.

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

#### 4.4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

As the population increase due to improved nutrition, demand for land for agriculture is going to be high. Agriculture involves the clearing of the natural environment and this has a negative impact on precipitation and if this trend continues, it might result into climate change.

#### 4.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The number of vulnerable households has also 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 erodes the human capital potential. This reinforces the inter-generational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

Vulnerable groups currently include: female-headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, orphaned children, and the chronically ill and elderly people. We envisage improving coverage and targeting of social protection Programme and Promote Access to health and education services.

#### 4.4.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- ✧ Limited caseload
- ✧ Spatial Shifts in mandates

#### 4.4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 67: Sector Problem Tree

Thematic Area	Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Social Cash Transfer	Limited Caseload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Insufficient resources</li> <li>✧ Planning is done centrally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ low nutrition levels</li> <li>✧ poor living conditions</li> <li>✧ Failure to access primary education.</li> </ul>
Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Spatial Shifts in mandates	Policy change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ No emergency support to families.</li> <li>✧ Delayed support to vulnerable households</li> </ul>
Food Security Pack	Limited caseload given	Lack of resources Planning is done centrally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Food insecure households.</li> <li>✧ Increased poverty level especially in low income households.</li> <li>✧ Poor yields due to lack of fertilizer</li> </ul>
Alternative Livelihood	Limited caseload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Insufficient funding.</li> <li>✧ Unavailability of livestock as the office ended up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Low nutrition levels.</li> <li>✧ High poverty levels.</li> <li>✧ Deteriorating living conditions especially for the less privileged.</li> </ul>

		purchasing livestock from other districts such as Mungwi	
Women Empowerment	Spatial Shifts in mandates	Change of policy as all women empowerment programs have been moved to the council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Women especially in the rural part of the district are left out because they never get to hear it.</li> <li>✧ More GBV cases as women continue to depend on men for survival.</li> </ul>

## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### 5.1 FORESTS, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

The Forestry Act No4 of 2015 regulates the exploitation of forestry resources, establishment of forest reserves, and ensure community participation in management of forestry resources. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Process and Implementation should put in place measures to ensure sustainability in the management of forest resources, as well as conservation and preservation of forestry resources with special consideration to ecological sensitive areas and endangered tree species.

The National Forestry Policy of 2014 provide an environmental policy framework, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate its implementation, to ensure protection of the environment and sustainable development, management and utilization of natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. The IDP must take into account the key focus area of the forestry policy to ensure preservation and conservation of forestry resources in the district through Forestry protection and management with community participation, Sustainable utilization of forestry resources, and afforestation reforestation.

The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development. It supports and facilitates a coordinated response to climate change by

re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy also provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how to tackle climate change and vulnerability in Zambia. IDP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed as part of Climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The Environmental Management Act of 2011 provides for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources; Provides for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation; Provides for public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information. Furthermore, the Act provides for several assessments and procedures relating to various projects. The IDP planning process requires that a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is carried out as part of the process. The SDF must take into account results of the SEA and provisions of this Act.

The Paris Agreement is a framework for achieving a net-zero emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) in the second half of this century; Encourages development mechanisms for private and public entities to support sustainable development projects that generate transferable emission reductions; Provides for enhancing climate change mitigation measures; Provides for requirement for mitigation measures of individual countries to be expressed in nationally determined contributions; A global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, and to providing enhanced support for adaptation.

Climate change issues must be taken into account at all levels of the planning process. Actions for adaptation and mitigation of local climate change must be expressed for all stakeholders.

## 5.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

### 5.1.2.1 Availability of Service

#### 5.1.2.1.1 Forest Protection and Management

##### a) Forestry Patrols

The following areas are being patrolled by forestry department to ensure compliance

- ✧ Senga village

- ✧ Lusale village
- ✧ Nondo village
- ✧ Chirole village
- ✧ Miloso village
- ✧ Songolo village
- ✧ Kalukanya village
- ✧ Mukalizi forest reserve and the surrounding communities

#### b) Forest Estates

The district has Two (2) local forest reserves which are Mukalizi and Chikwalala. These two forest reserves lack management plans.

*Table 8: Forest Reserves*

S/N	Forest Name	National Forest		Local Forest		Total Forest Estates		% (of Forest estate to Total land area)	Total Land Area (Ha) (Senga Hill)
		No.	Ha	Area No.	Ha	No.	Ha		
1	Mukalizi	N/A	-	09	10,878		10,878	2.04%	533,834.71
2	Chikwalala	N/A	-	59	6,729		6,729	1.26%	
<b>TOTAL</b>		NILL		17,607		17,607		3.3	

#### i. Chikwalala Local Forest No. P59

##### *Government Notice 134 of 1956 Statutory Instruments 140 of 1970 66 of 1975*

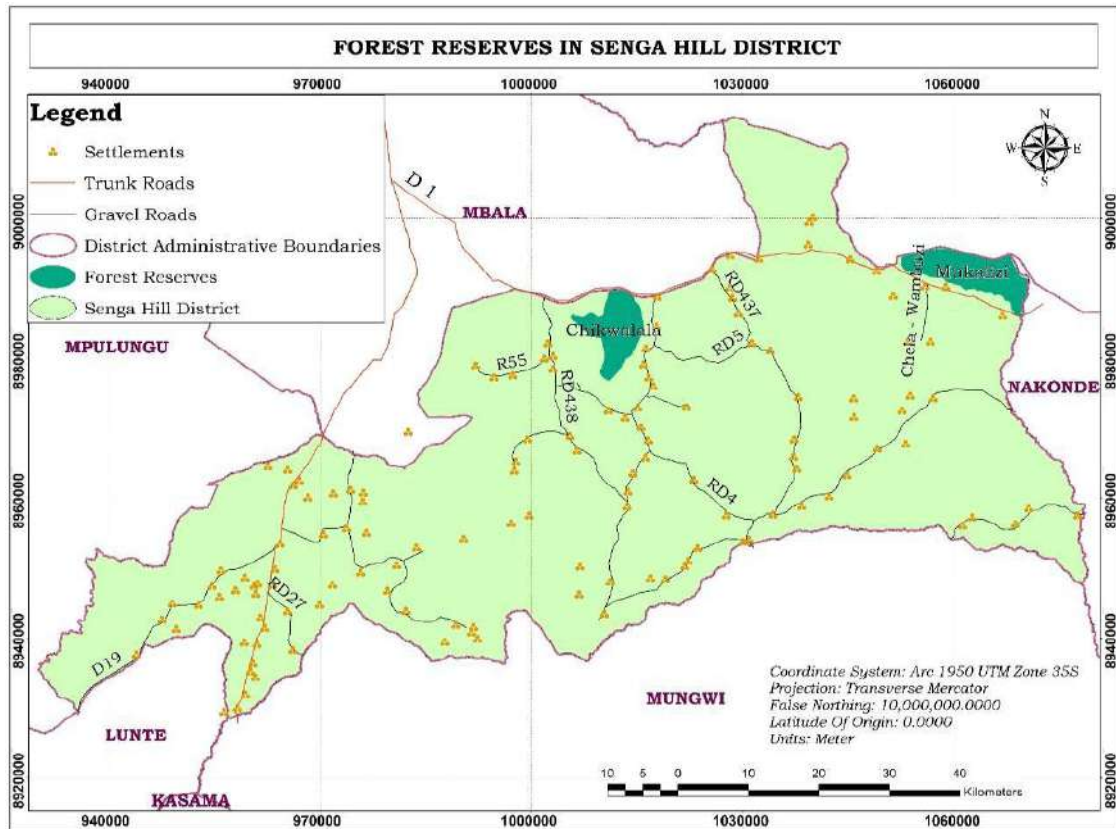
Starting at the point where the Mbala-Tunduma motor road crosses the Mwambala River, the boundary follows the right bank of the Mwambala River downstream to its confluence with the Kayimbi Stream; thence up the left bank of the Kayimbi Stream to the point where the Mbala-Tunduma Road crosses the Kayimbi Stream; thence up the left bank of the Kayimbi Stream to the base of the Chikwalala ridge; thence in a general south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly direction along the base of the Chikwala escarpment to the confluence of the Chozi River and the Misola Stream; thence up the left bank of the Chozi River to its confluence with the Mamba Stream; thence up the left bank of the Mamba Stream to its source; thence along a cut line in a north-westerly direction for approximately 1,828.8 metres to the most westerly source 114 of the Kamuswadi River; thence down the right bank of the Kamuswadi River

to the Chitemene control boundary; thence in an easterly direction along the Chitemene control boundary for approximately 2,651.76 metres to the foot of Tembo Hill; thence around the northern face of Tembo Hill to the Chitemene control boundary; thence following this boundary eastwards for approximately 1,188.72 metres to the right bank of the Mwambala River; thence down the right bank of the Mwambala River to the point of starting. The above described area, in extent 6,236.43 hectares approximately, is shown bordered green on Plan No. FR106/1 deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General, signed by him and dated 26th September, 1968.

**ii. Mukalizi Local Forest No. P9**

Starting at Beacon B.558 on the international boundary between Tanzania and Zambia the boundary follows that international boundary in a general easterly direction through Beacons B.559, B.560 and B.561 to Beacon B.562; thence it proceeds in a straight line south-eastwards to the source of the Chiteni Stream; thence down the right bank of that stream to its confluence with the Mukalizi River on the northern edge of the road D1; thence in a general westerly and north-westerly direction along the northern edge of that road D1; thence in a general westerly and north-westerly direction along the edge of that road to a point due south of the International Beacon B.557; thence due north to Beacon B.557 the most westerly beacon of Farm T.11; thence following the southern boundaries of that farm and Farm T.12, the eastern boundary of Farm T.12 and the northern boundaries of Farm T.12 and T.11 through Beacons F, H, D, and C to Beacon B.558, the point of starting. The above described area, in extent 10,430 hectares approximately, is shown bordered green on Plan No. FR49, deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General, signed by him and dated 12th July, 1979.

*See Map 15 Showing the aforementioned Local Forests of Senga Hill District.*



Map 15: Forest Reserves Location

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

### 5.1.2.1.2 Forestry Extension and Delivery Service

#### a) Establishment of Beekeeping Groups

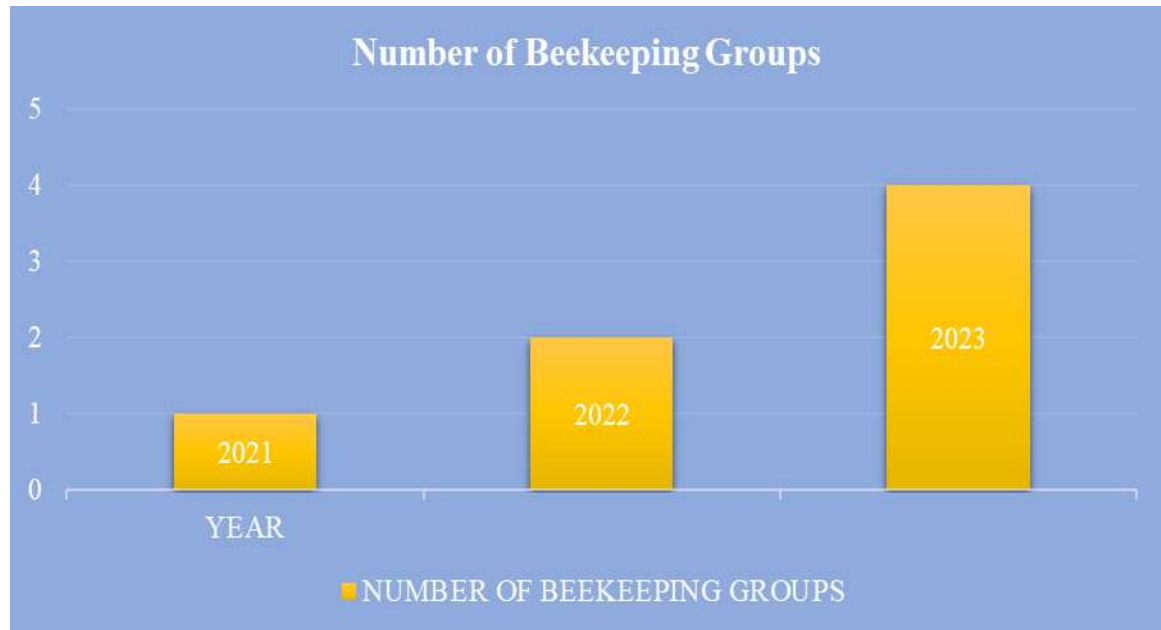


Figure 19: Bee Keeping Groups Analysis

b) Revenue Collection

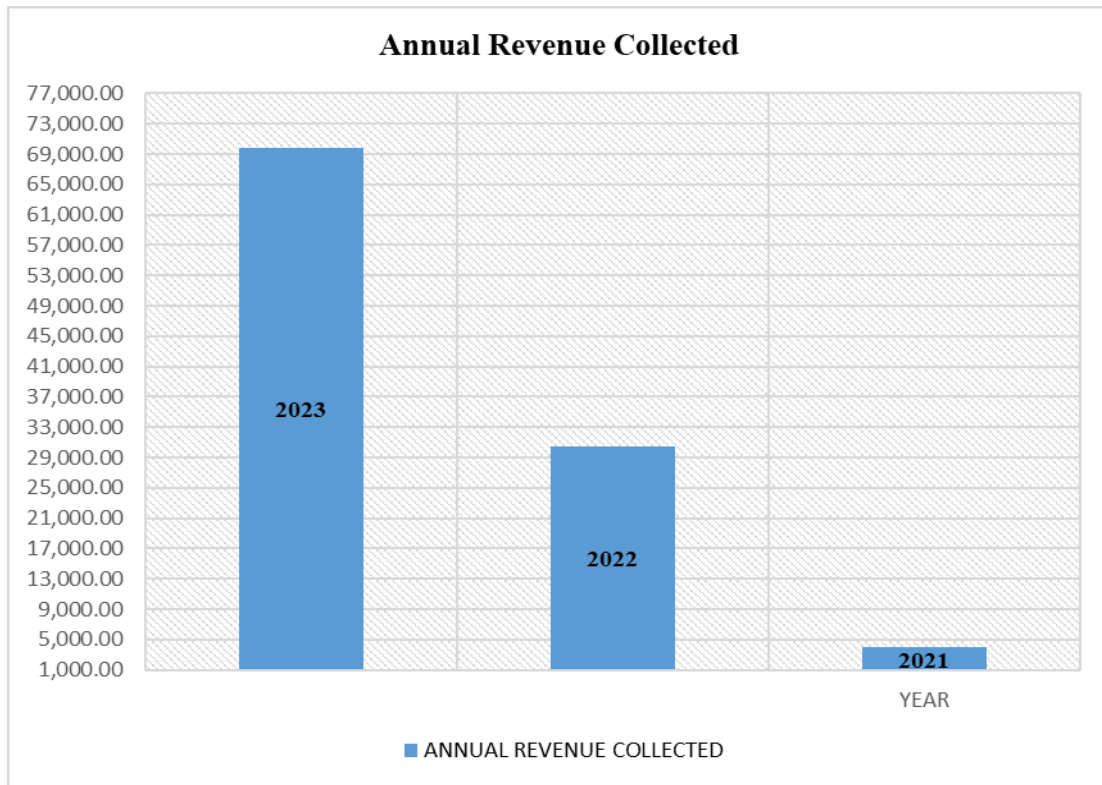


Chart 8: Revenue Collection Analysis

c) Issuance of Forestry Permits

The district office issues the following permits at Senga agricultural camp

- ✧ Cord wood permit
- ✧ Conveyance permit
- ✧ Domestic user permit
- ✧ Tree felling permit

d) Afforestation Reforestation\ Nursery Management

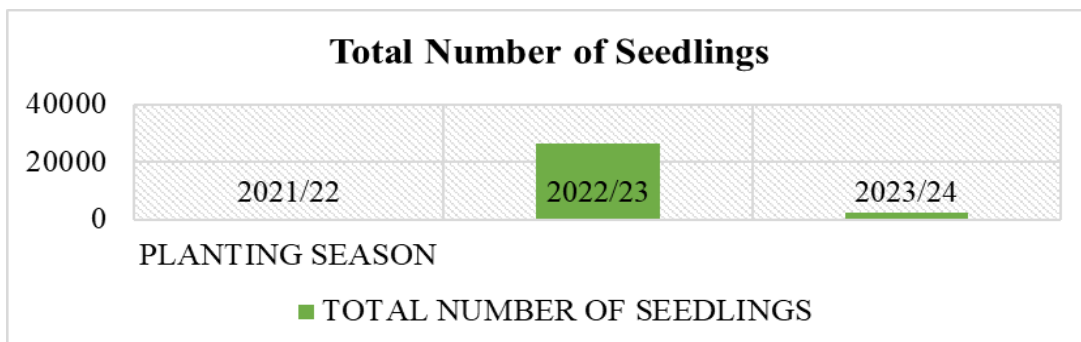


Chart 9: Seasonal Seedling Analysis

Currently the district has one district nursery located at Senga agricultural camp and 4 satellite nurseries in the following areas namely:

- ✧ Mambwe mission
- ✧ Mutende village
- ✧ Kapoli village
- ✧ Mukatula village

#### 5.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

##### a) Staffing Levels

There is serious need to recruit forestry staff for effective management of the forest estate in the district

*Table 68: Staffing Level Analysis*

SN	Position	Standard	Available Staff	Deficit
1	District forestry officer	1	1	0
2	Senior Forestry technologist	1	0	1
3	Forestry technologist	1	0	1
4	Forestry technician/ Extension assistant	4	1	3
5	Forestry range guard	2	0	2
6	Office orderly	1	0	1
7	General worker – Nursery	1	1	0
8	Guard	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

##### b) Extension and Delivery Services

###### i. Beekeeping

World Vision Zambia Mbala ADB supported the establishment of new beekeeping groups under the farmer assisted natural regeneration program but did not provide all the requirement thus the groups are not yet active.

The district forestry office is in the process of establishing 5 beekeeping groups in each ward for the entire district, some groups have been identified but lack of transport and logistics has been an obstacle to the successful establishment of these groups. Members of the active group are able to see tangible results hence they are advocating for more support to make it a viable business.

## ii. Revenue Collection

## iii. Issuance of Forestry Permits

The communities surrounding Mukalizi forest reserve are unable to access this service due to the distance, Mukalizi is about 200 km away from the current district office at agriculture camp thus there is need to construct a sub office in the forest reserve

## iv. Afforestation Reforestation

### a) Nursery Management

The district office is an able to meet the demand in nursery establishment and management due to the following challenges

- ✧ lack of running water
- ✧ lack of nursery equipment
- ✧ inadequate funding
- ✧ lack of transport to collect propagation materials and seedling distribution

### b) General Quality of Service

The department has a low coverage. Despite the low coverage the department is meeting targets in the areas where it's very active which are Chela ward and Mukololo ward

Below are some of the general challenges

- ✧ Increased forest encroachment
- ✧ Inadequate transport
- ✧ Inadequate funding
- ✧ Poor staffing levels
- ✧ Lack of forestry equipment

## 5.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

### 5.1.3.1 Availability of Service

Members of the community are able to identify some activities being implemented by forestry department in the district such as beekeeping and tree planting.

### 5.1.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The members of the community recommended that the following would help to improve service delivery

- ✧ Robust sensitization of members of the local communities on forestry conservation
- ✧ Establishment of community forest management areas
- ✧ Recruitment of more forestry officers
- ✧ Provision of a land cruiser
- ✧ More forestry patrols

### 5.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 5.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The projected increase in population will impact Senga Hill in the following ways

- ✧ Increased deforestation and land degradation from increased human activities
- ✧ Loss of forest reserves through encroachments
- ✧ Increased illegal exploitation of natural resources
- ✧ Extinction of endemic species
- ✧ Loss of gene pools
- ✧ Destruction of water catchment areas
- ✧ Extinction of non-wood forest products (such as caterpillar and mushroom)

#### 5.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

- ✧ Recruitment of forestry staff.
- ✧ Implementation of Agroforestry (Smart agriculture practices)
- ✧ Construction of an office block with storage facilities
- ✧ Construction of a sub office in Senka
- ✧ Construction of 12 staff houses
- ✧ Natural regeneration programs
- ✧ Establishment of 5 Beekeeping groups in each ward
- ✧ Community forest management
- ✧ Plantation establishment and management
- ✧ Establishment of a Caterpillar processing and packaging centre
- ✧ Installation of running water at Senga agricultural camp
- ✧ Establishment of a beekeeping processing centre

- ✧ Procurement of a land cruiser

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

The results will be catastrophic because of the following impacts

- ✧ Land degradation
- ✧ Shortage of fertile land
- ✧ Climate change
- ✧ Low agricultural productivity
- ✧ Loss of government revenue
- ✧ Extinction of valuable timber species
- ✧ Pollution
- ✧ Loss of water sources

### 5.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The current trends are contributing to climate change hence if not addressed the district will continue experiencing droughts, floods and other negative effects of climate change. Trends such as indiscriminate cutting down of trees, unsustainable farming methods, high production of charcoal, are resulting in the increase in greenhouse gases emissions which is leading to climate change and contributing to global warming. The environment is also suffering because of the land degradation and pollution resulting from the current trends in the district

#### 5.1.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change alters the frequency and intensity of forest disturbances such as insect's outbreaks, invasive species, wildfires and storms, these disturbances can reduce forest productivity and change the distribution and abundance of tree species. This will affect the availability of non-wood forest products such as mushroom, caterpillars and wild fruits in the district.

The district has very small trees in-terms of girth (average diameter) thus not able to provide the benefits of fully matured trees, if the current trends continue this challenge will continue.

There will be loss of valuable timber species due to climate change

### 5.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

This sector is also affected by demographic groups as the collection of non-wood forest products is for Girls and Women only, and Exploitation of major forest products is for Youths and men only.

### 5.1.8 Summary

The department can operate effectively once the above stated challenges are addressed especially in the area of funding, transport and provision of transport which will result in enhanced sustainable management and utilization of forestry resource in the district and ensure collection of forestry revenue to supplement government efforts in service delivery for socioeconomic development.

The core issues affecting quality delivery of service include but not limited to:

- ✧ Increased Deforestation
- ✧ Land degradation
- ✧ Forest encroachment
- ✧ Lack of Forest Management Plan
- ✧ Low staffing
- ✧ Lack of operational funds

### 5.1.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

*Table 69: Sector Problem Description*

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Reduced ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Slash and burn agriculture techniques (Chitemene system) and expansion of agricultural land</li> <li>✧ High charcoal production and unsustainable harvesting methods of non-wood forest products</li> <li>✧ clearing of land for infrastructure development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Desertification</li> <li>✧ Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>✧ Increase in greenhouse gases emissions in the atmosphere leading to Increased temperatures subsequently climate change</li> <li>✧ Loss of food and habitat for animals which leads to extinction of species</li> <li>✧ Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>✧ Disruption of the water cycle</li> <li>✧ Increase in air pollution and Soil pollution</li> <li>✧ Compaction of the soil layers</li> </ul>

	(Urbanization) and Gold mining ✧ livestock grazing ✧ logging and wood harvesting	reducing water percolation leading to Flooding ✧ Food insecurity
High Emission of greenhouse gases	✧ Removal of vegetation cover ✧ Charcoal production ✧ Timber production	✧ Climate change ✧ Environmental hazards ✧ Pollution
Illegal trafficking/exploitation of forestry resources	✧ Lack of alternative sources of income	✧ Leads to Climate change ✧ Environmental hazards ✧ Loss of biodiversity ✧ Extinction of endemic species ✧ Loss of animal habitats ✧ Loss of government revenue

## 5.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

The Local Authority has managed to initiate a District Solid Waste Management Strategic Plan in line with the following legislative instruments:

- ✧ Public Health Act Cap 295 of the Laws of Zambia
- ✧ Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act
- ✧ Local Government Act cap 288 (street vending and nuisances) of 2018
- ✧ Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act, 2018.

### 5.2.2 Description of the existing State of Development

#### 5.2.2.1 Availability of Service

Solid waste management is one of the major activities in the district that is highly sensitive to the environment if not handled well. Senga Hill Town Council is vast therefore the collection of waste in all wards of the district is a challenge. However, the Local authority has formulated the Solid Waste Management Strategic Plan to enhance the collection and disposal of waste at the dumpsites. The District has a Dumpsite for managing Solid Waste though there is currently no system of managing solid waste in the District and this is a health hazard and environmentally damaging. For this reason, the Local Authority is in the process of franchising with a private

entity to handle solid waste management as highlighted in District Solid Waste Management Policy of 2017.

Most of the households are in rural areas and they use pit latrines that pollutes underground water and soils. There is massive land pollution mainly through indiscriminate waste disposal. The dumpsite is not fenced and there is no security. This allows for anyone to go and dump waste any time indiscriminately and there is no system to separate waste that goes to the dumpsite. However, the level of service delivery in this regard is above 60% because collection frequency is dependent on rate and waste volume generated per day. The estimated tonnage of waste collected is five (5) tons/week leading to an average of twenty (20) tones being collected and disposed of per month, giving an estimated tonnage of 240 tons of waste per annum.

A dump site was identified and the process to gazette it has reached an advanced stage (85%) following the approval by ZEMA and construction scheduled to commence once funds are available.

#### **a) Availability of Dumpsites**

The District has been facing numerous challenges that contributes to inability to provide proper Solid Waste Management Services to the community. The waste generated in the District is not measured as they make use of pits and the Local Authority has no capacity to collect per household. This contributes to indiscriminate disposal of waste which poses adverse health effects to human and animals in the District.

However, the level of service delivery in this regard is above 60% because collection frequency is dependent on rate and waste volume generated per day. The estimated tonnage of waste collected is six (6) tons/week leading to an average of twenty (12) tones being collected and disposed of per month, giving an estimated tonnage of 150 tons of waste per annum.

The district has two (2) functional dumpsites that are not yet gazetted and secured by Zambia Environment Management Agency (ZEMA). Further, Senga Hill District comprises of ten (10) wards out of which only three (3) wards partially receive waste collection services as part of managing the waste.

*Table 70: Solid Waste Disposal*

Year	Total tons collected and disposed	Targeted Amount of Waste to Be Collected	Percentage of waste collected
2020	180 tons	100 Tones	55%
2021	190 tons	150 Tones	78%
2022	280 tons	250 Tones	89.2%

*Source: Senga Hill Town Council, 2023*

## b) Types of Waste in the District

### i. Domestic Waste

This category of waste comprises mainly of wastes that are generated from household activities. This normally includes such materials as waste paper, plastics, and wood off cuts, kitchen waste and yard waste. Currently there is no separation of the various types that constitute this category. The waste components are usually mixed and dumped in places that are not designated for disposal. Much of this type of waste is generated from residential areas and at the moment 0% of residential areas in the district are serviced as regards to waste management.

### ii. Commercial Waste

This is the waste stream that is generated from business houses and will normally compose of such materials as discarded office paper, cardboard, plastic and general packaging waste. The management of this type of waste like for domestic waste is also not well defined.

### iii. Health Care Waste

Healthcare waste is one stream that is becoming one of the major concerns in the area of waste management. Given the rising number of clinics, the amount of waste generated from this sector is exceptionally high. However, it is important to note that there are currently no adequate facilities for treatment and disposal of healthcare waste. Incineration can be done for various types of waste, either to reduce its volume or to render it less harmful. In Zambia much of the clinical/pathological waste is incinerated using burning chambers (traditional incinerators).

#### iv. Agricultural Waste

Basically, this consists of discarded materials from agricultural activities. The major component of this type is the organic portion. Examples of this type include remains from vegetables. Other wastes from agricultural activities are pesticide-containing wastes which are classed as hazardous. Data for both non-hazardous and hazardous agricultural waste is not readily available.

##### 5.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- ✧ Senga Hill district does not have access to improved sewerage system.
- ✧ Refuse disposal in Senga district is mostly done at undesignated areas and this poses different health risks to the community. The district has got only 3 refuse bays situated at Senga Market, Chozi market and Nondo. This puts the community at risk of health conditions such as respiratory related and diarrhea diseases.
- ✧ The local authority collects 3 tones per load of solid waste from the markets

*Table 71: Waste Collection Equipment Analysis*

S/N	Equipment	Actual Available	Required Standard
1	Tractor	1	2 Tipper trucks
2	Wheel barrows	2	8
3	Rakes	5	15
4	Slashers	6	20
5	Refuse bays	3	10
6	Dust bins	5	
7	Staffing levels (street sweepers)	7	12
8	Shovels	7	20
9	Hard brooms		20
10	Leaf rake	0	20

*Source: Senga Hill Town Council, 2023*

From the above table we are able to identify that we do not have adequate equipment because the available hand tools that are not meeting the required standard thereby causing a negative impact on the delivery of service related to waste management in the district.

### 5.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 5.2.3.1 Availability of Service

The District does not collect waste door to door but only focuses on the three (3) wards with markets that dispose off the waste at the dumpsite, the community has an alternative waste disposal method such as digging rubbish pits and burning of waste. This was discovered after the community consultative meeting in which participants raised issues to do with the poor waste management in their respective homes. There is need to tackle the poor attitude that exists within the communities. People exhibits lack of knowledge on waste management, hence, the presence of a plan on Health Education and Enforcement activities which have been instituted to try and bridge the gap between the knowledgeable and those with limited knowledge.

#### 5.2.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district has two yet to be gazetted dumpsites namely Chozi along Sumbi road and Chikoti along Mporokoso road. The dumpsites are unsecured and therefore they might attract scavengers in future.

### 5.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 5.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Anticipated changes in population as discussed in the demographic analysis section entails anticipated increase in waste generation, adding more pressure on the already limited equipment, infrastructure and facilities like skip bins and the land fill. Enhancing efficient, effectiveness and investment in the sector is therefore inevitable.

#### 5.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

*Table 72: Existing investment and development programmes*

Existing Investments	Proposed Investments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Refuse bay at Senga Market</li> <li>✧ Burial site in Senga Local Area Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Franchise contractor collection services in all markets.</li> <li>✧ Setting up refuse bays at places like markets and bus station.</li> </ul>

Source: Senga Hill Town Council, 2023

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

a) **Increased pressure on landfills or dumpsite** - This puts tremendous pressure on landfills leading to limited capacity to manage waste and potential environmental hazards. These require a huge amount of land and as population increases the levels of waste will increase, thereby volumes of waste will be generated and deposited in the landfill.

b) **Environmental pollution** - Poor disposal of waste contaminates soil, water sources, and air posing risks to the ecosystem and human beings. Improperly managed landfills can release greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change.

### 5.2.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Environment is a critical component in the ecosystem upon which man literally survives. It is important therefore that environmental aspects in the district that are susceptible to pollution, environmental degradation and human exploitation are preserved and conserved in order to ensure sustainable resource use and environmental protection to promote tourism and entrepreneurship that would yield economic benefits for the general population. This calls for full participation of all stakeholders in addressing these environmental challenges.

Furthermore, the indiscriminate disposal of waste contributes to land pollution and air pollution thereby affecting the ecosystem. Existing trends have adverse impacts on the Ground Water Sources for instance the poorly managed dumpsite in Chikoti and solid waste in communities has potential to contaminate underground water through the leachate from the waste. Poor solid waste management has potential to contribute significantly to the effects of climate change and environment degradation. This increases the sector need for improved investment in the sector in order to ensure that the sector contributes to achieving sustainable development and sustainable development goals on combating climate change impacts and improving environmental management.

### 5.2.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The change in climate where precipitation increases may result in difficulties in the collection of waste in rainy season as roads leading to the dump sites becomes difficult to pass. Sometimes the available transport gets stuck and this requires additional finances to pull out the truck.

### 5.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The people who are most vulnerable group is the women as the traditionally, women are considered the ones who should clean the environment. Thus challenges in waste management due to increased precipitation directly affects the women.

### 5.2.8 Summary (for each sector/ thematic area)

- ✧ Illegal dumping of waste.
- ✧ Indiscriminate waste disposal.
- ✧ Inadequate transportation and machinery for waste management.

### 5.2.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 73: Sector Problem Tree

Core Issue	Cause	Effect
Poor Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate refuse bays/ bins at the market.</li> <li>✧ Lack of gazetted dump sites.</li> <li>✧ Lack of franchised contractor’s collection services in all markets specialized in solid waste management.</li> <li>✧ Lack of machinery (e.g. tipper truck) by the local authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Environmental pollution</li> <li>✧ Outbreak of communicable diseases</li> <li>✧ Littering</li> <li>✧ Land degradation</li> <li>✧ Blockage of drainage systems</li> </ul>

## 5.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION UNIT

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

The Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy whose aim is to promote a “*safety net*”. The Policy is guided by the National Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010.

Through the office of the Vice President, the DMMU office was introduced in Senga Hill District in January 2023. The aim of introducing the aforementioned office in the district was to decentralize the office from the province to the district level.

Some of the priorities being implemented in the district include putting in place appropriate preparedness measures in order to manage disasters effectively and efficiently. The other priority is to activate response mechanisms for effective and timely search and rescue operations in order to save the life and reduce damage to property.

### 5.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 5.3.2.1 Availability of Service

The offices for Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit for Senga Hill District are currently situated in Mambwe Mission Area where they are operating from a rented building. They are offering the following services:

- ✧ Facilitates for the recovery of the damaged properties.
- ✧ Sensitizes the communities about preparedness for the potential disasters.
- ✧ Prepares disaster management plans and implements them.

The services are categorized into pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster services and these are further elucidated below:

#### i. Pre Disaster Services

- ✧ **Prevention services:** Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks (often less costly than disaster relief and response). For instance, relocating exposed people and assets away from a hazardous area.
- ✧ **Mitigation services:** The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. For instance, constructing flood defenses and building construction codes.
- ✧ **Preparedness services:** Refers to activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazard, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and evacuation of people and assets from flood prone areas.

#### ii. During Disaster Phase

- ✧ **Rapid Impact Assessment service:** When faced with a disaster, DMMU immediately conduct a rapid impact assessment in order to determine the extent of damage or losses and make recommendations.
- ✧ **Relief Distribution Services:** Distribution of food and non-food items to affected members/ the vulnerable.

### iii. Post Disaster Phase

#### a) Zambia vulnerability assessment committee (ZVAC) Assessment

ZVAC is the technical committee that draws its membership from Government Ministries, the UN system, the NGOs and the church. They are charged with the responsibility of conducting research and assessments on behalf of government and its cooperating partners. It's mandated to report on food insecurity, vulnerability and hazards in the district. The assessment is carried out annually and is informed by disaster shocks occurrence within the District during rainy season.

#### b) Rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction programs

Disaster recovery is the process of maintaining or re-establishing vital infrastructure and systems following a natural or human-induced disaster.

*Table 74: Disaster Recover Analysis*

Hazard	Causes	Frequency	Magnitude/ Impact	Coverage	Affected Area	Risks
Prolonged Dry Spells	Little or No Rain	Yearly	High	District	Chela Chimbili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop Failure</li> <li>▪ Low Yield</li> <li>▪ Famine</li> </ul>
Pest Fall Army Worms And Cassava Brown Streak Virus	Natural Causes	Yearly	High	District	All The Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of Agriculture Crops</li> <li>▪ Low Yields</li> <li>▪ Famine</li> </ul>
Blown Off	Strong Winds And Heavy Rains Poor Manshi	Yearly	High	District		

	p					
Hailstorms	Low Temperature	Yearly	High	District	Lapisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of Lives (Human and Animal)</li> <li>▪ Loss of Property</li> <li>▪ Crop Failure</li> </ul>

### 5.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of services provided is not okay mainly because of the challenges the institution is facing that includes:

**Lack of funding** - This has led to difficulties in the implementation of disaster management plans and effective execution of disaster management operations.

**Transportation challenges** - This has limited mobility in conducting relief and disaster management operations timely in the district

**Understaffing** - This has limited the general operations and planning of the office. This is because the office only has one staff against the required number of at least three (3).

**Inefficient Communication System** - Where the satellite disaster management committees are non-existent, information of disasters is not disseminated on time in order to create an awareness of actual or impending disasters in the district.

**Information asymmetry** - There is lack of public education or sensitization on disaster preparedness creating a gap in knowledge on disasters in the district catches people unaware in most cases.

### Indicator of Performance

*Table 75: Performance Indicators*

Program	Performance
Zambia Vulnerability Assessment (ZVAC)	DMMU in August, 2023 conducted a Zambia Vulnerability Assessment in all the 10 wards of Senga Hill District. The purpose of the assessment was to have knowledge on the social and economic activities of the district as well as food insecurity level of the district.
Recovery, Response and Rehabilitation	DMMU Senga Hill in conjunction with Senga Hill Town Council facilitated for the construction of had a 1x2 Classroom Block at Chiswela Primary School using CDF.
Relief distribution to affected victims	DMMU Senga Hill through the office of the vice president distributed relief food and non-food items to the people of Nsokolo ward in Zombe village whose fields were heavily destroyed by hailstorms. 110 bags of 5kg rice, 20 pieces of blankets and 110 buckets of dignity kits was sent to hailstorm victims in Nsokolo ward. 126 ha in total of beans, cassava and maize fields were destroyed. The 126 households of Zombe village were affected and given a 5kg bag of rice, a blanket and dignity kit a bucket containing sanitary pads ,soap, tooth brush and tooth paste

### 5.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 5.3.3.1 Availability of Service

- ✧ Late response from the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit.
- ✧ Furthermore, the district lacks office accommodation.

#### 5.3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of the services provided by the department is sub-standard in a number of areas because of the availability of gaps in the number of things that are required for the department to perform as required. This is further elucidated in the table below:

*Table 76: Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit Analysis*

Programme/ Requirement	Expected	Existing	Gap	Comments
Number of Vehicles	1	0	0	Delays the response to disasters and affects other operations
Availability of Equipment	2 Computer/	0	2	Leads to delayed communication.

	Laptops			
	1 Public Address System	0	1	It is difficult to alert the public of hazards and disasters, and areas prone to disasters.
	1 Gadget to provide fast Internet	0	1	Internet is needed for easy communication of hazards and disasters.
Availability of Human Resource	3	1	2	The Department has no driver and Assistant Disaster Management Officer
Availability of Office Accommodation	2 offices	0	2	The staff is temporary operating from at Mambwe Primary School
Operational Funding	Receive every quarter	Delayed receipt of funds	Shortage of funds	Affects operations like delayed response to disasters.
Storage facility for relief materials	1	0	1	Relief materials are stored at provincial offices in Kasama leading to delayed response to disasters.
Response Rate to Disaster	Within 24 hours	Responds after 48 hours on average	24 hours on average	This leads to an increase in the magnitude of a disaster.
Awareness and Preparedness	Sensitise farmers on the reporting procedure on Army Worms	It does not happen	Nil	Army worms end up destroying crops as the locals are not aware that Departments like Agriculture needs to be informed.
	Sensitize people on building standards	It does not happen	Lack of equipment and funding to conduct sensitisation	Due to lack of resources such as transport, lack of PA Systems and funding.

			ns	
	1 Presence of a radio station	0	1	It is difficult to alert the public of hazards and disasters.
	Presence of staff from Metrological Department	1	0	Equipment is available but there are no staff to use it and this is depriving the people knowledge concerning weather patterns.

Source: Senga Hill Disaster Management and Mitigation Unity, 2023

### 5.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 5.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population growth and distribution, especially increased population density and urbanization, will increase vulnerability to disasters. For instance, the growth of the population of people living near river banks will important concern about increased human exposure to river floods.

An increase in population mean clearing land through deforestation for settlement and this in the long run contributes to the vulnerability of the environment to flood and drought.

#### 5.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

- ✧ The institution applied for the construction of the new school that had its roof blown off under the disaster allocation component under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The project had been approved for implementation.
- ✧ Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) to train about ten (10) Satellite Disaster Management Committee member in the district in 2024.
- ✧ DMMU to train farmers on adapting, farming dry resilient and flood resistant crops.

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

The continuation of frequent occurrence of floods or prolonged dry spell can lead to a shift in land usage as farmers are experiencing crop failures due to these hazards. The

dry spells are mainly attributed to the increase in cutting down of trees for charcoal burning in the district which results in the change in rainfall patterns.

### 5.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

In the event that the trends such as population increase and hazards such as flooding continues, it is going to lead to increased demand for land and resettlements or relocations of people. This is eventually, going to result into clearance of vegetation on land for development of shelters. Thus the natural environment is going to be depleted and hazards such as occurrence of droughts are likely going to be enhanced.

#### 5.3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change is now recognized to have a significant impact on disaster management efforts and pose a significant threat to the efforts to meet the growing needs of the most vulnerable. Climate change has led to an increase in occurrence and frequency of disasters in Zambia. With increasing global surface temperatures there is an increase in occurrence of droughts, floods and epidemic diseases in the district.

Furthermore, the hazards such as increased precipitation may lead to disasters such destruction of shelter for people and this ends up increasing the cost of responding to the disasters. Thus the shortage of funding which the Department is already experiencing is likely to be worsened.

### 5.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

With relief distribution DMMU prioritizes the most vulnerable groups like the women, disabled, children and the elderly. For instance, the distribution of dignity kits (sanitary pads, soap, tooth paste, tooth brush and chitenge) to flood or drought affected victims (women).

### 5.3.8 Summary (for each sector or thematic area)

- ✧ Increased occurrence and intensity of Floods
- ✧ Increased occurrence of prolonged dry spells.
- ✧ High number of washed away bridges
- ✧ Increased number of blown offs buildings
- ✧ Fires

✧ Lack of safe and clean water

### 5.3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 77: Sector Problem Tree

Core Issues	Cause	Effect
Increased occurrence and intensity of Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Deforestation.</li> <li>✧ Inadequate storm water drainage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Loss of human life and animals</li> <li>✧ Loss of assets</li> <li>✧ destruction of agricultural crops</li> </ul>
Lack of a Radio Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed lobbying for one.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed response to disasters</li> <li>✧ Challenge to conduct awareness programmes on disaster preparedness</li> </ul>
High number of Washed away bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor drainage system</li> <li>✧ Heavy rains</li> <li>✧ Poor building standards</li> <li>✧ Lack of weather focusing staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Challenge to access social amenities</li> <li>✧ Difficulties to conduct economic activities.</li> </ul>
Increased number of blown off Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Poor building standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Loss of houses</li> <li>✧ Loss of life</li> <li>✧ Loss of social amenity facilities</li> </ul>
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High temperatures</li> <li>✧ Hunting practices</li> <li>✧ Bush clearing</li> <li>✧ Negligence in the use of flammable substances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Loss of human life</li> <li>✧ Loss of assets</li> <li>✧ Destruction of biodiversity</li> </ul>
Difficulties in carrying out disaster response programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of funding</li> <li>✧ Lack of transport as the department has no vehicle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increase in death rates</li> <li>✧ Increased poverty levels</li> <li>✧ People lose confidence in DMMU.</li> </ul>

## 6.0 GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

### 6.1 DECENTRALIZATION, INFORMATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

#### 6.1.1 Key Government priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Every government has priorities set to be achieved through various policies and legislature. To ensure a good governance environment as well as to foster the much

needed decentralization and information flow, the following policies will be considered in this plan.

The Eighth National Development plan (8NDP) is a National Planning Document giving guidance on developmental priorities of the republic of Zambia as a higher order policy document and it operationalizes the District Integrated Development Plan. The IDP takes into account the key objectives of the 8NDP in the design of its proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programmes implemented by other stakeholders in the district.

The Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 provides for the establishment of city councils, Municipal councils and Town Councils of management boards and Provincial Local Government Appeal Board and defines their functions and powers including the acquisition of land. The IDP will ensure community participation in Local Governance in order to cure existing gaps in the development of Senga Hill District.

The National Decentralization Policy of 2023 whose theme is “*Realizing Local Development through Citizen Participation*,” fosters Decentralization which is the transfer of authority and responsibility of major Government functions from Central to Sub-National Governments. The IDP will ensure that the decision making process about development in the District starts from the people in the community.

National Planning and Budgeting Policy of 2014 promotes responsiveness, transparency, accountability and result oriented developmental planning and budgeting process. The IDP will ensure that the District budgets are result oriented.

The Constituency Development Fund Act No. 2 of 2019 provides for decentralization through empowerment of communities in decision making in the development trajectory of their communities. The IDP must ensure that all project thematic areas enshrined in this Act are planned for as espoused from the community consultation program.

## 6.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

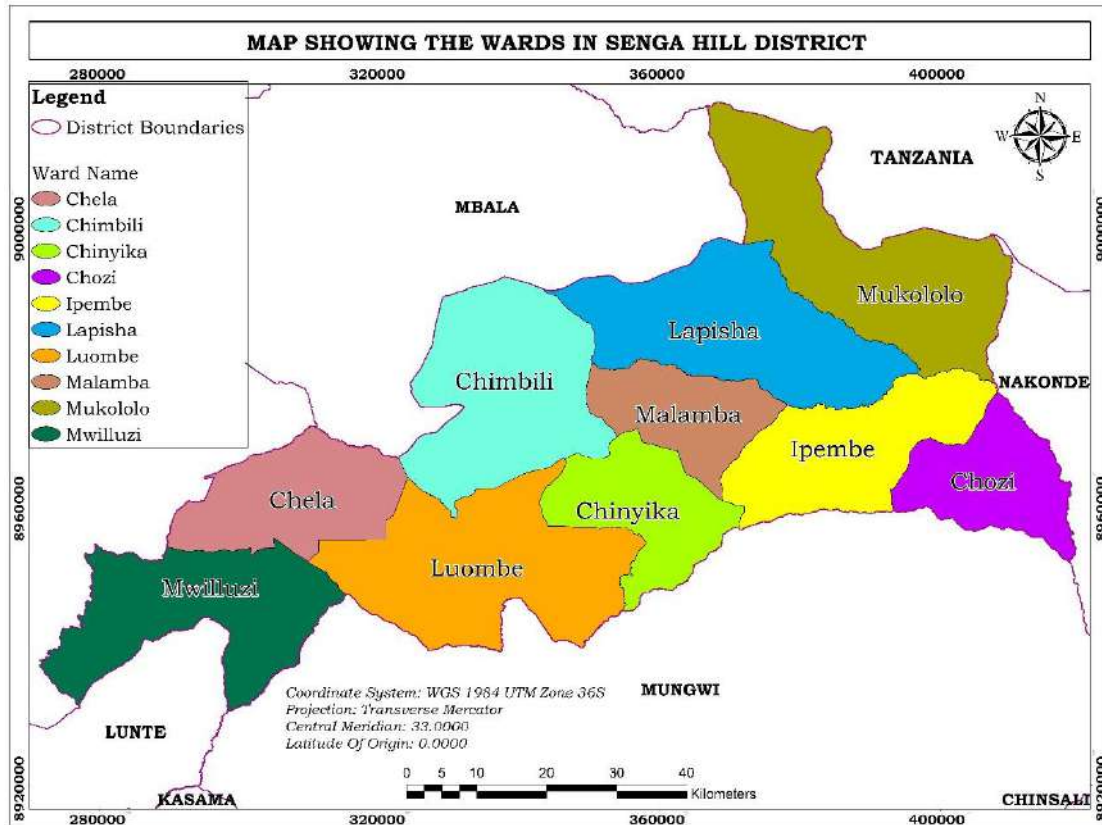
### 6.1.2.1 Availability of Service

Following the approval of the Revised National Decentralization Policy by Cabinet Office, and in accordance with the provisions under Article 147 of the Constitution of Zambia, which was operationalized through Government Gazette Notice No.1123 of 2024, Cabinet Circular No.2 of 2023 facilitated the commencement of transfer of devolved functions from the Central Government to the Local Authorities.

So far, eight functions have been devolved to the Local Authorities. Of the eight devolved functions, Senga Town Council will have the following devolved functions:

- i. Vehicle Licensing under the Ministry of Transport and Logistics
- ii. Community Sports under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts
- iii. Cultural Matters under the Ministry of Ministry of Tourism
- iv. District Archives under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
- v. District Health Services including Ambulance Services under the Ministry of Health.
- vi. Veterinary Services under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.

Besides the devolved functions, the Local Authority operates its functions in a decentralized manner using the ten (10) District sub-structures known as Ward Development Committees found in each of the 10 wards of the Constituency which are further sub-divided into zones. *Map 19 below shows the WDCs in the district.*



Map 19: Wards of Senga Hill District

Source: SHTC, Planning Dept. 2024

### 6.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Local government services of the Local Authority are prevalent throughout the Constituency and District. The provided services include markets at Nondo, Senga Hill and Chozi, water points across the district, feeder roads as well as construction of social amenities in the health and education sectors such as classroom blocks, health posts, maternity annexes and staff houses using the Constituency Development Fund and the Capital component of the Local Government Equalization Fund. The local authority also provides empowerment grants and loans as well as boarding secondary school and skills development bursaries to the orphaned and vulnerable pupils and youths. At sub district level the local government has 10 Civic Leaders and 10 Ward Development Committees that bridge the gap between the Civic Centre and the community.

The challenge is that the local authority does not have adequate offices to house all officers and this affects service delivery.

### 6.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 6.1.3.1 Availability of Service

The community recognizes the functions of the Local Authority as: (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities through Ward Development Committees; (b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; (c) to promote socioeconomic development; and (d) to promote a safe and healthy environment among others.

It is the recognition of these functions that communities make complaints against the local authority when services are not reaching the intended communities. This is attributed to WDCs not doing enough of their work, but also because these WDCs lack necessary skills and facilities to do their work.

#### 6.1.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

While the community recognizes the roles of the local authority, they are of the view that the council is not doing enough to address the challenges faced by the communities. The community contends that the local authority must create sub-centers in order to take services as closer to the people as possible as some communities are so far away from Council Offices. Further, the community wants Ward Councilors and WDCs to have offices where they can easily be accessed to enable smooth operations. The cry for feeder roads and upgrading of main road to bituminous standards cannot be overemphasized.

A number of issues were identified from the public participation process. They identified lack of drainage system, street lighting, narrow roads and high number of untarred roads, poor housing units, poor internet services, inadequate transportation due to poor road network as well as filling stations, hospitals, banking services, inadequate power supply are some of the issues affecting people in the district.

### 6.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 6.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Councils are Centers of development in every district as the public depends on councils for delivery of public services and other related infrastructure. As population grows, the demand services and facilities intensifies. Population growth demands

matching services and facilities but the local authority is constrained with resources as it has low local revenue base. Population growth negatively affects the financial sustainability of rural local authorities like Senga Hill because of the way local authorities gather local revenue as it is difficult for local people to remit the required fees and charges to the council. Population growth adds additional costs for small councils for them to deliver the much needed services and facilities.

Currently there is no water utility service and it would be disastrous in the next ten years. There would be great need for the expansion and upgrading of the road network for easy movement for people in the District. This may be costly as the planning services are not adequate right now hence, there would be need for compensations to be considered. The change in population will require for better housing units for staff as well as the community in total and for this more state land has to be secured and made available to accommodate these future developments or else a chaotic setup is inevitable.

#### 6.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Besides service provision and infrastructure development for various line ministries through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) Capital component, the local authority also invests in income generating activities to help cushion the revenue base. Below are some of the existing and proposed investments by the Local Authority.

*Table 78: Existing and Proposed Investments*

Existing Investment	Proposed Investment and Development Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Block Making</li> <li>✧ Collection of revenue at check points</li> <li>✧ Markets- at Senga, Chozi and Nondo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Chimula Market construction</li> <li>✧ Construction of Council Lodge at Senga</li> <li>✧ Construction of a truck in.</li> </ul>

*Source: SHTC, 2023*

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

Population growth usually subjects the Local Councils to land fragmentation. This is because of the increased demand for land that comes with population growth. The

population distribution is expected to be influenced by various factors that include but not limited to availability of social amenities, water, socio-economic activities and industries. If not well planned, this is where slums sprout out. In any case, rural urban migration becomes prevalent thereby overpopulating urban areas while the rural ones become underpopulated. Hence, there is need to equitably distribute economic development facilities and services in order to control urban sprawl and its negative impacts.

#### 6.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Population increase results in difficulties for the Local Government to conduct development control or protection of the environmentally sensitive areas such as sources of the rivers. If these areas are not protected, it results in droughts and this will eventually affect the growth of vegetation.

##### 6.1.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

From the above scenario, obviously the local government sector will be affected. Sustainable development relies on the three pillars are environmental sustainability, economy and society. Environmental and climate change issues will make it costly for the local authority to provide services to the people. For instance, the disturbance on the water aquifers due to environment and climate change will make it costly to provide safe and quality water. Floods and hailstorms are likely to damage feeder roads and culverts and it will be expensive for the local authority to redress these effects.

#### 6.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender and vulnerability issues are crosscutting and affect every sector of the economy. Councils are the closest governance structures from which various groups in the society access development programs. The local authority is cognizant of the various needs of various groups in society. This is the reason why programs such CDF empowerment Grants and Loans as well as Bursaries give precedence to vulnerable but viable groups in society in accessing these empowerment programs. When it comes to matters of land for instance, government policy is that 50% of available land is reserved for women while the other 50% is competed for. Nonetheless, women in rural areas like Senga Hill do not take matters of land

acquisition seriously due to traditional norms. The local authority holds sensitization meetings to ensure all gender are well informed about these various empowerment programs in order to ensure equitable distribution of resources.

#### 6.1.8 Summary (for each sector/ thematic area)

- ✧ Lack of full-fledged Civic Centre
- ✧ Lack of Ward Development Offices
- ✧ Vastness of wards
- ✧ Bad state of roads
- ✧ Lack of Banking facilities
- ✧ Lack of Service stations
- ✧ Low revenue base

#### 6.1.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 79: Sector Problem Tree

Core Issue	Causes	Effect
Lack of Civic Centre	Not funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate office space</li> <li>✧ Poor record management</li> <li>✧ Demotivated workforce</li> </ul>
Lack of Ward Development Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of prioritization</li> <li>✧ Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Difficulty for communities to access WDCs</li> <li>✧ Poor record management</li> <li>✧ Poor coordination of ward activities</li> </ul>
Poor Road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Inadequate funds</li> <li>✧ Lack of road construction equipment</li> <li>✧ Prioritization issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed service delivery</li> <li>✧ Increased cost of doing business</li> <li>✧ Difficulty to access needy areas</li> </ul>
Lack of Banking facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Unserviced land</li> <li>✧ Poor marketing strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increased cost of doing business</li> <li>✧ Loss of productive time</li> <li>✧ Loss of revenue</li> </ul>
Lack of service stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Unserviced land</li> <li>✧ Poor marketing strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increased cost of doing business</li> <li>✧ Loss of productive time</li> <li>✧ Loss of revenue</li> </ul>
Low revenue base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Low investment base</li> <li>✧ Limited revenue sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Low service delivery</li> </ul>

## **6.2 JUSTICE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **6.2.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented at the Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

There are quite a number of key government policies priorities that are being implemented by the security sector. For instance; the gender policy, child protection and improving of medical report form to cater for all stake holders.

Agenda 2063 embraces good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law, citizen participation in social economic and political development and management, enhancing cultural assets, empowering women and the youth.

No one must be left behind on social and economic development regardless of their status, age, sex, disability, religion etc. All actions to improve food security and food systems and integrated at all levels of the community.

The security wings are participating in development of the district through re-enforcement of the law and order. The security services pay special attention to victims of violence of gender and human rights sensitivity through community-based structures and ensure answerability to the communities served. The system of justice is made accessible and affordable to all people and is credible and legitimate.

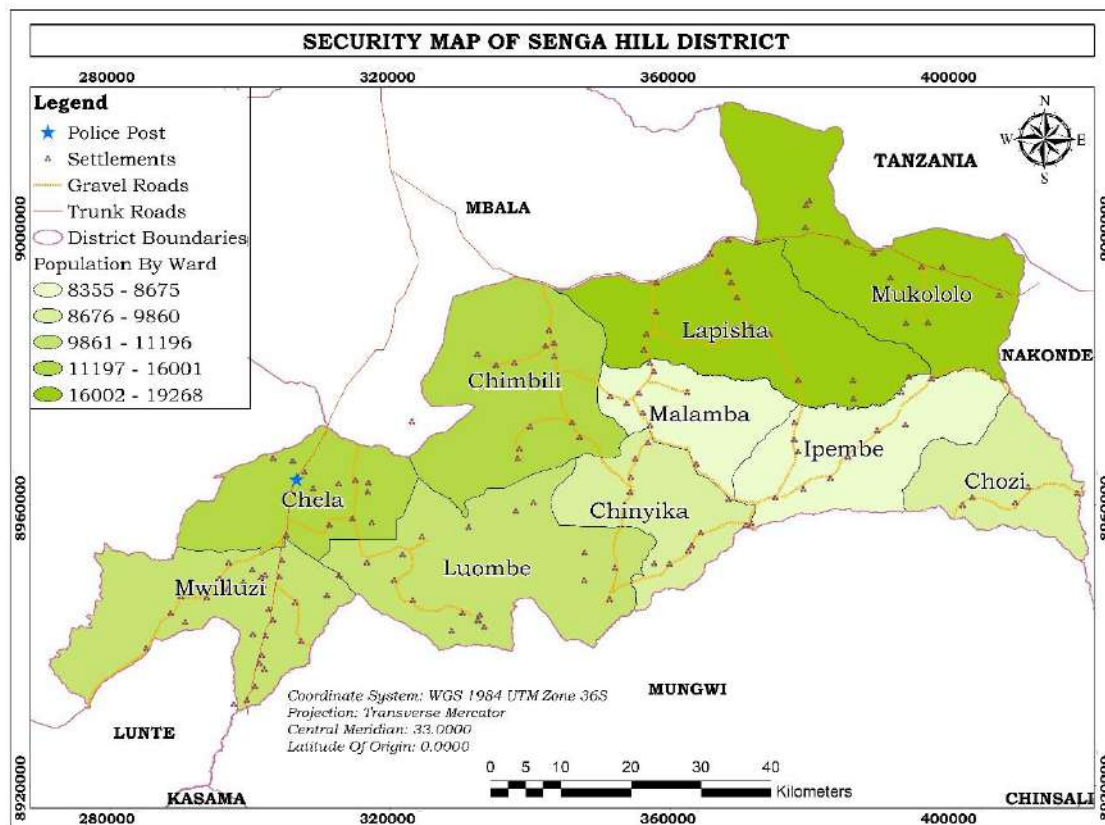
They provide a stable and effective framework for the administration of justice for the benefit of society. They also provide an enabling environment for economic development and good governance by applying the law fairly and firmly to all and providing defense and security to the district in order to ensure peace and justice for all regardless of gender.

### **6.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development**

#### **6.2.2.1 Availability of Service**

Senga District has but one police post which located along Kasama - Mbala road though not operational. This is due to sub-standard infrastructure which when inspected, it was condemned and officers were withdrawn leaving the District without Police presence. Further the service has established community crime prevention

association (CCPA) in different localities. There is no infrastructure in terms of staff, office space, housing units, motor vehicles communication equipment for easy and effective policing of the district so that members of the communities can access the services adequately whenever need arise. The map below shows the distribution of security facilities in relation to the settlement pattern and population in the district. The situation is that nine (9) wards have no facility to provide security and this includes Mukololo and Lapisha Wards which are categorized as densely populated. *Map 20 shows the Security situation of the district as of July, 2024.*



Map 20: Security Map of Senga Hill District Source: SHTC Planning Dept. 2023

There is a relative increase in terms of crime as members of the public have taken advantage of the absence of security in most populated parts of the District. However, the sector is trying amidst the challenges highlighted above to arrest or handle crime in the district as the only Police Post situated in Senga Area of Chela Ward is offering security to the district and through the engagement of community crime prevention association.

a) Judiciary

The absence of judiciary facility in the District also paralyses the security service in the District. For the functions of the Judiciary is to administer justice through resolving disputes between individuals or between individual and the state also interpreting the constitution and the laws of Zambia, promoting the rule of law, and protecting the human rights of individuals and groups. The judiciary is the only facility that is given authority to administer punishment or pass judgment on the law breakers. So, having this facility in the District will reduce the cost of transferring offenders to other districts for trials of cases.

#### **b) Correction Service (Prisons)**

Senga as a district has no correction service which is also an important facility in the security sector. This facility plays a vital role in the security sector in the custody of those convicted and those that are waiting for trial. Not only that but it also plays a vital role in the sense that rehabilitation of these people that are convicted is placed in their authority. The police cells are not meant to keep suspects for more than two weeks or it is not meant for convicts so the prisons or correction service, is mandated for the custody of such persons.

#### **6.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The current status where the district has only one police post located in Chella Ward is so unfortunate. For the members of the public to access adequate service and timely responses to their needs in the District, the District must have a fully flagged police station with a standard establishment. Further, the district must have police posts in the urbanizing localities especially where the population is relatively high and there is predominance presence of crime. These areas include, Chimula, Chozi, Nondo, Mpande, Kavumbo and Nsokolo.

#### **a) Office Space**

This is yet another vital facility that should be done with standard specification. Office space this includes; the inquiries office, the office of the Officer In Charge, Administration Office, Criminal Investigations office, Traffic Office, Armory Office, Crime Intelligence Office, Victim Support Unit (VSU) - Community services) with necessary furniture and equipment suitable for every office for effective operations. As for victim support unit office it has to be separate from all office for purpose of

privacy and protection of victims or survivors. It should have at least a min kitchen, inquiries office and a counseling room for privacy. These offices should be in a manner that the different disabled persons are not disadvantaged.

#### b) Police Cells/ Custody

Every police station must have police cells that are gender and juvenile sensitive. This means that; there must be two adult cells one for males and the other for females. Further, there must be two cells one for male juveniles and one for female juveniles.

#### c) Transport

Transport is one among very important facilities for the smooth and effective running of the Police Station.

*Table 80: Police Station/ Motor Vehicle (MV) Analysis*

Department	MV Required	Available	Shortfall
Station	1	0	1
Criminal Investigation Office	1	0	1
Victim Support Unit Office	1	0	1
Traffic Office	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

*Source: Zambia Police, Senga Hill District, 2023*

These offices are critical to the provision of security or policing of the district if members of the public are to access adequate service on time. Cases like sexual offenses demands urgency in response to secure the evidence and also help the victims of sexual assault access health facilities for possible prevention from contracting sexual transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. Not only that but also retrieving victim from hands of abuse on time to protect life. And also lives are lost on scenes of accidents due to late response to accidents due to lack of availability of transport.

#### d) Housing Units

Officers must come from decent and nearby homes to the police station. This helps to mobilize officers on time in case of emergencies. Further, according to the system within the sector, there is variation in the housing unit for the superiors and subordinates/other ranks.

### 6.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

#### 6.2.3.1 Availability of Service

The community is not at ease with matters of security in the District as there is no presence of police station within the district. And it is clear that, members of the public feel that, they are indirectly denied or delayed from having justice. This is so, because police presence is only seen or felt after a crime has occurred which maybe it should have been prevented.

#### 6.2.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The community is not satisfied with the current situation in terms of the services that are periodical. And others cannot even manage to travel to Mbala which is the neighbouring to report cases even when they are living in abusive homes or communities. There is a high demand for the services to be provided and accessed whenever need be. Information from members of the public indicates that it will be ideal to have a Police Station in the Central Business District (CBD), also Police Posts at Chozi, Mambwe Mission, Nsokolo, Nondo, Chimula and Senka areas. The situation of security is as follows:

*Table 81: Areas Lacking Police Posts/ Station*

Name of Area	Required Facility	Number available	Shortfall
Chimula	1 Police Post	0	1
Chandaemba	1 Police Station	0	1
Chozi	1 Police Post	0	1
Mpande	1 Police Post	0	1
Nsokolo	1 Police Post	0	1
Senka	1 Police Post	0	1
Nondo	1 Police Post	0	1
Mambwe Mission	1 Police Post	0	1

*Source: Field Data, 2024*

### 6.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

#### 6.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

In the next ten years the demand for security services is likely to rise up. As population grows, there is likely an increase in crime levels in most parts of the

district. Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are also expected to be on the rise as more people are expected to own automobiles. This will be the case especially with the increase in unlicensed Motor Cycle owners as well as the bad status of the roads in the district if still left unchecked.

#### 6.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The existing investment of security in the District is not adequate to arrest the crime rate and meet the demand the for security service within the district. The catchment area is vast to be adequately manned by a single police station. This therefore, calls for establishment or introduction of police posts in the identified areas to meet the demand for the security services in the next five or ten years to come. Furthermore, there is need for construction of Correctional Service and Subordinate Court facilities in order to have a complete set of the justice system.

The table below summaries the district's existing and proposed investments in the security and justice system:

*Table 82: Existing and Proposed Investments*

Facility	Existing	Proposed	Location
Police Station	0	01	Senga
Police Posts	01 at Senga	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Chozi</li> <li>✧ Mambwe Mission</li> <li>✧ Nsokolo</li> <li>✧ Nondo</li> <li>✧ Chimula</li> <li>✧ Senka</li> <li>✧ Mpande</li> </ul>
Subordinate Court	0	01	✧ Chandaemba
Local Courts	02 at Nondo and Mpande	03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Nsokolo</li> <li>✧ Chozi</li> <li>✧ Senga</li> </ul>
Correctional Facility	0	01	Kavumbo
National Registration Office	0	01	Chandaemba

*Source: Senga Hill, Zambia Police, 2024*

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

Whenever there is an increase in population, there is also a high demand of land for settlement. People need land for farming, business purposes and settlement. Therefore, there is need to secure enough land for possible expansion of the police Station and construction of police posts in the identified areas. In case the district according to the Zambia police service is upgraded, then there will be need for a police district which is different from a police station with its establishment or structure. Hence from inception, there is need to secured adequate piece of land in the designated areas for possible investments for security services.

### 6.2.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

#### 6.2.6.1 The Impact of existing trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The impact that the environment and climate change has on the security is so notable or huge. For instance, during rainy season most of the vehicles used are open vans and this poses a security threat to both the officers and the accused.

#### 6.2.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Due to the nature of vehicles used which are mainly open vans, this has a huge negative impact on the security service. In cases of situations where you go to retrieve children from homes of abuse and there are rains, it is really not safe for both service provider and service recipients. Not only that in term of communication also during winter network is so weak such that there is no effective communication. Sometime these inadequate vehicles are also not in good conditions to go to certain places during rainy season where road network is so poor. As a result, case follow ups becomes so difficulty. Some roads practically become impassable even when the vehicles are fit for operations.

### 6.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The security service has evolved of late with the coming in of NGOs where officers have under gone some training to ensure that they are gender sensitive, within the system suspects and victims. This has curbed the favoritism when dealing with any gender regardless of their status.

### 6.2.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

There are quite a number of issues that affects the security sector to be specific the police service. To mention but the few; the issue of inadequate infrastructure or office space, inadequate staffing, lack of adequate transport, ineffective communication equipment and housing units the list is ongoing.

### 6.2.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

*Table 83: Problem Analysis for Security in the district*

Core Issue	Causes	Effect
High Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Alcohol abuse</li> <li>✧ Marital disputes</li> <li>✧ Traditional practices</li> <li>✧ Early marriages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Loss of lives</li> <li>✧ Loss of property</li> <li>✧ High divorce rates</li> <li>✧ Trauma</li> </ul>
Inadequate Motorized Patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High crime rate</li> </ul>
High crime rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Absence of Police presence</li> <li>✧ Drug and alcohol abuse</li> <li>✧ Inadequate sensitization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Vandalism</li> <li>✧ Violence</li> <li>✧ Sexual abuse/ Gender Based Violence.</li> </ul>
Absence of Police Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Incomplete and inadequate infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Increased crime rate</li> <li>✧ Unreported and late reporting of crimes</li> <li>✧ Delayed justice</li> <li>✧ Unattended to crimes scenes</li> <li>✧ Disturbance of evidence</li> <li>✧ Inadequate Police patrols</li> </ul>
Few expertise in certain fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of adequate training of staff</li> <li>✧ Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Delayed cases</li> <li>✧ Justice is compromised</li> </ul>
Lack of modernized equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Justice compromised</li> </ul>

## 6.3 LAND ADMINISTRATION AND STATE OF DEVELOPMENT LAND USE PLANNING

### 6.3.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Land Acquisition Act Cap 189 of the Laws of Zambia provides for the compulsory acquisition of land and property in public interest. The IDP will create and alter land uses in implementing the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in both state land and customary land. Private property rights and cadaster arrangements must be taken into account during implementation.

The Lands Act provides the legal framework for land tenure, land acquisition, land registration, and land dispute resolution. The Land Development Fund through the line ministry provides an opportunity for local authorities to apply to open up and develop new areas (sections 3 (1), (2) & (7); 6(1); 9(1) & (2) and 16 of the Lands Act CAP 184).

National Land Policy provides a framework for land administration and management in Zambia. The policy emphasizes the recognition of customary land rights, the promotion of gender equality in land matters, and the facilitation of investment in land for economic development.

Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 guides spatial planning, development, planning, and administration principles, standards, and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems.

### 6.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

#### 6.3.2.1 Availability of Service

Senga Hill District has been planned for different land uses to provide services appropriately to residents of the district and make it a habitable place for all. Senga has a land mass of approximately 5,385.35Km<sup>2</sup>. Much of this land has been taken up by various competing land uses such as residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and agricultural. The table below gives details on the land use distribution.

The table below gives details on the land use distribution.

*Table 84: Land Distribution*

Land Use In Districts (State Land)	Size (Square Kilometers)	
	2020	2023
Residential	0.4875	0.4875
Commercial	0.1045	0.1045
Agricultural	10.6	10.6
Forestry	17.607	17.607
Dumpsite	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0
Open Spaces and Recreation		
Public Utilities	0.02775	0.02775
Cemetery	0	0
Other (Specify)		
A: Special Use	A. 0.075	A.0.075
B: Place Of Worship	B. 0.015	B: 0.015
Reserved Land	79.08325	79.08325

Source: SHTC (2023)

The district is classified as rural, with 98% land held in customary tenure and one hundred and eight (108) square kilometers of state land, or around 2% of the district’s overall 5,338.35km area. Therefore, the local authority needs more land for development.

The table below displays the kind and size of land tenure in 2020 and 2023.

*Table 85: Land Tenure Coverage*

Category of Tenure	Size ( Square Kilometers)			
	2020		2022	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
State Land	108		108	
Traditional Land	5,230.35		5,230.35	

Source: SHTC, 2023

Additionally, as a social economic survey has not been conducted, there is no existing planning agreement between the local authority and the chiefs, and the community is encroaching on the state territory.

### 6.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Local Authority’s responsibility under the Planning Department’s land management division is to establish Local Area Plans and effectively coordinate land use planning to promote coordinated development and an aesthetically pleasing urban environment. To identify development trends in the district, an analysis of development applications needs to eventually be conducted.

Senga Hill District has two planned areas which include Senga Hill area along Kasama – Mbala Road and Chandaemba along Chimula-Kayambi Road.

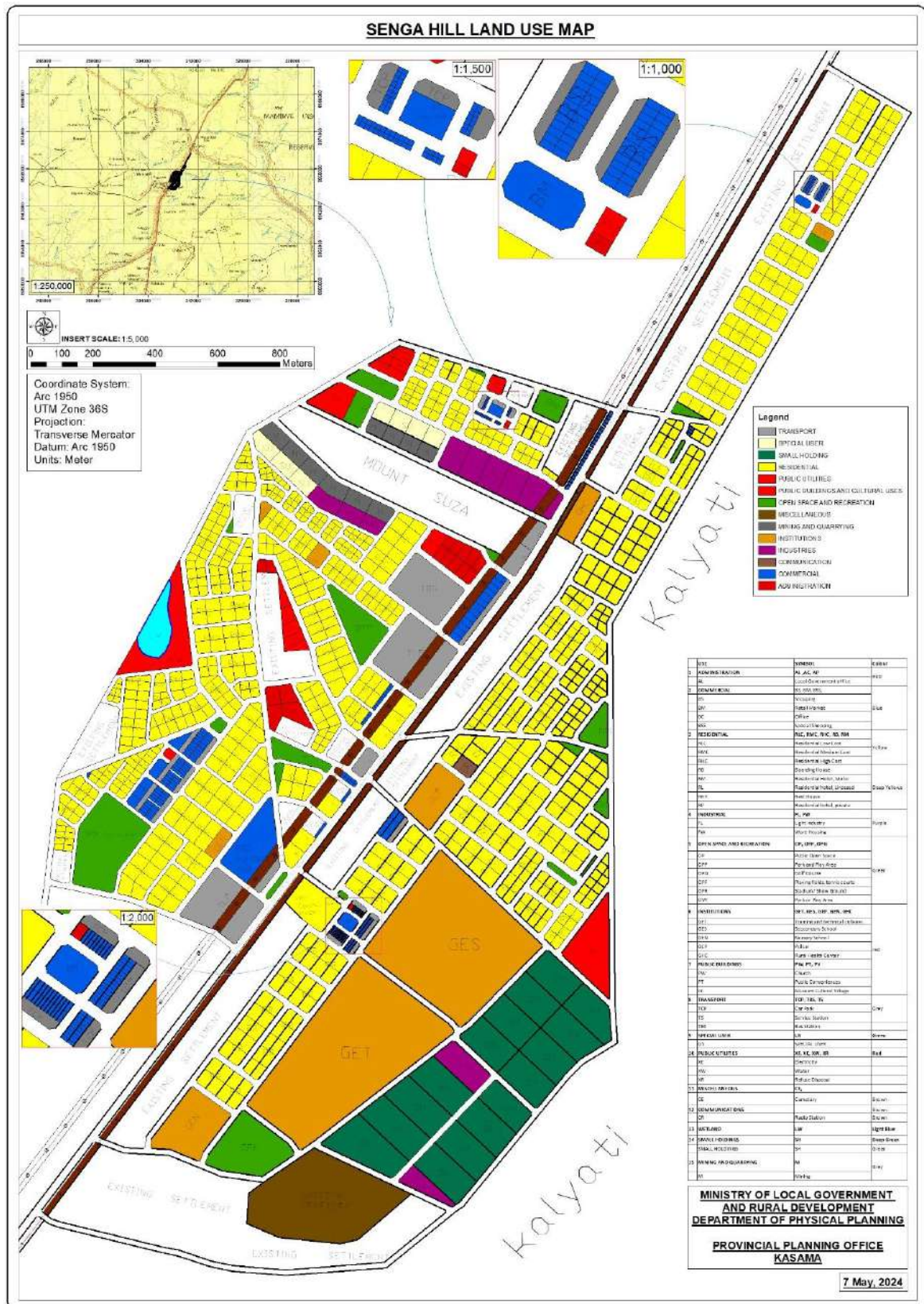
The Map 21 and 22 below depict the two layout plans showing various land uses which have been planned for in the Chandaemba and Senga area respectively.

#### a) Chandaemba area layout plan



Map 21: Layout Plan for Chandaemba Area

b) Senga Hill Local Area Plan



Map 22: Local Area Plan for Senga

### c) Land Tenure Systems

Both leasehold and customary land tenure regimes are available in the Senga Hill District. The Council is mandated by Cabinet Circular 1 of 2015 to assign land to developers and prepare for it under the leasehold system. The Ministry of Land issues a certificate of title that is valid for 99 years and is subject to renewal at the Local Authority's proposal.

Under the customary land tenure system, Chiefs have the mandate to administer Land. The larger part of the Senga Hill District is under this system. The Urban and Regional Act No. 3 of 2015 provides for Local Authorities to enter into Planning Agreements with the traditional leadership. However, the Local Authority still has disputes over the planning boundary with the community and a few traditional leaders. The resultant effect has been uncoordinated spatial developments and land administration.

Additionally, the local authority needs to acquire more land from the traditional leaders by entering into planning agreements to further development in the district as the local authority only owns around 2% of the district's overall 5,338.35km area.

#### 6.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

##### 6.3.3.1 Availability of Service

The community members indicated that:

- ✧ It was difficult for them to access Council Offices due to poor road networks and lack of transport.
- ✧ The process of land acquisition in the planned areas of Senga and Chandaemba was taking long.

##### 6.3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

To appreciate Land Administration services, the community typically expects Land Administration services to be easily accessible, transparent, and accountable and also clear understandable information about land administration processes, procedures

educational materials, workshops, and outreach programs to help understand their rights and land administration services.

However, it is challenging for the Local Authority to share information due to lack of transport, inadequate staffing levels funds and equipment in the department of planning.

#### 6.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

##### 6.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population change has a direct impact on the demand for services and facilities in land administration. As the population grows, there will be demand for housing and land in Senga Hill district. Land administration in the district will have to play a crucial role in ensuring secure land tenure and regulating land use. The increasing demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties will require efficient and transparent land administration processes to address land-related conflicts.

Additionally, with population growth, ensuring secure land tenure will become even more important. Land administration systems need to provide reliable mechanisms for registering and documenting land rights, resolving land disputes, and protecting vulnerable populations, such as informal settlers or indigenous communities. The demand for land tenure regularization programs and dispute resolution services is likely to increase as the population expands.

Furthermore, the demand for land administration services that support sustainable land management and environmental protection will likely grow as population pressures on land and resources increase.

##### 6.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district aims to improve and develop land administration services and plans to invest and develop in the following proposed programs.

1. **Land Titling and Registration Programs** to formalize land rights and establish a reliable land titling and registration system. These programs will aim to provide legal recognition and documentation of land ownership, which can help prevent land disputes, attract investment, and facilitate land transactions.
2. **Technology and Innovation** to modernize land administration processes. This may involve the adoption of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the use of Drones,

remote sensing technologies, block chain, or other digital tools to streamline land registration, data management, and service delivery.

3. **Capacity Building and Training** to enhance the skills and knowledge of land administration professionals. These initiatives may include training programs on land surveying, land valuation, land registration procedures, and land management practices
4. **Acquiring more land** for the local authority as the local authority only owns 2% of the district's overall 5,338.35km area.

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

The continued population increase in Senga Hill will have a big impact on how land is used and how space is developed, including how infrastructure is built and how agricultural land is transformed into residential, commercial, or industrial uses. This conversion decreases the amount of land that can be used for agriculture, which may have an impact on local food production, agricultural economy, and rural livelihood. In addition, with expected population expansion. It will result in the delivery of more services, and these will need more land. Therefore, it will be necessary to expand the current planning boundaries and acquire more land through planning agreements with the traditional leadership.

### 6.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The inadequacy in human resource in Planning Department at Senga Hill Town Council makes it difficult for the environment to be protected from vegetation clearance as there is limited development control being undertaken.

#### 6.3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Climate change can contribute to land degradation through factors such as soil erosion, desertification, and deforestation. These processes can make land administration more challenging by reducing the productivity and quality of land resources, leading to difficulties in land valuation, land use planning, and land rights enforcement.

Changes in climate patterns and resource availability can intensify competition for land resources, particularly in regions prone to water scarcity or agricultural disruptions. This can lead to conflicts between different user groups, such as farmers, pastoralists, and developers, requiring effective land administration mechanisms to manage and resolve these conflicts.

### 6.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the context of land management and land use planning, several issues arise concerning gender and vulnerable groups such as barriers to land ownership and tenure security. Discriminatory laws, cultural norms, and limited access to resources and information impede women's ability to secure land rights. Women and vulnerable groups are frequently excluded from decision-making processes related to land management and land use planning.

### 6.3.8 Summary

- ✧ Unserviced planned areas
- ✧ Encroachment on state land
- ✧ Uncoordinated spatial developments and land administration.
- ✧ Inadequate capacity to conduct development control and monitor development.
- ✧ Lack of modern equipment

### 6.3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Table 86: Sector Problem Description

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Unserviced planned Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Late disbursement of Land Development Fund (LDF) by ministry of lands and natural resources</li> <li>✧ Inadequate funds by the Local Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Encroachment on state-designated areas and</li> <li>✧ Increased land disputes</li> <li>✧ Delayed development</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Encroachment on state land</li> <li>✧ Uncoordinated spatial developments and land administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lack of knowledge about state land boundary</li> <li>✧ Inadequate sensitization on land issues</li> <li>✧ Unclear boundary landmarks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land Disputes</li> <li>✧ Uncoordinated development</li> <li>✧ Encroachment on state land</li> <li>✧ Illegal development</li> </ul>

on.	(Billboards, Beacons)	
Inadequate capacity to conduct Development Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Shortage of transport for conducting inspection.</li> <li>✧ Lack of modern equipment like Differential GPS and Drones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Development of sub-standard structures that are not in compliance with the planning standards and regulations.</li> <li>✧ Increased number of land disputes and litigations.</li> </ul>

## 6.5 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Senga Hill has not been spared from the pandemic, it has cases of HIV and with infection rates in 2021- and 2023 at 3,020. However, the government of the republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Health supports the UNAIDS targets 95-95-95 of ensuring that the 95% of all people living with HIV/AIDS know their status, 95% of people diagnosed with HIV receive sustained combination of Anti-retroviral treatment and 95% of the people living with HIV receiving ART attain viral suppression.

At the Local Authority, the District AIDS Coordination Advisor (DACA) designs and plans response strategies to HIV/AIDS in order to ensure that all the district and development Social Service plans mainstream HIV/AIDS using multi-sectorial approach. The responses are done by getting 10% of what the contractor pay. The money is used to come up with strategies that help to reduce infection. The program are:

- ✧ Condom programing
- ✧ Awareness
- ✧ Counselling
- ✧ Treatment
- ✧ Tracking

They are cross-cutting issues because they cannot be taken in isolation due to the fact that they affect all the sectors of development. The IDP will address the following cross-cutting issues, cross cutting is the lens used to see HIV/AIDS, gender, environment and climate change. However, we make mention that there are other cross-cutting issues such as security, disability, disaster risk preparedness, and trans-gender, inter sex and sex workers. When addressing cross cutting issues, the process

of Mainstreaming is used. Mainstreaming is both an approach and a strategy, the following are examples of mainstreaming

- ✧ National Road Fund (component of HIV/AIDS in Roads)
- ✧ Ministry of Education (Education on Sexual Reproductive Health)
- ✧ Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Development (Social Cash Transfer)
- ✧ Chalimbana Local Government Institute (Mainstreaming Course in HIV/AIDS in community response)

### 6.5.1 Issues Arising from Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Zambia aims to attain its vision of integrating gender equity and equality in the Socio-economic development processes by 2030. To support this vision, the district through the local authority has set up gender structures at both district and ward levels. Despite these interventions the district has been faced with the following challenges;

- ✧ Early teenage pregnancies
- ✧ Unsafe abortions
- ✧ Late antenatal booking (ANC)
- ✧ Home Deliveries
- ✧ The most common GBV issues

Gender based violence is caused mainly by the following;

- ✧ Society norms, values and traditions
- ✧ Community
- ✧ Relationships
- ✧ History growing up in a family violence was practiced

From the above causes, in Senga district most land is owned by men according to their tradition. Female children are not allowed to own land unless the male children, leaving the female children vulnerable. Widows are not equally allowed to inherit land of the deceased husbands.

Most women do not attend community meetings and are left out in decision making. Voter apathy is high in women in the district.

### 6.5.2 Prevalence in Senga Hill District

The table below is showing infection rates in Senga Hill District

*Table 87: Infection Rates*

Indicators	Figures
POPULATION	126,308
Est HIV PREVALENCE	22.8
Est NUMBER OF PLHIV 0-14	104
Est NUMBER OF PLHIV 15-49	2774
Est NUMBER ON ART 0-14	102
Est NUMBER ON ART 15-49	2734
Est NUMBER OF NEW INFECTION 0-14	0
Est NUMBER OF NEW INFECTIONS 15-49	40
NUMBER OF ACTIVE STAKEHOLDERS	0
CBO	0
FBO	1
GOVERNMENT	0
NGOs (International)	2
NGOs (Local)	0

### 6.5.3 Senga Hill District Vital Statistics

From the table above we are able to tell that we have high infection rate in the age range of 15 - 49 and this age group falls under the category of the economically productive population. There is need to intensify awareness strategies and condom programing in the district. From the analysis we are able to tell that the age group of 15-45 is sexually active and it is the same age group that has high teenage pregnancies which leads to high dropout rates in schools. This may account for high illiteracy levels in the near future.

However, the district does not have NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to support programs/ strategies to alleviate new infection as well as support Ministry of Health and Local Authority in mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS, GBV, Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), and Climate Change in the district.

### 6.5.4 District Gender Analysis

The table below shows gender analysis at the local Authority and the District.

*Table 88: Gender Analysis of the Local Authority*

Department	Division	Male	Female	Total
Admin & Institutional Management	1	2	1	3
	2	3	7	10
	3	6	6	12
Planning	1	3	2	5
	2	0	1	1

	3	0	1	1
Finance	1	2	0	2
	2	5	0	5
	3	6	3	9
Works	1	2	0	2
	2	1	0	1
	3	4	0	4
District Administration		7	4	11
Social Welfare		3	2	5
Community Development		2	4	6
Education		328	372	700
Ministry of Health		119	112	231
ZANIS		1	1	2
Labor		1	0	1
Water & Sanitation		0	1	1
DMMU		0	1	1
Agriculture				
Forestry		9	2	11
Live-Stock Fisheries		1	7	8
Veterinary		4	1	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>509</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,037</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>

Source: SHTC, 2023

From the above table we are able to tell that there is gender imbalance in the staffing levels in management at the Local Authority and in the district. Much as there are more female employees with a percentage of 5.3% while males is at 5.1% decision making is dominated by the male folk who are more in management positions.

## 6.6 Summary of the Core Issues for the Planning Survey and Issues Report

The Planning Survey and Issues Report which is a report written based the analysis of the various thematic areas and sectors, brought out a number of issues. Some issues were obtained through community consultations and these were subjected to various service provision standards in order to qualify them as issues. Through this analysis gaps in the service provision were identified and it is these gaps which are going to be addressed by the development framework, spatial development framework, the Spatial Development Framework, the Capital Investment Programme and the Implementation Plan.

From the issues which were identified when conducting the district situation analysis during the preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report, core issues were identified and a summary of core issues is as presented below:

- ✧ Low yields in crop production.
- ✧ High post-harvest losses.
- ✧ Lack of enterprise diversity.
- ✧ Poor livestock health.
- ✧ Low productivity of livestock
- ✧ Poor communication network
- ✧ Reduced ecosystem services.
- ✧ High Poverty levels at Household level.
- ✧ High Emission of greenhouse gases.
- ✧ Illegal trafficking/ exploitation of forestry resources.
- ✧ Poor education service provision.
- ✧ Poor health service provision.
- ✧ Inadequate capacity to conduct Development Control.
- ✧ Poor Transport network.
- ✧ Poor Waste Management Systems.
- ✧ Poor Security in the District.

## **6.7 Planning Values**

The planning values are important as they guide the reasoning of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Technical Working Group and all other stakeholders when arriving at the interventions that would address the identified issues and eventually improve the livability of the people in Senga Hill District. The planning values include, environmental sustainability, social spatial justice, equity in the city, accessibility and right to the city.

### **i. Environmental Sustainability**

The Senga Hill Development Framework will be environmentally sustainable. The current situation is that there are plenty of illegal dump sites, high water pollution (poor sanitation) due to the aforementioned illegal dump sites and pit latrines which lead to waterborne diseases, poor drainage network and environmental

degradation. Therefore, emphasis for this IDP is on creating an environmentally sustainable district.

ii. **Social Spatial Justice**

Social spatial justice is reflected in the way space is organized. It is an essential dimension of human society which influences how people relate. It is also reflected in the settlement patterns and how the services and resources are distributed within a settlement. These elements should be distributed fairly across the planning area.

Therefore, justice prevailed during the distribution of social infrastructure such as education and health infrastructure in the planning area as indicated in the spatial development framework.

iii. **Equity in the city**

Equity is an important principle as planners and development facilitators strive to have a just city according to Vanesa Watson, 2009. This principle demands that services must be fairly distributed within the city. In Senga Hill District, there are informal and formal settlements. Regardless of the type, water facilities, education facilities, health facilities sewerage facilities, roads, and recreation facilities must be provided evenly.

iv. **Accessibility**

For the planning area to be productive economically and socially, accessibility is key. A good adequate road network is key in the integration of the settlement. For services to be provided in both the planning area and other parts of the district, there is need for accessibility. A good road network will enhance economic activities, movement and transportation of people, goods services and urban efficiency in cases such as fire service provision and waste management. Therefore, this plan takes care of accessibility by proposing new roads and improving the standard of existing roads.

v. **Right to the city**

This is another important planning value that will be considered. All residents have the right to adequate infrastructure, clean water, and access to educational and recreational facilities. They also have the right to participate in the planning

process as outlined in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 2 of 2015. The differently abled should all be taken into consideration during planning.

## **7.0 PART 3: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **7.1 Introduction**

The third stage of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process is to set out the Development Framework for the IDP area. The Development Framework will set out the development objectives, priorities and strategies. While the data collected maybe sectoral, the next stages of the process emphasizes a cross sectoral approach to problem solving (GRZ, 2019). This stage of the IDP also presents the planning values that guides decision making during planning.

### **7.2 Vision for the long term development of the district**

The development framework highlights various programmes which are in line with the development goals to answer to various identified issues that had been identified by both the community and the district stakeholders through consultative meetings.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. For each of the Development Goal, intended objectives are stated and various strategies that shall be used in order to achieve the Development Goals. In addition, the response of the district to the Goals and Objectives and the roles of the stakeholders and elucidated. Finally, the priorities identified during community consultation meetings are presented as new projects. Cross cutting issues in each sector are also included. The vision of the long-term Development of the District is to become ***“To be a Socio-economically viable and Environmentally Friendly District for all by 2033”***

### **7.3 Polices to Direct Development**

During the implementation of the Senga Hill Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process, the following polices shall be used to direct Development during the course of the implementation. These include the following:

- a) **Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and the vision 2030**

The 8NDP and the vision 2030 are going to guide the District during the implementation of this plan which will run from 2024 to 2033 with the view of achieving social justice.

**b) National Policy on Climate Change**

The National Policy on climate change (NPCC) shall support and coordinate all responses to climate change in the Senga Hill District.

**c) The National Decentralization Policy of 2023**

This is going to provide for implementation of projects and programmes in a decentralized manner. For instance, all projects which are going to be funded through CDF have been proposed by the local people in the district. The policy directs the development facilitators to follow the bottom-up approach to planning and development.

### **7.3 Development Objectives, Activities and Development Strategies**

#### **Goal 1: To diversify the Local Economy and promote Job creation by 2033**

In line with this goal, Senga Hill IDP will focus on promoting Agriculture, Mining, Livestock and Fisheries development, Commerce and Trade, and Infrastructure Development.

Senga Hill District aims at becoming an economically viable district that promotes job creation for all the local people which includes skilled and unskilled labour force. This will become possible through economic diversification.

This economic diversification will help the residents for Senga Hill to benefit from the natural resources which includes minerals such as gold and silver among others. During the implementation period of the IDP, there is expected easy movement of goods and services and the people through construction, periodic road maintenance and upgrading, improved production and productivity through agricultural program, and diversified economic activities such as value addition to agricultural products.

Goal 1: To diversify the Local Economy and promote Job creation by 2033				
Core issue	Development Objective	Developmental Strategies	Program	Activity
Low yields in crop production	<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To improve production and productivity from 75% to 85% by 2033	Improvement of extension service delivery	Recruitment of staff.	Placement of staff in agricultural camps
				Training and sensitizing farmers in good agricultural practices
				Installation of cassava seed multiplication demos in all the 4 agricultural blocks
				Monitoring of implementation of activities at camp and block level
			Establishment of 2 farm blocks in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Secure land from traditional</li> <li>✧ Survey</li> <li>✧ Plan</li> <li>✧ Offer</li> </ul>
			Provision of transport for enhanced operations	Purchase and allocation of adequate transport (vehicles and motor bicycles)
	Improved irrigation schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Construction and rehabilitation of weirs</li> <li>✧ Construction of dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site identification</li> <li>✧ Engagement of the stakeholders including the Chief.</li> <li>✧ Lobby for funds by project proposal writing</li> <li>✧ Advertising of construction works.</li> <li>✧ Tendering of works</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials</li> </ul>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ construction</li> </ul>
High post-harvest losses	<b>Development Objective 2:</b> To reduce high post-harvest losses from 30% to 10% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Promotion of value addition</li> <li>✧ Linking farmers to the market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Construction of value addition centers</li> <li>✧ Training in farmers in value addition, post-harvest handling and marketing</li> <li>✧ Establishment of Multi-facility Economic Zones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Securing land</li> <li>✧ Construction of processing plants</li> <li>✧ Mobilization and sensitization of farmers</li> </ul>
Lack of enterprise diversity	<b>Development Objective 3:</b> To promote enterprise diversity from 40% in 2024 to 60% by 2033	Extension services	✧ Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Sensitization and training</li> <li>✧ Exposure visits</li> <li>✧ Promotion of enterprise diversity</li> </ul>
Poor livestock health	<b>Development Objective 4:</b> To ensure that 65% of the livestock are in good health by 2033.	Improvement of extension service delivery	Recruitment of staff	✧ Placement of staff in Veterinary, Livestock development and fisheries camps
		Disease prevention and control	Construction of dip tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials.</li> <li>✧ Digging of a dam or borehole.</li> </ul>
			Vaccination	Procurement of Vaccines and all necessary materials required

			Construction of Vet Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building material</li> <li>✧ Procurement of clinic equipment's</li> </ul>
			Construction of a diagnostic lab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials</li> <li>✧ Procurement of lab equipment</li> <li>✧ Construction of an incinerator</li> <li>✧ Capacity building</li> <li>✧ Extension services</li> </ul>
			Disease surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Sensitization meetings</li> <li>✧ Undertaking surveillance activities</li> <li>✧ Multi-sectoral collaborations on zoonotic disease surveillance</li> </ul>
		Improve the provision of transport and other logistics.	Improvement of logistic support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Procurement of motor bikes and off-road vehicles</li> <li>✧ installation of internet services</li> </ul>
Low productivity of livestock	<b>Development Objective 6:</b> To improve the livestock productivity rate by 75% by 2033.	Improvement of extension service delivery	Setting up of livestock service centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials</li> <li>✧ Procurement of equipment for the center</li> </ul>

			Establishment of breeding centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials</li> <li>✧ Procurement of equipment for the center</li> </ul>
			Breed improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Procurement of breeding male animals with good yield</li> <li>✧ Artificial insemination</li> <li>✧ Procurement of semen</li> </ul>
			Provision of seed to famers for pasture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Establish of demonstration fields for pasture production</li> <li>✧ Conduct farmer trainings on pasture production.</li> <li>✧ Pasture seed procurement</li> </ul>
			Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Training farmers in husbandry practices and on climate smart livestock farming systems</li> <li>✧ Farmer exchange visits</li> </ul>
			Establishment of fish hatcheries and nurseries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials</li> <li>✧ Procurement of equipment for the hatchery</li> <li>✧ Drilling a borehole and dam</li> </ul>
		Utilization of local materials	Feed production	Training famers in feed formulation

High risk of consumption of contaminated meat products	<b>Development Objective 7:</b> To ensure/ promote standard meat processing facilities in the district by 2033.	Infrastructure development	Construction of slaughterer facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Securing land</li> <li>✧ Payment of required fees.</li> <li>✧ Numbering and Survey</li> <li>✧ Offering of land</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials</li> </ul>
Limited funds for business operation	<b>Development Objective 8:</b> To capacity build cooperatives in income generating activities	Improvement of extension service delivery	Capacity building of co-operatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Trainings</li> <li>✧ Sensitizations</li> </ul>
Retarded cooperative business growth	<b>Development Objective 9:</b> To revamp retarded business cooperatives by 2033	Infrastructure development	Establishment of business incubation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Surveys</li> <li>✧ Offer</li> </ul>
Poor accessibility in the district	<b>Development Objective 10:</b> To improve transport connectivity by 2033.	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Upgrading of feeder/ earth roads to gravel</li> <li>✧ Upgrading of gravel roads to bituminous</li> <li>✧ Establishment of an air strip</li> <li>✧ Extension of rail way from Kayambi to Mpulungu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Setting out</li> <li>✧ Rehabilitation/construction of roads</li> </ul>
Poor communication network	<b>Development Objective 23:</b> To Improve communication network to 100% by 2033	Infrastructure development	Installation of communication infrastructure	Installation of communication towers
Limited connection to	<b>Development Objective 24:</b> To establish 1 power	Increase Capital	Infrastructure Development	Administration and Management

the national grid	generation plant in the district by 2033	investment		
	<b>Development Objective 25:</b> To Increase availability of decent and affordable housing by 2033.	Infrastructure development	Housing development - urban partnership promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Construction of standard houses for civil servants</li> <li>✧ Construction of civic center and other Office infrastructure in the district.</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 26:</b> To Increase access to electricity by 50% in the district by 2033.	Provision of energy	Expanding the electricity grid to reach underserved areas in the district.	
			Connection to national grid.	
	<b>Development Objective 27:</b> To promote Land Tenure Security for the whole district by 2033.	Land tenure legalization.	Land titling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Preparation of a site plan</li> <li>✧ Payment of legal fees</li> <li>✧ Numbering and surveying</li> <li>✧ Collection of title deeds</li> </ul>
			Sensitization about importance and procedure of acquiring title deeds to Ensure secure land tenure rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Hold meetings</li> <li>✧ Distribution of public notices</li> </ul>
<b>Development Objective 28:</b> To Increase women’s land ownership to 50% by 2033.	Addressing cultural and social norms	Extension services	Awareness and Education about Land rights and land registration	

## **Goal 2: To promote Human and Social Development by 2033**

Human and social development is fundamental to inclusive development and is a catalyst to the positive transformation of the district and the country at large. The focus areas under this goal are to reduce poverty, inequalities and vulnerability. It also entails providing equal opportunities for every citizen to develop to their full potential and to contribute effectively to the development of Senga Hill District and the Country at large.

Furthermore, it is under this goal that the improvement and provision of quality of education and skills development will be promoted. Additionally, to improve education and skills development, the focus of the IDP will be on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as vocational and entrepreneurship training and higher education. The strategies outlined in the table below will be implemented in order to realize the goal.

<b>Goal 2A: To promote quality education service provision by 2033</b>					
<b>Core issue</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Developmental Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	
Poor Education Service Provision	<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To ensure the District Education Board has an office by 2024	Infrastructure Development	Lobby for funds	Preparation of proposals	
			Construction of office blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Land acquisition</li> <li>❖ Tendering for construction service.</li> <li>❖ Citing</li> <li>❖ Construction</li> </ul>	
	<b>Development Objective 2:</b> To ensure that the district examination strong room is operational by 2025.	Enhancing the security of examination materials	Construction of a District Examination Strong Room.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lobbying for resources.</li> <li>❖ Land acquisition</li> <li>❖ Tendering for construction service.</li> <li>❖ Construction of the strong room.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Development Objective 3:</b> To reduce dropout rate in schools from 75% to 10% by 2027.	Increase awareness in the communities on the importance of education.	Community engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Hold Meetings with Parents</li> <li>❖ Prepare Public Notices</li> </ul>	
			School feeding program	Intensifying production units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Gardening</li> <li>❖ Livestock production</li> <li>❖ Fish farming</li> </ul>
			Revamping Guidance and Counselling in Schools.	Capacity Building	Trainings for Guidance and Counseling Teachers and Administrators.
	<b>Development Objective 4:</b>	Stakeholder	Ensuring stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sensitization meetings</li> </ul>	

To create an environment that promotes effective teaching and meaningful lifelong learning by 2027.	engagement	involvement	❖ Capacity Building
	Professional Development	Promotion of Learner Centered Pedagogy.	Capacity Building
	Provision of equitable, inclusive and quality teaching/ Learning materials to promote effective learning.	Procurement of teaching/ Learning materials.	Lobbying for funds through Proposal writing.
		Production of teaching/ learning materials using locally available resources.	
	Ensure the provision of adequate and well qualified teachers.	Teacher deployment/ recruitment.	Recruitment of Teachers
	Equipping District Education Board Office and Secondary Schools with adequate transport	Procurement of Vehicles	❖ Advertising ❖ Tendering ❖ Purchasing
<b>Development Objective 5:</b> To clear the deficit of 5033 desks in schools by end of the year 2024.	Lobbying for funds	Desk procurement	❖ Advertising ❖ Tendering ❖ Delivery of desks
<b>Development Objective 6:</b> To improve the standard of 90% of educational facilities in district by 2027.	Infrastructure development	Construction of more class room blocks in schools	❖ Mobilization of resources ❖ Land identification and acquisition. ❖ Procurement of the

				construction service. ✧ Construction.
			Construction of child friendly facilities	✧ Mobilization of resources. ✧ Land identification and acquisition. ✧ Procurement of the construction service. ✧ Construction
			Construction of sport facilities.	✧ Mobilization of resources. ✧ Land identification and acquisition. ✧ Procurement of the construction service ✧ Construction
			Construction of a special unit	✧ Mobilization of resources. ✧ Land identification and acquisition. ✧ Procurement of the construction service ✧ Construction
			Construction of a District Resource Centre	✧ Mobilization of resources. ✧ Land identification and acquisition. ✧ Procurement of the construction service ✧ Construction

			Construction of sport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Mobilization of resources.</li> <li>✧ Land identification and acquisition.</li> <li>✧ Procurement of the construction service.</li> <li>✧ Construction.</li> </ul>
		Procurement of equipment	Equipping adult literacy Centres with the relevant materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Collect quotations</li> <li>✧ Evaluation and procurement</li> <li>✧ Purchasing</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 6:</b> To ensure that the district has a tertiary institution by 2033	Establishment of a Skills training Centre.	Construction of a Skills Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Mobilization of resources</li> <li>✧ Citing</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> </ul>

Goal 2B: To promote quality health service provision by 2033				
Core issue	Development Objective	Developmental Strategies	Program	Activity
Poor Health Service Provision	<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To ensure Ministries in the District to have offices by 2024	Lobby for funds from central government	Construction of office blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Preparation of proposals</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Siting</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Development Objective 2:</b> To increase the proportion of institutions complying with WASHE/ Infection prevention standards from 45% in 2024 to 90% by 2033</p>	<p>To support institutions with Infection Prevention and control, and WASHE infrastructure and logistics. Strengthen compliance with WASHE and IPC in institutions.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation Sanitation and hygiene. Capacity building</p>	<p>Conducting inspections. Monitoring and Supervision of WASHE interventions Creation/ updating of WASHE database. Sensitization meetings</p>
	<p><b>Development Objective 3:</b> To increase access to safe and clean water supply from 60% in 2024 to 100% by 2033</p>	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<p>Construction of boreholes</p>	<p>Site identification. Procurement of a contractor. Drilling of boreholes.</p>
			<p>Upgrading of boreholes in to small piped water schemes.</p>	
			<p>Construction of new small piped water schemes</p>	<p>Site identification and assessment. Procurement of required materials Construction.</p>
	<p><b>Development Objective 4</b> To increase the percentage of institutions complying to sanitation guide lines from 54.6% in 2024 to 100% by 2033</p>	<p>infrastructure development sensitization</p>	<p>construction of sanitary facilities community total lead sanitation WASHE Construction of water supply infrastructure</p>	<p>Siting Mobilization of resources Procurement of water and sanitation facilities Conducting meetings Conduct trainings in Community Led Total Sanitation</p>
	<p><b>Development Objective 5</b> To reduce the high maternal mortality</p>	<p>Strengthen public health Increase access to quality</p>	<p>Health care delivery construction of outreach</p>	<p>Conduct mobile health services</p>

	rate from 65.3% per 100, 000 live births in 2024 to 0% 100, 000 live births in 2033	health care To increase institutional deliveries	posts provision of transport construction of placenta pits, mothers shelter, and incinerators	Formation of Safe Motherhood Action Groups Mobilization Land acquisition Procurement Sensitization Procurement of the ambulances, bicycle ambulance and motorbikes.
	<b>Development Objective 6</b> To reduce teenage pregnancy by 2033	Increase adolescent health corners	Construction of adolescent health corners Outreach services	Resource mobilization Procurement of furniture, laptops and printers To conduct meetings Printing of fliers, and posters.
	<b>Development Objective 7:</b> To increase coverage of fully immunized children under one year from 85% in 2024 to above 95% by 2033	Strengthen public health	Immunization Disease surveillance Outreach services	Meetings Conduct immunization Contact tracing
	<b>Development Objective 8:</b> To ensure that the district has adequate laboratory equipment by 2033.	Upgrading of laboratory equipment	Procurement of medical equipment	Procure full blood count machine Procure chemistry analyzer Procure a distiller

<b>Goal 2C: To reduce poverty and vulnerability by 2033</b>				
<b>Core issue</b>	<b>Development Objective.</b>	<b>Developmental Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>
High illiteracy levels	To enhance education and skills development among women and youths by 80%	Infrastructure development	Construction of 3 literacy and skills training centers in Senga, Mambwe and Iyanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Training</li> <li>✧ Monitoring</li> </ul>
		Provision of life and business surviving skills to vulnerable households	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Training</li> <li>✧ Monitoring</li> </ul>
Low income at household level	To improve food security of all households in the District by 2033	Provision of agriculture inputs	Food security Pack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Procurement of inputs</li> <li>✧ Distribution</li> <li>✧ Crop monitoring</li> <li>✧ Recovery of 10% crops.</li> </ul>
Low financial Literacy levels	To empower 60% of women groups with finances and financial literacy by 2033	Functional Literacy Capacity building	Provision of financial assistance Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Grants</li> <li>✧ Loans</li> <li>✧ Training</li> <li>✧ Monitoring</li> </ul>
High Poverty levels at Household level	To reduce poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty in all vulnerable households by 2033	Empower vulnerable households with cash.	Social Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Listing</li> <li>✧ Validation</li> <li>✧ Enumeration</li> <li>✧ Enrolment</li> <li>✧ Spot check &amp; Monitoring</li> </ul>
High level of Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases	To ensure that all children & women in the district are protected from GBV cases by 2033	Placement of children & women in suitable place of safety	Construction of place of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Survey</li> <li>✧ Resource mobilization</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> <li>✧ Program implementation</li> </ul>
Lack of funds in emergency situations	To ensure timely provision of emergency basic needs to all vulnerable people and households by 2033	Cash Assistance	Provision of cash during emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Investigation</li> <li>✧ Validate</li> <li>✧ Pay</li> </ul>

**Goal 3: To ensure Environmental Sustainability by 2033**

Senga Hill District’s Natural Environment has become under threat mainly due to deforestation resulting from charcoal burning, and infrastructural development such as road construction among other things. Poor environmental management practices lead to air pollution, water and land pollution, as well as poor sanitation and waste management among other things.

The focus for this goal is to ensure environmental sustainability through the enhancement of disaster risk reduction and response, promotion of integrated environmental management, and enhancement of natural resource management.

Furthermore, the strategies which are going to help in the realization of this goal includes promotion of prudent forest management, sustainable waste management, and reduce ground water contamination among other things.

<b>Goal 3: To Ensure Environmental Sustainability By 2033</b>				
<b>Core issue</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Developmental Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Reduced ecosystem services	<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To reduce the deforestation rate to 1,000 ha/year by 2034	Forestry blitz patrols	Conducting forestry blitz patrols/ inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Patrols</li> <li>✧ Inspections</li> <li>✧ Maning checkpoints</li> <li>✧ Disposal of proceeds</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 2:</b> To promote the establishment of community forest management areas for the promotion of effective and participative forest resource management by 2033	Promote the formation of community forest groups and designation of forest management areas	Community forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Community forest initiation and awareness raising</li> <li>✧ Boundary negotiation and mapping</li> <li>✧ Community management group establishment</li> <li>✧ Formulation of community forest management plan</li> <li>✧ Legalization</li> <li>✧ Implementation</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 3:</b> To promote 20,000 ha of forestry plantations by 2033	Afforestation Reforestation	The establishment and management of forest plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Seedling collection</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Stamping</li> <li>✧ Squaring</li> <li>✧ Pot holing</li> <li>✧ Tree planting</li> <li>✧ Blanking</li> <li>✧ Weeding</li> <li>✧ Early burning</li> <li>✧ Pruning</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 4:</b> To restore 50,000 ha of degraded forests areas by 2033	Promotion of conservational forest	Establishment of Assisted natural regeneration plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Farmer identification</li> <li>✧ Inventories</li> <li>✧ Data analysis</li> <li>✧ Data presentation/mapping</li> <li>✧ Implementation</li> </ul>

High Emission of greenhouse gases	<b>Development Objective 5:</b> To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation by 2033	Enterprise development	Establishment of beekeeping groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Beneficially/Farmer identification</li> <li>✧ Training</li> <li>✧ Implementation</li> </ul>
			Procurement of beekeeping tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Advertisement</li> <li>✧ Tendering</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> </ul>
Illegal trafficking/ exploitation of forestry resources	<b>Development Objective 6:</b> To promote improved forest service delivery in order to ensure sustainable utilization of the natural resources by 2033	Infrastructure development	Construction of the office block, sub office and 12 staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Survey</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> <li>✧ Site hand over</li> <li>✧ Program implementation</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 7:</b> To carry out 2 inventories in the 2 forestry reserves in the district by 2033	Forest management and planning	To conduct forestry inventories to quantify the species abundance and distribution and identify valuable species, constraints and opportunities of the forests in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Mapping</li> <li>✧ Data collection</li> <li>✧ Data analysis</li> <li>✧ Data presentation</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 8:</b> To evict all illegal squatters from the forest reserves in the district by 2033	Forest protection and management	Evictions of the illegal settlers in the forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Engagement of stockholders</li> <li>✧ Preparation and serving of eviction Notice</li> <li>✧ Evictions</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Objective 9:</b> To enhance operational resources to the required standard by 2033	Provision of adequate transport	procurement of transport to the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Advertizing</li> <li>✧ Tendering</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> </ul>

Poor waste management	<b>Development Objective 10:</b> To improve solid waste management by 2033	Engagement of Franchise contractors for waste collection	Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Waste collection</li> <li>✧ Waste transportation</li> </ul>
		Infrastructure development	Construction of a refuse bay and a standard dumpsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ survey</li> <li>✧ Designing</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> <li>✧ Site hand over</li> <li>✧ Program implementation</li> </ul>
		Provision of waste management equipment	Procurement equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Advertising</li> <li>✧ Tendering</li> <li>✧ Resource mobilization</li> <li>✧ Procurement</li> </ul>
		Community engagement	Sensitizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Radio adverts</li> <li>✧ meetings</li> </ul>
Bad agricultural practices	<b>Development Objective 4:</b> To ensure that all farmers in the district practice climate smart agriculture by 2033	Promote climate smart agriculture	Woodlots establishment and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site selection</li> <li>✧ Squaring</li> <li>✧ Pot holing (planting spots)</li> <li>✧ Tree planting</li> <li>✧ Implementation</li> </ul>
			Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Training</li> </ul>

#### Goal 4: To promote good Governance Environment

This goal focuses on reducing poverty, inequalities and vulnerability. It also entails providing equal opportunities for social service provision for every citizen to develop to their full potential and to contribute effectively to the development of Senga Hill District. The matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programmes and activities which will enable the district realise goal number four.

<b>Goal 4A: To improve the provision of decent and affordable accommodation for all by 2033</b>				
<b>Core Issue</b>	<b>Development objective</b>	<b>Development strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Lack of access to affordable and decent accommodation	<b>Development objective 1:</b> To ensure availability of decent and affordable housing by 2033	Infrastructural Development	Construction of housing units for Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lobby for funds through project proposal writing</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Advertising for tendering of construction works</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> <li>✧ Project handover</li> </ul>
			Construction of Council Office Block (Civic Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lobby for funds through project proposal writing</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Advertising for tendering of construction works</li> <li>✧ Procurement of building materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> <li>✧ Project handover</li> </ul>
			Electrification of the Government Houses and Civic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lobby for funds through project proposal writing</li> <li>✧ Procurement of Services from the electricity supplier.</li> <li>✧ Electricity transmission and distribution</li> </ul>
Poor Land Tenure for the majority of the population.	<b>Development objective 2:</b> To promote the improvement of security of land tenure for the would be developers by 2033	Promotion of improved security of land tenure	Sensitization about importance of acquiring title deeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Distribution of reading materials on land acquisition procedures to the residents in the district.</li> <li>✧ Conducting radio programmes on the importance of having a title deed and how to acquire one.</li> <li>✧ Making announcements through the Public Address System (PAS)</li> </ul>
			Promotion of women to own land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Distribution of reading materials on land acquisition procedures to the residents in the district.</li> <li>✧ Conducting radio programmes on the importance of having a title deed and how to</li> </ul>

				<p>acquire one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Making announcements through the Public Address System (PAS).</li> </ul>
Poor Land Management	<p><b>Development Objective 3:</b> To Improve the capacity of the Local Authority to conduct development control by 2030</p>	Procurement of equipment for development control	Purchasing of two motor vehicles for Planning Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Collection of quotations from suppliers</li> <li>✧ Evaluation of the quotation</li> <li>✧ Seeking authority from the Ministry responsible for Local Government to procure two vehicles.</li> </ul>
			Purchasing of drones and differential GPS (GNSS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Collection of quotations from suppliers.</li> <li>✧ Evaluation of the quotation.</li> <li>✧ Procurement and delivery of the equipment.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Development Objective 4:</b> To increase the number of development plans from 2 to 6 by 2033</p>	Development Plan preparation	Preparation of 4 layout plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Engagement of the traditional authority for acquisition and conversion of land to Council land.</li> <li>✧ Conducting reconnaissance survey</li> <li>✧ Mapping detail picking</li> <li>✧ Layout designing</li> <li>✧ Presentation of the layout to the stakeholders</li> <li>✧ Approval of the layout plans.</li> </ul>
			Entering into Planning Agreements between the Local Authority and the Traditional Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Initial Meeting with the Chief</li> <li>✧ Assessment of the proposed land and agreeing on the planning boundary.</li> <li>✧ Projections of the total benefits</li> <li>✧ Meeting for signing of an agreement</li> <li>✧ Reconnaissance survey</li> <li>✧ Layout plan designing</li> <li>✧ Approval of the plan</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Development Objective 5:</b> To upgrade 4 settlements by 2033</p>	Settlement Upgrading	Implementation of the Joint Planning Initiative with Mbala Municipal Council for the planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Initial meeting with Mbala Council.</li> <li>✧ Assessment of the proposed area</li> <li>✧ Meetings for coming up with the programme and budgets.</li> </ul>

			and development of Chimula Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Seeking Council resolutions</li> <li>✧ Reconnaissance survey</li> <li>✧ Layout designing</li> </ul>
			Preparation Local Area Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Stakeholder mapping and initial meeting</li> <li>✧ Secondary and Primary Data collection</li> <li>✧ Meetings to discuss plan preparation</li> <li>✧ Preparation of the plan</li> <li>✧ Validation of the plan by stakeholders.</li> <li>✧ Approval of the plan.</li> </ul>

<b>Goal 4B. To Improve the provision of security in the district by 2033</b>				
<b>Core Issue</b>	<b>Development objective</b>	<b>Development strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Poor Security in the District	<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To improve the provision of security in the district by 2033	Infrastructural Development	Construction of 7 police posts and one (1) police station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site identification.</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition</li> <li>✧ Preparation of design drawings.</li> <li>✧ Tendering of works.</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> </ul>
			Construction of staff houses for Zambia Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site identification.</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition.</li> <li>✧ Preparation of design drawings.</li> <li>✧ Tendering of works.</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> </ul>
			Construction of a Rehabilitation Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site identification.</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition.</li> <li>✧ Preparation of design drawings.</li> <li>✧ Tendering of works.</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> </ul>
			Construction of Offices for Judiciary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Site identification.</li> <li>✧ Land acquisition.</li> <li>✧ Preparation of design drawings.</li> <li>✧ Tendering of works.</li> <li>✧ Procurement of materials.</li> <li>✧ Construction</li> </ul>

		Improvement of transport provision	Procurement of 4 vehicles for Zambia Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Lobby for funds from Head Office for Zambia Police</li> <li>✧ Collect quotations</li> <li>✧ Procurement of the vehicles</li> <li>✧ Delivery of the vehicles</li> </ul>
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## **8.0 PART 4 SPATIAL DEVELOPEMNT FRAMEWORK**

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within the district, in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It is a plan that outlines developmental policies and goals that are applicable in the IDP area in relation to physical space.

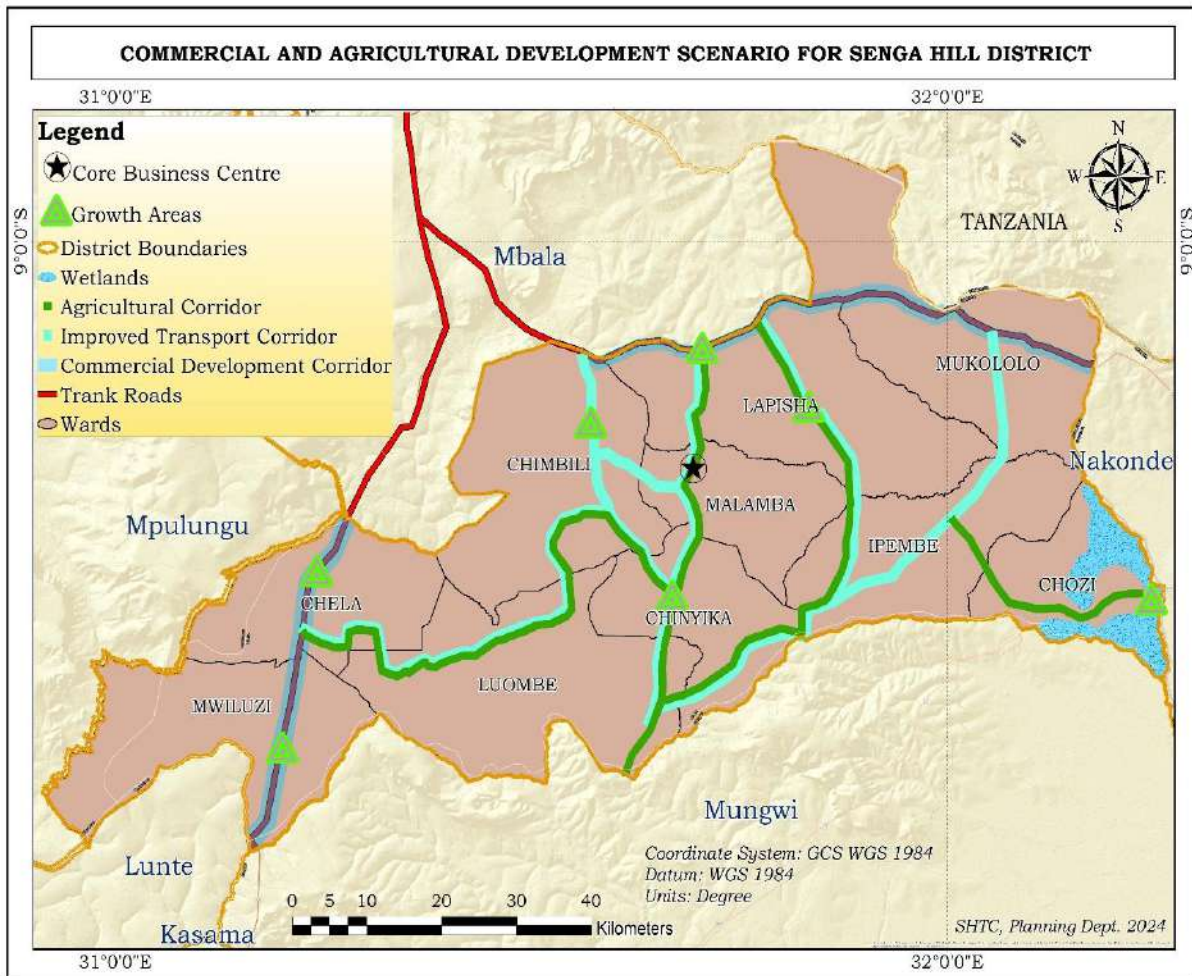
The preparation of SDF for Senga Hill District is based on the situation analysis which was conducted under the Planning Survey and Issues Report section of this IDP and is guided by the evaluation of three different development scenarios which were arrived at based on the needs assessments. These development scenarios include, Commercial and Agricultural Scenario, Growth Area Scenario, and a combination of Commercial, Agriculture and Growth Area Scenario.

### **8.1 Scenario One: Commercial and Agricultural Scenario**

The economy of Senga Hill District is anchored by agriculture with maize and beans being the major cash crops. Thus, the provision of Agricultural Corridors is going to promote agriculture even more. The improvement of the Chimula - Mpande Road (RD4) to bituminous standard and making it connect to Mbala - Kasama road at Senga is going to tremendously improve agricultural productivity for the district. Other roads which are earmarked for improvement to bituminous standard include RD437, RD438, and Chella - Wambuzi Roads among others and these roads are going to be linked to the Core Business Centre (CBC). Other roads are going to be improved from earth road to gravel standard and these include R55, RD 27, RD5 and D19 among others. Further, the improvement of the RD438 to bituminous standard is going to improve the commercialization of beans production in Kavumbo Area and the area has been earmarked to be supported by the value addition company (Multi-facility Economic Zone) for the produced beans.

In addition, the Senga Hill District is linked to regional and local markets such as the Democratic Republic of Congo ((DRC) and the City of Lusaka respectively through the Mbala - Kasama Road and to Tanzania through Mbala – Nakonde Road and Kasama - Mbala Road through Zombe Boarder in Mbala District. Thus along these roads, commercial activities are going to be promoted in specific areas such as Senga Market area and Chimula area which is located along Mbala - Nakonde Road. This is going to even attract more

development in the district. See Map 23 depicting a Commercial and Agricultural Development Scenario.



Map 23: Map depicting the Commercial and Agricultural Development Scenario

Under this development scenario, four areas of development were arrived at namely, Agricultural Development Corridor, Transport and Communication Corridor, Commercial Corridors and Proposed Linkage Corridor.

#### **i. Agricultural Development Corridor:**

To start with, the planned Agricultural Corridor if exploited well can emit the following benefits:

- ✧ Easy transportation of farm products to both Local and Regional Markets as the district shares International Boundary with Tanzania and it is linked to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where there is high demand for agricultural products such as maize among others.
- ✧ When connected to electricity, the agricultural corridors will lead to value addition to farm products such as beans mainly in Kavumbo of Chimbili Ward, Rice in Chozi Ward and Maize in a number of areas into finished and semi-finished products, thereby improving socio-economic development of the people in the district.

#### **ii. Commercial Development Corridor:**

The second Corridor is Commercial Development which is along the Mbala – Kasama Road and Nakonde - Mbala Road. The Mbala – Kasama one has been planned to be on both sides of the road while the one along Mbala – Nakonde Road will only be on one side which falls in Senga Hill District as the other side of the road rise Mbala District. This will also be important in meeting the following aspects of development in Senga Hill District:

- ✧ Improvement of agricultural related industries, markets and shopping Centers. This is because the development of Local Area Plans (LAPs) to support commercial activities among other things has been developed in Senga area and another one is earmarked for development at Chimula area along the Mbala - Nakonde Road.
- ✧ Investment in water supply and sanitation due to increased population growth along the corridors.
- ✧ Introduction of new skills due to the new industries which will be developed in the district.
- ✧ Improved crossing points and road network.
- ✧ Improved drainage network.
- ✧ Improved trading spaces such as market place.
- ✧ Improved sanitation facilities.

### iii. Improved Transport Corridor:

The last but not the list development area will be improved transport and this is going to produce the following benefits:

- ✧ It will lead to easy patrols by the personnel charged with the responsibility of providing security in the district which include Zambia Police among others.
- ✧ Police posts will be established in trading areas such as Chimula Area.
- ✧ The linkages between the buyer and seller are going to be improved.
- ✧ This is also going to support transportation of farm inputs from the suppliers to the local farmers and farm products from the producers to the markets.
- ✧ Social service provision is also going to improve as service providers such as government workers will find it easy to move from their areas of residence to their places of work.
- ✧ Linking potential areas that produce in bulk of specific agricultural products to industrial areas where value addition will be taking place (Areas which produce maize, beans and cassava in bulk).
- ✧ Improvement of inter trade among different wards and between countries.

## 8.2 Scenario Two: Growth Area Scenario

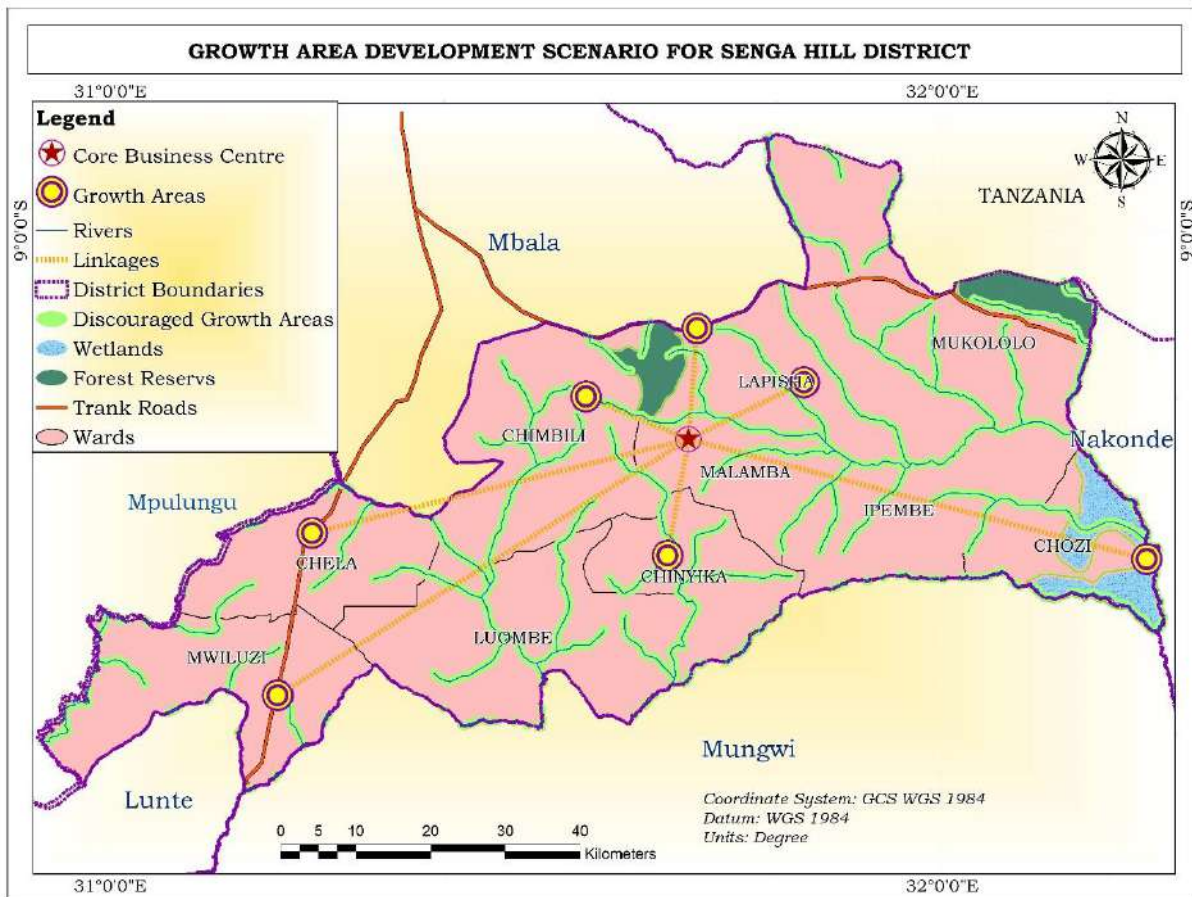
The second scenario is the Growth Area Scenario which is derived from the growth pole theory which was developed by the economist by the name of *Francois Perroux*. The theory suggests that economic development can be accelerated by promoting growth in specific areas, or “growth poles,” within a region. In urban planning, the application of the growth pole theory involves identifying and strategically developing certain locations to stimulate economic growth and development in a broader region (Perroux, 1955).

Thus, the settlements with high potential to develop (Urbanizing Villages) because of the pull factors which they possess have thus been opted to be growth poles. Thus the scenario that is suitable for a district which has a number of settlements which are considered to be urbanizing such as Senga Hill District. The areas that need to be prioritized in terms of development are Senga in Chella Ward, Chimula in Lapisha Ward, Chozi in Chozi Ward, Nondo in Mwiluzi ward Nsokolo in Lapisha Ward and Mpande in Chinyika Ward. An area like Senga in Chella already boasts of a mission Hospital, a secondary school and a few other

social amenities. The area is also easily accessible by road. These areas just need to be supported with Spatial Planning through the development of Local Area Plans.

The major economic activity which is going to be promoted is agricultural related. These growth areas have been considered as *agricultural growth nodes*. For instance, Chozi is going to be a Rice Production Growth Node because there is high potential of rice production. A value addition industry for packaging of rice among other things has been planned in the area.

Furthermore, Kavumbo area is going to be a Growth Node for beans production and processing as a value addition industry has been planned in the area. The area boasts of abundant beans production. Map 24 below shows the seven (7) Growth Areas.



Map 24: Map showing the Growth Area Development Scenario

The first Local Area Plan which is going to be done will be for Senga in Nondo Chiefdom and this is going to be followed by Chimula Area in Nsokolo Chiefdom and eventually Mpande, Chozi, Kavumbo and Nondo are going to follow. There will also be need to promote the linkage of these LAPs to the proposed Core Business Centre (CBC) which is

Chandaemba which used to be under Mpande Chiefdom before the land was converted into state land.

Finally, the discouraged growth areas are the buffer zones of the rivers, wetlands and Local Forests such as Mukalizi and Chikwalala. On river banks, the buffer of sixty metres (60 m) has been taken into consideration. Similarly, sixty metres has been considered as the buffer for the wetlands and fifty metres for the local forests. These zones are considered to be protection zones for the environmentally sensitive areas. These zones will help to reduce contamination of the water in the water bodies and also to protect biodiversity in the forests.

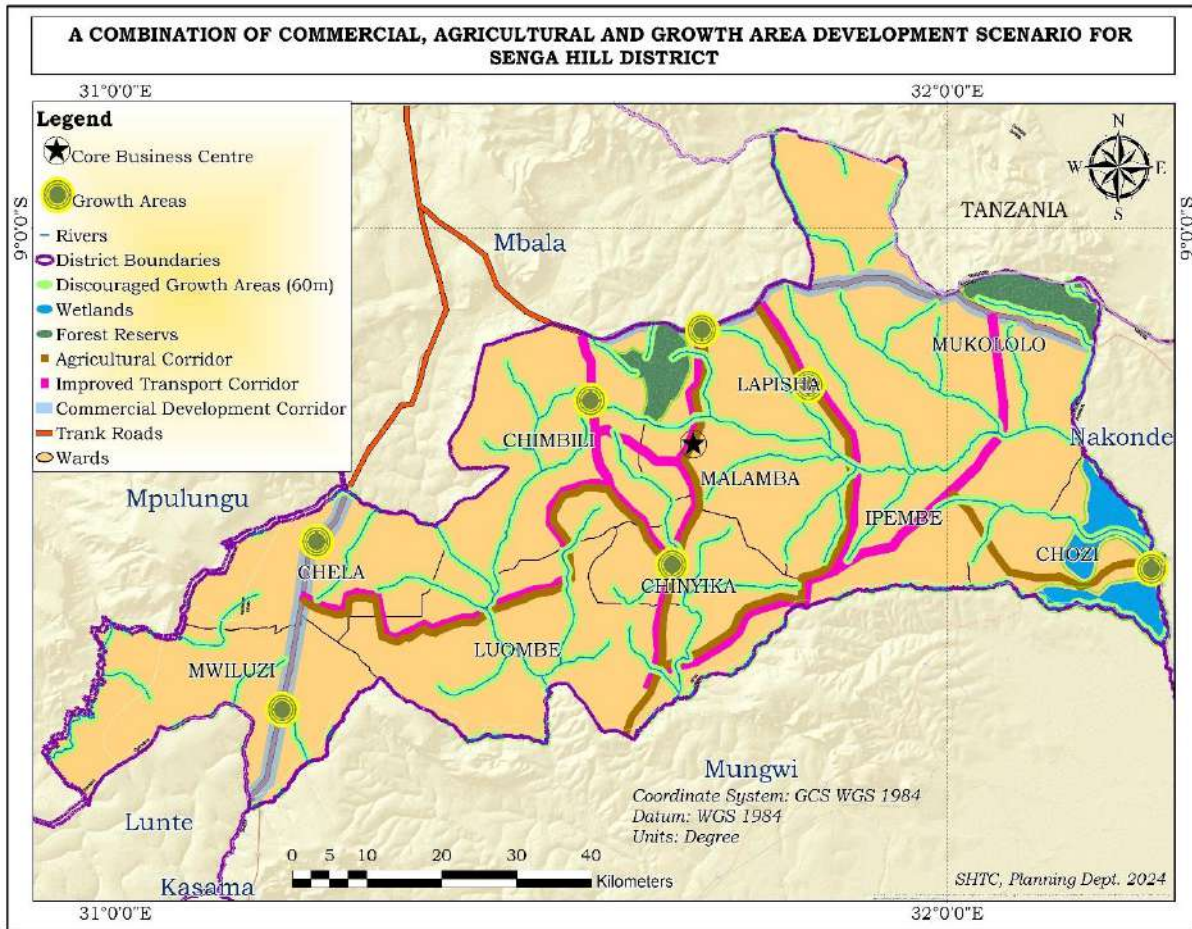
In addition, the settlement which have been considered as growth areas were selected due to the following reasons:

Growth Area	Ward	Reason for selection
<b>Senga</b>	Chela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Availability of power supply by ZESCO</li> <li>✧ Located along main road (Kasama-Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit station</li> <li>✧ Availability Market</li> <li>✧ Presence of the Post office</li> <li>✧ Availability of Secondary and Primary Schools</li> <li>✧ Trading center</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>
<b>Nondo</b>	Mwiluzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Electricity Supply</li> <li>✧ Located along main road (Kasama-Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit stations</li> <li>✧ Availability of a Market at Nondo</li> <li>✧ Heath and Education facilities</li> <li>✧ Catholic Parish</li> <li>✧ Informal business sector growth (trading centre)</li> </ul>
<b>Chozi</b>	Chozi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Availability of Power supply</li> <li>✧ Located along TAZARA Railway line (Transit station)</li> <li>✧ Proximity to Nakonde/ Tanzania</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market</li> <li>✧ Migration trends</li> <li>✧ Availability of both Secondary and Primary Schools</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading centre)</li> </ul>
<b>Mpande</b>	Chinyika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability of Power</li> <li>✧ Host of Mpande Palace</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market</li> <li>✧ Availability of Schools</li> <li>✧ Availability of Health facilities</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading centre)</li> </ul>

<b>Chimula</b>	Lapisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability of Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Along main road (Nakonde-Mbala)</li> <li>✧ Transit station</li> <li>✧ Junction for Mbala, Nakonde and Chozi</li> <li>✧ Availability of Schools</li> <li>✧ Informal trading sector growth</li> <li>✧ Commercialization</li> </ul>
<b>Nsokolo</b>	Lapisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ Availability of Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Availability of Market</li> <li>✧ Availability of Schools</li> <li>✧ Availability of Health facilities</li> <li>✧ Informal sector growth (trading centre)</li> </ul>
<b>Kavumbo</b>	Chimbili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ High economically active population</li> <li>✧ Availability of Electric Power</li> <li>✧ Located along a gazetted road</li> <li>✧ Transit station</li> <li>✧ Availability of Schools</li> <li>✧ Informal trading sector growth</li> <li>✧ Commercial trading in agricultural products especially beans.</li> </ul>

### 8.3 Scenario Three: A Combination of Commercial and Agriculture, and Growth Areas

The third scenario is the combination of the two aforementioned scenarios which include Commercial and Agriculture, and Growth Area Scenario. In this scenario, the three component of Commercial, Agriculture and Growth Areas are going to be supported with spatial planning services such as transport improvement, provision of the major missing services through the preparation of Local Area Plans (LAPs). *See map 25 below for a combined scenario.*



Map 25: A combination of Commercial and Agriculture, and Growth Area Scenarios

Further, Mambwe area in Lapisha Ward proposed to host a farmers training center which is going to impart skills in the local people in order to enhance agricultural productivity.

Linkages or transport connectivity is going to be improved as a number of roads have been earmarked for improvement to bituminous standard and this is also going to improve agriculture by easing the transportation of farming produce to the markets and inputs to the various parts of the district.

In addition, Chozi, Kavumbo and Senga areas have been earmarked to host the Multi-Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ) for value addition to agricultural produce such as beans packaging among others. The value addition includes processing and packaging of the same agricultural products.

Furthermore, the informal trading areas along the international routes of Mbala – Kasama and Mbala – Nakonde Roads have potential to become major commercial centers of the district and the two major roads are proposed to be commercial corridors.

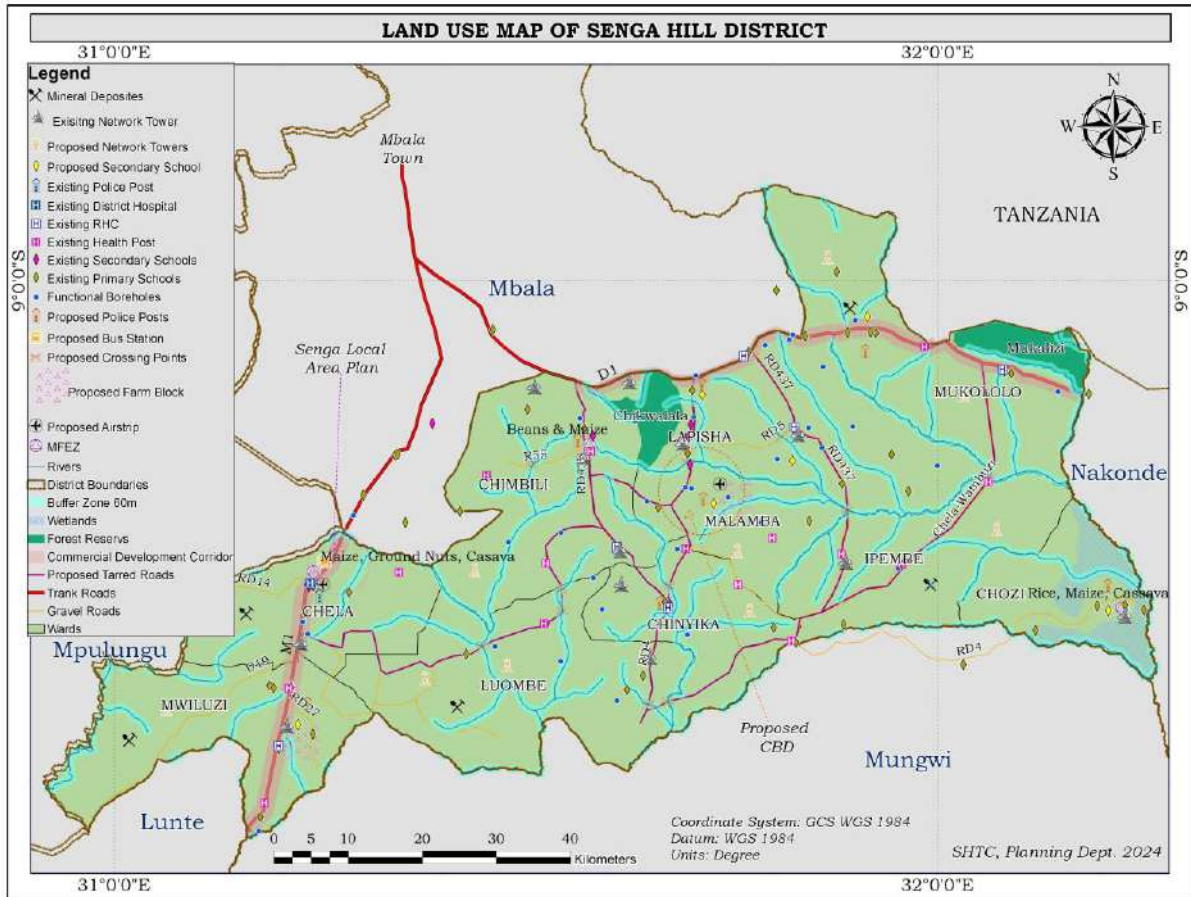
Finally, transportation in Mwiluzi and Chella Wards should be improved because of the high potential of mining activities. These wards have beyond reasonable doubt been found with minerals such as Gold, Silver and Amethyst among others.

All the Growth Areas are going to be linked to the Business Centre which will host the Major District Administration and Civic Centre. It is also going to be the Commercial Hub.

#### **8.4 The Chosen Scenario (Combined Development Scenario)**

For Senga Hill District being an Agricultural production district already due to fertile soils, sufficient rainfall, availability of flats in Chozi area, the presence of electricity and its location on international roads, the best scenario is the combined scenario of Commercial, Agriculture and Growth Areas.

The implementation of the aforementioned combined development scenario is going to be actualized by implementing the land use plan for Senga Hill District which is depicted in *Figure 26*.

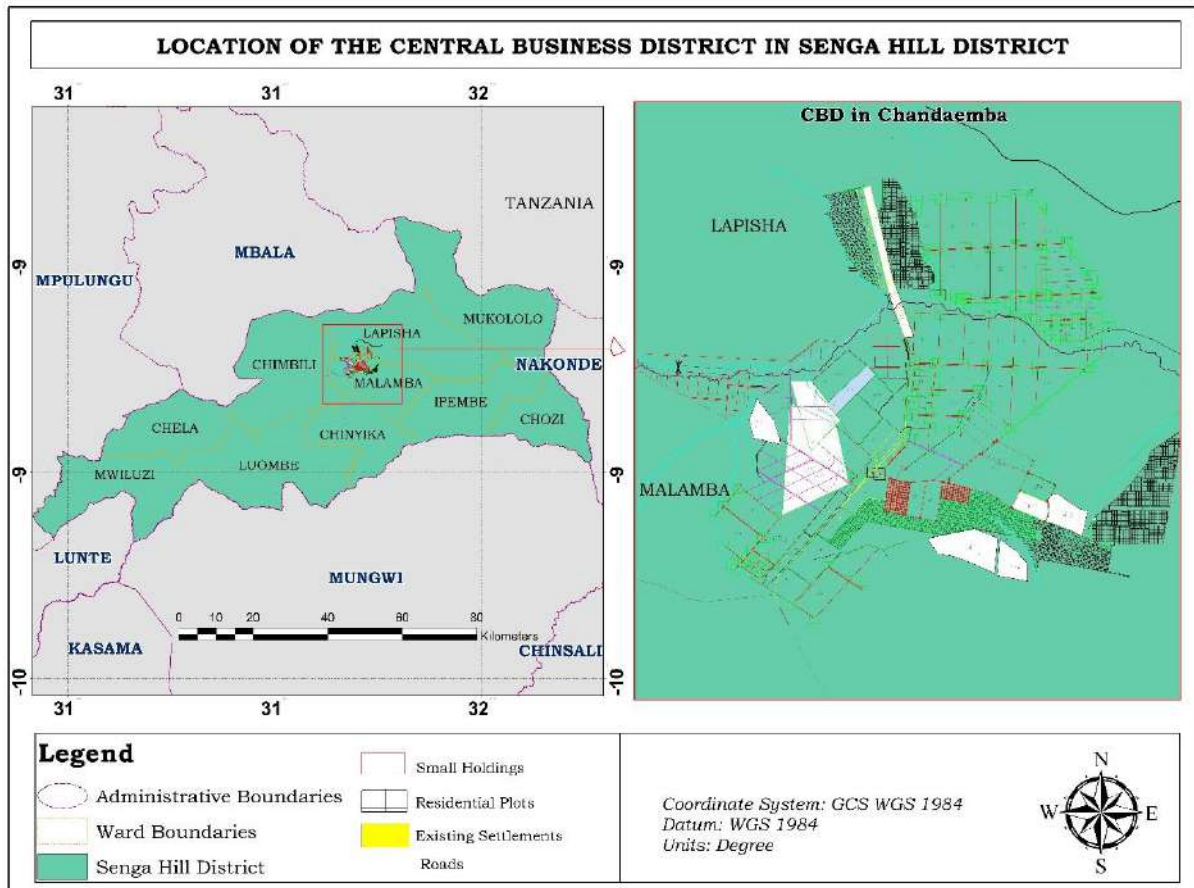


Map 26: Land Use Map of Senga Hill District

### 8.5 Central Business District (CBD)

The majority of the land in Senga Hill District is under customary tenure and land use mainly characterized by subsistence agriculture, informal and retail trading. However, the district has got land in Mpande Chieftdom called Chandaemba which has been set aside for the development of the CBD because it is situated at the Centre of the District in Malamba Ward.

The CBD has been zoned in a number of categories which include Residential, Commercial, Agriculture (Small Holdings), Light Industrial, Place or Worship and Open Spaces among others. The figure below shows the land use plan of the CBD.



Map 27: The Central Business District

Categories of the CBD Land Use

S/N	Category	Number of Plots by Land Use	Land Use Percentage
01	Residential	703	88
02	Commercial	2	1
03	Places of Worship	5	2
04	Small Holdings	53	7
05	Administration	2	1
06	Schools	2	1
07	Bus Stop	1	0.5
08	Open Spaces	17	2
09	Undetermined land use	2	1
10	Special Use	5	2

8.5.1 Spatial Development Concept

The spatial development concepts which shall be used to address issues which are currently experienced in the IDP area. Proposals for the intensification of development needs to be

accompanied by the proposals for the development of supporting infrastructure, development control and land use strategies.

The Spatial Development Framework which forms part of the IDP is not a stand-alone. Thus the Spatial Development Framework shall be aligned with the objectives, strategies and projects.

**a) Spatial Concepts**

*Table: Spatial Planning Concepts*

Concept	Definition
Central Business District (CBD)	A central business district (CBD) is the main commercial area of a city or town. As the main commercial area of the city and where most businesses are located, CBDs are often referred to as "the city center" or "the heart of the city."
Nodes	These are areas where a high intensity of land use and activities will be supported and promoted. Nodal development will improve efficiency as they provide easy access and creates thresholds for a variety of uses and public transport services. As part of the district spatial development strategy, nodes will relate to settlements where there is or proposed commercial and government services such as sub-district centers.
Growth Poles	The growth pole theory suggests that economic development can be accelerated by promoting growth in specific areas, or “growth poles,” within a region. In urban planning, the application of the growth pole theory involves identifying and strategically developing certain locations to stimulate economic growth and development in a broader region.
Corridors	A corridor is a geographical area along major transport routes identified as a priority for investment to catalyse economic growth and development.
Local Area Plan	According to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, a Local Area Plan (LAP) maybe developed for a section of a settlement, sub-area, sub-districts or wards within the local authority’s area to guide development.
Planning Agreement	According to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, a local authority may, in order to develop a customary area and facilitate the implementation of an integrated development plan or local area plan in the customary area, enter into planning agreements

	with one or more Chiefs responsible for the customary area.
Joint Planning Initiative	Two or more neighbouring local authorities may, by written agreement, and after consultation with the provincial planning authority or authorities, prepare integrated development plans jointly or may establish a part, or parts, of their respective areas as a multijurisdictional council service area to facilitate the provision of public services in that part or those parts of the area.

### b) Planning Needs

This section is about the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Senga Hill District based on the population projections and 2010 planning standards in Units and Hectarage wherever applicable. The needs under consideration include both the existing and the estimated ones. The base year used in this regards is 2010 which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs.

#### i. Housing Units

The housing unit needs include public and private sector requirements. Nearly all districts in Zambia of which Senga Hill is not an exceptional have at least 60% living in informal settlements where the majority of the low income people reside. Thus the Private Sector, Government, Council and parastatals will be involved in the provision of decent and affordable housing units for the local people. The District will also indulge in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) under the build operate and transfer model. The private sector will also be encouraged and supported so that they are able to construct housing units of various categories. This will be done in order to meeting the housing unit needs of the district. the table below indicates the current and projected housing needs. The household size currently stands at 5 for rural districts like Senga Hill.

#### ii. Housing Unit’s Needs

Year	2022	2027	2032	2042
Population	126,308	143,604	16,3269	211,046
No. of Housing for such population	25,262	28,721	32,654	42,209

*Note: all types of housing units per hectare in residential zones*

### Expected Number of Housing Units per Hectares in Residential Zones

Residential Zoning	Plot Sizes (m)	Possible Appropriate Locations
Low Cost	20 x 25 = 500 m <sup>2</sup>	Senga and Chandaemba
Medium Cost	25 x 35 = 875 m <sup>2</sup>	Senga and Chandaemba
High Cost	40 x 50 = 2000 m <sup>2</sup>	Senga and Chandaemba

### Housing per Hectare

The table below shows the expected population growth in Chandaemba Township over a period of 5 years, with estimated number of households existing housing hecterage and estimated hecterage required.

Description	Year					
	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	6,562	8,355	8,805	9,255	9,705	10,155
No. of housing needed for such population	1,312	1,671	1,761	1,851	1,941	2,031
No. of existing Housing Units	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312
No. of existing housing shortfall	-	359	449	539	629	719
Existing Housing Hecterage	-	703	703	703	703	703

*Note: - Estimated housing hecterage is based on the assumption that 50% are Low Cost plots, 30% are Medium Cost and 20% are High Cost.*

### iii. Commercial Building Needs

#### a) Commercial Building Unit (Shop) Needs

*Table 89: Projection of Commercial Building needs*

	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	6,562	8,355	8,805	9,255	9,705	10,155
Number of Housing for Such Population	1,312	1,671	1,761	1,851	1,941	2,031
Number of Shops needed for above population	37	47	49	52	54	57
Number of Existing Shops	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of estimated shops	33	43	45	48	50	53

*Note: One shop Services 177 people*

#### b) Central Business Hecterage Needs

The land use planning standard for the Central Business area are as shown in the table below:

*Table 90: Central Business Hectarage Needs*

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Comments
Shopping (BS)	Rural Area Settlement Total = 160 – 360m <sup>2</sup> /1.000 pop (260m <sup>2</sup> average) dispersed as (a) (Central Area 80 – 180m <sup>2</sup> /1.000 pop (one shop). (b) Dispersed area 80 – 180m <sup>2</sup> /1.000 pop	Standards relate to retail space and not plot size
Parking (Shops)	3/1.000m <sup>2</sup> Floor space	
Retail Markets (BM)	14 stalls/1.000 pop i.e 25m <sup>2</sup> /1.000	1 km catchment
Parking (Markets)	1/300m <sup>2</sup> floor space	
Licensed Premises	2000m <sup>2</sup> /3.000 pop (Plots to be 1.000 – 2.000m <sup>2</sup> )	
Petrol Filling Stations (TS)	1,000 -1,500m <sup>2</sup> site 20,000 pop	
Post Office (AP)	Sub office 300m <sup>2</sup> /10,000 pop	
Parking (Licensed premises)	1/40m <sup>2</sup> public floor space ¼ bedrooms 1/5 staff	
Small Workshops	10 x 25m <sup>2</sup> /4.000 pop	Adjacent Market Area
Industry/ warehousing and wholesale premises	Tcar/10 employees Tlarry/1.000m <sup>2</sup> (min 3)	Larry spaces = 46m <sup>2</sup> Additional provision for offices where appropriate

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

**c) Commercial Buildings Based on Population Projections**

*Table 91: Commercial Buildings Based on Population Projections*

	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
<b>Population</b>	6,562	8,355	8,805	9,255	9,705	10,155
No. of housing for such population	1,312	1,671	1,761	1,851	1,941	2,031
No. of shops needed for above population	36	45	48	50	53	55
No. of existing shops	4	4	4	4	4	4
No. of existing shop shortfall	-	41	44	46	49	51
Estimated shopping Hectarage	-	12	13.2	13.8	14.7	15.3

#### iv. Administration Building Needs

##### (a) Administration Building Unit Needs

Additional office floor space requirements are estimated on assumption that nine hundred (900) Government employees will need office accommodation in Senga Hill by 2033 to reach the required standard.

##### (b) Administration Building Hectarage

The land size required for administrative functions in Senga Hill by the year 2033 is estimated at approximately 13 Ha on assumption that seventy (70) employees will occupy one (1) hectare which will translate into 900 Government employees working in office buildings located on 13 Ha land area.

#### v. Educational Needs in Senga Hill District

##### (a) Educational Unit Needs

The educational requirements as stated by stakeholders in Senga Hill District for the planned period is as follows:

- ✧ Rehabilitation and expansion of existing primary and secondary schools.
- ✧ Construction of additional primary and secondary schools
- ✧ Upgrading of existing community schools
- ✧ Upgrading of some of the existing primary schools to secondary schools
- ✧ Upgrading of some existing da secondary schools to boarding schools
- ✧ Construction of a district strong room for storage of examination materials.

##### (b) Educational Hectarage Needs

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

*Table 92: Educational Hectarage Needs*

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Ha/ Population	Comments
Nursery School (GEN)	0.5 Ha with GEP 200 pupils/4.000 population average of 25 pupils/school	0.125/1.000	Land Use to be allocated in advance of requirement pending availability of funds.

Primary School (GEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✧ 1 stream; 280 pupils (1500 pop) 1.2 Hectarage</li> <li>✧ 2 Streams; 560 pupils (3000 pop) 1.8 Hectarage</li> <li>✧ 3 Stream; 840 pupils (5,400 pop) 2.4 Hectarage</li> <li>✧ 4 Streams; 1120 pupils (6000 pop) 3.0 Hectares.</li> </ul>	At 4 streams (ideal target) at least 0.5 Ha/1.000	Excludes teachers housing in all cases.
Secondary Schools (GES)	4/2 Streams (4x grades 8,9,10 2 x grade 11, 12) for 20.000 pop Building required when 3 – 4% of population = 620-820 pupils with 520 minimum.	5/20.000	All buildings should be within the plot boundary
Parking (Schools)	1/classroom (plus set down area)		Set down area to be within site

*Table 93: Total Amount of Land Required*

	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	6,562	8,355	8,805	9,255	9,705	10,155
Hectarage	7	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.4	10.8

At least 100 ha has been allocated to tertiary institutions including a university, colleges, agricultural training institute.

## vi. Health Building Needs

### (a) Health Building Unit Needs

According to the results of stakeholder engagements which were undertaken in the district for the planned period, the following projects have been planned for:

- ✧ Construction of placenta pits in all facilities
- ✧ Construction of level 2 hospitals in the district
- ✧ Construction of 3 mini hospitals in the district
- ✧ Construction of mother’s shelters in all facilities

## 8.6 PLANNING PROPOSALS

### 8.6.1 Housing Developments

Based on the projected population of 10,155 people for the year 2033, it is estimated that 171 ha of residential land use will be required.

All the proposed residential plots will be located adjacent not far from the health facility, primary and secondary school, open spaces and sports ground.

### **8.6.2 Open Spaces and Recreation Facilities**

The land for open spaces has been reserved for a number of social facilities which among others include the following:

- ✧ Sports facilities.
- ✧ Golf Course
- ✧ Tennis Court
- ✧ Parks and Gardens.
- ✧ Recreation and tourism.
- ✧ Future township expansion.

### **8.6.2 Water Protected Areas**

There is need to strictly enforce the planning standard of sixty (60) meters buffer on either side of the natural water ways or watersheds. For instance, the streams, rivers, water sources and Dambos. Thus no development shall be permitted within the buffer zones.

The Dambos or Swamps have been protected as these will also be contributing to the aesthetics of the town and also protect ground water recharge from drying up. This will contribute to environmental sustainability.

### **8.6.3 Accessibility and connectivity (Network)**

#### **(a) Road Network**

A comprehensive road network has been proposed for the entire planning boundary providing access to all the properties of different land uses. This will enable easy movement of people, goods and services within, to and from the planning boundary.

#### **(b) Utilities**

In terms of water supply, it has been proposed that water supply to the needy areas in the planning boundary will be coming from Chozi River as it is perennial in terms of the flow of the water. In other words, Chozi River does not dry up. Alternatively, underground water will also be accessible through the drilling of boreholes and establishment of mechanized water supply schemes.

Furthermore, the sewerage treatment has been planned to be located away from the water bodies in order to prevent the contamination of the sources of water supply for domestic and some commercial uses among other uses.

#### **(c) Damp Site**

In terms of waste management, a dump site or land fill has been planned to be situated on the Western side of the township following the direction of the prevailing winds and it should be at least five (5) kilometers away from the settlements.

### **9.0 PART 5 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (CIP)**

**Goal 1: To diversify the Local Economy and promote Job creation by 2033.**

Senga Hill District has realized the essence of diversifying its economy and the promotion of job creation by the year 2033. Thus, the district's desire is to create an environment that will provide decent employment opportunities for everyone with different skill set and education background. The matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programmes and activities that will be undertaken within a five-year implementation plan. Furthermore, the matrices show the budget estimate for each project to be undertaken spread over the period of five years. The CIP will be revised at the end of the first five years to cover the next five years of the IDP time frame.

<b>Development Goal: To diversify the Local Economy and promote Job creation by 2033</b>										
<b>Development Objective 1</b>	<b>To improve transport connectivity by 2033.</b>									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1</b>	Infrastructure development									
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
					1(000)	2(000)	3(000)	4(000)	5(000)	
Upgrading of feeder/ earth roads to gravel	210,000,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS	IN ALL 10 WARDS	210 KM of feeder roads upgraded	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	LA
Upgrading of gravel roads to bituminous	300,000,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS	IN ALL 10 WARDS	200 KM of gravel roads to bituminous	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	LA
Construction of 10 crossing points	12,000,000.00	GRZ/DONORS	In all the 10 wards	Crossing point constructed	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	LA
Establishment of air strip	20,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS	Chela and Malamba Wards	2 airstrips established		4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	LA/ Civil Aviation
Extension of Rail Way from Kayambi to Mpulungu	TBA	GRZ/ DONORS	Luombe, Mwiluzi and Chela Wards	Railway line established	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	LA/ Zambia Railways

Construction of two bus station.	4,000,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS	Chela and Malamba Wards	2 Bus Stations constructed	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	LA
Construction of Truck Yards	1,000,000	GRZ/ DONORS	Chela Ward	Truck Yard constructed		200	200	200	200	LA
<b>Development Objective 2</b>	Infrastructure development									
<b>Program</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
					1	2	3	4	5	
Installation of communication infrastructure	1,200,000	GRZ/ DONORS	Mukololo, Malamba, Chozi, Chimbili, Chinyika and Mwiluzi Wards	5 Communication Towers Installed	200,000	400,000	400,000	200,000	200,000	District Administration
<b>Development Objective 3</b>	To establish 1 power generation plant in the district by 2034									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1</b>	Increase Capital investment									
<b>Program</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					
					1	2	3	4	5	

Construction of power generation plant	TBA	GRZ/ DONORS	TBA after feasibility study	Power Generation Plant Constructed						
Installation of 40 Km street lights		GRZ/ DONORS								
<b>Program</b>	Infrastructure development									
Project	COST ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Location	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of the office block and 11 staff houses	10,800,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS		Office block and 11 staff houses constructed	4,000,00	3,500,000	2,000,000	1,300,000		Works and supplies
<b>TOTAL</b>										
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objective</b>	To carry out 2 inventories in the 2 forestry reserves in the district by 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	To conduct forestry inventories to quantify the species abundance and distribution and identify valuable species, constraints and opportunities of the forests in the district									
<b>Program</b>	Forest protection and management									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Location	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
					1	2	3	4	5	
Forest Management Planning	500,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS		2 inventories done in the reserves and management plans formulated	250,000	250,000	0	0	0	Forestry Department
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>				250,000	250,000	0	0	0	
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									

<b>Objective</b>	To evict all illegal squatters from the forest reserves in the district by 2033				
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Evictions of the illegal settlers in the forest reserves				
<b>Program</b>	Forest protection and management				
<b>Project</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>	<b>Responsible</b>

### Goal 2: To promote Human and Social Development by 2033

This goal focuses on reducing poverty, inequalities and vulnerability. It also entails providing equal opportunities for social service provision for every citizen to develop to their full potential and to contribute effectively to the development of Senga Hill District. The matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programmes and activities which will enable the district realise goal number two. Furthermore, a budget estimate for undertaking each of the activities or project has been provided in the same matrix.

<b>DEVELOPMENT GOAL    Goal: To promote Human and Social Development by 2034</b>										
<b>Development Objective 1:</b>	<b>To ensure the District to has an office by 2024</b>									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	<b>Lobbying for funds from central government</b>									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Construction of an office block.	7,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Chandaemba CBD	DEB office constructed.	1,000 000	2,000 000	3,000 000	1,000 000	0	Education/ Council

<b>Development Objective 2:</b>	<b>Enhance quality education by 2025.</b>									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	<b>Enhancing the security of examination materials</b>									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Construction of a District Examination Strong Room	5,000 000	GRZ/ Donors	Chimula Primary School.	District Examination Strong Room constructed.	5,000 000	0	0	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Development Objective 3:</b>	<b>To reduce dropout rate in schools from 75% to 10% by 2027.</b>									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Increase awareness in the communities on the importance of education.									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing Agency</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Community engagements	90,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Increased awareness of the importance of Education	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	0	0	Education/ Line Ministries
<b>Developmental Strategy 2:</b>										
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing Agency</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Intensifying production units	5,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	All schools	Improved School Health and	3,000 000	1,000 000	1,000 000	0	0	Education

				Nutrition (SHN)						
<b>Developmental Strategy 3:</b>	Revamping Guidance and Counselling in Schools.									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing Agency</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Capacity Building	100,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Increased knowledge and skills on Guidance & Counselling among Teachers	40,000	40,000	20,000	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Development Objective 3:</b>	To create an environment that promotes effective teaching and meaningful lifelong learning by 2027.									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Ensuring stakeholder involvement									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing Agency</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Stakeholder engagement	50,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Increased knowledge on the importance of education.	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Developmental Strategy 2:</b>	Promotion of Learner Centered Pedagogy.									
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Implementing Agency</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	

Professional Development	100,000.00	GRZ/ Donor	All Schools	Increased knowledge on usage of learner centered methods	50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	Education
<b>Developmental Strategy:3</b>	<b>Provision of equitable, inclusive and quality teaching/ Learning materials to promote effective learning.</b>									
PROGRAMMES	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Procurement of teaching/ Learning materials	500, 000	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Equitable, Inclusive and quality teaching/ learning materials provided	300 000	200 000	100 000	0	0	Education/ Council
Production of teaching / learning materials using locally available resources.	50,000	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Low cost teaching/ learning materials produced for use in schools	20,000	20,000	10,000	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Developmental Strategy 4:</b>	<b>Ensure the provision of adequate and well qualified teachers.</b>									
PROGRAMMES	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Teacher Deployment and recruitment	50, 000	GRZ/ Donor	All Schools	Reduced Teacher Pupil ratio	10,000.00	10,000.00	10, 000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	Education/ Centre Government

<b>Developmental Strategy 5:</b>	Equipping DEBs Office and Secondary Schools with vehicles									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Procurement of Vehicles	1,500, 000	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Enhanced mobility of officers	1,500 000	0	0	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Development Objective 4:</b>										
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Lobbing for CDF funds.									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Desk procurement	7,549 500.00	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	No of desks procured against the total	7,549,500	0	0	0	0	Education/ Council
<b>Development Objective 5:</b>	To improve the standard of 90% of educational facilities in district by 2027.									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Infrastructure development									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of standard school infrastructure	44,200 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	34 Schools	Schools with standard infrastructure built.	14,733 333	14,733 333	14,733 333	0	0	Education/ Council

Construction of more Class Room Blocks in schools	50,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	1 Boarding Secondary School.	Menje Boarding Secondary School completed.	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10, 000 000.00	Education/ Council
	50,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	5 Day Secondary Schools.	5 Day Secondary Schools constructed.	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	Education/ Council
<b>Developmental Strategy 2:</b>	Provide child friendly facilities.									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of child friendly facilities	25,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	50 ECE Centres	Child Friendly facilities provided	10, 000 000.00	5,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	0	0	Education
Provision of age appropriate furniture	1,087 500.00	GRZ/ Donors	All ECE Centres	1,450 age appropriate furniture provided	1,087 500.00		0	0	0	Education
<b>Developmental Strategy 3:</b>	Improvement of sports facilities									
Programmes	COST ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of sports facilities	50,000 000	GRZ/ Donors	All Schools	Learner wellness and talents developed	30,000 000	10,000 000	10, 000 000	0	0	Education/ Council

<b>Developmental Strategy:4</b>	Equipping adult literacy Centres (within Primary and Secondary Schools) with the relevant materials.									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Procurement of adult literacy materials	50,000	GRZ/ Donors	All Adult Literacy Centres	Improved literacy levels among adults in the district	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	Education/ Council/ Community Development.
<b>Developmental Strategy 5:</b>	Establishment of a Special Unit.									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a special unit	2,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Nondo	1 Special Unit constructed	1,000 000	500 000	500 000	0	0	Education
<b>Developmental Strategy 6:</b>	Establishment of a District Resource Centre									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a District Resource Centre	4,500 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	CBD at Chandaemba	District Resource Centre Constructed.	1, 500 000	1,000 000	1,500 000	500 000		Education
<b>Development Objective 6:</b>	To ensure that the district has 1 tertiary institutions by 2034.									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Establishment of a Skills training Centre.									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency

		Funding			1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Skills Training Centre.	40,000 000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Senga Hill	1 Skills Training Centres constructed	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	10,000 000.00	5,000 000.00	5,000 000.00	Education/ Council

PROJECT	COST	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET YEARS					RESPONSIBLE	
				1 (K000)	2 (K000)	3 (K000)	4(K000)	5(000)		
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>A District of Healthy and Productive People</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve the health status of people in the district, in order to contribute to increased Productivity and socio-economic development.</b>									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Infrastructural development / Equipment.</b>									
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Health –Infrastructural Development</b>									
Construction of District Health office Space	K 5,000	GRZ	DHO office Constructed	K3,000	K2, 000	0	0	0	0	Health
Construction 31 maternity annex	K 800X (K 12,600,)	GRZ/ CDF	15 Maternity annex constructed	K2, 520	0	0	0	0	0	Health

Provision of EPI Equipment	K 44 (11x 4)	CDF	Procured 4 vaccine fridges & solar panels	K44	0	0	0	0	Health
Provision of laboratory equipment	K 9,700	CDF/GRZ	Chemistry analyzer, Full blood count machine, and distiller procured	K1, 940	K1, 940	K1, 940	K1, 940	K1, 940	Health
Construction of Inadequate safe water points for health facilities	K 475x 9 (K4,275,)	CDF/GRZ	9 boreholes with overhead tanks constructed	K588	K588	K588	K588	K588	Health / Local Authority
Construction of waterborne sanitary facilities in Health facilities	K300x 23 (K6,900)	CDF/GRZ	23 waterborne facilities constructed	K1,380	K1,380,	K1,380,	K1,380	K1,380	Health / Local Authority
Provision of inadequate Transport (2-ambulances).	K 3, 000 (K1, 500)	CDF/GRZ	2-ambulance procured.	K1, 500	0	K1, 500	0	0	Health

Constructi on of incinerator s.	K 285x 19 (K5, 415)	CDF/ GRZ	19- incinerators constructed	K1, 083	K1, 083	K1, 083	K1, 083	K1, 083	Health
Constructi on of Placenta pits	K 100x 15) K1, 500	CDF/ GRZ	15-placenta pits constructed	K1,50 0	K300	K300	K300	K300	Health
Provision of motor bikes	K 50 (K1, 150)	CDF/ GRZ	23-motor- bikes procured	K230	K230	K230	K230	K230	Health
Procureme nt of potalab	K150	GRZ/ CDF	One (1) Potalab lab procured	0	K150	0	0	0	Health
Constructi on of Mini Hospital	(K 40, 000x 2) K80, 000	CDF/ GRZ	2 Mini Hospitals constructed	K20, 000	K20, 000	0	K20, 000	K20, 000	Health
Constructi on of modern Hospital	K 70, 000	CDF/ GRZ	One (1) District Hospital Constructed	K30, 000	K2, 000	K10, 000	K10, 000	0	Health
Constructi on of staff houses	K600 x 10	CDF/ GRZ	10 Staff Houses constructed	K2, 000	K2, 000	K2, 000	0	0	Health
Constructi on of mother shelter	K600 x 32		32 mothers shelters constructed	K3,84 0	K3,840	K3,840	K3,840	K3,840	Health
<b>Developm ent Goal</b>	To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability By 2033								
<b>Objective</b>	To Enhance And Improve Education And Skills Development								

<b>Main strategy</b>	Provision Of Skills Development / Improve Education And Infrastructure Development								
<b>Program me</b>	Infrastructure Development / Skills Development / Improve Education								
Construction of Deb office with an in-built examination strong room at Chimula	K7,000	GRZ	DEB office with an in-built examination strong room constructed	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	0	Education/Council
Completion of Menje Stem Boarding Secondary School.	K50,000	CDF	Menje Stem Boarding Secondary School completed	K10,000	K10,000	K10,000	K10,000	K10,000	Education/Council
Construction of 5 day secondary schools in 5 wards	K10,000 (Construction of 2 1x3Crb per school).	CDF/GRZ	5 Secondary schools constructed	K2,000	K2,000	K2,000	K2,000	K2,000	Education/Council
Construction of 10 Staff Houses (1 each) in all 10 wards.	K6,500	CDF/GRZ	10 staff houses constructed	K1300	K1300	K1300	K1300	K1300	Education/Council

Construction of 10 standalone ECE Centers in all the 10 wards (1 each).	K20,000	CDF/GRZ	10 standalone ECE Centers constructed	K4,000	K4,000	K4,000	K4,000	K4,000	Education/Council
Construction of Skills Centre in 3 wards	K9,000	CDF/GRZ	3 Skills Centers constructed in the district	K1,800	K1,800	K1,800	K1,800	K1,800	Education/Council
Construction of a Teacher Training College in Malamba ward	K10,000,000	CDF/GRZ	1 Teacher Training College constructed	K10,000,000	0	0	0	0	
Construction of a University in Lapisha wards.	K30,000,000	CDF/GRZ	1 University Constructed	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction of 11 libraries in each of the 10 wards.	K17,500	CDF/GRZ	10 libraries constructed	K2,500	K3,750	K3,750	K3,750	K3,750	Education/Council
Construction	K4,500	CDF	1 district	K1,500	K1,000	K1,500	K500	0	Education

on of a teacher Resource Centre at Chimula			teachers Resource Centre constructed	0					
Registration of schools without Grade 7, 9, and 12 examination Centers	K1,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	Number of schools without Grade 7,9 and 12 examination centers registered		K500	K500	0	0	Education
Teacher Deployment	TBA	GRZ/ Donors	Teachers recruited and deployed		TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Education
<b>Development Goal</b>	To improve the provision of safe and clean water by 2030								
<b>Objective</b>									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Infrastructural Development								
<b>Programme</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation								
To increase access to safe and clean water	K25, 175	GRZ/ Donors	53 Mechanized water schemes constructed in the district	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	5,035	LA

supply by 2030	K26.4	GRZ/ Donors	240 boreholes drilled and equipped stainless steel pipes and India MK II hand pumps	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280
	K4, 345	GRZ/ Donors	Rehabilitate 79 existing nonfunctional water point	869	869	869	869	869
	K1000	GRZ/ Donors	Conduct routine water quality monitoring	200	200	200	200	200
	K1,850	GRZ/ Donors	Conduct capacity building in operation and maintenance of water infrastructure /facilities	370	370	370	370	370
	K1,500	GRZ/ Donors	Procurement of a NRWSSP vehicle	1,500	0	0	0	0
	K1,500	GRZ/ Donors	Creation of a new WSS district data	500	1,000	0	0	0

			base						
	K8,800	GRZ/ Donors	Procurement of a drilling rig	8,800	0	0	0		
	K2,500	GRZ/ Donors	Construction and equipping of a water quality analysis lab.	0	2,500	0	0		
To Improve Water Resource Developm ent and Managem ent by 2033.	K250,000	GRZ/ Donors	Rehabilitatio n of Mukatula weir.	250	0	0	0	0	DWRD
	K15,000,00 0	GRZ/ Donors	Construct 3 new dams		5,000	5,000	5,000		
	K15,000,00 0	GRZ/ Donors	Construct 10 new weirs	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
To improve Sanitation services	K5,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	Roll out Community Led Total Sanitation.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	LA
	K1,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	Strengthen DWASHE and sub district WASHE structures	200	200	200	200	200	

	K2,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	Conduct sanitation and hygiene promotional services (Commemoration of global WASHE events/days)	400	400	400	400	400	
	K22,500,000	GRZ/ Donors	Construction of 30 institutional/public sanitation facilities (water borne toilets)	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve Food Security at household level for 40% in 2021 to 75% by 2033</b>								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Timely distribution of farming inputs to vulnerable but viable household and Increase farming inputs allocation for the district.</b>								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Food Security Pack</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>TARGET YRS</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>
				<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Increased allocation	K36,621,750.00	GRZ	Farming inputs	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	DCDO

of farming inputs for the district			procured & delivered						
Distribution of farming inputs to vulnerable but viable households	K2,500,000	GRZ	Inputs distributed on time	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	DCDO
<b>TOTAL</b>									
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce intergenerational transfer of poverty in vulnerable households from 81% in 2021 to 71% by 2033</b>								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Timely Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.</b>								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Social Cash Transfer</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Timely Payment of cash to selected households	165,048,000	GRZ	Transfers paid timely	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	DSWO

To raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.	6,692,990	GRZ	Awareness raised on prudent utilization of Transfers	K1,338,598	K1,338,598	K1,338,598	K1,338,598	K1,338,598	DSWO
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,740,990</b>			K4,639,558	K4,639,558	K4,639,558	K4,639,558	K4,639,558	
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To promote the placement of victims of GBV in Suitable place of safety</b>								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Construction of Place of Safety</b>								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Social Services Provision</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of Place Of Safety for Victims of GBV	2,560,540	GRZ/ Donors/ Cooperating Partners	Place of Safety Constructed	0	K2,560,540	0	0	0	DSWO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,560,540</b>			0	K2,560,540	0	0	0	
<b>Development</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability</b>								

<b>ent Goal</b>									
<b>Objective</b>	To improve emergency support for vulnerable persons and households								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Lobby for increase in budget allocation								
<b>Program me</b>	<b>Public Welfare Assistance Scheme</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>TARGET YRS</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>
				1	2	3	4	5	
Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	K1,000,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Cooperating Partner	Funds for PWAS increased	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	DSWO
<b>TOTAL</b>	K1,000,000								
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	Improve access to finances and financial literacy								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Establishment of village Banking groups in all the 10 ward of the District								
<b>Program me</b>	<b>Village Banking</b>								
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>TARGET YRS</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>
				1	2	3	4	5	
Creation and financial empowerment of village	K670,000	GRZ/ Donor/ Cooperating Partner	Village banking groups created and empower	K450,000	K120,000	K100,000	0	0	DCDO

banking groups in all the 10 wards in the District			ed						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>K670,000</b>			K450,000	K120,000	K100,000	0	0	

Development Goal: To reduce Poverty and Vulnerability by 2033									
Objective	To improve Food Security at household level for 40% in 2021 to 75% by 2033								
Main Strategy	Timely distribution of farming inputs to vulnerable but viable household and Increase farming inputs allocation for the district								
Programme	Food Security Pack								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Increased allocation of farming inputs for the district	K36,621,750.00	GRZ	Farming inputs procured & delivered	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	K7,324,350.00	DCDO
Distribution of farming inputs to vulnerable but viable household	K2,500,000	GRZ	Inputs distributed on time	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	K500,000	DCDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,624,250</b>								
Development Goal	TO Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability								

<b>Objective</b>	To reduce intergenerational transfer of poverty in vulnerable households from 81% in 2021 to 71% by 2034								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Timely Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.								
<b>Programme</b>	Social Cash Transfer								
<b>Project</b>	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Timely Payment of cash to selected households.	K165,048,000	GRZ	Transfers paid timely	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	K33,009,600	DSWO
To raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.	K6,692,990.00	GRZ	Awareness raised on prudent utilization of Transfers	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	DSWO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,054,692</b>			K34,348,198.40	K34,348,198.40	K34,348,198.40	K34,348,198.40	K34,348,198.40	
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability by 2033</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To promote the placement of victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Suitable place of safety</b>								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Construction of Place of Safety</b>								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Social Services Provision</b>								

Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of Place Of Safety for Victims of GBV	K2,560,540	GRZ/ UNICEF	Place of Safety Constructed	0	K2,560,540	0	0	0	DSWO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,560,540</b>			0	K2,560,540	0	0	0	
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	To improve emergency support for vulnerable persons and households								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Lobby for increase in budget allocation								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Public Welfare Assistance Scheme</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	K1,000,000.00	GRZ/ Donor/ Cooperating Partner	Funds for PWAS increased	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	K200,000	DSWO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>								
<b>Development Goal</b>	<b>TO REDUCE POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY</b>								
<b>Objective</b>	Improve access to finances and financial literacy								
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Establishment of village Banking groups in all the 10 ward of the District								
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Village Banking</b>								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed source of funding	Project Output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				1	2	3	4	5	
Creation and	K670,000.00	GRZ/	Village	K450,000	K120,000.00	K100,000	0	0	DCDO

financial empowerment of village banking groups in all the 10 wards in the District		Donor/Cooperating Partner	banking groups created and empowered						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>670,000</b>			K450,000	K120,000	K100,000	0	0	

**Goal 3: Goal: To Ensure Environmental Sustainability by 2033**

The focus for this goal is to ensure environmental sustainability through the enhancement of disaster risk reduction and response, promotion of integrated environmental management, and enhancement of natural resource management. The matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programmes and activities which are planned to be undertaken in line with the implementation plan of the IDP. In addition, the matrix shows the budget estimates for each project spread over the period of five years starting in 2024.

Development Goal: To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033										
Objective	To reduce the deforestation rate from 2,500ha/year to 1,000 ha/year by 2033									
Main Strategy	Forestry blitz patrols									
Program	Conducting forestry blitz patrols/ inspections									
PROJECT	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	LOCATION	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET YEARS					RESPONSIBLE
					1	2	3	4	5	
Forestry	400,000	GRZ/		Forestry	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	Forestry/

blitz patrols/ Inspection		DONORS		blitz patrols carried out						ZNS/ Zambia Police
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>				80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objective</b>	To Promote The Establishment Of Community Forest Management Areas For The Promotion Of Effective And Participative Forest Resource Management By 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Promote The Formation Of Community Forest Groups And Designation Of Forest Management Areas									
<b>Program</b>	Community forest management									
Project	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	LOCATION	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET YEARS					RESPONSIBLE
					1	2	3	4	5	
Community forest management	240,000	GRZ/ DONORS		Community forest management areas designated	80,000	80,000	80,000	0	0	Forestry Department
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240,000</b>				80,000	80,000	80,000	0	0	
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objective</b>	To establish 20,000 ha of forestry plantations by 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Afforestation Reforestation									
<b>Program</b>	The establishment and management of forest plantations									
Project	COST ZMW	PROPOSED SOURCES OF	LOCATION	PROJECT OUTPUT	TARGET YEARS					RESPONSIBLE
					1	2	3	4	5	

		FUNDING								
Tree Planting	400,000	GRZ/ DONORS		20,000 ha of forestry plantations established	80,000	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000	80,000	Forestry Department
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>				80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	
<b>Development Goal</b>		To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033								
<b>Objective</b>	To restore 50,000 ha of degraded forests areas by 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Promotion of conservational forest									
<b>Program</b>	Establishment of Assisted natural regeneration plot									
PROJECT	Cost Zmw	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Project Output	Target Years					Responsible
					1	2	3	4	5	
Assisted natural regeneration	750,000	GRZ/ DONORS		Assisted natural regeneration conducted	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Forestry department
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>750,000</b>				150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
<b>Development Goal</b>		To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033								
<b>Objective</b>	To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation by 2034									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Enterprise development									

<b>Program</b>	Establishment of beekeeping groups									
<b>Project</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>RESPONSI BLE</b>
					1	2	3	4	5	
Beekeepi ng	1,350,000	GRZ/ DONORS		30 beekeepi ng groups establishe d	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	Forestry department
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>				270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objectiv e</b>	Development Objective 7: To promote improved forest service delivery in order to ensure sustainable utilization of the natural resources by 2034									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Infrastructure development									
<b>Program</b>	Infrastructure development									
<b>PROJEC T</b>	<b>Cost ZMW</b>	<b>Proposed Sources Of Funding</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construct ion of the office block, sub office and 12 staff houses	10,800,00 0	GRZ/ DONORS	CBD	Office block and 11 staff houses constructe d	4,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	1,300,00	0	Works and supplies

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,800,000</b>				4,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,300,000.00	0	
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objective</b>	To carry out 2 inventories in the 2 forestry reserves in the district by 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	To conduct forestry inventories to quantify the species abundance and distribution and identify valuable species, constraints and opportunities of the forests in the district									
<b>Program</b>	Forest Management and Planning									
<b>Project</b>	<b>COST ZMW</b>	<b>PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>PROJECT OUTPUT</b>	<b>TARGET YEARS</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Inventories	500,000.00	GRZ/DONORS	In the Local Forests	2 inventories done in the reserves and management plans formulated	250,000.00	250,000.00	0	0	0	Forestry Department
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>									
<b>Development Goal</b>	To ensure environmental sustainability by 2033									
<b>Objective</b>	To evict all illegal squatters from the forest reserves in the district by 2033									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Forest protection and management									
<b>Program</b>	To carry out forest evictions									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proposed</b>		<b>Project</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>

	ZMW	Sources Of Funding	Location	Output	1	2	3	4	5	
Forest evictions	60,000.00	GRZ/ DONORS	Mukaliz and Chikwalala Local Forests	All illegal settlers in the forest reserves evicted	30,000.00	30,000.00	0	0	0	Forestry/ ZNS and Zambia Police
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000</b>									

#### Goal 4: To Promote Good Governance Environment by 2033

This goal focuses on reducing poverty, inequalities and vulnerability. It also entails providing equal opportunities for social service provision for every citizen to develop to their full potential and to contribute effectively to the development of Senga Hill District. The matrix below shows the objectives, strategies, programmes, Programme Output and Budgets which will enable the district realise goal number four.

Development Goal 4A: To Improve access to affordable and decent accommodation by 2033										
Development Objective 1:	To ensure availability of decent and affordable housing by 2033									
Developmental Strategy 1:	Infrastructural Development									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Responsible
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of at least 500 housing units for Rent	375,000,000	GRZ/ Donors/ PPP	Senga, Chimul, Chandaemba, Mpande, Chozi and	500 affordable staff houses for rent constructed.	750,000	93562,500	93562,500	93562,500	93562,500	LA

			Nondo Areas.							
Construction of Council Office Block (Civic Centre)	10,000,000	GRZ	CBD	Modern Civic Center constructed		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	,500,000	LA
Electrification of the Government Houses and Civic Centre	3,500,000	GRZ	All 500 constructed Government Houses	500 staff houses supplied with electricity		880,250	873,250	873,250	873,250	LA
<b>Development Objective 2:</b>	To promote the improvement of security of land tenure for the would be developers by 2033									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Promotion of improved security of land tenure									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Responsible
					1	2	3	4	5	
Sensitization about importance of acquiring title deeds.	200,000	GRZ/Donors	Whole District.	Sensitization conducted the whole on security of land tenure		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	L/A
Promotion of women to own land	100,000	GRZ/Donor	Whole district	Women meetings for sensitisation on land ownership held		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	L/A

<b>Development Objective 3:</b>	To Improve the capacity of the Local Authority to conduct development control by 2030									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Procurement of equipment for development control									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Purchasing Of Two Motor Vehicles For Planning Department	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	Civic Centre	2 Vehicles for Planning Department procured		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	LA
Purchasing of Drones And Differential GPS (GNSS).	500,000	GRZ	Civic Centre	DGPS and drone procured		350,000	150,000	0	0	LA
<b>Development Objective 4</b>	To increase the number of development plans from 2 to 6 by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	Development Plan preparation									
Programmes	COST ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Preparation of 4 layout plans.	900,000	GRZ/Donors	Senga, Chimula, Nondo and Chozi	4 development plans prepared and implemented	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA
<b>Development Objective 5:</b>	To upgrade 4 settlements by 2033									
<b>Strategy</b>	Settlement Upgrading									

Programmes	COST ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Entering into Planning Agreements between the Local Authority and the Traditional Leadership	100, 000	GRZ/ Donors	Chimula	Planning agreement signed between Chief and Local Authority	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA
<b>Development Objective 3:</b>	To improve the provision of security in the district by 2033									
<b>Developmental Strategy 1:</b>	Infrastructural Development									
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of Funding	Location	Programme Output	Target Years					Implementing Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of 7 police posts and one (1) police station.	4,000,000	GRZ/ Donors	Nsokolo, Chimula, Chozi, Mpande, Nondo, Kacumbo and CBD	7 police posts and station constructed	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Education/ Council
Construction of a Rehabilitation Centre.	1,500,000	GRZ/ Donors	CBD	Rehabilitation Centre Constructed	0	750,000	750,000	0	0	0

Developmental Strategy 2: Improvement of transport provision										
Programmes	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources Of Funding	Location	Program me Output	Target Years					Implemen ting Agency
					1	2	3	4	5	
Procurement of 4 vehicles for Zambia Police.	400,000	GRZ/ Donor	All Schools	Increased knowledg e on usage of learner centered methods		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/ Zambia Police

## 10.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY’S FINANCIAL PLAN

The implementation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) programmes in a district requires careful financial planning to ensure its successful implementation. Therefore, this section discusses the summary of resources and requirements for the implementation of the IDP and further the strategies for mobilizing the resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilisation.

The financial plan takes into account the Medium – Term Expenditure Framework.

The table shows the Revenue Analysis for the years 2021 and 2022

S/N	YEARS	2021			2022		
		Approved Budget	Actual	%	Approved Budget	Actual	%
1	Local tax	38,970.00	18,450.00	47.3	37,215.00	35,878.00	96.4
2	Fees and Charges	4,160,786.00	507,893.00	12.2	3,519,640.00	458,012.00	13.0
3	Licenses	163,486.00	33,729.00	20.6	199,386.00	72,386.00	36.3
4	levies	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
5	Permits	2,338.00	2,811.00	120.2	2,338.00	5,500.00	235.2
6	Charges			0.0			0.0
7	National Support	8,478,832.00	8,385,314.00	98.9	8,478,832.00	9,622,761.00	113.5
8	CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.0	25,700,000.00	23,739,911.00	92.4
9	Grand Total	<b>14,444,412.00</b>	<b>10,548,197.00</b>	<b>73.02614326</b>	<b>37,937,411.00</b>	<b>33,934,448.00</b>	<b>89.4485077</b>

## **10.1 Comparison of budgeted own source revenue stream against own revenue collected**

### **a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)**

The collection efficiency in 2021 was at 47.3 % where K18,450.00 was collected out of the total budget amount of K38,970.00.

Meanwhile in 2022, K35878.00 was collected from the budget amount of L37,215.00 representing a whopping increase of 96% in terms of collection efficiency. The increase is attributed to the increased level of compliance.

### **b) Fees and Charges**

Money amounting to K507, 893.00 was collected from the budgeted K4,160786.00 representing a collection efficiency of 12% for 2021 and 2022 efficiency level was 13% where K45,8012.00 was the actual amount collected from the budget K3,519,640.00 and it was slightly bigger than 2021. The efficiency level under this vote is low because the Council did not manage to sell the targeted number of plots.

### **c) Licenses**

In 2022 the Council collected K36, 306.00 out of a budgeted amount of K199, 386.00 resulting in a 36.3% collection efficiency. The low level was due to non-compliance by the business community and also due to the adverse effect of covid-19.

### **d) Levies**

The collection efficiency was at 20.6 % for 2021 where the total budget was K163, 486.00 and K 33729 .00 was actual amount collected.

The collection efficiency for both 2021 and 202 was at 0% and this is mainly attributed to farmers in the district that resort to selling crops to Food Reserve Agency (FRA) because of the good prices.

### **e) Permits**

Under this vote collection efficiency was at 120 % for 2021 where K2,811.00 was collected against the budgeted k2338.00. This was due to many herbalists who wanted to legalize their businesses. During 2022, the collection efficiency further increased to further increase to 235% in which K5,500 as actual collection from the budgeted K2,338.00

#### f) Charges

The collection efficiency was at 0 % for 2021. There was no budget allocation for charges for years 2021 and 2022.

#### G) National Support

The collection efficiency for national Support was 98.9 % in which K8,385,314.00 was collected against the budgeted K8,478,832.00.100 % efficiency level could not be achieved due to some deduction that are always done at the source of funding. However, in 2022, the collection efficiency increased to 113.5% where K9,622, 761.00 was collected against the budgeted K9,622,761.00

#### Constituency Development Fund

The collection efficiency for CDF 2022 was 100 % where K1, 600,000.00 was collected against the budgeted K1,600, 000.00. However, the collection efficiency declined to 92.4 % in which 23,739,911.00 was collected against the budgeted K25,300,000.00. The reduction was mainly due to the deductions that were effected at source.

#### Revenue Collection Performance against budget as percentage for each revenue source

YEARS		2021			2022		
S/N	Details	Approved Budget	Actual	%	Approved Budget	Actual	%
1	Local tax	38,970.00	18,450.00	47.3	37,215.00	35,878.00	96.4
2	Fees and Charges	4,160,786.00	507,893.00	12.2	3,519,640.00	458,012.00	13.0
3	Licenses	163,486.00	33,729.00	20.6	199,386.00	72,386.00	36.3
4	Levies	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
5	Permits	2,338.00	2,811.00	120.2	2,338.00	5,500.00	235.2
6	Charges			0.0			0.0
7	National Support	8,478,832.00	8,385,314.00	98.9	8,478,832.00	9,622,761.00	113.5
8	CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.0	25,700,000.00	23,739,911.00	92.4
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,444,412.00</b>	<b>10,548,197.00</b>		<b>37,937,411.00</b>	<b>33,934,448.00</b>	<b>89.4485077</b>

### 5.2.3 Areas where council collected below its forecast revenue in the budgets

#### a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The compliance levels in the district had tremendously improved because of sensitisations and also the employment of civil servants by the government improved the personal levy vote.

#### b) Fees and Charges

The Council had intended to sell a lot of residential and commercial lots but the few would be developers opted to buy small holdings which were few in number mainly because the access roads were not opened in residential and commercial zoned areas. Hence negatively affected the collection efficiency.

#### c) Licenses

Being a new district, in 2021 the collection efficiency was low mainly due to lack of knowledge by the community on the importance of paying for business licenses. However, in 2022, sensitisation was done to communities on the need for them to pay for licenses and eventually the collection efficiency improved.

#### d) Levies

The collection efficiency for both 2021 and 2022 was at 0% and this is mainly attributed to farmers in the district that resorted to sell their crops to Food Reserve Agency (FRA) because of the better prices of maize crop.

#### e) Charges

The collection efficiency was at 0% for the year 2021. There was no budget allocation for charges for the year 2021 and 2022.

## 10.2 Revenue Collection Challenges

- ✧ Un-serviced plots created in the planned areas makes it difficult for plots to be sold and realise revenue. One of the services which has not been provided in the planned areas include opening of access roads among and provision of water reticulation system among others.

- ✧ Lack of a Valuation Roll for the Local Authority.
- ✧ Inadequate transport to cover the vast district for revenue collection.
- ✧ Poor revenue base.

### Income Base for the First Five Year of the Implementation of the Plan

The table below highlights the revenue base of the first years of the implementation plan.

Income projection for the next years in ZMK					
Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Locally Generated Revenue	6,505,106.27	6,979,979.02	7,468,577.56	7,968,972.25	8,478,986.48
Constituency Development Fund	30,635,641.96	33,147,764.60	35,468,108.12	37,844,471.37	40,266,517.53
Capital 20% Of LGFEF	2,544,135.86	2,752,755.00	2,945,447.85	3,142,792.85	3,343,931.60
GRZ Support Toward Line Ministries And Public Infrastructure	2,643,182.00	2,859,922.92	3,060,117.53	3,265,145.40	3,474,114.71
Donor Support	4,600,000.00	4,977,200.00	5,325,604.00	5,682,419.47	6,046,094.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,928,066.08</b>	<b>50,447,671.04</b>	<b>54,231,246.37</b>	<b>58,298,589.85</b>	<b>62,670,984.08</b>

## 11.0 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

<b>Goal: To Improve Land Management and Promote Coordinated Spatial-Economic Development By 2033</b>														
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To improve land management and service delivery by 2033</b>													
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Strengthen Land administration and Management</b>													
<b>Programme</b>	Land Management and Administration													
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential Resources</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Funding Source</b>	<b>Activity Output</b>	<b>Indicator (Activity Level)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Sources of information</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Responsible</b>
									<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Creation of Chimula Local Area Plans	Field Reconnaissance	Human and Financial Resources	60,000	LA/ GRZ	Field Recon. Conducted	No. of Recon. Conducted	0	Field Report		1				Planning Department
	Land Audit	Human and Financial Resources	80,000	LA/ GRZ	Land Audit conducted	No. of Land Audits conducted	0	Land Audit Report			1		Planning Department	
	Layout Plan Development	Human and Financial Resources	60,000	LA/ GRZ	Layout Plan Developed	No. of Layouts developed	0	Layout Plan				1	Planning Department	
	Survey and beaconing	Human and Financial Resources	2,000,000	LA/ GRZ	Survey and Beaconing conducted	No. of Stands surveyed and beacons	0	Survey diagrams and reports				1	Planning Department	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,200,000</b>											

## 12.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The tables below presents the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various programmes during the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) period 2024 – 2033. These pillars are arranged following the four (4) Strategic Development Areas (Pillars) of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

### Pillar 1: Economic Diversification and Job Creation

Development Goal 1A: To diversify the Local Economy and promote Job creation by 2033										
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that 80% of the livestock are in good health by 2033</b>									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Improvement of extension service delivery</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Employment of staff</b>									
Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Targets Years					Source Of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Recruitment of staff	Staff Shortlisting	Number of applicants shortlisted	1 staff identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	Application letters
	Staff selection	Number of applicants selected	A letter of appointment available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Appointment letters
	Staff deployment	Number of staff deployed	1 Vacancy filled	0	1	0	0	0	0	Arrival advice
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that 80% of the livestock are in good health by 2033</b>									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	<b>Disease prevention and control</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Veterinary infrastructure</b>									
Project	Activity	Key Performance	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Targets Years					Source Of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	

		<b>Indicator</b>								
Construction of dip tanks	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	1 site surveyed	0	1	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	A letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Number of sites identified	Site possession certificate available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	1 Constructed and completed structure	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	7 field reports	0	7	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	Commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 reports availed		2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
Vaccination	Disease surveillance	Number of risk areas surveyed	1 surveillance report	0	1	0	0	0	0	Surveillance report
	Quotation	Number of suppliers identified	4 quotations gotten	0	4	0	0	0	0	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	1 set of minutes	0	1	0	0	0	0	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	A letter of award available.	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file

	Vaccine handover/importation	Number of vaccines procured	Receipts and other documentation available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Goods received ledger
Construction of Vet clinic										
	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	A site survey report	0	1	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	A letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Number of sites identified	Site possession certificate available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0		0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	7 field reports	0	7	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	Commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 reports for the for commissioning	0	2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
Construction of a diagnostic laboratory	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	1 surveyed site	0	1	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Number of sites identified	Site possession certificate available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report

	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	7 field inspection reports	0	7	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 reports		2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
Disease surveillance	Animal disease surveillance	Number of risk areas surveyed	1 risk area surveyed	0	1	0	0	0	0	Surveillance report
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that 80% of the livestock are in good health by 2033</b>									
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Improvement of logistic support</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Improvement of transport</b>									
Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Targets Years					Source Of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Procurement of Motorbike	Quotation	Number of suppliers identified	Quotations Collected	0	0	1	0	0	0	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	0	1	0	0	0	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	0	1	0	0	0	Contract file
	Motorbike handover/importation	Number of motorbikes procured	Receipts and other documentation	0	0	1	0	0	0	Goods received book

			available							
Procurement of off-road vehicles	Quotation	Number of quotations gotten	Quotations gotten	0	3	0	0	0	0	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	Minutes for evaluation availed	0	1	0	0	0	0	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Vehicle handover/importation	Number of vehicles procured	Receipts and other documentation available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Goods received book
Installation of internet services	Quotation	Number of suppliers identified	At least 3 quotations gotten	0	3	0	0	0	0	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0		0	0	0	0	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Equipment for internet handover/importation	Number of equipment procured	Receipts and other documentation available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Goods received book
<b>Development Object</b>	<b>To improve the productivity rate of livestock by 2033</b>									
<b>Development Strategy</b>	<b>Improvement of extension service delivery</b>									

<b>program</b>	<b>Setting up of livestock service centers</b>									
<b>project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Construction of a livestock service center	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	1 sites surveyed	0	1	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Number of sites identified	Site possession certificate available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	7 field reports availed	0	3	4	0	0	0	Field report file
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 reports availed	0	2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
<b>Program</b>	<b>Establishment of breeding centers</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Constructed of breeding center	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	A sites identified	0	1	0	0	0		Survey report
	Procurement	Number of	Letter of	0	1	0	0	0		Contract file

		contracts awarded	award available							
	Site hand over	Number of sites identified	Site possession certificate available	0	1	0	0	0		Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	0	0	0		Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	7 of field reports		7	0	0	0		Field report file
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 of reports		2	0	0	0		Departmental reports
<b>Program</b>	<b>Breed improvement</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Procurement of Breeding male livestock and Semen	Quotation	Number of suppliers identified	Number of quotations gotten	0	1	0	0	0	0	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	1	1	1	1	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Handover/importation breeding male animal livestock and semen	Number of breeding male livestock and semen	Receipts and other documentation available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Goods received book

		Procured								
<b>Program</b>	<b>Provision of seed to famers for pasture production</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Procurement of seed for pasture	Quotation	Number of suppliers identified	Number of quotations gotten	0	1	1	1	1	1	Quotation receipts
	Evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes prepared	0	1	1	1	1	1	Minutes
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Handover/ importation of seed for pasture production	Number of seeds procured	Receipts and other documentation available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Goods received book
<b>Program</b>	<b>Skill development</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Capacity Building	Training farmers in good husbandry practices	Number of trainings done	Number of reports submitted	0	5	5	5	5	5	Activity reports
	Farmer exchange visits	Number of farmer visits conducted	Number of reports done	0	5	5	5	5	5	Field report
	Training farmers in climate smart	Number of trainings done	Number of reports	0	5	5	5	5	5	Activity reports

	livestock farming systems		submitted							
<b>Program</b>	<b>Establishment of fish hatcheries and nurseries</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					1	2	3	4	5	
Setting up of fish hatchery and nursery	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	3	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0		0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	7	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	Commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>To improve the nutrition of fish and livestock</b>									
<b>Development Strategy</b>	<b>Utilization of local materials</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Feed production</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of</b>

		<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Information</b>
Feed formulation	Train farmers on feed formulation	Number of trainings done	Number of activity reports done	0	5	5	5	5	5	Activity report
<b>Development objective</b>	<b>To ensure/promote standard meat processing facilities in the district by 2034</b>									
<b>Developmental strategy</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>									
<b>Program</b>	<b>Construction of a Slaughter Facilities</b>									
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Construction of an abattoir	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	3	0	0	3	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	11	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	0	0	1	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	0	0	0		0	Contract File
<b>SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRICES</b>										
<b>Developmental objective</b>	<b>To capacity build cooperatives in income generating activities</b>									

<b>Developmental strategy</b>	<b>Improvement of extension service delivery</b>										
<b>program</b>	<b>Capacity building of co-operatives</b>										
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>	
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
Capacity building of co-operatives	Trainings and sensitizations	Number of trainings and sensitizations done	5 activity reports done	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	Activity report
<b>Development objective</b>	<b>To revamp retarded business cooperatives by 2033</b>										
<b>Development strategy</b>	<b>Infrastructure development</b>										
<b>program</b>	<b>Establishment of business incubation infrastructure</b>										
<b>Project</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target Years</b>					<b>Source Of Information</b>	
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
To construct business incubation infrastructure	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	4 sites identified	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	Survey report
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	A site identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Contract file

	Project monitoring and evaluation	Number of inspection report	12 field inspection reports	0	12	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	2 reports prepared	0	2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports

Goal: To Improve the Local Economy by 2033

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Targets Years					Source Of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Rehabilitation of 231km all-inclusive feeder Roads to gravel standard by 2033	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	8 sites identified	0	2	2	2	2	2	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	5 letters of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	5 sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0		1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	20 field inspection reports	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	4	4	4	4	4	Minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	2	2	2	2	2	Departmental reports
Upgrading of 200	Site survey	Number of sites	Number of sites	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report

km all-inclusive gravel roads to bituminous standard by 2033	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2	2	2	2	2	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	3	2	2	2	2	2	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	3	3	3	3	3	3	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	20	20	20	20	20	20	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	4	4	4	4	4	4	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of minutes	4	4	4	4	4	4	Departmental reports
	Maintenance of existing 300km all-inclusive feeder Roads to gravel standard by 2033	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	2	2	2	2	2
procurement		Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
Site hand over		Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
Project execution		Number of structures constructed	4 structures Constructed and completed	0		1	1	1	1	Contract file
Project monitoring		Number of inspection report	20 field reports	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field report file
Project evaluation		Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	4	4	4	4	4	Minutes

	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	2	2	2	2	2	Departmental reports
Construction of 10 crossing points by 2033	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	2	2	2	2	2	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0		1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	4	4	4	4	4	minutes
Construction of two Modern Bus Station	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	2	2	2	2	2	Departmental reports
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	1	1	1	1	1	Field report file

	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	1	1	1	1	1	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	1	1	1	1	1	Departmental reports
To construct 308 km of a railway line from Kayambi to Mpunlugu	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	2	2	2	2	2	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	2	2	2	2	2	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	2	2	2	2	2	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	1	1	1	1	1	Departmental reports
To construct two Air Strip by 2033	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			1	1		Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0			1	1		Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0			1	1		Contract file

	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0			4	4		Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0			4	4		minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0			1	1		Departmental reports
To Installation of 15km street lighting by 2033	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	2	2	2	2	2	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	2	2	2	2	2	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	1	1	1	1	1	Departmental reports
To construct two Radio Station by 2023	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		1		1		Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0		1		1		Hand over report

	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0		1		1		Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0		2		2		Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0		2		2		minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0		1		1		Departmental reports
To install 8 communication towers, 2 radio receiver signals and 2 TV receivers	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	2	2	2	2	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	2	2	2	2	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	2	2	2	2	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	2	4	4	4	4	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	2	4	4	4	4	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	1	2	2	2	2	Departmental reports
To construct one hydro power station in the district by 2034	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	0	0	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	0	0	1	0	0	Contract file

	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	0	0	1	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	0	0	2	0	0	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	0	0	2	0	0	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	0	0	1	0	0	Departmental reports
To connect 12,834 household to the national grid by 2034	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	1	1	1	1	Survey report
	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2,567	2,566	2,566	2,566	2,566	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	3	3	3	3	3	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	3	3	3	3	3	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	6	6	6	6	6	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	6	6	6	6	6	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	3	3	3	3	3	Departmental reports
To construct two truckers bay	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0	1	0	1	0	0	Survey report

	procurement	Number of contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1	0	1	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	Number of sites identified	0	1	0	1	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	Constructed and completed	0	1	0	1	0	0	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection report	Number of field reports	0	2	0	2	0	0	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	Number of minutes	0	2	0	2	0	0	minutes
	commissioning	Number of meetings held	Number of reports	0	1	0	1	0	0	Departmental reports

## Pillar 2: Human and Social Development

### Development Goal 2A: District of Healthy and Productive People.

<b>Objective</b>	To improve the health status of people in the district, in order to contribute to increased Productivity and socio-economic development.									
<b>Main Strategy</b>	Infrastructural development / Equipment.									
<b>Programme</b>	Health –Infrastructural development									
Project	activity	Key performance indicator	Indicator activity level	Baseline	Target year					Source of information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of DHO	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	0	1	0	0	0	Site reports

Office Block at Senga CBD	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	0	1	0	0	0	DHO
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	0	1	0	0	0	DHO
	Construction	Office Block Constructed	Office Block Constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	DHO
Construction of Maternity Annex at Health facilities.	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	5	5	5	5	5	Site reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized.	Resources mobilized	0	5	5	5	5	5	Maternity Annex
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated.	Tendered and Evaluated	0	5	5	5	5	5	Maternity Annex
	Construction	Maternity Annex Constructed.	Maternity Annex Constructed	2	5	5	5	5	5	DHO
Construction of Mothers shelters at Health facilities.	Site Identification	site identified	site identified	0	5	5	5	5	5	Site reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	5	5	5	5	5	Mother Shelters
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	5	5	5	5	5	Mother Shelters
	Construction	Mothers shelters Constructed	Mothers shelters Constructed	0	5	5	5	5	5	DHO
Procurement of District Laboratory Equipment	Source for quotations	Quotation sourced	Quotation sourced	0	3	0	0	0	0	LPO documents
	Hold tender committee	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1	0	0	0	0	Tender committee

										minutes
	Purchase of Full blood count machine, Chemistry analyzer, distiller	Procured Full blood count machine, Chemistry analyzer, distiller	Procured Full blood count machine, Chemistry analyzer, distiller	0	1	0	0	0	0	receipts
	Receipt of equipment	Received by receiving committee	Received by receiving committee	0	3	0	0	0	0	Receiving committee documents
Construction of 10 staff houses at Health facilities in the district	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	4	4	2	0	0	DHO
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	4	4	2	0	0	DHO
	Construction of 10 staff houses	Number of houses constructed	Number of houses constructed	0	4	4	2	0	0	DHO
Construction of 15 ablution blocks at Health facilities.	Designing and approval of construction	Number of designs submitted	Number of designs submitted	0	15	15	0	0	0	contract
	Tender Process	Number of tender sittings done	Number of tender sittings done	0	15	15	0	0	0	tender reports
	Construction	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	0	15	15	0	0	0	hand over reports
Construction of Placenta	Site Identification	site identified	site identified	0	15	15	0	0	0	Site reports

Pits in Health facilities	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	15	15	0	0	0	DHO
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	15	15	0	0	0	Tender committee minutes
	Construction	Placenta pits Constructed	Placenta pits Constructed	0	15	15	0	0	0	DHO
Construction of Mini Hospitals Senka and Mpande in Senga Hill	Site Identification	2 site identified	2 site identified	0	0	2	1	0	0	Site reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	0	2	1	0	0	DHO
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	0	2	1	0	0	DHO
	Construction	Mini Hospitals constructed	Mini Hospitals constructed	0	0	2	1	0	0	DHO
Construction of District Hospital Block at Senga	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	0	0	1	0	0	Site reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	0	0	1	0	0	DHO
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	0	0	1	0	0	DHO
	Construction	District Hospital Constructed	District Hospital Constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	DHO
To construct an adequate adolescent corner at 32 health facilities	Identifying site	Number of sites identified	Number of sites identified	0	4	4	4	4	4	Site Plans
	Design costing of adolescent Corner	Number of adolescents sites designed	Number of adolescents sites designed	0	4	4	4	4	4	Designs/ Building Plans
	Procurement	No. of Contracts awarded	No. of	0	4	4	4	4	4	Tender Minutes

	Process		Contracts awarded							
	Construction of an adolescent Center	No. of Centre Constructed	No. of Centre Constructed	0	4	4	4	4	4	Construction Reports
	Project Monitoring	No. of Monitoring Visits Conducted	No. of Monitoring Visits Conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Monitoring report
<p><i>The table below presents the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2023 – 2033.</i></p>										
Construction of DEBS Office Block at Senga CBD	Site Identification	Number of sites identified	1 site identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	Site reports
	Resources mobilization	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	0	0	0	0	DEBS Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1	0	0	0	0	DEBS Office
	Construction	Office Block Constructed	Office Block Constructed	0	1	0	0	0	0	MoGE
Construction of 5 Secondary school in the district	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	1	0	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	1	0	0	0	0	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Hand over Reports	Number of Hand over Reports	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Secondary school contracted	Number of Secondary school contracted	5	1	0	0	0	0	Field Reports

	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	0	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	1	0	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of 10 staff houses	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	0	10	0	0	0	DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	0	10	0	0	0	DEB Office
	Construction of 10 staff houses	Number of houses constructed	Number of houses constructed	140	0	10	0	0	0	MoGE/ DEBS Office
Construction of 10 libraries in secondary schools	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey.	0	0	10	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	10	0	0	0	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of libraries contracted	Number of libraries contracted	0	0	10	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	10	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	10	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	0	10	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of a University	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	0	0	1	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	0	1	0	0	Contract Awarded

	Site Hand over	Number of Hand over Reports	Number of Hand over Reports	0	0	0	1	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Universities contracted	Number of Universities contracted	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	0	0	1	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of Teacher resource centre	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey		0	1	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	1	0	0	0	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of TRC contracted	Number of TRC contracted	0	0	1	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	0	1	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of 10 ECE school in the district	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey		0	10	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	10	0	0	0	0	Contract Awarded

	Site Hand over	Number of ECE school contracted	Number of ECE school contracted	0	10	0	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	10	0	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	10	0	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	10	0	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of teacher training college	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	0	1	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	1	0	0	0	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Hand over Reports	Number of Hand over Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of teacher training college contracted	Number of teacher training college contracted	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	0	1	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
<p><i>The table below presents the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2023 – 2033.</i></p>										
Creation of Village Banking	Identification of groups	Number of groups identified	Number of groups identified	0	10	0	0	0	0	Identification Report

groups in 10 wards of Senga hill District	Training of groups in financial literacy	Number of groups trained in literacy	Number of groups trained in literacy	0	10	0	0	0	0	Training Reports
	Establishment of village Banks	Number of village banks established	Number of village banks established	0	10	0	0	0	0	Verification Reports
Public welfare Assistance Scheme	Identification of OVCs	number of OVCs identified	number of OVCs identified	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
	Payment of requisites/fees to OVCs	number of OVCs have their school requisites /fees paid	number of OVCs have their school requisites /fees paid	0	1	0	0	0	0	Acquitted payment vouchers
	Monitoring and Evaluation of OVCs	Monitoring trips undertaken	Monitoring trips undertaken	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
Social cash Transfer	Community sensitization	Number of CWACs sensitized	number of CWACs sensitized	0	1	1	1	1		SW Departmental Report
	Training of Community structures / pay point managers	Number of CWACs trained	number of CWACs trained	0	5	5	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
	Purchase of bicycles for community structures	Bicycles bought and delivered	Bicycles bought and delivered	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	SW Departmental Report
	Listing of Potential	Number of beneficiaries listed	Number of beneficiaries	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	SW Departmental

	beneficiaries		listed							Report
	Enumeration of potential beneficiaries	Number of potential beneficiaries enumerated	number of potential beneficiaries enumerated	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	SW Departmental Report
	Community validation	Potential beneficiaries validated	potential beneficiaries validated	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Validation reports
	Payment of transfers	Potential beneficiaries paid	Potential beneficiaries paid	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Acquitted payment vouchers
	Monitoring & Evaluation of payments	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	0	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	SW Departmental Report
Construction of Place of safety for Abused Children in CBD	Identification of site	Field data collected and analyzed	Field data collected and analyzed	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
	design/Costing of Place of Safety	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
	Procurement process	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
	Construction of Place of Safety	Female & Male hostels, Office, Kitchen and toilets constructed & Commissioned	Female & Male hostels, Office, Kitchen and toilets	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report

			constructed & Commissioned							
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	0	1	0	0	0	0	SW Departmental Report
<p><i>The table below presents the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2023 – 2033.</i></p>										
Construction of 3 dams	Site identification	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites surveyed	0	0	2	1	0	0	Survey Report
	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites surveyed	0	0	2	1	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	2	1	0	0	Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Site possession certificate available	0	0	2	1	0	0	Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of breeding ponds constructed & stocked	Number of breeding ponds constructed & stocked	0	0	2	1	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of inspection reports	0	0	2	1	0	0	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Meetings held	0	0	2	1	0	0	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of meetings	0	0	2	1	0	0	Departmental Reports
Construction of 30	Designing and approval of	Number of designs submitted	Number of designs	0	20	10	0	0	0	contract

institutional sanitary facilities	construction		submitted							
	Tender Process	Number of tender sittings done	Number of tender sittings done	0	20	10	0	0	0	tender reports
	Construction	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	0	20	10	0	0	0	hand over reports
Construction of Water Analysis Lab	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey		0	1	0	0	0	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	0	1	0	0	0	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Labs contracted	Number of Labs contracted	0	0	1	0	0	0	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	0	1	0	0	0	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of 240 boreholes	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	50	50	50	50	40	Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	50	50	50	50	40	Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Borehole contracted	Number of Boreholes contracted	0	50	50	50	50	40	Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of Field Reports	Number of	0	50	50	50	50	40	Field Reports

			Field Reports							
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	50	50	50	50	40	Field Reports
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	50	50	50	50	40	Minutes from Minutes

### Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source Of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Forestry blitz patrols	planning	Number of sites to be patrolled	4	12	12	12	12	12	Blitz patrol reports
	Budgeting and allocation of resources	Number of patrols	4	12	12	12	12	12	Blitz patrol reports
	Allocation of task	Number of patrols	4	12	12	12	12	12	Blitz patrol reports
	Execution	Number of sites to be patrolled	4	12	12	12	12	12	Blitz patrol reports
Community forest management	CF process initiation and awareness raising	Total area reserved	0	50,000 ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	Inventory reports
	CF boundary negotiation, mapping and signing map	Total area mapped	0	50,000 ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	50,000ha	Inventory reports

	CF management group constitution and election	Number of CF management groups established	0	3	3	3	3	3	Inventory reports
	CF management planning and forest management rules	Number of constitution established	0	3	3	3	3	3	Inventory reports
	CF agreement preparation, application and signing	Number of applications accepted	0	3	3	3	3	3	Inventory reports
	Implementation	Number of CFMA designated	0	3	3	3	3	3	Inventory reports
Tree planting	Stamping	Total area stamped	0	20,000 ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	Inventory reports
	Levelling	Total area levelled	0	20,000 ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	Inventory reports
	Squaring	Total area squared	0	20,000 ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	20,000ha	Inventory reports
	Establishment of planting spots	Number of planting spots established	0	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	Inventory reports
	Tree planting	Number of trees planted	0	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	Inventory reports
Assisted natural regeneration	Inventories	Number forestry reserves sampled	0	2	2	2	2	2	District maps
	Development of a regeneration plan	Number of regeneration plans developed	0	2	2	2	2	2	Inventory reports
	execution	Total regeneration	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Forest

		area							
Beekeeping	Identification of target groups	Number of groups identified	0	5	10	5	5	5	Management plan Inventory reports
	Training and Equipping the groups	Number of people trained and equipped in beekeeping	0	50	100	50	50	50	Traditional leadership
Construction of the office block and 11 staff houses	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	0	1	3	3	3	2	Survey reports
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	0	1	3	3	3	2	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	0	1	3	3	3	2	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures constructed	0	1	3	3	3	2	Contract file
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection reports	0	6	6	6	6	6	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	0	6	6	6	6	6	Minutes
	commissioning	Number of structures successfully commissioned	0	1	3	3	3	2	Departmental reports
Forest Management Planning	Inventories	Number of forests sampled	0	0	1	1	0	0	Maps
	Forest management planning	Number of meetings held	0	0	1	1	0	0	Inventory reports

	Formulation of forest management plans	Number of forest management plans formulated	0	0	1	1	0	0	Inventory reports
Forest evictions	Preparation and serving of eviction notices	Number of forestry reserves	0	0	1	1	0	0	Inventory reports
	Evictions	Number of forest reserves with successful evictions	0	0	1	1	0	0	Inventory reports
Recruitment of forestry staff and	Staff establishment	Number of positions created	0	12	0	0	0	0	PSMD
	Advertisement	Number of adverts published	0	12	0	0	0	0	PSMD
	Recruitment	Number of staff recruited	0	12	0	0	0	0	PSMD
	Placement	Number of vacancies filled	0	12	0	0	0	0	PSMD
Provision of adequate transport	Procurement and Allocation of vehicles	Number of vehicles procured	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ministry in
Franchise contractors for waste collection	Awarding of contracts	Number of contracts awarded	0	1	0	0	0	0	Local Authority
Legalization of dumpsites	Establishment of dumpsites	Number of dump sites established	0	0	1	1	1		Local Authority
Health Promotion through	Sensitisation Meetings	Number of Sensitisation meetings held	0	0	5	5	5	5	Ministry of health

disease prevention									
Transportation and machinery services	Procurement	Number of vehicles and machinery procured	0	1	0	0	0	0	Line ministry
Training farmers on adopting farming dry resilient crops and flood resistant crops.	Trainings	Number of people trained	0	1	0	0	0	0	District Administration
Sensitizing community members on the importance of water catchment areas	Sensitisation meetings	Number of Sensitisation meetings held	0	2	0	0	0	0	Water reports
Construction of blown off/burnt schools and health posts, and washed away bridges to climate	Site survey	Number of sites surveyed	0	2	0	0	0	0	Survey reports
	Procurement	Number of contracts awarded	0	2	0	0	0	0	Contract file
	Site hand over	Site possession certificate available	0	2	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
	Project execution	Number of structures	0	2	0	0	0	0	Contract file

change resilient structures.		constructed							
	Project monitoring	Number of inspection reports	0	2	0	0	0	0	Field report file
	Project evaluation	Number of meetings held	0	2	0	0	0	0	Minutes
	commissioning	Number of structures successfully commissioned	0	2	0	0	0	0	Departmental reports
Enhanced sensitisation on scouting and control of pests and diseases	sensitization	Number of sensitization meetings held	0	0	4	3	3	0	DMMU

**Pillar 4: Good Governance Environment**

Programme/ Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source Of Information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of at least 500 housing units for Rent in	Land acquisition	Number of Title deeds processed for the Council	0		100	150	150	100	LA (Local Authority)

Senga and in the CBD	Advertising for tendering of construction works	Number of Adverts issued	0	1	0	0	0	0	LA/ Other Government Departments
	Construction and handover	Number of Houses Constructed	0	0	150	150	100	100	LA/ Other Government Departments
Construction of Modern Council Office Block (Civic Centre) in the CBD	Land acquisition	Number of Title deed acquired	0	0	0	0	250	250	LA/ Ministry of Lands
	Advertising for tendering of construction works	Number of Adverts Issued	0	0	1	0	0	0	LA
	Construction and handover.	Number Buildings handed over	0	0	0	1	0	0	LA
Electrification of the Government Houses and Civic Centre	Lobby for funds through project proposal writing	Number of project proposals prepared	0	0	1	0	0	0	LA
	Procurement of Services from the electricity supplier.	Number of Contracts signed	0	0	1	0	0	0	LA
	Electricity transmission and distribution	Number of Buildings electrified	0	0	0	1	0	0	LA/ ZESCO
Sensitization about importance of acquiring title deeds.	Distribution of 1000 posters on land acquisition procedures to the residents in the district.	Number of reading materials distributed	0	200	200	200	200	200	LA

	Conducting 10 radio programmes on the importance of having a title deed and how to acquire one.	Number of Radio Programmes conducted	0	2	2	2	2	2	LA
	Making announcements 20 times through the Public Address System (PAS)	Number of days of making announcements	0	4	4	4	4	4	LA/ PRO/ Director Planning
Purchasing of two motor vehicles for Planning Department	Collection of 3 quotations from suppliers	Number of quotations collected	0	0	3	0	0	0	Survey reports
	Evaluation of the quotation	Number of Evaluation meetings held	0	0	3	0	0	0	Contract file
	Seeking authority from the Ministry responsible for Local Government to procure two vehicles.	Number of authorization letters collected	0	1	0	0	0	0	Hand over report
Purchasing of drones and differential GPS (GNSS).	Collection of quotations from suppliers.	Number of quotation collected	0	3	0	0	0	0	LA/ Procurement Officer

	Evaluation of the quotation.	Number of evaluation meetings held	0	1	0	0	0	0	LA/ Procurement Officer
	Procurement and delivery of the equipment.	Number of Differential GPSs procured	0	1	0	0	0	0	LA/ Procurement Officer
Preparation of 4 layout plans.	Engagement of the traditional authority for acquisition and conversion of land to Council land.	Number of meetings with the Chiefs Held	0	2	0	0	0	0	LA/ Recognized Chief
	Conducting 8 reconnaissance survey	Number of Reconnaissance surveys conducted	0	4	4	0	0	0	LA/ Director Planning
	8 times Mapping detail picking	Number of field work conducted	0	4	4	0	0	0	LA/ Director Planning/ Northern Province Planning Authority
	4 Layout plan designing	Number of Layout Plans Designed	0	1	1	1	1	0	LA/ Director Planning/ Northern Province Planning Authority
	Presentation of 4 the layout to the stakeholders	Number of stakeholders meetings held	0	2	2	0	0	0	LA/ Director Planning/ Northern

									Province Planning Authority
	Approval of the layout plans	Number of Layout Plans endorsed by the Provincial Planning Authority	0	2	2	0	0	0	LA/ Director Planning/ Northern Province Planning Authority
Entering into Planning Agreements between the Local Authority and the Traditional Leadership	Initial Meeting with the Chief	Number of meetings held with the Chief	0	1	2	1	0	0	LA/ Minutes
	Assessment of the proposed land and agreeing on the planning boundary	Number of field inspection conducted	0	1	2	1	0	0	LA/ Reports
	Reconnaissance Survey	Number of field surveys conducted	0	0	2	3	3	0	Inspection Reports
	Layout plan designing	Number of layout plans designed	0	0	1	2	1	0	Designed Layout Plan
	Approval of the plan	Number of plans approved	0	0	1	2	1	0	Approved Layout Plan
Implementation of the Joint Planning Initiative with Mbala Municipal Council for the planning and development of Chimula Area.	Initial meetings with Mbala Council.	Number of meetings held	0	0	2	1	1	0	Minutes
	Assessment of the proposed area	Number of areas assessed	0	0	2	0	0	0	Assessment Reports
	Meetings for coming up with	Number of meetings held	0	2	2	2	2	0	Minutes

	the programme and budgets.								
	Seeking Council resolutions	Number of meetings held	0	1	0	0	0	0	Minutes
	Reconnaissance survey	Number of Surveys conducted	0	0	4	0	0	0	Reports
Preparation Local Area Plans	Stakeholder mapping and initial meeting	Number of stakeholders meetings held	0	0	2	2	0	0	Minutes
	Meetings to discuss plan preparation	Number of meetings held	0	0	2	0	0	0	Minutes
	Preparation of the plan	Number of plans prepared	0	0	2	0	0	0	Layout Plan
	Validation of the plan by stakeholders.	Number of validation meetings held	0	0	2	0	0	0	Minutes
	Approval of the plan.	Number of plans approved	0	0	2	0	0	0	Endorsed Layout Plan

### **13.0 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Senga Hill District is a ten-year plan which brings out the prevailing situation under each thematic area, sector or departments. It also presents the issues and the core ones which were identified during the thematic and sectoral analysis under the Planning Survey and Issues Report section.

Furthermore, the IDP provides the development framework and the spatial development framework. These sections present the interventions which are anticipated to reduce or do away with the issues which negatively affect the development of Senga Hill District.

In addition, the Integrated Development Plan has also provided the Capital Investment Programme which shows the programmes and the budget estimate for each activity or projects or programmes, and the implementation framework or plan which will also act as a monitoring and evaluation plan as it clearly provides the indicators which will be points of reference during evaluation.

It is also important to note that despite it being a ten-year plan, the IDP is going to be reviewed after every five years in order to make changes to the interventions which might not be helping in meeting the set targets, goals and vision of the plan.

Lastly, spatial development of the district is going to be guided by the growth pole theory and the focus of economic development is on agriculture and potentially mining among other things. The major propositions which are anticipated to positively improve agriculture include, improvement of the transport network, creation of additional farm blocks and construction of a farmers training centre in the district.

## 14.0 REFERENCES

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## 15.0 APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Classrooms constructed using Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

Infrastructure Constructed From 2016 To 2022						
S/No	District	School Name	Type Of Infrastructure	Year Constructed	School Type	Status (Operational Or Non-Operational)
1	Senga Hill	Kalukanya Primary School	1X2 CRB	2022	Primary	Operational
2	Senga Hill	Chikunta Primary School	1X2 CRB	2022/On going	Primary	Non Operational
3	Senga Hill	Mukatula Community School	1X3 CRB	2022/On going	Community	Non Operational
4	Senga Hill	Chozi Secondary School	1X3 CRB	2022	Secondary	Operational
5	Senga Hill	Kavumbo Secondary School	1X3 CRB	2022	Secondary	Operational
6	Senga Hill	Mwembe Primary School	1X3 CRB	2022	Primary	Operational
7	Senga Hill	Chipanda Community School	1X3 CRB	2022	Community	Operational
8	Senga Hill	Vondoka Primary School	1X3 CRB	2022	Primary	Operational
9	Senga Hill	Mbuza Community School	1X2 CRB	2022/On going	Community	Non Operational
10	Senga Hill	Mwiluzi Primary School	Completion of a 1X2 CRB	2022/On going	Primary	Non Operational
11	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary School	Completion of a Dormitory and Ablution Block	2022/On going	Secondary	Non Operational
12	Senga Hill	Mpande Secondary School	Completion of a 1X4 CRB	2022	Secondary	Operational
13	Senga Hill	Kalila Primary School	1x4 CRB	2022	Primary	Operational
14	Senga Hill	Old Kapela Primary School	1x2CRB	2022	Primary	Operational

15	Senga Hill	Senga Mission Secondary School	1x3CRB	2017/On going	Secondary	Non Operational
16	Senga Hill	Nondo Mission Secondary School	1x3CRB	2022	Secondary	Non Operational
17	Senga Hill	Menje Primary School	1x2CRB	2022	Primary	Operational
18	Senga Hill	Chileshya Primary School	1x2CRB	2021	Primary	Operational
19	Senga Hill	Ntembo Primary School	Completion of a 1x2CRB	2020	Primary	Operational
20	Senga Hill	Chilinde Primary School	Completion of a 1x2CRB	2020	Primary	Operational
21	Senga Hill	Longa Community School	Roofing of a 1x2CRB	2020	Community	Operational
22	Senga Hill	Mukatula Community School	Completion of a 1x2CRB	2020	Community	Operational
23	Senga Hill	Chimula Primary School	Completion of a 1x2CRB	2020	Primary	Operational
24	Senga Hill	Chimula Primary School	Completion of a hall	2020	Primary	Operational
25	Senga Hill	Chomba Primary School	Completion of a 1x4CRB	2020	Primary	Operational
26	Senga Hill	Mpande Secondary School	Completion of a 1x4CRB	2020	Secondary	Operational
27	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary School	1x3CRB	2020	Secondary	Operational
28	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary School	Library	2020	Secondary	Operational
29	Senga Hill	Tanzuka Secondary School	Zeep Project	2019	Secondary	Operational
30	Senga Hill	Tefwe Community School	1x2CRB	2018	Community	Operational
31	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary	1x2 Science Lab	2017	Secondary	Operational

		School				
<b>32</b>	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary School	Girl Dormitory	2017	Secondary	Operational
<b>33</b>	Senga Hill	Mambwe Secondary School	1x3CRB	2016	Secondary	Operational
<b>34</b>	Senga Hill	Senga Mission Secondary School	1x3CRB Home Economics Block	2016	Secondary	Operational


Appendix B: List of Schools by Ward and Zone

S/No.	School	Ward	Zone	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Kalila	Chela	Senga	1173	1161	2334
2	Kalukanya	Chela	Senga	304	306	610
3	Kapoli	Chela	Senga	146	153	299
4	Maule	Chela	Maule	301	298	599
5	Menje	Chela	Maule	138	129	267
6	Miloso	Chela	Senga	139	155	294
7	Moses	Chela	Senga	234	236	470
8	Mwenyi	Chela	Senga	141	140	281
9	Senga Hill	Chela	Senga	434	472	906
10	Menje Secondary	Chela	Maule	84	99	183
11	Senga Secondary	Chela	Senga	295	317	612
12	Mukatula	Chela	Senga Hill	131	153	284
13	Songolo	Chela	Senga Hill	82	85	167
14	Yumbe	Chela	Maule	144	147	291
15	Purpose	Chela	Nondo	117	137	254
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Chela</b>		<b>3863</b>	<b>3988</b>	<b>7851</b>
16	Chikwanda	Chimbili	Chikwanda	242	194	436
17	Chindo	Chimbili	Chikwanda	191	156	347
18	Kalenje	Chimbili	Kavumbo	133	131	264
19	Kapunda	Chimbili	Kavumbo	243	225	468
20	Kavumbo	Chimbili	Kavumbo	392	403	795
21	Satoka	Chimbili	Chikwanda	203	157	360
22	Sementi	Chimbili	Kavumbo	210	217	427
23	Twime	Chimbili	Kavumbo	227	228	455
24	Kavumbo Secondary	Chimbili	Kavumbo	144	87	231
25	Katete	Chimbili	Chikwanda	101	100	201
26	Kaza	Chimbili	Chikwanda	83	101	184
27	Leo Makoti	Chimbili	Chikwanda	70	70	140
28	Malinga	Chimbili	Chikwanda	132	144	276
29	Manzi	Chimbili	Chikwanda	164	178	342
30	Mengo	Chimbili	Kavumbo	109	118	227
	<b>Chimbili</b>			<b>2644</b>	<b>2509</b>	<b>5153</b>
31	Chikunta	Chinyika	Mpande	325	346	671
32	John Chivuta	Chinyika	Mpande	164	184	348
33	Kapufi	Chinyika	Mpande	368	356	724
34	Kunkuta	Chinyika	Mpande	255	259	514
35	Mpande	Chinyika	Mpande	346	355	701

36	Mukunta	Chinyika	Tanzuka	160	173	333
37	Naminamba	Chinyika	Tanzuka	235	219	454
38	Mpande Secondary	Chinyika	Mpande	164	98	262
39	Chituta	Chinyika	Tanzuka	48	28	76
40	Mayaya	Chinyika	Mpande	156	145	301
41	Teta	Chinyika	Mpande	41	59	100
		<b>Chinyika</b>		<b>2262</b>	<b>2222</b>	<b>4484</b>
42	Chozi	Chozi	Chozi	309	319	628
43	Mikongolo	Chozi	Chozi	279	292	571
44	Nasayanga	Chozi	Chozi	122	113	235
45	Sumbi	Chozi	Chozi	369	297	666
46	Chozi Secondary	Chozi	Chozi	210	186	396
47	Changa	Chozi	Chozi	110	88	198
48	Lwindu	Chozi	Chozi	65	69	134
<b>Chozi</b>				<b>1464</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>2828</b>
49	John Chikoma N'gombe	Ipembe	Matanga	193	186	379
50	Matanga	Ipembe	Matanga	251	234	485
51	Mukungwa	Ipembe	Tanzuka	137	124	261
52	Mutitimya	Ipembe	Matanga	138	123	261
53	Tanzuka	Ipembe	Tanzuka	342	325	667
54	Tanzuka Secondary	Ipembe	Tanzuka	111	69	180
55	Chipanda	Ipembe	Matanga	120	127	247
56	Leo	Ipembe	Matanga	123	103	226
		<b>Ipembe</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>2706</b>
57	Chimula	Lapisha	Mambwe	514	443	957
58	Chisanzu	Lapisha	Nsokolo	192	164	356
59	Kamutozo	Lapisha	Nsokolo	190	142	332
60	Kawala	Lapisha	Mambwe	174	171	345
61	Mambwe	Lapisha	Mambwe	397	395	792
62	Nsokolo	Lapisha	Nsokolo	373	430	803
63	Vyula	Lapisha	Chilesya	200	257	457
64	Mambwe Secondary	Lapisha	Mambwe	130	71	201
65	Nsokolo Secondary	Lapisha	Nsokolo	176	138	314
66	Chatimba	Lapisha	Nsokolo	79	76	155
67	Chela	Lapisha	Kavumbo	123	142	265
68	Chisinga	Lapisha	Mambwe	0	0	0
69	Itulo	Lapisha	Nsokolo	230	214	444
70	Kaele	Lapisha	Mambwe	76	79	155
71	Maliko	Lapisha	Nsokolo	153	190	343
72	Ntungu	Lapisha	Chilesya	135	128	263

73	Pambalasa	Lapisha	Mambwe	85	90	175
74	Sichise	Lapisha	Nsokolo	223	175	398
75	Siwakwi	Lapisha	Nsokolo	88	93	181
76	Tetemya	Lapisha	Nsokolo	109	208	317
77	Father Alemba	Lapisha	Mambwe	49	68	117
	<b>Lapisha</b>			<b>3696</b>	<b>3674</b>	<b>7370</b>
78	Iyanda	Luombe	Maule	121	146	267
79	Kasanga	Luombe	Mpande	195	207	402
80	Mbuza	Luombe	Chikwanda	115	120	235
	<b>Luombe</b>			<b>431</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>904</b>
81	Chilinde	Malamba	Mambwe	297	307	604
82	Nsindano	Malamba	Mambwe	174	173	347
83	Vundoka	Malamba	Tanzuka	217	210	427
84	Chiswela	Malamba	Mambwe	98	102	200
85	Longa	Malamba	Mambwe	195	184	379
86	Solesole	Malamba	Tanzuka	96	78	174
		<b>Malamba</b>		<b>1077</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>2131</b>
87	Chilesya	Mukololo	Chilesya	371	332	703
88	Chilundumusi	Mukololo	Sikalembe	351	274	625
89	Mwembe	Mukololo	Sikalembe	167	159	326
90	New Kapela	Mukololo	Chilesya	139	82	221
91	Ntembo	Mukololo	Chilesya	245	162	407
92	Old Kapela(Ntungu)	Mukololo	Chilesya	172	140	312
93	Senka	Mukololo	Sikalembe	314	322	<b>636</b>
94	Sikalembe	Mukololo	Sikalembe	524	555	1079
95	Sikalembe Secondary	Mukololo	Sikalembe	132	85	217
96	Siolwe	Mukololo	Sikalembe	152	157	309
97	Tefwe	Mukololo	Sikalembe	143	135	278
		<b>Mukololo</b>		<b>2710</b>	<b>2403</b>	<b>5113</b>
98	Chikoti	Mwiluzi	Nondo	251	219	470
99	Chomba	Mwiluzi	Nondo	180	197	377
100	Kolosa	Mwiluzi	Nondo	106	131	237
101	Mwiluzi	Mwiluzi	Nondo	441	454	895
102	Nondo	Mwiluzi	Nondo	422	454	876
103	Reuben	Mwiluzi	Nondo	93	86	179
104	Shikulu Musonda	Mwiluzi	Nondo	189	241	430
107	Nondo Secondary	Mwiluzi	Nondo	243	147	390
108	Chundu	Mwiluzi	Nondo	28	51	79
109	Peckers	Mwiluzi	Nondo	68	69	137
	<b>Mwiluzi</b>			<b>2021</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>4070</b>

*Appendix C: Public Notice for inspection of the Integrated Development Plan*



**SENGA HILL TOWN COUNCIL**

**INSPECTION OF THE SENGA HILL DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2024 TO 2033**

*Notice is hereby given that:* Senga Hill District has completed the preparation of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as per requirement of section 19 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. The IDP is a principal planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development decisions in the district. The Planning Instrument is valid for ten years and can be reviewed every five years.

Further, the Local Authority wishes to invite Senga Hill residents and members of the general public for comments upon inspection of the prepared 2024 draft IDP.

In addition, and in accordance with the **Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 under section 40 (2)**, it is mandatory for the Local Authority to enable the members of the General Public to inspect the draft IDP within the **period of sixty (60) days** and submit comments accordingly.

Subsequently, the Local Authority has printed four (4) copies of the IDP and deposited at the Civic Centre - Registry Office, District Administration - Registry Office, District Agricultural Coordination Office - Registry Office and Constituency Office - Registry Office for inspection by the members of the General Public.

Notably, the same copy can also be accessed from Senga Hill Town Council Website [www.sengahillcouncil.gov.zm](http://www.sengahillcouncil.gov.zm).

You are being notified that the final date for receipt of submissions is on **30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024, CLOSE OF BUSINESS (17: 00 HOURS)**. All the submissions must be addressed to the **Council Secretary, Senga Hill Town Council, P. O. Box 420175, SENGA HILL** or maybe made in electronic format by e-mail to [sengahilltc@gmail.com](mailto:sengahilltc@gmail.com).

*Also, note that the inspection of the physical copy of the draft IDP at any of the four aforementioned offices should only be done from Monday to Friday between 08:00 hours and 17:00hrs.* For further clarifications, contact the **Director Planning, Mr. Given Kamanga** on **0977620658**.

CIVIC CENTRE  
SENGA HILL TOWN COUNCIL  
P. O. BOX 420175  
SENGA HILL DISTRICT

Tryson Y. Chunga  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**  
Date of issue: 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2024  
RSO350691/03.22.05.05/06