



MUNGWI DISTRICT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2034



VISION

A PROSPEROUS AND SELF-SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT THROUGH DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE BY 2035.



It is with great pleasure and a sense of collective responsibility that I present to you the newly developed Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP), a comprehensive roadmap for the sustainable development of our district. This plan is the cumulative of extensive consultation with stakeholders, including community members, local leaders and development partners.

The Mungwi IDP is built on partnership on the principles of inclusivity, equity and sustainability. It recognizes the unique challenges and opportunities facing our district and outlines clear vision for the next ten (10) years. This plan prioritizes the needs of the most vulnerable members of our community, promotes economic growth and social development and ensures environmental sustainability.

The IDP is aligned with national and international development frameworks, including the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the eight national development Plan (8NDP). It addresses key sector such as Health, Education, Agriculture, Transport, Fisheries and Livestock, community development and social welfare, Energy and Natural resource management (forestry).

The successful implementation of this plan requires the active participation and collaboration of all stakeholder. I urge community members through the Ward development committees (WDCs), Civic, Religious and traditional leaders, and development partners to work together to achieve the goals outlined in this plan.

Vision Statement

Mungwi District: *“A prosperous and self-sustainable district through diversified economic activities and improved infrastructure by 2035”.*

IDP Objectives

- Improve access to quality education and healthcare
- Enhance economic opportunities through agriculture, and entrepreneurship
- Development infrastructure for water, sanitation, energy, and transportation
- Promote environmental sustainability and Natural resources management
- Foster social cohesion and community development

I am confident that this IDP will serve as a catalyst for transformative changes in Mungwi District. together, let us work towards a brighter future for all.



GRACE CHOMBA CHISANGA (Ms)
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) would not have been possible without the contribution and support from various stakeholders.

We extend our gratitude to:

1. The Government of the Republic of Zambia, through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for providing guidance and technical support.
2. The Provincial Administration for their technical guidance and coordination. Their leadership and expertise greatly enhanced the quality and relevance of the IDP
3. The District Administration for their leadership and coordination
4. Local Authority, Traditional leadership, ward Development Committees, the community members for sharing their insight and perspective
5. The Development Partners, including, NGOs, FBOs, civil society organization, and private sector entities, for their inputs
6. Technical experts for providing data, analysis and recommendations

Special appreciations goes to:

1. The Mungwi Town Council planning unit for their dedication and hard work
2. The IDP team for their strategic technical support and guidance



The Mungwi IDP is a comprehensive framework for guiding the social, economic, and environmental development of Mungwi District over the next 5-10 years. The plan is built on extensive stakeholder engagement and aims to address the district's unique challenges and opportunities.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity, resiliency and sustainability in the face of climate change in the district by the 2034
- ❖ Improve access to livestock and fisheries extension services for 80% of livestock and fish farmers in Mungwi district by 2034
- ❖ To enhance access to quality education through provision of school infrastructure space by 2029
- ❖ To provide access to standard Health care services to all the community in the district by 2034
- ❖ To ensure universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable water and sanitation services, improving the health, well-being, and quality of life for all citizens in Mungwi district by 2034
- ❖ To maintain, improve and preserve road infrastructure in the district by the year 2034
- ❖ To improve social services in the district by the year 2034
- ❖ To Improved environmental sustainability in the district by the year 2034
- ❖ To ensure an orderly spatial development in Mungwi district by 2034
- ❖ To improve telecommunication systems and infrastructure in the district by the year 2029
- ❖ To establish alternative energy sources in the district by the year 2029

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS

- ❖ Economic development: Agriculture and entrepreneurship
- ❖ Social Development: Education, Healthcare, and Social Protection
- ❖ Infrastructure Development: Water, Sanitation, energy, Roads and bridges
- ❖ Environmental sustainability: Natural resources management

KEY PROJECTS

- ❖ Completion of the construction of phase 2 and 3 of the district hospital, construction of secondary schools
- ❖ Development of irrigation schemes and mechanization for farmers and construction of storage sheds and bucking centers
- ❖ Construction of feeder roads and upgrading of district roads and bridges
- ❖ Establishment of a vocational training centers
- ❖ Construction of water and sanitation facilities

BUDGET AND TIMELINE

The total: **ZMK 1,464,310,000**

Implementation period: 2024-2034

Phase Implementation: short Term (2024-2026), Medium (2026-2029), long term (2029-2034)

EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. Improved quality of life for residents
2. Improved agriculture productivity
3. Increased economic growth and job creation
4. Enhanced social cohesion and community development
5. Protected natural resources and environment

the Mungwi IDP provides a roadmap for transformative change in the district, by ensuring the brighter future for all residents



Cleophasio Chanda Mbotwa

COUNCIL SECRETARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BOQs	Bill Of Quantities
CBD	Central Business District
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DWASHE	District Water Sanitation and Health Education
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
LGSC	Local Government Service Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PPA	Provincial Planning Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TEVETA	Teacher Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a long-term plan that outlines the district's development vision, goals, and strategies for the next 5-10 years. It aims to promote sustainable development, economic growth, and improved quality of life for the residents of Mungwi District. This IDP is a culmination of extensive consultation and collaboration among various stakeholders, including local government, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and community members. It outlines our vision, goals, and strategies for achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for all residents of Mungwi District.

The process for preparation of the Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a requirement under the Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015 (herein after referred to as URP Act). The URP Act in section 19 provides that “a planning authority shall prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its area”. The URP Act indicates that the IDP shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the jurisdiction of the local authority and to guide all planning decisions.

The IDP is guided by the principles of inclusivity, equity, and sustainability, and is aligned with national and international development frameworks, including the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

Mungwi IDP aims to create a prosperous and resilient district where all residents can thrive and reach their full potential. We invite all stakeholders to join us in implementing this plan and working together towards a brighter future for Mungwi District.". This IDP will seek to achieve the following;

- Guide the overall development of Mungwi district
- Align Local development priorities with national development goals
- Foster community participation and engagement.
- Enhance service delivery

- Prioritize resource allocation
- Protect the natural environment

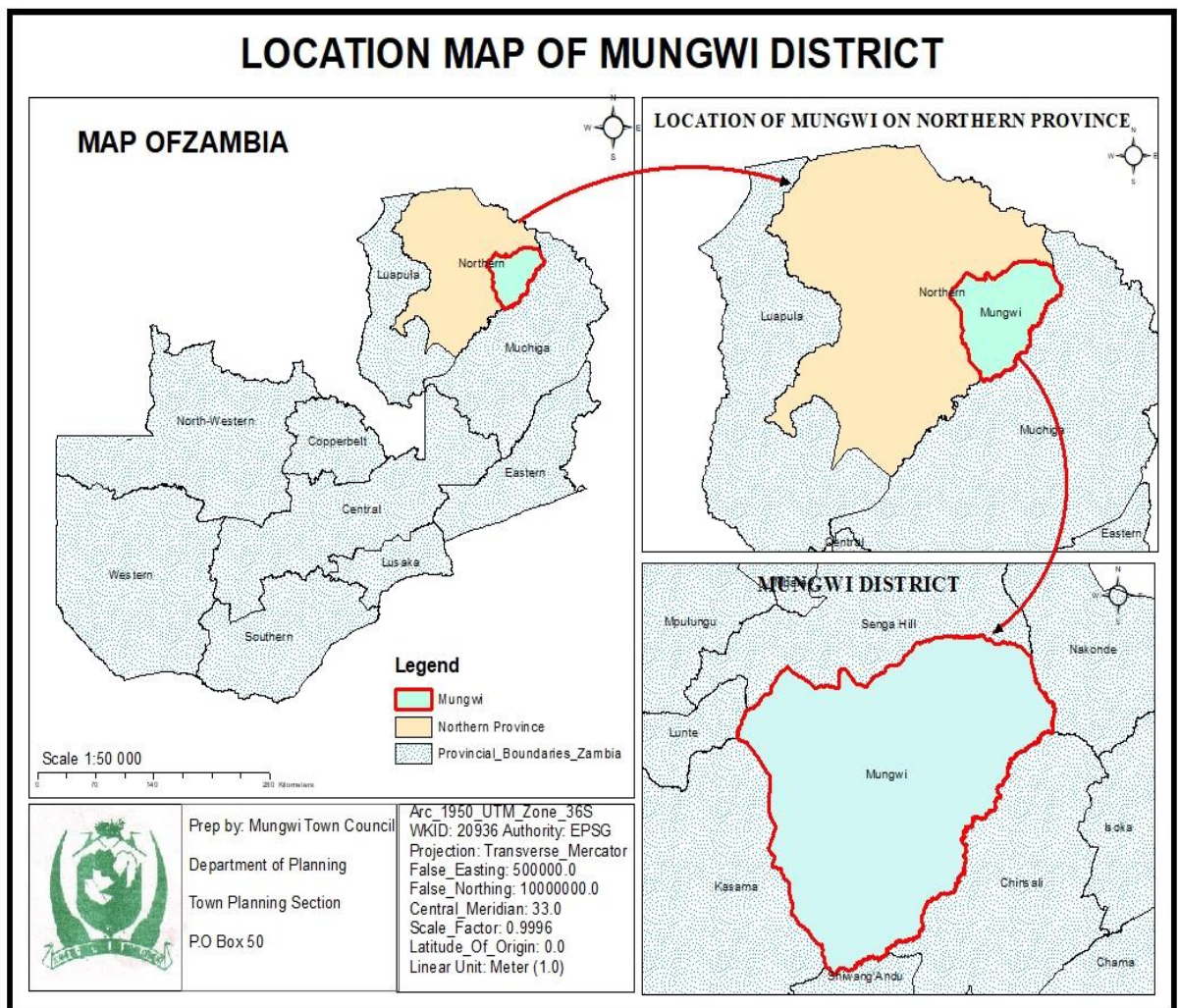
1.1 Description of the IDP Area

1.1.1 Geography Location

Mungwi District is located 30 km from Kasama District the Provincial capital of Northern Province of Zambia, the district covers a surface area of 9,766 km² (976,600ha). The district shares boundaries with six (6) districts namely; Nakonde, Isoka, Chinsali and Shiwang’andu Districts in Muchinga Province in the East, Kasama in the West and Senga in the North.

Figure 1: Location Map of Mungwi District

Figure 1: Location map of Mungwi District



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

1.1.2 Climate

1.1.2.1 General

Mungwi has a humid subtropical hot summer climate that is mild with dry winters, hot humid summers and moderate seasonality. The annual average temperature is 24 degrees Celsius. Mungwi's humid subtropical climate, with its mild, dry winters, hot and humid summers, and moderate seasonal variation, offers several advantages for agriculture. The warm temperatures and consistent rainfall during the growing season create optimal conditions for a wide range of crops. The mild winters reduce the risk of frost damage, while the hot, humid summers support vigorous plant growth. Additionally, the moderate seasonality ensures that crops receive a stable environment throughout the year, contributing to reliable and potentially high agricultural yields

1.1.2.2 Rainfall:

The average annual precipitation in Mungwi is 1270 mm, with January receiving the highest amount of rainfall at 292.1 mm. This ample rainfall provides a significant advantage for agriculture by ensuring a steady and reliable water supply throughout the year. The substantial precipitation during key growing months supports healthy crop development and reduces the need for irrigation. Additionally, the distribution of rainfall helps maintain soil moisture levels, which can enhance crop yields and resilience to dry periods

1.1.2.3 Temperature

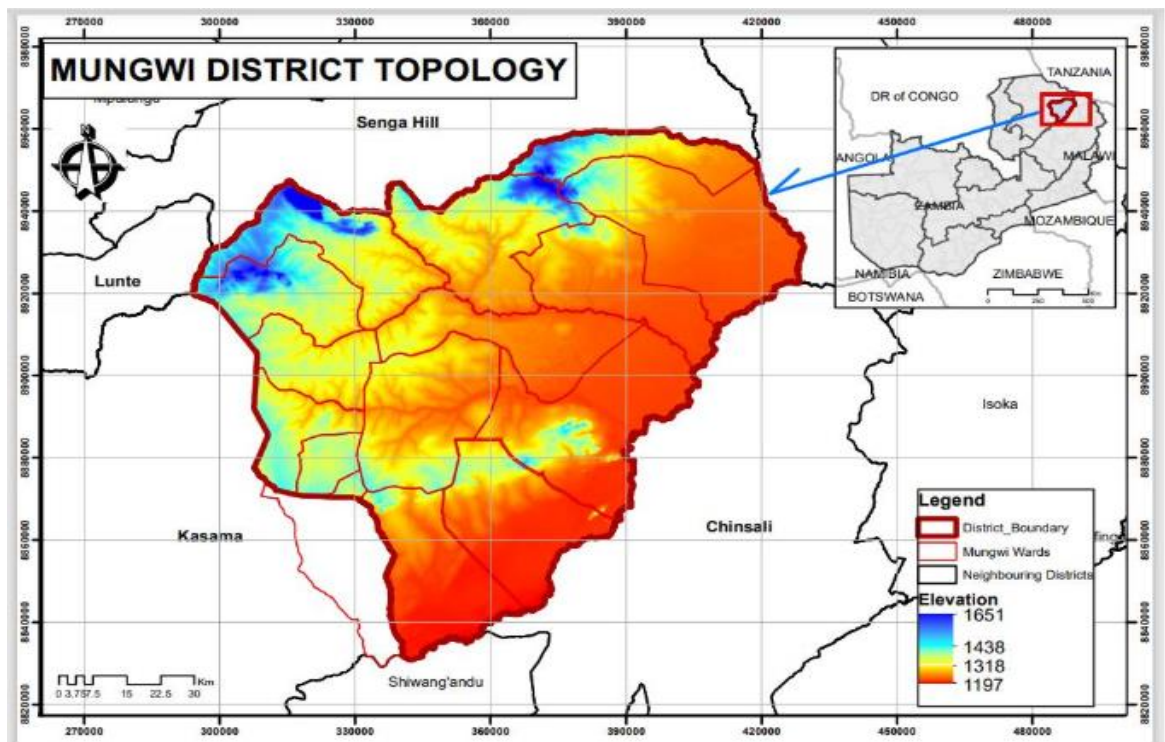
The temperature pattern in Mungwi offers several advantages for agriculture. The moderate temperatures during the growing season, ranging from 19°C to 27°C, create optimal conditions for a variety of crops, fostering healthy growth and high productivity. The gradual rise in temperatures from August onwards extends the growing season, allowing crops to mature fully and potentially boosting yields. Cooler temperatures in June and July, along with mild winters, reduce the risk of frost damage, benefiting frost-sensitive crops. Additionally, peak temperatures in October provide ideal conditions for harvesting, ensuring crops reach their peak ripeness and quality. Overall, the moderate temperature range throughout the year helps crops adapt well, avoiding extreme heat or cold and contributing to stable and successful agricultural outcomes

1.1.3 Landscape and topography

Mungwi's topography, characterized by a gently undulating plateau at altitudes between 1200 and 1600 meters above sea level, with a slope of 1-2°, provides several agricultural

advantages. The terrain promotes favorable drainage, minimizing waterlogging and erosion, which enhances crop growth and soil health. The stable and uniform plateau supports diverse agricultural activities and infrastructure development, simplifying land management. The Chambeshi and Kalungu floodplains further contribute to soil fertility through sediment deposition, boosting agricultural productivity. Additionally, the Muchinga escarpment and varying altitudes create microclimates that accommodate a variety of crops with different temperature and moisture needs. The gentle slopes and plateau terrain also improve accessibility for farming equipment and transportation, optimizing agricultural operations within the district

Figure 2: Mungwi District Topology Map



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

1.1.4 Hydrology

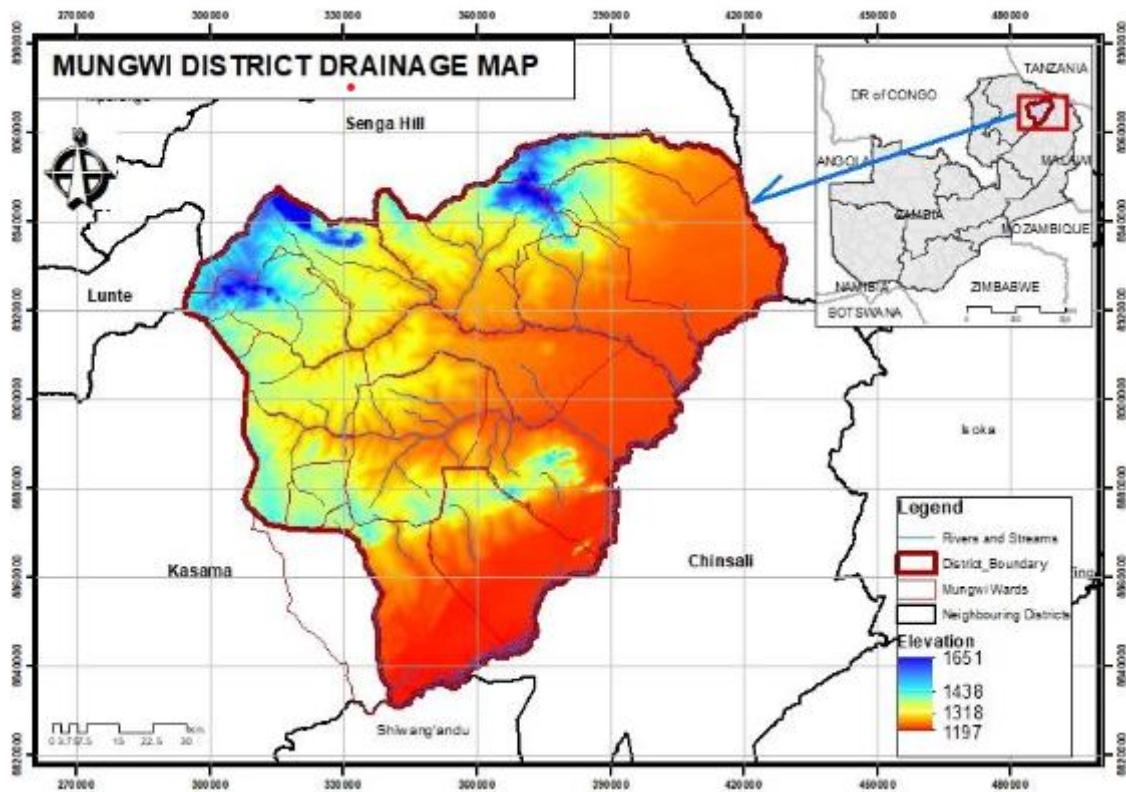
The hydrology system of Mungwi, which includes the Chambeshi floodplains, and the Chambeshi, Kalungu, Luchindashi, Ntumba, Luchewe, and Mabula rivers, as well as 45 other streams, provides several benefits. The year-round flow of these rivers and streams

ensures a reliable and consistent water supply for the inhabitants, supporting both domestic needs and agricultural activities. This continuous water availability is crucial for irrigation, enabling farmers to maintain crops even during dry periods, and contributes to the overall stability and productivity of local agriculture. Additionally, the abundant water resources support a range of ecological and has the potential to boost the economic activities, therefore, enhancing the quality of life and livelihoods in the region.

1.1.5 Drainage

The surface water runoff in Mungwi follows a very moderate topographic gradient towards the south, with streams such as Kalungu, Luchindashi, Ntumba, Luchewe, Mabula, and other smaller tributaries draining into the Chambeshi River. This river then flows into Lake Bangweulu in Luapula Province. This hydrological pattern offers several advantages. The moderate gradient ensures effective drainage, reducing the risk of excessive erosion and maintaining stable land conditions. The steady flow of water into the Chambeshi River and Lake Bangweulu supports both agricultural and domestic needs throughout the year. Consistent runoff facilitates reliable irrigation, enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience during dry spells. Additionally, the natural water flow supports diverse aquatic ecosystems, contributing to regional biodiversity and ecological health. The gradual slope also aids in flood management by allowing for the natural dispersion of water, which helps prevent sudden and severe flooding events.

Figure 3: Mungwi District Drainage Map



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

1.1.5 Geology

The geological setting comprises broadly reworked metagranites, metavolcanics and metasedimentary units of Archaean to Mesoproterozoic age which together make up the northeast trending Mesoproterozoic Irumide belt. The soils are typical of soil of the Northern plateau. They are medium textured soils overlaying heavier subsoil. The soils are highly rich and are characterized by good fertility, low soil PHI and high phosphorus fixation in wood bound areas.

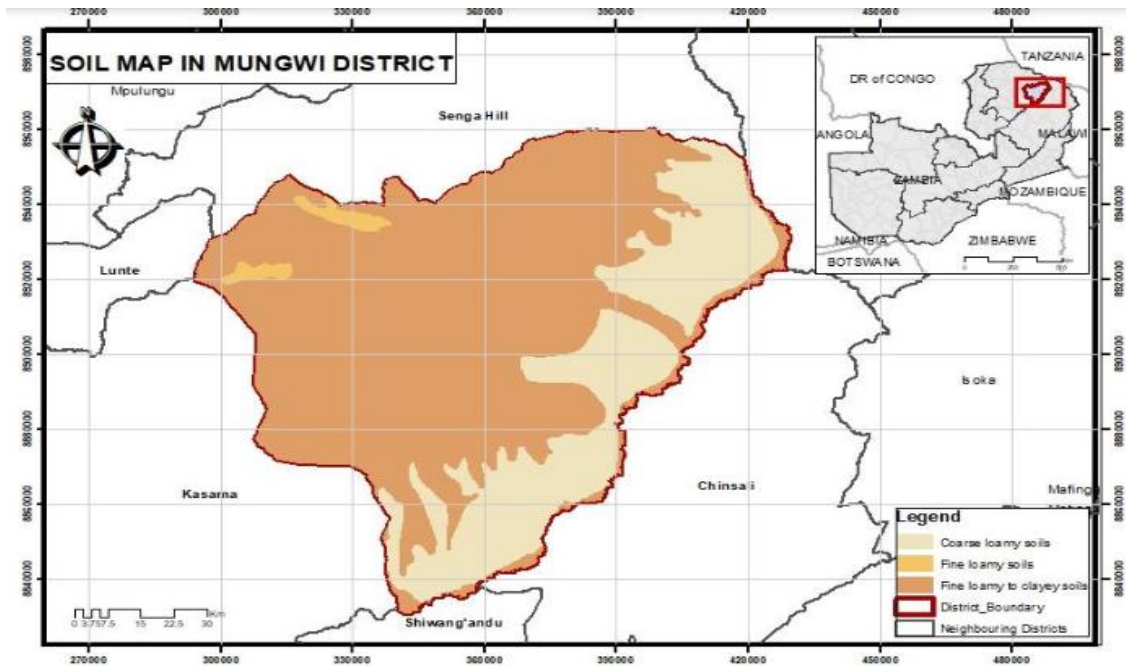
1.1.6 Settlement Structure of the District

The settlement pattern and population distribution are influenced by; improved communication network, economic activities (fishing, farming and trading) and settlement schemes. There is a high population density along the Chambeshi River due to fishing and trading. Equally, along the TAZARA rail line the population density is high because of improved communication, which, has resulted in improved business opportunities for local people. Other areas like Mungwi Central, Malole and Chiti-mukulu are populated due to trading and farming activities.

1.1.6 Land use and soils

The common land use pattern for the indigenous people of these areas includes a mixed farming activity of Livestock and crop production. Crop production on average standards is done by hand hole but some families use ox drawn draft power. The major crops grown in the areas are Cassava, Beans, Ground nuts and maize, there are also minor crops such as Cowpeas, squashes, pumpkins which are grown alongside the major crops. The generic practice of Chitemene in the Northern Province is also done in Mungwi district. The district produces paddy rice on a larger scale especially in the Chambeshi flood plains which enjoys markets on the Copperbelt and Lusaka in addition to the local markets in the provincial capital and other districts of the province. Vegetable production is also being practiced along the many rivers and streams which are supplied to local markets. Fishing is one of the main economic activities in the Chambeshi areas supplying also the provincial capital. Soils The soils map below describe in general the soils of the area as comprising three main types; well drained deep to very deep yellowish red to strong brown, friable, fine loamy to clayey soils having a clear clay increase with depth (chromi haplic) which are found in the main upland areas , Poorly drained, very deep, light brown to light yellowish brown, loose to very friable, coarse loamy soils; in places with a humic topsoil(orthi-dystric Gleysols) essentially covering the main plains of the Chambeshi and association of: well drained, moderately deep to deep, yellowish brown to dark brown, friable, fine loamy to clayey soils having a clear clay increase with depth(chromi-haplic Acrisols) and well drained, shallow to moderately shallow, dark brown, friable, fine loamy soils; in places rocky(orthi-dystric and lithic Leptosols)

Figure 4: Mungwi District Soil Map



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

1.1.6 Social Economic Activities

About 80% of the households in Mungwi district are engaged in subsistence agriculture as their main economic activity. Only 9.7% of the populations are in formal employment. Major crops grown in the district are; **Maize, Beans, Soya Beans, Rice, Groundnuts, Finger-millet, Cassava, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Rape and Potatoes** etc. Major Livestock include; **Pigs, Goats, Cattle and Poultry**. Most of the production is done by the small-scale farmers.

In addition, Fishing is another economic activity done in the natural water body of Chambeshi and Kalungu Rivers. Of late there has been an increase in participation of farmers in aqua-culture around Ngulula and Mabula wards.

In terms of infrastructure, the district is rich in road network, the government has invested in road network such as Kasama to Isoka road and currently invested in upgrading Nseluka Kayambi road and construction of Mbesuma Bridge which will make the district easily accessible and have access to neighboring districts and provinces.

In rail transport, TAZARA rail line passes through six (6) agricultural camps stretching from Nseluka to Kayambi through Nakonde to Dar-es-salaam.

Other supporting infrastructures include the newly constructed District Hospital, 23 Rural Health Centers, 16 secondary schools and 95 Primary schools and veterinary Lab.

1.1.8 Cultural Issues

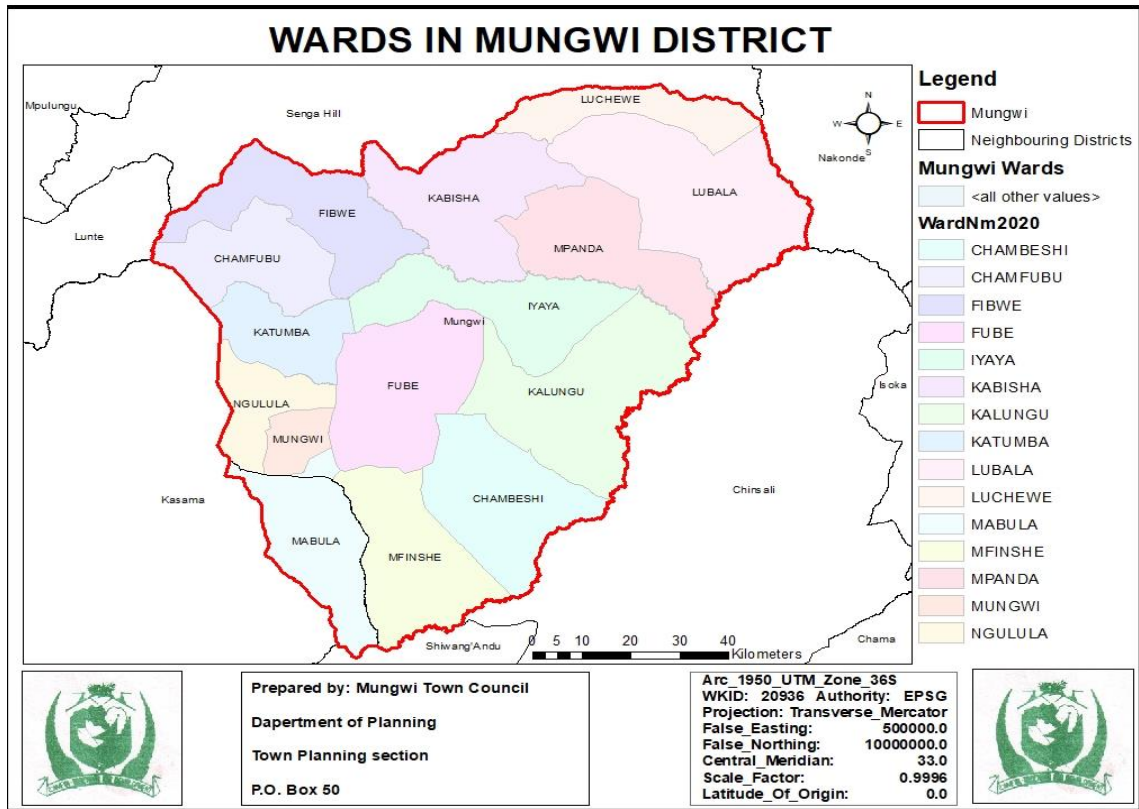
Mungwi District is home to three (3) Traditional Bemba Chiefs and several Sub Chiefs as well as Village Headpersons. The Bemba royal chieftaincy is organized under Paramount Chief Chiti-mukulu who reigns supreme over all Bemba Chiefs. His son Chief Makasa reigns in the east while chief Chimbola reigns in the Matengele region, which is in the central part of the district. Traditionally, the two Chiefs (Makasa and Chimbola) pay tribute to the Paramount Chief Chitimukulu. However, each of the three chiefs has his independent chief councilors who assist in their daily administration of their areas of jurisdiction. Most of these councilors are drawn from village headpersons and Sub-Chiefs. Each chief has a local traditional court locally known as Incenje where disputes of traditional nature are settled.

The people in each chief's jurisdiction are expected to pay their allegiance and royalty to the chief and pay him tributes. Northern Province is dominated by the Bemba speaking people. The predominant of Mungwi celebrate the traditional ceremonies Ukusefya-pa-Ng'wena is celebrated by Bemba speaking people of Mungwi.

1.1.10 Political Structure

In terms of political governance, Mungwi comprises only one constituency called Malole Constituency which is further divided into 15 wards: Lubala, Luchewe, Mpanda, Kabisha, Fibwe, Iyaya, Kalungu, Fube, Ngulula, Mungwi Central, Chambeshi, Mabula, Mfinshe, Katumba and Chamfubu ward

Figure 5: Map of Mungwi District wards



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

1.1.11 Built Environment

Mungwi district is surrounded by rich in road network and rail line which pass through six (6) agricultural camps stretching from Nseluka to Kayambi through Nakonde to Dar es Salaam. Which will make the district easily accessible and have access to neighboring districts and provinces. Other infrastructures include the District Hospital, 5 Mini Hospitals, 33 Rural Health Centers, 16 secondary schools and 95 Primary schools and according to the 2022 Census of population and housing, the total number of households is 45,576 of which about 25,000 are farming households and about 4,244 of the rural households are involved in fishing and non-agricultural activities as their main economic activities.

PART TWO

2.0 Planning Survey and Issues Report

The Planning Survey and Issues Report establishes the key issues that define the current situation and problem context for Mungwi District. This section is divided into three main parts; the first part discusses the demographic analysis and population projections while the second part provides the review of empirical and spatial data outlined according to key thematic areas. The third part provides a brief outline of the community and stakeholder consultative procedure and key outcome of community issues.

SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Demographic Analysis

2.1.1 Population and Population Growth Overview

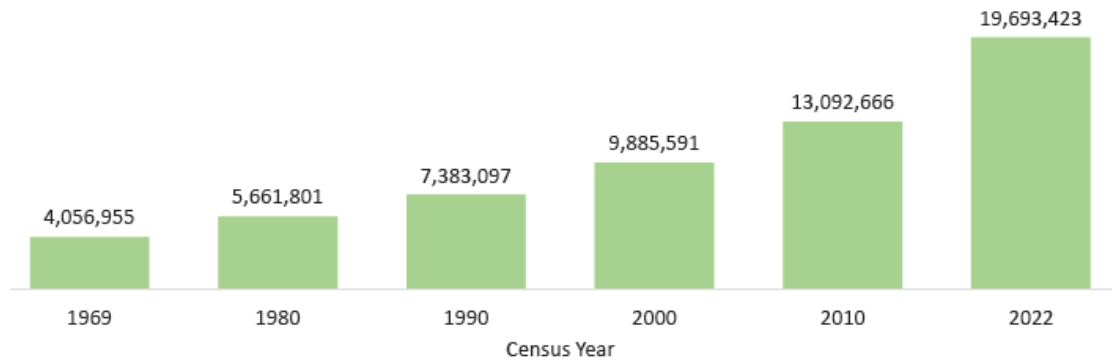
The demographic analysis of Mungwi District is a critical component serving as the foundation for informed decision-making and strategic planning. This section highlights the current and projected national, regional and local (district level) populations for the base year, for previous census periods. Demographic factors and indicators such as natural population growth rate, other population factors discussed as basis for long term development planning for the district of Mungwi. It also provides a comprehensive overview of the district's population dynamics, including population size, growth trends, density, and distribution. It further examines the age structure, gender composition, and household characteristics, highlighting the socio-economic indicators that influence development outcomes.

Understanding the demographic profile of Mungwi District is essential for identifying the needs and priorities of its residents, allocating resources effectively, and implementing targeted interventions. This analysis will enable stakeholders to address key challenges and leverage opportunities to enhance the quality of life for all inhabitants. By examining current and projected demographic trends, these demographics aims to promote sustainable development and inclusive growth, ensuring that no segment of the population is left behind.

2.1 Population in National and Regional Context

As of September 8, 2022, Zambia's population reached 19,693,423, a significant increase from 4,056,955 in 1969. The population growth rate is approximately 2.9% per year. Zambia has a youthful demographic, with over 60% of its citizens under 25 years old. The population includes more females (10,036,163) than males (8,821,189). This young population presents both opportunities and challenges, requiring substantial investment in education, healthcare, and job creation to fully leverage its potential for national development.

Figure 6: National Population distribution

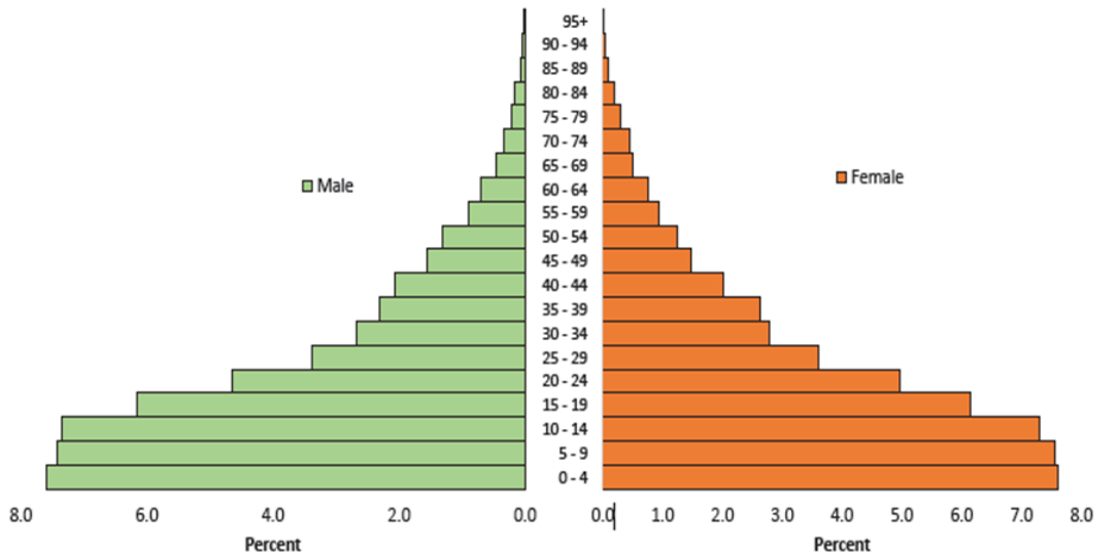


Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.1.1.1 Regional context

As of the 2022 census, Northern Province in Zambia had a population of 1,618,412, or 8.2% of the national total. The province's population is nearly evenly split between males (797,223 or 49.3%) and females (821,189 or 50.7%). With a population growth rate of 3.3%, Northern Province covers 77,650 km² and has a population density of 20.84 people per km². (ZAMSAT, 2022).

Figure 7: Northern Province Population distribution by sex and age structure

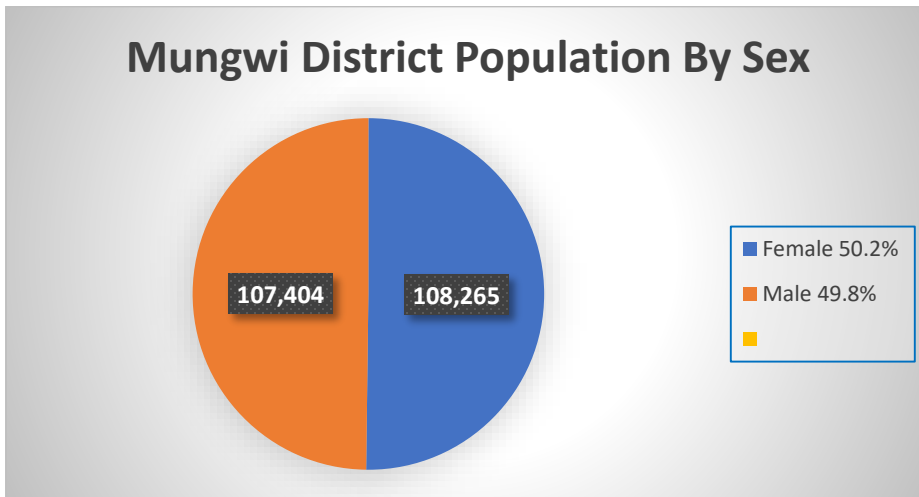


Source: ZAMSAT,2022

2.1.1.3 District level

Mungwi District is a vibrant and essential region in the Northern Province of Zambia, boasting a diverse and growing population. According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, the district has a total population of 215,669, with males constituting 49.8% (107,404) and females making up 50.2% (108,265). This balanced gender distribution highlights the importance of inclusive development strategies to address the needs of both men and women in the district.

Figure 8: Mungwi District Pie Chart for Gender Population



Source: ZamSAT, 2022

Mungwi District has a population density of 21.02 people per square kilometer, reflecting its rural character and extensive land area. Mungwi's annual population growth rate is 2.6%, indicating steady demographic expansion. This growth presents both opportunities and challenges for the district's development planning and resource allocation.

2.1.2 Population and Population Density for Wards in Mungwi

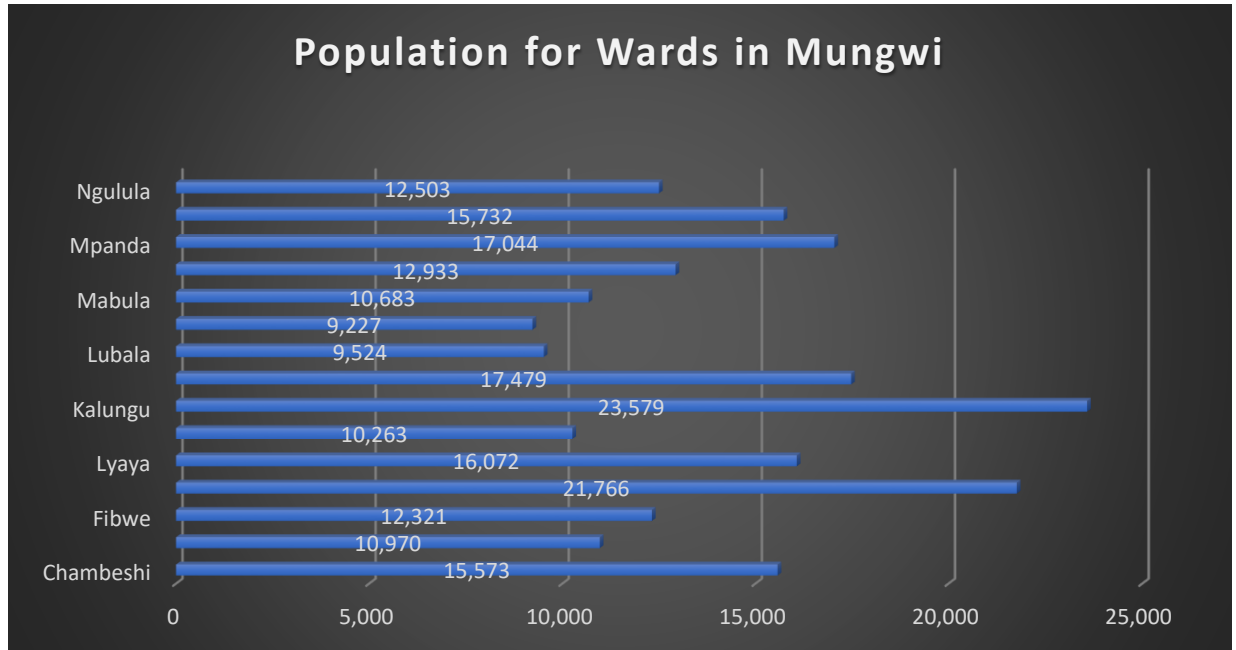
Mungwi District is administratively divided into one constituency, which is further subdivided into 15 wards. Each ward contributes uniquely to the district's demographic and socio-economic fabric. According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, the largest ward by population is Kalungu, with 23,579 residents. Following closely is Fube, home to 21,766 people. These wards are significant growth centers, primarily due to their extensive farming activities, which attract a considerable number of residents.

Mungwi Central, another notable ward, has a population of 15,732, while Iyaya and Mpanda host 16,072 and 17,044 residents, respectively. Katumba also has a substantial population of 17,479, reflecting its importance in the district. Chambeshi, with 15,573 inhabitants, plays a vital role in the local demographic landscape.

In contrast, the ward with the smallest population is Luchewe, with 9,227 residents. Other wards with relatively smaller populations include Lubala, with 9,524 residents, and

Kabisha, home to 10,263 people. Chamfubu and Mabula have populations of 10,970 and 10,683, respectively, while Fibwe and Ngulula host 12,321 and 12,503 residents. Mfinshe, with 12,933 inhabitants, also contributes to the district's overall demographic profile.

Figure 9: Mungwi District Population by wards

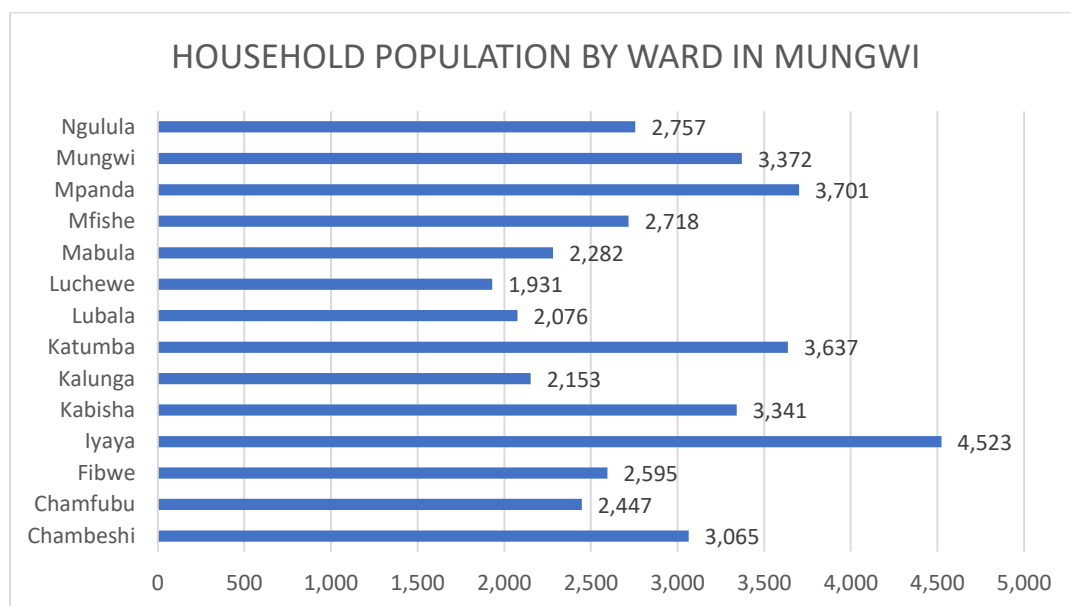


Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.1.2.1 Household Distribution by Ward

Mungwi District, within the Malole constituency, has a total of 45,576 households. The distribution varies significantly across its 15 wards. Kalungu has the highest number of households at 4,978, highlighting its high population density and need for substantial infrastructure. Fube follows with 4,523 households, indicating similar developmental needs. In contrast, Luchewe and Lubala have the fewest households, at 1,931 and 2,076 respectively, suggesting smaller, more dispersed communities that may require targeted development efforts. Other notable wards include Mpanda with 3,701 households, Katumba with 3,637, and Mungwi with 3,372. Each ward's household distribution reflects its unique socio-economic context and development priorities.

Figure 10: Mungwi District Household Population by wards



Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.1.3. Population and Population Growth

The population growth of Mungwi district is expected to increase at an average annual growth rate of 2.6%. ZAMSTAT projects that by the year 2035, the population of the district will have increased by 283,073 as depicted in Table 3. This is an increase of 80,309 persons from the base year 2020.

Table 1: Mungwi District Projected Population by wards Age group

Age Range	Population In Age group,2011	Population in Age group,2015	Population in Age group2020	Population in Age group,2025	Population in Age group,2030	Population in Age group,2035
0-19	94,273	105,655	119,443	134,584	149,412	165,177
20-39	38,237	42,563	50,059	57,669	69,226	81,525
40-59	16,300	19,351	22894	27,239	31,315	36,371

60-79	6,665	7,354	8,728	10,671	12,659	15,746
80+	1,068	1,285	1640	2006	2335	2460
Total	156,543	176,208	202,764	232,169	264,947	283,073

Source: Zamstats, 2010

Migration and Urbanization

Since Mungwi District was declared in 1997, migration trends have been predominantly characterized by rural-to-urban movement within the district, rather than interregional migration. People have moved to urban areas like Mungwi Central, Malole, and Nseluka seeking better opportunities. The district's new status has also attracted government officials, contributing to this trend.

Urban areas such as Mungwi Central, Malole, Ngoli, Kayambi, and Nseluka are expected to continue growing, as seen in increased housing developments and new residential areas. This internal migration is driven by economic opportunities, family reunification, marriage, and access to services like healthcare. However, this growth has led to unplanned settlements and strained municipal infrastructure.

Mungwi's strategic location along major transportation routes and its agricultural potential are likely to further drive population growth. This demographic pressure necessitates careful planning to manage urban expansion, preserve natural habitats, and enhance infrastructure to support the district's development goals.

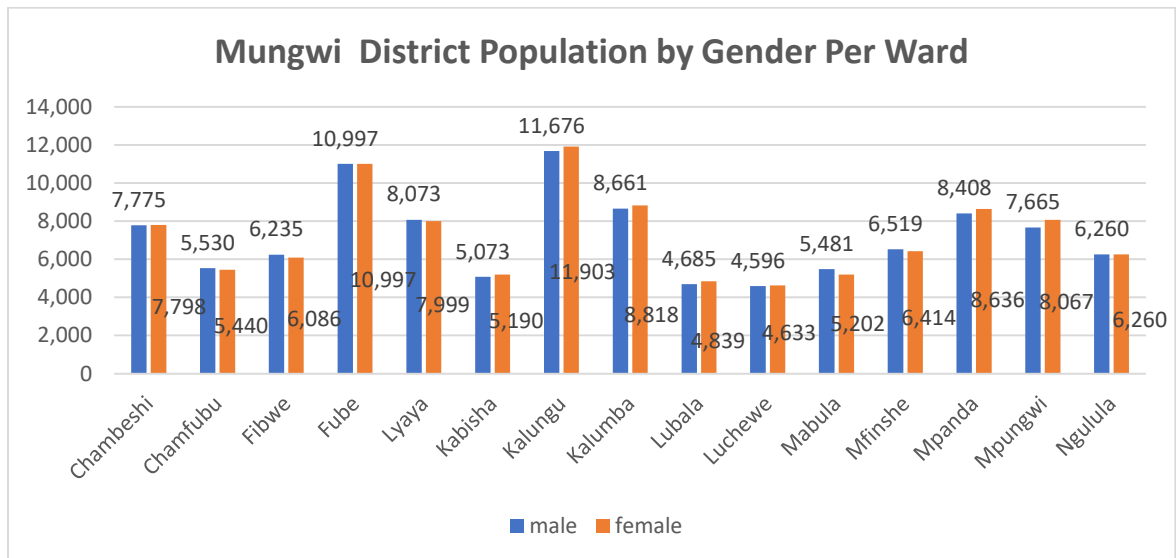
2.1.3.1 Population Characteristics

Understanding the population characteristics of Mungwi District is essential for effective planning and development. These characteristics include gender distribution, age structure, population density, and other socio-economic indicators that shape the district's development needs and opportunities.

2.1.3.2 Gender Distribution

As per the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, Mungwi District has a total population of 215,669. The gender distribution is fairly balanced, with females slightly outnumbering males. Females constitute 50.2% of the population (108,265 individuals), while males make up 49.8% (107,404 individuals). This balance has implications for gender-focused development programs and policies aimed at promoting equality and addressing specific needs of both men and women in the district.

Figure 11: Mungwi District Population by Gender in Ward

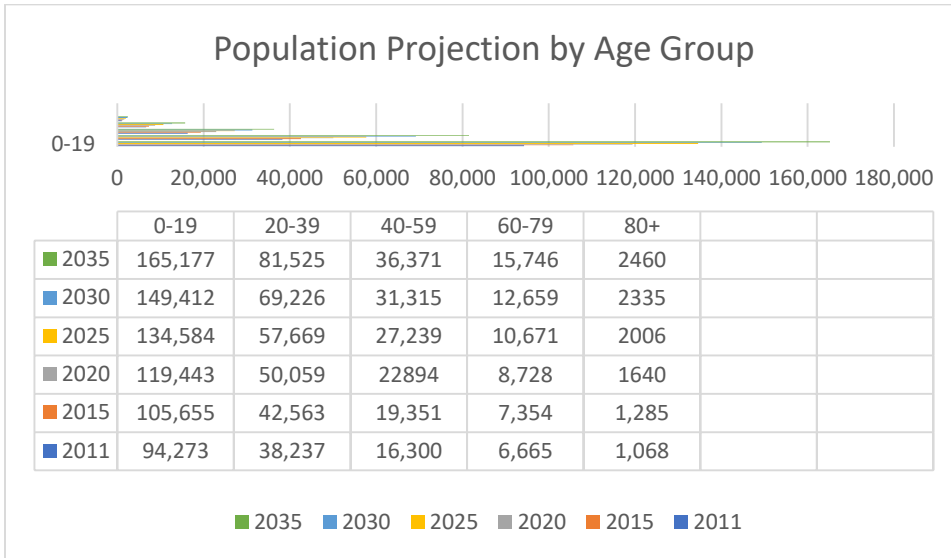


Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.1.3.3 Age Structure

The age structure of Mungwi District's population reveals a youthful demographic, which has significant implications for education, employment, and healthcare services. The district's population is predominantly young, with a large proportion under the age of 20. This highlights the need for substantial investment in educational facilities, youth development programs, and job creation initiatives to harness the potential of this young population. As

Figure 12: Population Projection by Age Group

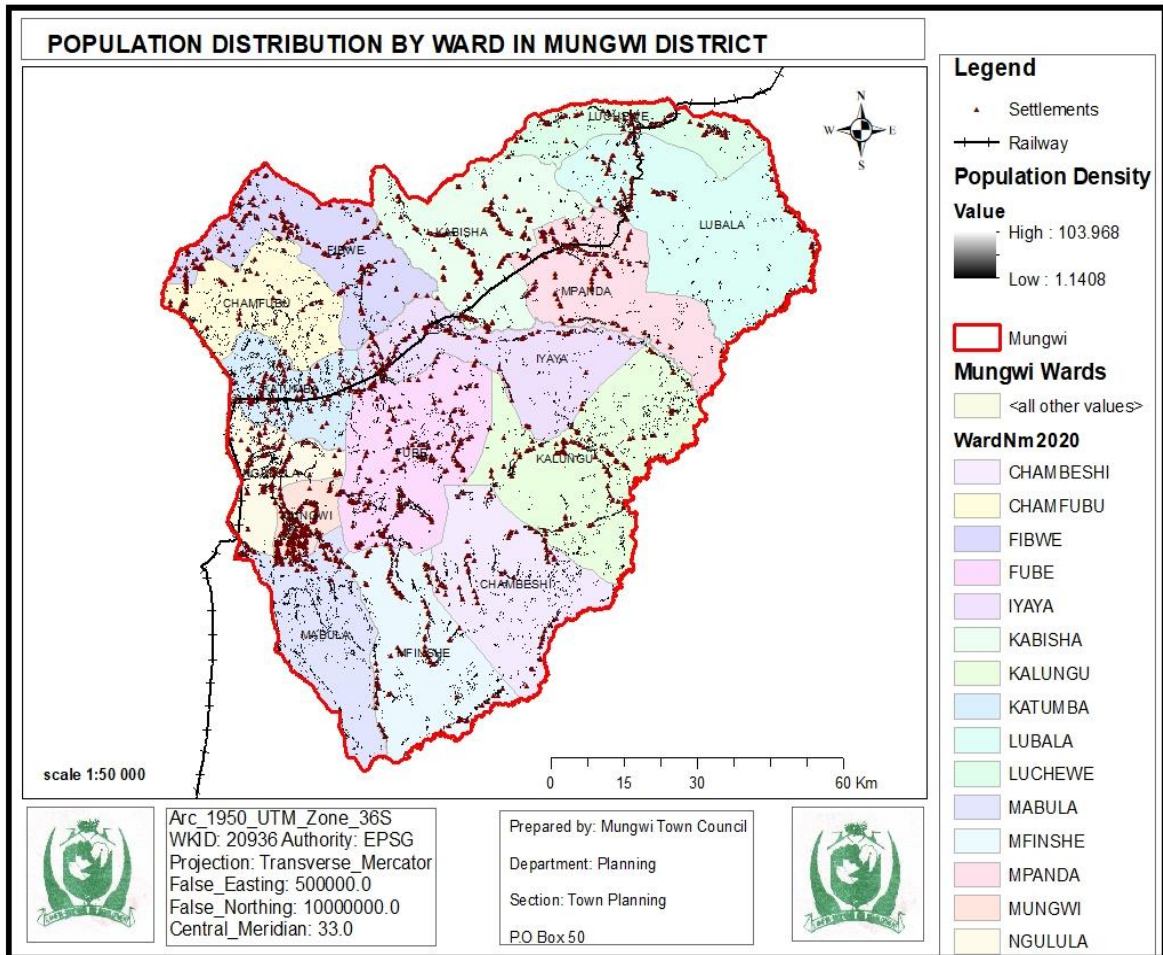


Zamstats, 2022

2.1.3.4 Population Density

The population density in Mungwi District is approximately 21.02 persons per square kilometer, based on the district's total area of 77,650 square kilometers. Population density varies across different wards, with Kalungu and Fube wards being the most densely populated, having 4,978 and 4,523 households respectively. In contrast, wards like Luchewe and Lubala have lower population densities, with 1,931 and 2,076 households respectively. These variations necessitate tailored infrastructure and service provision to meet the diverse needs of densely and sparsely populated areas.

Figure 13: Population Distribution in Mungwi District



Source: DPU,2024

2.1.3.5 Socio-Economic Indicators

Mungwi District's socio-economic indicators reflect a community heavily reliant on agriculture, with over 75% of households engaged in farming activities. This reliance on agriculture underlines the importance of agricultural development programs, improved farming techniques, and market access initiatives. Additionally, the district faces challenges related to poverty, with approximately 60% of households living below the poverty line. Development initiatives aimed at economic diversification, vocational training, and small business support are essential to improve the economic well-being of the district's residents.

2.1.4 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

The population trends in Mungwi District have profound implications for its land use and spatial development patterns. As of the 2022 Census, the district's population stands at 215,669, with an annual growth rate of 2.6%. This demographic growth is unevenly distributed across wards, with Kalungu and Fube experiencing higher population densities due to their agricultural prominence. Land is an important resource for investment, production of goods and services in an economy, wealth creation and ultimately poverty reduction. However, there are several constraints in accessing land due to the unsecure land tenure systems. The large part of land in Mungwi district is under customary land tenure. Therefore, accessibility depends on the Headmen/ women and no documents to guarantee land tenure.

However, there are several constraints in accessing land due to the insecure land tenure systems. The large part of the land is under customary. Therefore, accessibility depends on non-legal documents

Table 2: Existing Trends in Land use

S/N	EXISTING TRENDS	EFFECT /IMPACT
1	Excessive use of chemical fertilizer	Eventually leads to poor crop yield
2	Changes in forest cover due to Charcoal burning and poor agricultural practices (chitemene system)	Deforestation, soil erosion leading to Climate change and environmental degradation

3	Over dependence on forestry	Loss water sources
5	Encroachment in gazette forest areas	Loss of biodiversity, deforestation

Source: DPU,2024

The continuation of the current trends with regards to services that require land like waste reticulation, housing, agriculture and electricity may mean not adequately being provided, especially considering that the population for Mungwi district was growing at 2.6 annual growth rate (CSO, 2010).

There are some areas that have the potential for accelerated development that calls for regulation. These areas usually acquire over time, some urban features. In Mungwi, administratively, the district headquarters is in Mungwi township in Mungwi central ward while, and Kalungu, Fube, Iyaya and Chambeshi wards are some of the areas that have potential to expand.

Mungwi urban population is expected to increase by the year 2030. Since its inception as a district, people have been drawn to the township from rural parts of the district for job prospects and access to better services have already compounded the growth unplanned settlements and put a strain on existing municipal infrastructure and on the ability of the local authority and utility companies to deliver on developmental goals.

This demographic pressure is leading to increased demand for residential, commercial, and agricultural land. It necessitates careful planning to manage urban sprawl, preserve natural habitats, and ensure sustainable resource use. Effective land use policies and spatial planning strategies are crucial to accommodate growth while maintaining environmental quality and enhancing infrastructure resilience.

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

3.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.1.1 Introduction

The main objective of the education sector is to provide quality, relevant, equitable and accessible education to all eligible citizens in the district. The sector is divided into four subsectors i.e. Early Childhood Education (ECE), primary, secondary and tertiary sub sector. Except the Early Childhood Education subsector that operates within the existing primary schools, the three sub sectors operate independently and are managed by education boards namely district education board, secondary education boards and college education boards.

3.1.2 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The sector has a number of policies at local level guiding the implementation of government priorities as follows:

Table 3: Summary of Key Government Policies being implemented

DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	IDP IMPLICATIONS
District Education Board's Strategic Plan (2022-2026)	Improving the performance of learners by realizing the vision 2023 and track achievement made in line with the expectations of the 8NDP.	
Education act of 2011	Regulates the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education.	
Free Education Policy	Intends to make early childhood, primary and	

	secondary education free to all Zambian citizens	
Re-entry Policy	The policy allows girls who fall pregnant to take leave and go for maternity and then continue with their education after delivery	
Early Childhood education policy	Operational framework that is multi sectoral in addressing education, health, nutrition and child protection of children aged 3 to 6	
National school health and nutritional policy	The policy aims at Promoting and improving nutrition status of learners in order to enhance and sustain their physical social and mental well-being.	The IDP will enhance school feeding Programme in schools
National Education Policy	Aims at serving individual, social economic well –being and enhance the quality of life for all.	The IDP will ensure that all learners have access to quality education
8NDP (2022 – 2026)	Focuses on ensuring that all learners have access to equitable and inclusive quality education.	IDP will provide infrastructure development at all levels

Source: DEBs Office, 2024

3.1.2 Review of key Education Policies and Plans:

The Education Policy of 1996, 'Educating the Future', guides the education sector. The policy focuses on the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. This implies that education system will be liberalized and decentralized in accordance with the democratic principles of local governance. Emanating from the policy direction, Mungwi district Education Board recognizes all stakeholders in provision of quality education in academic clean and green environment. The 8th National Development Plan stipulates that education is a key to success and to higher productivity which is a prerequisite for national development therefore, the need to increase investment in educational infrastructure with the view to improve the quality of education, especially in rural areas cannot be over emphasized.

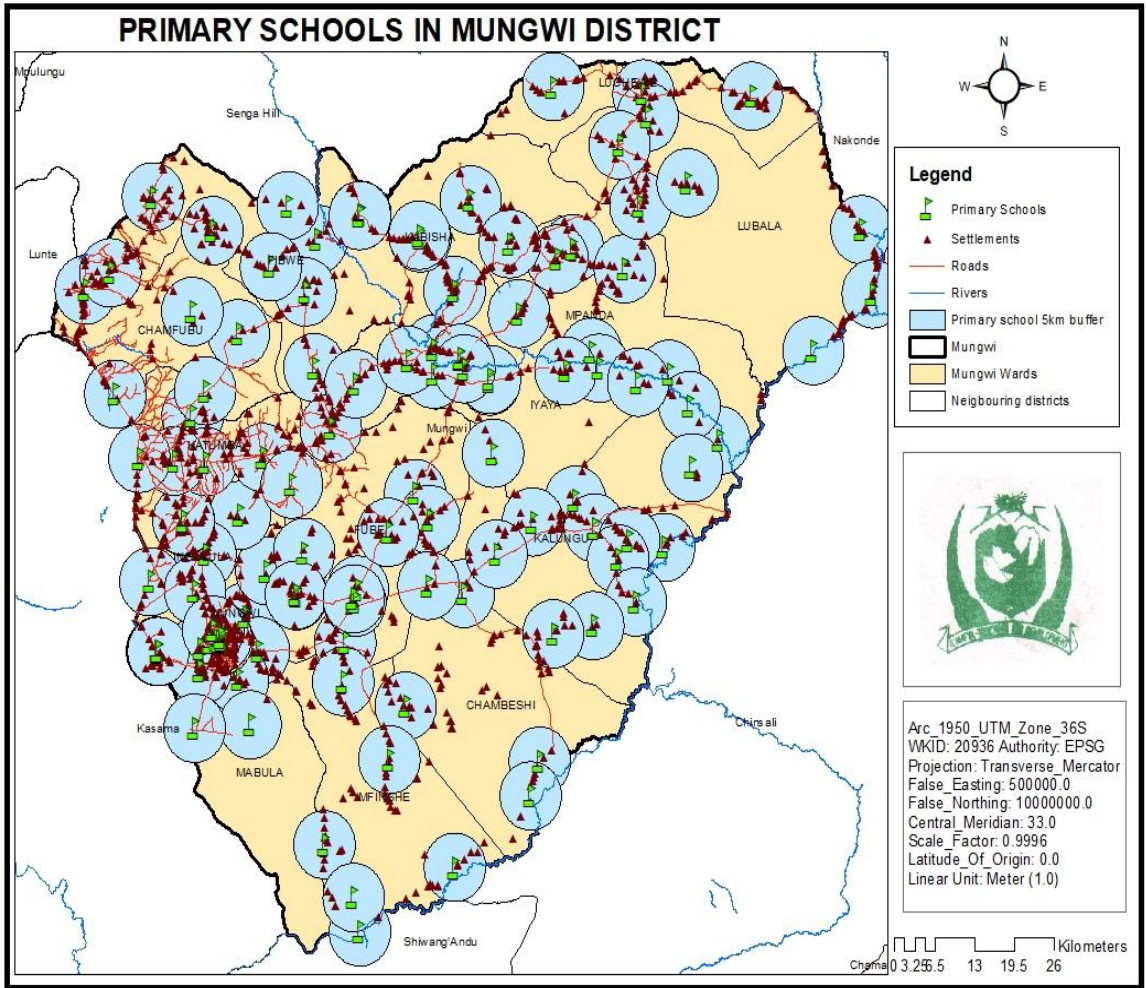
3.1.3 The Existing State of Development:

3.1.3.1 Availability of Service

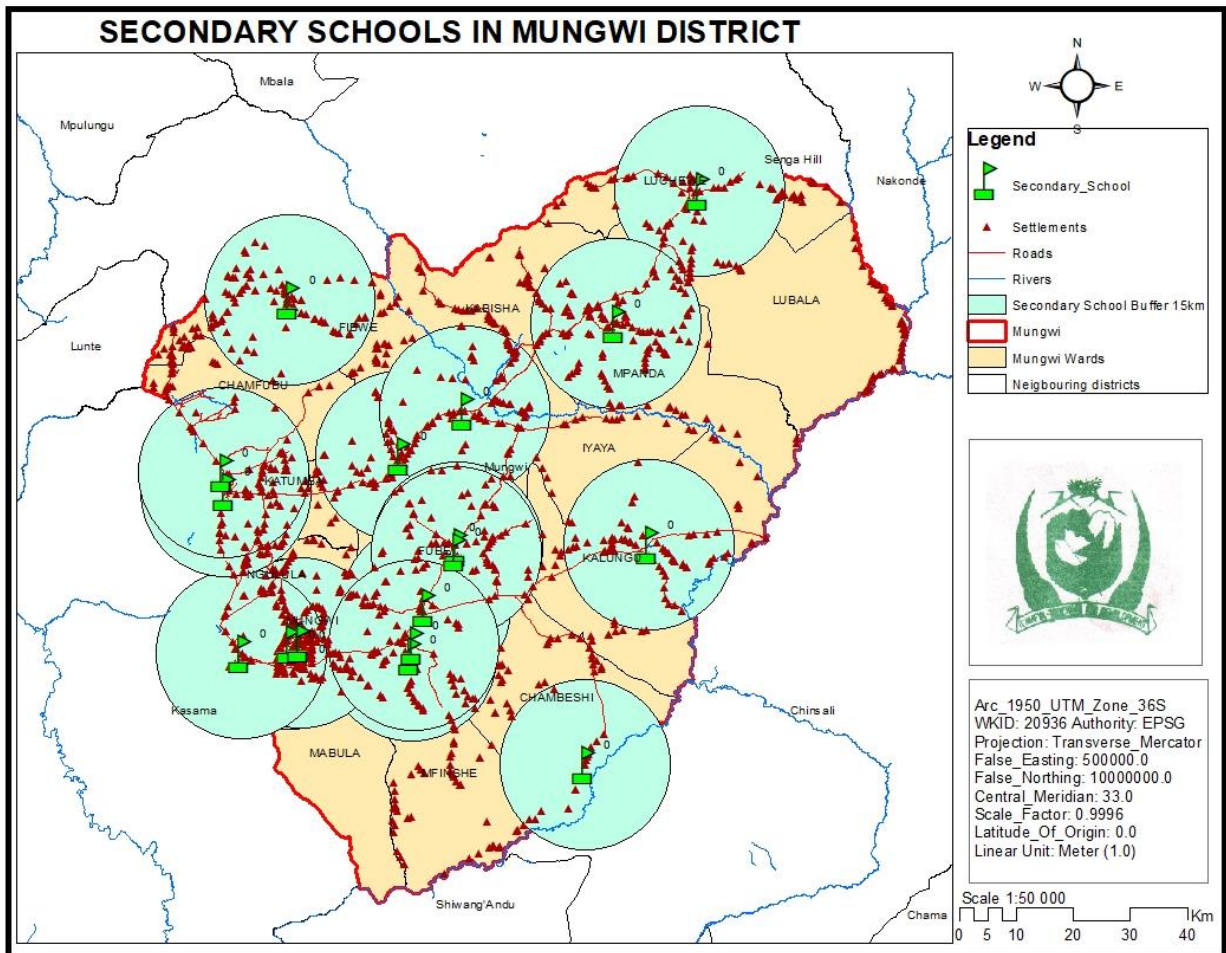
The district provides early childhood, primary, education for children with special education, adult Literacy and secondary education. Additionally, there is a Skills Training Center under Community Development Department offering crafts in various areas such as bricklaying and plastering, metal fabrication, carpentry & joinery and home management and catering. Despite offering these skills, the center faces some challenges such as low enrolment and inadequate equipment to use for teaching. (Mungwi Skills Center: 2023).

In total there are 144 schools segregated as 18 secondary schools, 95 government primary schools, 28 community schools and 3 registered private schools. To increase access at secondary level the district has introduced open learning centers in 47 schools due to few secondary schools. The district has 2 SEN unit school for the deaf and physically disabled and 5 adult Literacy canthers

Figure 14: Spatial distribution of Schools in the District



Source: Mungwi DPU,2024



Source: Mungwi DPU,2024

3.1.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The total number of learners is 63,415 of which 32,723 are boys and 30,692 are girls against 1,393 teachers. The staffing in primary schools stands at 803 teachers of whom 397 are male teachers and 406 female teachers. The secondary school staffing stands at 469 teachers broken down into 193 females and 276 males. At ECE, level staffing stands at 40 teachers of whom 13 are male and 27 females. The staffing in community schools stands at 81 and broken down into 52 males and 29 females. The teacher/pupil ratio at ECE is at 1:71, for primary at 1:60 and secondary at 1:55. According to standards and evaluation guidelines of 2016, the standard pupil/teacher ratio for ECE should be 1:20, at primary 1:45 and 1:40 at secondary level respectively.

The teacher recruitment of 2022 improved the situation of staffing in rural and community schools in the district. The district has 469 secondary school teachers, of this number, 18% are mathematics, and 16% are natural science teachers. There is a deficit of 2% for mathematics teachers and 6% for natural sciences. (Data management report, 2023)

3.1.4.1 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

In order to do this, the following parameters will be looked at; the distance to the nearest education facility; the status of existing school infrastructure; staffing levels in the district; and, the provision of quality water and sanitation facilities. These parameters have a bearing on the provision of quality education services being offered in the district.

- The district average pass rates have been at 88.5%, 70.5% and 84.79% at grades 7, 9 and 12 respectively.

To adequately attempt to describe the existing state of education in the district. The focus will be on the above-stipulated constraints:

- **Distance to the nearest school;** In terms of access to primary school education, most learners have to cover slightly above the standard distance of 5kms due to different household settlement. The set- up of 40 % of primary schools in the district meet the 5km standard between schools whereas 60% are above the standard. However, it must be noted that in terms of secondary education access, learners cover distances of more than 25kms. In this regard, the sector has planned for a Boarding secondary co-education school to cater for Iyaya and fibwe wards (DEB progress report, 2024).
- **Status of Infrastructure;** Not all primary schools have ECE canters. By 2023, only 10 % of the schools had ECE canters with trained teachers and could only absorb 50 % of potential grade 1 entrants with ECE experience. There has been a realization that a child with an ECE background is far much more likely to achieve in the first 4 grades in literacy and numeracy than one without the background. Furthermore, few classes room space has hindered the creation of ECE centers in the rest of the schools as an ECE center should be annexed to existing school infrastructure. Therefore, there is need to construct standalone ECE hubs. Considering the projected increase in population and demand for secondary

education, there is need to construct a co- boarding secondary school at Chandawayaya and Makasa in (Iyaya and Fibwe wards) The existing secondary schools also require rehabilitation and expansion in order to meet the current and projected demand for secondary education.

- There are 674 classrooms against 63,415 learners.

In terms of staff housing, the total number required is 1,393 but only 402 are available of which 123 are in a deteriorated condition as the community using substandard materials built most of them. (Data management report, 2023)

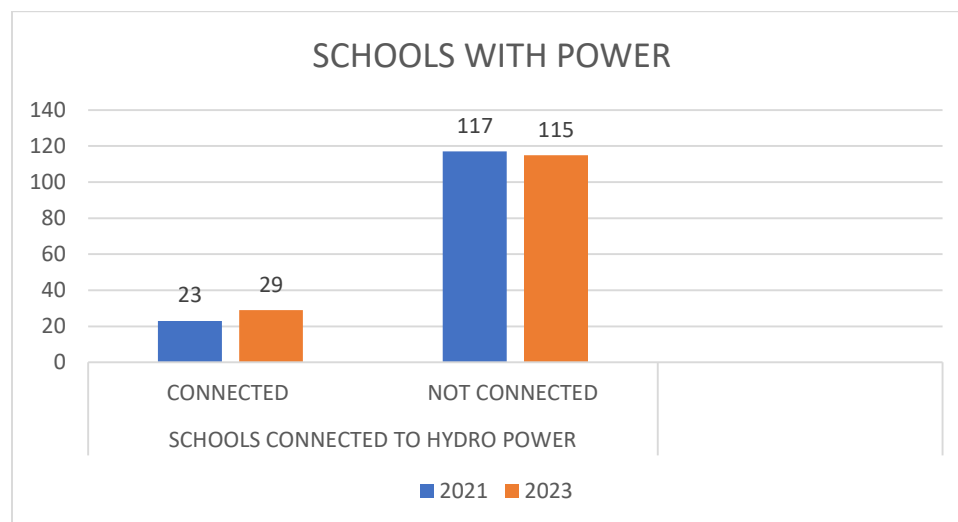
- **Water and Sanitation at schools;** In terms of water and sanitation about 88 percent of the schools have a water point. Unfortunately, some of the water points do not give quality water for consumption due to the high iron content in areas such as Ngulula ward. This causes a critical water crisis because the learners cannot consume the water, which exposes them to potential disease outbreak. Regarding sanitation, about 70% of schools, particularly those located in the rural parts do not have adequate sanitation as they use simple pit latrines as opposed to VIP latrines or water borne toilets (only about 1.7% of the schools are using waterborne toilets, which are mainly in the township area). Furthermore, looking at the toilet pupil ratio (which is 1:25), the district requires 200 VIP toilets for girls and 180 VIP toilets for boys. However, each school is required to have at least a waterborne toilet. Inadequate sanitary facilities are one cause of school absenteeism especially for a girl child in terms of menstrual hygiene management. (Data management report, 2023)

Furthermore, to create a conducive environment for learning, a school needs to have suitable seating and writing facilities. The district has about 13,429 double seater desks giving a requirement of about 1473 more desks at primary level and 1274 single seater desks at secondary level. Under ECE the district currently has 85 age-appropriate tables and chairs in 61 ECE centers. Therefore, the deficit of age-appropriate desks in ECE centers as at 2024 is 1135. However, all schools must

have an ECE center implying that almost 3,075 age-appropriate desks would be required during the 10-year period (update on desks).

- **Power and Telecommunication; 80 %** of the schools are not connected to the national grid and only rely on solar as a source of power supply. This situation greatly affects education service delivery for both learners and teachers. In terms of telecommunication, the district has communication towers although suffices to mention that communication in some wards such as Iyaya, Chambeshi, Mpanda still remains a challenge.

Figure 15: Bar Chart Showing School connected with Power



Source: District Profile,2023.

- Analysis of School Drop-Out;** this has been identified as one of the challenges affecting the education sector especially in rural areas. The following rates indicates the dropout rates for the last 5 years (2019 at 1.40, 2020 at 1.68, 2021 at 1.99, 2022 at 1.58 and 2023 at 1.30 respectively) tends to increase for grades 4, 5 and 6 and this has been attributed mainly to economic hardships, bad cultural practices, early pregnancies among others. Initiatives such as feeding program is one of the mitigation measures have been put in place in order to help the learners showing signs of dropping out of school. The district experiences season absenteeism from school due to learner being involved in social economical activities such as caterpillar harvesting in fube, and fibwe ward and rice harvesting and fishing Chambeshi ward. (Data management Report, 2023)

3.1.5 Issues arising from The Public Participation Process

- Inadequate schools
- Long distances to schools
- Inadequate number of teachers
- Lack of skills training center
- Inadequate infrastructure for science and technology
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities in schools
- Inadequate number of schools connected to electricity
- Inadequate schools for special education needs

3.1.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.1.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The current population of the school going age group is at 63,415 and the projected population in the next 10 years will be about 80 this is according to 2020 Census projection (CSO, 2020). Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years are; Increased demand for more Human Resource and capacity development as the result of anticipated increased enrollments, increased demand for more education infrastructure this enhances access to quality education, increased demand for teaching and learning materials, cost of educational infrastructure and location of infrastructure. Increased demand for energy such as hydro power to reach most of the school in far-flung areas of the district. Increased demand for transport to run the exams and monitor schools

3.1.6.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently there is 2 secondary schools and 1 primary school under construction funded by Solon foundation. The following are the other proposed programs, projects and activities based on the identified issues:

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

By the year 2033 the population of learners may double from around 63,415 to 90,000 in the district which will demand increase in provision of the school services. There will be need to construct more school infrastructure to meet the increased demand as well as need for more land to establish or expand production units.

3.1.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

With the increased demand for education infrastructure, it is anticipated that there may be negative impacts on the environment and climate change through the increased demand for land which implies opening up of virgin land for construction. The construction will also require some local raw materials such as timber and clay soil for bricks which may lead to deforestation. Eventually, when done on a larger scale the environment may be degraded leading to excessive emissions of greenhouse gases and ultimately global warming and other climatic conditions.

3.1.7.2 The impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

- Flooding due to prolonged rainfall leads to flooding which can be a source of water borne diseases and malaria incidences which can affect school going children.
- During rainy season more school infrastructure is destroyed due to heavy rainfall such as blown off roofs.

3.1.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Most of the learners walk long distances to access schools in wards such as Mfinshe Mpanda and Iyaya. In addition, the inadequate provision of sanitary towels affects girl learners as they have to stay away from school during certain periods in the month. According to Planning monitoring report 2023 in a study adolescent girls are likely to miss school due to menstruation. One of the main attributed reasons was the failure to change menstrual materials as often as one would like. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy,

free education policy and support from projects such as CAMFED and the GEWEL project has helped to keep many girls in school. Culturally, parents prefer taking male children to school as opposed to female children. As a result, female children are married off at a tender age. In the year 2020, the district recorded 100 cases of early marriages. (District progress report,2020.)

3.3.6 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The financing of school projects to meet the population increase in the district that should lead to the increase in the enrolment levels has been highly affected due to inadequate resources directed to the sector thereby reducing on the access to ECE, primary and secondary education. Staff shortage in some schools especially in rural areas, may be attributed to poor basic services such as lack of decent accommodation, lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities.

Furthermore, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, areas without secondary schools and cannot afford access boarding schools, tend to rent in nearby villages as weekly boarders and live without supervision thereby putting girls at the risk of abuse especially in Chandawayaya area.

3.4.7 Summary Core issues

- Inadequate staff houses
- Inadequate schools
- Long distances to schools
- Inadequate number of teachers
- Lack of skills training Center
- Inadequate infrastructure for science and technology
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate water and sanitation facilities in schools
- Inadequate number of schools connected to electricity
- Inadequate schools for special education needs

3.4 HEALTH SECTOR

3.4.1 Introduction

Government has invested in the health sector in order to ensure that the nation has healthy people who can contribute to the wealthy of the nation. Investing in health is one of the priorities of many developing nations including Zambia. Over the past years, government has shown improvements in health service delivery such as the construction of hospitals, clinics, rural health centers and health posts. This significant improvement in the health sector has contributed to increased access to health services for the growing population. However, there are still challenges which the health sector is facing in almost all the districts including Mungwi. Mungwi District faces challenges of shortages of drugs, inadequate health personnel and health facility infrastructure which needs to be addressed at local level. Other challenges in the district include long distances to health facilities and inadequate water reticulation.

3.4.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at Local Level

Health Plans are extracts of the Zambia National Health Strategic Plan 2022– 2026, the 8th National Development Plan and in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It prioritizes activities that offer the Basic Primary Health Care package to the community in an effort to reduce the disease burden in the district and is in tandem with the Ministry of Health Vision of having “equity of access to quality and cost-effective health services as close to the family as possible. “The overall goal of the health sector is to improve the health status of the people in order to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Mungwi district. Health is key because a healthy population is a key human capital investment that will be needed to achieve socioeconomic development. The following priorities will be implemented in Mungwi district;

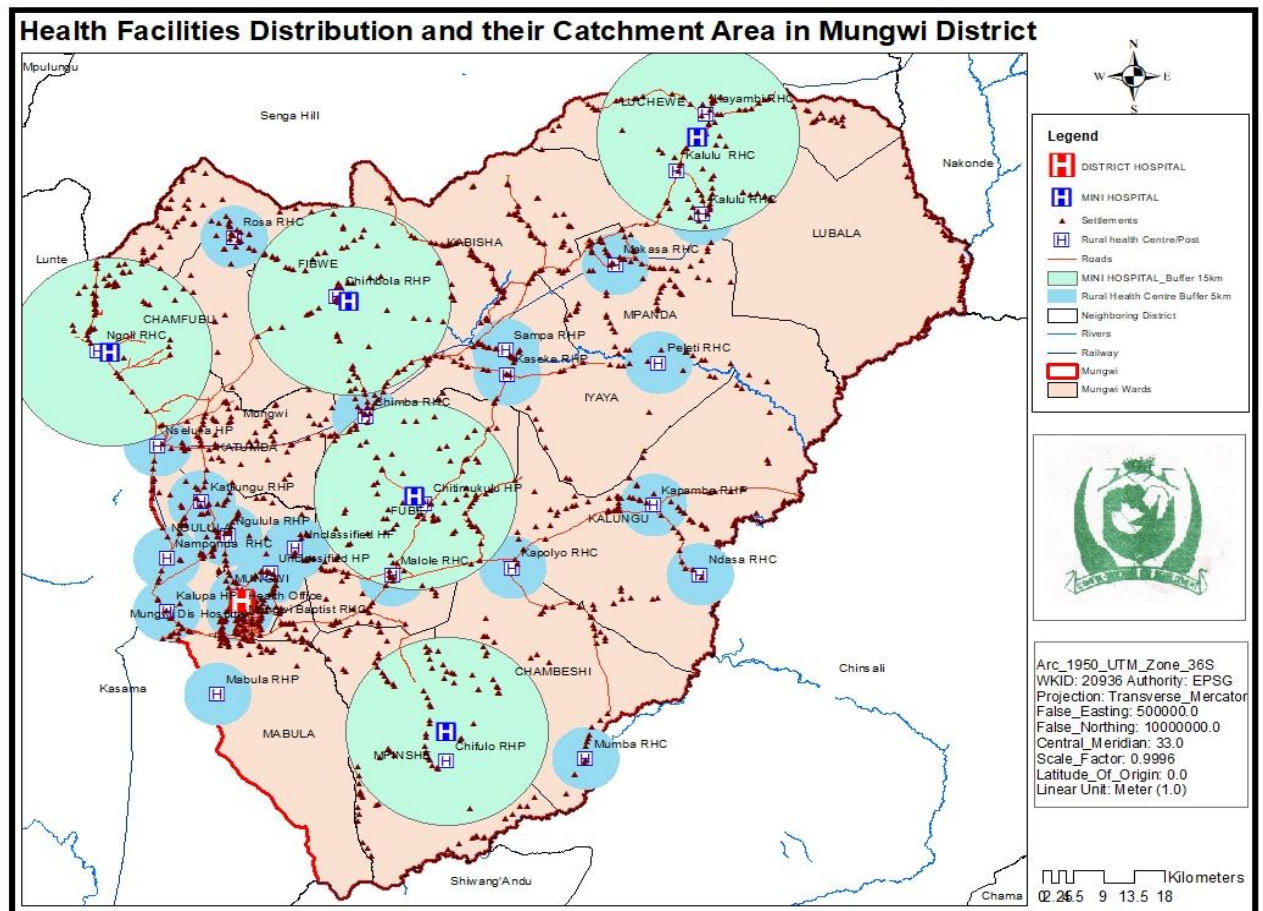
- Maternal, Child Health and Family Planning Nutrition Promotion
- HIV/AIDS/ART
- Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Malaria, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Prevention
- MCH and Laboratory Services
- Immunization programmes Reproductive/Family Planning Health

- School Adolescent Health Promotion
- Infrastructure development/equipment procurement Mental Health Services
- Internal Medicine Surgery
- Obstetrics and Gynecology Pediatrics
- Anterior, Posterior Segment Ocular Imaging Oculoprosthesis

3.4.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

3.4.3.1 Availability of Service

Figure 16: Mungwi District Map Showing Distribution of Health Facilities.



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

The district has 35 health facilities of which 1 is Level one (1) Hospital, five (5) Mini Hospitals, fourteen (14) are Rural Health Centers and Fifteen (15) are Rural Health Posts. Out of the Thirty-Five (35) Health facilities, two are Mission facilities which include; Kayambi Rural Health Center, and Mungwi Baptist Rural Health Center. Table below shows the type of health facilities and bed capacity in Mungwi

Table 4: Health Facilities and Available Bed Spaces.

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals/beds	1	36	0	0	0	0
Mini Hospitals	5	100	0	0	0	0
Stage 1 Health Centers	15	122	0	0	0	0
Stage 2 Health Centers	0	0	2	73	0	0
Health Posts	14	16	0	0	0	0

Source: Mungwi DHO, 2024

There has been an increase in the number of health facilities with Five (5) new Mini Hospitals recently constructed and are currently operational. Two new Health Posts; Mulema Sampa and Muyala have been construct one which awaits operationalization while the other one is yet to be officially handed over to the Ministry of Health and particularly Mungwi District Health Office. The first level hospital is still on phase one in terms of being constructed although it is operating as a full flagged hospital with very limited space and capacity due to demand. There are 249 hospital beds which are inadequate with the projected population of over 243,255 by 2030. Table 7 below shows the total number of disease incidences.

Table 5: Top Ten (10) Causes of Morbidity (All Ages).

No.	2023			2022			2021		
	Disease	Incidence/1000		Disease	Incidence/1000		Disease	Incidence/1000	
			Total					Total	
1	Malaria		754.2	Malaria Confirmed cases		538	Malaria Confirmed cases		438
2	RI non-pneumonia		313.8	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia		280	Respiratory Infection: non-		300
3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)		52.9	Diarrhea (non-bloody)		57	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)		68
4	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue		29.9	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not		32	Diarrhea (non-bloody)		43
5	Lower back pain		24.7	Digestive system: (not infectious)		26	Digestive system: (not infectious)		20
6	Gastritis		19.3	Skin Diseases (not infectious)		14	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds		18
7	Throat diseases		14.3	Trauma: Other injuries		13	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia		18
8	RI pneumonia		12.7	Dental Carries		12	Malaria Clinical cases		14
9	Skin diseases (not infectious)		10.4	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia		10	Skin Diseases (not infectious)		10

10					Dental Carries	10
	Eye diseases	10	Throat Diseases	7		

Source: HMIS,2024

Malaria, Respiratory infections (non-pneumonia) have continued to be the leading two diseases in all ages in the district in the last 3 years. In 2023, diarrhea (non-bloody) listed as the 3rd on the list followed by Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma). The district has to increase efforts in the fight against the Malaria pandemic as it has been the topmost cause of sickness in the district. Priority will also be put in intervention against Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia which is the second top cause of morbidity.

Table 6 : Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)

2.1.3 No.	2023		2022		2021	
	Incidence/1000		Incidence/1000		Incidence/1000	
	Disease	Total	Disease	Total	Disease	Total
1	Malaria	1,282	Malaria under	1,015.70	Malaria Confirmed cases	888
2	Skin diseases	928	Gastritis	671	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	579
3	Allergic conjunctivitis	889	Injuries/wounds	505	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	143
4	Dermatitis under	845	Allergic conjunctivitis	450	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	53
5	Throat diseases under	675	Nose diseases	425	Malaria Clinical cases	33

6	RI-non-pneumonia	548	RI non-pneumonia	419.4	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	28
7	Acute malnutrition moderate	504	Allergic rhinitis	393	Digestive system: (not infectious)	23
8	Nose diseases	425	Skin disease (infectious)	284	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	18
9	Allergic rhinitis under	355	Chicken pox	282	Skin Diseases (infectious)	15
10	Acute pharyngitis	350	Anemia	262	Throat Diseases	13

Source: HMIS ,2024

Malaria, Respiratory infections and Diarrhea continue to be the leading cause of diseases in under 5 children in the district for the last 3 years and the District has to prioritize intervention for the 3 leading causes of morbidity in children. Places with high under 5 incidences of under 5 Malaria should be targeted of high-end interventions. Areas such as Ngulula, Chisanga Ponde, Chilombwa and Changala,

Table 7: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No.	2023		2022		2021	
	Disease	Number dead	Disease	Number dead	Disease	Number dead
		Total		Total		Total
1	Malaria	8	Malaria confirmed	15	SARs-CoV2 (Covid 19)	8
2	Tuberculosis	5	Anemia	8	Malaria confirmed	7

Source: HMIS ,2023

3	Pneumonia	4	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	5	Acute flaccid paralysis	2
4	Anaemia	3	Severe acute malnutrition	2	Neonatal tetanus (Tetanus Neonatorum)	2
5	Hypertension-	2	Diabetes	2	Hypertension-Crisis DBP-> 100mmhg	2
6	Road Traffic Accident (RTA)	1	Hypertension	1	Anemia	2
7	Sickle Cell disorders	1	Tuberculosis	1	Chronic hepatitis	2
8	Substance abuse (drug and alcohol)	1	Congestive heart failure	1	Severe acute malnutrition	2
9	Neonatal sepsis	1	Kaposi sarcoma	1	Avian influenza (Human)	1
10	Stroke	1			Hypertension-Essential DBP-90-99mmHg	1

In all the past 3 years, malaria has continued to be the leading cause of mortality in spite of interventions such as ITNs distribution done throughout the district and high promotion of ITNs use. There is need to roll out the IRS programme and give special attention to the areas which have high incidences of Malaria in the district to reduce the burden of the disease

3.4.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

3.4.4.1 Staffing levels.

Table 8: Staffing Levels by Category of Staff

Category of Staff	Establishment			Existing		
	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs	DHO	Hosp.	H/Cs
Doctors	0	3	0	2	2	0
Medical licentiate	0	2	0	0	2	0
Planning Officer	1	0	0	1	0	0
Human Resources Management Officer	1	0	0	1	0	0
Assistant Human Resource Management	0	1	0	0	1	0
District Health Information Officer	1	0	0	1	0	0
Clinical Care Officer	1	0	0	1	0	0
Public Health Technologist	1	0	0	1	0	0
Environmental Health Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Environmental Health Technologist	1	0	0	1	0	0
Senior Clinical Officer General	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dental Therapist	0	2	0	0	2	0
Dental Technologist	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dental Assistant	0	1	0	0	1	0
Senior Physiotherapy Technologist	0	1	0	0	1	0
Radiography Technologist	0	0	4	0	0	4
Accountant	1	0	0	1	0	0
Typist	1	0	0	1	0	0
Registry Clerk	1	0	0	1	0	0
Medical Records Clerk	2	1	4	2	1	4
Driver	5	1	0	5	1	0
Office Orderly	1	1	0	1	0	0
Stores Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Accountant	1	0	0	1	0	0
Assistant Purchasing and supplies Officer	1	0	0	1	0	0

Security Guard	3	4	55	2	0	18
Watchman	0	0	30	0	0	14
Registered Nurse	0	9	79	0	60	34
Registered Midwife	0	8	40	0	8	0
Zambia Enrolled Nurse	0	20	129	0	2	48
Zambia Enrolled Nurse Midwife	0	7	103	0	0	33
Psychiatric Enrolled Nurse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Health Technologist	1	1	40	1	1	19
Health center in-charge	0	0	15	0	0	15
Clinical Officer General	3	8	34	3	8	34
Laboratory Technician	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technologist	4	0	0	4	0	0
Laboratory attendant	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pharmacist Technologist	3	0	0	3	1	1
Pharmacist	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pharmacy Dispenser	0	0	2	0	0	1
Radiographer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physiotherapy technologist	0	1	0	0	0	2
Community Health Assistant	0	0	49	0	0	25
Bricklayer	2	0	0	2	0	0
General Worker	2	0	22	7	7	29
Cleaner	1	22	56	0	0	26
Revenue Collector	0	0	9	0	0	2
Clinical Nurse	0	3	0	0	3	0
Nursing Officer	2	0	0	2	0	0
Data Entry Clerk	1	0	0	1	0	0
Public Health Nurse	0	3	3	0	3	3
Electrician	0	2	0	0	2	0

Medical Science Lab Technologist	0	2	0	0	2	0
Clinical Officer Psychiatric	0	2	0	0	1	0
Mortuary attendant	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	43	106	676	48	110	314

Source: HR registers, 2023

The district operates at (57%) staff capacity. However, all the mini hospitals do not have funded positions. All the health facilities have at least a minimum of two qualified staff according to the current establishment. The district still needs to lobby for more staff from MoH via the Province especially for the mini hospital which have no funded positions.

4.4.1.1 Ambulance Services and Utility Vehicles

The Ministry of health aims for every health center, hospital or clinic to have an ambulance for ease of referrals of any kind of disease. The district only has two (2) Ambulances and Four (4) Utility Vehicles. Out of the 35 Health Facilities, only 14 have running motorbikes. Mungwi district has a shortage of transport on both motor vehicles and motor bikes for the proper Health Care service delivery.

The available Vehicles are too old and worn out and they need an overhaul repair and maintenance for them to run smoothly or better still procurement of new ones.

Table 9: Inventory of Current Transport

Make	Type	Vehicle No.	Runner/Non-Runner	Year Acquired	Where Based
T/Land cruiser	Hard Top	AAP3384	Runner	???	DHO
Ford ranger	Twin cab	GRZ111 CN	Runner	2016	DHO

T/Land Cruiser	Hardtop	GRZ 850 CB	Runner	2009	Chitimukulu
T/Land Cruiser	Hardtop	ABP 1281	Runner	2011	DHO
T/Land Cruiser	Ambulance	GRZ 601 CK	Non-Runner (Involved in RTA Insurance company working on it.)	2014	DHO
Sub-total motor vehicles					
Make	Type	Motorbike No.	Runner/ Non-Runner	Year Acquired	Where Based
Suzuki 200 DR	Motorbike	6228 ABG	Non-Runner	2006	Malole
Honda 200	Motorbike	GRZ 83 DE	Non-Runner	2007	Rosa
Jialing 150	Motorbike	GRZ 15 DL	Non-Runner	2007	Chitimukulu
Honda Trail 110	Motorbike	GRZ 76 DN	Non-Runner	2008	DHO
Suzuki 125	Motorbike	GRZ 43 DG	Non-Runner	2008	Mabula
Suzuki 125	Motorbike	GRZ 18 DH	Non-Runner	2008	Mungwi

Zenati 125	Motorbike	For Reg	Non-Runner	2007	Katilungu
Honda	Motorbike	GRZ	Runner	2017	Ngoli
Yamaha 125	Motorbike	GRZ 15 DH	Non-Runner	2013	Peleti
Honda ACE	Motorbike	GRZ	Runner	2017	Peleti
Honda ACE	Motorbike	GRZ	Runner	2017	Malole
Honda	Motorbike	GRZ 65 FJ	Runner	2015	Kalulu
Honda	Motorbike	GRZ 63 FJ	Runner	2015	Kapolyo
Honda	Motorbike	ABP 9593	Non-Runner	2012	Kayambi
Honda	Motorbike	ALZ 4519	Non-Runner	2014	Makasa
Honda ACE	Motorbike	GRZ 60 FC	Runner	2014	Mumba
Suzuki	Motorbike	ABM 7610	Non-Runner	2011	Mungwi
Honda	Motorbike	ALX 4519	Runner	2015	Ndasa
Honda	Motorbike	GRZ 64 FJ	Runner	2015	Chimba
Suzuki	Motorbike	ALP 5458	Runner	2013	Nseluka
Honda ACE	Motorbike	GRZ 59 FC	Non-Runner	2013	Sampa

3.4.4.1.2 Water Supply and Sanitation at Health Facilities

Although Most of the health facilities have boreholes, some of the facilities face supply of safe challenges in-terms of accessing clean water and sanitation challenges due to breakdowns and blockages of sanitation facilities. Poor supply of safe and clean water leads to increase in water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

3.4.4.1.3 Road Network to Health facilities

Road network leading to most of the health facilities in the district are in a deplorable state and poses a risky to vehicles especially during rainy season. The roads become impassable making it difficult to access health services by theresidents, delivery of essential drugs and referral system of patient difficult.

3.4.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

3. 4.5.1 Availability of Services

3. 4.5.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance

The following were challenges highlighted from the community in terms of service delivery gaps;

- **Long distances to existing Health facilities:** The community complained of long distances to health facilities, in most wards as only few health facilities exist which make the community to walk a distance of more than 5km to access the services.
- **Inadequate supplies of essential medicines in the facilities:** The community complained of not having drugs at the health services. This is a challenge which needs to be addressed in all the wards.
- **Inadequate housing units for staff at the existing facilities:** Most health institutions have inadequate staff accommodation which makes it challenging to have all the required personnel at one facility.
- **Lack of Mothers' and /or Relative shelters at most facilities:** Facilities in the district do not have the required infrastructure such as mothers' shelters and relatives' shelters for them to be functioning accordingly.
- **Inadequate transport affecting smooth service provision:** The district does not have sufficient vehicles to provide adequate and efficient services in all wards.
- **Lack of electricity in rural areas:** Most rural institutions lack proper access to electricity which makes it hard for mortuary services and other health services to be implemented at existing health facilities.

- **Poor water and sanitation facilities:** Most health facilities in the district do not have proper sanitation system, hence posing serious health risks to communities using them. Some health facilities have no access to clean, adequate and safe drinking water.
- **High teenage pregnancies**
- **Low access to first level services:** Most health facilities in the district do not offer first level services such as; Oral, health, eye care & specialized services.
- **Long Distances to antenatal services:** Expectant mothers have to cover long distances to access antenatal health services.
- **Poor road connectivity and access:** Poor Road network hindering access to health facilities as most areas are cut off during the rainy season
- **Lack of sanitary pit latrines:** the communities use pit latrines, the rest of the communities use the bush
- **Inadequate staff:** The available staff is not enough to attend to the population in need of health services
- **Poor quality of health services:** Available facilities are not able to meet modern health demands, hence less access to proper health care increasing the cost of referral

3.4.6 IMPACT OF CHANGES ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

3.4.6.1 Population Change –Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With the increase of population in the next 10 years projected at 263,255, there is an anticipated strain on the health facilities hence the need to construct more health centers and posts

and possibly construct another level one Hospital. More settlements will be created which needs to be serviced within 5 km radius. The health sector in Mungwi District in the next 10 years foresees the following:

- Increased projected population of 263,255 will need to be serviced by an additional number of new health facilities
- More health posts will be constructed to service new settlements that will be created
- Upgrading of Kayambi Rural Health Center to a level one to cater for the communities around kayambi and this will reduce on expenses on referral that are currently sent to Mbala District.

- Reduced maternal mortality cases
- Upgrading of the Level One Hospital from phase to phase three with the expecting of having a modern mortuary, theatre other specialized facilities and equipment
- Mini Hospitals to be well staffed with specialized staff to enable them provide specialized health care.
- Reduced costs of health services as primary health care services will be provided at Mini hospital and District Hospital levels
Mortuary services will also be provided closer to families in the Southern zone of the district.

3.4.6.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently there is construction of the Mungwi district hospital in three phases. The first phase is complete and the hospital is fully operational.

3.4.7 The Impact of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

More settlements will be created and forest reserves will be encroached to cater for the growing population. With the population anticipated to be more than 263,255 more settlements will be created which will need health facilities which should be accessible and within the 5 km radius as per health standards. This will cause a strain on the already strained agriculture and forest reserves. The population is highly dependent on Charcoal as most of the communities are not connected to the National Grid and even those connected are sometimes faced with power outages as a result of the droughts.

3.4.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

With increase in population more land is being cleared for settlement, agriculture and manufacturing and value addition industries. More land is being cleared to set up health facilities to service the new settlement areas being opened up in areas surrounding the Chambeshi River and the clearing of land disturbs the flora and fauna. In addition, disposal of medical waste through incinerators results in air pollution, which accelerates the destruction of the ozone layer key in maintaining atmospheric balance. This results in climate change such as more rainfall causing floods or dry spells affecting crop production. The dry spells also bring about power outages necessitated by the lowering down of the water levels in Kariba Dam which is the main source of electricity for the

entire country

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

With prolonged rainfall resulting in flooding in areas surrounding the Chambeshi, health facilities' communities such as Mumba, Kalulu, Changala, Makasa, Sampa are mostly affected communities are usually unable to access health facilities because of washed away roads and bridges. This impacts negatively on the referral of Maternal complicated casts and may lead to increased maternal mortality rates. Stagnant water becomes breeding grounds for mosquitoes which causes malaria. Malaria is the number one contributor to high mortality in the district.

3.4.7.3 Issues Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups

- Women in Peri-urban areas walk long distances to the health facilities
- Inadequate maternity wings at health facilities

3.4.8 Summary of Core Problems/Issues

- High Malaria incidences
- Challenges with transport and cold chain break down in some facilities
- High teenage Pregnancy in the District which may lead to increased populations
- Inadequate funds to procure medical equipment
- No transport in facilities to conduct outreach sessions and refer complicated maternal and general cases
- Long distances to health facilities
- Shortage of skilled health staff
- Old vehicles needing frequent servicing thereby depriving other activities
- Inadequate Incinerators
- The district Hospital is not well equipped with the required facilities
- Inadequate maternity wings at health facilities

3.4.9 CONSIDERATION OF THE UNDERLYING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Inadequate health facilities with maternity wing facilities
- Inadequate human resource
- Inadequate ambulance services
- Lack of health facilities in new settlements
- Clinics not operating 24 hours,
- Inadequate referral hospitals.
- Deplorable state of existing health facilities.
- Inadequate water & sanitation facilities.
- inadequate infrastructure for ART, Cancer and Mental health

3.5 AGRICULTURE SECOTOR

Mungwi District, is a vibrant hub of agricultural activity nestled in the heart of Zambia. As a predominantly rural area, Mungwi exemplifies the vital role that agriculture plays in sustaining and enriching the lives of its residents. With approximately 90% of the district's population actively engaged in farming, agriculture is not just an occupation but the lifeblood of this community.

In Mungwi, agriculture manifests in diverse forms, reflecting both the rich soils and the resilience of its people. The fertile lands yield a variety of essential crops, including maize, groundnuts, soya beans, rice, cassava, and millet. Each of these crops contributes to food security and local economies, underpinning daily life and cultural traditions.

Beyond crop cultivation, Mungwi is also making strides in aquaculture and livestock farming. Fish farming provides a crucial source of protein and economic opportunity, while livestock farming supports the district's agricultural diversity and offers additional income sources for many families.

With 42,771 registered farmers in the district, Mungwi is a testament to the dedication and hard work of its agricultural community. Their efforts not only sustain the local economy but also play a significant role in regional food production, demonstrating the indispensable importance of agriculture in Mungwi District's life and prosperity.

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

There are policies and legislation which guide the implementation and operation of the agriculture sector. The 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) has clearly emphasized the need to invest in agriculture as agriculture is among the key drivers for economic transformation and job creation. Interventions have been put in place to enhance productivity and production in the agriculture sector. Other policies and legislation that has been enacted to improve the agriculture sector include the following.

- National Agricultural Policy (NAP)
- National Agricultural Implementation Plan (NAIP)
- Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP)
- Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)

National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service Strategy (NAEASS) The government has plans to improve funding so that a lot of programs can be implemented at the district level. This will enable farmers to be equipped with knowledge and skill needed for increased crop production. More staff will also be recruited to match the high demand for agriculture services. The table below shows some of policies and programs to be implemented at local level

Table 10: Summary of Policies Implemented at District level.

National Policy	Priority	District Level Implementation
Second National Agricultural Policy	To increase agricultural production and productivity, through the following measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of irrigation growth using the SHEP methodology (JICA PROJECT) • The Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems in Zambia (SIFAZ) initiative is promoting the adoption of improved crop varieties and certified seed. • Promoting high value irrigable crops among small and medium scale farmers; • Promoting efficient use of fertilizers and agrochemicals;
	To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting private sector participation in agricultural markets for inputs and outputs; Agro-dealers and private suppliers participating in provision of inputs to farmers in the FISP Direct input system; private companies and other off-takers' participation in the marketing of agricultural produce.
	To increase private sector participation in agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing agricultural information management systems and disseminating information • Promoting private sector investment in agro-processing and marketing;
	To improve food and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting diversification of agricultural production and consumption

	security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting value addition in the agricultural sector • Determining and reduce post-harvest losses • Promoting nutrition education.
	To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable land management technologies (CA, appropriate stock densities); CA demo sites around the District

Source: DACO,2024

3.5.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.5.3.1 Availability of Service

In the District, the public extension services are the most extensive. There are 6 farming blocks in Mungwi district namely; Mungwi central, Chambeshi, Chamfubu, Makasa, Iyaya and Mukuka Mfumu. The 6 blocks are further divided into 27 camps and are manned by Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) of which 12 are females and 15 are males.

Table 11: Camps houses in the IDP Area

S/N	Camps with accommodation	Number of House	Status of the house	Camps without accommodation
1	Chamfubu Camp	2	Good	Mabula Camp
2	Makasa Camp	1	Fair	Chonya Camp
3	Kayambi East	5	Fair	Nseluka Camp
4	Rosa	1	Good	Chilunga Camp
5	Chanda weyaya	1	Fair	Kayambi west
6	Mumba camp	1	Good	Peleti Camp
7	Ndasa Camp	1	Fair	Changala Camp
8	Chinsali Camp	1	Dilapidated	Mungwi East
9	Kafusha Camp	1	Fair	Mungwi west
10	Mulema Sampa North	1	Dilapidated	Mulema Sampa south
11	Malole South	1	Fair	Chimba Camp
12	Ngulula Camp	1	Good	Misamfu camp
13				Chimbola camp

14				Sokoni Camp
15				Malole North
	Total	12		15

Source: DACO,2024

- 4 Camp Storage sheds are available against 27 agricultural camps.
- The district has 2 permanent irrigation schemes namely; Malole South (Mfinshe), Mungwi East (pikiti) and numerous temporal weirs across the district.
- Feeder roads: The district has stretches of feeder road and are all in a deplorable state and need urgent rehabilitation.
- In Mungwi the officer to farmer ratio, based on registered farmers, is currently 1:1,000 but the ideal goal ratio is 1:400.

3.5.3.1.1 Transport Status for Mungwi Agriculture Office

Table 12: Transport Status

S/N	MAKE	REG. NO	CHASSIS NO	ENGINE NO	STATION	STATUS
01	FORDRANGER	GRZ 509 CZ	6FPPxxMJ2PHB72138	OJ2HPHB72138	DACOs OFFICE	NON-RUNNER
02	HONDA 125	GRZ 321 DB	TMJD2197P5608888	SDH152FM	MAKASA	RUNNER
03	YAMAHA 125	GRZ 93 HF	DEO2X-112267	3TT-235016	CHILUNGA	RUNNER
04	SUZUKI DR 200	GRZ 23GM	SH42A-135673	H402-236582	MUMBA	NON-RUNNER
05	HONDA XR 190		LALMD4SU1H3005054	SDH161FMK	KAFUSA	RUNNER
06	HONDA XR 190		LTMJD2194F5326076	SDH152FMI	NGULULA	RUNNER
07	HONDA XL125L	GRZ 74HY	NLTMJD2198F5352037N	JD21E-2344982	CHONYA	RUNNER

08	HONDA XL125L	GRZ 28HW	NLTMJD2197F534 0456	SDH152FMI- 4	MALOL E SOUTH	RUNN ER
09	HONDA XR190	GRZ 692 DA	LALMD43U3H300 7257	MD43E30117 43	ROSA	RUNN ER
10	ALX8948	SUZU KI	SHA4ZA-130915	H402-202949	CHIMBO LA	NON- RUNN ER
11	ALX8957	SUZU KI	SH4ZA-1309913	H402-202950	MALOL E NORTH	NON- RUNN ER
12	GRZ06GD	HON DA	H402-2312783	5318564	MULEM A SAMPA S.	NON- RUNN ER
14	GRZ76ED	HON DA	9CMD85409R1001 15	MD28EU0100 115	KAYAM BI EAST	NON- RUNN ER
15	GRZ75ED	HON DA	9C2DMD35409R10 0133	MD28910017 33	M.SAMP A. N	NON- RUNN ER
16	GRZ77ED	HON DA	9C2MD85409R100 1732	MD35009R10 0132	NSELUK A	NON- RUNN ER
17	GRZ78EB	HON DA	9C2MD35009R100 132	MD28EU9100 132	CENTRA L BLOCK	NON- RUNN ER

Source: DACO,2024

3.5.3.1.2 Status of staffing levels at the camp

Table 13: Staffing levels at the camps

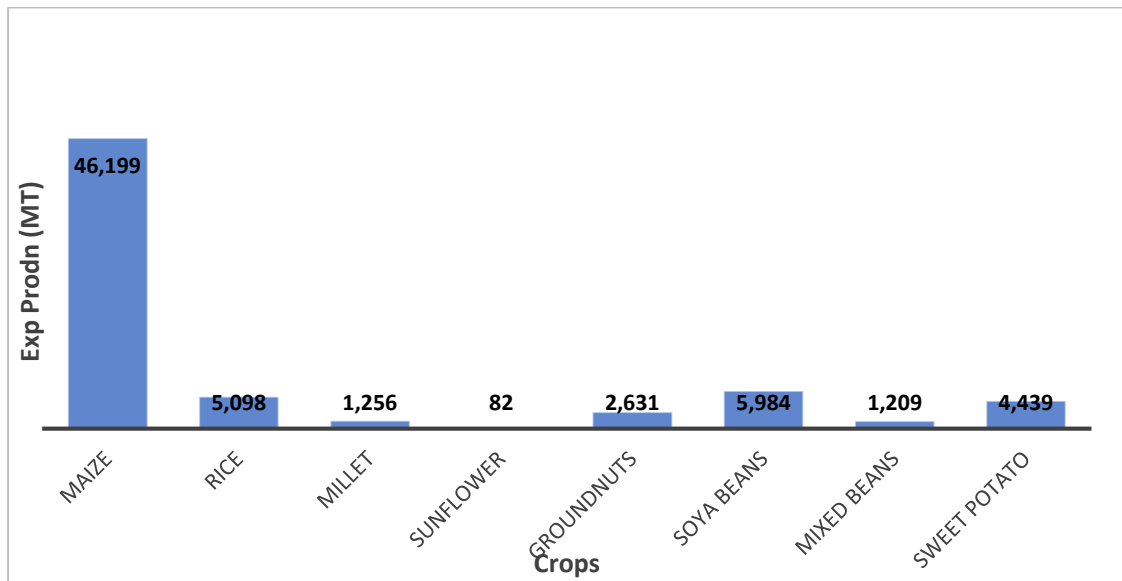
S/N	Ward Name	Camp Name	Number of Farmers
1	Chamfubu	Chamfubu Camp	1,911
2	Chamfubu	Chilunga Camp	2,318
3	Mpanda	Makasa Camp	4,043
4	Lubala	Kayambi East	1,716
5	Lubala	Kayambi west	2,603
6	Fibwe	Rosa	2,499
7	Fibwe	Chimbola Camp	1,177
8	Fibwe	Sokoni Camp	1,218
9	Iyaya	Chanda weyaya	2,855
10	Iyaya	Peleti Camp	188
11	Iyaya	Chimba Camp	2,273
12	Chambeshi	Mumba Camp	1,909
13	Chambeshi	Ndasa Camp	1,101
14	Chambeshi	Chisali Camp	1,669
15	Chambeshi	Mulema Sampa North	1,163
16	Chambeshi	Mulema Sampa south	1,668
17	Kabisha	Kafusha Camp	2,687
18	Kabisha	Changala Camp	17
19	Fube	Malole South	2,357
20	Fube	Malole North	1,996
21	Ngulula	Ngulula Camp	1,535
22	Ngulula	Misamfu camp	1,933
23	Mabula	Mabula Camp	1,559
24	Mabula	Chonya Camp	2,095
25	Katumba	Nseluka Camp	3,009
26	Mungwi central	Mungwi East	1,857
27	Mungwi central	Mungwi west	1,996
	Total		51,352

Source: staff establishment, 2024

3.5.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service in the agriculture sector is generally low due to the fact that the Camps are under staffed while servicing a large catchment area. The officer to farmer ratio, based on registered farmers, is currently 1:1,000, but the ideal goal ratio is 1:400. The Inadequate field and district transport limits extension and monitoring services, there is also Poor road network which hinders access to markets and farming input.

Figure 17: Production of selected crops in tones Mungwi District



Source: DACO, 2024

From the graph above, maize production has been the major crop produced in the IDP area, though both production and productivity are still very low averaging 3 tons per hectare. This is followed by soya beans, rice, sweet potatoes, ground nuts, millet, beans, and lastly sunflower respectively. The discrepancy indicates the low uptake in efforts to diversify crop production. Factors such as readily available market and maize being a staple food could be attributed to this discrepancy. Other factors such as inadequate access to markets, farming inputs and extension services are also contributing to the production discrepancy. There is need to explore marketing strategies for other crops in order to encourage production.

3.5.4.1 Farmers practicing smart agriculture

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is defined as the sustainably increase in productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible,

and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals. CSA aims to simultaneously achieve three outcomes namely:

- **Productivity:** CSA aims to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes from crops, livestock and fish, without having a negative impact on the environment. This, in turn, will raise food and nutritional security. A key concept related to raising productivity is sustainable intensification.
- **Adaptation:** CSA aims to reduce the exposure of farmers to short-term risks, while also strengthening their resilience by building their capacity to adapt and prosper in the face of shocks and longer-term stresses. Particular attention is given to protecting the ecosystem services which ecosystems provide to farmers and others. These services are essential for maintaining productivity and our ability to adapt to climate changes.
- **Mitigation:** Wherever and whenever possible, CSA should help to reduce and/or remove greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This implies that we reduce emissions for each calorie or kilo of food, fibre and fuel that we produce. That we avoid deforestation from agriculture. And that we manage soils and trees in ways that maximizes their potential to acts as carbon sinks and absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere.

3.5.4.2 Agricultural Mechanization

Mechanization is necessary to improve productivity and production efficiency of smallholder agriculture and for sustainable and resilient agricultural sectors. Agricultural mechanization refers to the use of machinery and equipment to either replace or assist manual labor in various agricultural operations across entire agriculture-food value chains from land preparation, planting, spraying, fertigation, harvesting, processing, and transportation of produce. There are a variety of tools, machinery and equipment for the development of agricultural land, planting, harvesting and primary processing.

In the IDP area there 42,771 farmers using traditional tools representing 97 % of the farmers while 10 farmers representing 0.03% were reported to be using both traditional and mechanized methods of farming. This makes farmers vulnerable to impacts of climate change. Low yield means low income and continued poverty among farmers.

3.5.4.3 Yield improvement and productivity

Crop yield is the measure of seeds or grains which is produced from a given area. It is usually expressed in Kilograms per Hectare. Agricultural productivity depends on the

quality of seeds which farmers sow in their fields. The quality of recycled legume seeds is low leading to low productivity in the IDP area as shown in the table below.

Table 14: Crop yields

s/n	Crop	Potential Yield (tones/Ha)	Average Yield in Mungwi
1	Maize	7	3
2	Finger Millet	2	0.6
3	Sorghum	3	1.5
4	Cassava	20	9
5	Common Beans	3	0.6
6	Groundnuts	4	1
7	Soya beans	5	1.4

Source: DACO,2024

3.5.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of Service during the District agriculture committee meetings within Mungwi Some farmers voiced worry during the Mungwi District Agriculture Committee meetings on the decreased frequency of extension officer visits in recent times. Officers do not live in the farming community because some agricultural camps lack camp housing.

- Inadequate extension officers
- Inadequate input under FISP
- Lack of farming mechanism
- Reduction in Agricultural Productivity
- Inadequate support and trainings to the farmers.
- Lack of storage facilities for the harvested crops.
- Post-Harvest Losses
- Limited Access to Markets
- Inadequate storage facility.
- Inadequate staff to meet the demand for agriculture services.
- Inadequate farmers training center and research center
- Distances to market areas.
- Inadequate irrigation schemes in the district

- Inadequate staff accommodation.

3.5.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- Absence of officers in the agriculture and vet camps
- The feeder roads are in a deplorable state and no links between the wards making it difficult for the district to transport their products
- Storage shades not enough
- Absence of bulking centers
- Absence of metrological department to provide timely weather information
- Delayed distribution of farming inputs,
- Inadequate farming inputs
- inadequate access to credits

3.5.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.5.7 Population Change-Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district's population is predicted to grow in the next ten years from 232,169 (2025) to 283,073 by 2035, which will raise both the demand and supply for food. As a result, there will be a growing need for extension services to boost food production to meet the need. Vegetable crop production is always rising as a result of rising demand for products like tomatoes, cabbages, okra, rape, and onions both inside and beyond the district. There is will be an increase for FISP packs and demand for agricultural land.

3.5.8 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Program

Currently under agriculture the following are the existing and proposed investments which are being implemented by the agriculture department

- Promotion of mechanization through the government facilitating the availability of machines for hiring.
- Weir constructions to facilitate fellow irrigation
- One of the major agricultural initiatives planned is to revamp the agriculture settlement and resettlement schemes, which if properly managed, will significantly boost agricultural production and productivity.
- Not also forgetting the Proposed Sustainable Agricultural Financing Facility (SAFF).

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

- Land Degradation: If current land use practices persist, there's a risk of continued land degradation, including soil erosion, deforestation and habitat destruction.
- Decline in Agricultural Productivity: Poor agricultural practices may lead to a decline in soil fertility and productivity. As a result, the agricultural sector may struggle to meet the growing demands of the increasing population, jeopardizing food security and economic stability.
- Continued practice of non-conventional agricultural practices coupled with increase in population will lead to massive clearing of vegetation.
- Non-conventional agriculture practices will lead to loss of soil quality; this will result in continued migration in search for fertile land.

3.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Environmental Pollution and Climate Change: Continued reliance on unsustainable practices may lead to an increase in air, water, and soil pollution. Additionally, higher greenhouse gas emissions from industrial and agricultural activities could worsen climate change impacts.

Climate change has significantly impacted the agriculture sector in the district, leading to noticeable challenges. The district faces uneven distribution of rains and flash floods in certain areas, which have adversely affected crop yields. Additionally, pest infestations have further diminished agricultural output. If these climatic conditions persist, the sector is likely to experience even greater difficulties.

Deforestation is a major factor contributing to these changes, as it disrupts rainfall patterns and deteriorates soil quality due to increased erosion. Furthermore, unsustainable agricultural practices exacerbate environmental degradation. The slow adoption of new technologies by farmers has left them more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, highlighting the need for improved practices and innovations in the sector.

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

The district is experiencing rapid population growth at a rate of 2.6% annually, coupled with low employment due to a lack of economic activity. Agriculture remains the primary livelihood for residents, ensuring food security at both the district and national levels. The 8th National Development Plan underscores the critical role of agriculture in economic development and job creation.

As the population increasingly depends on agriculture for income, this reliance has adverse environmental consequences. There will be higher demand of agricultural land and this will trigger more deforestation. Poor agricultural practices are already leading to soil degradation, and if these practices continue over the next decade, soil quality will further decline. Given that land is a vital natural resource, it is essential to implement sustainable land use practices to preserve it.

To mitigate the effects of climate change exacerbated by poor agricultural practices, targeted interventions are necessary. This includes widespread agricultural skills development across the district to promote the adoption of better farming techniques and sustainable practices.

3.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender dynamics significantly impact agriculture, and understanding the specific challenges and vulnerabilities faced by different gender groups is essential for addressing inequalities and promoting sustainable development. Here are some key issues related to gender and vulnerability in agriculture:

- **Unequal Land Rights:** In many areas, including Mungwi District, women often have weaker land tenure rights compared to men. This disparity limits their ability to make decisions about land use, invest in land improvements, and benefit economically from the land.
- **Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination:** Women involved in agriculture frequently encounter gender-based violence and discrimination, which can hinder their active participation in agricultural activities and discourage them from seeking necessary assistance. This adversely affects their well-being and productivity.

- **Lack of Representation and Participation:** Women are often underrepresented in decision-making bodies related to agriculture, such as cooperatives, farmer groups, and agricultural committees. Their exclusion from these platforms restricts their ability to influence policies and practices that impact them.
- **Single-Headed Households:** Female-headed households, whether due to widowhood, divorce, or other circumstances, face additional challenges in managing agricultural activities, accessing resources, and coping with economic pressures.

Addressing gender inequalities in land rights, combating gender-based violence, enhancing representation, and supporting female-headed households are crucial for promoting gender equality and fostering a more inclusive and sustainable agricultural sector.

3.9 Summary

3.9.1 Core issues

Government focuses on increasing crop productivity for food security using sustainable ways of production. Policies include agricultural mechanization, irrigation, and support programs like FISP. Digital platforms aim to enhance transactions and productivity. Plans involve improved funding and skill enhancement. Population growth will drive increased demand for agriculture services. Proposed interventions include building an office block for the district agricultural co-ordination office, re-demarcating camps, recruiting more staff, establishing research centers, and enhancing marketing facilities.

To address the growing demand for agricultural services in Mungwi, several key interventions are necessary. Firstly, existing agricultural camps will need to be restructured to better meet the needs of the district. This will also necessitate the recruitment of additional staff to manage the increased workload. With the anticipated increase in funding, the district will be able to implement various programs and enhance the capabilities of agricultural officers.

In response to climate change, it is crucial to develop and grow climate-resilient crops. This goal can be achieved by establishing an Agriculture Research and Production Center in the district, which will boost the sector's ability to adapt to severe environmental conditions. Enhancing agricultural marketing and trade is also essential. This can be accomplished through the increase in the construction of bulking and aggregation centers within the district.

3.5.9.2.1 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified.

- Inadequate mechanization
- Uncontrolled migration
 - Inadequate markets to support diversification
 - Inadequate extension services limit awareness on appropriate technologies
 - Inadequate energy supply
 - Inadequate value addition due to lack of fully developed Agro processing and industries in the district area
 - High dependency on rain-fed agriculture
 - Inadequate availability of farming inputs in the district
 - High practice of non-conventional agriculture
 - High incidences of pests and disease for crops
 - Inadequate access to agricultural finance and credit, as well as farming inputs loan facility
 - Weak market linkages
 - Mistrust among farmers
 - Inadequate infrastructure development (bridges and dilapidated roads)
 - Inadequate storage facility
 - Difficulty in adoption of new farming practices.
 - Poor road network to rural communities
 - Inadequate staff in the district
 - High prevalence of pest infestation in the district.
 - Poor soil fertility in most parts of the district.
 - Poor farming practices in the district.

If these issues are addressed in the district the agriculture sector will record a significant improvement in the levels of production. This will in turn contribute to the economic growth and food security in the nation.

3.6.1 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

On September 18, 2015, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock was established as a result of a presidential directive to separate it from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL). This restructuring aimed to enhance the effectiveness of fisheries and livestock programs by making them more responsive to national needs. It was also intended to improve coordination and promote private sector involvement in these sectors, encouraging alternative financing methods to support their development.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is charged with overseeing the growth and management of Zambia's fisheries and livestock subsectors. Its responsibilities include fostering sustainable practices, ensuring food and nutrition security, creating jobs, and maximizing economic benefits. Livestock farming involves raising animals for various products, while aquaculture focuses on breeding and harvesting aquatic species.

In Mungwi District, the focus of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is on leveraging local resources for livestock and fish production to combat poverty. The district's natural features, such as the Chambeshi and Kalungu Rivers, are crucial for aquaculture and fisheries, supporting around 240 fishers. The district also has a significant livestock population, including goats, cattle, pigs, and poultry, making it a key area for these activities

3.6.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented at Local Level

In Mungwi District, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is actively contributing to economic development, job creation, and environmental sustainability, in alignment with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). The ministry advances its objectives through five main programs: fisheries production and productivity, livestock production and productivity, animal health services, technical support services, and management support services.

Government investment in livestock and fisheries aims to enhance local livelihoods, evidenced by increased funding and program implementation in the district. Collaboration with external stakeholders has been strengthened to promote fish and livestock farming.

3.6.1.1 Policies and Legislation

To guide and enhance the performance of the livestock and fisheries sector in Mungwi District, the government has developed several key policies and guidelines:

- a) **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Implementation Plan (2022-2026)**: This policy focuses on boosting fish production and promoting the sustainable use of fishery resources. It aims to generate employment, increase income, and improve fish availability, contributing positively to the economy.
- b) **National Livestock Development Policy**: This policy addresses crucial issues within the livestock sector to improve productivity, aligning with Vision 2030, which seeks to establish Zambia as a prosperous middle-income country by 2030.
- c) **National Animal Health Policy**: Aligned with Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), this policy outlines the framework for animal health service delivery in Zambia. It emphasizes equitable access to animal health services to enhance productivity in livestock, wildlife, and fisheries, thus supporting economic growth and poverty reduction.
- d) **Animal Health Act (No. 27 of 2010)**: This act focuses on preventing and controlling animal diseases, regulating animal quarantine, overseeing the import and export of animals and related products, and establishing the Animal Disease Control Fund.
- e) **Fisheries Act (No. 22 of 2011)**: This act promotes the sustainable development of fisheries and employs a precautionary approach to fisheries management. It establishes fisheries management areas and committees, regulates commercial fishing and aquaculture, and creates the Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund.

3.6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.6.2.1 Availability of Service

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is responsible for advancing the fisheries and livestock sectors to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security and to boost income generation. Recently, the government has undertaken various initiatives to enhance production and productivity in these sectors, in alignment with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030. Key programs being implemented to improve livestock production include:

- **Stocking and Restocking:** Utilizing improved livestock breeds to enhance quality and productivity.
- **Farmer group formulation and mobilization.**
- **Promotion of Forage and Fodder:** Encouraging the production and use of high-quality feed.
- **Infrastructure Improvement:** Upgrading livestock facilities and infrastructure.
- **Disease Control:** Implementing better measures to manage and control livestock diseases.
- **Fisheries and aquaculture service provision**
- **Veterinary Laboratory services**
- **Meat inspections**
- **Consultations**
- **Farm calls and visits**
- **Issuance of livestock movement permits**

Table 15: Mungwi District has the following Aquaculture population.

MUNGWI DISTRICT AQUACULTURE DATA-18 TH APRIL, 2024									
S/N	No of Ponds	No of Fish farmers	No of Stocked Ponds	No of Abandoned Ponds	No of Hatcheries	No of Feed Plants	No of Processing centers	No of Out grower Schemes	No of Abandoned Ponds
01	674	420	55	411	1q	0	0	0	208

Source: Mungwi Fisheries Department report,2024

Livestock service center tier I in Ndasa is completed however there need for installation of a dip tank in, Kayambi has also one Livestock service center tier will be constructed and contractors are on site.the development of appropriate and climate smart technologies. These measures are aimed at increasing production, productivity and client as tabulated below .

Table 16: Livestock Population in the district.

CAMP NAME	Distance CBD KM	Manning status	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Village Chickens	Broilers	Layers	Guinea Fows	Ducks
	57	Donny Mutuba	1863	2018	26	756	10524	580		62	212
Kampamba	90	Nasileli Mufaweli	1043	1095	21	1642	5823			216	498
Mumba	70	Unmanaged	428	2611	69	1455	24662			135	371
Chimbola	45	Unmanaged	1723	1656	23	240	12384			12	112
Peleti	35	Patricia Malama	212	717	26	114	14696		5000	9	131
Chonya	55	unmanaged	540	877	30	1090	10587			76	327
Chifulo	182	unmanaged	1054	386	38	289	6332	2100		47	88
Kayambi	170	unmanaged	1264	598	52	170	1917			66	118
Lubala	154	Esau Sinkala	987	1576	37	328	13540	840		32	570
Makasa	165	unmanaged	488	1700	29	419	9640			69	13
Kafusha	100	unmanaged	312	1065	56	405	22348			167	195
Chamfubu	0	Inonge Munangisa	236	1363	51	2396	10819	11500		13	109
Mungwi Central	45	Charles Ngoma	464	2048	25	347	1551	7530	135	42	315
			10614	17710	483	9651	144823	22550	5135	946	3059

3.6.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

3.6.3.1.1 Status of staffing levels

The IDP area is divided into 14 fisheries and livestock camps. The District has only 6 camp officers stationed at Mungwi central, Chamfubu, Lubala, Peleti and Kampamba camp to provide extension services to 42,711 registered farmers. This brings the extension officer farmer ratio to 1:7,119 against the required standard of 1:400.

For Capture fisheries the district has a total of 8 camps and all the eight have no officers at the moment. However, with the recent deployment going on, the district is expecting to receive some camp officer to man the fisheries camps. There is critical shortage of camp officers in the district making it difficult for quality extension services

3.6.2.1.2 Transport situation

The following tables shows the Transport situation in the sector in the IDP area

Table 17: Transport under Fisheries Department

TYPE OF TRANSPORT	DESCRIPTION	GRZ REGISTRATION	Status	COMMENTS
Motor Bike	Hausha 200	GRZ 83GV	NR	Need repair
Vehicle	Toyota Hilux	BAJ 230	R	Good
Motor Bike	Suzuki DR 200	GRZ 255 DA	R	Good condition
Motor Bike	Suzuki DR 200	GRZ 257 DA	R	Good condition
Boat Engine	Tohastu 15 HP	M15d2/027445xd	R	Good condition
Boat Engine	Tohastu 15 HP		R	From Nsama DoF as exchange with Yamaha 40HP
Boat Engine	Yamaha 40 HP	GRZ 17 – 1134 /	R	The engine is in Nsama district
Boat	Fibre Boat	GRZ 5111C.B. B	R	At Mumba Camp

Source: Mungwi Fisheries Department report, 2024

Table 18: Transport under Livestock and Veterinary Departments

SN	MODEL/MAKE	NO. PLATE	CHASIS NO.	LOCATION	COMMENT
1	Yamaha AG 200	GRZ 347DB	XJYA3GX00000179872X	Mungwi	Runner
2	Yamaha AG 200	GRZ 354DB	XJYA3GX00000179896X	Kayambi	Runner
3	Honda CTX 200	GRZ 97EC	9C2MD35U09R	Mumba	Poor Condition
4	Honda CTX 200	ABF 4016	9C2MD35UO5R001895	Makasa	Non-runner
5	Yamaha AG 100	ABA 7218	3HA-0106974	Chimba	Non-runner
6	Yamaha AG 200	GRZ 37FE	JYA39X00000142808	Malole	Non-Runner
7	Yamaha AG 200	GRZ 38FE	JYA3GX00000142808	Makasa	Non-Runner
8	Yamaha AG 200	GRZ 30FJ	XJYA3GX00000146959X	Kampamba	Runner

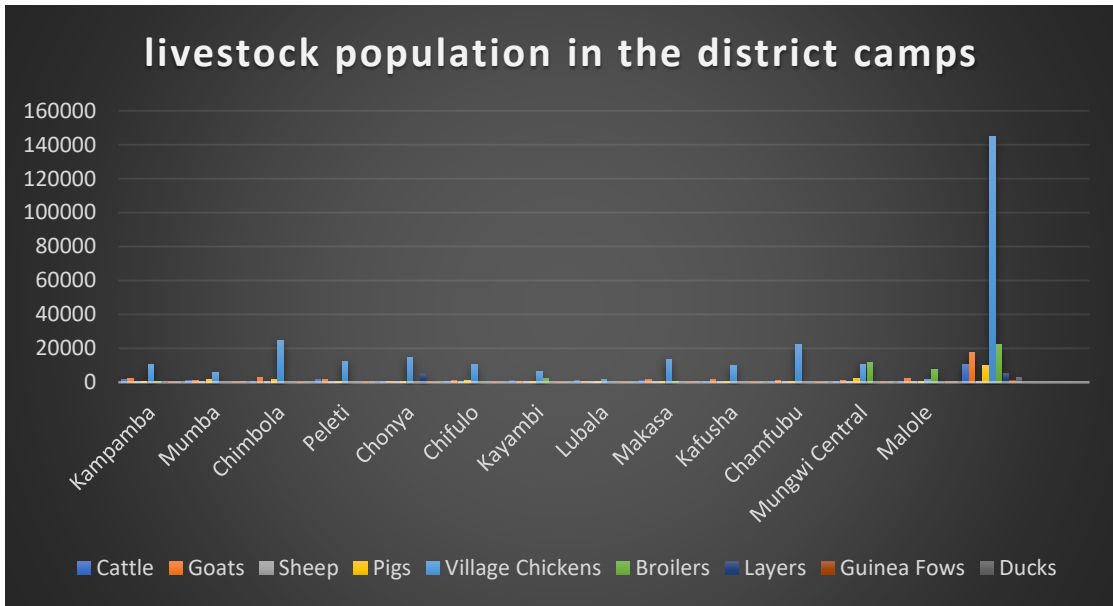
Source: Mungwi Fisheries Department report, 2024

There is need to cover the transport deficit for efficient delivery of fisheries and livestock services.

3.6.2.1.3.1 Livestock development

The type of livestock reared in the district are Cattle, Goats, pigs, Sheep, Chickens, Rabbits, Guinea Fowls and Ducks. These Livestock are mostly reared traditionally (Less attention is paid to their supplementary feeding, Disease control and Vaccination). The graph below shows livestock population in the district camps.

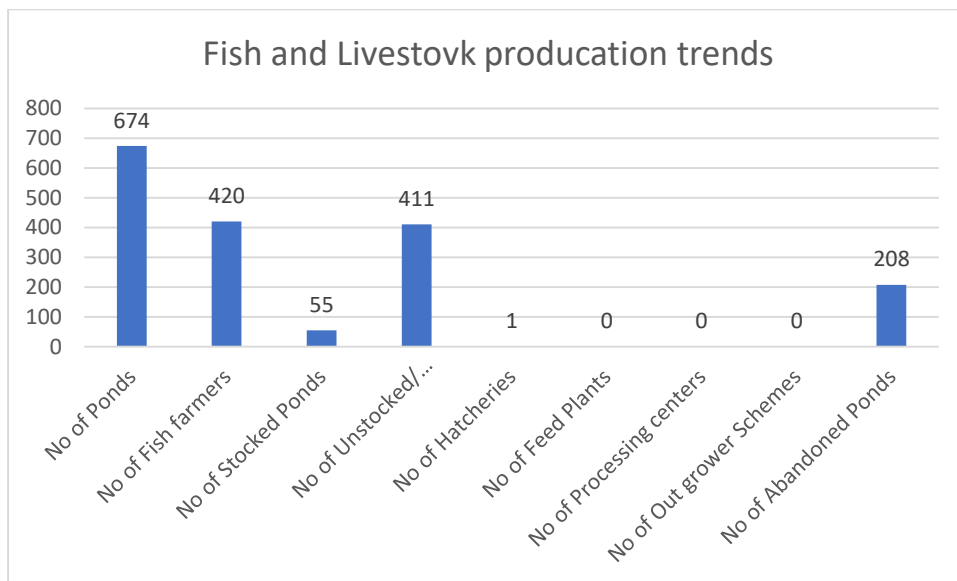
Figure 18: Livestock population in the district camps.



Source: Livestock and Fisheries Report, 2024

3.6.2.1.4 Fish and livestock production trends

Figure 19: The Bar Chart on Aquaculture Production and facilities.



Source: Livestock and Fisheries Report, 2024

3.6.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process

3.6.3 Availability of Service

Submissions from the community members and key stakeholder were that:

- The ratio between farmer to extension officer need to be reduced.
- Inadequate of fisheries and livestock extension officers.

- There are poor feeder roads
- There is need to improve the rate at which Government projects are being implemented.
- inadequate modern technologies in production of livestock and fish.
- There is need to establish a modern hatchery under the Government fish farm to cushion the shortages of fingerlings.
- There is need to engage different fish feed suppliers to help reduce on the high feed prices
- Inadequate infrastructure (staff houses, fish breeding centers, dams, fish schemes)

3.6.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- Absence of extension officers.
- Inadequate fish and livestock products.
- Absence of fish and livestock breeding centers

3.6.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.6.5 Population Change-Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district's population is projected to grow by 2.6% over the next decade. This growth will increase the demand for fisheries and livestock extension services, which are crucial for poverty reduction. Support for fisheries and livestock farmers can alleviate poverty and improve nutrition, as livestock farming provides income for rural communities due to available pasture. However, the rising population will lead to reduced land for these activities, putting pressure on grazing areas.

3.6.6 Existing and proposed investment and development programs

Currently there is the construction of Aqua Park which is on phase one and almost done

The next phase will be Under fisheries department for construction of a modern hatchery to help with supply of fingerlings and also construction of the feed plant in the district.

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

Most communities have settled around rivers and streams to enable livestock to have plenty of pasture. This has created a negative impact because animal pollute drinking water sources. In addition to being farmers, communities have also engaged themselves in charcoal burning. This has a negative impact on vegetation due to soil erosion. People

will settle along the rivers thereby exerting pressure on resources on those areas they are going to settle. Limited livelihood options in the fisheries sector will force occupational changes and in turn may increase social pressures. In a nutshell, lack of options for diversification outside fisheries or aquaculture may negatively affect household's overall livelihood outcomes. Massive pressure from animal diseases has led to a decrease in marketing of livestock in the district

3.6.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

- Increase in livestock population will lead to increase in waste excretion resulting to increase in methane-CH₄ emission. Over grazing affects the environment by causing soil erosion and causes change through depletion of trees.
- Depletion of our indigenous species through over fishing.
- Settlement patterns along water bodies contribute to water pollution.
- Cutting of trees along water bodies lead to climate change.
- Soil compaction and erosion leads to climate change.

Increase in livestock population particularly ruminants may negatively affect the environment because of their browsing tendencies and production of methane and nitrous oxide which are important greenhouse gases produced from enteric fermentation and manure storage and have a negative effect on the environment and climate change.

3.6.10 The Impact of Climate Change on the sector

Climate change poses a significant threat to livestock due to its effects on feed quality, water availability, livestock diseases, and overall animal production. Rising temperatures can disrupt livestock health by causing metabolic issues and weakening immune systems, leading to infections and higher mortality rates. Warmer temperatures may also accelerate the growth of pathogens and parasites that affect livestock. Additionally, low water levels are impacting fish farming in parts of the district, while floods have damaged pond embankments, further harming aquaculture. Floods also reduce grazing areas and increase tick populations, which spread diseases to animals. Drought conditions contribute to decreased pasture availability.

3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender tensions may be heightened in the face of competition for access to resources and occupational changes in aquaculture facilities, markets, distribution and processing of fish products and activities, where women currently play a significant role in marketing of fish products in the district while men have dominated the Livestock sector. Women and men experience different challenges when accessing, managing and controlling livestock assets, despite their important contributions and role in livestock management. Women often face greater constraints than men in accessing natural resources, extension services, marketing opportunities and financial services as well as in exercising their decision-making powers, these constraints often prevent women from reaching full potential in the livestock sector.

Due to traditional and customary customs patterns, women's access to control over biodiversity and land remains lower than men. Gender disparities have negative consequences on women's ability to earn a stable income and have adverse impacts on overall household income earned at household level from livestock production. Household work continues to be divided according to gender, with women performing both housework and child caring tasks as well as many other tasks related to farming activities, as a result women often have double work burden.

6.8 Summary of Core Issues

- Effective disease prevention and management are essential for successful livestock production.
- Research and adoption of integrated and less-feed-intensive aquaculture systems are crucial. This includes transitioning to less carnivorous species, improving genetics, diversifying feed sources, enhancing feed formulation, and implementing quality control and management practices. Integrating aquaculture with agro-aquaculture and other methods can improve nutrient recycling and resource efficiency.
- Short-cycle aquaculture, using new species, strains, or technologies, can optimize seasonal opportunities.
- Policies and strategies should be developed and implemented to boost the resilience and adaptability of aquaculture livelihoods to climate change. National climate adaptation and food security policies must comprehensively incorporate aquaculture and its supporting livelihoods

3.7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

3.7.1 FORESTS, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In order to effectively implement the departmental mission statement which is “To ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services while at the same time ensuring maintenance of bio diversity for the present and future generations through active participation by all stakeholders” the following key result areas are implemented by the forestry department in the district

- Forest Protection and Management
- Afforestation reforestation
- Forestry Extension and Delivery Service
- Revenue collection
- Planning and Administration

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

The Forestry Act No 4 of 2015 regulates the exploitation of forestry resources, establishment of forest reserves, and ensure community participation in management of forestry resources. The 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.

3.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.7.2.1 Availability of Service

3.7.2.1.1 Forest Protection and Management

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

- Chonya Village
- Kapolyo area
- Makasa forest reserve and the surrounding communities
- Kanyanta Village
- Mungwi Mushitu and the surrounding communities
- Mutemba Area
- TIBI area
- Mungwi-Kasama road
- Council Barrier inspecting on both illegal woody and non-wood forest products

3.7.2.1.2 Forest Estates

The district has Six (6) local forest reserves which are: Makasa, Luchindashi, Chambeshi Flats, Mungwi, Chitimukulu and Ilangali. The total area of forest reserves goes up to **24,153** ha.

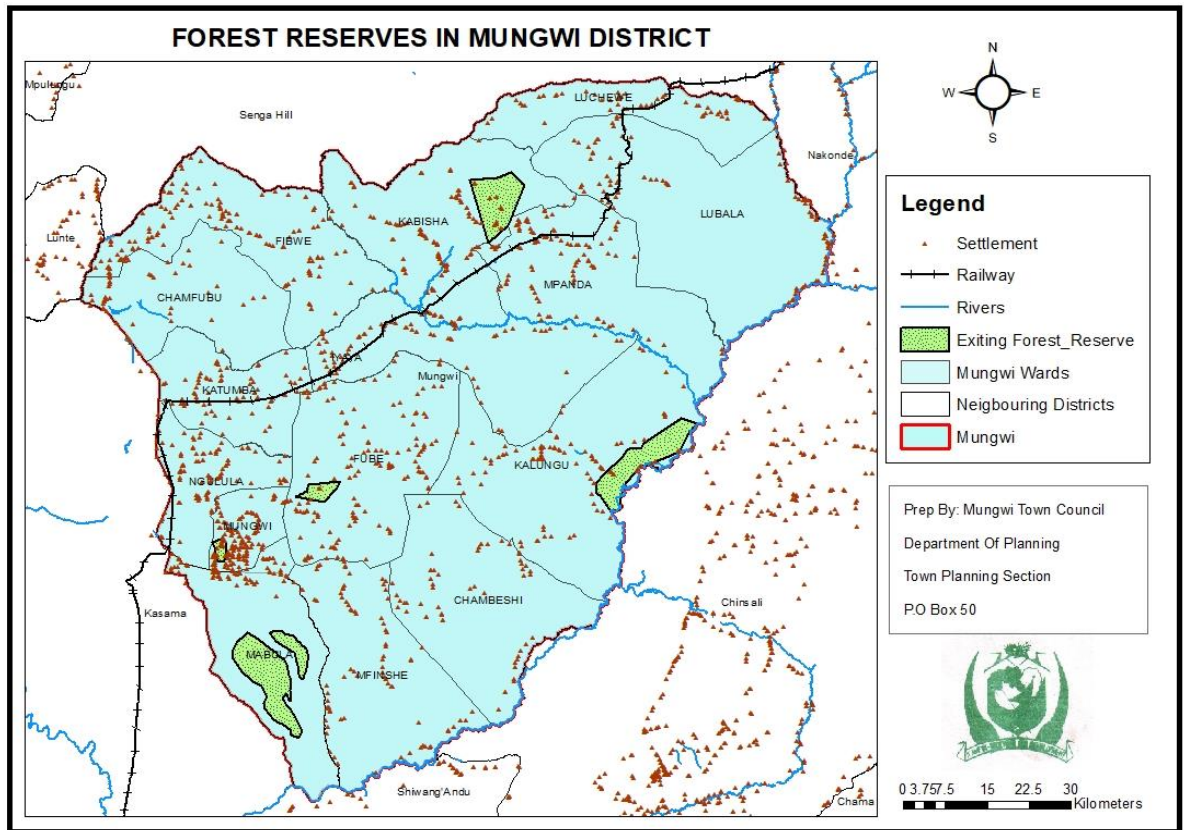
Table 19 Forest Reserves:

No	Forest Name	Total Land Area (Mungwi)	National Forest		Local Forest		Total Forest Estates		% (of Forest estate to Total land area)
			No.	(Ha)	Area No.	(Ha)	No.	(Ha)	
1.	Luchindashi	1,000,000	N/A	-	299	9,487		9,487	0.9487
2.	Makasa	1,000,000	N/A	-	229	3,740		3,740	0.3740
3.	Chambeshi Flats	1,000,000	N/A	-	49	4,856		4,856	0.4856

4.	Mungwi	1,000,000	N/A	-	335	130		130	0.0130
5.	Chitimukulu	1,000,000	N/A	-	305	3,180		3,180	0.3180
6.	Ilangali	1,000,000	N/A	-	300	2,760		2,760	0.2760
	Total	1,000,000	Nil	Nil		24,153		24,153	2.4153

Source: Department of Forestry, 2024

Figure 20: Forest Reserves



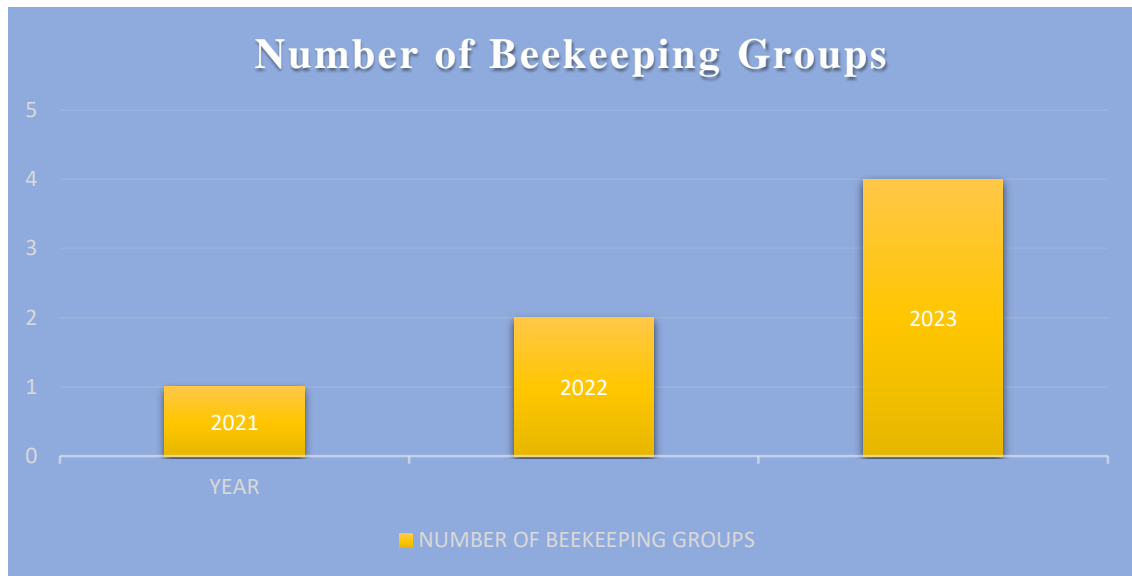
Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

Figure 21: Forestry Extension and delivery Service

No	Beekeeping Group	No Of Beneficiaries	Organization Supporting Each Group	Comment
1	Swiswi CFMG(Makasa)	36	Tralard/Forestry department	Received Fund in September 2022 and beekeeping tools & equipment's from Tralard
2	Kalwala CFMG(Chimbola)	53	Tralard/Forestry department	Received Fund in September 2022 and beekeeping tools & equipment's from Tralard
3	Ubwafano	31	Tralard/Forestry department	Bwafano cooperative received funding from TRALARD to do Beekeeping for honey and bees wax production.
4	Mwashe Co-operative	35	Tralard/Forestry department	Mwashe cooperative received funding from TRALARD
5	Kaseke group	27	World vision	World Vision Supported them with Four Hive (4) and 3 protective clothings
6	Njebelwa group	32	World vision	World Vision Supported them with Four Hive (3) and 2 protective clothing's

Source: Department of Forestry,2024

Figure 22: Number of Bee keeping Groups



Source: Department of Forestry,2024

Issuance of forestry permits

The district office issues the following permits at Mungwi district office

- Cord wood permit
- Conveyance permit
- Tree felling permit

Afforestation Reforestation\ Nursery Management

Currently the district has one district nursery located behind Mungwi district forestry office.

3.7.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Staffing Levels

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

Table 20: Staffing Level Analysis

SN	Position	Number required (standard)	Available Staff	Deficit
1	District forestry officer	1	1	0
2	Senior Forestry technologist	1	0	1
3	Forestry technologist	1	0	
4	Forestry technician/ Extension assistant	4	1	3
5	Forestry range guard	6	1	5
6	Office orderly	1	0	1
7	General worker – Nursery	1	0	1
8	Guard	1	0	1
TOTAL		16	3	12

Source: Department of Forestry, 2024

Extension and Service Delivery

Beekeeping

Mungwi District Forestry Office identified three sites which have been put under Community forestry Management (CFMG) in Mungwi district in order for them to do beekeeping and also trading into carbon. Hence these sites are in two wards namely: Ngulula and Iyaya. These areas include: Nankungu, Kaseke and Chikutwe in Mungwi District. Mungwi District Forestry Office has successfully completed step 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5. All the three communities are in the implementation stage (step 6). Members of the active group are able to see tangible results hence they are advocating for more support to make it a viable business.

Afforestation /Reforestation

Nursery Management

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

- lack of nursery equipment
- inadequate funding
- lack of transport to collect propagation materials and seedling distribution
- The district forest office doesn't have a permanent office to establish a district nursery only being accommodated by the Local government building.

3.7.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

3.7.4.1 Availability of Service

- Inadequate extension officers
- Late burning of bushes
- High deforestation
- lack of weather station and forecast information
- Inadequate forest reserves
- Low afforestation levels

7.7.4 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

3.7.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.7.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The increase in population will impact Mungwi 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)

3.7.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Mungwi District Forestry Office has successfully completed step 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5. All the three communities are in the implementation stage (step 6) These areas include: Nankungu, Kaseke and Chikutwe in Mungwi District. Members of the active group are able to see tangible results hence they are advocating for more support to make it a viable business.

3.7.7 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

3.7.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.7.8.1 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.

3.7.8.2 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.

3.7.9 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.

Table 21: Trends and Vulnerable Groups

SN	TRENDS	Vulnerable Groups
1	Forest offences	Youths
2	Collection of non-wood forest products	Girls and Women
3	Exploitation of major forest products	Youths and men

Source: Department of Forestry,2024

3.7.10 Summary

Therefore, 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

3.7.10.1 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Table 22: Sector Problem Tree.

Core Issue	Causes	Effects
Reduced ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slash and burn agriculture techniques (Chitemene system) and expansion of agricultural land • high charcoal production and unsustainable harvesting methods of non-wood forest products • clearing of land for infrastructure development (Urbanization) and Gold mining • livestock grazing • logging and wood harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification • Loss of soil fertility • Increase in greenhouse gases emissions in the atmosphere leading to Increased temperatures subsequently climate change • Loss of food and habitat for animals which leads to extinction of species • Loss of biodiversity • Disruption of the water cycle • Increase in air pollution and Soil pollution • Compaction of the soil layers reducing water percolation leading to Flooding • Food insecurity
High Emission of greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of vegetation cover • Charcoal production • Timber production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Environmental hazards • Pollution
Illegal trafficking/exploitation of forestry resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of alternative sources of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads to Climate change • Environmental hazards • Loss of biodiversity • Extinction of endemic species • Loss of animal habitats

Source: Department of Forestry,2024

3.8. ROADS, TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3.8.1 Introduction

A robust transportation system and infrastructure development are pivotal indicators of economic progress. Zambia has witnessed significant infrastructure growth over the past two decades. The government has enhanced roads nationwide to facilitate the movement of people and goods to markets. This transportation network serves as a primary catalyst for economic advancement.

Across various districts, including Mungwi, roads and other commercial infrastructure have been constructed to foster a conducive environment for business and governmental operations. These initiatives have bolstered the national economy. However, Mungwi District has seen limited benefits from these infrastructure investments. Insufficient infrastructure development has resulted in subdued socio-economic activities within the district.

3.8.2 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT LOCAL LEVEL (REVIEW POLICIES)

The government has initiated efforts to enhance infrastructure development in the district, prioritizing it as a key component for advancing socio-economic progress. Currently, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is focused on rehabilitating township roads.

To improve and ease the transportation of goods and services, as well as ease the access to Health, Education and Agriculture Facilitates, the Council has secured, resources from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) that has been allocated to Open up several Kilometers of Both Township and Feeder Road connects in various wards, sixteen (16) feeder roads totaling to 220Km that remain a hindrance and limitation on both community mobility and expansion in agricultural productivity.

In Mungwi, the increased Constituency Development Fund aims to support the acquisition of earth-moving equipment for Malole constituency. This initiative is expected to improve the road network and reduce the costs associated with hiring private earth-moving equipment, thereby addressing infrastructure challenges more effectively.

3.8.2.1 Policies and Legislation

The Transport and Infrastructure sector operates under the guidance of several key policies and frameworks:

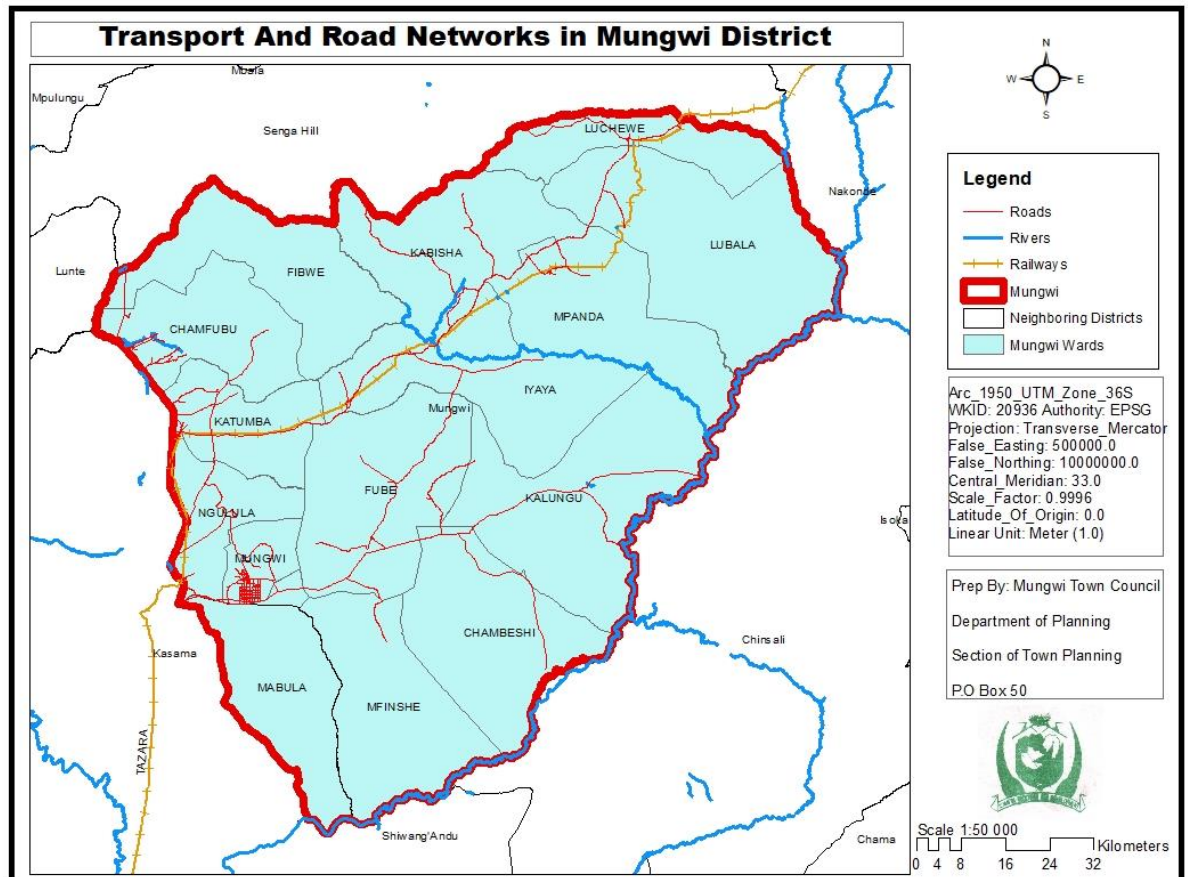
- **National Transport Policy (2019):** This policy aims to strengthen the role of the transport sector as a facilitator of social and economic development for both the public and private sectors. It emphasizes promoting private sector participation in infrastructure development and service provision within a regulated environment.
- **National Housing Policy (2020):** The focus of this policy is to enhance the delivery of standardized social and public housing, ensure housing affordability, and provide essential services in residential neighborhoods.
- National Road Fund Act of 2002
- Public Roads Act of 2006
- Roads and Roads Traffic Act of 2002

These policies collectively shape the direction of transport and infrastructure development in Mungwi, aiming to foster sustainable economic growth and improve the movement of goods and services through enhanced transport networks and housing provisions.

8.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

8.3.1 Availability of Services

Figure 23: Transport and Road Networks in Mungwi District



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

Mungwi District has a Total of 31 KM of Township, 527 KM of District roads and over 650 km of Feeder roads. Out of the 31 KM of Township roads, 16 KM are at Bituminous Standard and 15 Kilometer within the highly populated residential areas are dirt roads, Under the 527 KM Classified as District Roads, 160 KM are at Bituminous Standard, 75 KM are Gravel Road Standard and 292 KM are all Dirt Roads, with the entire 650 KM of roads classified as Feeder Roads all being Dirt Roads as shown in the table below.

Table 23: Status of the District Roads

Road Name	KM	Road Type	Road Number	Wards
Kasama- Mungwi- Mbesuma bridge	110	Bituminous	D18	Mungwi Central, Mabula, Fube, Kalungu
Malole turnoff to Chitimukulu market	18	Bituminous	RD21	Fube
Chitimukulu market to Chimba turnoff	17	Earth	RD21	Fube, Iyaya
Nseluka Kayambi (From Chambeshi Bridge to Kayambi)	60	Gravel	D3	Kabisha, Mpanda, Lubala
Kayambi to shiyi Via chanundu and kayanga	70	Earth	Unclassified Feeder Road	Luchewe, Lubala
Mundo to Kayambi	22	Gravel	RD4	Luchewe
Nseluka to Chitemfuma via Chisanga Ponde	32.1	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Katumba
Chambeshi Ring Road, mukosa turnoff to Kapolyo Via (Chifulo Mulema Sampa, Mumba and Kalikeka via Mumba)	150	Gravel	RD29	Fube, Chambeshi, Mfinshe
Makasa Turn off to Kalulu Turn off via Mutale Natumbita	40	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mpanda, Lubala
Chanda weyaya to Mbesuma via Peleti	70	Gravel	RD28	Iyaya,
Katongo Chibwe to Mabula	70	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mabula
Chimba to Chilangwa via Chimbola Village.	80	Gravel	RD27	Iyaya, Fibwe

Chitila to Mabula Primary School	11	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mabula
Mulilo (Ukusefya Turn off) to Kaseke	18	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Fube
Kampamba to Numuka via Ndasa	40	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Kalungu
Chandamali to Sampa Village	10	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Kabisha
Chitila to Kalafya via Kapanda Village	40	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mabula
Chinya to Kayanta via Mulewa Village	20	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Fube
Henry Kapata to Mungwi Wier via Ngulula	20	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mungwi Central/Ngulula
Henry Kapata to Katilungu	30	Gravel	Unclassified Feeder Road	Ngulula
INDO bank to Chipelepele Via Kanuma and Chomba village	18	Earth	Unclassified Feeder Road	Mungwi Central, Ngulula

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

3.8.3.2 Bridges and Crossing Points

Bridges and crossings point we have in the district and the state of all the existing bridges and crossing points.

Table 24: Showing These Bridges

No	Name of bridge/culvert	Ward	River/Stream Name	Road Name	GPS Coordinates	Approximate Span (M)
1	Kabisha Bridge	Kabisha	Kabisha	Kowa to Changala	S 09.70863 E 031.71780	65M
2		Fibwe	Chambeshi	Nseluka to Kayambi	S 09.79029	40M

	Chambeshi Bridge (Along Nseluka-Kayambi Bridge)				E 031.68563	
3	Chamfubu 1	Fibwe/Iyaya	Chamfubu	Chimba to Chimbola	S 09.82466 E 031.51952	20M
4	Mibe bridge	Fube	Kalungu	Chinya to Kayanta via Mulewa Village	36 L 0351610 UTM 8888060	300M
5	Muombo 1 and 2	Mfinshe	Muombo	Mukosa to Muombo	36 L 0341663 UTM 8835466	40M
6	Lwalaba culvert	Chambeshi	Lwalaba	Kapolyo to mulunda	36 L 0362877 UTM 8868283	8M
7	Mifutu bridge	mabula	Mifutu river	Chonya to mabula	36 L 0325987 UTM 8862346	7M
8	Mabula bridge.	Mabula	Mabula	Chitila to Mabula	36 L 0316693 UTM 8862165	30M
9	Katongo – Chibwe Culverts 1	Mabula	Katongo - Chibwe	Chonya to Katongo Chibwe	36 L 0330411 UTM 8842051	10M
10	Katongo – Chibwe Culverts 2	Mabula	Katongo - Chibwe	Chonya to Katongo Chibwe	36 L 0330422 UTM 8842047	10M
11	Mutale Namutimba Culverts 1	Lubala	Mutale Namutimba	Kalulu Turn off to Makasa	36 L 0389854 UTM 8938050	10M
12	Mutale Namutimba Culverts 2	Lubala	Mutale Namutimba	Kalulu Turn off to Makasa	36 L 0389866 UTM 8938119	5M
13	Munwe Bridge	Katumba	Mumwe	Nseluka to Rosa via Chimbola	36 L 0314912 UTM 8904084	10M
14	Chambashe 1	Katumba	Chambashe	Nseluka to Rosa via Chimbola	36 L 0316118 UTM 8908580	5M
15	Chambashe 2	Chamfubu	Chambashe	Nseluka to Rosa via Chimbola	36 L 0316950 UTM 8909668	5M
16	Rosa Bridge 1	Fibwe	Chamfubu	Nseluka to Rosa via Chimbola	36 L 0331103 UTM 8922737	15M
17	Kawanga	Lubala	Kawanga River	Chanundu to shiyi	36 L 0425633 UTM 8935376	15M
18	Rosa bridge 2	fibwe	Chamfubu	Nseluka to Rosa via Chimbola	36 L 0319195 UTM 8936712	6m
19	Miyaba	Iyaya	Miyaba	Chimanga to Miyaba	36 L 0358708	5M

					UTM 8908840	
20	Matepukila (Kandongo Village)	Fibwe	Chamfubu Tributary	Chimba to Chimbola	Nil	5M
21	Luombe Bridge	Fibwe	Luombe	Chilangwa to nondo	36 L 0308638 UTM 8940103	15M
22	Mpansa Culvert	Lubala	Mpanda	Kalulu to Mpansa	36 L 0395649 UTM 8934562	15M
23	Mpansa Culvert 2	Lubala	Mpanda	Kalulu to Mpansa	36 L 0395673 UTM 8934538	5m
24	Kalulu	Lubala	Kalulu	Namutale Namutimba To Kalulu	36 L 0389886 UTM 8938327	10m
25	CHIPILI	MABUL A	Chipili	Katongo Chibwe turn off	36 L 0325948 UTM 8847869	100M
26	Kanseke Bridge	Mfinshe	Kanseke	Mukosa turn off to Mfinshe school	36 L 0325987 UTM 8862346	15m
27	Libuma	Fube	Libuma	Along the Chiefs Burial Site	36 L 0350878 Utm 889465	15m
28	Luchewe Bridge	Luchewe	Luchewe	Kalulu To Kayambi	36 L 0390434 Utm 8954182	10m
29	Luchewe Bridge 2	Luchewe	Luchewe	Kalulu To Kayambi	36 L 0390421 Utm 8954224	10m
30	Mipango	Fube	Mipango River	Impoopo To Chitimukulu	36 L 0352437 UTM 8891428	120m
31	Muchaka	Mfinshe	Muchaka	Mfinshe to mutamba village	36 L 0342026 UTM 8868781	8m
32	Muchaka 2	Mfinshe	Muchaka	Mfinshe market to Mutemba village	36 L 0342049 UTM 8868778	8m
33	Mulila Calvet	Lubala	Mulila Stream	Nseluka To Kayambi Road	36 L 0389710 UTM 8951723	5m
34	Katifi	Lubala	Katifi	Mutale Namutimba To Kalulu	36 L 0390282 UTM 8933807	5m
35	Chitemfuma Bridge	Chamfubu	Chitemfuma	Nseluka To Chitemfuma Via Chisanga Ponde	36 L 0320459 UTM 8919771	15m
36	Mula Culvert	Mpanda	Mula	Makasa RHP to makasa train station/ market	36 L 0377320 UTM 8931525	4m
37	Chimanga bridge	Fube		Chitimukulu to kaseko	36 L 0357392 UTM 8904059	6m

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

The poor state of bridges and culverts in certain areas of the district directly means that various communities are cut off during the raining season. Mungwi District is an emerging district with potential to provide a link between districts within Northern and Muchinga Province on the Kasama - Mungwi – Isoka - Chinsali and the Nseluka – Kayambi – chozi -Nakonde road which is under construction. Mungwi District is also connected to Senga hill district on the northern part of the district and Kasama.

3.8.3.3 Railway Line

The rail line passes through Mungwi from Kasama to Nakonde district. It facilitates the movement of goods and services. Mungwi can currently be reached via the D18 (Kasama -Mungwi - Isoka) as well as through feeder roads that connect it to surrounding districts.

3.8.4 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.8.4.1 Availability of Service

The road infrastructure in Mungwi District is extremely poor. It befits to state that there are no major road infrastructure projects to boost of in the district. All efforts to develop Mungwi District roads have failed in the recent past, this has mainly been attributed to the cancellation of road contracts for the rehabilitation of major feeder roads within the district by the ministry of local government and rural development. The scenario is poised to change with support of government to implement various road projects which will open the whole district to development. In addition, Mungwi Town Council through the constituency development fund CDF for Malole constituency has embarked on the procurement of heavy-duty machinery I.e. Heavy-Duty Grader and Excavator in an effort to open up, rehabilitate and maintain several vital feeder roads within the district to supplement the above-mentioned efforts from central government.

Table 25: Shows the Target Roads, Locations (Wards) and Initial Target Distances

No	Name of Road	Ward	Measured Distance (km)	Condition of the Road
<i>1</i>	<i>Mulilo (Ukusefya Turn) to Chandaweyaya Via Kaseke</i>	<i>Fube/Iyaya</i>	<i>28.2 KM</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Kaseke to Maliko Mpange</i>	<i>Iyaya</i>	<i>5.1 KM</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Chitimukulu to Chimba Turnoff (Nesluka Kayambi Rd)</i>	<i>Fube</i>	<i>17.1 KM</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Nseluka to Chitemfuma via Chisanga Ponde</i>	<i>Katumba/Chamfubu</i>	<i>32.1 KM</i>	<i>Poor</i>

5	Chandamali (Chambeshi Bridge) to Sampa Primary School	Kabisha	9.8 KM	Poor
6	Sampa Village to Kowa (Nseluka Kayembi Junction)	Kabisha	4.1 KM	Poor
7	Kowa to Kabisha Bridge	Kabisha	7.1 KM	Poor
8	Kayambi to Chanudu via Mukalula	Luchewe	21 KM	Poor
9	Kayambi to Kalulu	Lubala	20 KM	Poor
10	Kalulu to Makasa via Mutale Namutimba	Lubala/Mpanda	21 KM	Poor
11	Makasa to Ndakala Primary School	Mpanda	18 KM	Poor
12	Makasa to Chipili Mwenda Village	Mpanda	11KM	Poor
13	Mwita to Kafyama	Chambeshi	10 KM	Poor
14	Kapolyo to Mulunda	Chambeshi	11.5 KM	Poor
15	Indo Zambia Bank (IBZ) to Kanuma Bridge	Mungwi Central	2.5 KM	Poor
16	Mutwe Ba Nsofu to the Graveyard	Mungwi Central	1.5 KM	Poor

	Total Kilometers Assessed		220 KM	<i>Poor</i>
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Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

3.8.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.8.5.1 Availability of Service

Community consultative meetings involved engaging and consulting Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Councilors, Traditional Leader from the three (03) chiefdoms of the district and members of the community from all the 15 wards from Malole constituency. The table below highlights the issues raised on the availability of services under the theme of roads and transport per ward; Mungwi District Integrated Development Plan 2024 - 2034

The survey conducted by the community highlighted concerns about the inadequate road network, which poses difficulties for residents traveling between different locations. Many rely on foot to access essential services like healthcare, schools, and hospitals. Improving feeder roads in the district is crucial to enhance mobility and facilitate the transportation of goods and services.

Furthermore, residents expressed dissatisfaction with the limited crossing points within their neighborhoods. During the rainy season, some communities are isolated from vital services such as schools and clinics due to flooded crossings. Addressing this issue is essential to ensure year-round access to these important facilities.

3.8.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.8.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As explained in the demographic background about the population of Mungwi District being concentrated around the growth centers of Nseluka, Makasa, Chimba, Chifulo and Kayambi from the projections made in the table under demographics, it can be seen that the population continues to grow in Katumba ward followed by Mpanda and then Luchewe Ward. Generally, the Future demand for services and facilities will tend to grow in the wards where concentration of people is likely to be experienced. The road and transport services will continue to be attracted to those areas to reach out to people needing ambulances services and transport to ferry students attending day secondary schools. Besides, the road infrastructure will have to be up scaled to link all these growth Center’s to the Central Business District located near Mungwi central. It is

envisaged that the movement of people will be attracted towards the Central Business District in their quest to find employment at Government departments and other organizations who have set up their offices near the District Administration level.

3.8.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district has procured grader which currently on the feeder roads. The existing and proposed Investment and Development Programmes in the road and transport sector will grow quantitatively and qualitatively from the Center towards growth Center's at ward level. The investment in road upgrade to bituminous standard in the Central Business District and Main roads linking more than one ward will rank highly on the district priority list.

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

The ongoing enhancement of major roads in Mungwi District is expected to lead to a shift in the rural population toward areas closer to these transportation routes. This trend will likely spur increased economic activities along the main roads, driving higher demand for services such as education, healthcare, water, agriculture, and electricity.

3.8.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.8.9.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on Environment and Climate Change

The state of the district's roads including main roads, feeder roads, and township roads without proper drainage systems is contributing to soil erosion and land degradation. Additionally, the use of dirt, gravel and sand roads has increased respiratory issues in nearby communities due to dust particulates.

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

- **Altered Rainfall Patterns:** Changes in rainfall can lead to road closures and accessibility issues.
- **Unprecedented Flooding:** Flooding can render certain areas within the district inaccessible.
- **Infrastructure Damage:** Extreme weather can cause roofs to be blown off and major structural damage to buildings.
- **Increased Costs:** There will be higher costs associated with constructing and rehabilitating roads due to weather-related deterioration.
- **Deterioration of Roads and Bridges:** Heavy rainfall accelerates the wear and tear of roads and bridges.

- **Access Issues:** Communities may become cut off from essential services such as clinics and schools.

3.8.10 Gender and Cross-Cutting Issues

- **Health Risks:** There is an increased risk of HIV and STI infections among contractors working on roads and in surrounding areas.
- **Gender Insensitivity in Recruitment:** The recruitment process for casual workers is often not gender-sensitive, affecting equitable job opportunities.
- **GBV**
- **Early marriages/ early pregnancies**

3.8.11 Summary

Mungwi District requires significant investment in its road network to boost trade and business activities. Enhancing road connectivity is essential for improving accessibility and addressing many of the challenges faced by local communities. Investing in high-quality road infrastructure will not only resolve current issues but also attract investors to the district, as the current inadequate road system limits investment opportunities.

3.9. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

3.9.1 Background Information

Water and sanitation are fundamental for the well-being of any community. For a place to be habitable, it must have adequate water and sanitation facilities. Water is vital for health and the growth of all living organisms, including humans. Human life fundamentally relies on a clean and reliable water supply. In Mungwi District, communities access water from various sources such as rivers, streams, wells, and boreholes. However, many of these sources provide water that is not safe for consumption.

In Mungwi District, the Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company manages the water supply for the township, serving approximately 797 households for both domestic and industrial use.

Sanitation infrastructure is equally important as it enhances the livability of human settlements. Proper sanitation ensures a safe environment, reducing the risk of disease and infection. Inadequate sanitation can create conditions that promote the growth of harmful germs, posing significant health risks

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

The government has made access to clean and safe drinking water a top priority. Several water projects and initiatives, implemented by the government and its partners, have been launched to ensure that communities receive clean water and sanitation services. Efforts are underway, with support from cooperating partners, to increase both the volume and pressure of water supplied throughout the district. To attain the current water and sanitation status in the socio- economic context of this sector, tools that have been deployed in the past and currently being used are listed below.

Table 26: Showing key elements of existing Policies, Plans and Strategies

SN	PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGY	KEY ELEMENT
1.	Zambia vision 2030	a. Clean and safe water supply and sanitation for all by2030i. Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Attainment of access to clean water supply to all by 2030; iii. Attainment of access to sanitation to all by 2030 iv. Fully integrated and sustainable water resource management
3.	Sustainable Development Goal number 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clean Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
4.	Water resources management Act of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Management of water resources in the country through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regulation of water resources utilization ii. Promoting water resources protection iii. Enhanced conservation of water resources
5.	Mungwi Universal WASH Coverage Plan	<p>To attain Universal Coverage to Water Supply and Sanitation Services by 2026. Provides guidance or roadmap of the overall development of the water and sanitation sectors of the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide sustainable and equitable access to water supply. (drill 430 borehole by 2026 and rehabilitate 200 boreholes by 2026) ii. Improve access to adequate sanitation by 2026 (train 90 masons and train VWASHE 430)

		iii. Water quality monitoring (150 water points) i.
6.	National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy (2015 -2030)	a. Examined the water, supply and sanitation statuses of Mungwi District for both rural and urban areas.

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

3.9.3 Description of the existing state of development

Over the years, significant efforts have been made to enhance access to clean water in Mungwi District through various projects and programs. These initiatives include drilling and rehabilitating boreholes, as well as constructing and expanding piped water systems. However, the urban township still relies on outdated and old infrastructure, which significantly contributes to the ongoing water supply shortages due to frequent breakdowns.

3.9.3.1 Township Water Supply

Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company supplies water in the township. The company has a total number of 870 active water connections.

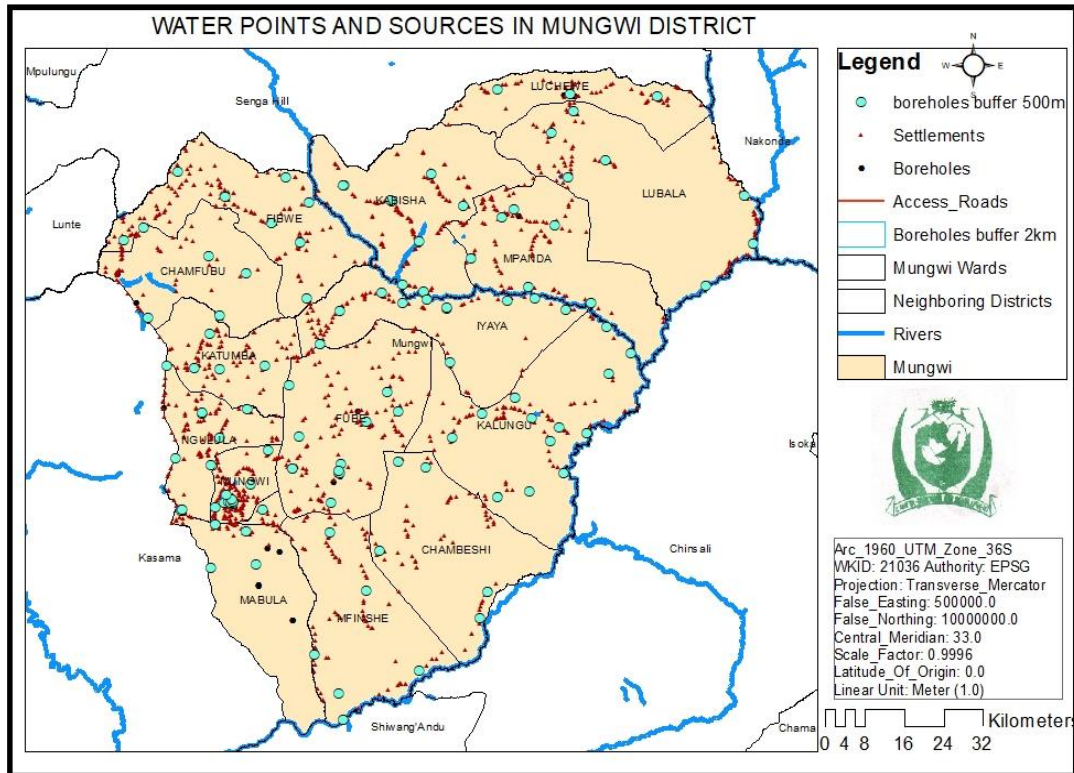
Table 27: Township Water supply.

Name of the Institutions	Total Number
➤ Commercial accounts small fixed (car wash, shops)	10
➤ Commercial Metered	2
➤ Domestic metered	858

Source: Chambeshi water supply and sanitation company report.

3.9.3.2 Rural Water Supply Facilities Availability by Ward

Table 28: Rural water supply facilities availability by ward



Source: Mungwi DPU, 2024

The national rural water supply and sanitation program stipulates that one (1) standard community water supply facility should serve 250 community members or 50 households within a radius of 500m if water as an essential community is to be made accessible to all.

Mungwi district has a relatively high-water table, especially in the areas located in the water bodies with water strikes encountered within the first 15 meters. This enables cheaper drilling methods such as manual percussion and water jetting to be carried out in these areas.

Currently, the coverage of water supply is estimated at 75%. This is as a result of having 622 boreholes with 452 being functional and 170 being non-Functional. Hence 500 boreholes and mechanization of 100 already existing boreholes are needed to sustain the water demand. This also considers factors such as population growth, coverage and access, and service reliability.

In this regard, the distribution of water supply facilities in by Ward is as shown in the table below, depicting the shortfalls which require to be met in order to achieve Universal Access for all.

Table 29: Current No. Of Functional Protected water sources by ward

No	Ward Name	Exp. No. of Protected water sources	Current No. Of Functional Protected water sources	Shortfall	% Ward Coverage
1	Chambeshi	54	45	9	84
2	Kabisha	34	30	4	88
3	Lubala	16	38	13	75
4	Mungwi Central	47	37	10	79
5	Ngulula	40	35	5	88
6	Mabula	20	14	6	70
7	Chamfubu	66	26	40	39
8	Mpanda	48	25	37	52
9	Fibwe	48	30	48	63
10	Iyaya	43	38	43	88
11	Mfinshe	22	13	15	60
12	Fube	55	40	55	73
13	Kalungu	53	41	53	77
14	Katumba	38	25	13	66
15	Luchewe	38	15	23	39
	Total	622	452	374	75

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

The table above indicates that of the total rural population needing rural water supply services, about 75% have access to safe and clean water supply leaving 25% with no access.

The current distribution of boreholes indicates a pressing need for interventions to improve groundwater resources. In rural Mungwi, the settlement pattern reflects a poor basic water service situation, with less than 30 percent of the population having access to adequate water services. Adequate water access means that it should take no more

than thirty minutes to walk from home to a water point, collect water, and return. The existing conditions reveal a need for additional water resources within a distance of no more than 500 meters

Sanitation Services

The district lacks a sewer line system. Households and commercial entities have been creating their own soak-away systems for sewage disposal, while some rural communities have constructed drop-hole toilets for fecal matter disposal. However, open defecation remains prevalent in the rural parts of the district. This issue is due to some households not building pit latrines, stemming from inadequate social practices regarding sanitation, which poses a health risk to the community and the surrounding areas.

Solid Waste Management

The township has 2 waste bays located at the Mungwi market, and Nseluka market. In addition to these bays, there are 3 collection points within the township. The Local Authority manages solid waste collection from these bays and collection points, serving shops, filling station, and various institutions. Public health inspectors conduct inspections to monitor waste management practices. Most shops use improvised waste bins, with some using uncovered boxes.

In rural communities, household solid waste is disposed of in rubbish pits. This practice is also encouraged in other areas where the council does not collect waste, including public institutions like schools and hospitals. All solid waste is eventually taken to the Council's dumpsite, located 7 kilometers from the civic center along Road. The dump site covers approximately 1 hectare.

3.9.4 QUALITY OF SERVICES AND KEY INDICATORS

3.9.4.1 Drinking Water Quality

Overall, the quality of drinking water in the district is satisfactory. However, certain wards, exhibit traces of high iron content are noted in the water points in Fibwe, Kalungu, Mungwi Central, Fube, and Chamfubu wards. Water quality is monitored by Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) from the Ministry of Health, who conduct tests on a quarterly basis in their respective wards.

9.4.2 Sanitation

Sanitation in Mungwi town is deemed fair, with one toilet available for every ten houses inspected. Nevertheless, some toilets are inadequate. In the rural parts of district, there is a notable lack of sanitation facilities for some individuals, leading others to practice open defecation (OD). This practice pollutes the environment and poses health risks to the community. While pit latrines are present in some areas, many are outdated or insufficient.

9.4.2.1 Water and Sanitation Management and Administration

Water resource management, along with the development and maintenance of drinking water supplies and delivery systems in the district, is the responsibility of the Local Authority and the Department of Water Resource Development. These bodies are also responsible for establishing rural water supplies, which includes activities such as drilling wells or boreholes.

The Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company is tasked with water supply in the township. Although the company strives to deliver high-quality water to residents, it faces challenges such as high demand and issues with water pipe leakage and bursts, which adversely affect service delivery.

9.5 Issues Arising from the public participation process

The planning survey which was undertaken, communities were consulted about the availability of water and sanitation services and the following were the concerns raised.

- Inadequate Access to clean water at both household level and community level remain elusive.
- Inadequate provision of water facilities and trainings/orientations of APMs/V-WASHE committees.
- Inadequate number of boreholes,
- lack of access to water supply in the township due to the dilapidated water supply infrastructure despite being connected to the network.
- taking long distances when fetching water and iron content in some boreholes.
- lack of proper sanitation facilities and water reticulation systems in public institutions.
- lack of decentralized SOMAP shops in the communities.

3.9.5.1 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, the issues highlighted through the public participation were long distances to water points (Access to water supply), breakdown of boreholes and disease outbreak due to poor water quality. Furthermore, hand washing facilities are in high demand but cannot be easily accessed due to short supply. There is need for provision water facilities and trainings/orientations of APMs/V-WASHE committees in proper design & construction of sanitation facilities. Provision of these services remains core to improved household living conditions. There is urgent need in the planning area to address various sustainable latrine designs (sanitation marketing) that can be adopted and re-designed to fit our model of culture and environment. Additionally, more Community Champions have to be motivated and trained for effective triggering, monitoring and reporting. Adoption of better hygiene practices such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) should continue to part of WASH programs in the planning area.

3.9.6 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

3.9.6.1 Impact of Increase in Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Facilities on Other Sectors

As the population in the IDP area grows the demand for water mounts and pressure on water resources intensifies. Population growth particularly will limit the amount of water available per person. Furthermore, the projected population growth might have a great toll on the other sectors because as population grows the demand for water supply increases. Other impacts include Rapid deterioration and degradation of the water quality in the water bodies

The benefits of having access to an improved drinking water source can only be fully realized when there is access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. The sector therefore wishes to provide access to clean and safe drinking water by 2030 as stipulated in the vision 2030 and outlined in the District Universal WASH Coverage Plan 2022-2026.

3.9.6.1 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The water sector reform aims to achieve universal coverage of water supply, development and sanitation in the country. The sector has three major objectives that aim to

- Achieve improved sustainable Sanitation services for all in both rural and urban areas
- Improve or promote sustainable management of water supply services and
- Enhance integrated water resources management approach.

3.9.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The government, in partnership with the TRALARD is currently implementing a project designed to improve service delivery and establish durable distribution infrastructure, ensuring that clean water reaches a larger portion of the community. This initiative aims to resolve the district's current erratic water supply issues. The proposed infrastructure includes advanced water treatment processes with facilities for daily water analysis, ensuring that water remains clean and safe for consumption and other uses.

Proposed investments in the urban water and sanitation sector involve expanding the water reticulation and sanitation systems to all households in the Mungwi township, as well as overhauling the sewer system in the township.

In the rural water supply and sanitation sector, supported by Tranlad, 45 boreholes are being drilled and equipped in the Malole Central constituency. Additionally, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will support the drilling and equipping of boreholes.

Further proposed investments in rural water supply and sanitation include: drilling or mechanizing existing boreholes to develop piped water schemes in all rural public institutions; building waterborne toilets in all public institutions; and implementing rainwater harvesting systems.

Sustainable waste management programs being proposed include the provision of waste bins, waste sorting at the point of generation, recycling initiatives, and the rehabilitation and construction of dumpsites. Shop owners will be required to provide appropriate

waste bins with covers or lids to facilitate sorting of waste from the outset. This will help reduce the volume of waste sent to dumpsites, as degradable waste can be used as manure and plastics can be recycled.

Addressing environmental sustainability is crucial across various sectors, including water and sanitation, to ensure the resilience and sustainability of urban areas. Implementing sustainable waste management practices, such as recycling, is essential for mitigating climate change and protecting ecosystems.

3.9.8 The Impact of Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Pattern.

Access to clean water remains a significant challenge in the district due to contamination of water sources from human activities. Rising population levels have intensified water pollution, with chemical waste and open defecation (OD) deteriorating both surface and groundwater quality. To address this, there is a pressing need for sensitization programs aimed at safeguarding water sources. Additionally, vandalism of infrastructure has been reported, leading to the breakdown of many boreholes, which are being overused due to the growing population.

The situation is further compounded by increased deforestation resulting from charcoal production and agricultural practices, which disrupts the hydrological cycle. These factors collectively impact land use and population distribution patterns, underscoring the need for comprehensive measures to manage and protect water resources effectively.

3.9.9 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

3.9.9.1 Impact of Existing Environmental and Climate Change Trends

The growing population near water bodies has led to increased pollution and contamination of these sources. Additionally, unsustainable practices such as excessive drilling of boreholes and digging of water wells are depleting groundwater and disrupting aquifers.

3.9.9.2 Impact of Climate Change on Identified Issues

Climate change can alter precipitation patterns, resulting in reduced water availability in certain regions. Increased frequency and intensity of droughts can exacerbate water scarcity, impacting both drinking water supply and sanitation services. Rising temperatures due to climate change can promote the growth of harmful bacteria and

algae, leading to waterborne diseases. Furthermore, heavy rainfall and flooding can contaminate water sources with pollutants, sewage, and chemicals

3.9.9.3 Issues Related to Gender Groups and Vulnerability

The challenges faced by gender groups and vulnerable populations in accessing water and sanitation services are multifaceted and influenced by cultural, social, economic, and political factors. These issues disproportionately affect women and marginalized gender groups. Key considerations include:

- **Unequal Burden of Water Collection:** In many communities, women and girls are chiefly responsible for fetching water for their households. This often requires long, physically demanding journeys to secure clean water, limiting their time for education, employment, and leisure.
- **Sanitation Facilities:** The lack of gender-segregated and safe sanitation facilities poses significant barriers for women and girls. Without private toilets, they may face health risks, discomfort, and even violence when using public or open spaces.
- **Safety Concerns:** Poorly lit and unsecured water sources and sanitation facilities can expose women and girls to safety risks, including harassment and assault, particularly when accessing these services at night.
- **Cultural Norms:** Traditional gender roles and societal expectations often restrict women's involvement in decision-making related to water and sanitation services. This limits their ability to advocate for their specific needs and preferences.
- **Economic Vulnerability:** Women, especially in rural areas, may face economic challenges that hinder their access to improved water and sanitation services. Affordability issues can also prevent them from paying for necessary facilities.
- **Health Implications:** Insufficient access to clean water and sanitation has severe health implications for women, affecting hygiene, sanitation, and reproductive health. It also impacts maternal and child health outcomes.
- **Education:** The responsibility of water collection can detract from girls' educational opportunities, as it consumes time that could otherwise be spent in school. Additionally, the lack of sanitary facilities in schools can deter girls from attending, particularly during puberty.

- **Lack of Participation:** Women and gender-diverse individuals are often underrepresented in water and sanitation management and decision-making bodies. Their inclusion is crucial to ensure that policies and programs address their specific needs.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change can intensify water scarcity, further challenging marginalized groups in accessing clean water. Women frequently face the brunt of climate change impacts and are pivotal in adaptation efforts.
- **Policy and Planning:** Gender considerations are often overlooked in water and sanitation planning and policies. Integrating a gender-responsive approach is essential to addressing these disparities effectively.

Addressing these issues requires a gender-sensitive approach that promotes the active participation of women in decision-making processes, recognizes their unique needs and vulnerabilities, and aims to bridge the gender gap in access to water and sanitation services. Such an approach can enhance health, well-being, and economic empowerment for women and gender-diverse individuals, ensuring equitable access to these essential services for all.

3.10. ENERGY SECTOR

3.10.1 Introduction

Investing in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution serves as a catalyst for socio-economic activities. Electricity plays a crucial role in modern life and significantly contributes to economic growth. It is indispensable for lighting, heating, cooling, refrigeration, as well as for operating appliances, computers, electronics, and machinery.

In Zambia, the major electricity generation stations include Kafue Gorge, Kariba North Bank, and Victoria Falls. Mungwi District receives its electricity supply from Kasama via a 66KV transmission line. Currently, Mungwi has 2,798 customers connected to the national grid.

3.10.2 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

The electricity supply in Zambia is primarily guided by the vision of the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO), which aims to be a leading provider of reliable and environmentally sustainable electricity by 2032. ZESCO's mission focuses on delivering efficient, innovative, and high-quality electricity services and energy solutions to both domestic and international customers.

Additionally, Zambia's electricity supply strategy aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which emphasizes the importance of ensuring access to clean and affordable energy. This goal is crucial for advancing various sectors, including agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare, and transportation

- Electricity Act of 1995, The Electricity Act regulate the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.
- The Rural Electrification Act of 2023 an act to promote and enhance rural electrification.

In Mungwi district ZESCO and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) are working towards bringing electricity to Several Parts of the district which are currently not connected to the National Grid and these plans have reached an advanced stage.

3.10.3 Description of the Existing State Of Development

3.10.3.1 Availability of Service

3.10.3.1.1 Hydro Power

In Mungwi district, only four (5) settlements are connected to Hydro power. These include, Nseluka, Mungwi central, Ngoli, Malole, Chitimukulu, Kayambi and Makasa. Only relatively small areas are covered as there is usually only one transformer. Power is mostly connected in Government institutions with little and minimal trickledown effect to the local communities.

Table 30: premises connected to the national Grid

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Residential	2528
Commercials	172
Schools	20
Health Facilities	07
Other Government Institutions	11
Maximum Demand	22
Total Clients	2,798

Source: Mungwi ZESCO Office, 2024

3.10.3.1.2 Solar Energy

Many households in Mungwi have adopted small-scale solar home systems. These systems typically include solar panels, batteries, and LED lighting, which provide basic electricity for lighting and small appliances. This adoption has enhanced quality of life by improving access to electricity in areas not connected to the national grid although the solar energy capacity is low in Mungwi district.

3.10.3.1.3 Charcoal and firewood

Charcoal serves as the primary source of energy for cooking and heating in Mungwi District, with nearly all residents relying on it, particularly during the cold season. This reliance on charcoal extends beyond local consumption, as the district also exports charcoal to other districts.

Charcoal production and trade support local livelihoods and provide income opportunities for households involved in its production. Despite its widespread use, reliance on charcoal may pose challenges in terms of long-term sustainability and resilience to external market fluctuations, Charcoal production contributes to deforestation and degradation of local forests, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Efforts to promote sustainable alternatives, such as renewable energy sources like solar or improved cook stoves, could help mitigate these challenges while supporting sustainable development in Mungwi District.

petroleum

Mungwi district only has one filling station, which is located at the township of Mungwi district.

3.10.3.1.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators

The quality of service is compromised; most key government institutions are not connected to the national grid making it difficult for service delivery.

The connections in the areas with power is limited, owing to the inadequacy of transformers.

3.10.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.10.4.1 Availability of Service

The primary concern from community participation process on the inadequate access to renewable energy sources and connection to the national grid, which significantly hinders communities' ability to engage in sustainable economic activities. Other Challenges identified by the community include the absence of filling stations in most wards and some public institutions lacking connectivity to the national grid.

These issues have several implications:

- **Economic Limitations:** Without reliable access to energy, rural communities face barriers in powering agricultural operations, small businesses, and essential public services. This limits economic growth opportunities and job creation.
- **Energy Dependence:** Reliance on traditional fuels like firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating contributes to environmental degradation and health risks, affecting both local ecosystems and community well-being.

- **Infrastructure Gaps:** The absence of a filling station restricts access to fuel for transportation and machinery, impacting mobility and productivity in rural areas.
- **Education and Health Impacts:** Public institutions without electricity struggle to provide adequate services such as lighting, heating, and electronic communication, which are crucial for education and healthcare delivery.

Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive strategies to improve energy access in rural areas. This includes expanding renewable energy infrastructure, extending the national grid, promoting energy-efficient technologies, and enhancing local capacity for sustainable development. By investing in energy access, rural communities in Mungwi District can unlock their economic potential, improve living conditions, and foster long-term resilience

3.10.5 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- Zesco Power is not distributed to all parts of the district.
- The most available source of energy charcoal is becoming expensive.
- The rural communities however complained of facilities not being connected to the national grid. The community proposed that schools and clinics should have access to power 24/7.

3.10.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.10.6 Population Change-Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Increased population along the powerlines will mostly be recorded in the next ten years. The district will also experience higher demands of electricity due to increased social and economic activities arising from the extension of power to.

3.10.7 Existing and Proposal Investment and Development Programs

- Currently, ZESCO and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect electricity to Several Parts of the district which are currently not connected to the National Grid .

3.10.8 The Impact of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patters

In the next ten years, the district is likely to experience increased settlements along powerlines more especially along the Kasama - Mungwi – Isoka - Chinsali and the Nseluka – Kayambi – chozi -Nakonde road which is under construction. The increased population will lead to pressure on the limited available resources such as education

and water supply facilities. The increased population along powerlines will also lead to the following.

Deforestation: Human activities such as charcoal burning and farming will increase along power lines which will lead to deforestation.

Vandalism: It has become more prevalent in the Electricity Supply Industry and its impact is immeasurable. Every year, huge budgets are spent on repair and replacement of equipment damaged by vandals causing delays in the implementation of new projects and reducing performance of infrastructure.

However, investments in solar and other renewable sources of energy will likely lead to mitigating the effects of migration to the national grid power lines among the major roads

3.10.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

- Deforestation, combustion of fossil fuels from hammer mills and use of non-convectional energy sources will lead to an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere as the carbon cycle will be disturbed.
- Continued demand for electricity will lead to deforestation due to the use of poles.

3.10.9.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sectors

- Change in climate has an impact on the production of electricity due excess heat affecting the water levels in the dams.
- Extreme storms will lead will destruction of energy infrastructure.

3.10.10 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girl child are the most vulnerable as they are the ones involved in the day to day fetching of firewood. Women, girls and the youth's work load is reduced with access to energy from the main grid and other renewable energy sources. However, for the population of Mungwi whose access to renewable energy is inadequate, the workload for vulnerable members of the community is still on the increase due to charcoal production and firewood collection.

3.10.11 Summary

Most parts of the IDP area need to be connected the national grid in order to improve service delivery by all institutions and increased productivity at all levels.

3.10.11.1 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

- Inadequate connectivity to the national grid
- Inadequate alternatives to charcoal
- High poverty levels limit uptake of alternatives energy sources

3.11.0 COMMUNICATION

11.1 Introduction

Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA) regulates all electronic communication products and services as well as facilitating access to ICT. Access to information is key to have improved society. Government and private companies have invested in communication infrastructure for easy access to information. The common mode of communication in the district includes television, mobile network and telecommunication network. This investment has enabled communities to be updated with current affairs in the district. Despite the improvement in the communication infrastructure there is still a gap in communication services.

3.11.2 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level

Government intends to introduce E-learning in community schools which will have a positive impact on school going children who have no access to internet, radio or mobile network communication system

Government of Zambia has signed licenses with star link to provide internet data services in Zambia. This investment will ensure that Zambia get a high-speed internet access. It will also help expand the digital infrastructure and support reliable access to rural and underserved communities which includes Mungwi communities.

ZICTA has started erecting towers across the country. Mobile telecommunication company and radio service providers will now be renting from ZICTA towers. Government also intends to introduce optic fiber network system.

Policies

The **Communication sector policy** provides the overarching policy framework for the development of the ICT sector and is pre-mised on capacity building and an effective legal and regulatory framework as its key pillar.

The **national information and communication technology policy** creates a conducive environment for the expansion of ICT networks and service that are accessible to all at reasonable cost.

3.11.2 Description of The State Of Development

3.11.2.1 Availability of Services

Mungwi district has three (3) mobile network providers namely Airtel, MTN and Zamtel. However, coverage is limited in few remote areas as most of far flung areas are unable to access reception. Installation of more telecommunication towers at reduced radius will curb the issues of intermittent reception in some areas. One communication tower is able to serve a population within the 15 km radius. The majority of the rural communities do not have access to network which makes implementation of project and programs such as social cash transfer difficult. Zambia News and information services (ZANIS) mostly handles information dissemination in the district.

Table 31: Communication networks in Mungwi

NO	MOBILE NETWORK	RADIO SERVICES
01	MTN	
02	ZAMTEL	
03	AIRTEL	

Sources: IDP team

Airtel and Zamtel network is the most common network in the district.

3.11.2.2 Quality Of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

Most areas in the district experience poor network reception because of few service towers. The following table shows the quality of network in the ward

Table 32: Quality of Reception

NO	WARD	QUALITY OF RECEPTION
01	Mungwi Central	Very Good
02	Mabula	Good
03	Chambeshi	Poor
04	Kalungu	Good

05	Fube	Good
06	Fibwe	Poor
07	Mpanda	Good
08	Lubala	Poor
09	Katumba	Good
10	Luchewe	Poor
11	Ngulula	Poor
12	Mfinshe	Poor
13	Iyaya	Good
14	Mpanda	Good
15	Kabisha	Poor

Source: IDP Team

3.11.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

3.11.3.1 Assessment of Availability

- The community complained not having Inadequate telecommunication reception towers to provide internet, radio and communication service.
- The community in some wards complained that mobile network cuts at night and when Zesco power cuts.
- Lack of broadcasting services

This has been having a negative impact on rural communities because they cannot have access to information on time.

3.11.4. Assessment of Quality Of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

The survey which was undertaken the community complained of not having access to quality network in their community. The community experience the following challenges.

- Poor network due to limited network towers coverage in the district.
- Poor internet in most parts of the District due to limited 4G internet

- Poor radio network reception

3.11.5 Impact Of Change Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.11.5.1 Population Changes Future Demand For Services

The population the next 10 years will rise and the demand to have access to information services such as radio and telecommunication network will rise. The increasing rural population in the district will start migrating to cities where they can access network services. Poor communication network will act as a push factor. The population will rise in urban areas this will put pressure on services including access to radio and telecommunication network. The current networks will be over loaded since there are a few communication towers in the district.

3.11.5.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programs

There existing facility will not be able to carter for the population in the next 10years. This will demand for more investment in telecommunication services. The following are the proposed programs to carter for the population that will be there in the next 10 years.

- Erection of towers across the district to enhance communication.
- Construction of community radio station to cover all wards.
- Installation of solar system for backup to all network towers

3.11.6 The Impact Of Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Pattern.

Most communities in wards have started moving from their areas to settle in areas that show potential social economic activities. These areas are slowly becoming growth nodes. These areas should be prioritized when it comes to implementing internet services in the district.

3.11.7 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

3.11.7.1 The Impact Of Existing Trend In Environment And Climate Change

Human activities such as deforestation, pollution can alter weather pattern resulting in climate change. Climate variation has the potential to create a natural disaster which can bring down weather services such as communication towers.

3.11.7.2 The Impact of Climate Change On The Issues

Climate change has had a negative impact on access to telecommunication towers. The communities often face a challenge when there are heavy downpour climate variations has also the potential to disrupt network towers and disturb signals.

3. 11.7 SUMMARY

Access to information is very important for a civilized nation. communication access ensures that everyone is informed on what is happening in society. Decisions are usually influenced by the information which is there if there is no information or communication communities tend not to make the right decision.

Mungwi face a challenge in terms of communication the district does not have enough communication towers and some areas do not receive radio signals. This challenge needs to be addressed in order to increase access to information and improve the lives of the people especially those in rural areas.

3.12. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

Under this sector the department of Community Development is responsible for the socio-economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable but viable households with various Social Protection interventions to enhance their livelihoods for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. This is done through the implementation of the various livelihoods and empowerment enhancing Programmes in all the 15 wards across the District. The approach to Community Development is one that is community driven and people center to enhance the human development and ultimately the socio-economic development of the targeted beneficiary households

The Department is mandated to enhance the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable but viable people through the collective efforts to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the communities for sustainability, poverty reduction and national development.

3.12.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented at a Local Level

The mandate of the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) is based on the Government Gazette Notice No. 1123 of 2021. The sector implements Basic Social Protection Services that seek to provide social assistance and promotional services (livelihood and empowerment) to the poor and vulnerable of our society. The following are some of the policies guiding social protection;

2026 Strategic Plan: Aims to enhance departmental performance in social protection, aligning with the national development plan to effectively execute its mandate.

8th National Development Plan (8th NDP): Focuses on reducing poverty, vulnerability, and inequality by improving coordination of social protection programs. Key measures include combating violence against women, extending social security, and enhancing disaster management.

Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Department of Community Development aims to align with Vision 2030 and SDGs by providing social assistance and promoting services to the poor and vulnerable, thereby reducing poverty, vulnerability, and economic inequalities.

National Volunteer Policy of 2022: Seeks to strengthen the volunteer sector to enhance Zambia's economic, social, and political development. Key volunteers include Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWAC), Community Based Trainers/Volunteers (CBTs/CBVs), and Community Grievance Focal Point Persons.

National Social Protection Policy of 2014: Aims to improve health, education, and income levels for low-income and vulnerable groups, reduce hunger and poverty, and promote social solidarity, gender equality, and food security.

National Gender Policy of 2014: Strives to mainstream gender in national policies and programs to achieve gender equality, enhance women's involvement in decision-making, and ensure equitable resource allocation between men and women.

The services provided are aimed at enhancing human development and accelerating national development. The targeted vulnerable groups include child headed households, female headed households and the disabled. The community and social services are provided through the departments of Social Welfare, Community Development, Local Authority and other development partners. Priority Programmes being implemented at district level include;

- Food Security Pack Programme (Alternative livelihood, rain fed and wetland)
- Village Banking
- Self Help Programme
- Women Empowerment Programme
- Social Cash Transfer
- Juvenile Justice and Case Management
- Public Welfare and Assistance Scheme
- Alternative Care (foster Care, adoption and kingship care)

3.12.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.12.2.1 Availability of Service

Table 33: Staffing levels

Staff Position	Establishment	Actual	Establishment	Actual
Community Development Officer	1	1		
Assistant Com. Development Officer	2	2		
Practical Instructors	-	-		
Community Dev. Assistant	6	10		
Typists	1	1		
Driver	1	1		
Senior Office Orderly	-	-		
Office Orderly	1	1		
Watchman	-	-		
Cook	-	-		
Waiter	-	-		
General Worker	-	-		
Total	12	16		

Community development extension services are available through Community Development Assistants, though inadequate. Assistant Community Development Officers to Community ratio still remains huge. The standard is that one Assistant Community Development Officer cover a 16km radius but you find that due to the vastness of the district and inadequacy of staff one covers 2 to 3 wards which compromises the efficiency of the services. The district has an establishment of 12 CDAs against 15 wards. Furthermore, some CDAs are currently serving in other Districts which do not have staff establishment despite being under Mungwi.

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) is one activity under the social protection programmes. Under this fund, vulnerable people are assisted with repatriation, hospital fees and transfers and arsons. However, there is irregular funding to this programme which has affected the provision of services under this programme.

Food Security Pack

Food Security Pack (FSP) is one of the services provided under community development in the under which the poor and vulnerable but viable farming households are targeted. Mostly, female headed households are provided with agricultural inputs and related social services to ensure household food security and nutrition at households and community level. The programme is implemented through the Department of Community Development and the pack empowerment consists of two (2) 50kg bags of D compound, one (1) 50kg bag of urea, one (1) 10 kg bag of maize, and 5kg bag of legumes (groundnuts/beans). There are currently 2696 beneficiaries on this program on in Mungwi district.

Table 34: Programmes to Number of beneficiaries

S/N	Programmes	Number of beneficiaries
1	FSP- Rain fed	1896
2	FSP- wetland	800

Source: Department of community development,2024

Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

Mungwi district has a case load of seventeen Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Eight (17,468) in all the fifteen (15) wards. The programme is being implemented by both the Government and development partners such as World Bank. Below is the Social Cash Transfer case load for the district

The current bi-monthly payments are K400.00 for non-disabled and K800.00 for disabled beneficiaries

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (GEWEL AND SWL PROJECT)

Table 35: women empowerment (gewel and swl project) by ward

S/N	Ward	Number of Beneficiaries in 2022	Number of Beneficiaries in 2023	Number of Beneficiaries in 2024
1	Katumba	-	-	31
2	Chamfubu	32	18	65
3	Ngulula	-	61	79

4	Iyaya	48	-	28
5	Kalungu	32	50	-
6	Chambeshi	79	45	-
7	Fube	67	58	-
8	Mfinshe	-	98	30
9	Kabisha	-	63	38
10	Mpanda	58	27	47
11	Lubala	12	-	70
12	Luchewe	30	-	-
13	Mabula	26	28	67
14	Mungwi Central	39	39	
15	Fibwe	-	15	56

Source: Department of community development, 2024

The Supporting Women Livelihoods Empowerment under the GEWEL project) has over 4700 beneficiaries since its inception in 2017. There are currently 502 beneficiaries who received productivity grants of K3, 790.00 and 150 savings groups who saved over K1, 935.000 for the 1st half of the year 2024. Community Development has continued mobilizing the communities into small workable groups for easy facilitation of development for quality life and easy access to social services. Currently working with 53 work groups in the the district with a membership of 2,650.

Transport

In order to provide quality social protection services, the sector has 2 vehicles 1 under community development and 1 social welfare which are runners and 10 motorbikes

3.12.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- All the ten (10) sub-centers are manned by an officer under the department of Community development.
- There is a total of eighty-three (83) Community Welfare Assistance Committees within all the fifteen (15) wards.
- Inadequate staff to attend to all the clients on time.
- Inadequate accommodation for extension staff

3.12.4 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

3.12.4.1 Availability Of Service

- Challenges in Community Mobilisation and delivery of Information due to Poor Mobile Network Coverage; community faces challenges in accessing social protection programs due to poor network in most of the rural areas.
- Inadequate extension officers at community level (Community Development Assistants).
- Lack of community infrastructure (staff houses, offices, community halls, recreation facilities).
- Poor road Network: community and district staff are affected
- Inadequate Police posts causing a rise in GBV cases, Human trafficking, child abuse, Child marriages
- Inadequate Funds for to implement statutory programmes
- Inadequate resources to assist survivors of GBV.
- Lack of walking aids for Disabled person to walk to access information and services hence it gives a challenge to reach them one by one.
- Offices and School, hospitals and clinics are not user friendly to Disabled people.
- The Social cash transfer stipend is K400 able bodied and K800 for disabled is not enough considering the high cost of living.
- CWAC members limited Motivation.
- Inadequate transport to CWAC members (Bicycles, Motorbikes)
- Need to increase the number of beneficiaries on SCT
- Beneficiaries under the FSP receive inputs late which affects their harvest and ultimately their livelihood.
- Few programmes targeting men under the Social Protection programmes.

3.12.5 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Social protection services are provided to the community through Community Development Assistants (CDAs) who are inadequate to cater for all 15 wards. There are currently only 10 CDAs against 15 wards against the recommended standard of one CDA to cover radius of 16kms. Out of the 10 CDAs only one is accommodated in a government house resulting CDAs renting unsuitable houses which affects them in terms of work motivation. Further the officers suffer covering long distances to cover more areas than usual just to meet the target.

3.12.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.12.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Mungwi District which has a population a projected population 200,000 people with the majority being women who cater for about 103,168. Based on Mungwi District population growth rate, economic shifts, climate change and demographic trends there is a higher likelihood for increased demand for social protection services such as supporting women livelihoods, food security packs, social cash transfer, due to increased vulnerability, rising poverty rates, migration and urbanization.

3.12.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

1. **Food Security Pack Program** the Food Security Pack (FSP) is one of the Social Safety Net programmes identified in the National Social Protection Policy which targets the poor and vulnerable but viable farmer households. The households are assisted with farming inputs pack which includes fertilizer, cereal, legume or Livestock and trainings in smart Agriculture practices among others. The program comprises of 3 components namely rain-fed and wetlands cropping and Alternative Livelihoods which focuses on improving household food security and to identified households using a prescribed targeting process. Since 2008 households over 7000 beneficiaries had benefited in the district.

i. **Rain-fed Cropping component** is a type of farming that is dependent on the rain season Under the rain fed cropping each targeted beneficiary receives the pack as shown below and cultivate or cover 0.5 Hectares or 2 lima or 50mx100m land for Cereal Crop, 0.125 Hectares or half a lima or 20mx50m land for Legume Crop each pack comprises of a Cereal, Legume Compound and Urea Fertilizer.

Table 36: Category of product by inputs

Catagory	Quantity	Types of Inputs
Cereals	1	Maize Seed 10kg/ Millet Seed 5kg/ Sorghum Seed 5kg
Legumes	1	Ground Nuts Seed 10kg/ Soya Beans Seed 10kg/ Beans Seed 10kg/ Cowpeas 5kg or 2.5kg
Fertilizers	2	Compound 'D' Fertilizer 50kg (Cereal 50kg)
Fertilizers	1	Urea Fertilizer 50kg (Cereal 50kg)

Source: Department of community development, 2024

Currently community development is implementing the program in the following areas with a caseload of **1896** beneficiaries.

Table 37: Ward by Beneficiaries

SN	WARD	CWAC	BENEFICIARIES
1	MUNGWI CENTRAL	MUTEMBA	150
2	MABULA	PETELO	120
3	NGULULA	CHIPELEPELE	130
4	FUBE	CHIMANGA	200
5	LUBALA	MPOOPO	100
6	MPANDA	NDAKALA	160
7	KABISHA	KAFUSHA	100
8	MFINSHE	CHILOMBWA	100
9	MFINSHE	MUKUKA MFUMU	100
10	IYAYA	CHILAILA	153
11	CHAMFUBU	SCHEME	120
12	CHAMBESHI	KALIKEKA	113
13	KALUNGU	MUTALE KAPIPI	150
14	FIBWE	CHITANGA	100
15	CHAMFUBU	NGOLI(MPONGE)	100

ii. **Wetland Cropping component** is irrigation-based type of farming conducted mostly in wetlands/dambo areas. Under the wetlands cropping each targeted beneficiary receives the below inputs and cultivate 0.25 Hectares or 1 lima or 20mx100m land for Cereal Crop, 0.375 Hectares or 1 and half lima or 20mx100m + 20mx50m land for Vegetables. The targeted beneficiaries applies conservation farming and sustainable irrigation techniques and technologies.

Table 38 Category by inputs

Category	Quantity	Types of Inputs
Cereals	1	Maize Seed 5kg/ Rice Seed 10kg
Vegetable	2	Green Beans Seed 10kg/ Okra Seed 1000g/ Spinach Seed 500g/ Onion Seed 500g/ Pumpkin Seed 500g/ Watermelon Seed 500g/ Butternut Seed 400g/ Carrot Seed 400g/ Cucumber Seed 300g/ Cabbage of Seed 100g/ Amaranth Seed 100g Seed/ Rape Seed 50g/ Tomato Seed 50g
Fertilizers	1	Compound 'D' Fertilizer 50kg (Cereal 50kg and Vegetables 50kg)
Fertilizers	1	Urea Fertilizer 50kg (Cereal 50kg)

Currently the department is implementing the program in the following areas with a caseload of **800** beneficiaries

Table 39: Beneficiaries by Ward

S/No.	Ward	CAWC/Satellite Supported	BENEFICIARES
1	Ngulula	Ngulula	170
2	Ngulula	Kalembe	170
3	Mfinshe	Mwamba Mulilo	200
4	Mabula	Chonya	140

5	Fibwe	Rosa	120
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- i. **Alternative Livelihoods Interventions** Under the Alternative Livelihood Interventions each targeted beneficiary household is expected to receive the supplies or support from any of the categories they qualify for as highlighted below depending on the suitability of their geographical region or ecological zone. The targeted beneficiaries shall also be expected to apply the integrated agricultural methods to achieve cost effective and sustainable management

Table 40: Quantity by Category

Category	Type of Ali	Quantity
Birds (winged livestock)	Chickens, Ducks,	Chickens 5 - 10/ Ducks 5 - 10 of middle age per household will be provided (the purchase will include 1 male)
Ruminant Animals	Goats, Pigs, Sheep	Animals 3 - 5 of middle age per household (the purchase will include 1 male)
Fingerlings (Fish farming)	Fingerlings	1kg per household
Bee keeping (honey production)	Bee keeping	Each selected household will receive the following: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Beehives 2 boxes/ Material to assemble 2 beehive boxes/ Funds to purchase 2 boxes of beehives/ Skill + technical support to make beehives (ii) Bee keeping training (iii) Market linkage

Currently the department is implementing the program in the following areas with a caseload of **256** beneficiaries

Table 41: Beneficiaries by CWAC

S/N	NAME OF CWAC/ SATELLITE	Ward	BENEFICIARIES
1	Katilungu	Ngulula	18
2	Ngoli	Chamfubu	17
3	Mpoka	Luchewe	15
4	Lyamba	Lubala	14
5	Mubanga Wachitungu	Mabula	12
6	Chanda Weyaya	Iyaya	17
7	Kamena	Chamfubu	13
8	Kafusha	Kabisha	19
9	Rosa	Fibwe	36
10	Nseluka	Chamfubu	13
11	Chisali	Kalungu	14
12	Chewe	Mfinshe	15
13	Mulombelwa	Fube	8
14	Kapolyo	Chambeshi	8
15	Kalikeka	Chambeshi	9
16	Kanona	Mpanda	14

- **Livelihood and Support Scheme:** The Supporting Women Livelihoods Empowerment under the GEWEL project) has over 4700 beneficiaries since its inception in 2017. The three are currently 502 beneficiaries who received

productivity grants of K3,790.00 and 150 savings groups who saved over K1,935.000 for the 1st half of the year 2024. Community Development has continued mobilizing the communities into small workable groups for easy facilitation of development for quality life and easy access to social services. Currently working with 53 work groups in the district with a membership of 2,650.

- **Adult Functional Literacy:** Community Development conducts sensitization in various communities. Community members participate as volunteers hence very few show up for such programmes. The district has Twelve (12) gazette Sub-centers that are currently manned by Community Development Assistants who are charged with the responsibility of supervising Volunteer Literacy; however, Literacy classes are currently at formation stage from would be learners in all the wards.
- **Self Help initiatives:** Involves Supplying resources and technical assistance for the execution of designated community initiatives projects the program encourages community facilities' accessibility to improve living conditions and Support is provided for designated community projects like community halls and footbridges so that high-quality work can be completed using available local materials the program is has not been funded for some time hence challenging in implementation. It cuts across all the 15 wards of Mungwi district

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

With the increase in population there will increase in the number of beneficiaries under the Food Security Pack, these beneficiaries need more land for cultivation hence more forest areas will be cleared for such. Settlement patterns will shift to the peripheral of the district where undeveloped land and forest reserves area which will led to increased deforestation due to expanded need for agricultural land. These trends may lead to a more unsustainable and inequitable future for Mungwi District, unless addressed through proactive planning, policy interventions, and sustainable development strategies

3.12.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Charcoal burning by Women in income generating activities such as charcoal selling are contributing to deforestation which is a trigger factor to climate variability. These environmental and climate change impacts can have far-reaching consequences for the district's ecosystems, human health, and sustainable development

3.12.10 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

- Inadequate financial resources
- Inadequate utility vehicles
- Irregular funding for programmes such as PWAS
- Lack of some reformatory schools, safe homes and orphanages

3.12.11 Summary- Core Problem/Issues

- High vulnerability levels
- Increasing number of juveniles coming in conflict with the law

3.13. SUMMARY OF CORE ISSUES

Summary of core issues

- Inadequate staff in public institution.
- Insufficient education facilities.
- inadequate health facilities
- Lack of skills training centers and tertiary education institution
- Poor ICT infrastructure in public institution.
- Inadequate maternity annex and mothers' shelter.
- Deplorable state of existing health facilities.
- Limited access to clean water at both household and community levels.
- Poor sanitation facilities in public institutions
- Inadequate number of boreholes.
- Ineffective and inefficient urban water supply infrastructure.
- Poor road networks and lack of maintenance.
- Insufficient transport in public in institutions.
- High levels of deforestation.
- Low afforestation rates.
- Inadequate forest reserves.
- Limited agricultural resources.
- Low implementation rate for Climate Smart Agriculture.
- Limited access to FISP packs.
- Limited market opportunities
- Insufficient livestock facilities and high prevalence of livestock diseases
- Lack of walking aids and user-friendly facilities for disabled individuals
- Inadequate social cash transfer programs.
- Limited motivation and support for CWAC members
- Delayed distribution of agricultural inputs.
- Poor telecommunication infrastructure.

4 PART FOUR - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

This section outlines the long-term vision and connects the IDP priorities to important policies and plans. It also suggests strategies to address challenges in various sectors, including Health, Livestock and fisheries, water supply and sanitation, Road, transport and infrastructure, energy and communication, Community development, Agriculture, and Education, as identified in the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR).

4.2 Vision for The Long-Term Development of The District

A prosperous and self-sustainable district through diversified economic activities and improved infrastructure by 2035.

4.2.1 Definition of the vision

The vision emphasizes sustainable development, economic growth, and the improved infrastructure, aligning with national and international frameworks like Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4.3 Policies to Direct Development

The policies to direct development in Mungwi District are grounded in inclusivity, equity, and sustainability. These policies will be the principal guiding the development activities in Mungwi districts. The following are frameworks and policies to direct development;

4.3.1 The 8th National Development Plan (8NDP)

The 8NDP outlines strategies for economic diversification, job creation, human and social development, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. The Mungwi IDP is designed to align with these four key strategic areas to promote sustainable development within the district.

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

The URP Act No.3 of 2015 facilitates collaborative planning between local and traditional authorities for managing customary lands. It establishes frameworks for enforcing planning regulations to protect the environment, conserve natural resources, and manage settlements effectively. This act will be utilized by the Mungwi IDP to enhance environmental protection and the delivery of social services.

4.3.3 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs, set by the United Nations, form a comprehensive global agenda aimed at guiding nations towards peace and prosperity. These 17 goals, which include 169 targets and 304 indicators, address a wide range of issues such as ending hunger, preserving marine ecosystems, creating sustainable cities, and reducing gender inequality. The Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) aims to support specific SDGs related to eliminating hunger and adapting to and mitigating climate change.

4.3.4 The 2022 Constituency Development Fund Guidelines (CDF)

The 2022 CDF guidelines focuses on providing access to credit, fostering skills development, and supporting community projects. The Mungwi IDP plans to leverage these guidelines to form partnerships and develop initiatives such as aquaculture projects, community irrigation systems, agricultural mechanization, and the enhancement of key government institutions to improve service quality.

4.3.4 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The Local Government Act No. 02 of 2019 promotes the formation of public-private partnerships (PPPs). The district will utilize these legal provisions to foster PPPs in various sectors to benefit the local community.

4.3.5 The National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC)

The NPCC coordinates the district's responses to climate change. A task force will be established to align district actors with economic development goals while enhancing efforts for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- **The Education Act No... Of 2011**
- **Forest Management Act No 4 Of 2015**
- **Local Government Act No 2 2019**

4.4.1. Cross Cutting Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Table 42: development Objectives

Sector	Agriculture sector			
Goal	To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity, resiliency and sustainability in the face of climate change in the district by the 2034			
Objective 1	To intensify the implementation of climate smart agriculture practices in Mungwi by the year 2034			
strategies	Programme/pr oject	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Enhance climate smart agriculture	Irrigation development	irrigation schemes developed	Number of hectares under irrigation	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
	Capacity building	Farmers trained and practicing climate smart agriculture	Number of farmers trained and practicing climate smart agriculture	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
	Establishment of climate smart agriculture mega demo plots	Mega demo plots established	Number of mega demo plots	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
	Procurement of CSA inputs	CSA inputs procured	Quantity of CSA inputs procured	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Enhance farming mechanization	Farming mechanization	Farmers trained and practicing mechanization	Number of hectares mechanized	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
			Number of farmers trained in mechanization	
Establishment of farming blocks	Extension services	Farm block mapped and gazetted	Number of farm blocks established	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Construction and rehabilitation	Infrastructure development	Camp houses constructed and rehabilitated	Number of camp houses constructed	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners

on of camp houses			and rehabilitated	
Construction of an office block	Infrastructure development	Office block constructed	Number of office blocks constructed	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Rehabilitation of farmer training center	Infrastructure development	Farmer training center Rehabilitated	Number of FTC rehabilitated	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Enhance agriculture value chain	Construction of storage sheds	Storage sheds constructed	Number of storage sheds constructed	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Deployment of camp extension officers	Deployment of trained staff	Camp extension officer deployed	Number of camp extension officers deployed	Ministry of agriculture/ agriculture department
Increase in FISP beneficiaries by 10,000	FISP	FISP beneficiaries	Number of farmers added under FISP	MOA
Enhance pest and disease control	Procurement of chemicals	Agro-chemicals procured	quantity of chemicals procured	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
Enhancement of extension service delivery	Procurement of motor bikes	Motor bikes procured	Number of motors bike and monitoring vehicles procured	MOA/LA/Cooperating partners
	Procurement of monitoring vehicles	Monitoring vehicle procured		
Sector	Livestock and fisheries			
Objective 5	Improve access to livestock and fisheries extension services for 80% of livestock and fish farmers in Mungwi district by 2034			
strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Establish fish farming demonstration centers	Demo plot establishment	Demo plot established	Number of demo plots established	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Proved training on aquaculture and fisheries management	Fisheries management	Aquaculture and fisheries trainings conducted	Number of fish farmers trained	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners

Improve access to finance and credit facilities	Financial empowerment	Finance and credit facilities accessed by farms	Number of loans disbursed to fish and livestock farms	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Establishment of an aqua park	Aquaculture development	Aqua park established	Number of aqua parks established	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Increase the number of extension officers by 50% in the next 5 years	Deployment of trained staff	Extension Officers Employed	Number of camp officers employed	Livestock and fisheries department/ Local authority
Enhance block and camp development	Block demarcation	Demarcated camps	Number of demarcated camps	Livestock and fisheries department/ Local authority
Construction of staff houses in all the veterinary camps in the next 5 years	Infrastructure development	Increased housing facilities in the district.	Number of officers housed.	Livestock and fisheries department/ Local authority
Reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years	Vaccinations, Spraying and fumigations	Reduced disease prevalence.	Number of spray races constructed	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
	Establishment of dip tanks	Reduced disease prevalence	Number of dip Tanks established	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 1 livestock slaughter facility	Infrastructure development	A slaughter facility constructed	Number of slaughter facility constructed	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners

Provision of transport to improve quality service delivery	Procure one (1) Land cruiser and sixteen (15) motorbikes	Reduced transport challenges	Number of vehicles/motor bikes procured	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Support livestock farmers into pasture growing in the next 5	Animal nutrition	Increased pasture production	Number of farmers trained in pasture growing	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
			hectarage of pasture and folder established	
Promotion of improved sustainable livestock	Provision of improved livestock breeds	Livestock breeds Improved	Number of improved breeds and local breeds acquired	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
			Number of livestock breeding centers established	
			Number of small ruminants' units constructed	
Construction of 1 freezing facility in Mungwi central veterinary camp within the next 5 years	construct 1 freezing facility	Minimize post-harvest losses in fish		Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 2 fingerling production facilities in Mungwi	Construction of fingerling facilities		Number of fingerlings facilities constructed	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Goal	Adequate provision of social services (Education, Health, Sanitation and Social welfare)			
Objective 1	To construct water points in Mungwi district by 2029			

Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction of new waterpoints in rural areas in the district.	Drill 400 Boreholes in rural areas	Increased access to clean drinking water	Number of water points drilled	MWSS/LA/corporative partners
Rehabilitation of non-function boreholes in the district.	rehabilitate 150 boreholes in rural areas	Increased in the number of functional water points in rural areas	Number of water points rehabilitated	MWSS/LA/corporative partners
Attainment of open defecation free in three chiefdoms in the district	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes	ODF attained in three chiefdoms	Number of adequate toilets constructed by community members triggered.	MWSS/LA/corporative partners
Mechanization of water reticulation system in public facilities	mechanize water reticulation system in the district	Increased access and supply of water	Number of water reticulation system in public facilities mechanized	MWSS/LA/corporative partners
Improve waterborne sanitation facilities in public institutions	construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institution	Ablution blocks constructed	Number of Ablution blocks constructed	MWSS/LA/corporative partners
To Improve and expand Urban piped water network system in the district	Urban water infrastructure development.	Water network expanded	Kilometers of water network expanded	MWSS/LA/CHWSC corporative partners
Objective	To improve provision of adequate solid management services by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Procurement of solid waste equipment	Solid waste management	Solid waste management equipment procured	Number of skip trucks and skip bins	MLGRD/LA/Corporate partners

Enhance solid waste disposal	Infrastructure development	Dump site constructed and established	Number of dump site established	LA/Corporate partners
Objective2	To enhance access to quality education through provision of school infrastructure by 2029			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construct classrooms for secondary schools	Construct 1x4, 1x3, and 1x2 classroom block	Improved school infrastructure	Number of Standard classroom blocks constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Construct classrooms primary	Construct 1x3 CRB and 1x2 classroom block	Improved school infrastructure	Number of Standard classroom blocks constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Upgrading of day secondary to boarding secondary schools	Construction of dormitory, kitchen, dining hall and recreation hall	Improved boarding facilities	Number of Standard dormitory constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Construction of a library in the district	Construct a district library	Improved access to information	Number of standard libraries constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Construction of a district Resource center	Construct a district resource center	District resource centre constructed	Number of resource centre constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Construction of new schools in the district	Construct ECE, Primary, SEN and boarding secondary schools in the district	Improved access to quality education in the district	Number of schools constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Construction of a skills training Center in the district	Construct of 1 skills training center in Mungwi district	Improved access to skills training center in the district	Number of skills training center constructed	MOE/LA/Corporate partners
Objective 3	To increase funding by 50% to enable education institutions to procure alternative energy sources in the next 5 years.			

Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Procurement of alternative energy power sources	Procurement and installation of solar powered systems	Availability of alternative power sources in schools	Number of schools installed with solar power procured	MOE/LA/Donors
Objective 4	To connect education facilities far flung areas to power through REA in 5 years' time			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Connection of schools to main grid	Connect 85% of the schools to main grid	Improved access to electricity in public schools	Number of schools connected	REA/MOE/LA/Donors
Objective 5	To maintain, improve and preserve road infrastructure in the district by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction and rehabilitation of road network in the district	Road infrastructure construction	roads constructed	kilometers of feeder roads constructed	RDA/ Local authority
	Construction of Pedestrian safety infrastructure	Pedestrian safety roads constructed	Kilometers of pedestrian safety roads constructed	
	Road rehabilitation and upgrading to bituminous standard	Road rehabilitated and upgraded	kilometers of road Rehabilitated and upgraded	RDA/ Local authority
Objective	To improve local and regional linkages through railway systems in the district by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Rehabilitation of railway infrastructure in the district	Maintenance and upgrade of existing railway system	Maintained and upgraded railway systems	Kilometers of railway systems maintained and upgraded	MOTL/LA/ZRL
	Rehabilitation of railway infrastructure	Rehabilitated railway infrastructure	Number of railway infrastructure rehabilitated	MOTL/LA/ZRL

Objective 6	To construct bridges and Rehabilitate crossing points in the district by 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and crossing points to improve services delivery in the district	Construction of bridges and crossing points	Improved accessibility in the district	numbers of bridges and crossing points constructed	RDA/ Local authority
	Rehabilitation of bridges and crossing points	Improved accessibility in the district	number of bridges and crossing points Rehabilitated	RDA/ Local authority
Construct and desilting drainage systems in the district	Construction of drainages	Improved drainage systems	kilometers of drainages constructed and desilting	RDA/ Local authority
Objective 7	To construct and Rehabilitate government standard staff houses in the district by 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction of government staff houses in the district	Construct staff houses in all government department in the district	Improved service delivery in government departments in the district	Number of staff houses constructed	Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Objective 7	To provide access to standard Health care services to all the community in the district by 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construct new health facilities in the district	Infrastructure development	Standard health facilities constructed.	Number health facilities constructed	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperation partners
Rehabilitation & upgrading of existing health facilities	Infrastructure development	Health facilities upgraded and rehabilitate to standard	Number of Health facilities rehabilitated & upgraded	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction and rehabilitation	Infrastructure development	Staff houses constructed	Number of Staffs constructed	MOH/ DHO/LA/ cooperating partners

on of staff houses		and rehabilitated	and rehabilitated	
Construction of maternity annexes and mothers' shelters	Infrastructure development	Maternity annexes and mothers' shelters constructed	Number of maternity annexes and mothers shelter constructed	MOH/ DHO/LA/ cooperating partners
Provide medical and non-medical equipment	Maintain, replace & procure medical and non-medical equipment	medical and non-medical equipment provided to health facilities Obsolete equipment replaces	Number of health facilities with functional equipment	MOH/ DHO/LA/ cooperating partners
Human resource for health increased to standard	Deployment of trained staff	Trained staff deployed	Number of trained staffs deployed to health facilities	MOH/ DHO/LA/ cooperating partners
Provide standard ambulance services in the district	Procurement of ambulances	Ambulances procured	Number of Ambulances procured	MOH/ DHO/LA/ cooperating partners
Objective	To improve access to ANC services by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Distribution of FANC logistics	Deliver Medicines and medical supplies for antenatal care Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment Provide ICT equipment	Increase in medicines and medical supplies received, Equipment maintained, ICT equipment procured	Number facilities received logistics Number ELMIS equipment maintained	MOH/LA/Donors
Training of CBVs e.g SMAGs	Community partnership for health service delivery	CBVs trained CBVs Supervised.	Number of CBVs trained	MOH/LA/Donors

Provision of integrated outreach services	Procurement of motor bikes	Motor bikes procured	Number of motor bikes procured	MOH/LA/Donors
Objective	To reduce malaria incidences rate among the population in the district by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Indoor Residue Spraying to all household in the district	Facilitate indoor residue spraying	All households administered with IRS	Number of households reached with IRS	MOH/LA/Donors
Integrated Community Case Management				MOH/LA/Donors
Distribution of treated nets	Increased utilisation of nets	All households provided with nets	Number of households proved with nets	MOH/LA/Donors
Objective	To construct social facilities in Mungwi district by 2029			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction of community halls in the district	To construct community halls in the district in order to have venues for community meetings.	Increase in the number of community halls.	Number of community halls constructed.	MCDSS/LA/Cooperating Partner
Improve service delivery	Deployment of trained staffs	Staff deployed	Number of trained staffs deployed	MCDSS
Construction of staff houses	Infrastructure development	Staff houses constructed	Number of Staffs constructed	MCDSS/LA/Cooperating Partner
Increase the number of beneficiaries for social protection programs	To increase the number of potential beneficiaries for social protection programs (social cash transfer,	Increased access to social cash transfer	Number of new beneficiaries on social cash transfer	MCDSS

	SWL,FSP, KGS, etc)			
Construction of storages facilities for Food Security Pack in the district.	Construction of 15 storage facilities for food security pack in the district.	Increase in the number of storages facilities for food security pack	Number of storage facilities constructed	MCDSS/LA/Cooperating Partner
Goal	Adequate spatial development in Mungwi district by 2029			
Objective 1	To ensure an orderly spatial development in growth centers			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
To raise awareness of developers to building regulation and zoning requirements that are climate resilient by 2034	Radio awareness programmes on planning permission requirements	Increased awareness to building regulation and zoning in the district	Number of developers complying to building standards and land zoning	Provincial physical planning authority/ Local Authority
	Promote citizen participation in land use planning and adaptation			
	Citizen engagement through organised meetings			
To ensure all wards have Local Area Plans by 2034	To engage traditional authorities to sign planning agreements	Produced Local areas for Coordinated development in the district	Number of wards with local area plans	Provincial physical planning authority/ Local Authority

	To create growth centres that are climate smart			
	To make traditional authorities aware of the provisions of the URP act No 3 of 2015			
To establish and gazette cemetery	Cemetery services and management	Cemetery established and gazetted	Number of cemeteries established	MLGRD/LA
To ensure that the LA attains the status of a planning authority by 2029	Procurement of a differential GPS by 2029	Attainment of the status of a planning authority for coordinated land development	Establishment of Mungwi LA as a Planning Authority	Provincial physical planning authority/ Local Authority
	Establishment of a GIS Unit 2029 Procurement of All-in-one desktop and plotter 2029			
	Creating a geospatial database of the district by 2029			
Goal	Adequate access to communication services in the district by the year 2029			
Objective	To improve telecommunication systems and infrastructure in the district by the year 2029			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
To erect and improve	Telecommunication connectivity	Improved telecommunication coverage	Number of telecommunication towers	ZICTA, Telecommunication

communication towers in the district			installed and improved	n Companies/Local Authority
To provide and establish fully equipped ICT in public institution	Information and information technology	Improved ICT in public institutions	Number of public institutions equipped with ICT	ZICTA, Telecommunication Companies/Local Authority
To construct and establish a local radio station in the district	infrastructure development	Local radio station established	Standard of a radio station established	ZANIS/local Authority/Cooperating Partners

Sector	Forestry			
Goal	Improved environmental sustainability in the district by the year 2034			
Objective 1	To reduce deforestation rate by 80% by the year 2029			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Construction of district forestry department office block	Infrastructure development	District forestry department office block constructed	Number of forestry office block constructed	MGEE/LA/cooperating partners
Construction of staff houses	Infrastructure development	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Provision of transport to enhance service delivery	Procurement of motor bikes and utility vehicle	Motor bikes and utility vehicle procured	Number of Motor bikes and utility vehicle procured	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
To reduce encroachments in forest reserves	Forest reserve eviction	Forest reserve encroachment reduced	Number of forest eviction	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
			Percentage of forest encroachment reduced	

Conducting forest inventory and mapping	Forest inventory	Forest inventories conducted	Number of Forest inventories conducted	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Promotion of alternative livelihood activities	Establishment of Bee keeping groups	Bee keeping groups established	Number of Bee keeping groups established	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Deployment of forest ranger guards	deploying of forest ranger guards	Forest ranger guards deployed	Number of forest range guards employed	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Conduct blitz forest patrols/inspection and conserving forest reserve	Blitz forest patrol and inspection	Forest reserve conserved	Number of forest patrols and inspection conducted	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Establishment of community forest management areas	Creating community forest management areas	Sustainable forest management practices adopted by the entire community	Number of communities engaged in sustainable forest management	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
			Hectares under forest community forest management areas	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
Establishment of Natural Forest regenerations	Community led natural forest regeneration	Established natural forest regeneration area	Hectares of land under natural forest regeneration.	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners
			Number of communities adopting natural; forest regeneration	
Afforestation	Community led afforestation initiative	Established nurseries in communities	Number of communities/farmers trained in nurseries establishment and tree planting	MGEE/LA/Cooperating partners

			Number of nurseries established	
Objective	To establish alternative energy sources in the district by the year 2034			
Strategies	Programme/project	Output	Output indicator	Responsible Department
Creating an enabling environment for investment in renewable energy (solar, wind, biogas)	Establishment of renewable energy infrastructure	Renewable energy infrastructure established	Number of Renewable energy infrastructure established	MoE/REA/ERB/LA/Co operating partners
To improve and install solar powered street lights	Installation of solar power street lights	Solar powered street lights installed	Kilometer of roads installed with solar powered street lights	MoE/REA/ERB/LA/Co operating partners

Source: Mungwi IDP Team, 2024

4.5 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.5.1 Introduction

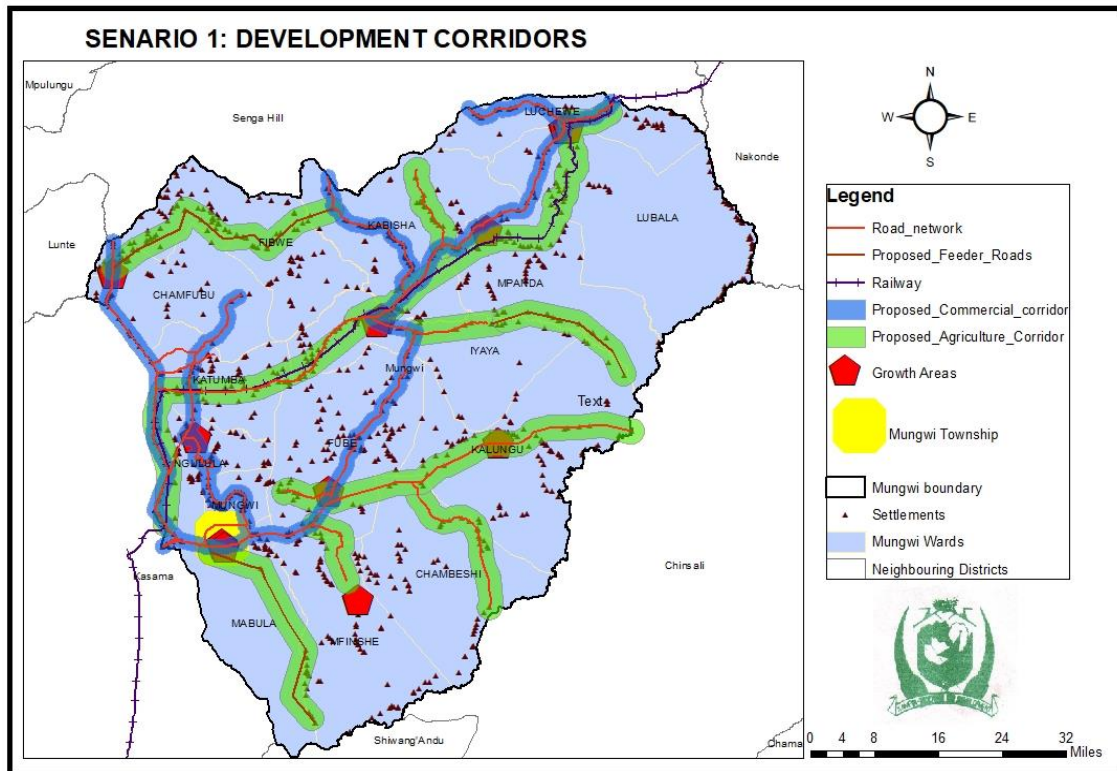
This section describes the proposed development scenarios for Mungwi District as part of the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The development plans aim to achieve the goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the IDP to shape physical development. The proposed alternatives are evaluated based on relevant criteria, their contribution to addressing cross-cutting themes, and their feasibility for implementation.

4.3.2 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios That Might Be Able to Address the Identified Issues and Deliver the Local Authority's Objectives.

Choosing the spatial development scenario hinges on the district's vision and the specified goals and objectives. Three (3) scenarios were identified: the development corridor, the containment zone and the growth area model scenario.

4.3.3 Development Scenario 1: Development Corridors

Figure 24 Development Scenario



Source: IDP Team, 2024

This scenario emphasizes developing agriculture and commercial corridors along transportation routes. Investment should concentrate on infrastructure development along these routes, as they are where most settlements are located. Typically, inland populations migrate to areas with well-developed road networks for easier business and transportation of goods. Similarly, agricultural producers benefit from improved access to markets for their inputs and outputs.

Significant investment in upgrading road infrastructure is essential to enhance transportation, commercial, and agriculture corridors, promoting trade within and outside the district. The district is situated along key trade routes, including the Kasama-Mungwi Road, Mungwi-Isoka Road, and Makasa-Kayambi Road. Developing commercial and agricultural corridors along these roads will boost district development.

Transportation corridors are crucial for:

- Easier access to social facilities
- Efficient patrolling
- Linking various locations
- Connecting buyers and sellers

Agriculture corridors along these routes are vital for:

- Efficient transport of agricultural products to markets
- Access to hydro-electricity for farms
- Reduced transportation costs
- Easier movement of agricultural inputs and machinery

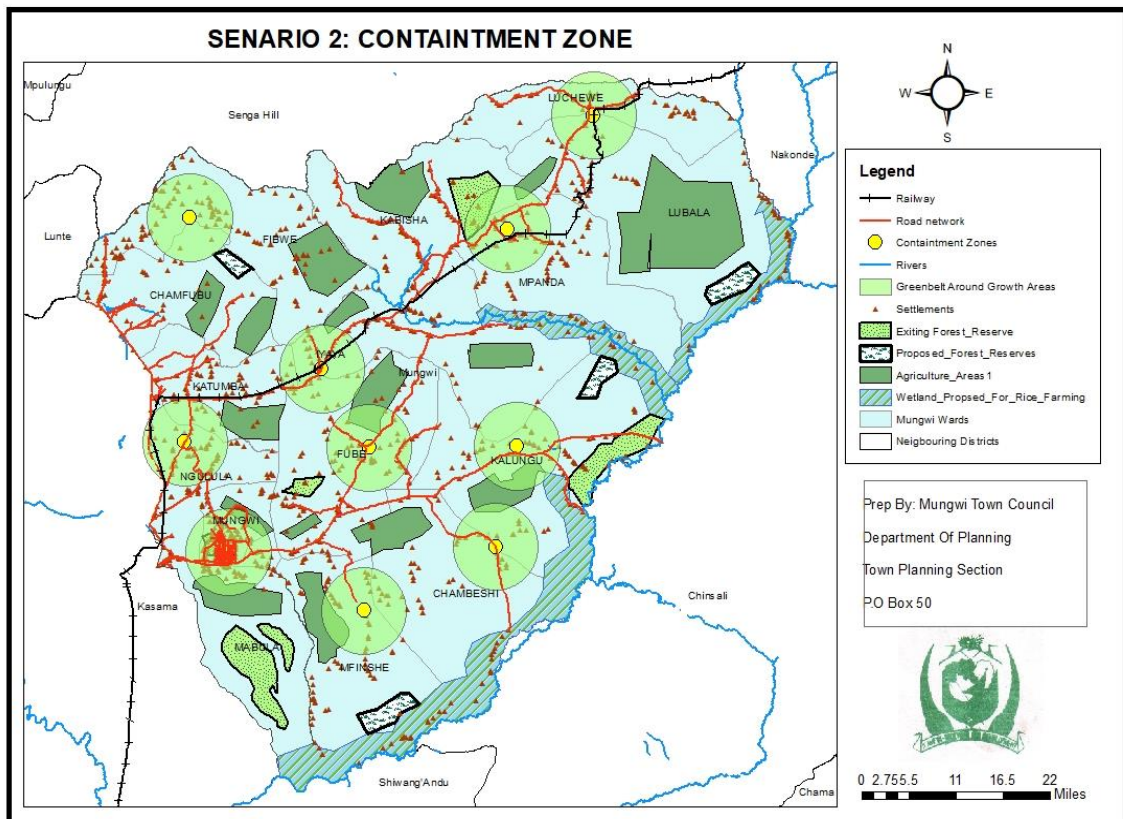
Commercial corridors are important for:

- Establishing agriculture-related industries, market centers, and shopping facilities
- Providing infrastructure such as water, sanitation, electricity, communication networks, and other utilities
- Facilitating the creation of social services.

4.3.4 Development Scenario 2: Containment Zones

This scenario emphasizes spatial zoning in the district, focusing on agricultural, forestry, livestock, and Growth areas while aiming to prevent urban sprawl. It will ensure proper land zoning, in Cooperating green belts around growth centers as shown on the map. This approach promotes sustainable land use and encourages vertical rather than horizontal expansion of cities. Vertical growth supports high-rise infrastructure and optimizes space usage

Figure 25: Scenario 2



Source: IDP team, 2024

Mungwi District plays a crucial role in the province's food security. To sustain or boost its productivity, the natural environment must be managed responsibly. The concept aims to optimize the use of natural resources while preventing exploitation. The plan includes establishing timber plantations, agricultural farming blocks, aqua cultural land, Rice farming in wetlands and livestock farming schemes and directing infrastructure development to growth nodes to attract local communities and optimize land use. By focusing on these areas, the plan seeks to diversify beyond agriculture and support environmental conservation efforts.

4.3.5 Development Scenario 3: Growth Areas

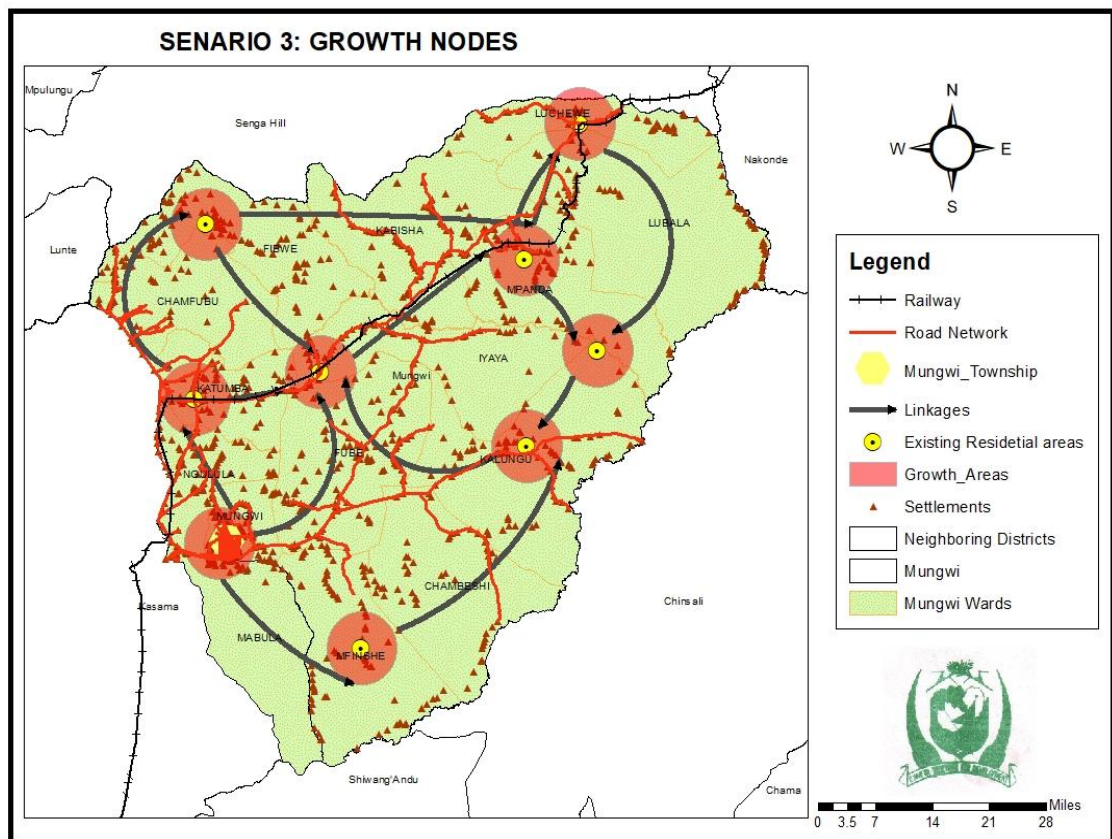
This scenario focuses on expanding growth nodes and their connections. Growth nodes are areas that have experienced increased activity and settlement due to their potential advantages. To further develop these areas, they need to be linked to other growth centers, which will enhance trade and access to social services. Consequently, significant investment should be directed toward these growth areas.

In Mungwi District, certain areas have been identified as growth nodes due to their increasing activity. These include Mungwi, Malole, Makasa, Kayambi, Ngoli, Nseluka and Chambishi. To establish these as fully developed growth centers, resources must be allocated to these areas.

Growth centers typically have the following characteristics:

- They are infill areas where development occurs in already established regions.
- They attract people seeking easier access to social services.
- They are situated near trade routes, facilitating the transportation of goods to market.
- They feature increased infrastructure development that draws surrounding communities.

Figure 26: Scenario 2



Source: IDP Team

4.3.6 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

After evaluating the district's spatial status and objectives, it is clear that Scenario 3 is preferred as it aligns with the development framework's goals. This decision followed a stakeholder meetings. As the district develops, protecting resources is also crucial. The containment scenario emphasizes conserving natural resources like land, water bodies, and forests. It will focus on spatial zoning for agriculture, forestry, livestock, and waterfront protection while promoting high-intensity land use to prevent urban sprawl. Key characteristics of this scenario include:

- **Densification:** Encouraging high-intensity land use to enhance land efficiency.
- **Containment:** Implementing proper zoning to avoid encroachment and sprawl.
- **Growth Nodes:** Directing infrastructure development to growth nodes to attract local communities and optimize land use.

Sustainable use of natural resources will increase the district productivity and revenue generation. The district has potential to attract processing industry what is needed is the upgrading and maintenance of road which are part the concept.

4.3.7 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.

4.3.7.1 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.

4.3.7.1 Planning Needs

This section is about the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Mungwi 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.

4.3.7.1.1 Housing Unit's Needs

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 ²	Mungwi central, Nseluka and Makasa
Medium Cost	25 x 35 = 875 m ²	Mungwi central, Nseluka and Makasa
High Cost	40 x 50 = 2000 m ²	Mungwi central, Nseluka and Makasa

Housing per Hectare

The table below shows the expected population growth in Mungwi Township over a period of 10 years, with estimated number of households existing housing hectarage and estimated hectarage required.

Description	Year					
	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	10,824	15,732	16,959	18,186	19,413	20,640
No. of housing needed for such population	2,320	3,372	3,635	3,898	4,161	4,424
No. of existing Housing Units	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
No. of existing housing shortfall	-	1,052	1,315	1,578	1,841	2104
Existing Housing Hectarage	-	990	990	990	990	990

Note: - Estimated housing hectarage is based on the assumption that 50% are Low Cost plots, 30% are Medium Cost and 20% are High Cost.

7.3.7.1.2 Central Business Hectarage and Commercial Building Needs

The land use planning standard for the Central Business area are as shown in the table below:

Land Use	Standards and Catchments
Shopping (BS)	Rural Area Settlement Total = 160 – 360m ² /1.000 pop (260m ² average) dispersed as (a) (Central Area 80 – 180m ² /1.000 pop (one shop). (b) Dispersed area 80 – 180m ² /1.000 pop
Parking (Shops)	3/1.000m ² Floor space
Retail Markets (BM)	14 stalls/1.000 pop i.e 25m ² /1.000
Parking (Markets)	1/300m ² floor space

Licensed Premises	2000m ² /3.000 pop (Plots to be 1.000 – 2.000m ²)
Petrol Filling Stations (TS)	1,000 -1,500m ² site 20,000 pop
Post Office (AP)	Sub office 300m ² /10,000 pop
Parking (Licensed premises)	1/40m ² public floor space
Small Workshops	10 x 25m ² /4.000 pop
Industry/ warehousing and wholesale premises	Tcar/10 employees Tlarry/1.000m ² (min 3)

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)

a) Commercial Building Unit (Shop) Needs

ID	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	10,824	15,732	16,959	18,186	19,413	20,640
Number of Housing for Such Population	2,320	3,372	3,635	3,898	4,161	4,424
Number of Shops needed for above population	61	88	95	102	109	117
Number of Existing Shops	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of estimated shops	34	61	68	80	82	90
Estimated shopping Hectarage	-	18.3	20	24	24.6	27

Note: One shop Services 177 people

7.3.7.1.3 Educational Needs in Mungwi 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.

Land Use	Standards and Catchments	Ha/ Population
Nursery School (GEN)	0.5 Ha with GEP 200 pupils/4.000 population average of 25 pupils/school	0.125/1.000
Primary School (GEP)	1 stream; 280 pupils (1500 pop) 1.2 Hectarage 2 Streams; 560 pupils (3000 pop) 1.8 Hectarage 3 Stream; 840 pupils (5,400 pop) 2.4 Hectarage 4 Streams; 1120 pupils (6000 pop) 3.0 Hectares.	At 4 streams (ideal target) at least 0.5 Ha/1.000
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
Parking (Schools)	1/classroom (plus set down area)	Set down area to be within site

Total Amount of Land Required

	2010	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034
Population	10,824	15,732	16,959	18,186	19,413	20,640
Hectarage	7	10.9	13.3	14.9	16.4	17.8

7.3.7.1.4 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 mother's shelters in all facilities
- Construction of placenta pits in all facilities
- Construction of level 2 hospitals in the district
- Construction of 2 mini hospitals in the district

7.3.7.2 PLANNING PROPOSALS

7.3.7.2.1 Housing Developments

Based on the projected population of 20,640 people for the year 2034, it is estimated that 322 ha All the proposed residential plots will be located adjacent not far from the health facility, primary and secondary school, open spaces and sports ground.

All the proposed residential plots will be located adjacent not far from the health facility, primary and secondary school, open spaces and sports ground.

7.3.7.2.2 Open Spaces and Recreation Facilities

The land for open spaces has been reserved for a number of social facilities **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.

7.3.7.2.3 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.

7.3.7.2.4 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 Mungwi River as it is perennial in terms of the flow of the water. Alternatively, underground water will also be accessible through the drilling of boreholes and establishment of mechanized water supply schemes.

4.3.8 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain or Protect The environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development.

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, along with the Extended URP General Regulation of 2020, provides explicit guidelines for land alienation. Land use zoning is crucial for managing land use within the district. The Act emphasizes the importance of safeguarding and maintaining open spaces by establishing these areas and conserving natural habitats. This approach is supported by additional policy documents, such as the Zambia Wildlife Conservation Strategy and the Zambia Environmental Management Policy.

In order to avert the growth of unplanned settlements, protection of environmental zones, development of areas under customary tenure, protection of resources in the district and also manage uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold, the IDP recommends to the traditional leadership that, all wards in the district prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) to curb such developments. However, for a start, preparation of LAPs shall be prioritized in Malole, Mungwi Central, Makasa, Kayambi, Ngoli and Nseluka areas. The selection is due to human, forestry, land and Agriculture resources endowed in these areas.

4.3.9 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas Of Importance For Disaster Management Purposes

Mungwi has valuable natural resources, such as water bodies, forests, swamps, sacred sites, and graves, that need protection to sustain the ecosystem and promote sustainable resource use. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) emphasizes safeguarding these areas to preserve the environment, culture, and history. This protection is supported by several national laws, including the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998, the Forest Act of 2015, the Tourism and Hospitality Act of 2015, and the National Heritage Conservation Act of the Laws of Zambia.

- Proposals for protection zones, environmentally sensitive areas, and culturally or historically significant sites, or those important for disaster management, will include: Mitigation of climate change effects and adaptation strategies, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, using renewable energy, improving air quality, controlling pollution, preventing land contamination, protecting groundwater, and addressing noise and light pollution.

- Preservation and enhancement of landscape quality, wildlife species, and habitats, promoting biodiversity, improving both built and natural environments in urban and rural areas, ensuring high-quality open spaces, conserving soil quality, and protecting built archaeological heritage.
- Assessing the potential environmental impacts on proposed developments by avoiding construction in flood-prone areas and accommodating natural hazards and climate change effects.
- Managing waste to protect the environment and human health by minimizing waste production and using it as a resource wherever possible.

To safeguard and enhance environmental, social, and economic aspects of development, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will ensure the following:

- Encourage the establishment of industrial, commercial, retail, public sector (such as health and education), tourism, and leisure developments in suitable locations to foster economic growth.
- Foster Public-Private Partnerships for strategic infrastructure development and housing.
- Provide support and training to optimize the use of local natural resources, particularly in the development and management of renewable energy sources (e.g., wind, biomass, and solar power).
- Maintain high and consistent levels of economic growth and employment while improving living standards.
- Ensure that development supports existing communities and contributes to creating safe, sustainable, and livable environments with good access to jobs and essential services for all community members.
- Promote community health and well-being by providing opportunities for physical activity.
- Advocate for high-quality, sustainable development that is consistent and durable.
- Enhance public transport quality and safety.

- Provide infrastructure and services to support both new and existing economic development and housing.
- Develop well-planned human settlements that are conveniently accessible to various services.
- Encourage investment in tourism and hospitality services.
- Offer skills training to youth and women to empower them in various business ventures.

4.3.10 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for The Protection of National And Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

Land use planning policies and proposals for national and regional interests will focus on:

- Ensuring effective protection and prudent use of natural resources in national forests.
- Maintaining the Mungwi – Kasama and Mungwi - Isoka roads to bituminous standards for improved access and connectivity.
- Protecting streams and surrounding areas by preventing human settlements, indiscriminate tree cutting, and cultivation near water sources or riverbanks to sustain these water areas.

4.3.11 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals For Informal Settlements

The Urban and Regional Planning and Housing Policy documents provide guidance for managing and upgrading informal settlements. Specifically, the Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act and the Urban and Regional Planning Act offer solutions for addressing informal development. The Mungwi Integrated Development Plan (MIDP) incorporates strategies from these legislative frameworks to tackle the challenges associated with informal settlements in the district.

Policies and proposals for unplanned settlements will include:

- Promoting the use of sustainable building materials.
- Limiting housing expansion to existing settlement boundaries.
- Improving access to health and education facilities.
- Providing access roads.

- Enhancing the health and safety of community services.
- Ensuring access to safe and clean drinking water.
- Prohibiting housing expansion into ecologically sensitive areas.

4.3.12 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Areas Under the Jurisdiction Of Traditional Authorities.

Land use planning policies and proposals for areas governed by traditional authorities will involve:

- Advocating for planning agreements to facilitate the development of housing, commercial, and industrial buildings under customary tenure.
- Assisting traditional leaders in updating their land use allocation maps.
- Encouraging traditional authorities to develop land use plans with support from the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program (ZIFLP)

5. PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

5.1 Capital Investment Programme

Mungwi district has realized the essence of a prosperous and self-sustainable district through diversified economic activities and improved infrastructure by 2035. 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.

Table 43: Objectives About the Agriculture Sector

Objective	To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity, resiliency and sustainability in the face of climate change in the district by the 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To intensify the implementation of climate smart agriculture practices in	Enhance climate smart agriculture	Establishment of 10 Irrigation schemes	5 500 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central, Ngulula, Iyaya, Kalungu, Fube, Mfinshe and Fibwe	Chibile, Kasokota, Itinti, Chabukila, Chandaweyaya, Kampamba, Malole,	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	

Mungwi by the year 2034						Chifulo, Chilombwe, Rosa		
		25,000 farmers trained (2500 trainings)	12 500 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All Agricultural Camps	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
		Establishment of 135 climate smart agriculture mega demo plots	2 500 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All Agricultural Camps	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	2 hectares each
		Procurement of 135 inputs packs for CSA demo plots	7 830 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All Agricultural Camps	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To Establishment of farming blocks in Mungwi by the year 2034	Establishment of 2 farming blocks	Extension services	15 000 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Fibwe, Chamfubu, Mpanda, Luchewe, Lubala and Kabisha	TBA	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	To lobby for land from the Royal Highness

Construction and rehabilitation of camp houses in Mungwi by the year 2034	Construction of 12 camp houses	Infrastructure development	8 400 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central, Mabula, Katumba, Iyaya, Fube, Ngulula	Shula, Itinti, Chonya, Nseluka, Chimba, Peleti, Chitimukulu, Mabula	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
	Rehabilitation of 15 camp houses	Infrastructure development	3 000 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All Agricultural Camps		
Construction of an office block in Mungwi by the year 2034	Construction of 1 office block	Infrastructure development	5 000 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central	FTC	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
Rehabilitation of farmer training center in Mungwi by the year 2034	Rehabilitation of 1 farmer training center	Infrastructure development	2 500 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central	FTC	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
Enhance agriculture value chain in Mungwi by the year 2034	Enhance agriculture value chain	Construction of 15 storage sheds	22 500 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All Agricultural Camps	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	

To Enhance of extension services delivery in Mungwi by the year 2034	Enhance of extension services delivery	Procurement of 12 motor bikes	1 440 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All Agricultural Camps	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	
		Procurement of 2 monitoring vehicles	4 000 000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central	FTC	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners	

Table 44: Objectives about the livestock and fisheries Sector

Objective	Improve access to livestock and fisheries extension services for 80% of livestock and fish farmers in Mungwi district by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To Establish fish farming demonstration centers in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Establish 6 fish farming demonstration centers	Demo plot establishment	300 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Ngulula, Mabula, Chambeshi, Kalungu, Lubala and Mpanda	Ngulula Zone, Kabwe, Kalikeka, Chisali, Kalulu	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	

						and Makasa		
To Provide training on aquaculture and fisheries management in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Conduct 45 trainings on aquaculture and fisheries management	Fisheries management	K900 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	All	Central zones in all zones	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Improve access to finance and credit facilities in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	100 fish farms supported with loans	Financial empowerment	K5 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	All	All zones	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	

To Establishment of an aqua park in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Establishment 1 of an aqua park	Aquaculture development	K5 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi Center	Muteba zone	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Completion of phase 2 of the aqua Park (fish farm, fish feed production unit, fish processing plant, storage shed, cooled room)
To Enhance block and camp development in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Establish 5 fish and livestock blocks	Block demarcation	K100 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners			MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Construct staff houses in all the veterinary	Construction of 6 staff houses	Infrastructure development	K3 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/			MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/	

camps in the next 5 years				LA/Cooperating partners			LA/Cooperating partners	
To Reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	10 000 Livestock vaccinated	Vaccinations, Spraying and fumigations	1 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners			MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
		Establishment of 5 dip tanks	5 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Kalungu, Iyaya, Chambeshi, and Mpanda	Ndasa, Peleti, Mumba, Ndakala and Kalungu	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Construct 1 livestock slaughter facility in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 1 livestock slaughter facility	Infrastructure development	5 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Shula	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	

To Provide transport to improve quality service delivery in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Provision of transport to improve quality service delivery	Procure one (1) Land cruiser and 15 motorbikes	3 800 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	All	All Camps	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Support livestock farmers into pasture growing in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Conduct 20 trainings on livestock pasture growing	Animal nutrition	400 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	All	All Zones	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Promote improved sustainable livestock in	Procurement of 50 boar goats, 50 heifers, 500	Provision of improved livestock breeds	1 400 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners			MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	

Mungwi district in the next 5 years	kuroilers and 2 bulls improved breeds			LA/Cooperating partners			LA/Cooperating partners	
To Construct 1 freezing facility in Mungwi central veterinary camp in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 1 freezing facility in Mungwi central veterinary camp within the next 5 years	construct 1 freezing facility	1 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi Center	CBD	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	
To Construct 1 fingerling production facilities in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 1 fingerling production facilities in Mungwi	Construction of fingerling facilities	1 000 000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi center	CBD	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners	

Table 45: Education Sector Infrastructure

Objective	To enhance access to quality education through provision of school infrastructure space by 2029							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Department	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To Expand existing school infrastructure in Mungwi district by the year 2029	Construct 17, 1x3 classrooms for secondary schools	Construct classroom block	17,000 000.	MOE/LA/Donors	ALL WARDS	All Zones	MOE/LA/Donors	Enhance access to ECE, Primary Education and Secondary Education
	Construct 30, 1x3 classrooms primary	Construct classroom block	30 000 000	MOE/LA/Donors	ALL WARDS	All Zones	MOE/LA/Donors	
	Upgrading of 4 day secondary to	Construction of dormitory,			Fibwe, Iyaya, Mpanda and Luchewe	Rosa, Chimba, Makasa and Kayambi	MOE/LA/Donors	Enhance access to ECE, Primary

	boarding secondary schools	kitchen, dining hall and recreation hall	30 000 000.00	MOE/LA/Donors				Education and Secondary Education
Construction of staff houses in the schools in the next 5 years	Construct of 25 staff houses	Constructi on of staff houses	14 000 000	MOE/LA/Donors	ALL WARDS		MOE/LA/Donors	
To Construct a district resource center	Construct 1 district Resource center	Constructi on of a district resource center	1 500 000					
To Establish ment new	Construct 5 ECE schools	Construct ECE schools	12 500 000	MOE/LA/Donors	Katumba, Fube, Iyaya,	Nseluka, Chitimukulu,	MOE/LA/Donors	Increase access to education by reducing

schools in the next 5 years					Luchewe and Mpanda	Chimba, Kayambi and Makasa		numbers hours learners covers to reach school
	Construct 1 Primary school	Constructi on of Primary school	5 000 000	MOE/LA/Donors	Mfinshe	Musalila	MOE/LA/Donors	
	Construct 1 SEN school	Construct of a SEN school	5 000 000	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central	Chibele	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	
	Construct 1 secondary	Constructi on of a secondary	7 000 000	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	Ngulula	Ngulula	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	
To Establish ment new tertiary and skills development centers in	Construction of 1 skills development centres	Constructi on of 1 skills developm ent centres	10, 500,000.00	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	Mungwi centre	Mungwi	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners	

the next 5 years								
To Procure Landcruiser in the district to improve quality service delivery	Procurement of 1 Vehicle (4wd)	Procurement of a Vehicle Procurement of Landcruiser	2 000 000	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners MOE/LA/Donors	Mungwi centre District Education Board Office	DEB Office District Education Board Office	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners MOE/LA/Donors	
To connect education facilities far flung areas to power in 5 years' time	Connection of 85 schools to main grid/Alternative Energy source	Connect of the schools to main grid/Alternative Energy source	12 750 000	REA/MOE/LA/Cooperating Partners	All wards	All zones	REA/MOE/LA/Cooperating Partners	

Table 46: Objectives about the Health Sector

Objective	To provide access to standard Health care services to all the community in the district by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To Construct new health facilities in the district in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construct 10 new health facilities in the district	Infrastructure development	20,000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	Lubala, Mfinshe, Ngulula, Mabula, Mungwi Central, Kabisha, Iyaya, Chamfubu, Chambeshi and Katumba	Lupundu, Chilombwa, Katilungu, Chonya, Mutemba, Kabisha, Chandaweyaya, Chisanga Ponde Kalikeka and mwanagata	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To Rehabilitation & upgrading	Rehabilitation & upgrading of 15 existing	Infrastructure development	7 500 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/	

of existing health facilities in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	health facilities			Cooperating partners			Cooperating partners	
To Construction and rehabilitation of staff houses in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 15 staff houses	Infrastructure development	8 250 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
	Rehabilitation of 10 staff houses	Infrastructure development	1 000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To Construction of maternity annexes and mothers shelters in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 15 of maternity annexes	Infrastructure development	30 000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
	Construction of 15 mothers' shelters	Infrastructure development	5 250 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All zones		

To Provide medical and non-medical equipment in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Provide medical and non-medical equipment	Maintain, replace & procure medical and non-medical equipment	4 000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All health facilities	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To Provide standard ambulance services in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Procurement of 5 ambulances	Procurement of ambulances	15 000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	Luchewe, Mpanda, Mungwi Central, Fube and Fibwe	Kayambi, Makasa, Mungwi DH, Chitimukulu and Chibola	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To improve access to ANC services by the year 2029	Distribution of FANC logistics	Deliver Medicines and medical supplies for antenatal care Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment Provide ICT equipment	2 000 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All health facilities	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
	Conduct 330 training of CBVs e.g SMAGs	Community partnership for health	1 700 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/	2 trainings per facilities

		service delivery		Cooperating partners			Cooperating partners	by 33 health facilities
	Procurement of 20 of motor bikes	Procurement of motor bikes	2 400 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All health facilities	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
To reduce malaria incidences rate among the population in the district by the year 2029	Indoor Residue Spraying to 45,576 households in the district	Facilitate indoor residue spraying	7 500 000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	
	Distribution of 45,576 treated nets to all household	Increase utilisation of nets		MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	All wards	All zones	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners	

Table 47: Objectives about the water and Sanitation Sector

Objective	To ensure universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable water and sanitation services, improving the health, well-being, and quality of life for all citizens in Mungwi district by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To increase access to safe drinking water to 100% of the population in Mungwi district by 2029	Construction of new water points in rural areas in the district	Drill 400 Boreholes in rural areas	36 000 000	CDF, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, cooperating partners.	All Wards	All zones	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority.	
	Rehabilitation of non-function boreholes in the district.	rehabilitate 150 boreholes in rural areas in order to improve to clean and safe water.	3 750 000	CDF, LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, cooperating partners.	All Wards	All Zones	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	

	Connection of 3000 urban households to piped water network in the district	Urban water infrastructure development.	20 000 000	Company funds, Non-Governmental Organizations, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	Mungwi Center	Mungwi Township	Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company.	
	Mechanization of 150 water points in public facilities	mechanize water reticulation system in the district	100 000 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	All Wards	All Zones	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	
To achieve 100% access to improved sanitation facilities in Mungwi	Attainment of open defecation free in three chiefdoms in the district	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes	3 500 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	All Wards	All Zones	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority. Cooperating partners	

district by 2029	Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in 170 public institution	construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institution public institution	120 000 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	All Wards	All Zones	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	
To improve provision of adequate solid waste management services by the year 2029	Procurement of 1 skip trucks	Solid waste management	2 500 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	Mungwi central	CBD	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	
	Procurement of 7 skip bins	Solid waste management	1 400 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	Mungwi Central, Fube, Katumba, Chamfubu, Iyaya	Mungwi, Malole, Chitimukulu, Nseluka, Ngoli and Chimba markets	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	

	Procurement of 50 waste bin	Solid waste management	100 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	Mungwi Central and Katumba	Public Places	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	
	Establishment of 1 dump site	Infrastructure development	10 000 000	LA, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Cooperating partners.	Mungwi Central		Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	

Table 48: Objectives about the Road and Transport Sector

Objective	To maintain, improve and preserve road infrastructure in the district by the year 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		

To maintain, improve and preserve road infrastructure in the district by the year 2034	Construction of 150km feeder network in the district	Feeder Road construction	1 400 000	CDF, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	All Wards	All zones	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	
	Construction of 100km district roads of network in the district	District Road construction	100 000	CDF, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	All Wards	All zones	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	
	Construction of 20km township roads of network in the district	Township Road construction	200 000	CDF, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Musenga, Musungu, Lumbwe and Shula	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	
	rehabilitation of 185km of road	Road rehabilitation	185 000					
	Construction of 2.5km of Pedestrian	Pedestrian safety roads constructed	2 500 000	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners			LA, RDA, MLGRD and	

	safety infrastructure						Cooperating partners.	
To improve local and regional linkages through railway systems in the district by the year 2034	Rehabilitation of railway infrastructure in the district	Maintenance of 5 railway system	1 000 000	MOTL/LA/ZRL			LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	
To construct bridges and Rehabilitate crossing points in the district by 2034	Construction of 5 bridges to improve services delivery in the district	Construction of bridges	100 000 000	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners			LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners	
	Construction 25 of crossing points to	Construction of crossing points	2 000 000					

	improve services delivery in the district							
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Table 49: Objectives on community services

Objective	To improve social services in the district by the year 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To improve access to social services in the district by the year 2034	Construction of 5 community halls in the district	To construct community halls in the district in order to have venues for community meetings.	7 500 000	MCDSS/LA/ Cooperating Partner	Mpanda, Luchewe, Iyaya, Kalungu and Fibwe	Makasa, Changala, Kayambi, Chisali and Rosa	MCDSS/LA/ Cooperating Partner	
	Construction of 10 staff houses	Infrastructure development	5 500 000	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner	All Wards	All Sub-centers	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner	

	Increase the number of beneficiaries for social protection programs by 10 000	Addition of potential beneficiaries for social protection programs (social cash transfer, SWL, FSP, KGS, etc)	50 000 000	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner	All Wards	All Zones		
	Construction of storages facilities for Food Security Pack in the district.	Construction of 15 storage facilities for food security pack in the district.	37 500 000	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner	All Wards	All Zones	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner	

Table 50: ojective about environmental Sustainability

Objective	To Improved environmental sustainability in the district by the year 2029							
Specific	Strategies	Program			Location			Comment

Objective			Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of Funds	Ward	Specific location	Responsible Agency/Dept	
To Construct a district forestry department office block in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 1 office block	Infrastructure development	5 000 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central	CBD	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
Construction of staff houses in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Construction of 12 staff houses	Infrastructure development	7 000 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central, Mpanda, Chambeshi, Mfinshe, Mabula and Fube	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
To Provide transport to enhance service delivery in Mungwi	Provision of transport to enhance service delivery	Procurement of 8 motor bikes and 1 utility vehicle	3 600 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central, Mpanda, Chambeshi,	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	

district in the next 5 years					Mfinshe, Mabula and Fube	Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu		
To reduce encroachments in forest reserves in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	To reduce encroachments in forest reserves	Conduct 12 sensitization meeting	120 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central, Mpanda, Chambeshi, Mfinshe, Mabula and Fube	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
To Conduct forest inventory and mapping in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Conduct 6 forest inventory and mapping	Forest inventory	1 500 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central, Mpanda, Chambeshi, Mfinshe, Mabula and Fube	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	

						and Chitimukulu		
To Promote of alternative livelihood activities in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Promotion of alternative livelihood activities	Establishment of 30 Bee keeping groups	1 350 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	Mungwi Central, Mpanda, Chambeshi, Mfinshe, Mabula and Fube	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
To reduce deforestation rate by 80% in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Conduct 120 blitz forest patrols/inspection and conserving forest reserve	Blitz forest patrol and inspection	600 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	All Wards	All forest reserves	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	.
	Establishment of 5 community forest management areas	Creating community forest management areas	15, 000 000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	All Wards		MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
	Establishment of 15 Natural Forest regenerations	Community led natural forest regeneration	3 000,000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	All Wards	All zones	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	

	Plant 100 000 trees	Community led afforestation initiative	1 500,000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	All Wards	All Wards	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners	
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Table 51 Spatial Development

Objective	To ensure an orderly spatial development in Mungwi district by 2029							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To raise awareness of developers to building regulation and zoning requirements that are climate resilient in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Conduct 50 radio awareness programmes and Citizen engagement/ participation meetings on planning and spatial development	awareness programmes and Citizen engagement/ participation meetings	500,000	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners			MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	High potential zones for aquaculture.

To ensure growth areas have Local Area Plans in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Create 5 local area plans	create growth centres that are climate smart	500,000	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi Central, Luchewe, Mpanda	Mungwi Central, Nseluka, Makasa, Kayambi and Malole	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	
To establish and gazette cemetery in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Establish 1 and gazette cemetery	Cemetery services and management	300,000	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Mungwi central	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	
To ensure that the LA attains the status of a planning authority by 2029	Procurement of a differential GPS	Procurement of GIS equipment	300,000	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Mungwi Town Council	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	
	Procurement of All-in-one desktop and plotter	Procurement of GIS equipment	K250,000	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Mungwi Town Council	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	
	Creating a geospatial database of the district	Creation of a geospatial database of the district	K120 000	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Mungwi Town Council	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	

Objective	To improve telecommunication systems and infrastructure in the district by the year 2029							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		
To erect and improve communication towers in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Erect 10 and improve communication towers	Telecommunication connectivity	K10, 000 000	ZICTA, Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners	All Wards	All Wards	ZICTA, Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners	.
To provide and establish fully equipped ICT in public institution in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Procure 100 fully equipped ICT equipment in public institution	Procurement of ICT equipment	K20,000 000	ZICTA, Telecommunication Companies/LA/Cooperating partners	All Wards		MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners	

To construct and establish a local radio station in the district in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	construct and establish a local radio station in the district	Cemetery services and management	K1,500,000	ZICTA/ZANIS Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners	Mungwi central	Mungwi central	ZICTA/ZANIS Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners	
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Table 52: objectives about the Energy Sector

Objective	To establish alternative energy sources in the district by the year 2029							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Proposed source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
					Ward	Specific location		

To Create an enabling environment for investment in renewable energy (solar, wind, biogas) in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Establishment of 2 solar plant	Establishing of alternative energy	20 000 000	MoE/REA/ERB/LA	Mungwi central and mpanda wards	Mungwi central and Makasa	MoE/REA/ERB/LA	.
To improve and install solar powered street lights in Mungwi district in the next 5 years	Installation of 15km of solar power street lights	Installation of solar power street lights	2,500 000	MoE/REA/ERB/LA	All wards	All health facilities		

5.2 LOCAL AUTHORITY’S FINANCIAL PLAN

This chapter discusses the summary resources requirements for implementing the IDP and the strategies for mobilizing such resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization. The financial plan considers the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The table shows the Revenue the Analysis for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Table 53: Financial Plan

YEARS	2021				2022			2023		
S/N	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
01	Local taxes	301,581.00	85,213.00	28	301,581.00	129,815.00	43	301,581.00	126,586.00	42
02	Fees and charges	3,738,295.00	914,548.00	24	4,863,220	657,648.00	14	1,216,257.00	519,710.00	43
03	Licenses	174,023.00	114,653.00	66	197,524.00	133,728.00	68	192,024.00	178,705.00	93
04	Levies	15,006.00	52,877.00	352	80,986.00	57,670.00	71	18,486.00	1,856.00	10

05	Permits	130,030.00	37,671.00	29	144,780.00	24,248.00	17	41,000.00	35,728.00	87
06	Other Income	50,250.00	412.00	1	22,424.00	15,340.00	68	71,036.00	134,334.00	189
07	Local Government Equalization Fund	8,449,206.00	8,305,089.0 0	98	9,775,207.00	9,573,427.00	98	9,775,207.00	9,530,189.00	97
08	Constituenc y Developmen t Fund	1,600,000	1,600,000.0 0	100	25,700,000.00	23,739,911.00	92	28,313,902.00	21,400,000.00	76
09	Other Grants	5,977,368.00	5,877,338.0 0	98	930,991.00	1,309,256.00	141	8,777.496.00	8,477.496.00	97
	Grand Total	20,435,759.00	15,987,801	83	42,016,712.00	35,641,044	85	48,706,988.00	40,678,289.00	84

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

Revenue collection efficiency

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy and Property rates)

The collection efficiency of local taxes in the recent years has been below the approved budget that is 28%,43% and 42% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively.

Mungwi Council did not collect according the budget this is due to lack of understanding by Mungwi resident. The under collection on Property rates is due to unwillingness by the local property owners towards the payment of property rates, despite the local authority engaging the residents on the importance of paying the same tax.

The Council could not collect a 100% due to the factor that affected almost all business sectors such as gassing and the COVID19, hence personal levy could not be collected which affected collection of local revenue and Ministry of Finance and National planning did not remit personal levy deducted from the civil servants operating in Mungwi District.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from taxes will increase in 2025 due to the fact that there is continuous conducting sensitization through holding of stakeholders ,door to door delivering demand notices to the property payer, carried out sensitization activities on community radio station ,Public address System and Public Notices ,collecting personal levy upon issuance of business permits and licenses and engagement made to Ministry of Finance and National planning who has started remitting personal levy.

b) Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency of Fees and Charges in the recent years has been below the approved budget that is 24%,14% and 43% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively.

The Council could not collect a 100% due to the factor that affected almost all business sectors such as gassing and the COVID19 and some of the budget items under fees are charges were poorly performed such as: Service Charge, notice of marriages, change of ownership, change of premises use, Building Inspection Fees, Plan scrutiny fees and Lease of council transports.

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development gave a directive not to sale any Council land and Assets. The Plot premium constitutes the huge proportion of the fees and charges hence the adverse effect on the collection. The council fleet had breakdown hence no income was realized from the lease of Transport.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from taxes will increase in 2025 due to the fact that there is Management has formed task force continues monitory and public sensitization to Mungwi

residents, Settle land dispute on the serviced land with local traditional leaders to be able to collect revenue from the allocated land, Engagement of Revenue Agents to collect revenue on behalf of the Council, Procurement of Motor vehicle to improve on the mobility for revenue management and revenue of revenue from devolved sector ministry like Pontoon services, Veterinary services and Agriculture services.

c) Licenses

The collection efficiency of Licenses in the recent years has been below the approved budget that is 66%,68% and 93% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively. On Licenses the council failed to collect the budgeted amount on Business levies in full due to mobility challenges hence most of the revenue Center where not reached. While on the other hand some traders in the rural part of the district are unwilling to pay the levy, despite intensive sensitization.

d) Levies

The collection efficiency of Licenses in the recent years has been below the approved budget that is 352%,71% and 10% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively. The over collection on levies in 2021 was due to un anticipation of demand on the sand levy where we had positive responses due to construction taking place outside and within Mungwi.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from permit will decrease in 2025 due to the fact that there is low demand on sand levy.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from taxes will increase in 2025 due to the fact that there is continuous conducting sensitization through holding of stakeholders, formation of task force for the need to pay the license to Mungwi Town Council and Updating of data base for all registered businesses operating in the district.

e) Permits

The collection efficiency of Licenses in the recent years has been below the approved budget that is 29%,17% and 87% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively. On Permits the council failed to collect the budgeted amount on Business permits due to mobility challenges hence most of the revenue Centers where not reached. While on the other hand some traders in the rural part of the district are unwilling to pay the levy, despite intensive sensitization.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from permit will increase in 2025 due to the fact that the Government gives authority to recruit fire officers who will be conducting inspection of fire certificates and Council to be demand business houses to be making the whole component of

payments i.e. health and fire prior to the issuance of the trading licenses/business is low demand on sand levy.

f) Other income

The collection efficiency of other income in the recent years in average has been above the approved budget that is 1%,68% and 189% in 2021,2022 and 2023 respectively. On the Other income the council failed to collect the budgeted amount 2021 due to the fact that Ilamfya Guest House was not fully operational it was under renovation and the subsequent years there was an improvement.

It is anticipated that the local revenue from other income will increase in 2025 following the current trends.

Revenue Collection Methods

The main forms of collecting taxes are through the revenue collectors and direct payments to the Finance department. Currently, there are Seven (7) Revenue Collectors employed in the council on permanent establishment and Two (2) Employed on contract basis. Basically, the costs associated with revenue collection are fuel and other logistics for two check point where they operate 24hrs services and enumeration to the officers.

Revenue Collection Challenges

1. Lack of Transport
2. Low staffing levels in view of revenue collectors
3. Very few business establishments in the districts
4. Very few officers who are eligible for payment of personal levy being a new district
5. Poor road network making it impossible to reach certain areas
6. Vastness of the district
7. Lack of established revenue centers in the respective key areas.
9. Lack of stakeholder involvement
10. Unwillingness by the public to pay municipality fees.

5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF THE REVENUE BASE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The table below highlights the revenue base of the first years of the implementation plan (Revenue Base for 2025 to 2035).

Table 54: Revenue projection

REVENUE PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	6,976,554.00	7,415,897.87	7,885,995.81	8,389,000.60	8,927,215.74	6,976,554.00
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND	30,635,642	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000
DEVOLVED SECTOR GRANT	6,895,001	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
ROADS FUNDS	3,742,847	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALIZATION FUND	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00

ZAMBIA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	2,800,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00
TOTAL	61,395,251.00	72,161,104.87	72,631,202.81	73,134,207.60	73,672,422.74	74,248,312.93

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

The breakdowns of the projected sources of revenue are tabulated as follows:

a) Locally Generated Revenue

The increase in Revenue sources is as a result of inflation estimated at the rate of 7%. Below is the table showing the calculation of revenue sources

Table 55: Locally Generated Revenue

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Local taxes	700,213	700,213.00	700,213.00	700,213.00	700,213.00	700,213.00
Fees and charges	5,573,912.13	5,964,085.98	6,381,572.00	6,828,282.04	7,306,261.78	7,817,700.10
Licenses	22,964.00	24,571.48	26,291.48	28,131.89	30,101.12	32,208.20
Levies	326,026.00	348,847.82	373,267.17	399,395.87	427,353.58	457,268.33
Permits	136,784	146,358.88	156,604.00	167,566.28	179,295.92	191,846.64

Other Income	216,654.87	231,820.71	248,048.16	265,411.53	283,990.33	303,869.66
TOTAL	6,976,554.00	7,415,897.87	7,885,995.81	8,389,000.60	8,927,215.74	9,503,105.93

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

Generally, the local revenue is anticipated to increase due to the anticipated growth in population, settlements, increase in business activity and the newly established quarry mine. Revenue mobilization strategies are being implemented and to be implemented to expand the revenue base of the local council. Identification of new sources of revenue collection as well as development of growth nodes and centers is expected to enhance the Local Authority revenue.

b) National Support Financing

a) CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)

The provision for CDF is K36, 000,000 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government

Table 56 Constituency development Fund

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)	30,635,642	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000
TOTAL	30,635,642	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALIZATION FUND

Table 57: local Government Equalization Fund

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALIZATION FUND	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00
TOTAL	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00	10,345,207.00

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

c) ROAD FUNDS

Table 58: road fund

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
ROADS FUNDS	3,742,847	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
TOTAL	3,742,847	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000

Source: Mungwi Town Council, 2024

d) DEVOLVED SECTOR GRANT

Table 59: Development Sector Fund

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
DEVOLVED SECTOR GRANT	6,895,001	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
TOTAL	6,895,001	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

f) ZAMBIA DEVOLUTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME FUND

Table 60: Zambia Devolution support Programme

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
DEVOLVED SECTOR GRANT	2,800,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00
TOTAL	2,800,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,200,000.00

5.4 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 61: LOCAL AUTHORITY'S RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES-1

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO Ten (10) YEARS		
Goal	Enhanced Resource mobilization	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES
INCREASE THE COUNCIL REVENUE BASE	Revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a database for all taxpayers and traders in the district • Use simple segmentation to identify larger collection opportunities • Target collections for clients with the largest outstanding debts • Ensure regular updates to the taxpayer registry • Introduce account managers to oversee different types of levies • Use of technology platforms for paying of levies, fees and charges • To increase public education • To prosecute tax defaulters • To motivate revenue staff • To provide logistics for revenue mobilization

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO Ten (10) YEARS

Goal	Enhanced Resource mobilization	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES
	Revenue enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining updated information on debtors • Improved billing practices • Ensure effective communication and reminders with the respective debtors • Accommodating the challenges experienced by the debtor • Legal enforcements to debts that are more than 120 days • Engaging of private collection agencies on commission basis in revenue collection. • Identify new sources of revenue and investments • Establish more revenue collection points • Provision of incentives to those who are able to settle their accounts in time.
ENHANCE REVENUE COLLECTION	Engagement of revenue collectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of revenue collection agencies • Equip revenue collectors with revenue collecting skills • Leveraging on technology • Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of paying for services • Provision of transport specifically for revenue collection

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO Ten (10) YEARS		
Goal	Enhanced Resource mobilization	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES
ASSETS MANAGEMENT	Assets management and Capital Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a policy on Asset management • Implement a policy management on the profitability of assets • Implement a policy on the disposal of assets • Incorporate the legal framework on financial management • Venture into capital growth by embracing capital financing
	Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective cash flow management • Compliance to relevant financial regulations • Provide means for growth through investment • Meet the demands of employees and customers • Support operations • Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders • Effective audit procedures
	Effective Loans and Grant management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an effective budget for the projects or activities to be funded is provided to its completion. • Ensure the amount required for financing is adequate as per budget.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO Ten (10) YEARS		
Goal	Enhanced Resource mobilization	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES
LOANS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contingency is taken care of in the planning process. • Determine if the loan will be short term or long term that will suit the needs of the loan (period). • Determine the interest rate of the loan obtained if it is significant according to the cash flow. • Promote local enterprise partnership by accessing grants from cooperating partners for funding • Encourage Small and Medium enterprises and source for funding to fund such enterprises for economic growth • Ensure community programs that will meet the needs of the less privileged to enable them have access to grants.
	Stakeholders engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a developmental agenda which will be appealing to development partners • Identification of key areas that will call for the need for development partners

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR FIVE (05) TO Ten (10) YEARS		
Goal	Enhanced Resource mobilization	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS	Public private partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in policies and laws • Socio –cultural changes • Improvement of current mechanisms and process • Financial and capital capacity building

5.6 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Local Area Plan 2024

Local Area Planning has been incorporated into the planning area as part of its Integrated Planning Framework, offering a way for local communities to address concerns through a consultative process. This process sets out a vision and goals for each local area, and outlines strategies and actions to achieve them, in alignment with the strategies and actions outlined in both the Strategic Community Plan and the Local Planning Strategy. The objectives of Local Area Plan are as follows;

- To advocate for the provision of infrastructure and services that will contribute to meeting the needs of IDP area's residents as the population grows.
- To increase the economic diversity of the IDP area, both in town and rural areas through the expansion of agriculture related activities and cultural diversity.
- To preserve the environment sustainably by protecting the natural environment and agricultural production from un-sustainable and competing land use through the use of climate smart technologies.
- To manage development pressures and ensure improvements in road infrastructure through on-going maintenance, road upgrade and lobbying of the state government to expedite major road projects.

The local area plans are being proposed in 5 areas which includes Mungwi center, Malole, Nseluka, Kayambi, and Makasa, which extend from urban areas to traditional or customary land. The IDP area has the availability of land for potential development for local area plans in the two chiefdoms of Chitimukulu, Chimbola and Makasa. This opportunity can translate into the creation of a vibrant, innovative, mixed use, sustainable, socially inclusive, enabling the IDP area to perform both economically and socially at a district, provincial and national level.

The vision of the IDP area is to be a leader in sustainable innovation and socio-economic development by 2035 through the following:

- Promote inclusive development by involving all vulnerable groups, i.e. the differently abled, of the district in decision making.
- Reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting adaptive initiatives in the district.
- Enhance sustainable development by promoting industrial diversification.
- Enhance sustainable development by promoting agriculture diversification.
- Enhance sustainable development by promoting value addition and livestock and fisheries productivity.
- Improve the literacy levels in the district by increasing access and retention to Education.
- Improve health status of the people through provision of specialized services and advocating the completion construction of a District Hospital.

The local Area Plan can identify a number of critical issues which require resolution of the leadership of local authorities, chiefs and co-operation with stake holders to promote and facilitate the development process in the following ways.

- Low level of adoption on climate smart agriculture technologies
- Low literacy levels among the rural and urban populations.
- Low livestock and fish production
- Under developed transport systems
- Under developed and un-planned settlements
- Unsustainable and un-harmonised aesthetical development of all relevant land use
- Inadequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and sanitation services coverage in the district

The Local area plan being a process of planning that is concerned with resolving local level problems and issues. Its priorities include overall welfare of the people and development of the local area. Maintenance of social services and amenities, promotion in the quality

and quantity of local products and services and keeping surroundings and local environment clean and green are some of its continuous concerns. The local area planning will use a concept of community planning which involves community members in deciding the method of upgrading and planning of their settlements. A planning which is carried out through people's participation turns out to be a dream of real situation reflecting continuous growth and development in the local area. The sites are strategically located along the main roads which will ensure its significance in development of residential, commercial, cultural and amenity areas that will provide a high-quality environment within the district.

New leisure parks and recreation centers, restaurants, sporting facilities, walkways, non-motorized transport infrastructure and open spaces will be developed throughout the IDP area, complementing and enhancing development in rural communities and at the same time promoting healthy wellbeing of the residents of the IDP area.

The local area plan will base its development on a high-quality public infrastructure which will deliver a sustainable urban and rural land development. The development will be an adaptive, flexible urban and rural framework utilizing innovative and sustainable land use management principles and practices. The local authorities in the IDP area will use this idea as a benchmark for further development in the years to come.

The vision for local area will be to become a leader in sustainable innovation and socio-economic development by 2035, the IDP area has to position its self to be the preferred destination for innovation and climate smart friendly investment for residential, commercial, social and economic activities with specialized facilities that will provide health tourism and ICT. With the strong community presence in the area, this can be achieved to meet the needs of the existing community, as well as the needs of future generations.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Introduction

This chapter outlines the Monitoring and evaluation plan of the IDP. This is to ensure that the changes anticipated in the Council and resources are used effectively. The cost estimates for each activity are also provided in this chapter

Table 62: Monitoring and Evaluation-Agriculture

OBJECTIVE	To increase Agricultural Production and Productivity, resiliency and sustainability in the face of climate change in the district by the 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Enhance climate smart agriculture	Establishment of 10 Irrigation schemes	Chibile, Kasokota, Itinti, Chabukila, Chandaweyaya, Kampamba, Malole, Chifulo, Chilombwe, Rosa	2	2	2	2	2	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
	25,000 farmers trained (2500 trainings)	All Agricultural Camps	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
	Establishment of 135 climate smart	All Agricultural Camps	27	27	27	27	27	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners

	agriculture mega demo plots							
	Procurement of 135 inputs packs for CSA demo plots	All Agricultural Camps	27	27	27	27	27	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Establishment of 2 farming blocks	Extension services	Fibwe, Chamfubu, Mpanda, Luchewe, Lubala and Kabisha		1		1		MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction of 12 camp houses	Infrastructure development	Shula, Itinti, Chonya, Nseluka, Chimba, Peleti, Chitimukulu, Mabula	2	2	2	2	4	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Rehabilitation of 15 camp houses	Infrastructure development	All Agricultural Camps	3	4	4	4	4	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction of 1 office block	Infrastructure development	FTC	1					MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Rehabilitation of 1 farmer training center	Infrastructure development	FTC		1				MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Enhance agriculture value chain	Construction of 15 storage sheds	All Agricultural Camps	3	4	4	4	4	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
Enhance of extension services delivery	Procurement of 12 motor bikes	All Agricultural Camps	2	2	2	2	4	MOA/LA/ Cooperating partners
	Procurement of 2 monitoring vehicles	FTC		1		1		MOA/LA/

								Cooperating partners
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Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 63: Monitoring and Evaluation-Livestock and fisheries

OBJECTIVE	Improve access to livestock and fisheries extension services for 80% of livestock and fish farmers in Mungwi district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Establish 6 fish farming demonstration centres	Demo plot establishment	Ngulula Zone, Kabwe, Kalikeka, Chisali, Kalulu and Makasa	1	1	1	1	1	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Conduct 45 trainings on aquaculture and fisheries management	Fisheries management	all zone	9	9	9	9	9	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
100 fish farms supported with loans	Financial empowerment		20	20	20	20	20	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/

								LA/Cooperating partners
Establishment 1 of an aqua park	Aquaculture development	Mungwi		1				MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Establish 5 fish and livestock blocks	Block demarcation		1	1	1	1	1	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 6 staff houses	Infrastructure development		1	1	2	1	1	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
10 000 Livestock vaccinated	Vaccinations, Spraying and fumigations	Ndasa, Peleti, Mumba, Ndakala and Kalungu	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/

									LA/Cooperating partners
Establishment of 5 dip tanks	establish dip tanks	Ndasa, Peleti, Mumba, Ndakala and Kalungu	1	1	1	1	1	1	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 1 livestock slaughter facility	Infrastructure development				1				MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Provision of transport to improve quality service delivery	Procure one (1) Land cruiser and 15 motorbikes		3	3	3 & 1 Landcruiser	3	3	3	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Conduct 20 trainings on livestock	Animal nutrition	Ndasa, Peleti, Mumba, Ndakala and Kalungu	4	4	4	4	4	4	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/

pasture growing								LA/Cooperating partners
Procurement of 50 boar goats, 50 heifers, 500 kuroilers and 2 bulls improved breeds	Provision of improved livestock breeds	Mungwi central, Ndasa, Peleti, Mumba, Ndakala and Kalungu	10,10,100 respectively	10,10,100	10,10,100	10,10,100	10,10,100	MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 1 freezing facility in Mungwi central veterinary camp within the next 5 years	construct 1 freezing facility	Mungwi center		1				MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners

Construction of 1 fingerling production facilities in Mungwi	Construction of fingerling facilities					1		MFL/Livestock and fisheries department/ LA/Cooperating partners
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Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 64: Monitoring and Evaluation-Education

OBJECTIVE	To enhance access to quality education through provision of school infrastructure space by 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construct 17, 1x3 classrooms for secondary schools	Construct classroom block	All Zones	3	4	4	3	4	MOE/LA/Donors
Construct 30, 1x3 classrooms primary	Construct classroom block	All Zones	6	6	6	6	6	MOE/LA/Donors

Upgrading of 4 day secondary to boarding secondary schools	Construction of dormitory, kitchen, dining hall and recreation hall	Rosa, Chimba, Makasa and Kayambi		1	1	1	1	MOE/LA/Donors
Construct of 25 stuff houses	Construction of stuff houses		5	5	5	5	5	MOE/LA/Donors
Construct 1 district Resource center	Construction of a district resource center			1				
Construct 5 ECE schools	Construct ECE schools	Nseluka, Chitimukulu, Chimba, Kayambi and Makasa	1	1	1	1	1	MOE/LA/Donors
Construct 1 Primary school	Construction of Primary school	Musalila		1				MOE/LA/Donors

Construct 1 SEN school	Construct of a SEN school	Chibele			1			MOE/LA/Cooperating partners
Construct 1 secondary	Construction of a secondary	Ngulula				1		MOE/LA/Cooperating partners
Construction of 1 skills development centres	Construction of 1 skills development centres	Mungwi					1	MOE/LA/Cooperating partners
Procurement of 1 Vehicle (4wd)	Procurement of a Vehicle	DEB Office	1					MOE/LA/Cooperating partners
Connection of 85 schools to main grid/Alternative Energy source	Connect of the schools to main grid/Alternative Energy source	All zones	17	17	17	17	17	REA/MOE/LA/Cooperating Partners

Table 65: Monitoring and Evaluation - Education 1

OBJECTIVE	To enhance access to quality education through provision of school infrastructure space by 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept

Construct 10 new health facilities in the district	Infrastructure development	Lupundu, Chilombwa, Katilungu, Chonya, Mutemba, Kabisha, Chandaweyaya, Chisanga Ponde Kalikeka and mwangata	2	2	2	2	2	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Rehabilitation & upgrading of 15 existing health facilities	Infrastructure development	All zones	3	3	3	3	3	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction of 15 staff houses	Infrastructure development	All zones	3	3	3	3	3	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Rehabilitation of 10 staff houses	Infrastructure development	All zones	2	2	2	2	2	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction 15 of maternity annexes	Infrastructure development	All zones	3	3	3	3	3	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Construction of 15 mothers shelters	Infrastructure development	All zones	3	3	3	3	3	

Provide medical and non-medical equipment	Maintain, replace & procure medical and non-medical equipment	All health facilities						MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Procurement of 5 ambulances	Procurement of ambulances	Kayambi, Makasa, Mungwi DH, Chitimukulu and Chibola	1	1	1	1	1	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Distribution of FANC logistics	Deliver Medicines and medical supplies for antenatal care Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment Provide ICT equipment	All health facilities						MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Conduct 330 training of CBVs e.g SMAGs	Community partnership for health service delivery	All zones	66	66	66	66	66	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Procurement of 20 motor bikes	Procurement of motor bikes	All health facilities	4	4	4	4	4	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
Indoor Residue Spraying to 45,576 households in the district	Facilitate indoor residue spraying	All zones	9115	9115	9115	9115	9116	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners

Distribution of 45,576 treated nets to all household	Increase utilisation of nets	All zones	9115	9116	9115	9115	9115	MOH/ DHO/LA/ Cooperating partners
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Table 66: Monitoring and Evaluation - water and Sanitation

OBJECTIVE	To ensure universal access to safe, affordable, and sustainable water and sanitation services, improving the health, well-being, and quality of life for all citizens in Mungwi district by 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construction of new water points in rural areas in the district	Drill 400 Boreholes in rural areas	All zones	80	80	80	80	80	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority.
Rehabilitation of non-function boreholes in the district.	rehabilitate 150 boreholes in rural areas in order to improve to clean and safe water.	All Zones	30	30	30	30	30	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.
Connection of 3000 urban households to	Urban water infrastructure development.	Mungwi Township	600	600	600	600	600	Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company.

piped water network in the district								
Mechanization of 150 water points in public facilities	mechanize water reticulation system in the district	All Zones	30	30	30	30	30	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.
Attainment of open defecation free in three chiefdoms in the district	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes	All Zones						Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority. Cooperating partners
Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in 170 public institution	construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institution public institution	All Zones	34	34	34	34	34	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.

Procurement of 1 skip trucks	Solid waste management	CBD			1			Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.
Procurement of 7 skip bins	Solid waste management	Mungwi, Malole, Chitimukulu, Nseluka, Ngoli and Chimba markets	1	1	2	2	1	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.
Procurement of 50 waste bin	Solid waste management	Public Places	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.
Establishment of 1 dump site	Infrastructure development				1			Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.

Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 67: Monitoring and Evaluation -Road infrastructure

OBJECTIVE	To maintain, improve and preserve road infrastructure in the district by the year 2034							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construction feeder of 150km network in the district	Feeder Road construction	All zones	30	30	30	30	30	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners
Construction 100km district roads of network in the district	District Road construction	All zones	20	20	20	20	20	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners
Construction 20km township roads of network in the district	Township Road construction	Musenga, Musungu, Lumbwe and Shula	4	4	4	4	4	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners

rehabilitation 185km of road	Road rehabilitation		37	37	37	37	37	
Construction 2.5km of Pedestrian safety infrastructure	Pedestrian safety roads constructed		1	1.5				LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners.
Rehabilitation of railway infrastructure in the district	Maintenance of 5 railway system		1	1	1	1	1	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners
Construction of 5 bridges to improve services delivery in the district	Construction of bridges		1	1	1	1	1	LA, RDA, MLGRD and Cooperating partners
Construction 25 of crossing	Construction of crossing points		5	5	5	5	5	

points to improve services delivery in the district								
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Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 68: Monitoring and Evaluation- environmental sustainability

OBJECTIVE	To Improved environmental sustainability in the district by the year 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construction of 1 office block	Infrastructure development	CBD						MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Construction of 12 staff houses	Infrastructure development	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	3	2	2	3	2	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners

Provision of transport to enhance service delivery	Procurement of 8 motor bikes and 1 utility vehicle	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	2	2	1	2	1	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
To reduce encroachments in forest reserves	Conduct 12 sensitization meeting	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	2	3	2	3	2	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Conduct 6 forest inventory and mapping	Forest inventory	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa, Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu	1	2	1	1	1	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Promotion of alternative livelihood activities	Establishment of 30 Bee keeping groups	CBD, Makasa, Chambeshi, Mulema Sampa,	6	6	6	6	6	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners

		Ilangali, Luchindashi and Chitimukulu						
Conduct 120 blitz forest patrols/inspection and conserving forest reserve	Blitz forest patrol and inspection	All forest reserves	30	20	30	20	20	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Establishment of 5 community forest management areas	Creating community forest management areas							MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Establishment of 15 Natural Forest regenerations	Community led natural forest regeneration	All zones	3	3	3	3	3	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners
Plant 100 000 trees	Community led afforestation initiative	All Wards	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MGEE/LA /Cooperating Partners

Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 69: Monitoring and Evaluation - Spatial Development

OBJECTIVE	To ensure an orderly spatial development in Mungwi district by 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Conduct 50 radio awareness programmes and Citizen engagement/ participation meetings on planning and spatial development	awareness programmes and Citizen engagement/ participation meetings		10	10	10	10	10	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners
Create 5 local area plans	create growth centres that are climate smart	Mungwi Central, Nseluka, Makasa, Kayambi and Malole	1	1	1	1	1	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners
Establish 1 and gazette cemetery	Cemetery services and management	Mungwi central		1				MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners
Procurement of a differential GPS	Procurement of GIS equipment	Mungwi Town Council	1					MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners

Procurement of All-in-one desktop and plotter	Procurement of GIS equipment	Mungwi Town Council	1					MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners
Creating a geospatial database of the district	Creation of a geospatial database of the district	Mungwi Town Council	1					MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners

Source: IDP Team, 2024

Table 70: Monitoring and Evaluation - Tele-communication

OBJECTIVE	To improve telecommunication systems and infrastructure in the district by the year 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Erect 10 and improve communication towers	Telecommunication connectivity	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	ZICTA, Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners

Procure 100 fully equipped ICT equipment in public institution	Procurement of ICT equipment		20	20	20	20	20	MLGRD/LA/ PPPA/ Cooperating partners
construct and establish a local radio station in the district	Cemetery services and management	Mungwi central						ZICTA/ZANIS Telecommunication Companies/LA/ Cooperating partners

Table 71: Monitoring and Evaluation -Energy sources

OBJECTIVE	To establish alternative energy sources in the district by the year 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Establishment of 2 solar plant	Establishing of alternative energy	Mungwi central and Makasa		1	1			MoE/REA/ERB/LA
Installation of 15km of solar power street lights	Installation of solar power street lights	All health facilities	2	2	2	2	2	MoE/REA/ERB/LA

Table 72: Monitoring and Evaluation- social Services

OBJECTIVE	To improve social services in the district by the year 2029							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construction of 5 community halls in the district	To construct community halls in the district in order to have venues for community meetings.	Kayambi, Makasa, Chisali, Changala and Rosa	1	1	1	1	1	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner
Construction of 20 staff houses	Infrastructure development	All Sub-centres	4	4	4	4	4	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner
Increase the number of beneficiaries for social protection programs by 10 000	Addition of potential beneficiaries for social protection programs (social cash transfer, SWL, FSP, KGS, etc)	All Zones	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner
Construction of storages facilities for Food Security	Construction of 15 storage facilities for food security pack in the district.	All Zones	3	3	3	3	3	MCDSS/MIHUD/ LA/ Cooperating Partner

Pack in the district.								
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7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion the IDP Process for Mungwi District was prepared in line with the guidelines and approach put forward by the Ministry of Local Government. An extensive public participation process was undertaken that included community meetings and other stakeholder meetings. The IDP process and development will continue to be dynamic in nature and there are and will remain areas of improvement in this process. Notwithstanding this, positive strides have been made to improve the strategic planning and management to the benefit of Mungwi community. It is trusted that the IDP and Budget Process have been an assertive effort in directing the Local Authority towards the development challenges and needs of our communities. Local Authority will therefore ensure that its Annual Budget is guided directly by the priorities identified by the communities which are included in this IDP.

In order to achieve the vision “A prosperous and self-sustainable district through diversified economic activities and improved infrastructure by 2034”, it is important that Government, implementing agencies and other stakeholders adhere to the programs in the implementation plan. Implementation of programs outside the implementation plan would not add to the achievement of the set-out strategies.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Advert for the IDP Public Review


**MUNGWI TOWN COUNCIL
PUBLIC NOTICE**

**REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MUNGWI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)
2024-2034**

Notice is hereby given that Mungwi district has completed the **draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP)** for the period 2024 to 2034, in accordance with Section 19 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the laws of Zambia. The IDP will serve as the primary planning document guiding all development decisions in the district. It is valid for ten (10) years and will undergo review every five years.

According to Section 40(2) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the Local Authority is required to invite the general public to review the draft IDP and submit comments within **60 days**. The review period commences on 22nd July, 2024.

Two copies of the draft IDP are available for public inspection at the following locations:

- Civic Centre, Registry Office
- District Administration Office

Please note that the deadline for submitting comments is 30th September, 2024. All submissions should be addressed to the **Council Secretary, Mungwi Town Council, P.O. Box 50, Mungwi.**

For inquiries, contact Mr. Cornelius Yanda, Director of Planning, at 0977174341 during office hours (Monday to Friday, 8:00hrs to 17:00hrs).


Cleophasio Chanda Mbotwa


REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
22 JUL 2024
COUNCIL SECRETARY
MUNGWI TOWN COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 50, MUNGWI

CIVIC CENTRE
MUNGWI TOWN CENTRE
P.O BOX 50

Appendix 2: Attendance lists from community engagement meetings

39. Rodgers Mubonda	Chair person E.P.A. Mub
40. Amos Mula	Fisheries Co-
41. Peter Mubanga	Committee Chair Kalukuta - Mubanga
42. Edward Kangwa	Farmer - Ekanga
43. John Kalukuta	V-Chair fisheries Co-operative - K JOHN
44. Kateule - Elpidas	Secretary traditional Council - M Kateule
45. Edward Mukuka	Chair person Security - E. Mukuka
46. Abina Mukuka	Member - A.M
47. Hellen Kasonde	Member - H. Kasonde
48. Justina Kangwa	member - J. Kangwa
49. Jaquelin Mubanga	Member - J. Mubanga
50. Belita Chilya foga	member - B. Chilya foga
51. Hellen mutale	member - H. mutale
52. Tresee mutale	member - T. mutale
53. Exildah Chisanga	member - E. Chisanga
54. Foster Mubanga	member - F. Mubanga
55. Florence Kateule	member - F. Kateule
56. Mary Kangwa	member - M. Kangwa
57. Christine Kangwa	member - C. Kangwa
58. Caphas Bwalya	C. Bwalya
59 Paul mutale	prayer leader Catholic - P. mut

23. Kondosui pafco	Catholic pastor	- Kibuli
24. Fredrick Kangwa	Headman Central Kibuli	- Stace
25. Peter Musonda	Member Mibutu	
26. Raphael Kibuli	Village	
27. Ronald Bwalya	Secretary tubalunge	- R. B
28. Michael Ndulikeni	Co. Chair	
29. Godfrey Chanda	Widabanku - B. Musi	
30. Mathews Musenge	Co. SWAC	- M. Musenge
31. Derrick Kangwa	Headman Kibuli A	- Phanda
32. Moses Nonda	C.P.P.A	- M. Musenge
33. Derrick Katongo	Secretary Lubala ward	- D. Kangwa
34. CHANAKA Victor	paters House	- M. Nonda
35. CHANCE MUGALA	parter youth	- D. K
36. SICHAMBA ABIBAY	Teacher Kibuli primary	- Chanda
37. Stanley Kangwa	Chair Lubala Co.	- Chanda
38. Mathews Chlesthe	Deeper word life power Church	- Chanda
	Shantha Co	- M. C

LUBALA WARD
ATTENDANCE LIST
IDP DATA COLLECTION MEETING

	NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	ASKY FOLOSHI	TOWN PLANNER	
2	AARON CHIPUKU	ACDO	
3	LEONARD MIRENDA	DFO	
4	ALLISON NKHULIA	Asst DES	
5	GILLAN CHISANGA	W.D.C.	
6	MUMBO JACOB	Headman	
7	PETER TEMBWA	W.D.C	J. Mumbo
8	BAVIES MILAMBE	CAIC	
9	Kubonga Victor	Registered Nurse	
10	Kwonga Mwikwa		
11	John Mwikwa	HERD man	
12	Bwalya Clement	P.T.C Chair	Mikarile
13	CHRISTINA VICTOR	Subject/T pastor	G Bwalya
14	Emmanuel Mvula	C.P.P.A	
15	Daniel Chikwe	V.S KALUKU	
16	Webster Soko	Sambili Copersive	
17	Benson Mwikwa	Chap. Headman	P Bwalya
18	Peter Bwalya	tamil	
19	Emmuela Munsanda	Mwikwa Lukasa	
20	Dollars Munsanda	Copersive	
21	Evan Mutale	C.P.P.A	E. Munsanda
22	Matthews Bwalya	Tuma	

ATTENDANCE LIST (KABISHA WARD)

IDP DATA COLLECTION MEETING




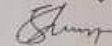
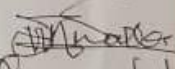

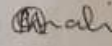
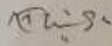
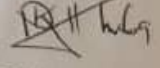

NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1. ASKY FOLOSHI	TOWN PLANNER	
2. LEONARD SIRENOSTA	DFO	
3. MARON CHIPUKO Othwe CHIBESHA	AC/DG TEACHER	
4. GODFREY CHILONGE	SECRETARY COMMITTEE	
5. FREDRICK BWAHYA	MEMBER	
6. Mulenga Francis	farmer	
7. Bwembwa Morgan	farmer	
8. Brian Mpange	farmer	M. Bwembwa
9. Musongo Emmanuel	farmer	B. Mpange
10. Bwalya OSCAR	farmer	E. Musonda
11. ASTON BWAHYA	farmer	O. Bwalya
12. Mutale Caphas	farmer	A. Bwalya
13. Bwalya MOSES	farmer	C. Mutale
14. HENRY B. MUMBA	MUSICIANS	B. Bwalya
15. BWAHYA CHRISPIN	DEPUTY MUNGWI / COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON	
16. BWAHYA BRIAN	farmer	
17. HENRY CHADA	MEMBER	
18. PETER MUILE	WDC MEMBER	
19. KOWA Lawrence	Headman	
20. ENAST BWAHYA	MUSICIANS	
21. Innocent C. Mulenga	UTHU	
22. Aron Bwalya	UMUSEPELA	
23. Steward Mulenga	UMUSEPELA	
CHRISTOPHER CHILONGE	UMUSEPELA	
MU MULENGA	UMUSEPELA	C.

ATTENDANCE LIST MIPANDA WARD
IDP DATA COLLECTION MEETING

NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
JANEPIRE MUSAONA	MEMBER	J. Musonda
MARY SAMPA	MEMBER	M. Sampa
ROYDA DWANGA	MEMBER	R. Dwanga
GRACE	MEMBER	G. Chisanga
BETREES	MEMBER	B. Chisanga
GRACE MUSHIPI	MEMBER	G. Mushiipi
GERTRUDE NGANDA	MEMBER	G. Nganda
GRACE NIONDO	MEMBER	G. Niondo
ALBINA CHIMWISA	MEMBER	A. Chimwisa
AGELA CHILESTIE	MEMBER	A. Chilestie
EMMANUEL KAFULA	MEMBER	E. Kafula
MICAPE FALECY	MEMBER	M. Falecy
Edina Namutawe	MEMBER	E. Namutawe
Elizabeth Kalulu	MEMBER	E. Kalulu
ESTELA MUMBA	MEMBER	E. Mumba
MAUREEN KAGWA	MEMBER	M. Kagwa
MARISA TRESA	MEMBER	M. Tresa
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MEXIS KANGWA	MEMBER	M. Kangwa
Agness Kalulu	MEMBER	A. Kalulu
Alice Mwaaba	MEMBER	A. Mwaaba
Rosemary Mwaata	MEMBER	R. Mwaata
Agness MUSAONA	MEMBER	A. MUSAONA

ATTENDANCE LIST MPANDA WARD

IDP DATA COLLECTION MEETING

NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
ASKY FOLOSH	TOWN PLANNER	
ALLISON NUNUWE	Asst OBS	
ARON CHILU	ACDO	
Anne Nanyinza	WDC CHIEF P	A. Nanyinza
CAPTAIN MUKUNA	WDC SECRETARY	
B. Bwalya	" "	" "
W. Mukula	" "	" "
EVERETT MUKUNA	MEMBER	" "
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PERINO CHANBA	WARD CHAIRMAN	
Joseph Mubanga	" "	J. Mubanga
B. Mubanga	" "	" "
DRUSANT MUBANGA	MEMBER	" "
JOHN K. MUBANGA	MEMBER	" "
Joseph Mubonda	MEMBER	" "
KEFER MUBANGA	MEMBER	" "
CHALI GODRICK M	EX-OFFICIAL	
CHIBESA MOSES	WARD SECRETARY	
KAZEMBA PRIOR	EX-OFFICIAL	
PRUDENCE Bwalya	MEMBER	P. Bwalya
MARION MUBANGA	MEMBER	" "
MANUCHANGA MUBANGA	CAPTAIN	M. Mubanga
MERCY CHARLESHE	MEMBER	
MARY CHARLESHE	MEMBER	" "
B. MWAPE	MEMBER	" "

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN DATA COLLECTION

MEETING
FIBWE WARD MUNGWI
30/07, 2024

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	POSITION	MOBILE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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3	BRIAN CHENGA	C. MEMBER	0978791932	D.C
4	DALUS KALEA	C. MEMBER	09717722712	D.K
5	CHARLES MULENGA	HEAD MAN	0976272813	[Signature]
6	KABWE COLLINS	C. MEMBER	0971896657	[Signature]
7	MUSONDA DERICK	W.D.C	0970055976	[Signature]
8	JUSTINE CHIMANGA	C. MEMBER	0971896907	SC
9	EVANISTIA Bwalya	C. MEMBER	0971557816	E.B
10	PATRICK MUTALE	C. MEMBER	-	P.M
11	SAULO NONDO	C. MEMBER	-	S.N
12	CHIMANGA JOSEPH	C. MEMBER	-	G.
13	EMMANUEL MULENGA	C. MEMBER	0971678426	[Signature]
14	MICHAEL NGURU	C. MEMBER	0979156139	[Signature]
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19	DAGNES Tongoloshi	CHAIR RED	0976421108	[Signature]
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22	STEVEN CHANDA	C. MEMBER	-	S.C
23	JUSTINA MULENGA	C. MEMBER	-	J.M
24	CATHERINE SHAMPA	HEADMAN	-	C.S
25	ELIZABETH MWAMBA	C. MEMBER	-	E.M
26	ELIZABETH KANQWA	C. MEMBER	0975604000	E.K
27	MARY CHANDA	HEADMAN	-	M.C
28	BRENDA CHAMULEPA	C. MEMBER	0770941676	B.C
29	MARY MWILA	C. MEMBER	-	M.M
30	MABLE CHILENGE	C. MEMBER	-	M.C
31	Bodasin Mwaba	Chairman C.M.C	0971770902	[Signature]
32	PRESIOUS KABWE	C. MEMBER	-	P.K
33	ALICE Bwalya	C. MEMBER	-	A.B
34	GRANDES MULENGA	C. MEMBER	-	G.M
35	CHOMBA MPAJOKY	C. MEMBER	-	C.M
36	HARRIET MULENGA	C. MEMBER	-	H.M
37	LAGINA MULENGA	C. MEMBER	0979726366	[Signature]
38	GRANDES MUSONDA	C. MEMBER	-	G.M
39	GILLES MULENGA	C. MEMBER	0976089783	[Signature]
40	ANNY MWAMBA	C. MEMBER	-	A.M
41	MUTALE MUSONDA	C. MEMBER	-	M.M
42	SHADRICK CHISALO	C. MEMBER	09571076979	[Signature]
43	CATHRIN KABWE	HEADMAN	0970957357	[Signature]
44	OLIM KANGWA	C. MEMBER	-	O.K
45	MARY MUTALE	C. MEMBER	-	M.M
46	MARGARET MULENGA	C. MEMBER	-	M.M



MUNGWI DISTRICT

INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2034

COVER DESIGN & PRINTED BY

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