



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT



LUPOSOSHI DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2021 to 2030

***“An Economically competitive District that is self-sustaining, dynamic, support biodiversity and
Socio-Economic Development by 2030”***

January 2020

APPROVAL

Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for Approval of the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by the Following Office Bearers;

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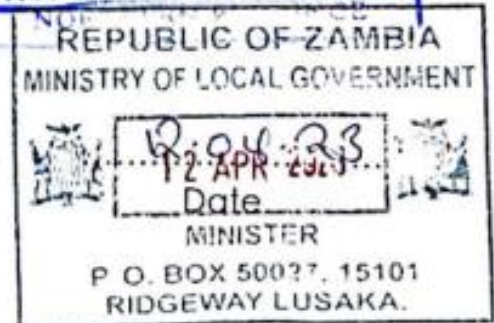
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Signature



Lupososhi District Vision

Vision

“An Economically Competitive District that is self-sustaining, dynamic, support biodiversity and Socio-Economic Development by 2030”

Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan 2021 to 2030

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To obtain copies of the document, please contact:

The Council Secretary,
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LUPOSOSHI
LIDP 2021-2030

Foreword

The Lupososhi District Integrated Development plan 2021 to 2030 has been developed in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 2017 to 2021 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) as a primary tool for the implementation of the Plan at a Local Level.

As part of the decentralization process which places direct responsibility to the local Authority for the provision of key services and facilities, the District aims to achieve the goals of the 7th National Development Plan through the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2021 to 2030.

The 2021 to 2030 Lupososhi IDP has integrated the districts Vision of becoming an economically competitive District, self-sustaining, dynamic, and resilient to any economic shock, support biodiversity and human capital by 2030 placing emphasis on improving Roads to increase the access to roads, transport and communication network. Further, emphasis has been placed on the agriculture and livestock sector aiming at value addition.

The District will further endeavor to improve water access and coverage and achieve sustainable environmental management. Additionally, the district will move towards the attainment of universal health coverage as contained in the national health policy to constructing and improving health facilities and infrastructure.

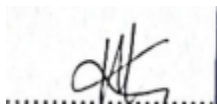
Further, the District shall focus on provision of the necessary social safety nets and initiatives that address the plight of the vulnerable groups in the society. Notwithstanding the above, emphasis shall also be placed on improving education facilities and reduce the distances covered by learners to at least 5KM.

The creation of the Integrated Development Plan will guide and inform planning, management, decision- making budgeting and management by all sectors in the Local authority area. This document will be directed toward various audiences. First the document will help the district plan for and provide an analytical framework on the needs of the people within it. Second, the document will provide a basis of support and

funding from the Government, Donors and the Business community. And third policy makers can develop better strategies for the benefit of the people.

During the 2021 -2030 plan period the district will require a robust resources mobilization to enable a full financing of the District IDP in order to comprehensively address the transformation agenda for Lupososhi District. The District shall require a total amount of **ZMW 811,922,868.48** to successfully implement the LDIP for the year 2021 to 2030.

The successful implementation of this integrated plan shall require commitment and cooperation from all stakeholders both in Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. I therefore call upon all Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, and residents of Lupososhi, Private Sector Groups, to remain steadfast in playing their respective roles during project planning, implementation and monitoring and control in order to bring about the envisaged social economic transformation for our people.



Mr. Kelvin Mwansa

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

Acknowledgements

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by Lupososhi Town Council with various stakeholders under the Enhancing Local Government Capacity for Development project.

I wish to thank the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ), the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) for the guidance provided throughout the IDP making process.

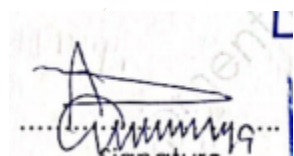
Furthermore, I wish to acknowledge with great gratitude the European Union (EU) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) who provided financial support for the project.

We are indebted to the following organizations for their invaluable contributions in the development of this IDP:

- (i) Luwingu Town Council
- (ii) District Administration
- (iii) Ministry of Education
- (iv) Ministry of Health
- (v) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- (vi) Ministry of Agriculture
- (vii) Ministry of Community Development and social services
- (viii) Forestry Department
- (ix) The Council Chairperson and Councilors, WDCs and the Lupososhi community and
- (x) The Northern Province Provincial Planning Authority

Lastly, my acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Department of Planning at Lupososhi Town Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its conclusion.

May the vision of becoming an economically competitive District, self-sustaining, dynamic, support biodiversity and socio-economic Development by 2030 become a reality and sustained.



Mubanga S. Mwenya
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Executive Summary

The Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan shall be implemented between the Years 2021 and 2030. The district took a paradigm shift from sectoral planning to the integrated Development planning in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, with a view of bringing the district concerted efforts together in order to meet the aspirations of the people.

The 2021 to 2030 IDP brings together long-term development strategies and scenarios at different levels which would contribute to the attainment of the desired development in the district.

Lupososhi District has adopted the following Development Goals which include;

- Goal 1: To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030
- Goal 2: To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030
- Goal 3: To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030
- Goal 4: To Enhancing Human Development 2030 and
- Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030

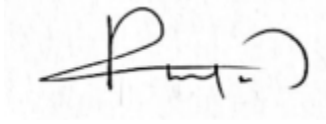
In order to derive the development goals above, stakeholder consultations such as sub district (through WDCs), cooperating partners and internal consultations characterized the process of formulating the development goals underscoring the importance of problem identification and prioritization of the all the issues raised by the stakeholders.

To achieve the full implementation of the plan there is need for a capital investment as tabulated below

Sn	Development Goals	Total Amount ZMW
1	Goal 1: To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030	ZMW 538,862,829.00
2	Goal 2: To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030	ZMW 58,136,281.00
3	Goal 3: To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030	ZMW 9 739 772.00
4	Goal 4: To Enhancing Human Development 2030	ZMW 121,833,695.48
5	Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030	ZMW 82,823,750.00
	Total	ZMW 811,922,868.48

Table 1 Cost of LIDP 2020 to 2030

It is therefore my appeal that concerted efforts from all stakeholders such as Government and cooperating partners are put in place to ensure a smooth and successful implementation of this plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Mlauzi', is positioned above the printed name.

Robert Mlauzi
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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List of Acronyms

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
ADP	Area Development Program
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CLGF	Commonwealth Local Government Forum
CP	Cooperating Partners
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
LGA	Local Government Association
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPA	Northern Province Planning Authority
NRFA	National Road Fund Agency
ODF	Open Defecation Free
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WVI	World vision International
DPU	District Planning Unit

PART ONE (01)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lupososhi District is located 58Kms west of Luwingu District. The District Shares boundaries seven (06) Districts namely Chipili, Mansa, Kawambwa, Chifunabuli, of Luapula Province and Luwingu and Chilubi of Northern Province. The District is one of the newly created Districts and is about 223Km from Kasama, The Provincial Capital of the Northern Province. The district has an estimated population of about 77 891 according to the Zamstats projections of 2019.

Lupososhi District Lies between longitudes 29.700067 and 29.698692 degrees east of longitude Zero and between latitudes 10.527942 and 10.526592 degrees south of the equator. It further lies between altitude 1000 meters and 1300 meters above sea level.

The District has one Constituency and consists of Thirteen (13) wards which are spread across three chiefdoms namely Chungu, Chabula and Katuta. The thirteen wards are Kampemba, Mufili, Mulalashi, Ilambo, Kafinsa, Ibale, Bwalinde, Lubwa, Kalinga, Itandashi, Kaela, Munshinga and Katilye.

The District being a rural District has a large portion of the population engaged in small scale farming, Fishing and Small Scale Mining. The District has two farming blocks namely Katuta and Chungu Farming blocks with seven (07) camps namely Chungu, Mapulanga, Mufili, Mutondo, Chibaye, Katuta and Nsombo.

Source: DPU GIS Database 2020

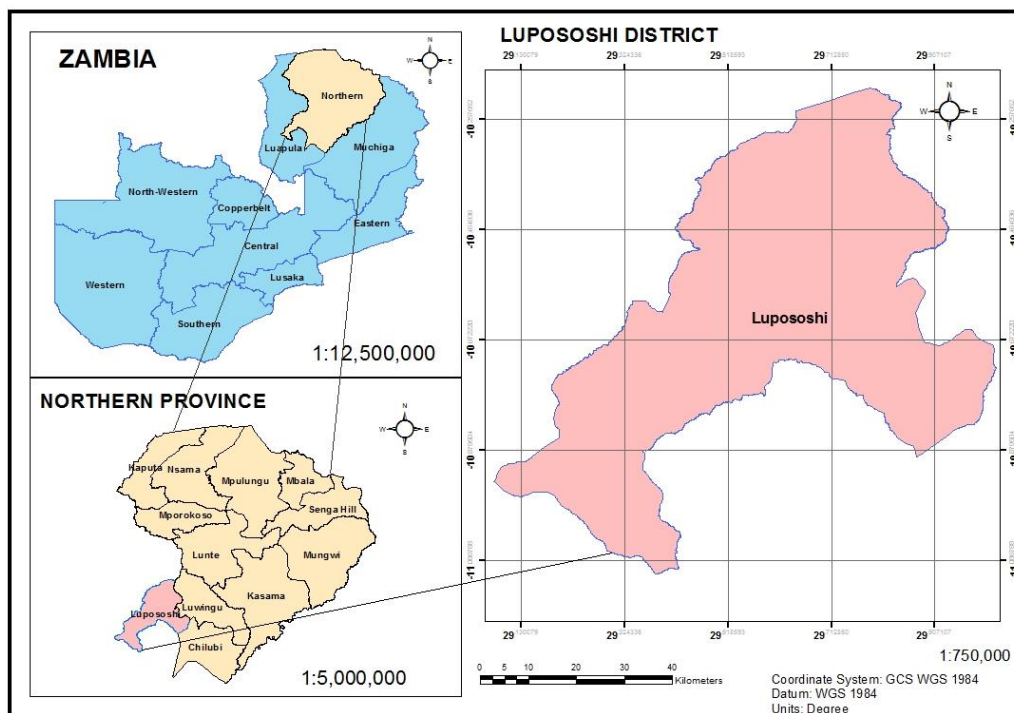


Figure 1 District Ward Boundary

1.1 Background

Lupososhi District remains committed to embracing the tenets of the Seventh National Development Plan and the Vision 2030, to accelerate development efforts without leaving anyone behind.

It is against this background that the District adopted the Integrated Development Planning process in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 Part III, Section 20 with guidance of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP).

The district has moved from sector-based planning to an integrated development planning where all actors and stakeholders' endeavor to execute Programmes and activities implemented in a mutually acceptable manner to ensure that both social and economic growth cutter for everyone in the District.

With both financial and technical support from the European Union through the Commonwealth Local Government (CLGF), Ministry of Local Government (MLG), Local Government Association of Zambia (LGA), Northern Province Planning Authority (NPPA), Lupososhi District has managed to produce this first ever 2020 to 2030 Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan with a vision of Being a District that is "Economically competitive District, self-sustaining, dynamic, support biodiversity and socio-economic Development by 2030".

The Development of this IDP is at a good time when the district had just been created giving it a platform to shape its development agenda from the beginning and utmost achieve what has been outline in this plan and contribute the attainment of the Vision 2030.

The purpose this Integrated Development Planning shall to ensure that equitable service delivery, economic development, equitable distribution of infrastructure, spatial harmony whilst ensuring environmental sustainability. It will further give an overall framework for development within the context of the local authority area and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision making by all sectors in the local authority area.

It is against this background that all actors and stakeholders work together to meet the aspirations and desires set out in this plan.

1.1.1 Roles and Purpose of the Spatial Development Framework

The Urban and Regional Act No. 3 of 2015 set out the following requirements for a Spatial Development Framework. The Roles and Purpose of the Lupososhi District Integrated Plan shall be as follows;

- Establishing local priorities through public consultations.

- Preparing draft spatial plans with medium-to-long –term strategies to realize and co-ordinate those priorities.
- Consultation with local, District and Provincial Stakeholders.
- Identifying and protecting areas of District-specific infrastructure, natural resources (e.g. forests and minerals), and recreational areas.
- Appropriate environmental assessment of the District-specific projects and Programmes.
- Review of other local and national spatial plans to ensure conformity and coherence.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of spatial development trends.
- Expected impact of climate change and measures for mitigation (e.g., flood and drought control).
- Capacity – building measures for implementation of the spatial plan.
- Mechanisms for arbitration between stakeholders in spatial plans.
- Validation of the plan by stakeholders and the general public.

1.1.2 The Integrated Development Area

The District has one Constituency, three (03) chiefdoms and Eleven (11) wards. The integrated development plan area shall be the Lupososhi District.

Source: DPU GIS Database 2020

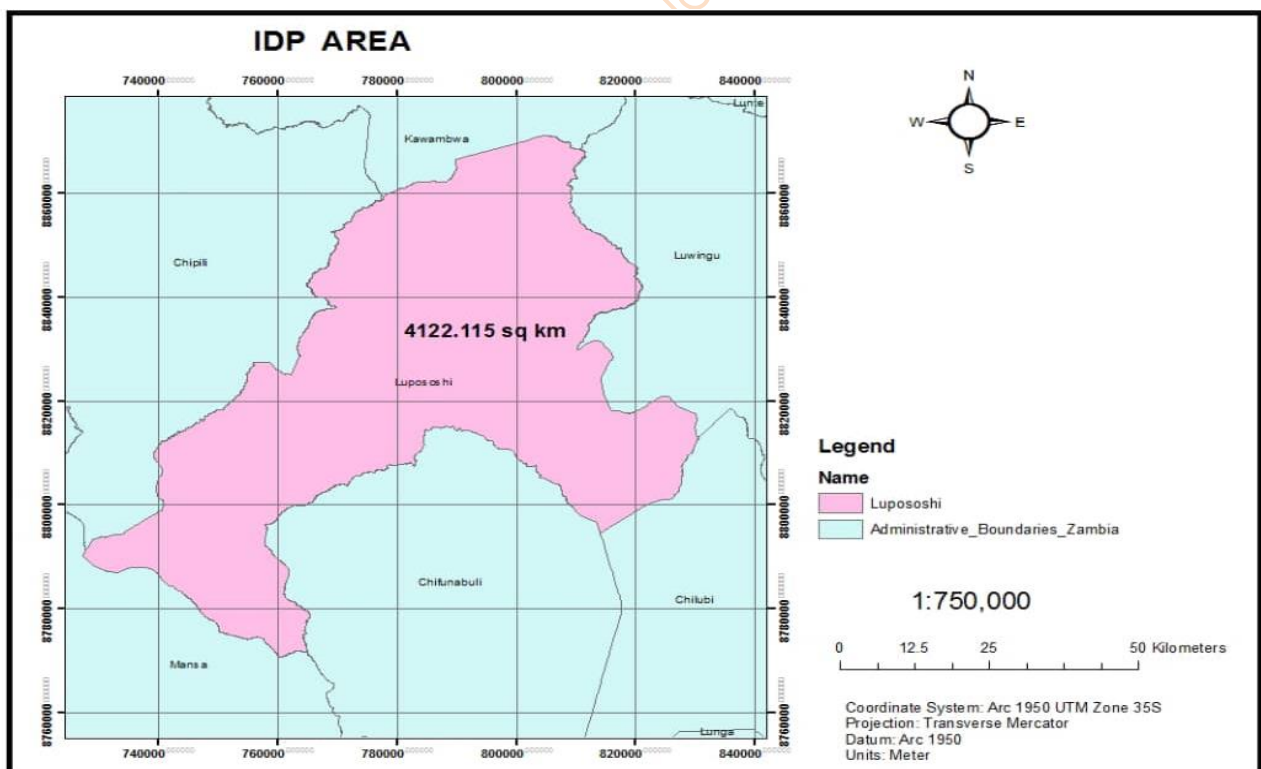


Figure 2 Lupososhi Integrated Development Area

1.1.3 Lupososhi District Natural Environment

1.1.3.1 District Topology

The North part of District is situated on the highland with attitude of 1000m and 1300m above sea level, while the southern part slopes towards the flat land which ranges from 1200m to 900m above sea level especially towards the Bangweulu in the southern part of the region. The District's central Business District (CBD) is generally on the watershed from which most rivers in the District have their Resources.

Source: DPU GIS Database 2020

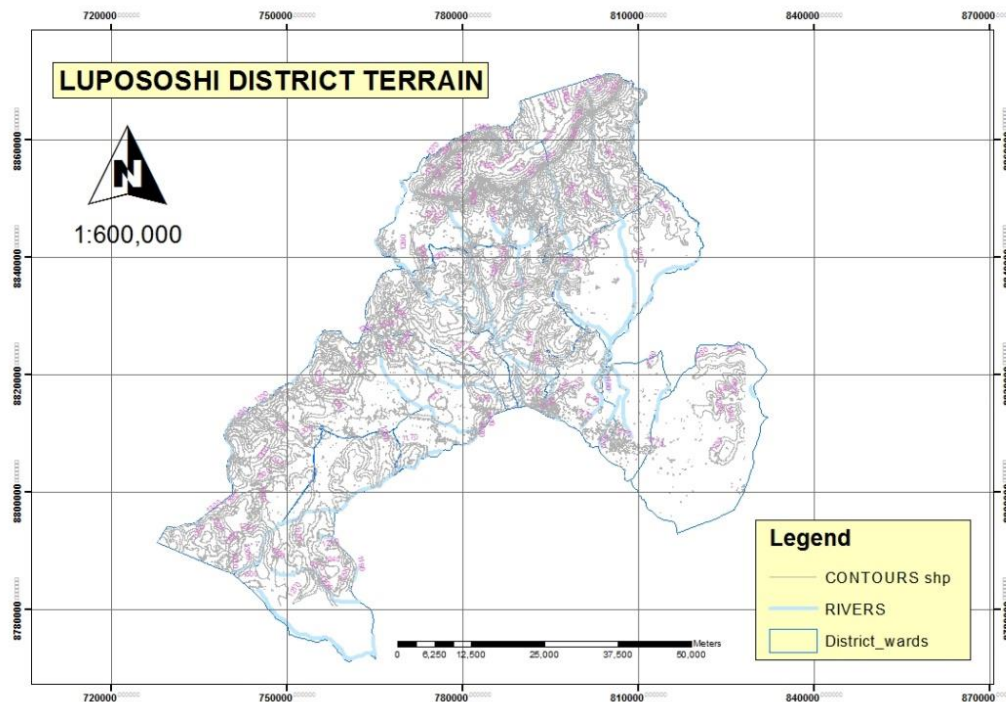


Figure 3 District Topology

1.1.3.2 Geology and Soils

The district has different types of soils and varies from place to place. Generally, most of the soils found in the district are fertile and rich to support all kinds of crops. Lake Basin soils are found in the lower Bangweulu basin. They are sandy, pale yellow brown, very acidic in humus content but able to retain moisture for a long time. Around the Lagoons and along most Rivers are the Dambos with the soils ranging from alluvial to sands. Most of these areas are good for Sugar Cane and Rice growing. The figure below shows the geology and soils of Lupososhi in Northern Province;

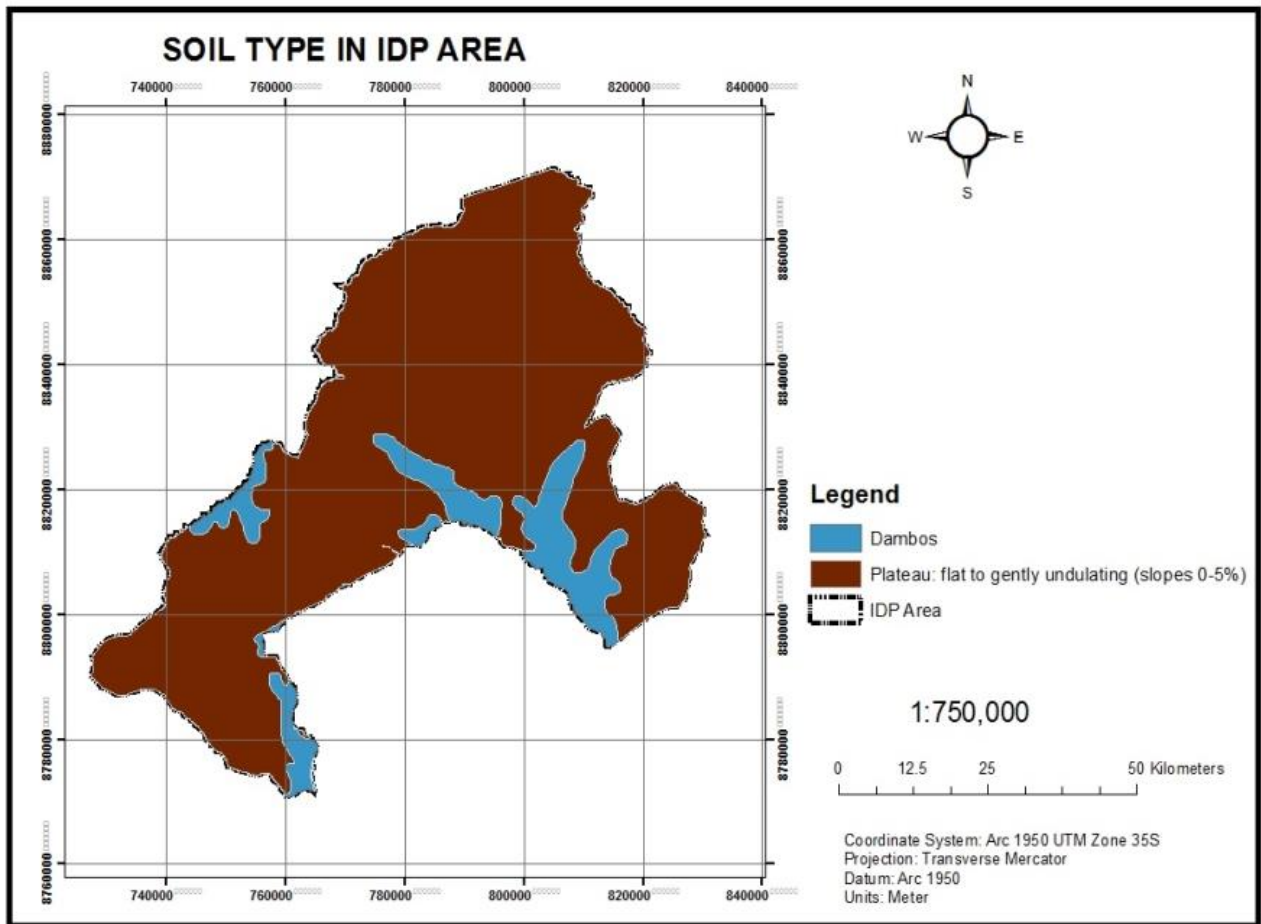


Figure 4: Soil type in the IDP Area

1.1.3.3 Hydrology and Drainage

Lupososhi District has a fair share of rivers, lagoons and perennial stream that have a potential for commercialized farming. The abundant water form streams, rivers, lagoons, swamps, Dambos and lakes. Most streams are perennial with some major rivers being Lupososhi, Lufubu, Kapoma, Mufili, Mulalashi, Katilye, and Munshinga. Besides these rivers are two (2) Lagoons and water falls along the Lufubu River that can offer tourist attraction. These are in Mutondo area Kabishi and Katilye Lagoons. In addition to the Lagoons is a small portion of about 5000m² of Lake Bangweulu which lies in District.

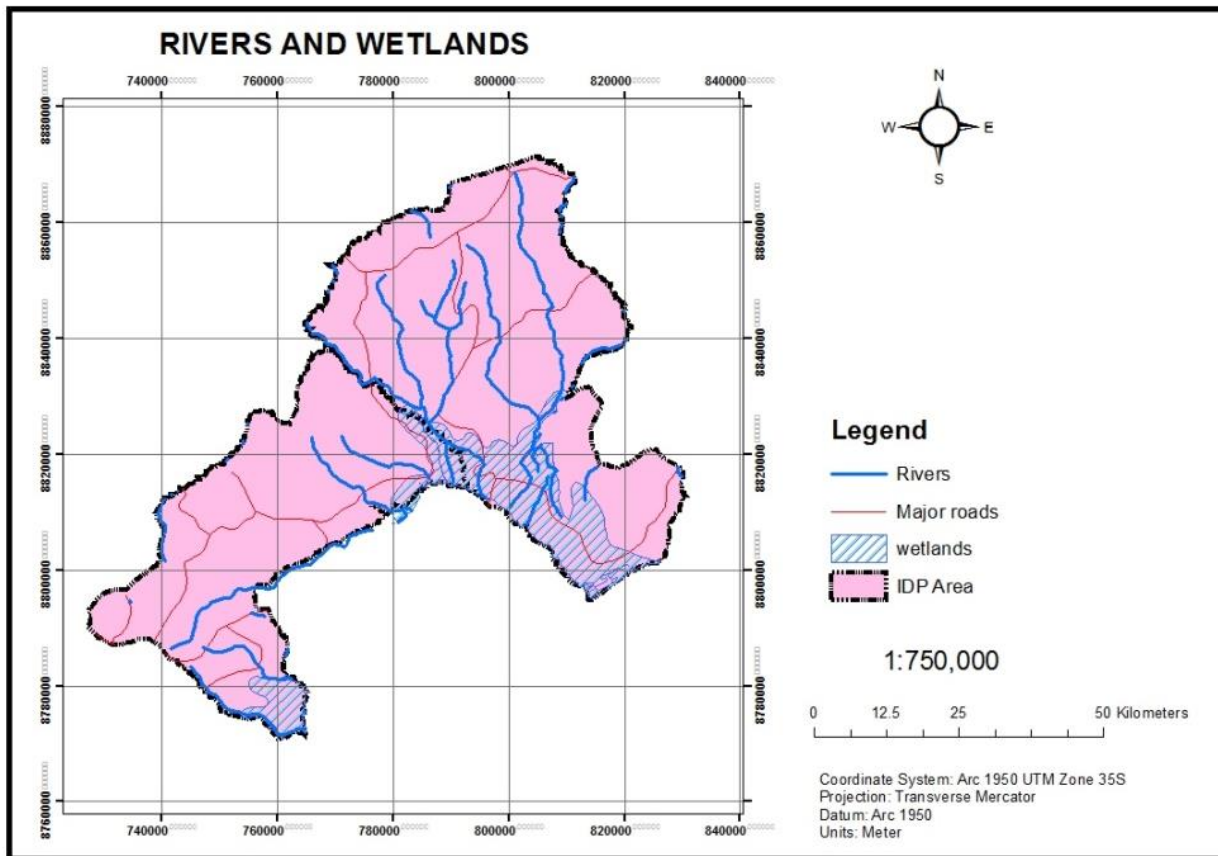


Figure 5: Hydrology and Drainage

1.1.3.4 Vegetation

The District's vegetation consists of 90% of savannah woodland on the high land and part of the flat land with scattered thick Miombo Forest with Shrubs and grass mingled or undergrowth of which 10% in Southern are Swamps and Damboos with scattered trees. The Swamps and Damboos are Suitable for Rice cultivation. The predominate trees found in the district are:

- Juberradia Gilobiflora (Mpsa)
- Paranchytegia Spaformis (Muputu)
- Branchytezia Long Folia (Muombo)
- Branchytezia Wangermana (Masamba)
- Branchytezia Floribunda (Musompa)
- Maraguesia Marcroura (Musenshi)
- Ucapaca (Musuku)

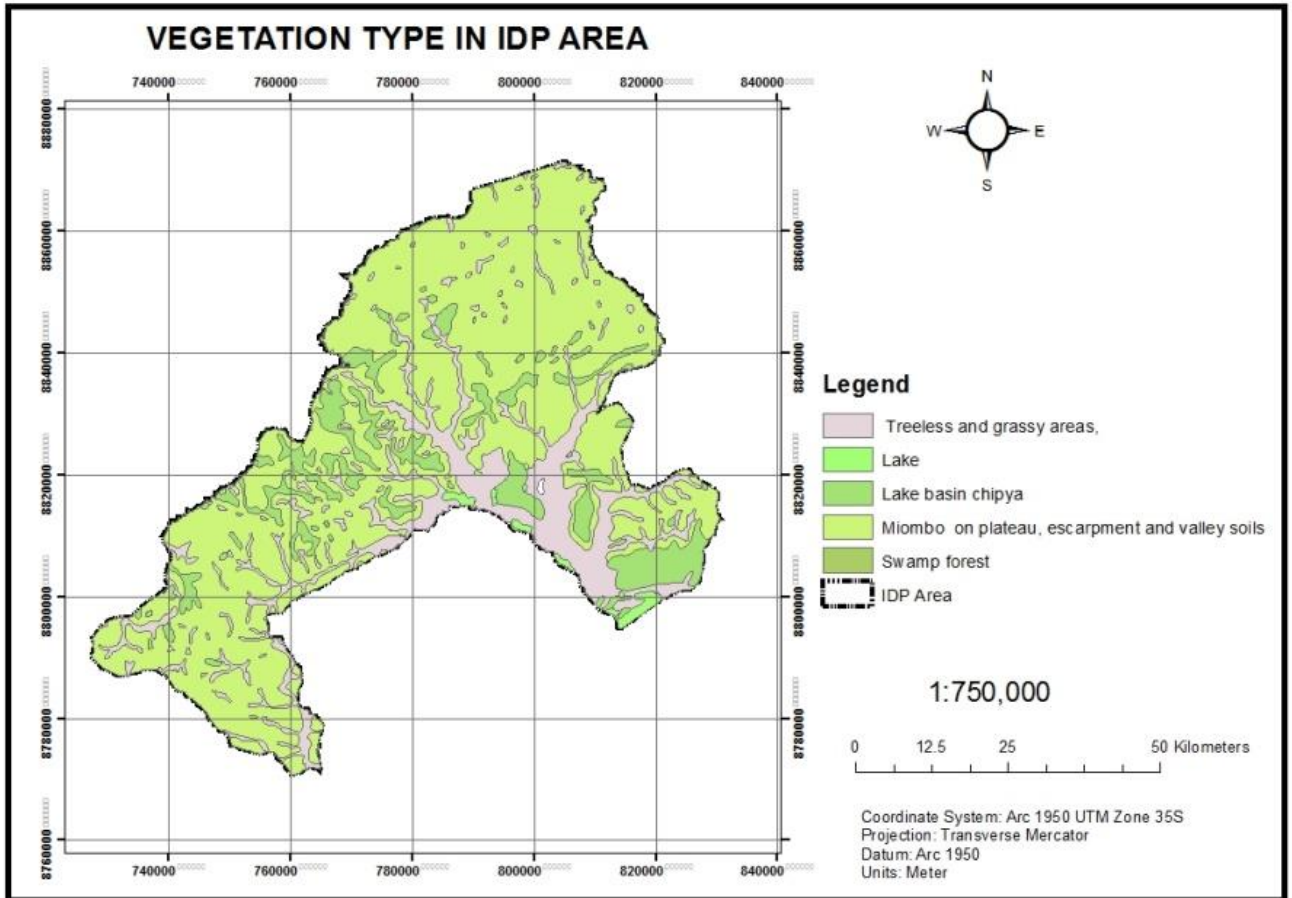


Figure 6 Vegetation Type in the IDP Area

1.1.3.5 Forests and Protected Areas

The District has a total number of Eight (8) protected forest reserves namely Katuta, Chungu, Chipoma, Kanfisa mushitu, Lupososhi, Pembela, Kalomboshi, Lukonde Mushintu with a total hectorage of **45,903** representing about 11 % of the total land area of the District.

However, most of these protected forest reserves are encroached in one form or another resulting into varying degrees of deforestation. The major problems leading to deforestation in the district include:

- Illegal timber production (Pit sawing)
- Illegal charcoal production due to high demand of fuel wood
- Illegal clearing of large areas for settlements
- Illegal clearing of large areas for cultivation due to demand of land for Agriculture
- Poor agricultural practices e.g. chitemene system

1.1.3.5.1 Inventory of Protected Forests in the District

The table below shows the seven (07) protected Forest. They include,

S/N	Name of Forest	Category	Forest No.	Area (HA)	Gazette No.	Status
1	Chungu	Local	P 201	2,708	SI 398/68	Highly encroached
2	Chipoma	Local	P199	16,790	SI 189/78	Partially encroached
3	Kalomboshi	Local	P 202	9,269	SI 351/67	Partially encroached
4	Pembela	Local	P 200	10,540	SI 75/80	Partially encroached
5	Lukunde Mushitu	Local	P 402	220	SI 188/79	Partially encroached
6	Kafinsa Mushitu	Local	P 198	161	SI 285/68	Partially encroached
7	Lupososhi	Local	P 398	6,215	SI 109/78	Partially encroached
8	Katuta (Luongo)	Local	TBA	TBA	TBA	Partially encroached
Total Area				45,903		

Table 2 Inventory of Protected Forests

Note: The rate of encroachment could not be availed due to non-availability of data on the forest by the department.

1.1.3.5.2 Forest Use

Major and minor wood are consumed or sold in local markets. Forest foods are particularly important to the poor during the most intense food deficit periods. They include fruits, mushrooms, insects, caterpillars, small animals and birds. The Forest also provides fuel and fodder supplements to the farm enterprise, and raw materials (timber and fuel) for small-scale rural enterprises. Fuel wood and charcoal from both the customary and reserve forests are the principal energy source. Traditional bark hive for bee keeping are also obtained at small scale from these forests.

Source: DPU GIS Database

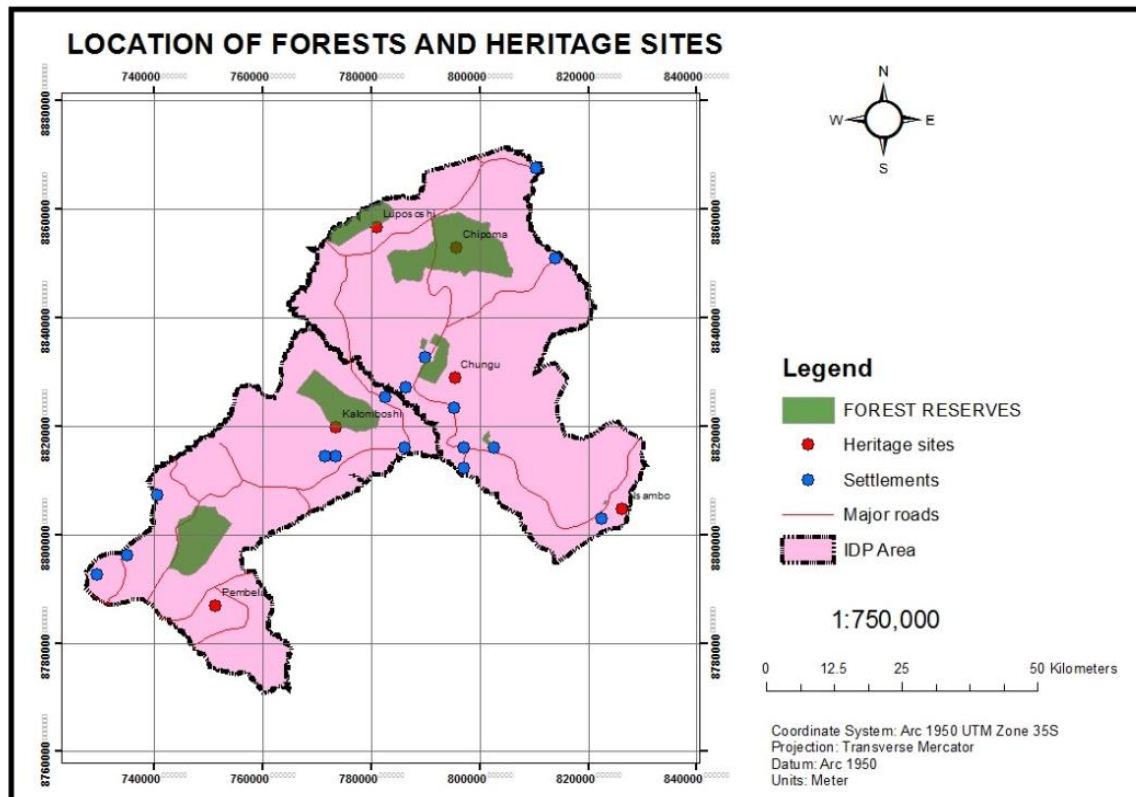


Figure 7: Lupososhi District Forests and Protected Areas and Heritage Sites

1.1.4 Physical Environment/ Built Environment

Lupososhi district total hecтарage of **4122.115 Sqr Km** under traditional tenure of which only **9300Ha** is under leasehold.

1.1.4.1.1 Existing Land Use for Urban Areas/Wards – Land Cover

Following the allocation of the 9300Ha for planning boundary, the district in consultation with the Northern Province Planning Authority (DPPA) created a mixed land use layout covering the entire 9300Ha. The mixed land use is categorized into the following;

- Commercial,
- Residential
- Places of Worship
- Small Holding
- Social Amenities (parks and open spaces)
- Agriculture etc.

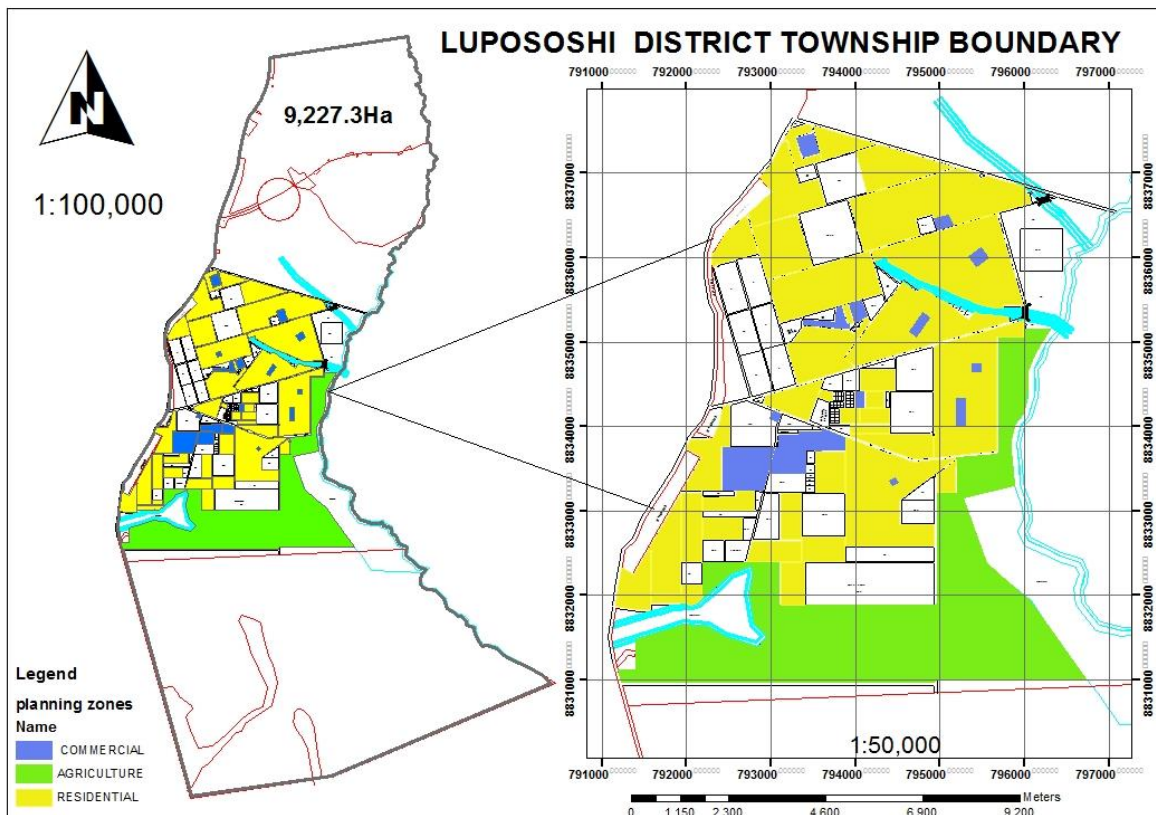


Figure 8 Lupososhi CBD Land Use

1.1.4.2 Land Use for the Proposed CBD

Sn	Category	Land Use No	Land Use Percentage
01.	Residential	4286	96%
02	Commercial	25	0.56%
03	Places of Worship	17	0.38%
04	Schools	14	0.31%
05	Open Spaces	33	0.74%
06	Small Holding	55	1.24%
07	Special Use	4	0.09%
08	Light Industrial	11	0.25%
09	Special Facilities	05	0.11%
Total		4,450	100%

Table 3: Categorization of Land Use in the CBD

Sectorial and Thematic Analysis

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

This section measures the population dimensions and dynamics of Lupososhi District (The IDP area) throughout the projected period (2021 to 2035) in comparison with the base year 2019. According to 2010 Census and 2019 projection reports, the population of Lupososhi District was projected to grow at a growth rate of 3.9 per cent throughout the projected years (2021 to 2035). The section also looks at the primary trends, changes, Distribution and Compositions of the population in the IDP area during the time of implementation and the impact the changes will have over land use and spatial Development patterns together with the likely outcomes of the population forecast.

2.1 Population and Population growth

Lupososhi District is ranked among the least populated Districts in Northern Province with only 7% of the Provincial Population. According to the 2010 Census report, the District has a total population of 55,201 people with a projected population for 2021 estimated at 84,085 (using the 3.9 growth rate). This is based on the assumption that the growth rates for the former district Luwingu applies to the new district of Lupososhi. The Districts sex distribution is relatively balanced with about 50.93 Per cent of the population being Female while 49.07 Per cent being Male from the year (2010).

2.2 Population characteristics

The population of Lupososhi district will be defined by the five important aspects of the population characteristics which are; population size and density, mortality rate, birth rate, spatial distribution and age structures.

2.2.0 Population size and population Density

According to Zambian demographics, the 2019 population density in Zambia is 24 people per Km² (62 people per mi²), calculated on a total land area of 743,390 Km² (287,024 sq. miles). The population density for Lupososhi District as of 2021 was approximated to be 21 people per Km² (50 people per sq. miles), calculated on a total land area of 4122 Km² (sq. miles). This meant that approximately 19 people of Lupososhi District occupied a space of one square kilometers of land.

2.2.1 Population spatial Distribution of the IDP area

Approximately 10% of Zambia's population is concentrated in Lusaka Province. Apart from that, most of the population is sparsely distributed across the country, with provincial headquarters having more people than areas surrounding them. The population of Lupososhi District is mostly concentrated around the growth centers of Lupososhi (Nsombo, Katuta and Chungu), with Bwalinde Nsombo having the largest (18.09%) population as compared to the other areas. It can also be noted that the distribution follows the linear patterns; this is evident to Kampemba ward (the second populated

ward with 12.24% of the District population) with most of the settlements falling along the M3 road (Mansa-Lupososhi-Luwingu Road).

2.2.2 Population Age structure for Lupososhi District

According to the 2019 revision of the World Population Prospects the total population of Zambia was approximately 17,351,708 in 2018, compared to only 2,340,000 in 1950. The proportion of children below the age of 15 in 2010 were 46.4 per cent, 50.6 per cent was between 15 and 65 years of age, while 3.1 per cent was 65 years or older. As it is evident in the pyramid below, Lupososhi District's population can be characterized as being youth full with up to 44.3 per cent aged below 15 years and 84.06 per cent aged below 45 year.

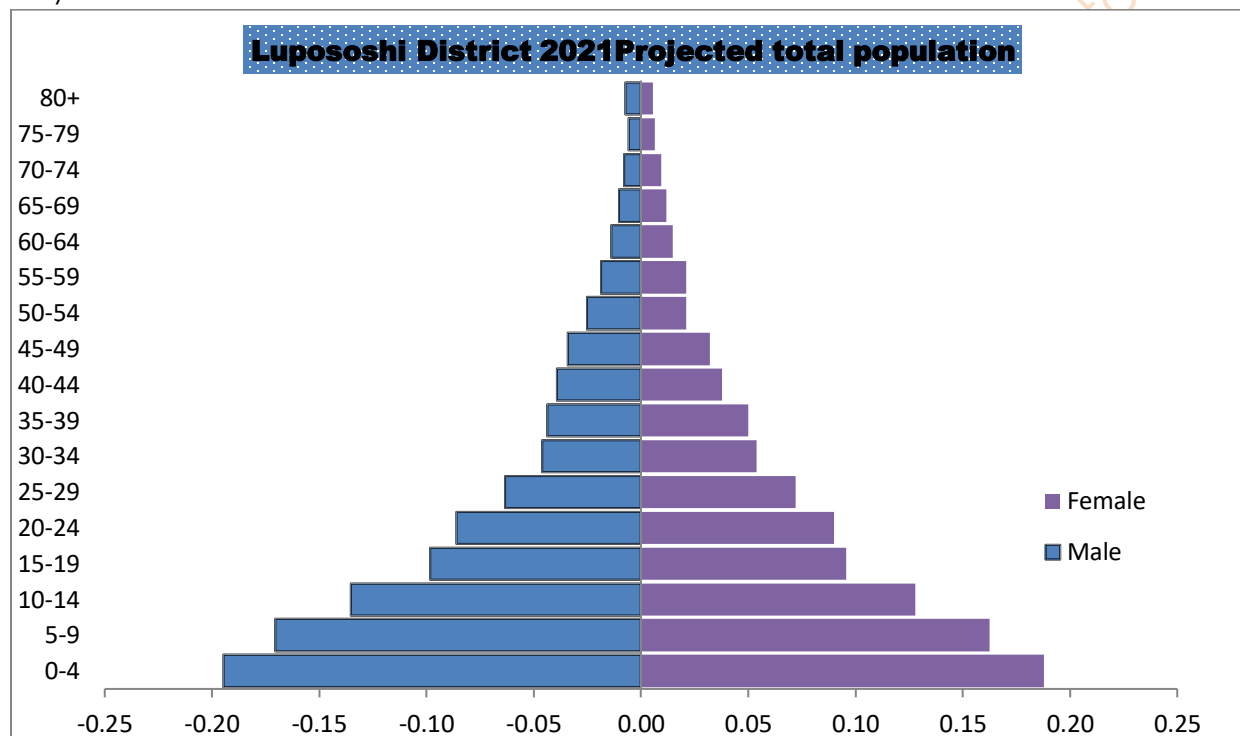


Figure 9 Population Distribution for the projected year 2019

The above figure depicts the population of Lupososhi District for the base year 2021. The pyramid has a wider base translating to a young population (more than half of the population is below 45) and a narrow top showing that few numbers in the aged population.

YEAR	2021 PROJECTED POPULATION			
	Age group	Male	Female	Total
	0-4	8096	7981	16077
	5-9	7099	6900	13999
	10-14	5623	5433	11056
	15-19	4087	4069	8156
	20-24	3583	3826	7409
	25-29	2641	3056	5697

30-34	1915	2290	4205
35-39	1818	2124	3942
40-44	1635	1604	3239
45-49	1417	1367	2784
50-54	1045	895	1940
55-59	780	892	1672
60-64	575	626	1201
65-69	430	497	927
70-74	329	396	725
75-79	239	280	519
80+	297	240	537
Total	41611	42474	84085

Table 4 2021 PROJECTED POPULATION

2.2.3 District Natality (Birth) Rate

Natality¹ or birth rate is one of the ways in which a population can increase. According to the 2010 census report the birth rate for Zambia and Lupososhi were 45 and 41 births per 1000 women respectively. The Child Woman Ratio (CWR) for Zambia in 2010 was 738 children (0-4 years) per thousand women. The rural CWR was 879 compared to 563 in urban areas. The Integrated Development Area (Lupososhi) according to the report by department of health recorded **838.2, 836.1 and 837.1 for 2019, 2020 and 2021** respectively.

2.2.4 District Mortality (Death²) Rate

Maternal Mortality is the number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidents or incidental causes) during pregnancy and child birth within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy.

Under 5 Mortality Rate is one of the indicators of child health as well as the overall development and wellbeing of the population. This indicator includes infant mortality neonatal mortality and deaths below age 5. In Zambia Infant mortality is slightly higher in urban areas (44 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in rural areas (41 deaths per 1,000 live births). A similar pattern is observed for under-5 mortality³ (64 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas and 58 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas). Under-5 mortality rate

¹ Natality is simply a broader term covering the production of new individuals by birth, hatching, by fission. The population natality rate is equivalent to the birth-rate (total number of live births to woman in a given period of time and defined space).

² Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after the occurrence of live birth, that is, the postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation. This definition excludes foetal deaths.

³ Under Five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a given year dying before the age of five

was at 66 per 1000 live births in Northern Province and was rated among the highest provinces with high under five mortality rates in Zambia. Crude Death Rate (CDR) the number of deaths to a given geographical area at a given time per 1000 population.

2.3 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

2.3.0 Projected Population

2.3.1.0 Population projection methodology

The application of the mathematical models in this projection period (2019 -2035) of Lupososhi District comes as a result of lack of most information for the cohort component method which requires inputs of fertility, mortality, and migration. At lower administrative levels, demographic estimates and projections may be less reliable and the assembling of multiple models at such lower administrative levels can be challenging. Given these challenges, mathematical models (with raking) provide a reasonable alternative for projecting populations below the first administrative level.

This projection uses mathematical models and raking to ensure that the projected sums of populations at lower administrative units match that of the larger administrative units to which they belong. The age and sex distributions of lower administrative units can also be effectively raked to the household and sex distribution of the District. However, projected characteristics of the subunits in each year may reproduce features of those units in the base year (e.g. their initial age and sex structure).

2.3.2.0 District projections and Sub-District (Ward level) projections

To project district population and ward population, the approach begins by determining the growth rate of the District (derived from the parent District Luwingu) in 2010 through to 2035. A logistic function was then applied to the district proportions to estimate the proportion of males and females, respectively to the District growth rate provided in the 2010 central statistics population and 2019 Demographic Projections of the Province.

Once those proportions were determined for each year of the projection, the total male and female population for the District in that year (from the cohort component model) was used to estimate the total district population by sex and year. The next step was to estimate the sex distributions for the District for each projected year. The 2019 Electoral Projected data on age and sex distributions for the districts within Northern Province were used by subjecting them to the 3.9 growth rate given by CSO 2019 Demographic projections.

2.3.3.0 Assumptions

The following assumptions were made and maintained throughout the projection period 2019 to 2035.

- The annual growth rate for Lupososhi District has been estimated at 3.9 per cent⁴ (extracted from Luwingu the parent District) and remains the same throughout the projected years.
- The three agents of change; Mortality, Migration and Fertility remain constant throughout the projection period.
- Mathematical method where used for all the projection, using the projection equation ($P = \text{Current Population} \times \text{Growth rate} + \text{Current Population}$) where P is the Projected Population for the following year.
- The Projections Uses the 2010 census as the base year and all references are extracted from the census report. Additionally, 2019 projected populations were used in some cases where information for 2019 was available.
- The total land size for Lupososhi was estimated at **4122 Km²** and this was used to calculate the population density of the district throughout the projected period.

2.3.4.0 Limitations

The accuracy of demographic and population forecasts can only be verified by future data that confirm how well the original assumptions held. In forecasts of the future, some level of uncertainty is unavoidable. The District is new and by the time this document was created the data was not separated from the parent district Luwingu, this had a limitation on the stand alone demographic information of the district.

2.4.0 Likely Characteristics

The population projection will look at three likely population characteristics for the projected period 2019 to 2035 for Lupososhi district which are; population size and density, spatial distribution and age sex structures.

2.3.1.0 District Population Density Projection

<i>District Population Density Projection</i>				
Year	2021	2025	2030	2035
Population	84,085	97,990	118,647	143,660
Pop Density	21	24	29	35

Table 5: Projected Total Population Density

The table above shows the population densities (Number of people living on a square kilometer of Lupososhi District) from 2021 to 2035 together with the changes that come with the increase in population. It can be seen that from 21 people to 24 people in 2025 and finally 29 people and 35 people in 2030 and 2035 respectively will be able to occupy a square Kilometer in their respective years.

⁴ Lupososhi constituency had more people than Lubansenshi for the parent district Luwingu. Hence, the carrying forward of the growth rate for Lupososhi constituency that is now Lupososhi District.

⁵ Number of people per square meter ($PD = \text{Projected Population} / \text{total surface area}$)

2.3.2.0 Population Projected age and sex distribution

Table 6 Population Projected age and sex distribution

YEAR	2021			2025			2030			2035		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8096	7981	16077	9435	9301	18736	11424	11261	22685	13833	13635	27468
5-9	7099	6900	13999	8273	8041	16314	10017	9737	19754	12129	11789	23918
10-14	5623	5433	11056	6553	6332	12885	7935	7667	15602	9607	9283	18890
15-19	4087	4069	8156	4763	4742	9505	5767	5741	11508	6983	6951	13934
20-24	3583	3826	7409	4175	4458	8633	5056	5398	10454	6121	6536	12657
25-29	2641	3056	5697	3077	3562	6639	3726	4312	8038	4511	5221	9732
30-34	1915	2290	4205	2232	2668	4900	2702	3231	5933	3272	3912	7184
35-39	1818	2124	3942	2119	2476	4595	2565	2998	5563	3106	3630	6736
40-44	1635	1604	3239	1906	1869	3775	2308	2264	4572	2794	2741	5535
45-49	1417	1367	2784	1652	1593	3245	2000	1928	3928	2422	2335	4757
50-54	1045	895	1940	1218	1043	2261	1475	1263	2738	1785	1529	3314
55-59	780	892	1672	910	1039	1949	1101	1258	2359	1333	1523	2856
60-64	575	626	1201	671	730	1401	812	883	1695	983	1070	2053
65-69	430	497	927	501	579	1080	606	701	1307	734	848	1582
70-74	329	396	725	384	462	846	465	559	1024	563	677	1240
75-79	239	280	519	278	326	604	337	395	732	408	478	886
80+	297	240	537	346	279	625	419	338	757	507	409	916
Total	41611	42474	84085	48492	49497	97989	58715	59932	118647	71093	72567	143660

The table above shows the distribution of the populations according to sex and age groups for the projection period 2021 to 2035. The tables show more females than males for all the projected years and that the population continued to grow from 84,085 in the base year 2021 to 118,647 2030 and 143,660 in 2035, which is closer to doubling the base year's population.

**2020 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area
(Lupososhi District)**

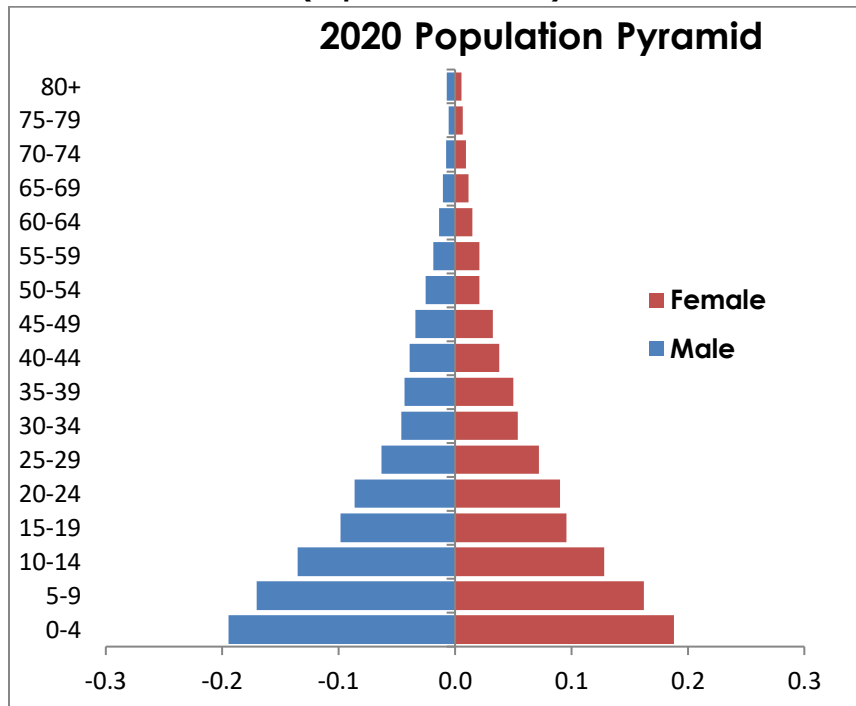


Figure 10 2020 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

The population pyramid for the projected year 2020 above is similar to the base year pyramid with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years.

**2025 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area
(Lupososhi District)**

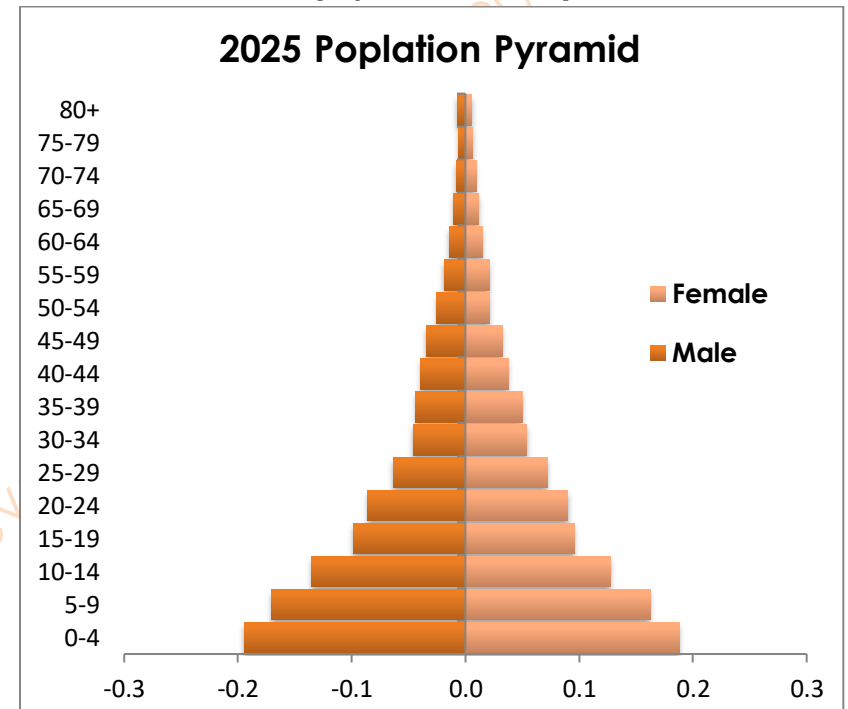


Figure 11 2025 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

The population pyramid for the projected year 2025 above is similar to the base year and 2020 population projected pyramid with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top showing more births and less very old people.

2030 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

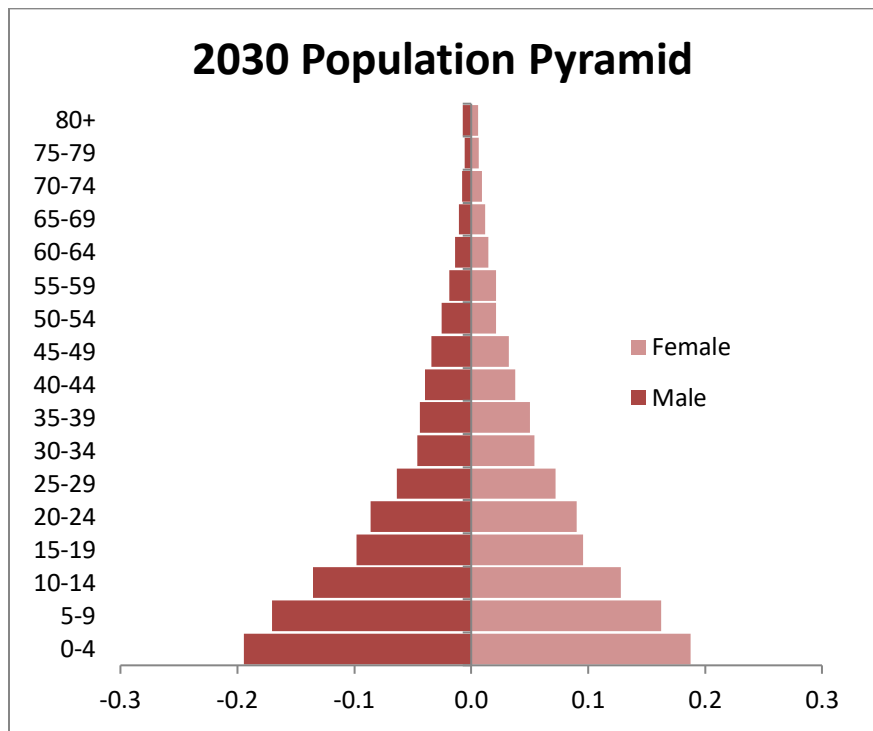


Figure 12 2030 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

The population pyramid for the projected year 2030 above is similar to the base year, 2020 and 2025 population projected pyramid with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top showing more births and less very old people.

2035 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

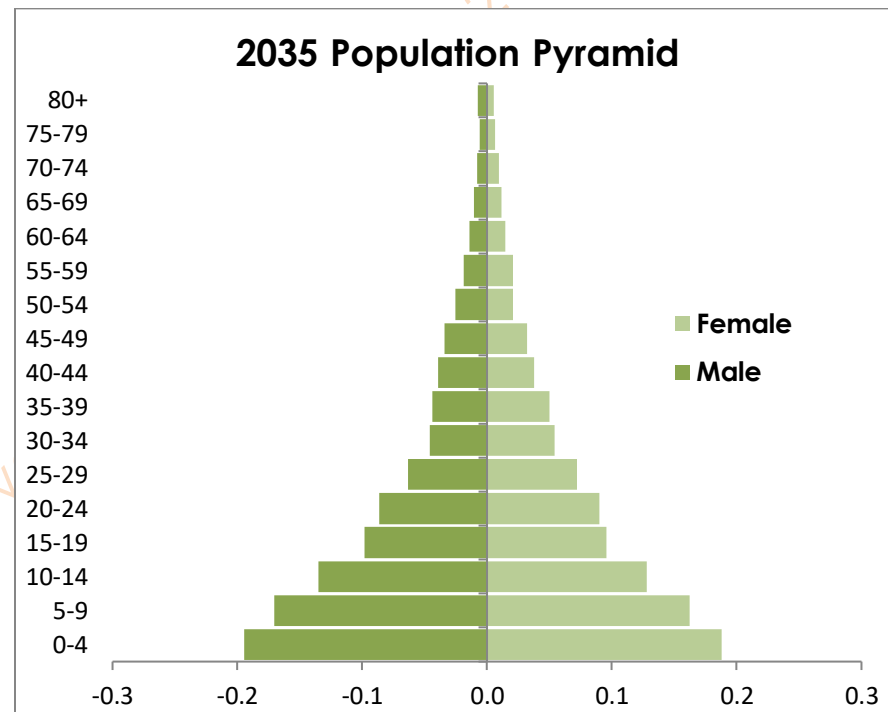


Figure 13 2035 Population Projection Pyramid for The IDP area (Lupososhi District)

The population pyramid for the projected year 2035 above is similar to the base year and 2020 population projected pyramid with more females compared to males. It can also be seen that the population continues being youthful as more people are concentrated in the ages 0 to 34 years. The above pyramid also shows a wider base with a narrow top showing more births and less very old people

2.3.1.0 Spatial Projected Distribution for Lupososhi

As explained in the demographic background about the population of Lupososhi District being concentrated around the growth centers of Lupososhi (Nsombo, Katuta and Chungu), from the projections made in the table below, it can be seen that the population continues to grow in Bwalinde (Nsombo) ward followed by Kampemba and then Kaela Ward. The growth in population for these places can be attributed to the increased economic activities around these places for example because of the fishing activities in Nsombo makes Bwalinde the highest populated ward. The same can be said about Kaela which has increased small scale mining. It can also be estimated/assumed that the population distribution in wards will change once the central business area is constructed in the proposed ward (Kafinsa) and this will increase the population of Kafinsa ward of Chungu chiefdom/development center.

Table 7 Population Distribution by wards during the projected period

Population Distribution by wards during the projected period													
Sn	Ward	2021 Population			2025 Population			2030 Population			2035 Population		
		Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Male	Total
1	Itandashi	3,960	3,810	7,770	4,615	4,440	9,055	5,588	5,376	10,964	6,766	6,509	13,275
2	Kaela	4,477	4,413	8,890	5,217	5,143	10,360	6,317	6,227	12,544	7,649	7,539	15,188
3	Munshinga	4,382	4,224	8,606	5,107	4,922	10,029	6,184	5,960	12,144	7,487	7,217	14,704
4	Katilye	3,193	2,940	6,133	3,721	3,426	7,147	4,505	4,148	8,653	5,455	5,023	10,478
5	Kampemba	5,202	5,088	10,290	6,062	5,929	11,991	7,340	7,179	14,519	8,887	8,692	17,579
6	Kafinsa	2,711	2,590	5,301	3,160	3,018	6,178	3,826	3,654	7,480	4,632	4,424	9,056
7	Ilambo	3,344	3,072	6,416	3,896	3,580	7,476	4,718	4,335	9,053	5,712	5,249	10,961
8	Mufili	3,706	3,695	7,401	4,319	4,306	8,625	5,229	5,214	10,443	6,332	6,314	12,646
9	Mulalashi	2,116	1,924	4,040	2,466	2,242	4,708	2,985	2,715	5,700	3,615	3,287	6,902
10	Ibale	2,008	2,018	4,026	2,340	2,352	4,692	2,833	2,848	5,681	3,430	3,448	6,878
11	Bwalinde	7,727	7,485	15,212	9,005	8,723	17,728	10,904	10,562	21,466	13,202	12,789	25,991
Total		42,826	41,259	84,085	49,908	48,082	97,990	60,430	58,218	118,648	73,169	70,491	143,660
Ward Totals Per Year		84,085			97,990			118,647			143,660		

2.3.1 Populations Projections by Wards

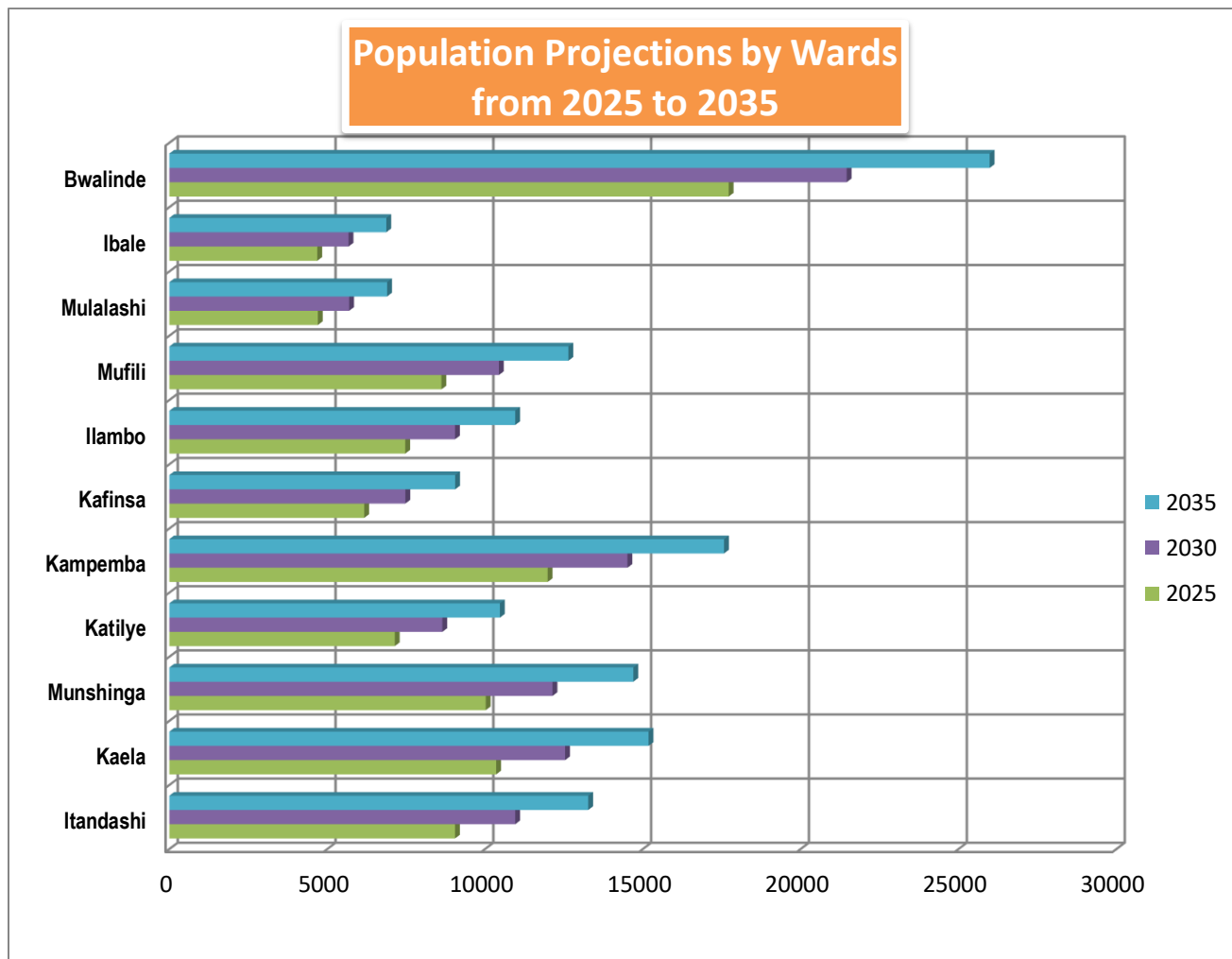
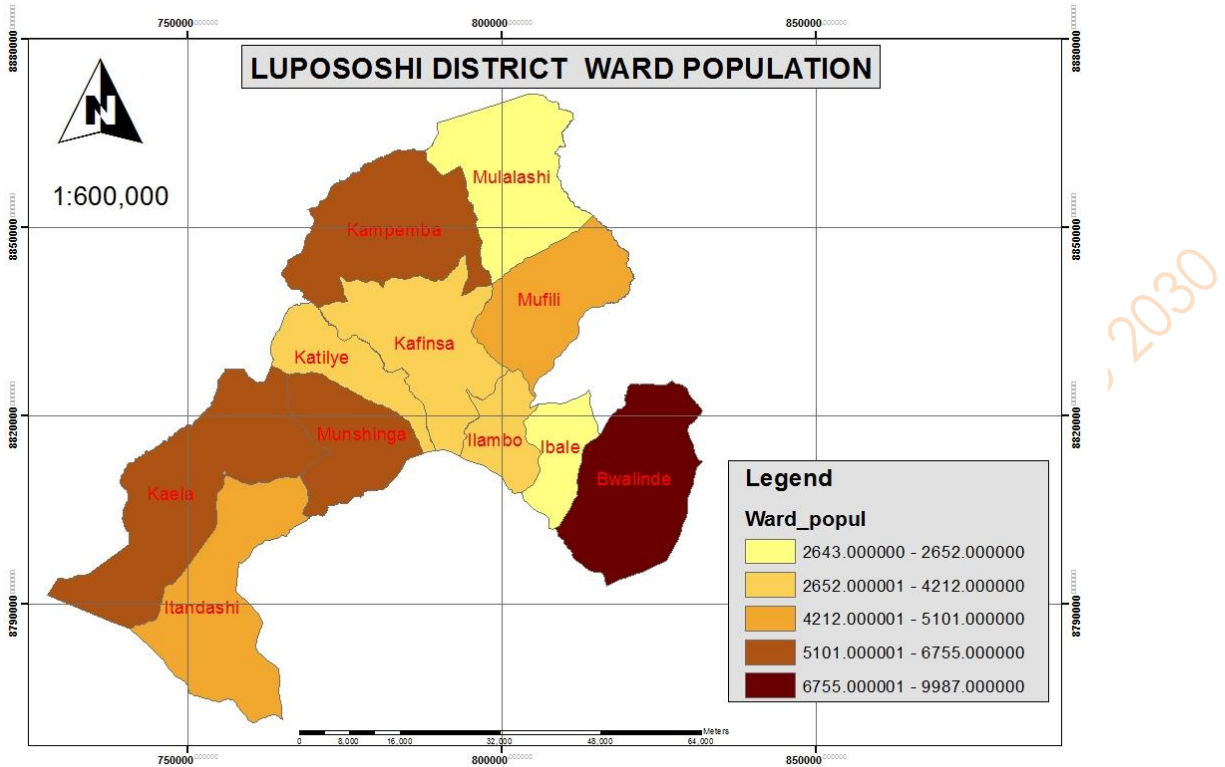


Figure 14 Population Projections by Wards 2010-2035

figure 9 above shows the population in each Ward of Lupososhi District which in this case is the Integrated Development Planning Area that the population is almost double the year 2035, with the highest being Bwalinde Ward with a population over 25,000 and the lowest being Ibale Ward with a population slightly above 5,000. The business activities around Nsombo of Bwalinde ward makes it to be highly populated and the linear patterns in Kampemba and other developmental projects around areas makes it one of the high populated wards. For Kaela it's the mining activities around the area. It can be concluded that the population of the IDP area is spread along its business centers, roads and also the mining areas of the ward.



2.4 Population projections for age Categories and their Impact of The Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

These age groups are important because of their potential contribution and impact on the socio-economic development of the district. The data for the different age groups aids in determining the needs of each population, sectors of investment beneficial to the age group and planning for future since the age group population is used in forecasting for future trend in population.

Age-Group	2021			2025			2030			2035		
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 Under 5	8,096	7,981	16,077	9,435	9,301	18,736	11,424	11,261	22,685	13,833	13,635	27,468
5-14 Primary School Age	12,722	12,333	25,055	14,826	14,373	29,199	17,952	17,404	35,356	21,736	21,072	42,808
15-19 Secondary School Age	4087	4069	8,156	4,763	4,742	9,505	5,767	5,741	11,508	6,983	6,951	13,934
15-49 Reproductive Females	—	18,366	18,366	—	21,368	21,368	—	25,872	25,872	—	31,326	31,326
15-35 Youth Population	12,226	13,241	25,467	14,247	15,430	29,677	17,251	18,682	35,933	20,887	22,620	43,507
65+ Aged population	1,295	1,413	2,708	1,509	1,646	3,155	1,527	1,993	3,520	2,212	2,412	4,624

Table 8 Population Projections for Special Ages

2.30.1.1 Under Five (0-4 years) pre-school going age

It is estimated that the population under this category will be 24,090 at by year 2035 comprising of 13,833 males and 13,635 females. According to the 2021 projection the population stood at 16,077 depicting an increase in this category's population. Due to the vulnerability of this age group as a result of diseases like malaria, and respiratory diseases which are among the major causes of infant mortality, special attention is required to be rendered to this population. Disease controlling measures to combat under 5 mortality rates has to be put in place. Sanitation and hygiene, good nutrition and up scaling of immunization facilities should be put into consideration while planning to address the needs of this population. The increasing growth in this same age cohort will necessitate investment in Early Childhood Development as they prepare to join pre-school in the Education sector to properly manage this increased demand.

2.30.1.2 Primary School (6-14) and Secondary School going age (15-19)

The population of the primary school age is projected to increase from 25,055 comprising 12,722 boys and 12,333 girls at the start of the period (2021) to 42,808 comprising 4087 boys and 21,072 girls in the year 2035. The secondary school going age population is projected to increase to 13,934 comprising 6,983 boys and 6,951 girls by 2035. The investment in educational facilities becomes a Major movement and this can only be done by increasing the number of classrooms and equipment as well as recruitment of teachers to cater for the increased population if the teacher-pupil ratio standards are to be met and also reduce the dropout rates in the District.

2.30.1.3 Youth Population (15-35 years)

This age bracket accounts for 38 per cent of the population. This population is estimated to increase to 43,507 by the year 2035. This population has varied concerns ranging from those still continuing with education, others are seeking employment opportunities and others in employment. With the high rate of unemployment, majority of the members of this age bracket are likely to engage in vices such as drug and alcohol abuse, prostitution and petty crimes. Programmes supporting the youth to engage in various income generating activities e.g. in agriculture and agribusiness, establishment of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Skills Centre's in the district will be required to empower youths with technical skills and create a competitive labour force for the Province at large.

2.30.1.4 Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years)

The female population in the age bracket of 15-49 constitutes the reproductive age. This population is projected to be at 31,326 by 2035. This increase requires huge investments towards strengthening reproductive and maternal health facilities. The district through the department of health will promote advocacy through the community units (CU) and

SMAG Programmes to create awareness on the benefits of free maternity Programme to ensure that all pregnant mothers are attended to by skilled health care providers to reduce maternal mortality. These in turn will Intel the construction of more health facilities to help attend to these needs and promote the employment of skilled personnel to run the constructed facilities.

2.30.1.5 65+ Old age population

Government through the community development and social welfare Programmes has been trying to look at this need from this age group for a long time. An increase posed shown in the table above calls for great concerns in planning for social protection Programmes and social cash support to this cohort. The age group also calls for more health Programmes to help increase the life expectance for both males and females in the District

2.30.1.6 Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a district/region can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. It results to accelerated economic growth that a district can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the district thereby improving the wellbeing of the district residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, therefore, the district will make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the district's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, skills impartation, as they enter the labor force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the district.

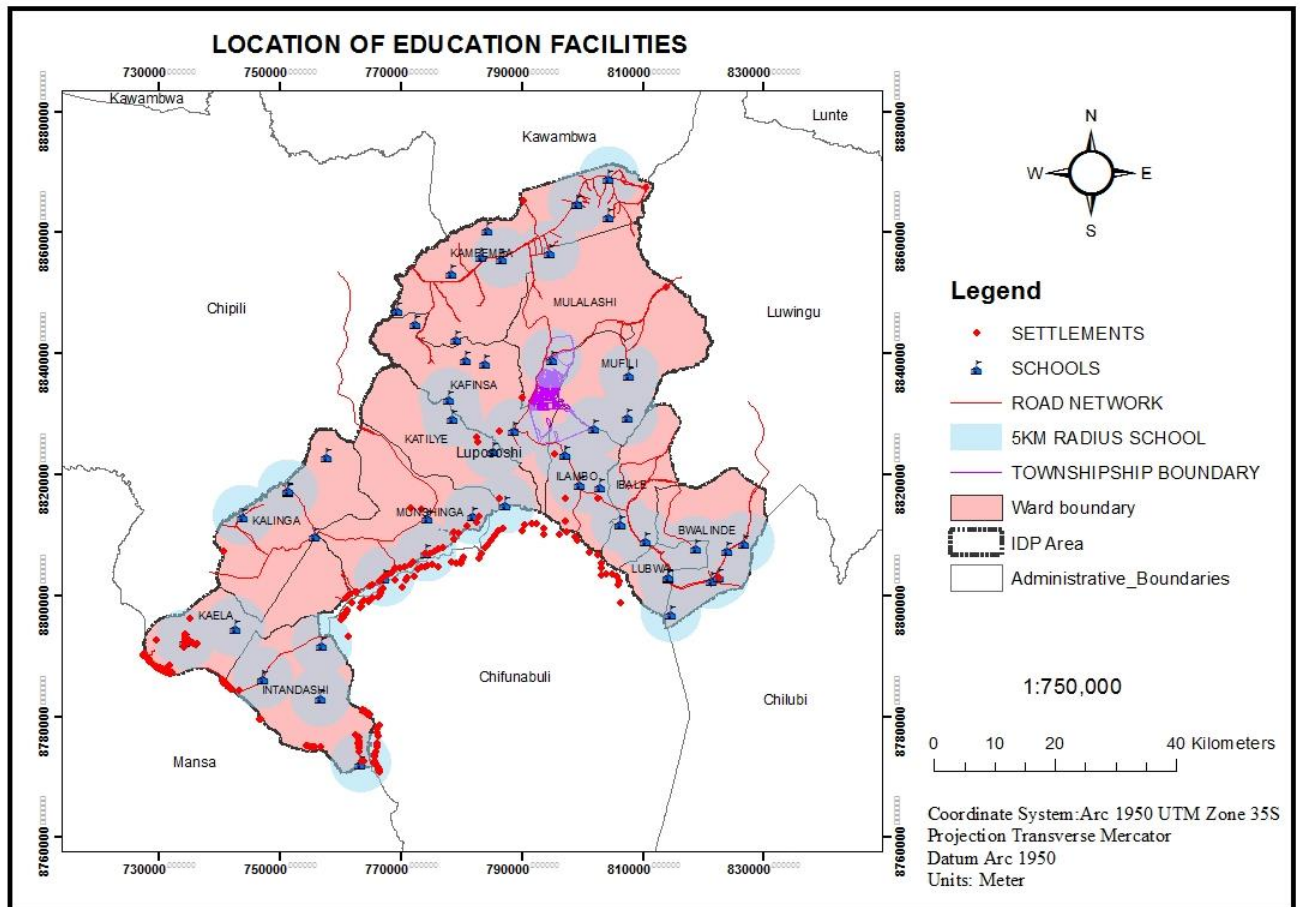
3.0 Thematic (Sector) Area Analysis

3.1 Education

Lupososhi district has a total number of Five (05) Secondary schools, 38 Primary Schools and Five (05) Community Schools bring the total number of 48 institutions of Learning with one secondary School in Katuta in Munshinga Ward under Construction. The current total enrolment stands at ECE 210, Primary Regular 15 523, Secondary 1 708, SEN 67 and Primary 2 101. The current teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:63 compared to a standard of 1:45 at primary level and 1:35 at secondary level.

In relation to staffing levels Lupososhi has a total of 216 primary school teachers of which 151 are male and 66 are female teachers. Table below illustrates that the district has 56 secondary school teachers of which 42 are male while only 14 are female secondary school teachers. Lupososhi district has 272 teachers against 46 schools which includes both primary and secondary and this entails high pupil –teacher ratio and a challenge in providing quality education in the district. Majority of the teachers in the district do not have adequate housing units which negatively impacts on their morale and motivation during their delivery of service. Teachers are housed in nearby villages where they undergo all sorts of challenges including reports of unnatural events like witchcraft.

Figure 15 School in the District



3.1.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at local level (review of policies and plans)

Lupososhi District Education Board strategic plan is principally a five year plan which aims at providing and improving education standards, holistically and inclusively to all learners without leaving anyone behind, this is done in line with the Education Reforms of 1977 which were designed to develop the whole person, focused on quality and significance. The reforms' intent of productive work in schools were meant to attain educational goals as well as establish long-term goal of nine years universal education and transitional goal of seven years of primary education for all school-aged children.

Lupososhi education board carries out premeditated planning, situation analysis of the District in order to enhance best Management practices, Best Teacher and Learner Performance Outcomes, Cleanness and Greenness through Partnerships and Collaborations, the Best in Teaching and Learning Materials through effective production units, in line with the **teaching profession of 2013** which aims at *providing for the regulation of teachers, their practice and professional conduct and provide for the accreditation and regulation of colleges of education*. Strengths and weaknesses have been identified through SWOT analysis, giving the Education Sector a clear framework of plans to concentrate on.

The district has embarked on upgrading of Community Schools to Primary school level, Primary schools to Secondary school status as it had only 3 secondary schools and 38 primary schools and robust Infrastructure development of classroom blocks as well as the District Education Board Offices at the Central Business District. With regards to **Education act of 2011** which advocates for the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education; provide for the establishment, regulation, organisation, governance, management and funding of educational institutions; provide for the establishment of education boards and for their functions; domesticate the Convention on the Rights of the Child in relation to education.

3.1.2 Description of the existing state of Development

3.1.2.1 Availability of Services

Generally, literacy levels in Lupososhi are low compared to the national average of 70.2 percent according to the Zambia Health Demographic survey of 2018. However Government has created many education facilities to improve the literacy levels. The table below indicates that Lupososhi district has a total of 48 education facilities which include 5 secondary schools, 38 primary schools, 5 community schools. All the 38 primary schools are established primary and offer grade 1-7, while of the 5 secondary only two (2) have examination Centre's for General Certificate and the other three are upgraded secondary schools.

The excellence of education in Lupososhi District is governed by a number of factors which includes the availability of school infrastructure, number of pupils per classroom, available teaching aids and qualified teachers and school head teachers. Though the district is need more infrastructure development through classroom spaces in order to cope up with the rapid increasing population and more teachers to teach the ever growing pupil population in schools.

In relation to staffing levels Lupososhi District has a total of 273 teachers, of which 13 are early childhood education teachers, 204 are primary school teachers and 56 are secondary school teachers as illustrated below;

Lupososhi district has 273 teachers against 46 schools which includes both primary and secondary and this entails high pupil –teacher ratio and a challenge in providing quality education in the district. Majority of schools in the district do not have adequate housing which impacts negatively on the service delivery.

In terms of qualifications, Lupososhi District has 13 teachers with Early Childhood Education (ECE) Diplomas, 130 have primary education certificates, 74 have primary education diplomas, 19 hold secondary school diploma and 34 hold secondary school degrees while 3 teachers hold Master's degree in education.

The table below shows the distribution of school services in the district.

Type of school	CRBS	VIPs	No. of teachers	No. of staff houses	No. of water points	Communication facilities	Power	Enrolment
Early Childhood Regular	0	6	13	0	4	2	NIL	210
Primary Regular	84	45	216	123	30	1	NIL	15,523
Secondary Regular	10	5	56	19	4	2	NIL	1,708
SEN(1-12)	0	0	3	0	0	0	NIL	67
Primary Community	7	7	0	0	0	0	NIL	2,101
Early Childhood Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	0
Primary Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	0
Secondary Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	0
Skills Training Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	0

Table 9 Population distribution and education services

3.1.2.2 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

The quality of education services offered are good except that the challenge of teacher to pupil ratio which currently stands at 1:66 against the recommended 1:40 at primary and 1:35 at Secondary. Further the district currently has a total of 58 Schools against the total demand of 90. However, the current infrastructure and manpower is below standard.

3.1.3 Issues Arising from the public participation process

3.1.3.1 Availability of services

Community consultative meetings involved engaging and consulting Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Councillors, Traditional Leader from the three (03) chiefdoms of the district. The following issues were raised; construction of more boarding schools, staff houses, skills training centres, more primary schools and secondary schools.

3.1.3.2 Quality of service including Key Performance Indicators

Despite the sectors commitment to providing quality education services, the community raised the following; the distances between schools, the lack of qualified teachers in some schools at community schools, inadequate desks and classroom blocks.

3.1.4 Impact of changes anticipated over Ten Years

3.1.4.1 Population Change - Future Demands for service and Facilities

By the year 2030, the district projected population will rise from the current projected 84085 to 118,647. In order to meet the future demand and supply of service of the projected population, the following additional services should be provided. These include;

Service Needed	Future Demand Estimation	Future Supply
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The district will need additional 32 schools by 2030 with improved infrastructure and staffing levels.Construction of 6 Day Secondary Schools in four places namely, Ibale, Kaela, Katilye and Ilambo and also connecting them to the national electricity grid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The district shall have a total of 90 schools to cater for the growing population.

Table 10 Population Change - Future Demands for service and Facilities

3.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently, the district has a total number of 58 schools with a deficit of 32 to meet the projected population of 118,647 by the end of the plan period. In order to raise the education profile, there is need for capital investment to enhancing human development through the Construction of Schools, Rehabilitation of existing Education infrastructure, staff development and improvement of access roads to education facilities.

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

As evidenced by the steady increase in population throughout the planned period, there will be need for construction of more education facilities, recruitment of teaches across the district to meet the population projections to reduce the long distances covered by

pupils to schools, reduce the current teacher pupil ratios to acceptable standards. The demand for new infrastructure will result in high demand for land.

3.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

With existing increase in population and increased demand in services such as construction of new school infrastructure which will have a direct impact on the environment which will eventually contribute to climate change.

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

Climate change has had an impact on the access and provision of quality education services to the district. The primary impact of climate change on the education sector has risen from various extreme weather patterns such as heavy rains that have damaged school infrastructure, roads and river crossings and these have left both short and long term problems. These problems have increased the probabilities of children not attending classes resulting in poor performance in schools. Further, these problems have adversely increased the cost of maintenance of school infrastructure in the education sector.

3.2 Health

Lupososhi district has 8 health posts and 3 health centers in operation. The sector provides the following services in the IDP area; In patient curative care, Outpatient curative care, Primary eye care, male circumcision, HIV Counselling and Testing, EMTCT, ART, children's clinic both static and outreach, antenatal and family planning services including public health and other minor surgical procedures. Health center TB diagnostic site is available at Nsombo Rural Health Center (RHC) while the second one is underway at Chungu RHC in order to scale up TB detection rate.

Below is the map of showing the distribution of health facilities in the IDP area;

Figure 16 Health Facilities in the District

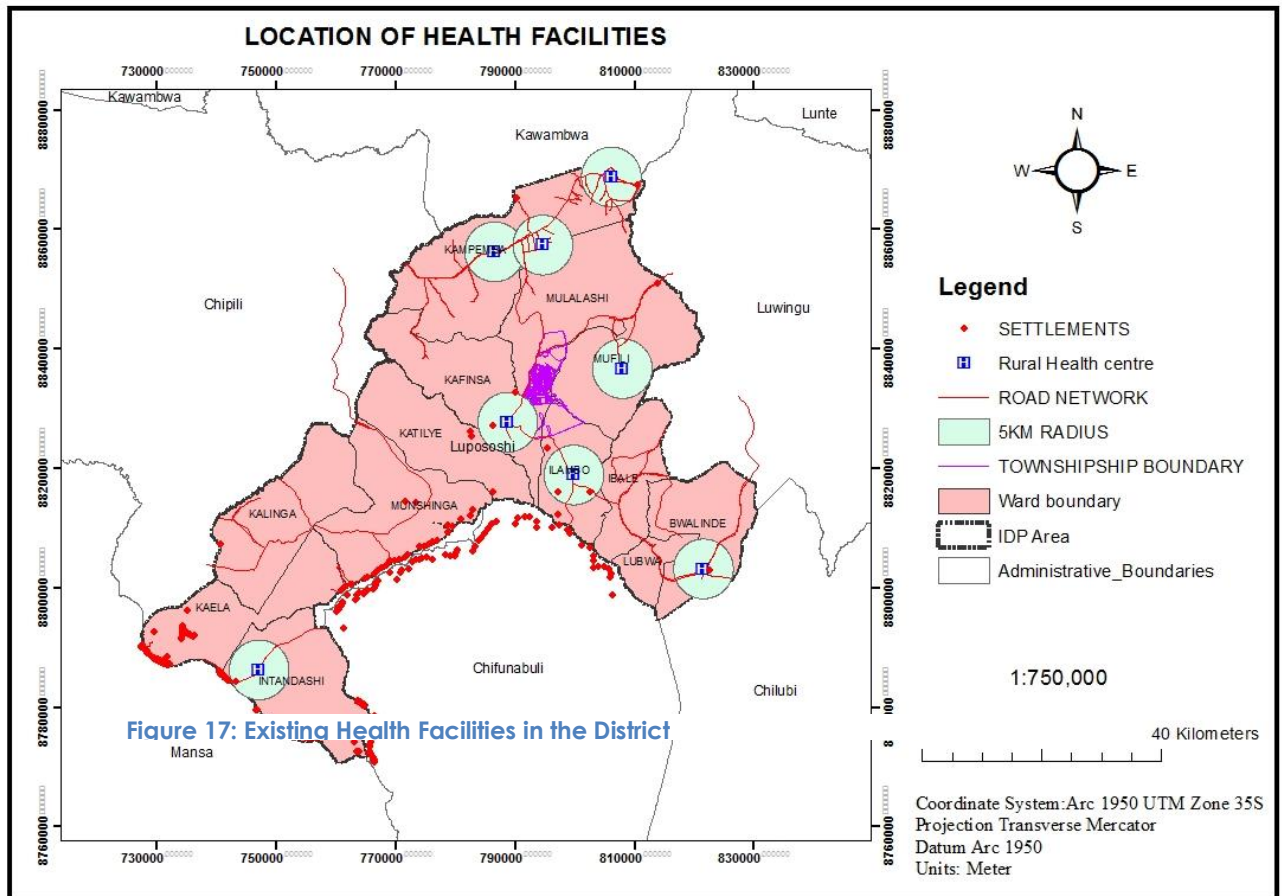


Figure 17: Existing Health Facilities in the District

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at local level (review of policies and plans)

Lupososhi District health office like any other department in the district has adopted a number of national policies that have made it easy to effectively and efficiently deliver quality health service. In implementation of these government policies, the district health office works in collaboration with civic and traditional leaders, line ministries and cooperating partners such as World Vision – Buyantanshi ADP, Eradicate TB, EQUIP, PAMO, Global Funds, GAVI HSS, Vector - Link and Marie stopes foundation among others. Some of the policies that the district has adopted are;

Reduction of maternal mortality; The department implants a wide spectrum of activities from providing IEC to antenatal women on risk factors, self-care, identification of danger signs and promotion of early health service seeking behavior. The implementation is done by improving access to timely care and identification of risky pregnancies for referral to the first level hospitals. Securing/employing as much as possible health care providers at health facilities and proper transportation through provision of referral Ambulance in Health centers.

Reduction of child mortality; childhood illnesses are the major causes of child mortality. Robust monthly immunization program to protect children from diseases, Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) through trained Community Health Workers (CHWs) at community level.

Malaria Elimination; distribution of mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying is conducted to reduce malaria incidence in the population. Treatment of passive and active cases in the community by trained community health workers. Information dissemination in communities coupled with malaria incidence monitoring is routinely conducted.

Universal access to primary health care services; achieved by ensuring that community members are integrated in the health care system and then drive information dissemination on availability of various services. Outreach based health services in immunizations, antenatal care and family planning services are provided in accordance to schedules.

Communicable diseases – HIV/AIDS; the main communicable disease among others is HIV whose new cases in Lupososhi districts continues to be increasing. Main activities to address the problem includes but not limited to condoms distribution. HIV testing and treatment to break the chain of infection through creation of self-awareness and initiating effective treatment aimed at reducing viral load by 90% in infected population which is aimed at cutting transmission. Testing antenatal women and treatment infected women to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV. Couple counselling is also provided to as possible.

3.2.2 Description of the existing state of Development

3.2.2.1 Availability of Services

The health services provided in the district include but not limited to the following information in the table; -

Health facilities	TB diagnostic Labs	Maternal Health	Child Health clinics	HTC/ eMTCT	ART	VMMC	Cancer screening	X- ray
Health centers	2	3	3	3	3	1	0	0
Health posts	0	8	8	8	8	1	0	0
Total	2	11	11	11	11	2	0	0

Table 11 Health Services

The health sector in the district is coordinated through the office of the district health director with 15 other staff namely, the Clinical Care Officer, the Procurement and Supplies Assistant Officer, Planner, Maternal Neonatal Child Health Coordinator, Public Health Officer, District Health Information Officer, Registry clerk, Human Resources Management Officer, TB/HIV/Lep/STIs coordinator, Pharmacy in charge, Biomedical Technologist and 3 drivers.

Further the district has the following profile;

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (Referral Health Centre)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Health Posts	8	9	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rural Health Centre's	3	22	0	N/A	0	N/A
1 st Level Hospital	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2 nd Level Hospitals	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A

Table 12 Health Facilities in the district

3.2.1.1 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

Despite the implementation of health policies by the health sector in Lupososhi district the demand for quality health services remains high and the expectances from the people is high. The number of health workers is low compared to the normal 1staff per every 5 bed spaces standards in the facility and the same can be said about the health facilities distribution in the district.

3.2.2 Issues Arising from the public participation process

3.2.2.1 Availability of services

Community consultative meetings involved engagement and consultations with Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Councillors, Traditional Leader from the three (03) chiefdoms of the district. The following are some of the key issues that resulted from this process; construction of more Health posts, Mini hospitals, staff houses and deployment of more health staffs in the existing health facilities.

3.2.2.2 Quality of Service including Key of Performance

The health sector is committed to providing services that reduce maternal mortality, reduce under-five mortality, and improve access to primary health care and eliminating malaria in the district. The community continues demanding for more health facilities and more health workers. Not only do they need health posts but mini hospitals in in zonal centres and enough/adequate transportation for referral cases to the district hospitals in the nearby districts as the district has none.

3.2.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.2.3.1 Population change -Future Demand for services and Facilities

With the anticipated growth in the population, especially in under-five ages and sexual reproduction ages that are at a very high risk of experiencing Under 5 mortality and Maternal related deaths respectively, the demand for more health facilities such as district hospital, mini hospitals and zonal clinics will be high. Demand for interventions that eliminates malaria like the distribution of ITNs, Indoor residue spraying will also be high.

The need for more health workers as a result of increase in the number of people seeking quality health services will be experienced in the next ten years.

3.2.3.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In the quest to increase access to quality health services, investment by the health sector will be key especially in child and maternal health by investing in quality health infrastructure and human resources in the district. The sector will invest in family planning, elimination of malaria, under five clinics, maternal health especially for the youth and undertake awareness campaigns on the importance of family planning and HIV prevention and care. Provision of quality health services by employment of more health service providers, construction of more health facilities and equipping will be the key agenda for the sector during the implementation period.

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

As evidenced by the steady increase in population throughout the planned period, there will be need for construction of more health facilities, recruitment and employment of more qualified staffs across the district to meet the demands of population projections and bringing quality health services closer to the people. Reduction in maternal related mortality and elimination of malaria will demand for more land to build infrastructure and construction of roads to the facilities.

3.2.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

With existing increase in population and increased demand in services such as construction of new school infrastructure which will have a direct impact on the environment which will eventually contribute to climate change.

3.2.5.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.

Climate change has had an impact on the dispensation of health services in the district. It has been characterized by the prolonged rainy season and cold weather making it easy for some diseases to thrive on the said weather conditions and consequently raising the demand of health service by the communities against small workforce of the district and inadequate infrastructure.

3.3 Water Supply

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented by Government at a Local Level

The rural population of the district does not have access to adequate, clean and safe drinking water facilities. Most parts are supplied by boreholes that are either nonfunctional or defunct. This has led to the communities drinking unsafe and contaminated water from unprotected water sources. The National Rural water supply and sanitation Program under the National Policy envisages the need for at least 250 Households access to a clean and safe water point.

The table below highlights the status of the boreholes in the district;

S.N	WARD	NUMBER OF WATER POINTS (Boreholes)	AVERAGE POPULATION CATCHMENT	STATUS	
				Functional	Non –functional
1	Mufili	6	8,470	4	2
2	Ilambo	6	6,530	3	3
3	Kafinsa	8	4,776	5	3
4	Katilye	8	5,237	5	3
5	Ibale	17	4,049	11	6
6	Kampemba	14	9,605	9	5
7	Kaela	14	8,891	8	6
8	Itandashi	6	7,026	2	4
9	Mulalashi	25	4,406	11	9
10	Bwalinde	40	14,419	27	13
11	Munshinga	8	8,259	6	2

Table 13 Water - Key Government Priorities being implemented by Government at a Local Level

In view of the above, Government established the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme to:

- Increase and improve access to water supply and sanitation;
- Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for water supply and sanitation; and
- Meet the National Vision for universal coverage by 2030.

Overall, the Objective is to provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty

alleviation for Lupososhi rural population and contribute to achievement of the vision 2030

Lupososhi District has earmarked a number of programs to uplift the standard of quality water supply to the rural areas, the following are the existing water supply programs in Lupososhi district:

- Sitting and Drilling of boreholes across the entire 11 wards
- Rehabilitation of broken down boreholes and small scale water reticulation systems and as well as;
- Sensitization programs are ongoing through integration programs from the Council and the line Ministry

3.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.3.2.1 Availability of Service

The water coverage in the district stands at 47% according to the DHIMS2. The figure below shows the location of water facilities across the district.

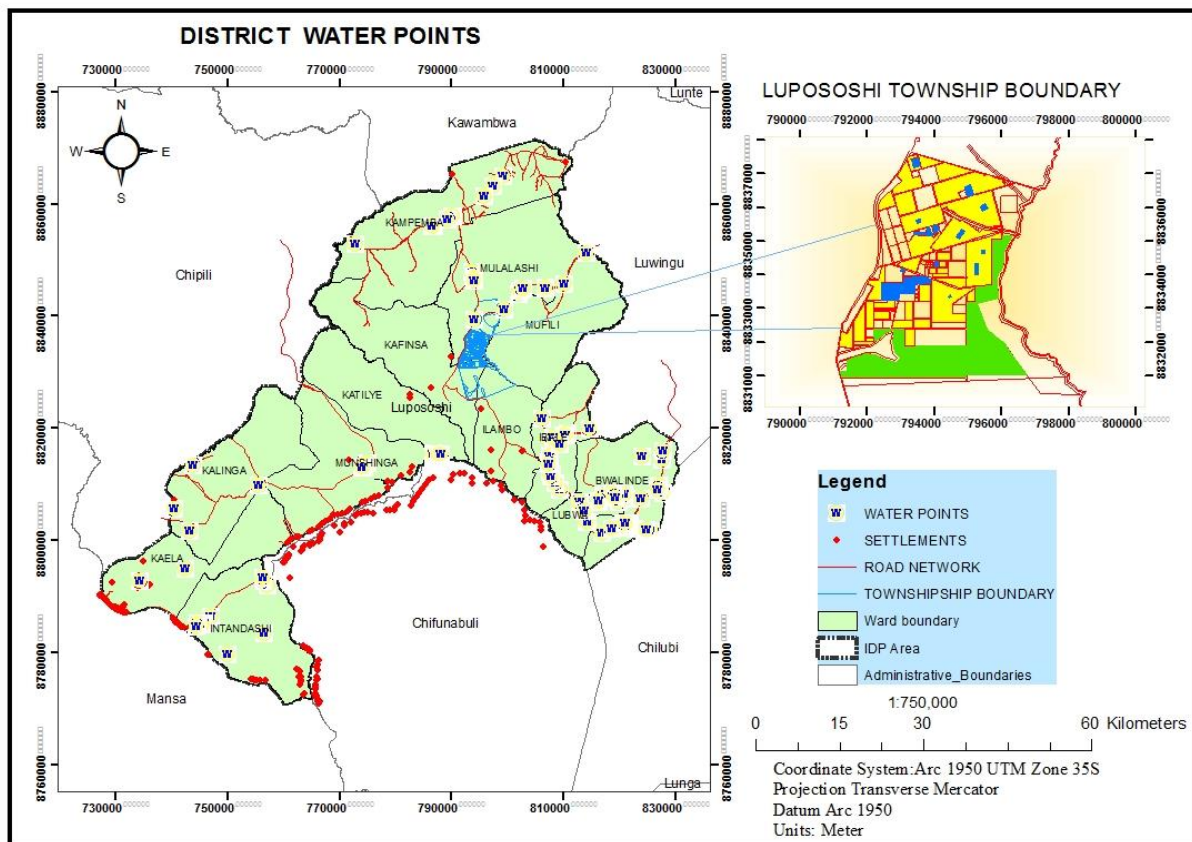


Figure 18 Lupososhi District Water Points

3.3.2.2 Capacity of water sources in the District

The table below highlights the existing water sources in the district.

S./No	Name of the ward	Population	Total number of existing boreholes in the ward
1	Ilambo	5943	6
2	Mufili	6856	6
3	Kafinsa	4911	8
4	Katilye	5681	8
5	Ibale	3730	17
6	Kampemba	9532	14
7	Kaela	8235	14
8	Itandashi	7198	6
9	Mulalashi	3742	25
10	Bwalinde	14092	40
11	Munshinga	7973	8

Table 14 Capacity of water sources in the District

3.3.2.3 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

The overall water coverage stands at 47% with about 51% of population without access to clean and safe drinking water. The table below highlights the standard (quality of the water).

Item	Detail	Quantity
Standard	Water Supply Points	1 water point per 250 people
Target Population	Rural Population	77,891
Optimism Level	Water Supply Points	312
Existing Facilities	Water Supply Points	152
Non-functional facilities	Water Supply Points	56
Functional facilities	Water Supply Points	96
Deficiency	Water Supply Points	160
Target without Service	Population	39,891
Percentage target without Service	Percentage of Rural population	51%

Table 15 Water - Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

3.3.3 Issues arising from the public participation Process

There is an average level of community participation in Lupososhi district. In most cases members of the community actively participates in activities that directly benefits them as opposed to Programmes that have indirect benefits.

The following, are some of issues raised from public participation, many people, need safe water facilities such as boreholes and protected springs. Large communities desire some water schemes as a solution to their water challenges.

Willingness to be capacity built in water supply management is quite imminent among the people of Lupososhi district. This would mean reduced broken down water facilities and attain some desired sustainability of the facilities.

3.3.3.1 Availability of Service

Community consultative meetings involved engaging and consulting Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Councillors, Traditional Leader through the process of bottom – up, participatory and inclusive in nature. Consultations were done through structured interviews and focus group discussions where different classes of stakeholders – Youths, Women and Men – were engaged and submissions made on their zones, ward development challenges and priorities particularly for the IDP period.

The table below shows availability of service after the public participation process;

Ward	Existing services		Issues raised
	Borehole	Water Scheme	
Itandashi	6	0	• Sitting and Drilling of 18 Boreholes (3 Boreholes per zone)
Kaela	16	0	Nil
Munshinga	8	0	Nil
Katilye	8	0	Nil
Kampemba	19	0	Nil
Mulalashi	25	0	Nil
Mufili	6	0	Nil
Ilambo	6	0	Nil
Kafinsa	8	0	• Sitting and Drilling of 10 Boreholes across the ward
Ibale	17	1	Nil
Bwalinde	40	1	Nil

Table 16 Availability of service after the public participation process

3.3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service with regards to the availability of service is largely low because the low number of safe drinking water points across the 11 wards of the district. The current coverage of water is at 47% with a population of 51% not accessing clean and safe drinking water.

However, the district intends to;

- Site and Drill boreholes across the entire 11 wards
- Rehabilitate broken down boreholes and small scale water reticulation systems and as well as;
- Conduct Sensitization programs through integration programs from the Council and the line Ministry on sustainable operation and maintenance of boreholes.

The key performance on indicators shall be based on the number of boreholes sited and drilled, Number of boreholes rehabilitated and the number of sensitization programs undertaken on SOMAP.

Table 17 Distribution of Water Facilities 2020

Ward	Need	Ideal Number	Existing Service	Deficit	Status	Desired Output
Itandashi	• Sitting and Drilling of 18 Boreholes (3 Boreholes per zone)	50	6	44	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Kaela	Nil	39	16	23	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Munshinga	Nil	20	8	12	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Katilye	Nil	26	8	16	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Kampemba	Nil	36	19	17	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Mulalashi	Nil	47	25	22	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Mufili	Nil	20	6	14	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Ilambo	Nil	21	6	15	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Kafinsa	• Sitting and Drilling of 10 Boreholes across the ward	42	8	34	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Ibale	Nil	28	17	11	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water
Bwalinde	Nil	70	40	30	Functional/Non functional	100% access to safe water

3.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

Due to the low levels of access to clean and quality water which stands at 47%, there is need to increase the number of people with access to functioning rural water supply water points.

The demand of water in the district is influenced by the fact that large number of the district's population is going without portable, clean and safe drinking water. The following changes would be expected during the implementation of the IDP;

- There will be an immediate relief from the burden of fetching water, particularly to the women and children.
- Community members' personal and domestic hygiene will improve due to availability of safe water at hand.
- There will be a tangible reduction in the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, particularly in children.
- In the long term, there will be a reduction in child morbidity and mortality rates
- Women will have more time to invest in economic ventures or other beneficial household and social activities.
- Those families with the extra burden of caring for members with HIV/AIDS will have access to clean and safe water for more effective care.
- Supply of water to the surrounding households will greatly improve their water and sanitation conditions.
- Supply of water to the institutions will make the work places more conducive to employees.
- Improved service delivery and management of the district

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

The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and population would bring contamination of water sources from agriculture chemicals and fertilizers. This would further affect human health. As population continues to grow, many human activities may affect water recharge zones that may result into water shortages.

3.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

With existing increase in population and increased demand in water resources such as boreholes and dam's other facilities to meet the demands of the growing population shall eventually have a direct impact on the environment which will eventually contribute to climate change.

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

The district has presence of both ground and surface water, this being the case, water is very unequally distributed in the district and same areas often that usual experience erratic water supply. During dry seasons (drought periods) and when precipitation declines, there has been a reduction in the flow and volume of water in river, streams and underground water and this has affected the accessibility of water for drinking, for agriculture and for livestock and many other human activities. Reduced availability of water also has impacted on the rising temperatures and has affected rate of evaporation.

3.4 SANITATION

Sanitation is a group of methods of collecting human excreta and urine as well as community wastewaters in a hygienic way, where human and community health is not altered. These sanitation methods are aimed at reducing the spreading of diseases caused by inadequate waste water, excreta and other waste treatment, proper handling of water and food and by restricting the occurrence of causes of diseases.

Lupososhi district sanitation is the exclusive function of Lupososhi local authority which provides interventions to increase the availability of clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene in the district.

The current sanitation situation in the district is about 47.8% coverage, the percentage coverage is expected to increase once the district starts getting funding from partners and the Government. The district has a total number of 13 165 toilets of which 11849 are latrines and 1316 VIPs toilets.

3.4.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at local level (review of policies and plans)

Lupososhi District sanitation plan is a three (3) year plan which aims at providing for the efficient and sustainable supply of water and sanitation services in accordance with the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy of 2007 aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia. The policy is anchored on the National Vision (Vision 2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals and its implementation shall be through National Development Plans.

3.4.2 Description of the existing state of Development

3.4.2.1 3.2.1 Availability of Services

Lupososhi sanitation coverage is at 47.8% as compared to ideal anticipated coverage of 100 percent. However, the district ever since it implemented Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) the response has been positive in terms of behavioral change. What is even more encouraging is that the traditional leaders have received this program and appreciated it. This has made many households to at least build a toilet though most of these household latrines are not adequate.

The district Sanitation program is being run on mobile to web type of reporting by 35 community champions who were trained. The approach is effective but lately most phones used by Community Champions are down. This has led to poor reporting system on sanitation. Despite the reporting challenges faced by the district, two chiefdoms out of the three (3) in the district namely Chungu and

Chabula have been declared open defecation free (ODF) after satisfying all the parameters required with only chief Katuta's area remaining to attain ODF status.

	SANITATION CATEGORIES	NUMBER	Standard	Deficit
1	Latrines	11,849	20,417	8,568
2	VIPS Toilets	1,316	2,042	726
3	Sewerage	0	2	2
	TOTAL	13,165	22,461	9,296

Table Sanitation Categories

The quality of sanitation in Lupososhi District is overseen by a number of factors which includes the availability of toilets, number of trained sanitation champions, participating in CLTS, number of villages declared ODF and number of people gaining access to adequate sanitation.

S/N	LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Trained champions	18	4	22
2	Active champion	9	4	13
	TOTAL			35

Table 18 Champions Distribution

Lupososhi District has 35 trained sanitation champions of which only 13 are active against the 11 wards which has negatively impact in providing quality sanitation service in the district. Hence the need of training sanitation champions in order to cope up with the rapid increasing population. The table below shows the distribution of sanitation services in the district.

Table 19 Distribution of sanitation services

Type of facility	latrines	VIPs	Sewer system	Septic tanks	No. of trained champion
Ibale	433	220	0	0	4
Itandashi	1038	95	0	0	3
Kaela	1337	96	0	0	3
Munshinga	1246	85	0	0	3
Katilye	779	65	0	0	3
Kampemba	1448	100	0	0	3
Mulalashi	653	57	0	0	3
Mufili	1215	150	0	0	3
Ilambo	975	78	0	0	3

Kafinsa	710	60	0	0	3
Bwalinde	2014	310	0	0	4

3.4.2.2 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

The district has 13165 toilets against ideal requirement of 22461 resulting in a deficit of 9296. Most of these toilets are latrines dotted around rural area of the district with few VIPs constructed in schools. These toilets are of sub-standard as most of them are constructed using mud and glass. In trying to improve the current situation the district has trained 35 champions who are helping the district in the implementing of community led total sanitation which has led communities into building improved latrines and stopping open defecation.

3.4.3 Issues Arising from the public participation process

3.4.3.1 Availability of services

The District has 35 trained sanitation champions with only 13 active against the 11 wards resulting negatively in providing quality sanitation service in the district and during consultative meeting the community raised issues on the need to train more sanitation champions in order for the community to have increased access to basic sanitation services in rural areas through community led total sanitation (CLTs) programs and to cope up with the rapid increasing population.

3.4.3.2 Quality of service including key indicator of performance

With 47.8% of the population accessing basic sanitation services it means that majority of the population in rural areas still lack access to good sanitation and has continued practicing open defecation. However, CLTs programs have contributed to improved access to sanitation services in the district and during the consultation meeting community raised issues on need to construct 9296 modern toilets, coming up with other affordable technologies of building latrines and training of more sanitation champions in order to have wide coverage. They further, raised issues on need of new skills and continue sensitization on the importance of good sanitation to help behavior change of the people who are still practicing open defecation.

3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.4.4.1 POPULATION CHANGE-FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

In the next ten years the population of Lupososhi District will drastically increase and we shall expect a health community as a result of behaviour change and development as people will have less time to attend to diseases as will see a population with advanced skills to manage sanitation. The increase in population will result in increased number of people in rural areas using adequate sanitation facilities.

Sanitation and hygiene promotion programs in the district will also increase to ensure achieving behavioral change in sanitation practices and improved utilization of sanitation facilities for the district to be ODF.

3.4.4.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

With the current 13,165 latrines in the district and the expected increase in population, The district will invest in construction of 9296 latrines, institutional latrines, Community Latrines in Market, construction of 2sewer systems in the central business area and developing other ways of building latrines.

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

Poor sanitation coverage in the district and inappropriate environment conditions has largely impacted on land pollution and usage as a large number of latrines are being reconstructed every year. The current population trend requires more sanitation facilities as community change settlements they tend to forget to construct sanitation facilities resulting in increased diseases such as diarrhea.

3.4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Sanitation has remained an environmental issue in the district due to increased substandard latrine that normally collapses every year due to heavy rains causing land degradation and water pollution.

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

The district experiences heavy rains which has an impact on sanitation sector as it has adversely affected the sector by spending more on sensitizing community on the importance of construction of latrines and good sanitation practices, training of more community champion

3.5 Roads and Transportation

Lupososhi District is an emerging district with potential to provide a link between northern and Luapula on the Luwingu –Lupososhi –Chifunabuli – Samfya Road which is under construction and will be a major gateway to the Copper belt and Lusaka Provinces. Lupososhi District is also connected to Chilubi via Lake Bangweulu where boats are used for transportation.

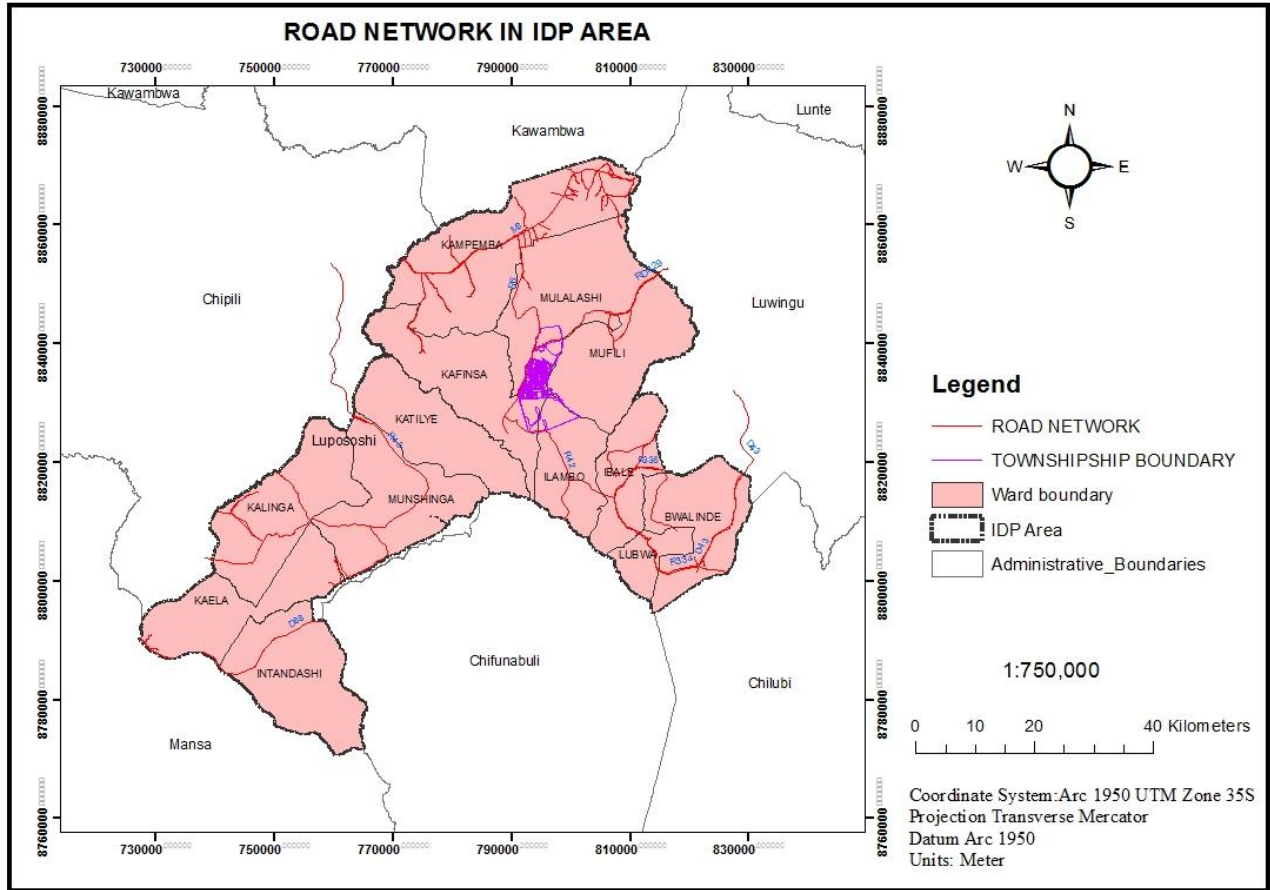


Figure 19 Road Network in the District

The table below shows the status of the district roads.

Table 20 Status of the District Roads

Road Name	KM	Road Type	Road Number	Ward	Bridge /Culvert Name
Luwingu - Kafinsa - Mushitu - Kabangalala	41.9	Bituminous	RD429	Mufli Mulalashi/ Ipusukilo	/ Mulalashi Bridge
Kabangalala - Chakaba	17.6	Bituminous	D89(a)	Mulalashi /Kafinsa	2 x Double Box Culverts 1200mm Culvert Construction

Chungu Clinic - Mutondo	16.1	Bituminous	D89(b)	Kafinsa / Ilambo	2 Culvert Construction Lines (900 mm)
Mutondo - Kasaba Mission	7.3	Bituminous	D88	Ilambo/ Kasaba	Lupososhi Bridge Lupososhi Embankment 7 cell box Culvert construction Lines (1500 mm)
Nsombo(D43) - Mutipula	25.6	Bituminous	R335/ R336	Mwela wamangu/ Isansa/ Bwalinde	2 Culvert Construction Lines
Total (Km)	108.5				

Lupososhi can currently be reached via the M3 (Mansa/Kasama) as well as through feeder roads that connect it to surrounding districts. Lake Bangweulu offers potential for water transport specifically to places such Chilubi and Samfya.

The District is serviced by all three (3) Communication service providers namely MTN, Airtel and Zamtel with masts dotted within it. This means that one can access a number of ICT services for enhanced communication.

ZESCO and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) are working towards bringing electricity to the district and these plans have reached an advanced stage.

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

Lupososhi District being a new district has received a fair share of road improvement with the recent being the commencement of the D43 Luwingu Nsombo 74Km road with a view of linking Luwingu, Lupososhi and Chilubi Island in line with the LINK ZAMBIA 8000.

However, the 108Km district roads passing through Lupososhi Central Business District linking Luwingu to Chifunabuli remain in deplorable state needing urgent attention.

Besides, six (6) major feeder roads totaling to 296Km in the district that remained a hindrance and limited both community mobility and expansion in agricultural productivity were being procured by the District through the Ministry of Local Government to enhance connectivity under the Feeder Road Improvement Programme. In addition to this, under this programme the district is poised to oversee the rehabilitation of 35.8km Chiyongoli-Mapulanga-Kapama-Mulalashi – Mutondo Road with funding from the World Bank which will bring the service level to 331.8Km.

The district is equally preparing to procure at least 24.2km of urban roads in line with the Link Zambia 2000 to provide access to designated sites for various infrastructure development including District Administration Offices, Civic Centre, Police Station, Post Office and staff accommodation and Water Treatment Plant.

3.5.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.5.2.1 Availability of Service

The road infrastructure in the newly created district is extremely poor. It befits to state that there are no roads to talk about in the district because all efforts to develop Luwingu District concentrated on the development of Lubansenshi Constituency which houses Luwingu Central Business District. Little or effort was made to spread the development across the entire district.

It is this regard that the creation of the new district comes with its own challenges and requires deliberate or affirmative action to link all wards to the proposed CBD if the community is to appreciate the beautiful idea of taking services as close to the people as possible

However, the scenario is poised to change with support of government to implement various road projects which will open the whole district to development.

3.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In order to meet the desired road standards befitting a District status and also meet the demands of the growing population, there will be need to invest in upgrading of the current earth roads into gravel feeder roads through periodic maintenance and full construction of roads in the CBD. The roads shall be assessed by the number of Kilometers upgraded, maintained and constructed. Further, the linkages of communities within the district through this process shall also be used as a benchmark to assess the quality of the service.

3.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.5.3.1 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. The table below high lights the issues raised on the availability of services under the theme of Education per ward;

Table 21 Availability of Service

Ward	Existing services				Issues raised
	Feeder roads (Km)	District Roads (Km)	Undefined roads (Km)	Bridges (Number)	
Itandashi	30	26	34	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 34Km Undefined roads Rehabilitation of 30km Lukolongo – Chita – Bulaya Feeder Roads Construction 3 Crossing Points
Kaela	60	6	69	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 60Km Chambo- Nsapaila-Chibusa-Chibaye Road Construction 9 Crossing Points
Munshinga	88	52.2	32	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 52.2Km Musele- Katuta Road Rehabilitation of 88km Feeder Roads Construction 4 Crossing Points
Katilye	55	0	38	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 55 km Chimbwi – Kalaba – Ikamonga Feeder Roads Construction 4 Crossing Points Rehabilitation of 38Km Chimbwi – Kapaya-Katuta Road
Kampemba	0	0	6	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 1 Crossing Point Rehabilitation of 6Km undefined road
Mulalashi	42.2	41.9	14	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 41.9 Km Luwingu-Kabangalala Road Rehabilitation of 42.2 Km Feeder Roads Construction 6 Crossing Points
Mufili	65.8	0	16	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 65.8 km Feeder Roads Construction 5 Crossing Points
Ilambo	18	22	12	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 22Km Chungu – Kasaba Road Rehabilitation of 18km Feeder Roads Construction 3 Crossing Points (Lupososhi, Chifwesa)
Kafinsa	52	14	24	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 13Km Kabangalala- Chungu Road Rehabilitation of 52km Feeder Roads Construction 3 Crossing Points (Kafinsa, Mununshi & Kasele)
Ibale	60	0	13	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 60km Chibofwe – Lundu – Lubwa –Chanika – Ensa - Chisole Feeder Roads Construction 4 Crossing Points (Lufubu, Mufili, Mulalashi & Mushente)
Bwalinde	42	74	12	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 74km Luwingu – Nsombo Road, Rehabilitation of 3km Nsombo Harbour – Lake Bangweulu canal
CBD	22.4	13	25	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 13Km Kabangalala- Chungu Road Construction of 22.4km Township Roads to Bituminous Construction of 25Km of Township to gravel Road Construction 1 Crossing Point (Mulalashi)

3.5.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

To meet the demand of the communities, annexure two (02) gives a highlight of the quality of service including Key Indicators of performance.

3.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As explained in the demographic background about the population of Lupososhi District being concentrated around the growth centers of Lupososhi (Nsombo, Katuta and Chungu), from the projections made in the table below, it can be seen that the population continues to grow in Bwalinde ward followed by Kampemba and then Kaela 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 Centre's to the Central Business District located near Chungu. 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. As such the current demand for infrastructure is justified as already people have seen and perceived how their lives will be affected by the establishment of the central business district near Chungu Sub Centre.

3.5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The existing and proposed Investment and Development Programmes in the road and transport sector will grow quantitatively and qualitatively from the Centre towards growth Centre'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.

Table 22 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Service Needed	Existing Services	Proposed Investment and Development Programmes (10 years)
Township Roads	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district will need 22.4Km Township roads are upgraded to bituminous by 2030. The district will need 25Km Township roads are upgraded to gravel standard by 2030 1 Bridge at Mulalashi River rehabilitated and upgraded to 2 lane with adequate capacity to pass runoff to safe outlet
District Roads	108Km Mud roads existing linking Luwingu-Lupososhi and Chifunabuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district will need 108Km of district Roads are upgraded to Bituminous standard by 2030 1 Bridge at Lufubu River rehabilitated and upgraded to 2 lane with adequate capacity to pass runoff to safe outlet by 2030 1 bridge at Lupososhi river constructed to modern standard by 2030
Feeder Roads	Main feeder roads linking wards to the CBD still in mud road status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads linking more than one ward to the CBD to be upgraded to bituminous standard by 2030 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75Km Nsombo-Lundu-Chisole –CBD, 46 Chapa-Nshindaila-Chungu-CBD 85Km Chibaye-Chambo-Chimbwi-Chungu-CBD 15Km Katuta –Suna-Chimbwi 20.2Km Sande- CBD
Feeder Roads	Feeder Roads linking zonal Centres to Ward Growth Centres still in mud road status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 318Km of feeder roads linking zones in all wards to Growth Centres are constructed to Gravel roads standard by 2030
Public Transport	Only one public transporter (Talwkalumo) and Small buses servicing Nsombo via Luwingu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district will need routes from Kasaba to CBD via Chungu are introduced by 2030 Small buses to introduce new routes to all wards growth Centres by 2030 Taxis and small buses to services all zonal Centres at affordable prices by 2030

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

The Road and Transport Sector has had negative impact on the people of Lupososhi district as many people resorted to the use of bicycles in the movement of agricultural inputs and produce to and fro their respective farming areas. This trend caused the beneficiaries to remain on the list of beneficiaries without being weaned off due to high of cost transport incurred to the nearest point which are reachable by heavy laden tracks due to poor road network. In instances government finances have ended up being wasted because purchased grain had ended up being soaked causing a waste on the resources spent on production and purchase of that grain.

However, the changing trend where the construction of roads is receiving attention by government there is likely to be a positive impact on the lives of people due to anticipated reduction in the cost of transport with consequent increase in household food security. The economic trend will be noticed in the construction of decent housing covered in roofing sheets as opposed to grasses which require frequent maintenance taking away valuable time to work on their fields. Consequently, the poverty levels will reduce in community due to low cost of transport dictated by low cost of repair because of good road network. Besides, there will be improved quality of life due to reduced disease burden in the communities arising from increased land use.

3.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate is minimal considering vegetation removal is on much lower scale. The amount of vegetation removed during road construction does not amount to significant quantities to impact negatively on the environment let alone climate change. However, the siltation that takes place during construction of bridges could tail effect on siltation of water bodies and consequently affect fauna and sauna in water bodies due to reduced size of water bodies. In any case the remedial activities always take into account necessary steps to reduce such effects by stabilizing side slopes by constructing ripraps and providing scour checks on steep slopes.

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

Climate change has had an impact on the implementation of road and transport sector in Lupososhi district in particular and Zambia as a whole. The effects include:

- Experiences impassable roads due to heavy rains which results into the roads being too wet to support trucks that are laden with goods.
- Dry weather conditions result in increased dusty conditions that would lead to lung diseases like TB and other infections.
- When wet conditions persist trucks get stuck resulting in wastage of man hours with consequent increase in cost of transport
- Roads tend to wear out quickly resulting in high cost repair and maintenance of road related infrastructures like bridges when too much rains is experienced due to wash always.

3.6 Issues arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

3.6.1.1 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The district has a number of cross cutting issues that affect development in such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, Disaster Risk Reduction, gender inequality among others.

In order to address these developmental challenges, the stakeholders identified various priorities in all sectors during public participation. The various strategies to address the challenges and mitigate the effects of cross cutting issues are addressed.

3.6.1.2 Gender

Lupososhi District being newly declared as a district has formulated a District Gender committee spearheaded by the District Administrative Office. It has a membership of 15 officers from line ministries; Faith based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, and Traditional leaders

3.6.1.3 Community Gender Analysis

The table below highlights the gender analysis at ward level;

S/N	WARD NAME	NO. OF MALE	NO.OF FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER
1	Katilye	13	02	15
2	Ibale	10	05	15
3	Kampemba	11	04	15
4	Ilambo	12	03	15
5	Kafinsa	14	01	15
6	Mulalashi	10	05	15
7	Munshinga	10	05	15
8	Bwalinde	09	06	15
9	Mufili	14	01	15
10	Kaela	11	04	15

11	Itandashi	12	03	15
Total		126	39	165

Table 23 Community Gender Analysis

Note: From the table above, 76% represents men and 24% represents women. The data above shows that women in all the wards are underrepresented and this as explained by the members is attributed to women having to perform many house hold chores such as land preparation, caring for the children, and to some extent fear to lead amongst the women.

3.6.1.4 District Gender Analysis

The table below shows the gender distribution at Lupososhi Town Council.

LUPOSOSHI TOWN COUNCIL GENDER DISTRIBUTION				
Department	Division	Male	Female	Total
Administration & Institutional Management	Division 1	02	02	04
	Division 2	01	03	04
	Division 3	02	01	03
Planning	Division 1	02	01	03
	Division 2	01	01	02
	Division 3	00	00	00
Finance	Division 1		01	01
	Division 2	01	01	02
	Division 3	06	02	08
Works	Division 1	03	00	03
	Division 2	00	00	00
	Division 3	01	00	01
District Administration		01	02	03
Ministry of Health		47	24	71
Community Development		01	03	04
Social welfare		01	00	01
Forestry		00	01	01
Agriculture		08	01	09
Fisheries and livestock		03	00	03
Ministry of Education		195	79	274

Ministry of Information (ZANIS)	02	00	02
TOTAL	277	120	397
Percentage %	69.77%	30.23%	100%

Table 24 District Gender Analysis

The gender percentage distributions of Lupososhi district shows that, there more males in formal employment at both management and other levels of decision making. This is evident from the tables above.

Lupososhi District has one constituency with over 90 per cent land under customary care. The land is distributed to 3 (three) chiefdoms, namely: Chungu, Chabula and Katuta (one (1) Royal establishment are led by Chieftainess and Two (2) Chief). Further, the district has eleven wards with a composition of ten (10) males and one female councilor representing the populations in the Council.

Zambia aims to attain its vision of integrating gender equity and equality in the socio-economic development processes by 2030. To support this vision, the district through the local authority has set up gender structures at both district and ward levels. Despite these interventions the district has been faced with the following challenges;

- ✓ Early teenage pregnancies
- ✓ Unsafe abortions
- ✓ Late antenatal booking (ANC)
- ✓ Home Deliveries
- ✓ The most common GBV issues

3.6.1.5 HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE IN LUPOSOSHI

Over the past three decades, the Government of the Republic of Zambia, together with its development partners, has provided unwavering support to the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) response in the country. Since 2002, when the first National AIDS Strategic Plan was launched, Zambia has

recorded remarkable accomplishments in halting and beginning to reverse the effects of the epidemic.

Lupososhi district has acknowledges that HIV/AIDS is a pandemic and has placed it as major challenge on sustaining and improving delivery of services in the Public Service by mainstreaming of the pandemic in all its Programmes. The table below shows the District HIV vital statistics as obtained from Lupososhi district annual health report.

Table 25 Lupososhi District HIV Vital Statistics

Lupososhi District HIV Vital Statistics	
Indicators	Figures
Population:	55,202
Est. HIV Prevalence:	4.3
Est. number of PLHIV 0-14:	120
Est. number of PLHIV 15-49	1,762
Est. number on ART 0-14	8
Est. number on ART 15-49	305
Est. number of new HIV Infection: 0-14	30
Est. number of new HIV Infection: 15-49	440
Number of active stakeholders:	
CBOs	0
FBOs	0
Government	2
NGOs (International)	1
NGOs (Local)	0
Private Sector	6

The table above shows that HIV is more prevalent between the ages 15-49 (1,762) as they are the most sexual active. This can also be seen from the estimated number of new infections (440). Economic activities are the main key drivers of new HIV infections as local and foreign traders camp in communities trading in cassava, groundnuts beans and maize social networks are created and, in the process, sexual relations. This is evident in

the table below where most of new infections happen to occur in areas which are the most active spots for economic activities namely Nsombo, Chungu, Mumba, Mutondo, Katuta and Lufubu.

District HIV Prevalence						
		<15 Years		+15 Years		
Location / Ward	Health Facility	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Kafinsa	Chungu Rural Health Centre	0	2	20	14	36
Katilye	Kalaba Health Post	0	1	4	3	8
Munshinga	Katuta Rural Health Centre	0	5	42	11	58
Mulalashi	Lufubu Health Post	0	1	17	12	30
Itandashi	Lukolongo Health Post	1	2	9	8	21
Ibale	Lundu Health Post	0	0	5	2	7
Mufili	Mapulanga Health Post	0	0	2	1	3
Kampemba	Mumba Health Post	1	1	21	6	29
Ilambo	Mutondo Health Post	3	0	28	9	40
Bwalinde	Mwando Health Post	0	0	3	3	6
	Nsombo Rural Health Centre	2	4	114	48	169
Kaela	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
DISTRICT TOTALS		7	1	265	117	407

Table 26 District HIV Prevalence

3.6.1.6 Stakeholder engagement in Prevention of HIV

The available stakeholders in HIV/AIDS services include world vision (Buyantanshi ADP), Local government, Education department, traditional leadership and Neighborhood Health Committees. Lwansanse community radio station though not located in the district is time and again used for airing advocacy programs.

The range of services provided by these stakeholders are streamlined as below; -

STAKEHOLDER	FOCUS AREA	AREA OF OPERATION
World vision	Advocacy & capacity building trainings at community level	Bwalinde and Ibale wards
Local government (Town council)	Advocacy programs, materials distribution in communities	All wards

General Education	Advocacy and sex education	All wards
Traditional leadership	Advocacy	All wards
Neighborhood Health Committees	Advocacy and Social mobilization	All wards
Lwansanse Community Radio station	Airing programs	All wards

Table 27 Stakeholder engagement in Prevention of HIV

3.6.1.7 Disability

The proportion of the population with disability in Zambia is 2 per cent according to the 2010 census report. The proportion in rural areas was higher than urban areas at 2.4 and 1.4 per cent, respectively. Data was collected from all wards on persons living with disabilities in the district. The table below highlights information collected on persons living with disabilities in all the wards of the district.

S/N	AREA	NO. MALE DISABLED	NO. FEMALE DESABLED	TOTAL
01	DISTRICT	150	219	369
02	KAFINSA WARD	15	20	35
03	MUFILI WARD	10	19	29
04	ILAMBO WARD	14	18	32
05	MULALASHI WARD	12	15	27
06	KAELA WARD	12	20	32
07	MUSHINGA WARD	8	15	23
08	KATILYE WARD	9	13	22
09	BWALINDE WARD	30	42	72
10	KAMPEMBA WARD	20	30	50
11	ITANDASHE WARD	9	12	21
12	IBALE WARD	11	15	26

Table 28 Disability Assessment

From the data collected, persons were found with some disability, out of which were 219 females and were 150 males. The disabilities with the highest number and assumed to be most common in the district are those visually impaired and hearing impairment.

3.6.1.8 Youth

The youth constitute 38 per cent of the district population. They present a challenge as well as an opportunity in the development of the district. Unemployment is by far the most significant challenge faced by this group and this is because majority of them do not have appropriate vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances of fully participating in

the labor market. There is need for sustained efforts to create skills and training Centre's and thereafter employment opportunities. Zambia's Vision 2030 has identified youth empowerment as one of the efforts to reduction of poverty. Through the Constituency Development Fund, Lupososhi has funded youth clubs and are being empowered to start income generating activities.

Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan 2021 to 2030

3.7 Summary Core Problems for the PSIR

The public meetings and community consultations revealed a number of services that the people of Lupososhi District required. The communities had been tasked to identify the gaps and challenges faced in their respective districts. The identified gaps projected the demand for various services. A summary of core problems of the district is as listed below;

- Poor road connectivity across the entire District
- High Levels of Waterborne Diseases
- Poor and inadequate School infrastructure
- Absence of Skills Development Centre's
- Poor communication facilities across the district
- Inadequate social protection programs
- Inadequate Health facilities
- Lack of energy sources for both domestic and commercial use
- Absence of agriculture extension facilities and infrastructure
- Absence of Fish hatchery facilities
- Absence of cold chain facilities
- Absence of small livestock breeding Centre's
- Deforestation of local forests

4.0 Vision for Long Term Development of the District

The Development framework shall highlight various Programmes in line with five development goals to answer to various identified problems that had been identified by both the community and the District stakeholders through consultations.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. For each of the Development Goal, intended objectives are stated and various strategies that shall be used in order to achieve the Development goals. In addition, the District's response to the goals and objectives and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the priorities identified during the community consultations meetings are presented as new projects. Cross Cutting issues in each sector are also included.

The Vision of the long-term Development of the District is to become **“An Economically Competitive District, self-sustaining, dynamic, that supports biodiversity and socio-economic Development by 2030”**.

4.1 Policies to Direct Development

During the implementation of the Lupososhi Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process, the following policies shall be used to direct Development during the course of the implementation. These included;

a) Creation of a Multi Facility Economic Zone

In line with central governments directive to Local Authorities create MFEZ, Lupososhi Town Council shall set aside Land for creation of a MFEZs.

b) Public Private Partnerships

With the presence of the Local Government Act No. 02 of 2019 and various council resolutions, the district has taken advantage of these provisions of the law to promote

PPP in various endeavors. Currently, the district has managed to engage a firm to partner with in the exploration and mining of manganese.

c) Link Zambia 8000

Taking advantage of the Link Zambia 8000 masterplan, the district shall continue to lobby from Central Government resources to improve and upgrade roads in the district with a view of improving road connectivity.

d) Seventh National Development Plan and the Vision 2030

The Seventh National Development Plan and the Vision 2030 to guide the District during the implementation of the 2021 to 2030 plan period with a view of leaving no one behind. With the guidance of the 7NDP and Vision 2030, the Lupososhi District IDP shall be implemented with a view of achieving the Universal Sustainable Development Goals. It's therefore envisaged that donor support shall be guaranteed.

e) The National Policy on Climate Change Policy

The National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) shall support and coordinate all responses to climate change in the District. The district has put in place a task force to re-align all actors in the districts economic sector in order to meet the development goal through mitigation and adaptation.

4.2 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

4.2.1 Goal 1: To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030

Under this development goal, the Lupososhi IDP shall focus of promoting Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries Development, Forestry, Infrastructure Development.

Lupososhi Districts aspires to become an economically viable district that offers decent employment opportunities for everyone in the district with different skills and background by harnessing opportunities for economic diversification and growth.

This economic diversification offers the people of Lupososhi to realize additional Jobs and benefits from the natural and human resources. During the implementation period, there is expected easy of movement of goods and services and the people through construction, periodic maintenance, upgrading and rehabilitation of roads, improved production and productivity through various agricultural programs, a diversified economy through agriculture value addition to mention few.

Table 29 Development to Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030

Goal1: To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030			
Development Objective	Priorities	Development Strategies	Program
Development Objective 1: To improve both staff and farmer's agriculture skills and knowledge by 2030 from 30 to 65%	Construction of District Farmer Training Centre in Mapulanga	Strategy 1: Enhanced investment in agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 2: To increase household income through Agribusiness and Marketing from K7,100 to K10,200 per annual by 2024	Construction of Agri-business Marketing Centre - Mufili agriculture camp	Enhanced agriculture value chains	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 3: To improve food security through improved storage by reducing post-harvest loses from 20% to 0 % by 2025	Construction of Agricultural Satellite grain Bulking Centre Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	Enhanced investment in agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 4: To improve field staff accommodation from 6 functional to 12 House by 2025	Construction of Camp House - Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	Enhanced investment in agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 5: To increase household income through selling of flesh vegetables and fruits K7,100 to K10,200 per annual by 2025	Establishment of Horticulture Farming Block in Katuta Agriculture camp	Promoted diversification within the agriculture sector	Agricultural Investments for employment creation
Development Objective 6: To increase household income through selling of flesh vegetables and fruits K7,100 to K10,200 per annual by 2025	Establishment of Horticulture Farming Block in Katuta Agriculture camp	Promoted diversification within the agriculture sector	Agricultural Investments for employment creation
Development Objective 8: To generate income for self-sustaining District Farmer Training Centre	Establishment of an Orange and Lemon Orchard at the District Farmer Training Centre	Promoted diversification within the agriculture sector	Agricultural Investments for employment creation
Development Objective 9: To generate income for self-sustaining District Farmer Training Centre through Tractor services	Priority 1: Procurement of Tractor cultivation, transportation Farmer Priority 2: Training services for Farmers training Centre	Improved production and productivity	Agricultural Investments for employment creation

Development Objective 10: To improve all field staff Houses by Rehabilitation by 2025	Rehabilitation of Camp houses at Chungu, Mapulanga and Chibaye	Enhanced investment in agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 11 To construction a district show arena for promotion of agribusiness, marketing and trade by 2025	Construction of District Agriculture Show Arena	Enhanced investment in agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural infrastructure development
Development Objective 12 To promote aquaculture production	Establishment of Fingerling breeding center in Mufili	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
	Establishment of Fish feed production center in Chungu	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 13 To promote fish stock conservation in Lake Bangweulu	Establishment of fish breeding area in Nsombo	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 14 To reduce post-harvest loses of fish and other products	Construction of fish cold storage and processing plant	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 15 To increase livestock production	Establish Small livestock Breeding Centre in Chungu	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 16 To increase livestock production and productivity	Construction of Livestock Service Centre's (Tier 1 plus) In Nsombo and Chungu	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 17 To increase livestock production and productivity	Construction of Goat Breeding and Marketing Centre in Mufili Ward	In-service training and hands on training	Capacity building
Development Objective 18 To ensure sustainable forest management in both customary and state lands by 2030	Conducting forest protection and management in Lupososhi district	Conducting forest protection and management in Lupososhi district	Forest protection

Development Objective 19 To ensure sustainable supply of timber in order to reduce illegal cutting down of trees by 2030	Plantation and woodlot establishment and management in Lupososhi district	Establish a nurseries to raise seedlings for plantation and woodlot establishment and expansion	Plantation and woodlot establishment and management in Lupososhi district
Development Objective 20 To promote tree planting in depleted protected forest reserves and open forest areas	Reforestation and Afforestation	Promote private sector and government partnership in forest management and utilization by 2030	Reforestation and Afforestation
Development Objective 21 To promote improved forest service delivery in order to ensure sustainable utilization of the natural resources by 2030	Construction of forest offices and 6 housing units	Promote the provision of office space for improved forest service delivery	Infrastructure development
Development Objective 22 To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation by 2030	Promote bee keeping	Promote and strengthen beekeeping enterprises/groups through provision of beekeeping equipment's and trainings	Enterprise Development
Development Objective 23 To promote improved forest service delivery in order to ensure sustainable utilization of the natural resources by 2030	Purchase of office furniture, tools/equipment	Promote the provision of office equipment/tools and furniture	Infrastructure development
Development Objective 24 To promote improved forest service delivery in order to ensure	Conduct monitoring and evaluation visits to project areas	Promote the development of mechanisms for monitoring the use of forest resources and developments in the forestry sector and for monitoring and evaluating forest resources	Monitoring and evaluation

sustainable utilization of the natural resources by 2030			
Development Objective 25 To promote collaborative forest resource management between forest department and other stakeholders in order to improve forest resource management and alleviate poverty	Conduct community sensitizations on the importance of forest resource conservation and climate change	Devise and implement participatory forest management approaches for indigenous and plantations involving local communities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations and other stake holders based on equitable gender participation	Forest extension
Development Objective 26 To rehabilitate, maintain and construct infrastructure and associated amenities by 2030	Priority 1: Construction of 74 km Luwingu - Nsombo Road Priority 2: Construction of 20.2 km Sande - Kabangalala Road. Priority 3: Construction of 80 km Roads in Kaela Ward.	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction of roads and development	Infrastructure Development

	<p>Priority 4: Construction of 60 km Roads in Kafinsa Ward.</p> <p>Priority 5: Construction of 70 km Roads in Ibale Ward</p> <p>Priority 6: Construction of 87 km Luwingu - Kabangalala - Kasaba Road.</p> <p>Priority 7: Construction of 133km Roads in Munshinga Ward</p> <p>Priority 8: Construction of 50 km Katuta - Kalaba - Ikamonga Road</p> <p>Priority 9: Construction of 22 km Lwenge - Katangalele - Chushi Road.</p> <p>Priority 10: Construction of 40km Roads in Kampemba Ward.</p> <p>Priority 11: Construction of 16 km Chushi - Musebo - Busaka Road</p> <p>Priority 12: Construction of 35.8 km Chiyongoli - Mutondo Road.</p>		
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	<p>Priority 13: Construction of 4 Bridges in Kaela Ward.</p> <p>Priority 14: Construction of 2 Bridges in Kafinsa Ward</p> <p>Priority 15:Construction of 1.5km Bridge in Chanika in Ibale Ward</p> <p>Priority 16: Construction of 20km Township Roads in the CBD</p>		
<p>Development Object 27</p> <p>To construct and rehabilitate 90% of council buildings by 2030</p>	Construction of Civic Centre in the CBD	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for infrastructure development	infrastructure development
<p>Development Object 28</p> <p>To increase fish production and Productivity by 2030</p>	Construction and stocking of fish Ponds in Nsombo	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for infrastructure development	Infrastructure Development
<p>Development Object 29</p> <p>To promote entrepreneurship development in the District by 2030</p>	Establishment of Cassava Farming Scheme	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for establishment of New Scheme	Entrepreneurship Development

		from both Local revenue and GRZ	
Development Object 30 To promote infrastructure and Housing development so as to reduce Inequalities in the District by 2030	Construction of 11 staff Houses in all Wards	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction development	Housing Development and Rural - Urban Partnership promotion

4.2.2 Goal 2: To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030

The number of vulnerable households has also been on the rise and comprises people with limited access to essential services that are necessary for human survival such as health, education, water and Sanitation. In addition, poor nutrition, which in part is a function of food insecurity in poor households, further erodes the human capital potential. This reinforces the intergenerational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Vulnerable groups currently include: female-headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, orphaned children, and the chronically ill and elderly people. We envisage improving coverage and targeting of social protection Programme and Promote Access to health and education services

Table 30 Development Framework - To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030

Goal2: To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030			
Development Objective	Priorities	Development Strategies	Program

To Enhance and improve education and skills development from the current 5% to 65%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a Literacy centre at Chungu School 2. Construction of Skills Training centre women and youths in Katuta of Munshinga Ward 	Provision of skills to vulnerable households	Infrastructure Development
To improve access to finances and improve food security at Household Levels by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of Village Banking groups in 11 wards of Lupososhi District 	Introduction of Village Banking in the 11 wards of the District	Integrated basic social protection framework development
To facilitate and administer effectively PWAS in order to facilitate timely provision of basic needs to vulnerable by 2030	Public welfare Assistance Scheme	Assist OVCs with education requisites, repatriation of stranded people and sick people and social support	Public welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)
To create an enabling Environment for Adolescent and Young people to access reproductive information by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Construct an HIV space in 7 secondary schools 	Building of HIV spaces in 7 secondary schools in the District by 2030	Infrastructure development
To create an enabling Environment for Adolescent and Young people to access reproductive information by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Construct an adequate Adolescent Corner in Chungu 	Building an Adolescent and young People's Corner	Infrastructure development
To reduce extreme poverty and intergeneration transfer of poverty in the selected households by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social cash transfer 	Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the communities	Social Cash Transfer
To promote the placement of Children in suitable place of Safety by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Place of safety for Abused Children in CBD 	Construction of Place of Safety	Social Services Provision

4.2.3 Goal 3: To Reduce Developmental Inequalities by 2030

Under this strategic area, emphasis shall be placed on reducing income and gender inequality and the Rural-urban divides.

Other aspects of inequality are covered mainly under the Enhanced Human Development strategic area. We expect to promote integrated rural development, promote urban and peri-urban economies, reduce gender inequality and enhance income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups.

Table 31 Development Framework - To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030

Goal 3: To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030			
Development Objective	Priorities	Development Strategies	Program
Objective 1: To promote a solid waste free central business district by the year 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a Mechanized landfill in the Planning boundary 2. Purchase of bulldozer for the collection of solid waste 	Strategy 1: Promote urban and peri-urban economies	Waste Management
Objective 2: To ensure social services are provided both in the Urban and Rural areas by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Katuta Market/Ablution Block 2. Construction of Chisense Market /Ablution Block 3. Construction of Mumba Market/Ablution Block 4. Construction of Chungu Market & Ablution Block 5. Rehabilitation and Modernizing of Nsombo Market 6. Construction of 2 Market Shelters in Itandashi Ward 7. Construction of 4 Communication Masts in Kafinsa, Ibale, Kaela & Itandashi Wards 	Strategy 2: Mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction development	Social Services Provision

Objective 3: To construct and rehabilitate council buildings	1. Rehabilitation and Expansion of Nsombo Guest House 2. Construction of Ablution Block at Nsombo Market 3. Construction of Council Lodge CBD	Strategy 3: Mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction development	Construction and Rehabilitation of Council Buildings
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4.2.4 Goal 4: To Enhance Human Development by 2030

Human development involves expansion of human freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives and to actively participate in shaping equitable and sustainable development. As people are both beneficiaries and drivers of human development, there is need to invest in them to enhance their human capacities in self-employment and wage employment that leads to socio-economic growth. This entails that people should be educated (to include formal and non-formal skills development), healthy, have a reasonable standard of living and feel safe.

In view of the above, the IDP will under this strategic area prioritize simultaneous investments in health and education to enhance the quality of human capital, accelerate economic growth and promote job creation. Furthermore, the availability and utilization of safe and clean water and provision of sanitation services, which impact on the health and productivity of the people, will be prioritized by promoting investments in water resources development, to improve access in both rural and urban areas. Emerging and cross-cutting issues, such as gender, disability, biodiversity, climate change and disaster risk reduction, which have significant impact on human development, will also need to be addressed. We envisage to Strengthen public health Programmes, enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education, and

enhance access to skills training. Enhance provision of adequate safe water and sanitation and Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure also enhance provision of adequate solid waste management services

Table 32 Development Framework - Enhancing Human development by 2030

Goal4: Enhancing Human development by 2030			
Development Objective	Priorities	Development Strategies	Program
Development Objective 1: To Create an Enabling Environment for Adolescents and Young People to access sexual Reproductive Information by 2030	To construct an adequate adolescent corner in Chungu	Strategy 1: Building of an Adolescent and Young Peoples Corner	Infrastructure Development
Development Objective 2: To Create HIV/AIDS Awareness amongst Adolescents in the 11 wards in Lupososhi	Formation of Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs in Schools	Strategy 2: Formation of HIV/AIDS clubs in Primary and Community schools.	Health Education Promotion
Development Objective 3: To influence social and behavior change among the general population to create demand for HIV prevention and care services.	Radio and TV Programs	Strategy 3: Mobilize members of the general populations that are underserved	Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC)
Development Objective 4: To increase the distribution of male and female condoms from 6000 to 30 000 per ward for the prevention of new HIV and sexually transmitted infections for the prevention	Formation of CATFs	Strategy 4: Expand Access, demand and use of condoms among sexually active populations	Comprehensive Condom Programing
Development Objective 5: To Increase the number of people undergoing HIV testing and counseling by 2030	Commemorate WAD and HCT day	Strategy 5: Conduct HCT testing during World AIDS and HCT Day commemorations	World HIV/AIDS and HCT Day commemorations

<p>Development Objective 6: To contribute to the Reduction of HIV incidence by scaling up Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) in 11 schools.</p>	<p>Creation of Boys VMMC club in schools</p>	<p>Strategy 6: Increase demand and meet targets for VMMC in the most effective age groups through targeted market/client based approach.</p>	<p>Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision</p>
<p>Development Objective 7: To reduce the incidence of Drug Abuse amongst the adolescents aged 14-19 years</p>	<p>Formation of Drug Abuse Clubs</p>	<p>Strategy 7: Sensitize adolescents in schools and ensure access to integrated, comprehensive SRH services.</p>	<p>World Drug Abuse Day Commemoration</p>
<p>Development Objective 8: To increase access to education service delivery at all levels to 60% by 2025</p>	<p>Priority 1: Construction of DEB Office Block at Lupososhi CBD</p> <p>Priority 2: Completion of Katuta Boarding Sec School.</p> <p>Priority 3: Construction of Lukolongo Day Sec School.</p> <p>Priority 4: Construction of a Day Sec and Primary Schools at Lupososhi CBD</p> <p>Priority 5: Upgrading of Community schools to primary level in Itandashi, Kaela, Kafinsa, Ilambo, Ibale, Katilye, Munshinga wards</p> <p>Priority 6: Construction of 2 staff houses at each primary school (Chisense, Kapoma, Lufubu, Sakeni, Kamusenga, Chita) in Mulalashi, Kafinsa, Itandashi, Kampemba</p> <p>Priority 7: Construction of Early Childhood Education Play Parks in all the wards.</p>	<p>Strategy 8: Mobilize financial resources and human capital for infrastructure development in schools</p>	<p>School infrastructure Development</p>

	<p>Priority 8: Construction on a Special Education School in Kafinsa ward.</p> <p>Priority 9: Construction of School of Continuous Education in Kafinsa ward in all the wards.</p>		
<p>Development Objective 9: To increase access to quality education and proper service delivery at all levels to 60% by 2025</p>	<p>Priority 1: Registration of schools without grade 7, 9 and 12 examination Centre status</p> <p>Priority 2: Staff Development</p> <p>Priority 3: Teacher Deployment</p> <p>Priority 4: Rolling out of UNLOCK LITERACY. In 10 wards.</p> <p>Priority 5: Procurement of Teaching and Learning materials in all schools in the district.</p> <p>Priority 6: Construction of School of Continuous Education in Kafinsa ward in all the wards.</p> <p>Priority 7: Continuous Professional development (CPD).</p> <p>Priority 8: DEB farm production in Katilye ward.</p> <p>Priority 9: Teacher's Resource Centre Construction in Kafinsa</p>	<p>Strategy 9: To mobilize financial resources and human resources for capacity buildings and human skills development.</p>	<p>Improving service delivery, Staff training and staff development</p>

Development Objective 10: To increase access to education service delivery through proper sanitation in schools by 2025	Construction of 10 ablution blocks at community, primary and day sec schools.	Strategy 10: To mobilize financial resources and human capital for infrastructure development.	School infrastructure development
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4.2.5 Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030

Creating a conducive governance environment is a pre-requisite for political stability, human security, economic growth and sustainable development. Good governance encompasses democracy, constitutionalism, the rule of law, human rights, sound professional and insulated public institutions and officers and transparent and accountable economic and administrative governance systems, among others. Under this development goal, we expect to Strengthen land administration and management, enhance access to justice by construction of Infrastructure such as Police, Local courts and District Prisons, accelerate implementation of the Decentralization Policy and Reform and re-establish inclusive consultative structures.

Table 33 Development Framework - To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030

Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030			
Development Objective	Priorities	Development Strategies	Program
Objective 1. To Promote effective and efficient service delivery by 2030	<p>Priority 1: Construct District Administrative offices, Post Offices and Police Station in Chungu</p> <p>Priority 2. Construction of 50 GRZ Housing Infrastructure in the CBD</p>	Strategy 1: Construct District Administrative Offices and Housing Units in the CBD	Infrastructure Development

Objective 2. To Decongest existing Prisons facilities by 2030	Priority 1: Construct a District Prison and 08 Housing Units	Strategy 1: Construct District Prison and Housing Units in the CBD to decongest Existing Prisons in the Province	Infrastructure Development
3.To improve Land Management and service delivery by 2030	Priority 1: Creation of the Bangweulu Local Area Plan	Strategy 1: Strengthen land administration and management	Land Management and Administration
4. To enhance capacity of the District Development Coordinating committee and Ward Development Committees by 2030	Priority 1: Build Capacity of DDCC and WDCs in the District	Strategy 1; Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms	Capacity Development

4.3 Spatial Development Framework

4.3.1 Spatial Development Scenarios

The spatial framework spells out various mechanisms within which development projects and Programmes will be implemented. The spatial plan has a regulatory and developmental function in a District. Spatial planning identifies development projects and Programmes and locates them on specific geographic areas in a district. The spatial plan includes economic, social and governance dimensions of the Integrated Development Plan. Spatial plans also display the necessary coordination between various sectors, e.g. transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; public facilities and private home developments, etc.

The Lupososhi Spatial plan has been prepared in liaison with department of Northern Province physical planning and housing. The spatial plan will include the following steps in its preparation:

- Establishing local priorities through public consultations.
- Preparing draft spatial plans with medium-to-long –term strategies to realize and co-ordinate those priorities.
- Consultation with local leadership
- Identifying and protecting areas of District -specific infrastructure, natural resources (e.g. forests and minerals), and recreational areas.
- Appropriate environmental assessment of District-specific projects and Programmes.
- Review of other local and national spatial plans to ensure conformity and coherence.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of spatial development trends.
- Expected impact of climate change and measures for mitigation (e.g., flood and drought control).
- Capacity – building measures for implementation of the spatial plan.
- Mechanisms for arbitration between stakeholders in spatial plans.
- Validation of the plan by stakeholders and the District public.

4.3.2 Alternative Spatial Scenarios

4.3.2.1 Interconnectivity Development Scenarios

Development in the district has been projected by three development scenarios that shall be interconnected with a view of dictating development within and outside the district.

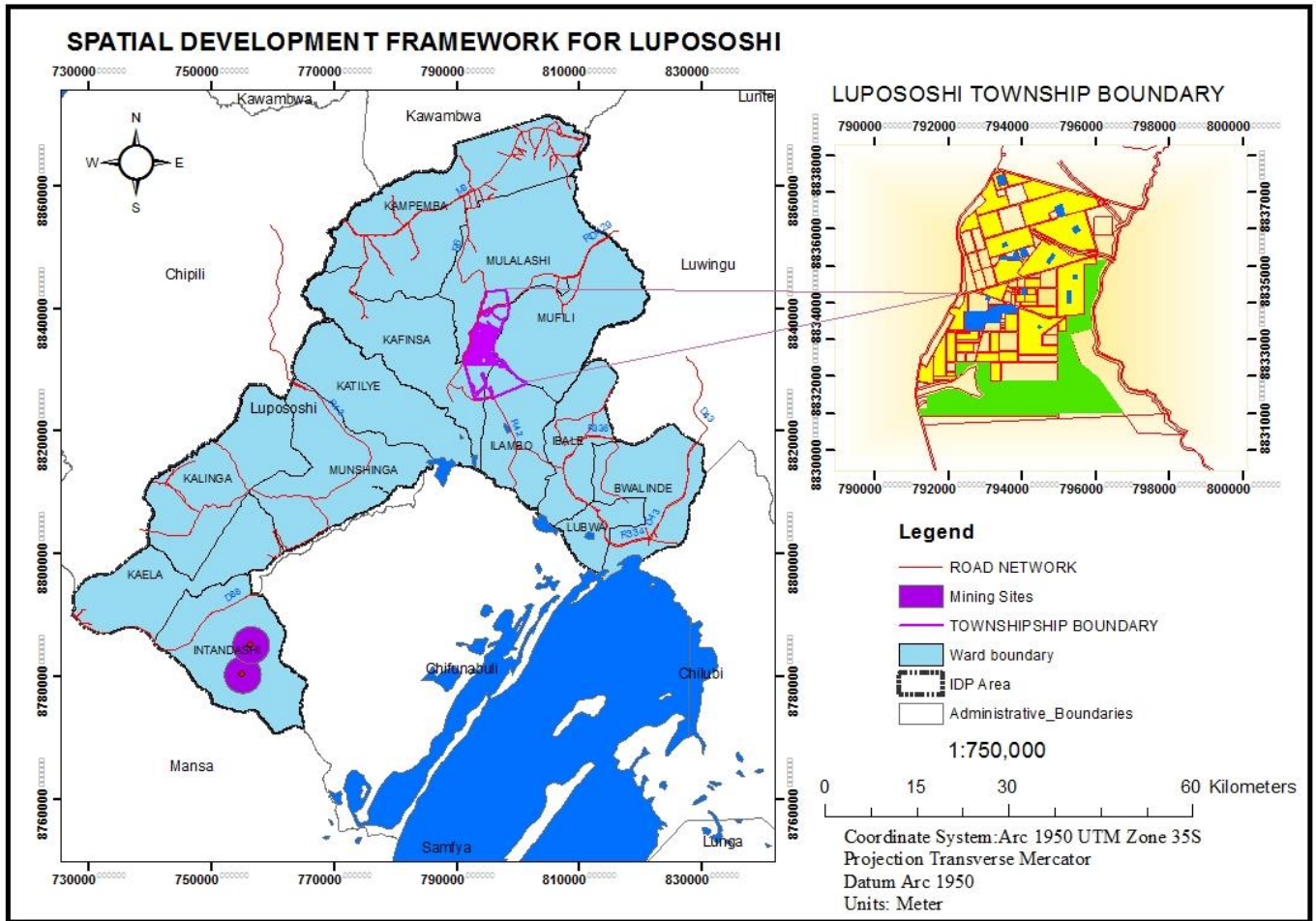
The projected growth Nodes of District surrounds mining in the west part of the District in Itandashi Ward and Part of Kaela ward, Agriculture farming blocks in Kaela Ward, Munshinga and Mufili wards, and Projected Fish centres in Ilambo, Ibale and Bwalinde Wards.

The manganese deposits are yet to be fully exploited giving the district an upper hand to control mining activities and setting up modalities to ensure that much needed development spreads from the mining areas to neighbouring wards leading the CBD. Agriculture Farming Blocks will also be growth points from the concentrated wards to the neighbouring wards to the CBD.

These developmental growth notes however require supporting infrastructure such as connecting roads and electricity to fully harness the potential they can bring about. In this vain, there is a proposal to construct feeder roads connecting the growth nodes within and outside the boundaries of the district.

4.3.2.1.1 Mining Sites Scenario 1.

Figure 20 Mining Scenario



As earlier elaborated, the manganese deposits are yet to be fully exploited giving the district an upper hand to control mining activities and setting up modalities to ensure that much needed development spreads from the mining areas to neighbouring wards leading the CBD.

4.3.2.1.2 Scenario 2 - Agricultural Sites (farming Blocks)

As elaborated in the figure below, Lupososhi has massive potential for agriculture, the establishment of farming blocks in the identified area in the district shall facilitate the Economic emancipation the district desires to achieve by the end of the IDP period.

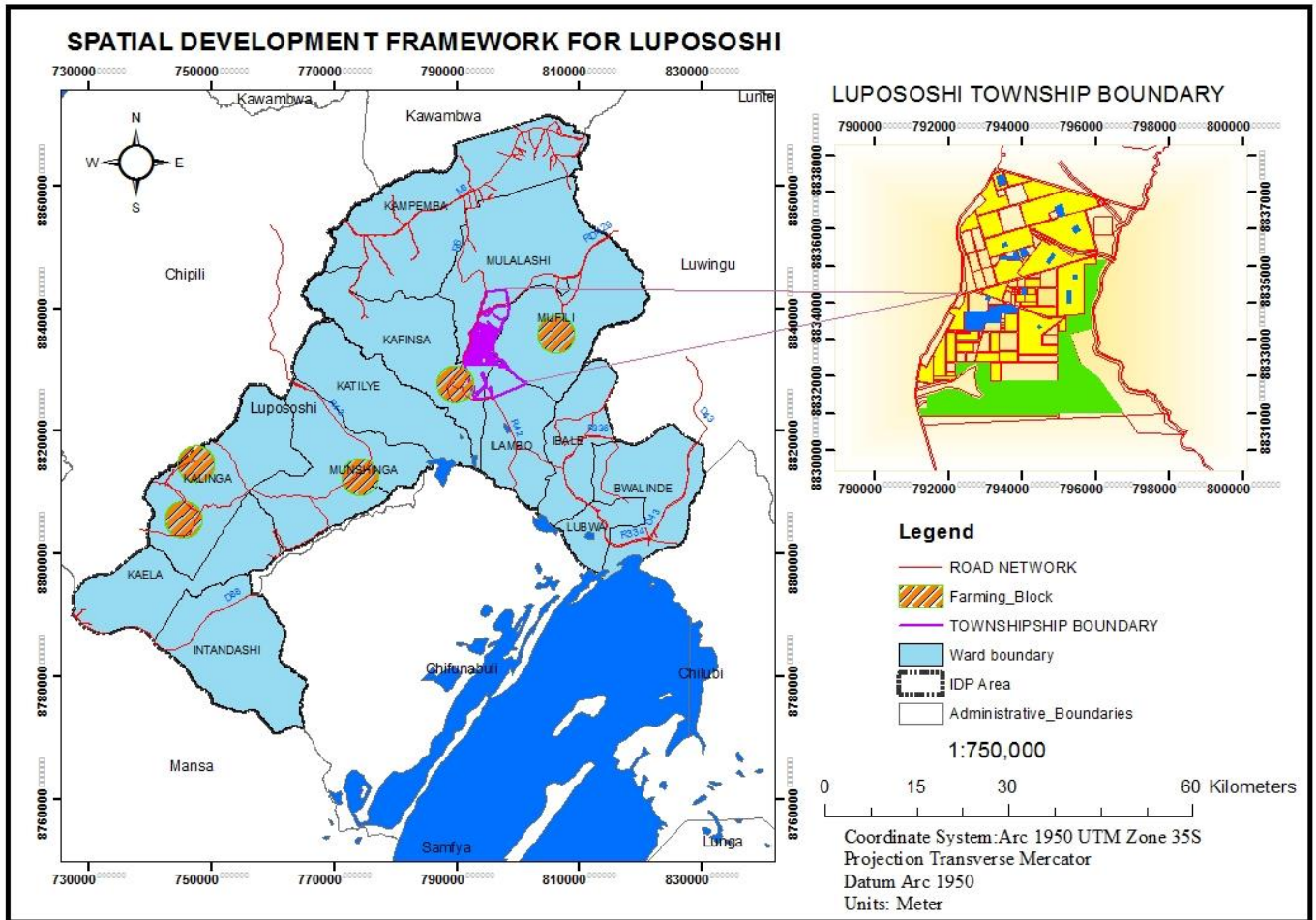


Figure 21: Agricultural Sites (farming Blocks)

4.3.2.2 Interconnected Scenarios

The figure below highlights all the four interconnected scenarios, the CBD, Fishing Centres, Mining Centre's, Agricultural Centres with projected road connectivity

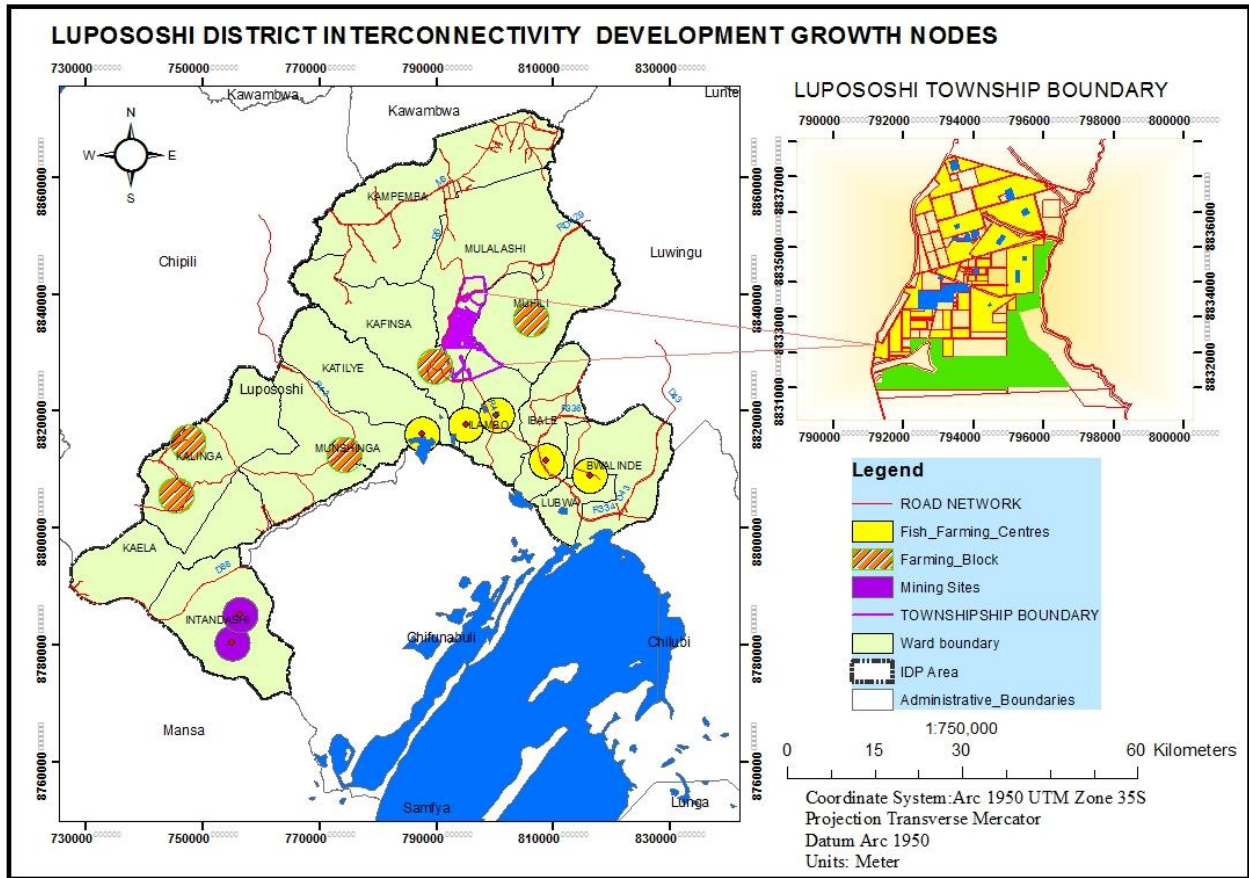


Figure 23: Interconnected Scenarios

4.3.3 Scenario 4 - Central Business District Development

Lupososhi Land Tenure is in the hands of traditional leadership and land use mainly characterized by subsistence agriculture, informal and retail trading.

The District has a number of growth Centre's and primary, secondary and local development nodes which require spatial planning for and basic services are provided for. Current and proposed public and private sector investments has mainly focused on social and economic development and natural and fixed assets including recreation spaces and parks, residential and commercial, trading and industrial uses. Rural and agricultural land uses include forestry, cultivated land, natural areas and dams. In view of the above, 9300 Ha was demarcated in Chungu Chiefdom surrounding three wards namely Kafinsa, Ilambo, and Mulalashi for the creation of the Lupososhi CBD.

The CBD has been zoned in three categories namely, Commercial, Residential and agriculture as illustrated below.

25.1.6.1 Local Area Plan – CBD Land Use

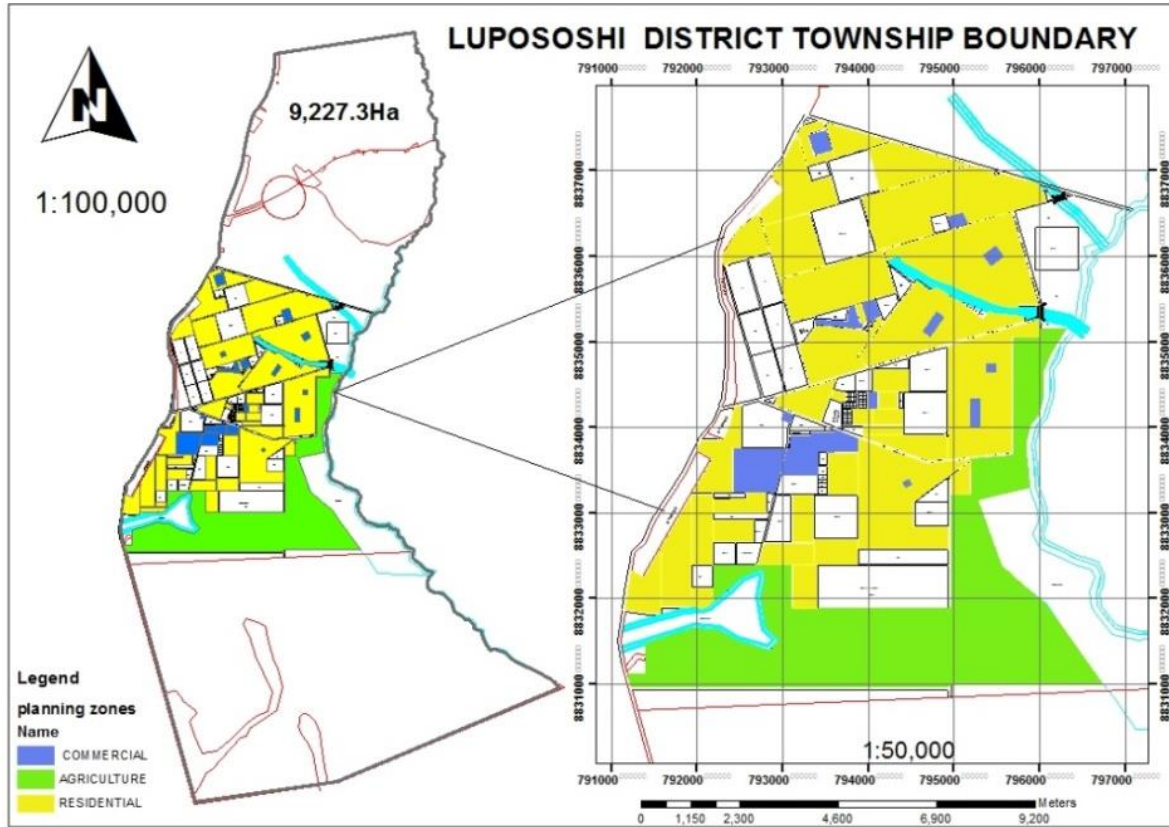


Figure 24 Local Land Use

Table 34 Categories of the CBD Land Use

Sn	Category	Land Use No	Land Use Percentage
01.	Residential	4286	96%
02	Commercial	25	0.56%
03	Places of Worship	17	0.38%
04	Schools	14	0.31%
05	Open Spaces	33	0.74%
06	Small Holding	55	1.24%
07	Special Use	4	0.09%
08	Light Industrial	11	0.25%
09	Special Facilities	05	0.11%
Total		4,450	100%

4.3.5 Spatial Development Concepts

The following spatial concepts shall be used to address issues currently faced by IDP areas. Proposals for the intensification of development need to be accompanied by proposals the development of supporting infrastructure and development control and land use strategies.

The spatial development framework which will form part of the Integrated Development Plan is not stand alone. The objectives, strategies and projects and the spatial development framework shall be aligned.

a) Spatial Concepts

Source: IDP Guidelines 2019. Vol 3.

Nodes	These are areas where a higher intensity of land uses and activities will be supported and promoted. Nodal development will improve efficiency as it provides easy access and creates thresholds for a variety of uses and public transport services. As part of a district spatial strategy, nodes will relate to settlements where there is or is proposed to be an intensity of commercial and government services such as sub-district centres. In urban areas, nodes relate to areas where there is or is proposed to be a concentration of commercial and government uses.
Growth Poles	Growth Poles Theory The central idea of the growth poles theory is that economic development, or growth, is not uniform over an entire region, but instead takes place around a specific pole (or cluster). So in our IDP area these poles will be identified.
Corridors	Corridors are areas along major transportation routes where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged.
Infill	A spatial strategy aimed at utilizing unused or under-utilized lands within urban areas.
Densification	A spatial strategy aimed at increasing population thresholds.
Containment	A spatial strategy aimed at limiting inefficient low-density development (i.e., urban sprawl) particularly urban edges. A spatial strategy based upon the principles of containment must be backed up by development control policies and strategies.
Protection	A spatial strategy aimed at protecting valuable natural, economic or heritage resources, such as agricultural land, wetlands, ecological corridors or scenic landscapes. Protection may be required for parts of settlements (e.g. the establishment of a network of green spaces in urban areas) or parts of the IDP area (e.g. rural landscapes outside of settlements). A spatial strategy based upon the principles of protection must be backed up by development control policies and strategies.
Growth Areas	The identification of appropriate / future growth opportunities is an important aspect of a spatial strategy. By proactively indicating such areas, based on the agreed principles, the often negative impacts of unguided market forces can be curtailed. These can include the redevelopment of existing development areas to higher intensities, vacant land suitable for infill development as well as greenfield sites.
Resilient cities	Resilient cities are cities that have the ability to absorb, recover and prepare for future shocks (economic, environmental, social & institutional). Resilient cities promote sustainable development, well-being and inclusive growth.

Figure 25 Spatial Concepts

4.3.6 Planning Needs

The following sub sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Lupososhi district based on the likely 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 regard is 2010 which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs.

4.3.4.1 Housing Units

The table below illustrates the number of dwellings as existing in Lupososhi in 2010 and as projected in 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035. The housing units needs include public and private sector requirements. Nearly all Zambian towns, including Lupososhi, have 60% of their population living in informal settlements where the majority of low income groups reside. In the absence of a viable private sector housing development, government, the Council and parastatals including but not limited to National Housing Authority and the Zambia Building Society will have to be involved in the provision of serviced plots and housing care for the poor if meaningful progress has to be made towards satisfying the district housing needs as estimated in the table below.

(a) Housing unit's needs

Table 35 Table showing housing needs based on population projections

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
No of housing for such population	1611	2433	2526	3060	3706	4486
No of existing housing units	2122	2122	2122	2122	2122	2122
No of estimated housing units	-	311	404	938	1584	2364

Note: all types of housing as per zonal physical counting

(b) Number of housing units per hectare in residential zones

Residential zoning	Plot Sizes	Dwelling units/Ha	Possible Appropriate locations
Low cost	200-285m ²	35-50	Town centre or immediately adjacent to public transport hub
Medium cost	286-666m ²	15-35	Neighborhood Centres (typically within 400m walking distance of centre point) inner urban suburb
High cost	667-2000m ²	5-15	Urban periphery, outlying lands, areas with capacity/ environmental constraints

Table 36 Housing units per hectare in residential zones

(c) Housing per Hectarage

The table below shows the population growth in Lupososhi Township, with estimated number of households existing housing Hectarage and Estimated Hectarage required.

Table 37 Table showing Housing Hectarage needs based on population projections

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
No of housing for such population	1611	2433	2526	3060	3706	4486
No of existing housing units	2122	2122	2122	2122	2122	2122
No. of existing housing shortfall	-	311	404	938	1584	2364
Existing Housing Hectarage	-	688	688	688	688	688
Estimated Housing Hectarage shortfall	-	100	131	303	513	766

Note: Based on the assumption that 50% are low cost plots, 30% medium and 20% high cost.

4.3.8.2 Commercial Building Needs

(a) Commercial Building Unit (shop) Needs

The table shows the number of shops needed in Lupososhi from 2021 to 2035. The number of shops is based on the current planning standards of one shop for thirty families (households). Besides, Lupososhi will need an intercity bus terminus to link Luapula to Northern Province enroute to the Copperbelt and Lusaka.

The Table showing commercial building needs in Lupososhi based on population projections and planning standards

Table 38 Commercial building needs

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
No of housing for such population	1611	2433	2526	3060	3706	4486
No of shops needed for above population	54	81	84	102	124	150
No. of existing shops	71	71	71	71	71	71
No. of estimated shops	-	10	13	31	53	79

(b) Central Business Hectarage Needs

The land use planning standards for the Central Business area as shown below

Table 39 Central Business Hectarage Needs

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	COMMENTS
Shopping (BS)	Rural Area Settlement total= 160-360m ² /1.000 pop (260m ² average) dispersed as (a) Central Area 80-180m ² /1.000pop (one shop) (b) Dispersed area 80-180m ² /1.000pop	Standards relates to retail space not plot size
Parking (shops)	3/1.000m ² Floor space	
Retail Market (BM)	14 stalls / 1.000 pop i.e. 25m ² /1.000	1 km catchment
Parking (Markets)	1/300m ² floor area	
Offices (BC)	400m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Offices)	1/100m ² floor space	
Licensed Premises	2000m ² /3.000pop (Plots to be 1.000-2.000m ²)	
Petrol Filling Stations (TS)	1,000-1,500m ² site 20,000 pop	
Post Office (AP)	Sub office 300m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Licensed premises)	1/40m ² public floor space ¼ bedrooms 1/5 staff	
Small Workshops	10 x 25 m ² /4.000 pop	Adjacent Market Area
Industry /warehousing and wholesale premises	Tcar/10 employees Tlorry/1.000m ² (min 3)	Lorry spaces = 46m ² Additional provision for offices where appropriate

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

c) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
No of housing for such population	1611	2433	2526	3060	3706	4486
No of shops needed for above population	54	81	84	102	124	150

No. of existing shops	71	71	71	71	71	71
No. of estimated shop shortfall	-	10	13	31	53	79
Estimated shopping Hectarage shortfall	-	3	4	10	17	26

Table 40 Commercial Buildings Based On Population Projections

4.3.8.3 Administration Building Needs

(a) Administration Building Unit Needs

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

(b) Administration Building Hectarage Needs

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

4.3.8.4 Educational needs in Lupososhi District

(a) Educational Unit needs

The educational requirements as stated by stakeholders in Lupososhi 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 community schools into primary schools
- Construction of one public library, one skills training centre and one teachers' resource centre

(b) Educational Hectarage Needs

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

Table 41 Educational Hectarage Needs

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Nursery School (GEN)	0.5Ha with GEP 200 pupils/4.000 population average of 25 pupils/school	0.125/1.000	Land use to allocated in advance of requirement pending availability of funds

Primary School (GEP)	1 stream; 280 pupils (1500 pop) 1.2 Hectares 2 Streams: 560 pupils (3.000 pop) 1.8 Hectares 3 Streams: 840 pupils (5400 pop) 2.4 hectares 4 Streams: 1120 pupils (6000 pop) 3.0 hectares	At 4 streams (ideal target) at least 0.5Ha/1.000	Excludes teachers housing units in all cases
Secondary Schools (GEP)	4/2 Stream (4x grades 8,9,10 2x grades 11, 12) for 20.000 pop buildings required when 3-4% of pop = 620-820 pupils with 520 min	5/20.000	
Parking (schools)	1/classroom (plus set down area)		Set down area to be within site

Table 42 The total amount of land required

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
Hectarage	11	17	18	20	27	31

100 Ha has been allocated to tertiary institutions including a university, colleges, farm institute. The total amount of land required by the education sector is 131 hectares by 2035.

4.3.8.5 HEALTH BUILDING NEEDS

(a) Health Building Unit Needs

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

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

(b) Building unit Hectarage needs

Land area for the district hospital and the clinics is derived from the table below

Table 43 Health Facilities Building unit Hectarage needs

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	HA/ POPULATION	COMMENTS
Urban Clinic (GHC)	600-800m ² /1.000 pop	.06 - 0.08/1.000	Housing outside the site. 15km radius catchment area
District Hospital	Mk 1. District 1/50,000 Mk 11 Provincial HQ 1:100,000		

(GHO)	Mk111: 1/20000 pop. General 1/300,000 pop		
Parking (Health)	1space/5 beds + space /1 staff		

Table 44 land requirement for the health sector by 2035

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
Hectarage	1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9

50 Ha have been allocated district Hospital giving rise to 52 hectares' land requirement for the health sector by 2035.

4.3.8.6 Industrial Needs in Lupososhi

(a) Industrial Units needs in Lupososhi

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

- Establishment of Multi Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ)
- Establishment of a manganese processing plant
- Establishment of fruit cannery processing plant
- Establishment of cassava processing plant

(b) Industrial Hectarage needs in Lupososhi

Industrial land needs have been computed from the planning standards in the table below

Table 45 Industrial Hectarage needs in Lupososhi

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

Table 46 Total land requirement for industries

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
Hectarage	2.4	3	3.2	3.7	4.6	5.6

The total land requirement for industries in Lupososhi will be 22.5Ha

4.3.8.7 Local Street Unit Needs in Lupososhi by 2035

(a) Local Street Unit Needs in Lupososhi by 2035

These are indicated as follows: -

- Priority Urban Roads in Lupososhi by 2035

NO	TYPE OF ROAD	LENGTH OF ROAD (KM)
1	Bituminous	15
2	Gravel	15
3	Earth	50

Table 47 Priority Urban Roads in Lupososhi by 2035

(b)Local Street Hectarage Needs in Lupososhi by 2035

The local street Hectarage in Lupososhi was determined by Lupososhi Town Council as shown in the table below. These give a total length of 80 km. the roads are non-existent and require to be opened to desirable status to befit the township status. Some roads will need to be constructed to bituminous standard, gravel and earth standard to pave way for projected delivery of services to the people living within and in the periphery of the township.

4.3.8.8 Utilities Needs in Lupososhi

(a) Water and Sewerage Supply Units in Lupososhi

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

- The design and development of capacitated water treatment plant
- The laying of raw water main line from Mulalashi river
- The construction of 20-year water reticulation horizon
- Construction of conventional sewage treatment plant and associated appurtenances

(b)Water and Sewer supply Hectarage needs in Lupososhi

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

Terminal lengths	1:80	Minimum
Nominal lengths	1:100	Minimum

Table 48 Water and Sewer supply Hectarage needs

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

4.3.8.9 Social Facilities Needs

(a) Social facilities Unit Needs

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

(b) Social facilities Hectarage Needs

The Hectarage needs for Public and social facilities are obtained from the planning standards given below: -

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

Table 49 Hectarage needs for Public and social facilities

Table 50 Hectarage of social facilities needs

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
Hectarage	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.6

The total Hectarage of social facilities needs is 4.6 by 2035

4.3.8.10 Electricity Needs

(a) Electricity Unit Needs

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

(b) Electricity Unit Hectarage Needs

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

4.3.8.11 Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Needs

(a) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Unit Needs

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

(b) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Land Needs

Planning standards for open space facilities are given below

Table 51 Planning standards for open space facilities

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

			community exceeds 10,000 pop
Race track / stadium/show Ground (OPR)	50ha/50,000pop		
Cemetery & crematorium (CE) Gardens (AU)	0.25Ha/1,000pop		Site away from residential areas

Table 52 projected population and planning standards

	2010	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	9664	14596	15165	18362	22233	26,919
Hectarage	66	73	74	77	82	88

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

4.3.8.12 Transport Unit Needs

(a) Transport Unit Needs

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

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

(b) Transport Hectarage Needs

A total of 15% of all above land area (120ha) is required for all road networks in Lupososhi town for 2035, while an airport reserve land of 30 ha has been allocated for Lupososhi Airstrip, 150 ha for a railway line and station and 4ha for an intercity bus station. A comprehensive road network has been proposed throughout the entire planning boundary providing access to all land use blocks. The comprehensive road network essential for easy movement of people, goods and services is shown on the proposed basic map. Roads are to be constructed as per road planning standards given below: -

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	COMMENTS
Primary distributor	Dual 2 or 3 lane 30-36 m overall reserve Single 2 or 4 lane 24m for 2 lane, 36m for 4 lane	65kph no plot access

District distributor	Single 2 lane 12m reserve	60kph no plot access
Local distributor	Single 2 lane 12m reserve	50kph no plot access permitted
Access Roads	3m min, gravel based	30kph no plot access permitted
Segregated pedestrian ways. Turning space in cul de sac	12.5mx18mm hammerhead	

Table 53 Transport Hectarage Needs

4.3.8.13 PLANNING PROPOSALS

4.3.8.13.1 Housing Development

Based on the projected population of 26,919 for the year 2035 it is estimated that 453 ha of some residential land use will be required.

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

In consideration of existing and proposed social and economic activities and in consultation with stakeholders, residential areas have been proposed to the north, east and west of the current planning boundary. Similarly, residential areas have been proposed in close proximity to the light industrial zones to provide accommodation to the industrial workforce. It is also proposed that the unplanned area of over 5000 ha be positioned for extended facilities.

4.3.8.13.2 Development of the Central Business District (CBD)

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

In the plan it is proposed that the CBD function be allocated along the main offset road from the district road to Kasaba past the District Administration and extending to the western side. These include retail shops, shopping mall, market and next to the proposed bus station.

4.3.8.13.3 Provision of Land for Administration Functions

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

It is proposed that the administration functions be located 400m along the main offset from the district road to junction on the eastern part of the commercial centre. Along this road is located the police station and post office slightly past the proposed Civic Centre and District Administration. The police station and camp are centrally located for ease access and mobilization. Other localized administrative facilities will be located within the proposed residential zones as the areas open up.

4.3.8.13.4 Industrial Zones

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

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

4.3.8.13.4 Provision of Land for the Development of Various Institutional facilities

The following allocations are planned for various institutions such as

- 4 ha have been allocated to the home for the Abused Children
- 8 ha have been allocated to the Police station and Camp
- 20 ha have been allocated to the Prisons and camp
- 52 ha have allocated to the District Hospital and urban clinic
- 10 ha have been allocated to Show Grounds
- 0.5ha has been destined for an Abattoir
- 4 ha have been located to the Water Treatment plant about 2.8km from Mulalashi River.
- 10 ha have been located to the Farmers' Training Centre

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

4.3.8.13.5 Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities

The required land for open spaces and recreation in Lupososhi is well above 96 ha and meant for the following facilities as demand becomes apparent by 2035

- Green areas, open spaces, recreation and tourist areas
- Sports facilities
- Golf course

- Tennis Courts
- Swimming Pool
- Parks and gardens
- Areas left for future township expansion
- Social facilities

4.3.8.13.6 **Water Protected Area**

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

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

4.3.8.13.7 **Networks**

(a) Roads

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

(b) Utilities

It is proposed that water treatment and distribution 2.8km from Mulalashi River to enhance abstraction of raw water from the steady source running throughout the year. The sewage treatment is planned to be construction away on the western side close to the Dambos to allow the discharge the treated effluent into the water body downstream the water supply abstraction point.

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

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

Other land provisions include: -

(a) Damp Site

A refuse dump site or landfill is earmarked for establishment on western side of Mulalashi River along Sande – Chungu Road on the disused borrow pit.

(b) Residential small Holdings

All areas along the Dambos and Mulalashi River have been proposed to comprise small holdings. This is so in order to encourage the keeping of chickens, ducks, and tamed animals in areas away from residential areas thereby protecting people against infectious diseases from animals and birds.

Table showing projected land use needs from 2021 to 2035

Zone	Current	Phases		
	2021	2021-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035
Residential	32	257	350	650
Central Business District	18	30	45	55
Administration	25	25	27	32
Institutions	34	62	76	90
Industrial	0	18	20	32
Open Space/Recreation	0	10	14	20
Water Protected area	0	24	36	46
Small Holdings	6	12	34	24
Transport	67	90	104	134
Total (Hectarage)	182	528	706	1083

Table 54 Projected land use needs from 2021 to 2035

The future land use needs to be phased (2021-2025, 2025-2030, 2030-2035) as shown in the Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan (LIDP)

Part Five (05) Implementation

5.1 Capital Investment Programme

5.1.1 Goal1: To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030

Lupososhi District realizes the need to diversify the local economy and promote job creation by the year 2030. In this quest, the district aspires to foster an environment that will endeavor to provide decent employment opportunities to everyone with different skill set and background. The matrixes below show the objectives, main strategies, programs and activities to be undertaken within a five (05) year implementation period.

Development GOAL	To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030								
Objective	improve both staff and farmer's agriculture skills and knowledge by 2030 from 30 to 65%								
Main strategy	Infrastructure Development								
Programme	Agriculture Infrastructure Development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of District Farmer Training Centre in Mapulanga	3,402,035.00	GRZ/ Donors	FTC Constructed	680,407	680,407	680,407	680,407	680,407	MoA - Lupososhi
Construction of Agri-business Marketing Centre - Mufili agriculture camp	3,838,535.00	GRZ/ Donors	Agri-business Marketing Centre constructed	838,535	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	MoA - Lupososhi
Construction of Agricultural Satellite grain Bulking Centre-Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	6,410,035.00	GRZ/ Donors	Agricultural Satellite grain Bulking Centre constructed	1,410,035	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoA - Lupososhi

Construction of Camp House- Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	4,689,590.00	GRZ/ Donors	6 Camp Houses constructed	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	689,590		MoA - Lupososhi
Establishment of Horticulture Farming Block in Katuta Agriculture camp	3,190,825.00	GRZ/ Donors	Horticulture Farming block Established in Katuta		1,190,825	1,000,000	1,000,000		MoA - Lupososhi
Establishment of an Orange and Lemon Orchard at the District Farmer Training centre	599,980.00	GRZ/ Donors	An Orange and Lemon Orchard Established at FTC			300,000	299,980		MoA - Lupososhi
Rehabilitation of Camp houses at Chungu, Mapulanga and Chibaye	2,432,200.00	GRZ/ Donors	Camp houses at Chungu, Mapulanga and Chibaye Rehabilitated	1,432,200	1,000,000				MoA - Lupososhi
Construction of District Agriculture Show Arena	1,015,235.00	GRZ/ Donors	District Agriculture Show Arena constructed			1,015,235			MoA - Lupososhi
Establish Fingerling breeding center in Mufili	1,181,100.00	GRZ/ Donors	Fingerling breeding center in Mufili established		681,100	500,000			MoFL - Lupososhi
Establish Fish feed production center in Chungu	1,297,900.00	GRZ/ Donors	Fish feed production center in Chungu established		787,900	500,000			MoFL - Lupososhi
Establishment of fish breeding area in Nsombo	604,400.00	GRZ/ Donors	fish breeding area in Nsombo established				604,400		MoFL - Lupososhi
Construction of fish cold storage and processing plant	1,682,300.00	GRZ/ Donors	fish cold storage and processing				632,000	1,000,000	MoFL - Lupososhi

			plant constructed						
Establishment of Small livestock Breeding Centre in Chungu	2,139,800.00	GRZ/ Donors	Small livestock Breeding Centre in Chungu established	639,800	500,000	500,000	500,000		MoFL - Lupososhi
Construction of Livestock Service Centre's (Tier 1 plus) In Nsombo and Chungu	985,900.00	GRZ/ Donors	Livestock Service Centre's in Nsombo and Chungu constructed		585,900	400,000			MoFL - Lupososhi
Construction of Goat Breeding and Marketing Centre in Mufili Ward	1,435,900.00	GRZ/ Donors	Goat Breeding and Marketing Centre in Mufili Ward constructed			635,900	800,000		MoFL - Lupososhi
Conducting forest protection and management in the district	98,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	forest protection and management conducted	98,000					MoLNR - Lupososhi
Plantation and woodlot establishment and management in the district	92,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Plantation and woodlot established and managed	92,000					MoLNR - Lupososhi
Reforestation and Afforestation	108,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Reforestation and Afforestation done		108,000				MoLNR - Lupososhi
Construction of forest offices and 6 housing units	1 000,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	forest offices and 6 housing units constructed	500,000		500,000			MoLNR - Lupososhi

Promote bee keeping	139,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Bee keeping promoted		50,000	50,000	39,000		MoLNR - Lupososhi
Purchase of office furniture, tools/equipment	50,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Office furniture, tools/equipment purchased	50,000					MoLNR - Lupososhi
Conduct monitoring and evaluation visits to project areas	15,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Monitoring and evaluation visits to project areas conducted	15,000					MoLNR - Lupososhi
promote community sensitizations on the importance of forest resource conservation and climate change	15,000.00	GRZ/ Donors	Community sensitizations promoted		15,000.				MoLNR - Lupososhi
Rehabilitation of 74 km Luwingu - Nsombo Road	60,104,320.00	GRZ/ Donors	74 km Luwingu - Nsombo Road Rehabilitated	30,000,000	30,104,320				LRA/MLG/RDA
Construction of 20.2 km Sande - Kabangalala Road	16,544,440.00	GRZ/	20.2 km Sande - Kabangalala Road Constructed	6544,440	10,000,000				LRA/MLG
Construction of 80 km Roads in Kaela Ward	64,906,320.00	GRZ/	80 km Roads in Kaela Ward constructed		6,490,632	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	LRA/MLG
Construction of 60 km Roads in Kafinsa Ward	48,904,320.00	GRZ/	60 km Roads in Kafinsa Ward Constructed	4,890,432	30,000,000	14,000,000			LRA/MLG
Construction of 70 km Roads in Ibale Ward	56,904,320.00	GRZ/	70 km Roads in Ibale Ward Constructed	12,904,320	24,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,00		LRA/MLG

Rehabilitation of 87 km Luwingu - Kabangalala - Kasaba Road	70,504,320.00	GRZ/Donors	87 km Luwingu - Kabangalala - Kasaba Road Rehabilitated		10,504,320	40,000,000	20,000,000		LRA/MLG/RDA
Construction of 133km Roads in Munshinga Ward	10,280,920.00	GRZ	133km Roads in Munshinga Ward Constructed				5,280,920	5,000,000	LRA/MLG
Construction of 50 km Katuta - Kalaba - Ikamonga Road	40,904,320.00	GRZ	50 km Katuta - Kalaba - Ikamonga Road Constructed		10,904,320	30,000,000			LRA/MLG
Construction of 22 km Lwenge - Katangalele - Chushi Road	17,889,320.00	GRZ	22 km Lwenge - Katangalele - Chushi Road Constructed			7,889,320	10,000,000		LRA/MLG
Construction of 40km Roads in Kampemba Ward	32,680,920.00	GRZ	40km Roads in Kampemba Ward Constructed			12,680,920	10,000,000	10,000,000	LRA/MLG
Construction of 16 km Chushi - Musebo - Busaka Road	13,089,320.00	GRZ	16 km Chushi - Musebo - Busaka Road Constructed		7,089,320	6,000,000			LRA/MLG
Construction of 4 Bridges in Kaela Ward	9,089,320.00	GRZ	4 Bridges in Kaela Ward Constructed	4,089,320	5,000,000				LRA/MLG
Construction of 2 Bridges in Kafinsa Ward	6,689,320.00	GRZ	2 Bridges in Kafinsa Ward Constructed	3,689,320	3,000,000				LRA/MLG
Construction of 1.5km Bridge in Chanika in Ibale Ward	7,879,320.00	GRZ	1.5km Bridge in Chanika in Ibale Ward Constructed		4,879,320	3,000,000			LRA/MLG

Construction of 35.8 km Chiyongoli - Mutondo Road	26,529,320.00	GRZ/ Donors	35.8 km Chiyongoli - Mutondo Road Constructed			16,529,320	10,000,000		LRA/MLG/RDA
Construction of 20km Township Roads in the CBD	16,097,320.00	GRZ	20km Township Roads in the CBD Constructed		3,097,320	7,000,000	6,000,000		LRA/MLG
Construction of Civic Centre in the CBD	3,654,540.00	GRZ	Civic Centre in the CBD Constructed	2,654,540	1,000,000				LRA/MLG/MIWS
Construction and stocking of fish Ponds in Nsombo	372,760.00	LGEF	fish Ponds in Nsombo Constructed and stocked			200,000	172,760		LRA
Establishment of Cassava Farming Scheme	1,357,030.00	LGEF	Cassava Farming Scheme Established			500,000	357,030	500,000	LRA
Construction of 11 staff Houses in all Wards	2,047,200.00	GRZ/Donors	11 staff Houses in all Wards Constructed		1,000,000	1,047,200			DSWO/MIWS
Total				70,861,830.00	154,153,965.00	182,997,895.00	92,125,680.00	39,250,000.00	

Goal 1 Total: ZMW 538,862,829.00

5.1.2 Goal2: To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability by 2030

The number of vulnerable households has also been on the rise and comprises people with limited access to essential services that are necessary for human survival such as health, education, water and Sanitation. In addition, poor nutrition, which in part is a function of food insecurity in poor households, further erodes the human capital potential. This reinforces the intergenerational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. The matrixes below highlight various interventions to be undertaken to reduce poverty and vulnerability.

Development GOAL	To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability By 2030								
Objective	To Enhance and improve education and skills development from the current 5% to 65%								
Main strategy	Provision of skills to vulnerable households								
Programme	Infrastructure Development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Literacy centre at Chungu School	5,92,000.00	GRZ/ LA/CP	Literacy Centre Constructed	22,000	570,000	570,000	70,000	20,000	DoW/CDO
Construction of Skills Training centre women and youths in Katuta of Munshinga Ward	1,884,000.00	GRZ/LA/CP	Skills Training Centre constructed	22,000	1270000	1270000	70,000	20,000	DoW/CDO
Total									
Objective	To improve access to finances and improve food security at Household Levels by 2030								
Main strategy	Introduction of Village Banking in the 11 wards of the District								
Programme	Integrated basic social protection framework development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	

Creation of Village Banking groups in 11 wards of Lupososhi District	670,000.00	LA	Village Banking groups created	100,000	450,000	120,000			CDO
Total									
Objective	To facilitate and administer effectively PWAS in order to facilitate timely provision of basic needs to vulnerable by 2030								
Main strategy	Assist OVCs with education requisites, repatriation of stranded people and sick people and social support								
Programme	Public welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Public welfare Assistance Scheme	5,400,000.00	GRZ/CP	Public welfare Assistance Scheme created	450,000					DSWO/DEBS
Total									
Objective	To create an enabling Environment for Adolescent and Young people to access reproductive information by 2030								
Main strategy	Building of HIV spaces in 7 secondary schools in the District by 2030								
Programme	Infrastructure development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
To Construct an HIV space in 7 secondary schools	687,180.00	GRZ	Hiv space constructed	120180	666800	570,000	70,000	20,000	DoW/CDO
Total									
Objective	To create an enabling Environment for Adolescent and Young people to access reproductive information by 2030								
Main strategy	Building an Adolescent and young People's Corner								
Programme	Infrastructure development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	

To Construct an adequate Adolescent Corner in Chungu	428,880.00	GRZ	adequate Adolescent Corner in Chungu constructed	428,880.00						LA
Total										
Objective	To reduce extreme poverty and intergeneration transfer of poverty in the selected households by 2030									
Main strategy	Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the communities									
Programme	Infrastructure Development									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE	
				1	2	3	4	5		
Social cash transfer	39,670,000.00	GRZ/ cooperating partners	Community empowered with social cash							DSWO
Total										
Objective	To promote the placement of Children in suitable place of Safety by 2030									
Main strategy	Construction of Place of Safety									
Programme	Social Services Provision									
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE	
				1	2	3	4	5		
Construction of Place of safety for Abused Children in CBD	2,065,540.00	GRZ	Place of safety for abused children constructed in the CBD							DSWO/LA

Goal 3 Total: ZMW 58,136,281.00

5.1.3 Goal 3: To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030

Under this strategic area, emphasis shall be placed on reducing income and gender inequality and the Rural-urban divides. Other aspects of inequality are covered mainly under the Enhanced Human Development strategic area. We expect to promote integrated rural development, promote the rural economy, reduce gender inequality and enhance income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups.

Development GOAL:		REDUCE DEVELOPMENTAL INEQUALITIES BY THE YEAR 2030							
Objective:		To promote a solid waste free central business district by the year 2030							
Main strategy:		Promote The Rural economies							
Program:		Waste Management							
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	Program output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Mechanized landfill in the Planning boundary	1,234,500	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Mechanized landfill Constructed	50 000	100 000	1 084 500	0	0	Council Secretary
Purchase of bulldozer for the collection of solid waste	1,528,000	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Bulldozer Purchased	100 000	100 000	1 328 000	0	0	Council Secretary

Development GOAL:		To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030							
Objective:		To ensure social services are provided both in the Urban and Rural areas by 2030							
Main strategy:		To mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction development							
Program:		Social Services Provision							
Project	Cost ZMW		Program output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE

		Proposed sources of funding		1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of Katuta Market/Ablution Block	425,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Chisense Market /Ablution Block	425 540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Mumba Market/Ablution Block	425 540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Chungu Market & Ablution Block	525,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	478 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Rehabilitation and Modernizing of Nsombo Market	665,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Rehabilitated	27 540	578 000	60 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Market Shelters and construction of Ablution Blocks in Itandashi Ward	599,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	23 540	556 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Rehabilitation and Expansion of Nsombo Guest House	593,212.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Guest House Rehabilitated	27 540	505 672	60 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Ablution Block at Nsombo Market	325,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	278 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works

Construction of Council Lodge CBD	2,963,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	1 000 000	1 876 000	60 000	0	Director of Works
Construction of 4 Communication Masts in Kafinsa, Ibale, Kaela & Itandashi Wards	27,740.00	LGEF	Engagement of Service Providers	10 000	17 740	0	0	0	Council Secretary

Goal 3 Total ZMW 9 739 772.00

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5.1.4 Goal 4: To Enhancing Human Development by 2030

Human development involves expansion of human freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives and to actively participate in shaping equitable and sustainable development. As people are both beneficiaries and drivers of human development, there is need to invest in them to enhance their human capacities in self-employment and wage employment that leads to socio-economic growth. This entails that people should be educated (to include formal and non-formal skills development), healthy, have a reasonable standard of living and feel safe. The matrixes below highlight various interventions to be undertaken to Enhance Human Development by 2030.

Development GOAL:		REDUCE DEVELOPMENTAL INEQUALITIES BY THE YEAR 2030							
Objective:		To promote a solid waste free central business district by the year 2030							
Main strategy:		Promote The Rural economies							
Program:		Waste Management							
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	Program output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Mechanized landfill in the Planning boundary	1,234,500	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Mechanized landfill Constructed	50 000	100 000	1 084 500	0	0	Council Secretary
Purchase of bulldozer for the collection of solid waste	1,528,000	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Bulldozer Purchased	100 000	100 000	1 328 000	0	0	Council Secretary

Development GOAL:	To Reducing Developmental Inequalities by 2030							
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Objective:	To ensure social services are provided both in the Urban and Rural areas by 2030								
Main strategy:	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for construction development								
Program:	Social Services Provision								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	Program output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of Katuta Market/Ablution Block	425,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Chisense Market /Ablution Block	425 540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Mumba Market/Ablution Block	425 540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	378 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Chungu Market & Ablution Block	525,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	478 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Rehabilitation and Modernizing of Nsombo Market	665,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Rehabilitated	27 540	578 000	60 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Market Shelters and construction of Ablution Blocks in Itandashi Ward	599,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	23 540	556 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works

Rehabilitation and Expansion of Nsombo Guest House	593,212.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Guest House Rehabilitated	27 540	505 672	60 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Ablution Block at Nsombo Market	325,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	278 000	20 000	0	0	Director of Works
Construction of Council Lodge CBD	2,963,540.00	CDF, LGEF, GRZ	Market and Ablution Block Constructed	27 540	1 000 000	1 876 000	60 000	0	Director of Works
Construction of 4 Communication Masts in Kafinsa, Ibale, Kaela & Itandashi Wards	27,740.00	LGEF	Engagement of Service Providers	10 000	17 740	0	0	0	Council Secretary

Goal 4 Total: ZMW 121,833,695.48

5.1.5 Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030

Creating a conducive governance environment is a pre-requisite for political stability, human security, economic growth and sustainable development. Good governance encompasses democracy, constitutionalism, the rule of law, human rights, sound professional and insulated public institutions and officers and transparent and accountable economic and administrative governance systems, among others. Under this development goal, we expect to Strengthen land administration and management, Enhance access to justice by construction of Infrastructure such as Police, Local courts and District Prisons, Accelerate implementation of the Decentralization Policy and Reform and re-establish inclusive consultative structures. The matrixes below highlight various interventions to be undertaken to create a conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030.

Development GOAL	To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030								
Objective	To Promote effective and efficient service delivery by 2030								
Main strategy	Construct District Administrative Offices and Housing Units in the CBD								
Programme	Infrastructure Development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construct District Administrative offices, Post Offices and Police Station in Chungu	41,017,000.00	LA/GRZ	Offices Constructed	14,750.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	10,250,000.00	PBE,CS,DPO,DOW,PO
Construction of 50 GRZ Housing Infrastructure in the CBD	20,017,000.00	LA/GRZ	50 Houses Constructed	4,017,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	PBE,CS,DPO,DOW,PO
Total	61,034,000.00								

Development GOAL	To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030								
Objective	To Decongest existing Prisons facilities by 2030								
Main strategy	Construct District Prison and Housing Units in the CBD to decongest Existing Prisons in the Province								
Programme	Infrastructure Development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Construct a District Prison and 08 Housing Units	20,517,000.00	LA/GRZ	Infrastructure Constructed	17,000.00	5,125,000.00	5,125,000.00	5,125,000.00	5,125,000.00	PBE,CS,DPO,DOW,PO
Total	20,500,000.00								
Development GOAL	To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030								
Objective	To improve Land Management and improve service delivery by 2030								
Main strategy	Strengthen land administration and management								
Programme	Land Management and Administration								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	
Creation of the Bangweulu Local Area Plan	475,000.00	LA/GRZ	Survey and Beacons Conducted	45,000.00	110,000.00	320,000.00			DPO
Total	475,000.00								
Development GOAL	To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030								
Objective	To enhance capacity of the District Development Coordinating committee and Ward Development Committees by 2030								
Main strategy	Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms								
Programme	Capacity Development								
Project	Cost ZMW	Proposed sources of funding	project output	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
				1	2	3	4	5	

Build Capacity of DDCC and WDCs in the District	800,000.00	LA/GRZ	Survey and Beaconing Conducted	400,000.00		400,000.00			DPO
Total	800,000.00								

Goal 5 Total: ZMW 82,823,750.00

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5.2 Local Authority Financial Plan

This chapter discusses the summary of resources and requirements for implementing the IDP and further the strategies for mobilizing the resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization. The financial plan takes into account the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The table shows the Revenue Analysis for the years 2019 and 2020

YEARS		2019			2020		
S/N	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
01	Local taxes	2,400.00	1,485.00	61.9	5,025	585.00	12
02	Fees and charges	647,525.00	280,750.00	43.4	599,045	209,790.00	35
03	Licenses	6,593.00	5,100.00	77.4	7,665	1,561.00	20
04	Levies	2,673.00	4,500.00	168.4	87,420	50,361.00	58
05	Permits	80,50.00	3,000.00	37.3	31,050	13,794.00	44
06	Charges	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0
07	National Support	7,392,000	6,590,000.00	89.2	7,389,250.00	6,993,794.00	94
08	CDF	1,600,000.00	0.00	0	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100
	Grand Total	9,659,241.00	6,884,835.20	71.28	9,719,455.00	8,868,886.00	91

Table 55 Revenue the Analysis for the year 2019 and 2020

5.2.1 Comparison of budgeted own source revenue stream against own revenue collected

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The collection efficiency in 2019 was at 61.9 % out of the total budget of K, 2,400, only K1, 485.00 was collected, where as in 2020 the Council collection efficiency was at 12% from a budget of K5,025.00 only K585.00 was collected

b) Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency was at 43.4% for 2019 as compared to 35% of 2020 the adverse Out of the total budget of K647,525.00 only K280,750.00 was collected in 2017 the Council was not yet established where as in 2020 only K209,790.00 was collected out of a budget of K599.045.00 .

c) Licenses

The collection efficiency was at 77.4 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K6,593.00 only K 5,100.00 was collected where as in 2020 the Council collected K1,561.00 out of a budget of K7,665.00 resulting in a 20% collection efficient due to the adverse effect of coid-19.

d) Levies

The collection efficiency was at 168.4 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K2,673.00 .00 only K 4,500.00 where as in 2020 the Council collected K50,361.00 out of budget of K87,420.00 giving a collection efficiency of 58%.

e) Permits

The collection efficiency was at 37.3 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K80,500.00 .00 only K 3,000.00 where as in 2020 the Council collected K13,794.00 out of a budget of K31,050.00 with a collection efficiency of 44%.

f) Charges

The collection efficiency was at 0 % for 2019. There was no budget allocation for charges for years 2019 and 2020 respectively as the council was in its inception and was yet to service plots.

5.2.2 Own source revue performance collection against budget as percentage for each revenue source

S/N	YEARS DETAILS	2019			2020		
		APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
01	Local taxes	2,400.00	1,485.00	61.9	5,025	585.00	12
02	Fees and charges	647,525.00	280,750.00	43.4	599,045	209,790.00	35
03	Licenses	6,593.00	5,100.00	77.4	7,665	1,561.00	20
04	Levies	2,673.00	4,500.00	168.4	87,420	50,361.00	58
05	Permits	8,050.00	3,000	37.3	31,050	13,794.00	44
06	Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
07	National Support	7,392,000	6,590,000	89.2	7,389,250.00	6,993,794.00	94
08	CDF	1,600,000	0.00	0	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100
	Grand Total	9,659,241.00	6,884,835.20	71.28	9,719,455.00	8,868,886.00	91

Table 56 Local Revenue against Budget

5.2.3 Areas where council collected below its forecast revenue in the budgets

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)

Being a new district a lot of officers who had being deployed in the district had the pay points in the districts where they come from which are in the process of being moved to Lupososhi further there a very few business establishment which are eligible for personal levy charges

b) Fees and Charges

The council had not yet procured the vehicle to be used in revenue collection hence follow up in the collection of fees and charges was a challenge

c) Licenses

Being a new district there are very few business establishments that can be able to pay permits

d) Levies

The Council had not yet established revenue barriers where prescribed levies can be collected

e) Permits

Being a new district there are very few business establishments that can be able to pay permits

f) Charges

The plots have not yet been numbered and the process of survey and mapping has not yet been concluded by 2019 and 2020 hence the council did not collect anything

5.2.4 Revenue Collection Challenges

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

5.2.5 Income 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.

INCOME PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	917,795.00	982,040.65	1,479,868.49	1,553,423.33	1,632,125.01	
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND	1,600,000.00	1,712,000.00	2,579,867.59	2,708,096.39	2,845,301.21	
CAPITAL (20% OF LGEF)	1,040,800.00	1,113,656.00	1,678,203.87	1,761,616.70	1,850,868.44	
GRZ SUPPORT TOWARDS LINE MINISTRIES AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE	88,400,407.83	254,218,017.18	216,204,307.40	123,418,189.11	58,217,397.87	
DONOR SUPPORT	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	
TOTAL	102,159,002.83	268,225,713.83	232,142,247.35	139,641,325.53	74,745,692.53	

Table 57 Revenue Base for 2020 to 2030

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

5.2.6 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

YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Local Taxes	5,025.00	5,376.75	5,753.12	6,155.84	6,586.75
Fees and Charges	695,555.00	744,243.85	1,091,585.03	1,137,960.00	1,187,579.28
Licenses	2,565.00	2,774.55	2,936.67	3,142.24	3,362.19
Levies	50,900.00	54,463.00	58,275.41	62,354.69	66,719.52
Permits	29,250.00	31,297.50	33,488.33	35,832.51	38,340.78
Charges	134,500	143,915.00	287,829.93	307,978.03	329,536.49
TOTAL	917,795.00	982,040.65	1,479,868.49	1,553,423.33	1,632,125.01

Table 58 Locally Generated Revenue

5.2.7 National Support Financing

a) CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)

The provision for CDF is K1, 600,000 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government

YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CDF	1,600,000.00	1,712,000.00	2,579,867.59	2,708,096.39	2,845,301.21
TOTAL	1,600,000.00	1,712,000.00	2,579,867.59	2,708,096.39	2,845,301.21

b) Capital @ 20% of LGEF

YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Capital- 20%*12 Months	1,040,800.00	1,113,656.00	1,678,203.87	1,761,616.70	1,850,868.44
TOTAL	1,040,800.00	1,113,656.00	1,678,203.87	1,761,616.70	1,850,868.44

Table 59 LGET 20% Capital Projections

C) GRZ SUPPORT TOWARDS LINE MINISTRIES AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GRZ SUPPORT	88,400,407.83	254,218,017.18	216,204,307.40	123,418,189.11	58,217,397.87
TOTAL	88,400,407.83	254,218,017.18	216,204,307.40	123,418,189.11	58,217,397.87

D) DONOR SUPPORT

YEARS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
DONOR SUPPORT	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00
TOTAL	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00

5.2.8 Lupososhi Resource Mobilization Strategies for Five (05) to Ten (10) Years

5.2.8.1 Strategies for Resource Mobilization

- 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

5.2.8.2 Revenue Enhancement Strategies

- 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.

5.2.8.3 Revenue Collection Strategies

- 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

5.2.8.4 Development Partners

- Establish a developmental agenda which will be appealing to development partners
- Identification of key areas that will call for the need for development partners

5.2.8.5 Public Private Partnerships

- Changes in policies and laws
- Socio –cultural changes
- Improvement of current mechanisms and process
- Financial and capital capacity building

5.2.8.6 Areas Where PPP Is Expected According To the Estimates

- Agriculture
 - Shopping mall
 - Hospitality industries
 - Education
 - Forestry
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Processing industries
 - Mining
 - Infrastructure development
 - Transport

- Technology
- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Social services
- Sporting facilities
- Tourism

5.2.8.7 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

- Creating of by-laws to cater specifically for untapped Revenue sources
- Engaging in public private partnership in establishing mining, manufacturing industries and processing industries
- Technological advancement

5.2.8.8 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

- 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

5.2.8.9 Financial Management Strategies

- 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

5.2.8.10 Loans and grants

- 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
- 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.
- Provided adequate requirements for government aided programs and activities to be financed by grants

Lupososhi District Integrated Development Plan 2021 to 2030

5.3 Program for Preparation of Local Area Plans and Other Detailed Planning Activities

GOAL	To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030													
Objective	To improve Land Management and improve service delivery by 2030													
Main strategy	Strengthen land administration and management													
Program	Land Management and Administration													
Project	Activities	Potential resources	Cost ZMW	Proposed Sources of funding	Activity output	Indicator (Activity level)	Baseline	Source s of informa tion	TARGET YRS					RESPONSIBLE
									1	2	3	4	5	
Creation of the Bangweulu Local Area Plan	Field Reconnaissance	Human and Financial Resources	45,000.00	LA/GRZ	Field Recon Done	No of Field Recon Conducted	0	Field Report	1					Planning Dpt
	Land Audit	Human and Financial Resources	60,000.00	LA/GRZ	Land Audit Conduct ed	No of Land Audits conducted	0	Land Audit Report		1				Planning Dpt
	Layout Development	Human and Financial Resources	50,000.00	LA/GRZ	Layout Develop ment Conduct ed	No. of Layouts produced	0	Layout Plan		1				Planning Dpt
	Survey and Beaoning	Human and Financial Resources	320,000.00	LA/GRZ	Survey and Beaoning Conduct ed	No. of Stands surveyed and Beaoned	0	Survey diagrams and report			1			Planning Dpt
Total			475,000.00											

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

In order to achieve the aspirations of this Ten-Year Plan, there is need for consented efforts by all the players and stakeholders to ensure that all programs and activities are executed accordingly. In view of this, the tables below show the Monitoring and evaluation matrix per development outcome.

5.4.1.1 To Diversify the Local Economy and promote Job Creation by 2030

The table below present the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2021 – 2030.

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of District Farmer Training Centre in Mapulanga	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1					Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	FTC constructed & completed	0	1	2	3	4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	2	3	4	5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0					5	Departmental Reports
Construction of Agri-business Marketing Centre – (AMC)Mufili agriculture camp	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File

	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1						Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	AMC constructed & completed	0	1	2	3	4	5		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	5		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	2	3	4	5		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0						5	Departmental Reports
Construction of Agricultural Satellite Grain Bulking Centre (ASGBC)- Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1						Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1						Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1						Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	ASGBC constructed & completed	0	1	2	3	4	5		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	5		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	2	3	4	5		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0						5	Departmental Reports
Construction of Camp House- Mapulanga, Nsombo, Chibaye, Mufili, Katuta and Mutondo	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1						Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1						Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1						Contract File

	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	Camp houses constructed & completed	0	1	2	3	4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	2	3	4	5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0					5	Departmental Reports
Establishment of Horticulture Farming Block in Katuta Agriculture camp	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0		2				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Farms marked & beacons	Farm block established	0		2	3	4		Farm block Map
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3	4		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2	3	4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4		Departmental Reports
Establishment of an Orange and Lemon Orchard at the District Farmer Training centre	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		2				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of fruit trees planted	Fruit orchard established	0		2	3			Hand Over Report

	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2	3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3		Departmental Reports
Rehabilitation of Camp houses at Chungu, Mapulanga and Chibaye	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Houses rehabilitated	Camp houses rehabilitated	0	1	2			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1	2			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	1	2			Departmental Reports
	Construction of District Agriculture Show Arena (DASA)	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0			3	
Procurement		Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			3		Contract File
Site Hand over		Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			3		Contract File
Project Execution		Number of structures constructed	DASA constructed & completed	0			3		Hand Over Report
Project Monitoring		Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			3		Field Report File
Project Evaluation		Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			3		Minutes from PSC

	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		3		Departmental Reports
Establish Fingerling breeding center in Mufili	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of breeding ponds constructed & stocked	Fingerling Breeding Centre Established	0	2	3		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	2	3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	2	3		Departmental Reports
Establish Fish feed production center in Chungu	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Fish feed production equipment installed	Fish Feed production Centre established	0	2	3		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	2	3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	2	3		Departmental Reports

Establishment of fish breeding area in Nsombo	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0				4		Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0				4		Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0				4		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of breeding ponds constructed & stocked	Nsombo Fish breeding centre established	0				4		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0				4		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4		Departmental Reports
Construction of fish cold storage and processing plant	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0				4		Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0				4		Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0				4		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	Fish Cold storage & Processing plant constructed & completed	0				4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0				4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				4	5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4	5	Departmental Reports

Establishment of Small livestock Breeding Centre in Chungu	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1					Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of heads of cattle stocked	Chungu Livestock Breeding Centre established	0	1	2	3	4		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4		Departmental Reports
Construction of Livestock Service Centre's (Tier 1 plus) In Nsombo and Chungu										
	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		2				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	Livestock Service Centre constructed & completed	0		2	3			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			3			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3			Departmental Reports

Construction of Goat Breeding and Marketing Centre in Mufili Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0			3			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			3			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			3			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	Goat breeding & Marketing Centre constructed.	0			3	4		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			3	4		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4		Departmental Reports
Conducting forest protection and management in the district										
	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1					Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures constructed	FTC constructed & completed	0	1					Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1					Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1					Minutes from PSC
Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	1					Departmental Reports	
Plantation and woodlot establishment and management in the district	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report

	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of hectares cleared & planted	Plantation & Woodlot established	0	1				Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1				Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1				Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	1				Departmental Reports
Reforestation and Afforestation	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of trees planted	Reforestation & afforestation enhanced	0		2			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2			Departmental Reports
Rehabilitation of 74 km Luwingu - Nsombo Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File

	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, Road formed and graveled	74Km Luwingu – Nsombo Road rehabilitated	0	1	2				Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2				Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2				Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2				Departmental Reports
Construction of 20.2 km Sande - Kabangalala Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1					Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, road formed & graveled	20.2Km Sande-Kabangalala Road constructed	0	1	2				Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2				Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2				Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2				Departmental Reports
Construction of 80 km Roads in Kaela Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1					Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1					Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, Roads formed & graveled	80Km roads in Kaela Ward Constructed	0	1	2	3	4		Hand Over Report

	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	1			4	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0	1			4	Departmental Reports
Construction of 60 km Roads in Kafinsa Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms Grubbed, Roads Formed and Graveled	60Km Roads in Kafinsa constructed	0	1	2	3		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3		Departmental Reports
	Construction of 70 km Roads in Ibale Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1			
Procurement		Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
Site Hand over		Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
Project Execution		Number of Kms grubbed, roads formed and graveled	70Km Roads in Ibale constructed	0	1	2	3	4	Hand Over Report
Project Monitoring		Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	4	Field Report File

	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0	2	3	4	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		3	4	Departmental Reports
Rehabilitation of 87 km Luwingu - Kabangalala - Kasaba Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, road formed and graveled	87Km Luwingu-Kabangalala-Kasaba Road Rehabilitated	0	2	3	4	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3	4	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			4	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			4	Departmental Reports
Construction of 50 km Katuta - Kalaba - Ikamonga Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, formed and graveled	50Km Katuta –Kalaba-Ikamonga constructed	0	2	3		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		3		Minutes from PSC

	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3			Departmental Reports
Construction of 22 km Lwenge - Katangalele - Chushi Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0			3			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			3			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			3			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, formed and graveled	22Km Lwenge-Katangalele-Chushi constructed	0			3	4		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			3	4		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				4		Departmental Reports
Construction of 40km Roads in Kampemba Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0			3			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			3			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			3			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, formed & graveled	40Km Kampemba Roads Constructed	0			3	4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			3	4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0					5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0					5	Departmental Reports

Construction of 16 km Chushi - Musebo - Busaka Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	2				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	2				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	2				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, formed and Graveled	16Km Musebo Busaka Road Constructed	0	2	3			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		3			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		3			Departmental Reports
Construction of 133km Roads in Munshinga Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0			4		Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			4		Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			4		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Kms grubbed, formed and graveled	Roads in Munshinga Constructed	0			4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0				5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0				5	Departmental Reports
Construction of 4 Bridges in Kaela Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File

	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of bridges erected	4 Bridges in Kaela Constructed	0	1	2			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2			Departmental Reports
Construction of 2 Bridges in Kafinsa Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of bridges erected	2 Bridges constructed in Kafinsa ward	0	1	2			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2			Departmental Reports
Construction of 1.5km Bridge in Chanika in Ibale Ward	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2	3		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Km cleared & erected	1.5Km bridge in Chanika Constructed	0		2	3		Hand Over Report

	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		3		Departmental Reports
Construction of 35.8 km Chiyongoli - Mutondo Road	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		3		Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		3		Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		3		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Km grubbed, formed & graveled	Chiyongoli road Constructed	0		3	4	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		3	4	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		4		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		4		Departmental Reports
	Construction of 20km Township Roads in the CBD	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1		
Procurement		Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1			Contract File
Site Hand over		Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1			Contract File
Project Execution		Number of Km grubbed, Formed & Graveled	20Km Township Roads Constructed	0	1	2	3	Hand Over Report
Project Monitoring		Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2	3	Field Report File
Project Evaluation		Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		3		Minutes from PSC

	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3		Departmental Reports
Construction of Civic Centre in the CBD	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0	1				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0	1				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0	1	2			Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of Structures erected	Civic Centre Constructed	0	1	2			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0	1	2			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0		2			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0		2			Departmental Reports
Construction and stocking of fish Ponds in Nsombo	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of site identified	0		2			Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2	3		Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of dug, & compacted	Fish Ponds constructed & Stocked	0		2	3		Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3		Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			3		Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3		Departmental Reports
Establishment of Cassava Farming Scheme	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0			3		Survey Report

	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0			3			Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0			3	4	5	Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of hectares cleared & planted	Cassava Farming scheme established	0			3	4	5	Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0			3	4	5	Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0					5	Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0					5	Departmental Reports
Construction of 11 staff Houses in all Wards	Site Survey	Number of sites surveyed	Number of sites identified	0		2				Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Letter of award available	0		2				Contract File
	Site Hand over	Site possession certificate available	Commencement order issued	0		2				Contract File
	Project Execution	Number of structures erected	11 Staff Houses constructed	0		2	3			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of inspection reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3			Field Report File
	Project Evaluation	Number of Meetings held	Number of Minutes	0			3			Minutes from PSC
	Commissioning	Number of meetings	Number of Reports	0			3			Departmental Reports

5.4.1.2 To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability in the District by 2030

The table below present the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2021 – 2030.

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Literacy centre at Chungu School	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	1					Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Hand over Reports	Number of Hand over Reports	0	1					Hand Over Report
	Construction	Number of LC contracted	Number of LC contracted	0		2				Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0		2	3	4		Field Report
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0		2	3	4	5	Minutes from Minutes
Construction of Skills Training centre women and youths in Katuta of Munshinga Ward	Site Survey	Number of site survey	Number of site survey	0	1					Survey Report
	Procurement	Number of Contracts awarded	Number of Contracts awarded	0	1					Contract Awarded
	Site Hand over	Number of Hand over Reports	Number of Hand over Reports	0	1					Hand Over Report

	Construction	Number of STC contracted	Number of STC contracted	0	2	3			Hand Over Report
	Project Monitoring	Number of Field Reports	Number of Field Reports	0	2	3	4		Field Report
	Evaluation Meetings	Number of Minutes	Number of Minutes	0	2	3	4	5	Minutes from Minutes
Creation of Village Banking groups in 11 wards of Lupososhi District	Identification of groups	Number of groups identified	Number of groups identified	0	1				Identification Report
	Training of groups in financial literacy	Number of groups trained in literacy	Number of groups trained in literacy	0	2				Training Reports
	Establishment of village Banks	Number of village banks established	Number of village banks established	0		3			Verification Reports
Public welfare Assistance Scheme	Identification of OVCs	number of OVCs identified	number of OVCs identified	0	1	2			SW Departmental Report
	Payment of requisites/fees to OVCs	number of OVCs have their school requisites /fees paid	number of OVCs have their school requisites /fees paid	0	2	3	4	5	Acquitted payment vouchers
	Monitoring and Evaluation of OVCs	Monitoring trips undertaken	Monitoring trips undertaken	0	2	3	4	5	SW Departmental Report
To Construct an HIV space in 7 secondary schools	Site identification	Field data collected and analyzed	Field data collected and analyzed	0	1				2019 Annual Report
	design/Costing of an HIV space	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	0	1				2019 Annual Report

	Procurement process	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	0	1	2					2019 Annual Report
	Construction of an HIV Space in 7 Secondary Schools	Number of HIV spaces constructed and commissioned	Number of HIV spaces constructed and commissioned	0		2					2019 Annual Report
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Active monitoring & Evaluation team	Active monitoring & Evaluation team	0							2019 Annual Report
To Construct an adequate Adolescent Corner in Chungu	Site identification	Field data collected and analysed	2019 Annual Report	0	1						Survey Report
	design/Costing of Adolescent Corner	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	2019 Annual Report	0	1						Contract Awarded
	Procurement process	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	2019 Annual Report	0	1						Hand Over Report
	Construction of an Adolescent Corner	Three roomed structure constructed and commissioned	2019 Annual Report	0		2					Hand Over Report

	Monitoring & Evaluation	Active monitoring & Evaluation team	2019 Annual Report	0	2	3				Field Report
Social cash transfer	Community sensitization	number of CWACs sensitized	number of CWACs sensitized	0	1	2				SW Departmental Report
	Training of Community structures / pay point managers	number of CWACs trained	number of CWACs trained	0	1	2				SW Departmental Report
	Purchase of bicycles for community structures	Bicycles bought and delivered	Bicycles bought and delivered	0						SW Departmental Report
	Listing of Potential beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries listed	Number of beneficiaries listed	0	1	2				SW Departmental Report
	Enumeration of potential beneficiaries	number of potential beneficiaries enumerated	number of potential beneficiaries enumerated	0		2	3	4	5	SW Departmental Report
	Community validation	potential beneficiaries validated	potential beneficiaries validated	0		2	3	4	5	Validation reports
	Payment of transfers	Potential beneficiaries paid	Potential beneficiaries paid	0		2	3	4	5	Acquitted payment vouchers
	Monitoring & Evaluation of payments	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	Active monitoring of abused children in communities			2	3	4	5	SW Departmental Report
Construction of Place of safety for Abused Children in CBD	Identification of site	Field data collected and analyzed	Field data collected and analyzed	0	1					SW Departmental Report

design/Costing of Place of Safety	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	Eligible contracts buying Tenders documents	0	1						SW Departmental Report
Procurement process	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	Both Technical and tender committee minutes available	0	1						SW Departmental Report
Construction of Place of Safety	Female & Male hostels, Office, Kitchen and toilets constructed & Commissioned	Female & Male hostels, Office, Kitchen and toilets constructed & Commissioned	0		2					SW Departmental Report
Monitoring & Evaluation	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	Active monitoring of abused children in communities	0		2					SW Departmental Report

5.4.1.3 To Reduce Developmental Inequalities by 2030

The table below present the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2021 – 2030.

Table 60 M&E Plan for Reduce Developmental Inequalities by 2030

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Activity Level	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construction of a Mechanized landfill in the Planning boundary	Identification of the site.	Number of sites identified	Site Identification	0	1					Site Plans
	Design and costing	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Procurement processes	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction	Number of Landfills Constructed	Construction	0		1	1	1		Site Reports, Construction Reports
Purchase of bulldozer for the collection of solid waste	Tendering processes	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Purchase and supply of Equipment	Number of Equipment Purchased and supplied	Purchase and supply	0	1	1				Purchase orders, Invoices
Construction of Katuta Market and Ablution Block	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs

	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market and Ablution Block Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1		Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1		Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of Chisense Market and Ablution Block	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market and Ablution Block Constructed	Construction	0	1	1	1	1		Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1		Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of Mumba Market/Ablution Block	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1					Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1					Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market and Ablution Block Constructed	Construction	0	1	1		1		Site Reports, Construction Reports

	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of Chungu Market & Ablution Block	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1				Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1				Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1				Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market and Ablution Block Constructed	Construction	0	1	1		1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1		1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Rehabilitation and Modernizing of Nsombo Market	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1				Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1				Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1				Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation	0	1	1		1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1		1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of a Market Shelters and Ablution Block in Itandashi Ward	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	0	1				Assessment Reports

	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	0	1				Building Plans, BoQs
	Tender process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	0	1				Tender Minutes
	Construction of Market and Ablution Block	Number of Market and Ablution Block Constructed	Construction	0	1	1		1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M and E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1		1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Rehabilitation and Expansion of Nsombo Guest House	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	1	1				Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of guest house	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	1	1				Building Plans, BoQs
	Procurement process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1	1				Tender Minutes
	Rehabilitation and expansion of Guest house	Number of rehabilitations and expansions done	Construction	1	1	1		1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M&E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	1	1	1		1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of Council Lodge CBD	Project Assessment	Number of assessments done	Assessment	1	1				Assessment Reports
	Design/Costing of Lodge	Numbers of Designs and Bill of quantities developed	Design and Costing	1	1				Building Plans, BoQs
	Procurement process	No. of Contracts awarded	Procurement Process	1	1				Tender Minutes

	Construction	Number of Lodges Constructed done	Construction	1	1	1		1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of M&E Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	1	1	1		1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
Construction of 4 Communication Masts in Kafinsa, Ibale, Kaela & Itandashi Wards	Identification of site	Number of Sites Identified	Assessment	0	1				Assessment Reports
	Service provider Engagement	Numbers of Engagement conducted	Engagement	0	1	1			Engagement Reports
	Construction of 4 Communication Masts in Kafinsa, Ibale, Kaela & Itandashi Wards	Number of Masts Constructed	Construction	0		1	1	1	Site Reports, Construction Reports
	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Numbers of Visits Conducted	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	1	1	1	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

5.4.1.4 To Enhance Human Development in the District by 2030

The table below present the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2021 – 2030.

Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Activity Level	Baseline	Target Years					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
To construct an adequate adolescent corner in Chungu	Identifying site	Number of sites identified	Number of sites identified	0	1					Site Plans
	Design costing of adolescent Corner	Number of adolescents sites designed	Number of adolescents sites designed	0	1					Designs/Building Plans
	Procurement Process	No. of Contracts awarded	No. of Contracts awarded	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction of an adolescent Center	No. of Centre Constructed	No. of Centre Constructed	0		1				Construction Reports
	Project Monitoring	No. of Monitoring Visits Conducted	No. of Monitoring Visits Conducted	0		1	1	1	1	Monitoring report
Formation of Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs in Schools	Identifying schools/Teachers and HIV Counselors	Number of schools identified	Number of schools identified	0		1				Reports generated
	Printing of IEC materials	Number of IEC distributed	Number of IEC distributed	0		1				Reports generated

	Radio adverts	Number of programs aired	Number of programs aired	0		1					Reports generated
	Distribution of IEC materials	% adolescents girls and boys aged 15-19 with comprehensive knowledge on HIV	% adolescents girls and boys aged 15-19 with comprehensive knowledge on HIV	0		1					MOH,
Radio and TV Programs	Identify radio stations in the area, identify topics for discussions, days to air programs and presenters	Number of programs aired	Number of programs aired	0	3						
	Literature on HIV/AIDS	Number of literature distributed and people reached by HIV prevention communication messages at least twice a year	Number of literature distributed and people reached by HIV prevention communication messages at least twice a year	1		3					
Formation of CATFs	Identification of CATF in wards	Number of catfs identified	Number of catfs identified	1	1	1					Report generated

	Collection of condoms from Head office	Number of condoms distributed	Number of condoms distributed	1	1	1					Report generated
	Distribution of Condoms	Number of reduced cases of STI/HIV infections in the area, % of men and women aged 15-19 reporting the use of condoms with their sexual partners	Number of reduced cases of STI/HIV infections in the area, % of men and women aged 15-19 reporting the use of condoms with their sexual partners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MOH/DACA
Commemorate WAD and HCT day	Advertise the event	No of adverts made	No of adverts made	1	1						
	Hold DHAC meetings	No of participants in meeting	No of participants in meeting	1	1						
	Publicity in the district	No of people attending the event	No of people attending the event	1		1					
	Identify HCT counselors	No of people tested	No of people tested			1					
	Printing of Banner	Number of Banners printed	Number of Banners printed			1					

	Collection of STK and Condoms	Number of STK collected	Number of STK collected			1					
Creation of Boys VMMC club in schools	Identifying schools, teachers, counselors	No of boys aged 10-19 who undergo circumcision	No of boys aged 10-19 who undergo circumcision	0	1						VMMC Club
	Training in VMMC Facilitators	Number of teachers trained, Number of pupil undergoing VMMC	Number of teachers trained, Number of pupil undergoing VMMC	0		1					School Head/VMMC Facilitator
	Procurement of IEC materials	Number of IEC materials distributed in schools	Number of IEC materials distributed in schools	0		1					Health center
Formation of Drug Abuse Clubs	Publicity in the district	% girls and boys aged 14-19 with comprehensive knowledge of DA	% girls and boys aged 14-19 with comprehensive knowledge of DA	0		1					Schools
	Hold DHAC meetings	No of drug abuse cases reported to the School Head	No of drug abuse cases reported to the School Head	0		1					Head Teacher
	Radio program	Number of pupils reached	Number of pupils reached	0		1					Head Teacher
	Identify DEC officers	Number of DEC officer identified	Number of DEC officer identified	0		1					Reports generated

	Printing of Banner	Number of banners printed	Number of banners printed	0	1					Procurement and Minutes
Construction of DEB Office Block at Lupososhi CBD	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1					Site reports
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Construction	Office Block Constructed	Office Block Constructed	0	1	1				MoGE
Completion of Katuta Boarding Sec School	Completion	Number of classrooms and housing units completion	Number of classrooms and housing units completion	0	1					Central Statistics and MoGE
Construction of Lukolongo Day Sec School	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Day Secondary School construction	Number of classrooms and housing units constructed	Number of classrooms and housing units constructed	0		1	1			Central Statistics and MoGE
Construction of a Day Sec and Primary Schools at Lupososhi CBD	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1					DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office

	Day Secondary and Primary Schools construction	Number of classrooms and housing units constructed	Number of classrooms and housing units constructed	0		1	1	1		Central Statistics and MoGE
Upgrading of Community schools to primary level in Itandashi, Kaela, Kafinsa, Ilambo, Ibale, Katilye, Munshinga wards	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Upgrading of Community schools to primary level	11 Community Schools upgraded	11 Community Schools upgraded	0						MoGE/DEB Office
Construction of 2 staff houses at each primary school (Chisense, Kapoma, Lufubu, Sakeni, Kamusenga, Chita)in Mulalashi, Kafinsa, Itandashi, Kampemba	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Construction of 12 staff houses	Number of houses constructed	Number of houses constructed	0	1	1	1			MoGE/DEB Office
Construction of Early Childhood Education Play Parks in all the wards.	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office

	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Construction of 49 Early Childhood Education Play Parks	Number of play parks constructed	Number of play parks constructed	0						GRZ/LA
Construction on a Special Education School in Kafinsa ward.	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1					DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Construction of 1 Special Education School	Number of Special Education School constructed	Number of Special Education School constructed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Central Statistics and MoGE
Construction of School of Continuous Education in Kafinsa ward in all the wards	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1					DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office
	Construction of 1 School of Continuous Education	Number of School of Continuous Education	Number of School of Continuous Education	0		1	1	1	1	GRZ/DEB Office
Registration of schools without grade 7, 9 and 12 examination Centre status	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office

	Registering of 14 Schools without level 7, 9 and 12 examination Centre status	14 Schools award examination Centre status	14 Schools award examination Centre status	0	1	1	1			MoGE/DEB Office
Staff Development	Staff Identification	Staff Identification	Staff Identification	0	1					DEB Office
	Training of 80 teachers in STEM Programmes	Training of 80 teachers in STEM Programmes	Training of 80 teachers in STEM Programmes	0	1	1	1	1	1	MoGE/DEB Office
Teacher Deployment	Recommend for deployment of primary and secondary school teachers	Number of teachers deployed	Number of teachers deployed	0	1	1	1	1	1	MoGE/DEB Office
Rolling out of UNLOCK LITERACY. In 10 wards	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Retraining teachers in UNLOCK LITERACY PROGRAMME	Number of teachers trained	Number of teachers trained	0	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/WVZ
Procurement of Teaching and Learning materials in all schools in the district	T/L materials identification	Various T/L materials identified	Various T/L materials identified	0	1					DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1					DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1					DEB Office

	Procurement of ECE, Primary and Secondary T/L materials	Number of ECE, Primary and Secondary T/L materials procured	Number of ECE, Primary and Secondary T/L materials procured	0	1	1	1	1	GRZ/DEB Office
Construction of School of Continuous Education in Kafinsa ward in all the wards	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1				DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1				DEB Office
	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1				DEB Office
	Construction of 1 School of Continuous Education	Number of School of Continuous Education	Number of School of Continuous Education	0	1	1	1	1	GRZ/DEB Office
Continuous Professional development (CPD)	Staff identification	273 staff identified	273 staff identified	0	1	1	1	1	DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1	1	1	1	DEB Office
DEB farm production in Katilye ward	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1				DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1				DEB Office
	Cultivation and Keeping of animals (goats, cattle, chicken etc.)	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1	1	1	1	DEB Office
Teacher's Resource Centre Construction in Kafinsa	Site Identification	1 site identified	1 site identified	0	1				DEB Office
	Resources	Resources mobilized	Resources mobilized	0	1				DEB Office

	Tender Process	Tendered and Evaluated	Tendered and Evaluated	0	1						DEB Office
	Construction	Office Block Constructed	Office Block Constructed	0	1	1					MoGE
Construction of 10 ablution blocks at community, primary and day sec schools.	designing and approval of construction	Number of designs submitted	Number of designs submitted	0	1						contract
	Tender Process	Number of tender sittings done	Number of tender sittings done	0	1						tender reports
	Construction	Number of VIP toilets constructed	Number of VIP toilets constructed	0	1	1					hand over reports

5.4.1.5 Goal 5: To Create a Conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified and Inclusive Economy by 2030

The table below present the key performance indicators (KPI) that will be used to assess the overall outcome to be realized after the implementation of various Programmes during the IDP period 2021 – 2030.

Project	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline	TARGET YRS					Source of Information
					1	2	3	4	5	
Construct District Administrative offices, Post Offices and Police Station in Chungu	Site Identification	No of Sites Identified	No of Sites Identified	0	1					Site Identification Report
	Resource Mobilisation	Mobilised Resources	Mobilised Resources	0	1					Resource Mobilisation Report
	Tender Process	No. of Contracts Awarded	No. of Contracts Awarded	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction	No. of Office Constructed	No. of Office Constructed	0		1	1	1	1	Construction Reports
Construction of 50 GRZ Housing Infrastructure in the CBD	Site Identification	No of Sites Identified	No of Sites Identified	0	1					Site Identification Report
	Resource Mobilisation	Mobilised Resources	Mobilised Resources	0	1					Resource Mobilisation Report
	Tender Process	No. of Contracts Awarded	No. of Contracts Awarded	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction	No. of Housing Units Constructed	No. of Housing Units Constructed	0		1	1	1	1	Construction Reports
Construct a District Prison and 08 Housing Units	Site Identification	No of Sites Identified	No of Sites Identified	0	1					Site Identification Report
	Resource Mobilization	Mobilized Resources	Mobilised Resources	0	1					Resource Mobilization Report
	Tender Process	No. of Contracts Awarded	No. of Contracts Awarded	0	1					Tender Minutes
	Construction	No. of Infrastructure Constructed	No. of Infrastructure Constructed	0		1				Construction Reports

Creation of the Bangweulu Local Area Plan	Field Reconnaissance	No of Field Recon Conducted	No of Field Recon Conducted	0	1					Field Report
	Land Audit	No of Land Audits conducted	No of Land Audits conducted	0		1				Land Audit Report
	Layout Development	No. of Layouts produced	No. of Layouts produced	0		1				Layout Plan
	Survey and Beacons	No. of Stands surveyed and Beacons	No. of Stands surveyed and Beacons	0			1			Survey diagrams and report
Build Capacity of DDCC and WDCs in the District	Train DDCC on Decentralization Policy	No of Trainings Conducted	No of Trainings Conducted	0	1					Training Reports
	Train WDCs on Decentralization Policy	No of Trainings Conducted	No of Trainings Conducted	0	1					Training Reports
	Enhance Capacity of DDCC on team building and Leadership	No of Trainings Conducted	No of Trainings Conducted	0			1			Training Reports
	Build Capacity of WDCs on their roles and responsibilities	No of Trainings Conducted	No of Trainings Conducted	0			1			Training Reports

Annexure 1: Review of Existing Plans, Policies and Strategies

Sn	Document Description	Review Comments and Concerns	Available Strategic Plan Policies/Acts	Impact on the Lupososhi IDP
1. Strategies				
a	Luwingu/Lupososhi District Strategic Plan 2017 to 2021	Luwingu/Lupososhi District developed a district strategic plan in line with the 7NDP that details the development agenda of the district across the 11 wards. The DSP contains a well-defined vision that states "Equal access to improved livelihoods for all residents of Luwingu District by 2030". Further, the DSP consulted widely in that, concerns of the people were taken care of.	DSP 2017 to 2019	The presence of the DSP shall guide on the developmental priorities in the district during the preparation the integrated development plan (IDP). The DSP shall also be used as a benchmark for the IDP in that, all the sectors (GRZ, quasi – GRZ), cooperating partners are represented in the plan with clear targets.
b	Luwingu/Lupososhi District Situation analysis (DSA) 2013	Luwingu/Lupososhi development a DSA for the year 2013 which highlights the situation analysis of the sectors (GRZ Departments) and Cooperating partners operating in the district. The DSA contains specific development potential areas in line with agriculture, tourism and mining to mention a few. Further, the DSA provides SWOT analysis for all the sectors contained herein.	DSA 2013	The District Situation analysis (DSA) shall provide baseline data to the IDP and also be used to provide data on the district strengths, opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats during the IDP Process

c	7th National Development Plan (7NDP)	<p>The 7NDP for the period 2017- 2021 is the successor to the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, 2013-2016 (RSNDP). The Plan is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives outlined in the Vision 2030 of becoming a “prosperous middle-income country by 2030”. It builds on the achievements and lessons learnt during the implementation of the previous National Development Plans. The 7NDP provides for a multispectral development approach under the theme “Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind”. The integrated approach recognizes the multi-faceted and interlinked nature of sustainable development which calls for interventions to be tackled simultaneously through a coordinated approach to implementing development Programmes.</p> <p>The goal of the seventh national development plan is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socioeconomic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture. The Plan also responds to the Smart Zambia transformation agenda 2064 and embeds in it the economic recovery necessary for the actualization of a Smart Zambia. This is in support of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063.</p> <p>The plan has the advantage of considering the comparative and competitive advantages of the regions in allocation of resources towards implementation of the multi-sectorial strategies and setting in motion a series of mutually supporting activities in different sectors with the general objective of delivering the national agenda. Ultimately it is envisaged that the integrated development approach in the 7NDP will help change the focus of government line ministries and provinces from competing with each other to working together.</p> <p>The 7NDP has 5 pillars namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversification and Job Creation 2. Reducing Poverty and Vulnerability 3. Reducing Developmental inequalities 4. Enhancing Human Development 5. Creating a conducive governance for economic diversification 	7NDP 2017 to 2021	<p>Through the use of the integrated Development Planning approach, the 7NDP has the advantage of considering the comparative and competitive advantages of the wards within the district in allocation of resources towards implementation of the multi-sectoral strategies and setting in motion a series of mutually supporting activities in different sectors with the general objective of delivering the district agenda.</p> <p>Ultimately it is envisaged that the integrated development Plan as espoused in the 7NDP will help change the focus of government line ministries and cooperating from competing with each other to coordinated harmonization.</p>
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d	The Vision 2030	<p>Since independence in 1964, Zambia has prepared and implemented several medium-term national development plans. Each of these instruments carried a theme and strategic focus, which primarily aimed to improve the social economic conditions of our people. These plans, however, were not prepared within the context of a long-term perspective, which looked over the horizon of a generation.</p> <p>The Vision 2030 is founded on seven key basic principles. These principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) sustainable development; (ii) upholding democratic principles; (iii) respect for human rights; (iv) fostering family values; (v) a positive attitude to work; (vi) peaceful coexistence; and (vii) Upholding good traditional values <p>Despite the seemingly long time in which the Vision 2030 will be implemented, its realization will depend on the actions and measures that we undertake as Government, private sector cooperating partners, civil society and as individuals through short and medium-term national development plans. These plans will ensure creation of necessary conditions upon which long term objectives and targets can be achieved.</p> <p>The Vision outlines the desirable long-term paths of the socio-economic indicators to satisfy the people's aspirations, and articulates possible long term alternative development policy scenarios at different points through the target year 2030.</p>		<p>During the preparation of the IDP, the Vision 2030 will, therefore, be the basis for interface by all sectors and will provide direction for short- and medium-term plans. The Vision will be operationalized throughout the implementation of the IDP Process.</p>
2. Policies				
a	Decentralization Policy	<p>Government developed the decentralization policy to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of (governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes at all levels of the public service, effective local community participation in decision-making and development administration while maintaining sufficient linkages between central and local government.</p> <p>To attain this vision, Government will review and streamline the current organization structures and their supporting systems. Government will also outline the functions to be performed at each level; national, provincial, district and sub-district and specify the resources to be availed for the performance of these functions.</p> <p>Comprehensive legislation to back the implementation of the Policy through empowering Councils to determine, manage and control the district's human, material and financial resources will be enacted.</p>	Decentralization Policy	<p>During the IDP process, the decentralization policy shall give guidance to the local authority and line ministries in line with their operations and the full involvement of sub district structures.</p>

		However, Government realizes that currently the capacity to attain such decentralized system of Government does not exist and has therefore, de-concentrated some of its functions, powers and resources to provincial and district administration levels while the necessary capacities are being developed in the councils		
b	Tourism Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. To give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP.
	Health Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. To give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP.
	Agricultural Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. to give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP.
	Education Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. To give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP.
	Climate Change Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. to give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP. Further, The

				policy will guide the IDP on how to incorporate a well-structured and coordinated national strategy to effectively tackle the adverse effects of climate change
	National Water Policy	Government has put in place policies such to guidance in line with operationalizing and institutionalizing them in the development process. The policies have set clear directions for the development of the sector in Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water Policy 	With the presence of these policies, the IDP process shall ride on the premise of these policies. To give direction, to empower the IDP team with legal backing and mandate during the IDP Process. Further, they shall be guiding tools for the implementation of sector plans. These will shape the strategies for the IDP.
3. Acts of Parliament				
a	I. Electricity Act of 1995	These acts recognizes the need for the power utility company to give a Strategic focus for Lupososhi district giving a creation of new connections to commercial property, farms, Residential and Government Facilities.	I. Electricity Act of 1995	During the IDP Process, these Acts shall Guide the supply of Electricity. That is generation, transmission and distribution and supply (customer service)
b	Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015	This Act provides for development, planning and administration principles, standards and requirements for urban and regional planning processes and systems; provide for a framework for administering and managing urban and regional planning for the Republic; provide for a planning framework, guidelines, systems and processes for urban and regional planning for the Republic; establish a democratic, accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive process for urban and regional planning that allows for involvement of communities, private sector, interest groups and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation and operation of human settlement development; Ensure functional efficiency and socioeconomic integration by providing for integration of activities, uses and facilities; establish procedures for integrated urban and regional planning in a devolved system of governance so as to ensure multi-sector cooperation, coordination and involvement of different levels of ministries, provincial administration, local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders in urban and regional planning; Ensure sustainable urban and rural development by promoting environmental, social and economic sustainability in development initiatives and controls at all levels of urban and regional planning.	URP No.3 of 2015	<p>The preparation of the IDP from the Planning Programme, Planning Survey and Issues Report, Development Framework, Implementation Plan and public consultation process must fully conform to the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>The proposed IDP Boundary for Lupososhi District includes areas under customary/traditional leadership and therefore planning agreements must be put in place to ensure fair and equitable distribution of services in the district.</p> <p>All principles and standards to be proposed under this IDP must conform to the general standards set out in the Act and Planning Regulations. Where regulations have not been provided, reference will be made to the Repealed Town and Country Planning Act 1962.</p>

c	Environmental Management Act of 2012	<p>The Environmental Management Act of 2012 Repealed the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990. It 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 preparation of the State of the Environment Report, environmental management strategies and other plans for environmental management and sustainable development; Provides for the conduct of strategic environmental assessments of proposed policies, plans and programs likely to have an impact on environmental management; Provides for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation; Provide for public participation in environmental decision making and access to environmental information; Establishes the Environment Fund; provides for environmental audit and monitoring; Facilitates the implementation of international environmental agreements and conventions to which Zambia is a party.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Act provides for (a) the categories of projects that are considered to have an effect on the environment to conduct environmental impact assessments (b) the procedural requirements for public hearings, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and comprehensive mitigation plans; (c) the information to be included in a strategic environmental assessment report, an environmental impact assessment and a comprehensive mitigation plan; (d) the fees for the cost of dealing with any application for the approval of projects; (e) the categories of facilities and activities in respect of which the Agency may require environmental audits to be conducted and may require the submission of reports on the audits to the Agency; (f) the contents of an environmental audit report; and (g) the penalties for non-compliance with the regulations.</p>	Environmental Management Act of 2012	During the IDP Process, the Act shall guide the development of a strategic environmental assessments aimed at environmentally informed discussions during the planning process and during the formulation of the spatial development framework.
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d	Forestry Act No.4 of 2015	The Forestry Act of 2015 Repealed the Forests Act, 1999. This Act provides for the establishment and declaration of National Forests, Local Forests, joint forest management areas, botanical reserves, private forests and community forests; Provide for the participation of local communities, local authorities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management; Provide for the conservation and use of forests and trees for the sustainable management of forests ecosystems and biological diversity; Establish the Forest Development Fund; Provide for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa and any other relevant international agreement to which Zambia is a party.	Forestry Act of 2015	During the implementation of the IDP process, the act shall provide a checklist to effectively manage forest resources in order to ensure sustainable utilization, to strengthen revenue collection and improve the financial and accounting system in order to sustain forestry operations and to promote collaborative forest resources management between forestry department and other stakeholders in order to improve forest resource management and alleviation poverty
e	Minerals and Mines Development Act of 2012	The mining sector is governed and regulated by the Mines and Minerals Development Act 2015, which covers types of mining rights, acquisition of mining rights, rights/obligations conferred on the mining right holder, transferability of mining rights, safety, health and environment requirements, and provides for the environmental protection fund, mineral royalties, fees and charges, and export of minerals.	Minerals and Mines Development Act of 2012	The Minerals and mines development act of 2012 shall guide the district during the IDP process to Manage the manganese deposits in the western part of the district and also take into account the existing mining rights in customary land to ensure that there is no conflict between surface rights for agriculture, commercial and housing, social services and mining rights. It must be noted that mining rights will take precedence over surface rights and the Government owns all mining rights.

Annexure 2: Status of the Roads in the District - Quality of the Service including key performance of indicators

WARD	NEED	IDEAL NUMBER	EXISTING SERVICE	DEFICIT	STATUS	KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE
Itandashi	Rehabilitation of roads.	64 Km of Roads	NIL	64 Km	Unconstructed Mud road, Temporal Logged bridges	64 Km of roads Rehabilitated 3 permanent bridges constructed
	Construction of Bridges	3 Bridges	Nil	3 Bridges		
Kaela	Rehabilitation of roads.	60 Km of Roads	NIL	60 Km	Unconstructed Mud road, Temporal Logged bridges	60 Km of roads Rehabilitated 9 permanent bridges constructed
	Construction of Bridges	9 Bridges	Nil	9 Bridges		
Munshinga	Rehabilitation of roads.	52.2 Km of district Roads	50Km Complete	21.2 Km	21.2 Km Road formed but not gravelled	52.2 Km of district roads Rehabilitated
		88 km of feeder roads	Nil	88km	60Km feeder roads grubbed	60Km feeder roads formed & gravelled
					28Km mud road unconstructed	28Km Upgraded to gravel road
	Construction of Bridges	4 Bridges	2 Bridges Complete and in use	2 Bridges not done	Temporal Logged bridges (Suna and Mwampanda)	2 permanent bridges constructed
Katilye	Rehabilitation of roads.	55 Km of feeder Roads	NIL	55 Km	Unconstructed Mud road,	55 Km of roads Rehabilitated
			Nil	38 Km	38Km mud road unconstructed	38Km upgraded to gravel road standard
Kampemba	Construction of Bridges	4 Bridges	Nil	4 Bridges	Temporal Logged bridges (Ikamo, Manga, Inkanda & Kalomboshi)	4 permanent bridges constructed
	Rehabilitation of roads.	6 Km of Roads	NIL	6 Km	Unconstructed Mud road,	6 Km of roads Rehabilitated
Mulalashi	Construction of Bridges	1 Bridge	Nil	1 km	Temporal Logged bridges	1 permanent bridge constructed
	Rehabilitation of roads	41.9 Km of district Roads 42.2 Km of Feeder Roads	NIL 15Km up to sub base	41.9 Km 27.2 Km	Unconstructed Mud road, 27.2 Km grubbed and graded	41.9 Km of district roads Rehabilitated 42.2Km of feeder roads rehabilitated
	Construction of Bridges	3 Bridges	1 Box culvert	5 Bridges	Temporal Logged bridges	5 permanent bridges constructed
Mufili	Rehabilitation of roads.	65.8 Km of Roads	NIL	65.8 Km	Unconstructed Mud road,	64 Km of feeder roads Rehabilitated
	Construction of Bridges	5 Bridges	Nil	5 Km	Temporal Logged bridges	5 permanent bridges constructed

Ilambo	Rehabilitation of roads.	22 Km of district Roads	NIL	22 Km	Unconstructed Mud road,	22 Km of Chungu – Kasaba roads Rehabilitated
	Construction of Bridges	3 Bridges	Nil	3	Temporal Logged bridges	3 permanent bridges constructed
Kafinsa	Rehabilitation of roads.	52 Km of Roads	14km	52 Km	14km district formed but not gravelled	14 Km of district roads Formed
	Construction of Bridges	3 Bridges	Nil	3	52km feeder roads not rehabilitated 24km mud roads not constructed Temporal Logged bridges (Kafinsa, Mununshi & Kasele)	52Km Feeder Roads Constructed 24Km Mud roads upgraded 3 permanent bridges constructed
Ibale	Rehabilitation of roads.	55 Km of feeder Roads 38Km mud roads	NIL Nil	55 Km 38 Km	32km Feeder grubbed and formed but not gravelled 38Km mud road unconstructed	55 Km of roads Rehabilitated 38Km upgraded to gravel road standard
	Construction of Bridges	4 Bridges	Nil	4 Bridges	Temporal Logged bridges (Lufubu, Mulalashi,, Mufili & Mushente)	4 permanent bridges constructed
Bwalinde	Rehabilitation of roads.	42 Km of feeder Roads 74km District roads 12Km Mud roads	Nil 54 Km Nil	42 Km 20Km 12Km	42 Km feeder roads not rehabilitated 20Km District not rehabilitated 12km Mud roads not rehabilitated	42 Km of Feeder roads rehabilitated 74Km district Roads Rehabilitated 12Km Mud roads upgraded
	Construction of Bridges	3 Bridges	Nil	3	Temporal Logged bridges (Bwela, Winyanta)	3 permanent bridges constructed
CBD	Construction of roads.	22.4 Km of Township Roads 25 Km mud roads	NIL Nil	22.4Km 38 Km	Planned but not constructed 25Km mud road planned but unconstructed	22.4 Km of Bituminous standard roads constructed 25Km upgraded to gravel road standard
	Rehabilitation of Bridges	1 Bridges	1 Single lane bridge	1 Bridges	Poorly designed single lane with low height (Mulalashi)	1 permanent bridge with double constructed

Africa in danger

AU fears climate-induced disasters

ADDIS ABABA - Climate-related disasters have increased exponentially in Africa over the past two decades, hampering Africa's overall economic development, the African Union (AU) said on Wednesday.

"Despite improvements, the economic and social growth achieved so far in Africa is very fragile and susceptible to climate risks and disasters, hence negating the progress made towards achievement of national goals and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," the AU said in a statement issued on Wednesday.

"Over the past 20 years, climate-related disasters have increased

exponentially in Africa," the AU said, adding that the vulnerability of the African continent was recently evident when more than 1,000 people were killed across Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe due to Cyclone Idai.

Noting an estimated US\$2 billion economic loss from cyclone Idai, the 55-member pan-African bloc also stressed that Cyclone Kenneth followed Idai in quick succession, which Mozambique was struck again, in addition to Comoros.

It recalled a recent World Bank report that many African countries have made significant development achievements in the last few decades with annual growth averaging 4.5 percent, "but increasing weather, water, and climate risks threaten these gains".

"Since 1970, Africa has experienced more than 2,000 natural disasters, with just under half taking place in the last decade," the statement said.

Countries recovering from protracted civil war and disasters, and small island states are particularly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, it said.

Building resilience to natural and human-induced hazards has gained significant momentum on the continent, the statement said. "Work on resilience building is gaining momentum on the continent. The policy environment is encouraging but the implementation of resilience policies is faced with some technical and resource constraints."

The AU emphasised the central importance of the adoption of global climate-focused agendas such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda.

Translating these policies into action is being undertaken through overarching continental programmes on resilience," the statement said.

"African states have to redouble their efforts in mobilising domestic resources to achieve resilience targets, it said.

"Similarly, the international community should continue to play its vital role in supporting resilience building in Africa," the statement said. "Additional efforts are required to build technical capacity of African states to build their resilience to climate change and disaster risks." - REUTERS

UK goes to the polls

LONDON - The United Kingdom (UK) has gone to the polls yesterday for the country's first general election in less than five years.

The contest, the first to be held in December in nearly 100 years, follows those in 2015 and 2017.

Polling stations in 650 constituencies across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland opened at 07:00 GMT.

After the polls closed at 22:00 GMT, counting began straight away. Most results are due to be announced in the early hours of today.

A total of 650 MPs will be chosen under the first-past-the-post system used for general elections, in which the candidate who secures the most votes in each individual constituency is elected.

In 2017, Newcastle Central was the first constituency to declare, announcing its result an hour after polls closed.

Elections in the UK traditionally take place every four to five years.

But, in October, MPs voted to end the second snap poll in as many years.

It is the first winter election since 1974 and the first to take place in December since 1923.

Anyone aged 18 or over is eligible to vote, as long as they are a British citizen, a member of the Commonwealth, the Channel Islands or Republic of Ireland and have

BRIEFS

Canada releases Tanzania plane

DAR ES SALAAM - Tanzanian President John Magufuli yesterday announced the release of a Boeing 737, which was impounded in Canada in November before it was delivered to the East African nation.

The plane has been

relocated and it will arrive in Tanzania anytime from now," Magufuli told a high-ranking meeting of the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) broadcast live by state-run Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation from the Lake Victoria city of Mwanza.

Biden denies one-time pledge

WASHINGTON - Democratic presidential frontrunner Joe Biden has denied ever discussing with his campaign whether he would only serve one term if elected in 2020.

"I don't know where that came from. I'm not even there yet," Mr Biden said.

Politico earlier quoted four people "who regularly talk to

Biden" and it will arrive in Tanzania anytime from now," Magufuli told a high-ranking meeting of the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) broadcast live by state-run Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation from the Lake Victoria city of Mwanza.

Nigeria eases visa pass for Africans

LAGOS - Nigeria says it will give all African travellers visas on arrival from January, dropping the requirement that they apply in advance.

President Muhammadu Buhari said it showed "Nigeria's open-door policy for movement of Africans across Africa".

The announcement comes five months after Nigeria signed a deal aimed at promoting free trade on the continent.

But Mr Buhari's critics accuse him of being "naïve" and "underestimating the vision of the African continent".

Gambia can't trust Myanmar

THE HAGUE - Myanmar cannot be trusted to hold its soldiers accountable for alleged atrocities against its Rohingya Muslim minority, and measures to stop the violence need to be taken immediately, a lawyer presenting a genocide case against it said yesterday.

Speaking on the third and final day of hearings at the International Court of Justice in the case brought by Gambia under the 1948 Genocide Convention, the West African country's lead lawyer repeated its demand for "provisional measures" to restrain the Myanmar military until the case is heard in full.

Paul Reichler said Myanmar had not even tried during the hearings to deny most of the accusations of extreme violence made against its military, known officially as the Tatmadaw, nor of the mass deportation of Rohingyas following a 2017 crackdown.

Statements from Myanmar that it was taking action to prosecute soldiers accused of wrongdoing were incredible, he said.

"How can anyone possibly expect the Tatmadaw to hold itself accountable for genocidal acts against the Rohingyas, when six of its top generals including the commander-in-chief, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, have all been accused of genocide by the UN fact-finding mission and recommended for criminal prosecution?" he told the panel of 17 judges.

He was referring to the findings of 13 investigators who in an August 2018 report said the Myanmar military had carried out killings and mass rape with "genocidal intent" in the 2017 operation. Gambia's legal team had outlined graphic testimony from their report at the first day of hearings on Tuesday.

More than 700,000 Rohingyas fled Myanmar to Bangladesh after the military launched its crackdown.

The U.N. investigators have said 10,000 people may have been killed.

Myanmar's civilian leader Aung San San Kyi had led her country's defence on Wednesday, telling the court the military-led "clearance operation" in western Rakhine State was a counter-terrorism response, but condemned Rohingyas' mistreatment against dozens of police stations in August 2017.

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CIVIC CENTRE, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE
P.O BOX 410014, KASAMA - ZAMBIA

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

SECTION 53 OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NO. 3 OF 2015
PUBLIC NOTICE IN RELATION TO A MAJOR DEVELOPMENT/ CHANGE OF LAND USE

PAUL MBOTWA CHANDA intends to apply for planning permission for change of land use comprising of **CHANGING THE USE OF LAND FROM RESIDENTIAL TO COMMERCIAL (LODGE) ON STAND 9849** situated in Newtown Area of Kasama District. This application may have a significant impact on the amenity of the District. This application may be viewed at **KASAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CIVIC CENTRE, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE**, and submissions or objections to the application may be made to the Kasama Municipal Council observations on the application may be made to the Planning Authority without charge. Submissions or objections must be in writing and made within fourteen (14) days beginning on the first date of the period for the publication of this notice being Monday 2nd December, 2019 to Thursday 19th December, 2019.

ZAKHYO MSAO
TOWN CLERK
For KASAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Turtle Awards
By UNITURTLE
A Way Of Appreciation

POP A BALLOON
DISCOUNT COUPONS
25%

VISIT ANY OF OUR DEPOT DOTTED COUNTRY WIDE!!!
Terms and Conditions Apply

LUSAKA CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF LUSAKA PLANNING AUTHORITY
THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT No. 3,
SECTION 53(1) OF 2015 OF THE LAWS OF ZAMBIA

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

GOLDEN LEOPARD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED intends to apply for planning permission for a Change of Land use from Residential to Mixed Use (Offices, Shops and 5,084 meters squared in extent.

The application may be viewed at the Office of the Town Clerk of Lusaka City Council; P. O. Box 030077, Lusaka and submissions or objections **publicly** may be made to the planning authority without charge. Submissions or objections must be in writing and made within the period of 4 weeks beginning on the first date of the period for the publication of this notice being 11th December, 2019 and ending on 13th December, 2019.

Alex Mwansa
TOWN CLERK
For THE CITY OF LUSAKA PLANNING AUTHORITY

Date of erection of site notice being 11th December, 2019

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LUPOSOSHI TOWN COUNCIL

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Notice is hereby given that the Lupososhi Town Council under Minute No. LUP/CM/08/04/19 resolved to adopt the initiation of the Planning Process as basis of the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan for Lupososhi Town Council in Line with the Provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

Kindly be informed.

For any information regarding the aforesaid kindly call upon the undersigned.

Yours faithfully,
Maybin Mwangi
COUNCIL SECRETARY
LUPOSOSHI TOWN COUNCIL
P.O BOX 460100
LUPOSOSHI - LUWINGU

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL SECRETARY
12 DEC 2019
LUPOSOSHI TOWN COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 460100 LUWINGU

References

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MLG. (2019). *Preparing the Implementation Programme: Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning*. Volume IV. Lusaka

MNDP. (2017). *Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind: Seventh National Development Plan*. Volume I. Lusaka