



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2034

CHILUBI DISTRICT

VISION

“A literate, healthy and prosperous people living in properly planned, serviced and environmentally friendly neighborhoods”



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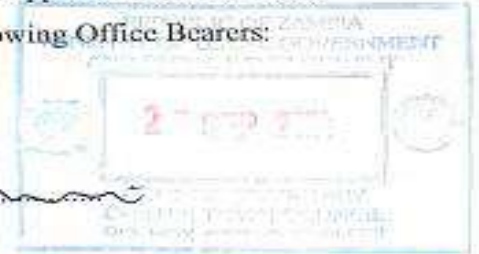


APPROVAL

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

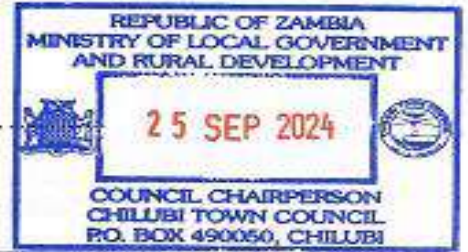
Mr. Raphael Phiri
Council Secretary
Chilubi Town Council


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Signature

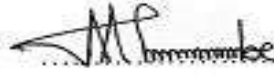


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Council Chairperson
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Approved by:

Hon. Gary Nkombo (MP)
Minister of Local Government and Rural
Development


.....
Signature



FOREWORD



The vision of Chilubi District is to have “a literate, healthy and prosperous people living in properly planned, serviced and environmentally friendly neighborhoods. For this vision to be actualized, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was developed with the aim of guiding development in the planning area for the next ten (10) years and beyond by taking a multi-sectoral approach to planning. It recognizes the intertwined and often multi-faceted nature of sustainable development needing interventions to be tackled concurrently by way of a coordinated approach to implementing development interventions.

The goal of the integrated Development Plan is to create a strong, and resilient economy for sustained socio-economic development supported and driven by tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce and trade. Furthermore, this Plan is aligned with the vision 2030 of “attaining a middle- income status by 2030” and the 8th National Development Plan whose objectives hinge on sustainable socio-economic development.

I call upon all residents of Chilubi to make the IDP their own principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the district.

Rosemary Chimbini

Council Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



I wish to acknowledge the undivided attention and effort that the IDP team applied towards formulation of the IDP. All the team members had other equally important tasks to perform during this period however, formulation of the IDP was still given the attention it deserved.

Additionally, formulation of this document would not have been possible without the support of the WDCs from all the 24 wards, traditional leaders and civic leaders who diligently participated in the planning and formulation process of this important document.

Special thanks are also extended to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for providing technical guidance and resources towards formulation of the document.

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

Risto Mushembe

District Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The formulation of the first ever Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Chilubi District was initiated in 2021 and completed in 2024. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan to be reviewed every five years. Additionally, the IDP is the principal strategic instrument containing an overall developmental framework which will guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in the IDP area by all levels of government. Furthermore, the

IDP prioritizes the needs of all members of the community and provides key interventions aimed at resolving core issues.

The historical approach to planning in Chilubi district has been to a great extent focused on sectoral planning whose outcome has been inadequate co-ordination and integration of activities leading to disintegrated and fragmented results. The IDP integrates sector plans in order to actualize common goals, avoid duplication of efforts and improve effectiveness and efficiency in the provision of services to members of the community.

The formulation process of the IDP involved various stakeholders such as Ward Development Committees, Civic leaders, heads of government departments, Department of Physical Planning and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to mention a few. The formulation process had four (4) main stages namely; Preparation of the Planning Program, Preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report, Preparation of the Development Framework and last but not the least, Preparation of the Implementation Plan. The Planning Survey and Issues Report identified a number of issues requiring interventions in the next five (5) years. Common amongst the issues identified under various sectors were inadequate infrastructure, poor road and water channel connectivity, high illiteracy levels, high mortality levels, inadequate municipality services, high poverty rates, low fish and livestock productivity, high rates of water borne diseases and low investment in the tourism sector.



To address the identified core issues, goals, objectives and strategies were formulated in the Development Framework Report. Additionally, three spatial development scenarios were considered. The chosen spatial development scenario was a combination of the Tourism Scenario and the Agricultural Scenario.

Implementation of activities in the IDP will largely depend on Government funding. Further, to ensure successful implementation of planned activities in the IDP, the local authority will work in collaboration with other stakeholders such as WDCs and Government Departments.



Raphael Phiri

Council Secretary

ACRONYMS

IDP	Integrated Development Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CRB	Class Room Block
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DHO	District Health Office
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
GHG	Green House Gases
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development plan
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
MLF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry Of Agriculture
MOGE	Ministry Of General Education
MOH	Ministry Of Health
CTC	Chilubi Town Council
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NFRA	National Roads Fund Agency
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report

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PART ONE

IDP BACKGROUND & GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

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1.1 Background

The Integrated Development Planning process has been operationalized through the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and is a priority in the National Planning and Budgeting Policy and the Eighth National Development Plan. The historical approach to planning has been heavily focused on sectoral planning. The outcome of this approach has been inadequate co-ordination and integration of activities leading to disintegrated and fragmented outcomes. The Integrated Development Process seeks to address these issues by providing a process for alignment and co-ordination. Integrated development planning identifies the underlying causes of an issue and provides for a cross sectoral approach to address them. Planning which is solely focused on a sector has in the past failed to adequately address the underlying causes of a problem.

The IDP will be the principal strategic planning instrument which will give an overall framework for development within the local authority area and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the local authority area. It places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning.

1.1.1 Scope of the IDP Area

The IDP area shall refer to Chilubi district as a whole. The boundary of the IDP area shall refer to the boundary of Chilubi district. The definition of district shall be as provided in the Provincial and District Boundaries Act Cap 286 of the Laws of Zambia and revised district boundary under Statutory Instrument No. 9 of 2017. The figure below shows the extent of the IDP area.

1.1.2 Purpose and Objective of the IDP

The purpose of this IDP is to provide an overall strategic and spatial framework to coordinate planning and budgeting functions of Chilubi Town Council working in collaboration with government sectors and donor agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to improve the quality of life for residents of the IDP area. The IDP aims to align district, provincial and national development objectives, strengthen strategic planning capacities at district level, identification of area-based development interventions, ensure better coordination and focused budgeting and strengthened performance management and monitoring of development activities. The IDP integrates the activities of actors, places, programmers and projects in a multisector and multi- stakeholder coordinated socio-economic, environmental and spatial planning.

1.1.3 Preparation Process of the IDP

The process of preparation of the IDP followed the MLG IDP Guidelines (2019) which are as follows:

- Preparing the Planning Programme (selection of the IDP Core Team and Task Teams)

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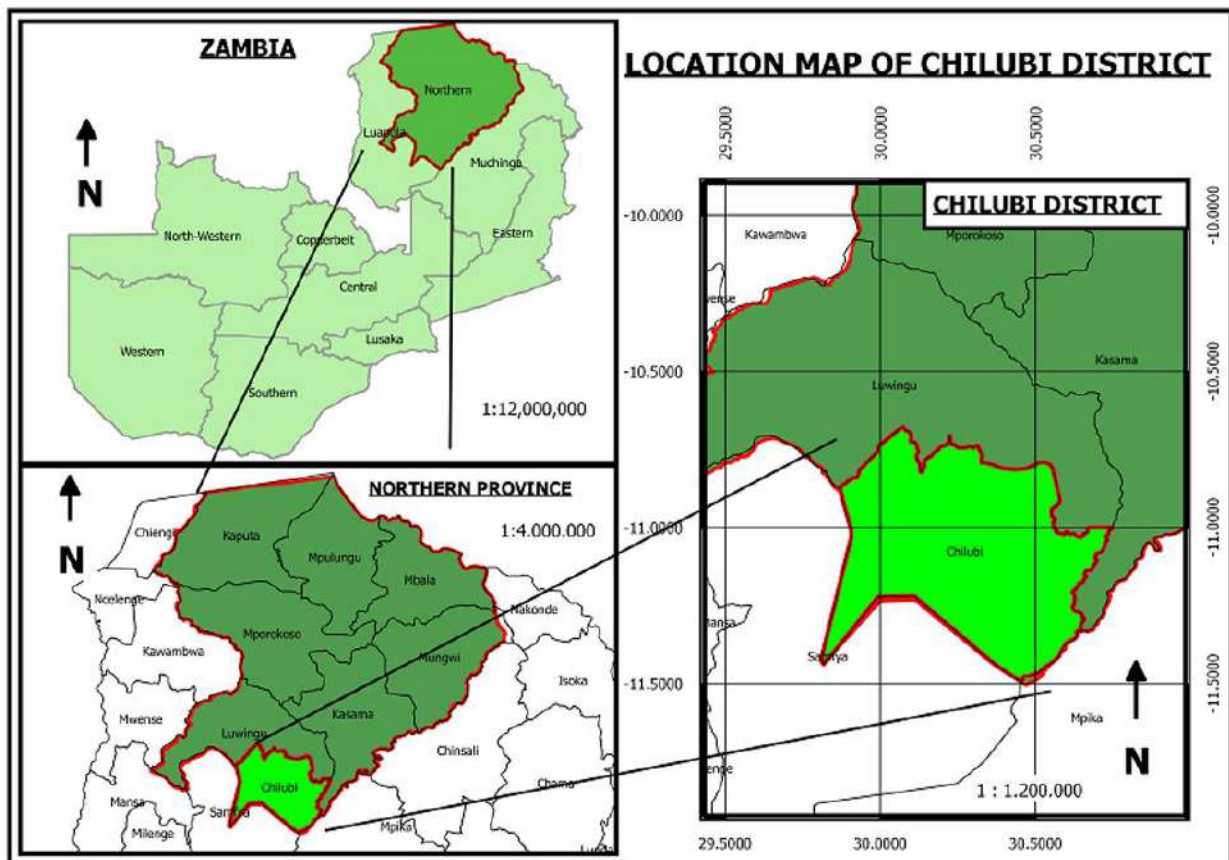
- Undertaking the Planning Survey and Preparing the Planning Survey and Issues Report
- Preparing the Development Framework
- Preparing the Implementation Programme (including: the Capital Investment Plan; Financial Plan; Priority Projects Workplan; Programme for the Preparation of Local Area Plans; Monitoring & Evaluation Plan)

1.2 General Characteristics of the IDP AREA

1.2.1 Location

Chilubi District lies on latitude $11^{\circ} 07' 24''$ S and Longitude $29^{\circ}59' 28''$ E and is located in Zone I of the five Ecological Farming Systems' Zones of Northern Province known as the Lake Depression Zone. It is among the biggest districts in the province with an area of $1,696 \text{ km}^2$. The district is endowed with a unique biodiversity, vast mineral and forestry resources, and rich soils conducive to agriculture. Chilubi obviously has good development potential prospects for growth particularly in agriculture and tourism. The district is divided into three (3) main topographical features. These are the Island, Mainland and Swamps.

Figure 1: Location Map



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024
 CHILUBI DISTRICT IDP 2024-2034

1.2.2 Economic Activities

Chilubi District is characterized by a rural population heavily dependent on fishing and relatively small-scale farming. Fishing activities are more pronounced in communities living near and along the Lake Shores and plains while crop production is practiced mainly on the mainland, further away from Lake Bangweulu.

For most farmers in Chilubi District, human labor is the sole source of energy for agricultural activities. Bush clearing, cultivation, planting, weeding and harvesting as well as crop processing are done by hand while transportation to home and the market are on the head or bicycles. Labor is therefore a crucial factor for farm production.

1.2.3 General District Administration

The Head of District Administration is the District Commissioner. He is the overall supervisor for all government departments. The District Commissioner coordinates all stakeholders of the District through the District development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) and other related sub-committees to which he is chairperson. The departments present in Chilubi District are Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries Department, Forestry Department, Judiciary, Police, National Registration, Social Welfare Department, Community Development Department, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.

1.2.4 Local Governance

Chilubi District has 24 elected councilors and ward development committees representing 24 wards. The Council Chairperson is the head of all elected councilors. Operations of the local authority are managed by members of staff employed by the local government commission. The head of all members of staff at the local authority is the Council Secretary. Activities undertaken by the local authority are approved by Council which consists of the Council Chairperson/Mayor, Councilors and Traditional Chiefs.

1.2.5 Topography

Topography

The district is generally sub-divided into three distinguished topographical features. These are the plateau, valley basins and wetlands (Dambos). The plateau is located in the southern part of the district and covers a smaller area of the swamps. The plateau is covered mostly by sandy soil under the Kalahari formation and has an altitude ranging between 1000 and 1250 m. The altitude is mostly around 1100 m. The swamps extend to most parts of the district and are covered by some of the most fertile soils in the country.

Climate

General Chilubi district has a humid subtropical hot summer climate that is mild with dry winters, hot humid summers and moderate seasonality. The annual average temperature is 24 degrees Celsius. 5.4.2

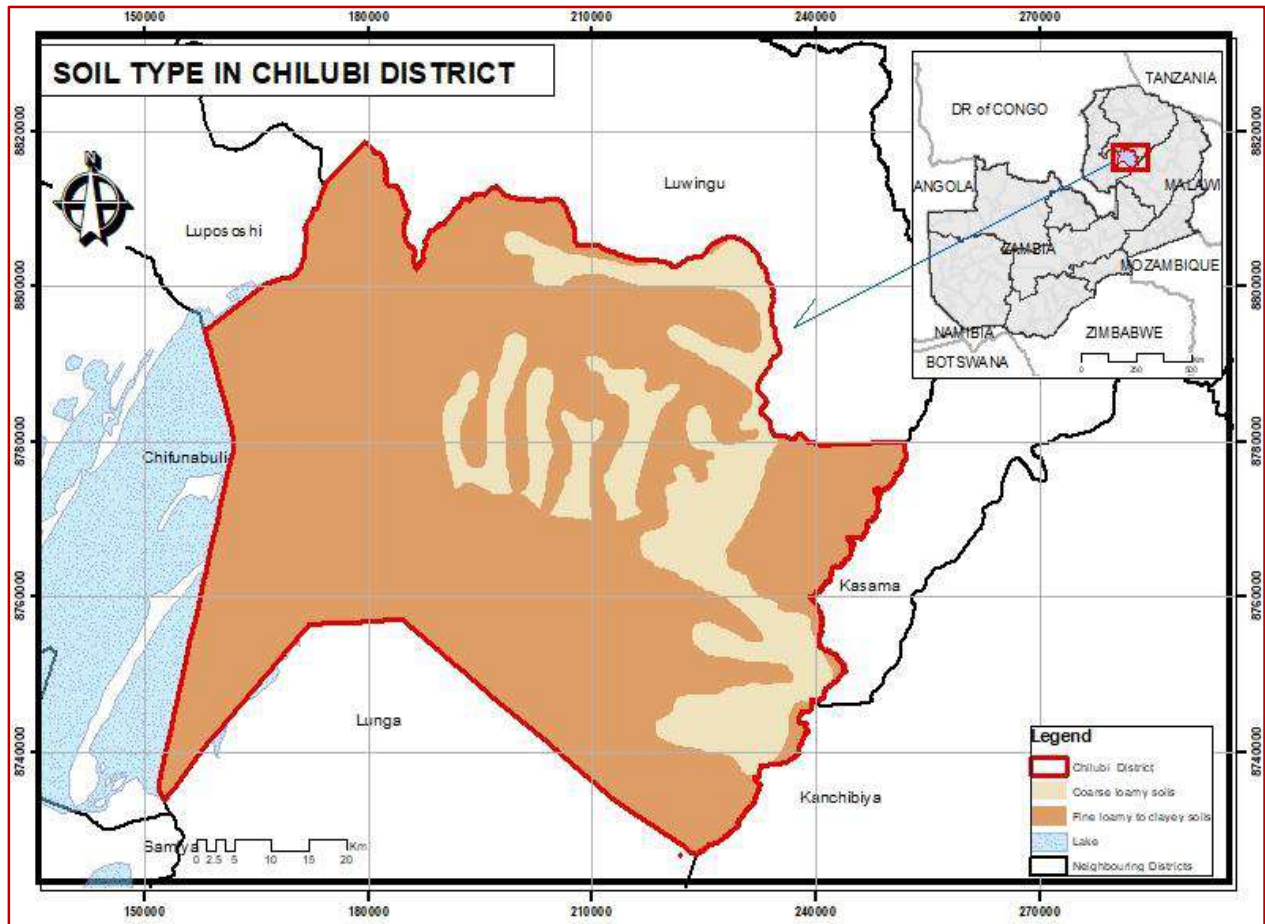
Rainfall

The average amount of precipitation for the year in Chilubi district is 1270 mm. The month with the most precipitation on average is January with 292.1 mm of precipitation. 5.4.3 Temperature The mean monthly temperature during the growing season ranges from 19oC to 27oC while the coolest months (June and July) average around 16oC. Temperatures start to rise in August and reach a peak in October with a maximum average of 23 °C.

Land Use Pattern

The common land use pattern for the indigenous people includes a mixed farming activity of Livestock and crop production. Crop production is generally done by hand hole but some families use ox drawn draft power. The major crops grown in the district are Cassava, Ground nuts, rice and maize. Generally, the soil type is sandy loam with occasional occurrence of rubble. The strongly leached soils located on uplands and derived from non-basic rocks are the most dominant group consisting mainly Oxisols and Ultisols, and are well drained. The most limiting factor for agriculture production in these soils is chemical infertility rather than physical. 30 The upland soils ranges from strongly acidic red brown clay to loam soil with clay to fine loamy top soils derived from acidic parent rocks. Lake Basin soils are found in the lower Chambeshi- Bangweulu basin. They are sandy, pale-yellow brown, very acid, poor in humus content but able to retain moisture for a long time. Around the lagoons and along most rivers are Dambos with soils ranging from alluvial to sands. Most of these areas are good for sugar cane and rice growing. Generally, Chilubi district has Cambisol, Fluvisol and Vertisol in the valley areas of the district. Gleysol is found mainly in low-lying areas and in depressions (poorly drained soils) influenced by high groundwater such as the swamps suitable for rice production. The Rhodic Ferrasols, having a somewhat better nutrient status, are considered the best soils. They respond better to fertilizers and are often used for crop production. Most of the soils on the plateau have pH below 4.5, although there are large variations. The fairly low pH allows them to become easily acidic during cultivation and the indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers.

Figure 2: Soil Type



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2022

Hydrology

There are four major rivers, streams; Musama, Lupasa, Lwongalala and Luean draining the district. All these are seasonal streams. By and large, the district has numerous rivers and dambos capable of providing irrigation water and has optimum temperature for plant growth throughout the year. These qualities make Chilubi district suitable for future agricultural expansion.

PART TWO

PLANNING SURVEY & ISSUES REPORT

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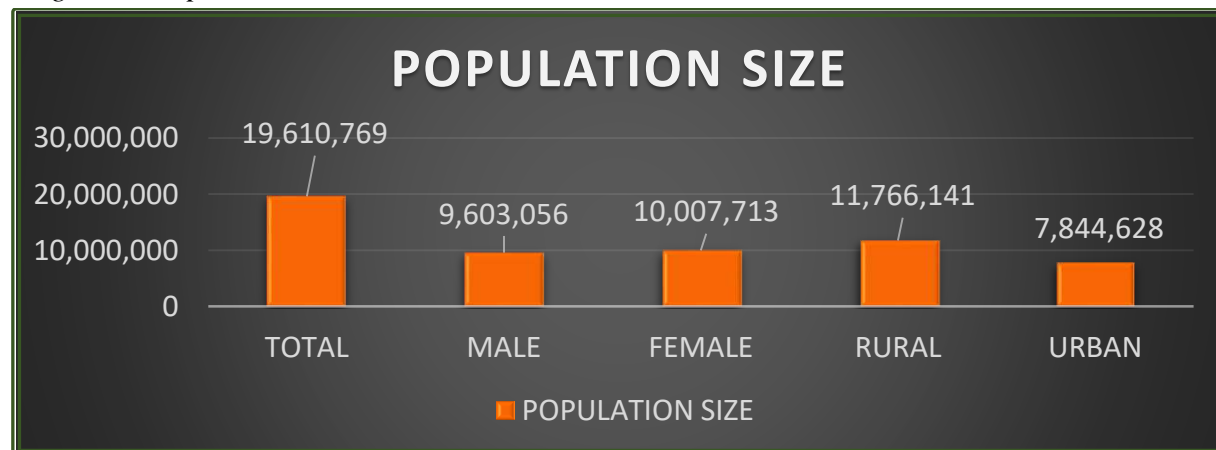
2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Population and Population Growth

2.1.1.1 Population Growth at National Level

Zambia's population according to the 2022 national census was 19,610,769. This was more than that of the population in 2010 by 7,084,455 representing a percentage increment of 36.13%. Additionally, the male population in 2022 was 9,603,056 and the female population was 10,007,713 as shown in Figure 4. This entails that the female population in Zambia continued to be higher than the male population. Further, this also entails that the gap between male and female population increased by 27.89% from 2010 to 2022.

Figure 4: Population Growth at National Level

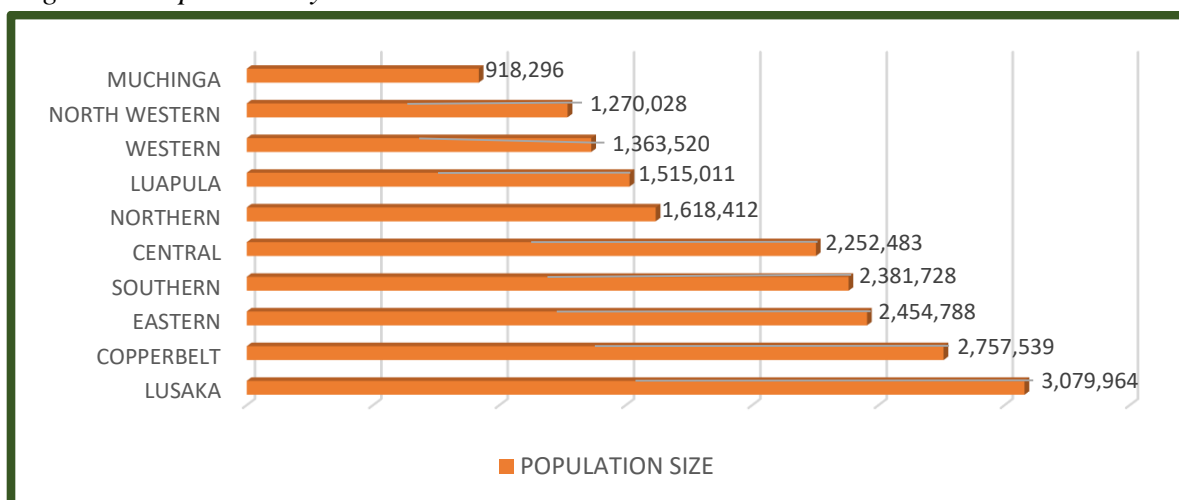


Source: ZAMSTAT, 2022

2.1.1.2 Population Growth by Province

According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, Northern Province was the 6th highest with a population of 1,818,412. Compared to the 2010 census, Northern Province was 6th highest with a population of 1,105,824. Lusaka Province maintained its previous position as the highest with a population of 3,079,964 while Muchinga Province maintained its previous position as the lowest with a population of 918,296. Despite the aforementioned provinces maintaining their position from 2010 to 2022, it is worth noting that all provinces have experienced population growth.

Figure 5: Population by Province



Source: ZAMSTAT, 2022

2.1.1.2.1 Population Growth in Northern Province

The population of Northern Province in the past twelve (12) years from 2010 to 2022 has grown by 31.67% as indicated in the table below.

Table 1: Population Growth in Northern Province

PROVINCE	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Northern	546,851	558,973	1,105,824	797,223	821,189	1,618,412

Source: CSO 2010 & ZAMSTAT, 2022

In comparison with other districts in Northern Province, Chilubi district had the sixth (6th) highest population in the province according to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report by ZAMSTAT. Kasama district had the highest population with a population of 348,552 followed by Mungwi district with a population of 205,096. The districts with the lowest population were Mporokoso district with a population of 63,452 followed by Nsama district with a population of 77,651 as indicated in the table below.

Table 2: Population Growth by District

SN	PROVINCE	2022 POPULATION			AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Kasama	170,168	178,384	348,552	3.4	3.5	3.5
2	Mungwi	101,928	103,168	205,096	2.6	2.5	2.6
3	Mbala	79,286	82,309	161,595	3.2	3.2	3.2
4	Mpulungu	75,467	78,097	153,564	3.7	3.9	3.8
5	Sengahill	62,403	63,905	126,308	2.6	2.7	2.7
6	Chilubi	55,617	58,394	114,011	2.8	2.9	2.9
7	Luwingu	50,055	51,087	101,142	5.6	5.6	5.6
8	Kaputa	51,000	51,854	102,854	3.1	3.2	3.2
9	Lunte	42,298	42,275	84,573	3.2	3.2	3.2
10	Lupososhi	39,248	40,366	79,614	1.2	1.2	1.2
11	Nsama	38,567	39,084	77,651	4.0	4.0	4.0
12	Mporokoso	31,186	32,266	63,452	3.6	3.8	3.7
TOTAL		797,223	821,189	1,618,412	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: ZAMSTAT, 2022

From the table above, the average annual growth rate for Northern Province is 3.3. In comparison to other districts in the province, Chilubi districts sits in 9th place with a growth rate of 2.9% above Senga Hill, Mungwi and Lupososhi districts.

2.1.1.3 Population Growth at District Level (IDP Area)

The population size of the IDP area (Chilubi District) in 2022 according to the 2022 census of population and housing (Preliminary) report by ZAMSTAT was 114,294 as shown in the table below.

Table 3: Comparison of 2010 and 2022 Populations for Chilubi District

DISTRICT	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chilubi	39,792	41,456	81,248	55,767	58,527	114,294

Source: CSO 2010 & ZAMSTAT, 2022

The population size of the IDP area in 2024 being the base year is estimated to be 121,019. This is estimated using the formula (previous population x (annual growth rate / 100)) + previous population. According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Report, the average annual population growth rate for Chilubi district was 2.9%.

Using the annual growth rate for Chilubi (2.9) from the 2022 census of population and housing preliminary report by CSO to project the urban and rural populations from 2010 to 2024, the indication is that approximately 95% of the IDP area is rural. Urbanized areas account for 6,038 residents settling in muchinshi, santa maria, chaba and matipa neighborhoods while rural areas account for 107,973 residents.

2.1.1.3.1 Population by ward

According to the 2022 census of population and housing preliminary report by ZAMSTAT, Bulilo ward had the highest population surpassing Chifwenge ward which had the highest population in 2010. The population for Bulilo ward increased by 96% from 6,489 in 2010 to 12,742 in 2022. This is attributed to growth in economic activities in the ward. On the contrary, the population size for kanchindi, kawena, chiloba, mulanda, chifwenge, lwenda and bumba wards reduced in 2022. The worst case being mubemba ward whose population reduced from 1,972 in 2010 to 431 in 2022 rendering the ward the lowest in population size. This outcome could be attributed to a number of factors which include migration of residents to locations with more economic activities, and subdivision of some wards to create new ones such as Lumfwi and Chishiba wards which were created in 2022. The population size for the remaining 15 wards increased in 2022. Refer to appendix one for details.

2.1.2 Population Characteristics

2.1.2.1 Settlement patterns

Chilubi is a three-tier district consisting of the island, mainland and swamps whose base year population sizes are 36,980, 69,249 and 14,490 respectively. The population size of the mainland is nearly twice that of the island despite the island being behind the mainland by just one ward. The mainland has 11 wards while the island has 10 wards. This difference in population could be attributed to the fact that more agricultural activities are undertaken by residents on the mainland than the island due to the type of soil which is more conducive for agriculture. Additionally, the mainland is connected to other bigger markets such as luwingu and kasama via a road network. The island however is surrounded by water bodies requiring water transport to access other locations and markets. The swamps have the fewest number of wards and people. This is because the majority of residents settling there are fishermen.

Generally, the settlement pattern in the IDP area is largely linear as most housing units and shops are aligned along main roads. A typical case of this can be seen along chaba luwingu road and muchinshi – santa maria roads. It is worth mentioning however, that some locations such as muchinshi township where the local authority and district administration offices are situated, settlements develop following a nucleated pattern around the local authority, district administration, schools and hospital.

Using the annual growth rate for Chilubi (2.9) from the 2022 census of population and housing preliminary report by ZAMSTAT to project the urban and rural populations from 2010 to 2024, the indication is that approximately 95% of the IDP area is rural. Urbanized areas account for 6,038 residents settling in muchinshi, santa maria, chaba and matipa neighborhoods while rural areas account for 107,973 residents. Urbanization in the aforementioned location is due to increase in economic activities in the past 22 years spanning over 2 national census periods.

2.1.2.2 Population distribution by age group and sex

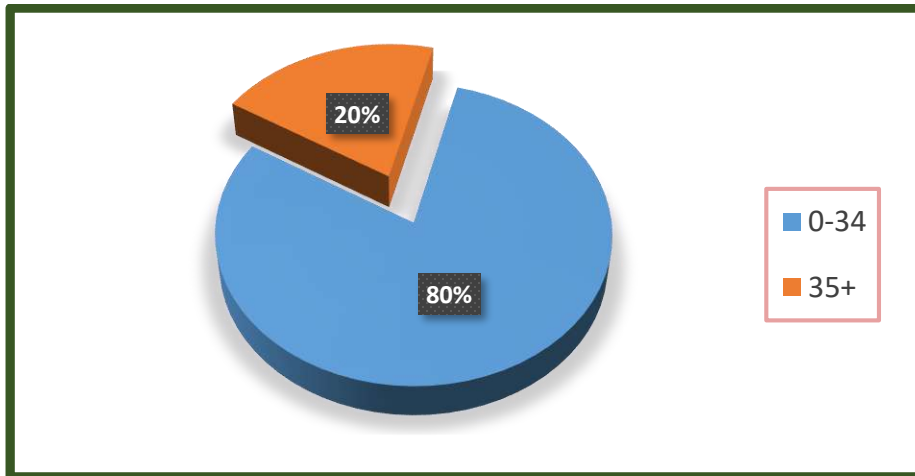
The population in Chilubi district is still youthful as can be seen from the 2010 Population and housing census report by CSO. 80% of the population in 2010 were from 0 – 34 years of age while only 20% were above 34 years of age. Additionally, the male and female population in the IDP area is generally evenly distributed. The male and female population between the ages 0 – 14 were both at 25% of the total population in 2010. Similarly, the male and female population for ages 35 and above were both at 10% of the total population in 2010. A slight difference was however recording between the male and female population for ages between 15 – 34 where the male population was 14% of the total population and the female population was 16% of the total population in 2010.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

0-14			15-34			35+		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
40,198	20,249	19,949	24,478	11,494	12,984	16,572	8,049	8,523
49%	25%	25%	30%	14%	16%	20%	10%	10%

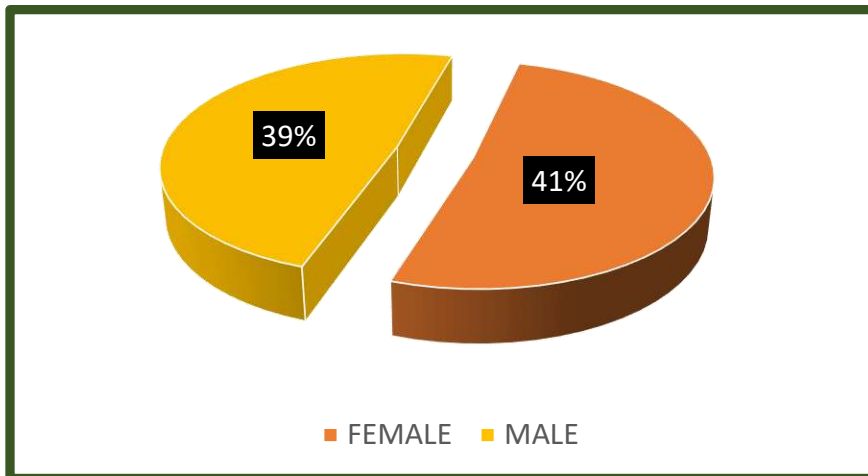
Source: CSO, 2010

Figure 6: Population difference between Ages 0-34 and above 34



Source: CSO, 2010

Figure 7: Male and Female Population



Source: CSO, 2010

2.1.3 Population Projection and likely Characteristics

The population for Chilubi district (IDP area) in 2024 is estimated to be 121,019. This is estimated using the formula $(\text{previous population} \times (\text{annual growth rate} / 100)) + \text{previous population}$ where the previous population is 114,011 and annual growth rate is 2.9 from the 2022 census of population and housing preliminary report by CSO. Therefore, the population size of the IDP area in 2024 being the base year is taken to be 121,019 (refer to appendix one for a detailed breakdown of population projections).

2.2 SECTOR ANALYSIS

Sectors key to the development of Chilubi District are; Education, Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Forestry, Water and Sanitation, Transport and Communication, Trade and Commerce, Tourism, Governance, Social Protection.

2.2.1 Education

2.2.1.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

Table 5: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/LEGISLATION	PRIORITIES
01	National ICT Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance human development and ICT skills in Chilubi District. To promote ICT research, innovation and entrepreneurship in Chilubi district
02	8 th National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education Promote infrastructure development Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills Increased access to higher education Enhance science, technology, and innovation
03	Technical – Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET). This is aimed at; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing the supply of skilled labour improving productivity and income generation to reduce inequalities among the people.
04	The National Gender Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognised the need for equal and full participation of women and men at all levels of education through usage of gender responsive curriculum materials

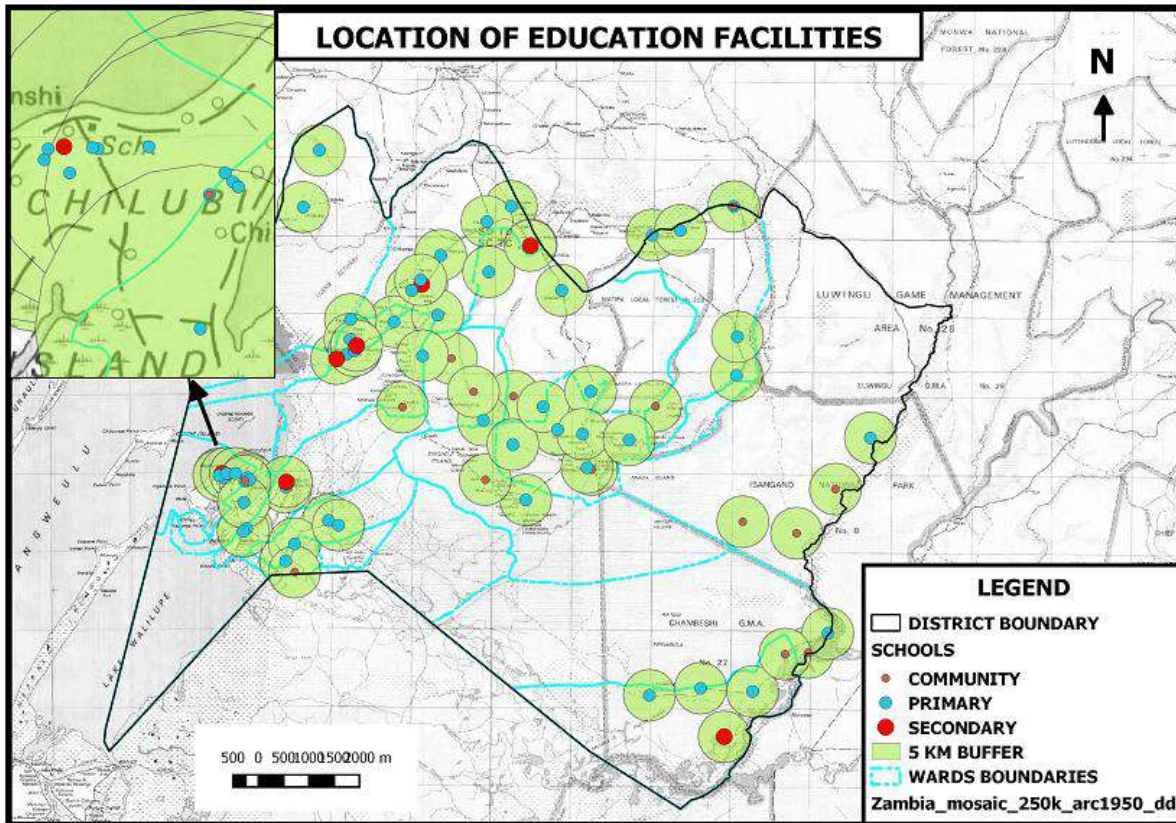
and promotion of equity of access to education

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

2.2.1.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.1.2.1 Availability of Services

Figure 8: Location of Education Facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.1.2.1.1 School Infrastructure

Currently Chilubi has 80 primary schools with a shortfall of 10. Additionally, the district has 9 secondary schools with a shortfall of 4. Under early childhood education, the district has 15 schools with a shortfall of 15 as shown in the table below;

Table 6: Number of schools available and required in the IDP area

S/No	District	ECE	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools

		AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE
1	Chilubi	15	80	9

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

In terms of classroom blocks, the district has 408 primary school classroom blocks with a shortfall of 70 and 40 secondary school classroom blocks with a shortfall of 64.

Table 7: Number of classroom blocks available and required in the IDP area

S/No.	Education	Primary Classrooms	secondary Classrooms	Total
	District	Available	Available	Available
1	Chilubi	408	40	448

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

2.2.1.2.1.2 Staffing levels in schools

Currently Chilubi has 591 teachers recruited in all the schools in the district leaving a deficit of 232 teachers as shown in the table below;

Table 8: Enrolments and Staffing levels in schools

NO. OF PUPILS				STAFF IN SCHOOLS		
DISTRICT	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Chilubi	22,154	21009	43,163	414	245	659
TOTAL	22,154	21009	43,163	414	245	659

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

2.2.1.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

The table above shows that there has been an increase in terms of enrolments in most schools in the district against the staffing levels which are on a lower side. Currently the teacher pupil ratio is quite high as it is standing at 1: 65.

Table 9: Enrolment Analysis

	2020			2024			Difference		Total	% Increase
	Enrolment	Female	Male	Enrolment	Female	Male	Female	Male		
ECE	337	384	706	568	590	1158				
Primary	16,860	15,193	32,053	18319	16652	34971				
Secondary	1120	710	1830	3207	3767	6974				
TOTAL	18317	16287	34,604	22,154	21009	43,103				

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

According to policy guidelines, standards of teacher pupil ratio have been tabulated in the table below;

Table 10: Standard Teacher Pupil Ratio

S/NO.	GRADE LEVEL	ACTUAL	RATIO
1.	ECE	1158	1:72
2.	Primary	34971	1:74
4.	Secondary Schools	6974	1:55

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

The table above shows a scenario which is a general picture in almost all schools. Hence, it can be said that the quality of education is compromised due to over enrolments in relation to the required standards of teacher pupil ratio.

Most teachers in the district are forced to teach large numbers of learners in a class due to poor staffing levels and shortage of classrooms. For instance, the district has 448 classrooms against 43103 learners and this means that the average number of learners per classroom currently is 63. In this case, it can be said that the current classroom pupil ratio stands at 1: 96. This number is far more than the required standard ratios outlined in the table above.

Table 11: 2023 learner enrolment and staffing levels.

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
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Enrolment			
ECE- pupils	568	590	1158
No. of Early Child Education School Teachers	44	13	57
No. Primary pupils	18319	16652	34971
No. of primary School Teachers	241	141	382
No. Secondary pupils	3207	3767	6974
No. of Secondary School Teachers	160	60	220

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

The quality of education is compromised and the evidence is seen in the academic performance of the learners during public examinations for the past three years.

Table 12: 2020 – 2022 Examination Results Analysis

YEAR	GRADE 7	GRADE 9	GRADE 12
2021	94	45.7	43.6
2022	97	39.29	44.1
2023	57	36.19	53.47

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

Note that the performance has not been well due to factors like high illiteracy levels, High absenteeism rate due to learners walking long distances, seasonal activities such as Fishing and also negative attitude by both learners and parents.

In order to balance the teacher pupil ratio and improve the academic performance of learners, the district will require about 392 more teachers.

Currently, the district has 6005 desks available against a huge short fall of 6300 desks and the desk pupil ratio is 1:4 against the required standard of 1: 2. According to standard a double seater desk is supposed to accommodate 2 pupils but this is not what is prevailing on the ground. In some instances, learners sit on the floor especially in community schools. This is why, there is urgent need to supply schools with desks preferably single seater desks for secondary schools to better the quality of education in the district.

Table 13: Desk Deficit

NAME OF SCHOOL	AVAILABLE	SHORTFALL	REQUIRED
Secondary	1464	1672	3136

Primary	6074	4501	10025
ECE	189	411	600
TOTAL	5008	6584	10016

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

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

Table 14: Staffing Levels

STAFFING	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Primary	241	141	382
Secondary	160	60	220
ECE	13	44	57
TOTAL			

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

Housing

Under housing the district has (150) houses classified as permanent, (151) temporal or community driven and (33) incomplete. There is still huge shortfall of houses against the 727 teachers in the district. There is seriously need to plan to build 544 teachers houses in order to improve on the quality of education. Additionally, these houses should have running water and water borne toilets.

Source of power

As you may be aware Chilubi being a rural district it has only 4 schools connected to the national grid (ZESCO) and 6 with solar power. It is for this reason, we to need to plan and ensure that schools are connected to power through rural electrification authority (REA). Schools without power face a lot of challenges in the implementation of subjects like Computer studies which is supposed to be a practical subject unlike teaching only the theory aspect. Additionally, there is need to use power for lighting during prep.

Table 15: schools connected to the national Grid

SPECIAL UNIT	WARD	PRMARY SCHOOL	WARD	SECONDARY	WARD
Chilubi Primary	Kambashi	Muchinshi	Mpanshya	Chilubi Secondary	Mpanshya
		YOMBWE	KASHITU	SANTA MARIA	KAMBASHI

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

Only Six (6) schools are connected to solar as shown in the table below:

Table 16: Schools that are connected to solar Power

PRIMARY	WARD	SECONDARY	WARD
Mwanakasabi	Mubemba	Mwanakasabi	Mubemba
Fube	Luangwa	Chaba Day	Katamba
Kasansa	Chiloba		
Chaba	Katamba		
Chilamba	Nguni		

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

Water and Sanitation

Under sanitation, the district has only 5 schools with piped water, 2 with ablution blocks, 66 schools with boreholes (hand pump) of which 20 out of 66 are not functional hand pump, 37 schools with open wells, 3 protected wells and 30 schools without water.

Table 17: schools with piped water

PRIMARY	WARD	SECONDARY	WARD
Muchinshi	Mpanshya	Santa Maria	Kambashi
Bangweulu	Mpanshya	Chilubi Secondary	Mpanshya
Mwanambulu	Kapoka	Chilubi Mainland	Katamba
		MWANAMBULU	KAPOKA

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

The 9 school without water in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 18: Schools without a source of water

WARD	PRIMARY
Chishiba	Mafito
Chishiba	Chibanga
Katamba	Kawasa Karoson
Chiloba	Leo
Chishiba	Minga
Lwenda	Kapala
Lumfwi	Cheka Eka
Lumfwi	Chembe

Lwangwa	Kashmwe
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Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

Table 19: Schools with water borne toilets

SECONDARY	WARD
Chilubi Secondary	Mpanshya
Santa Maria Seconadry	Kambashi
Chilubi Mainlanda Secondary	Ndela

Source: Chilubi District Education Board, 2022

2.2.1.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.1.3.1 Availability of Services

During the public consultation process, the main concern was that the current number of schools in the IDP area is insufficient. As a result, pupils have to cover long distances to access the nearest school.

Over 8000 children in Chilubi District are absconding school because parents are taking them in the fishing camps. Fishing is the major economic activity in Chilubi and it is for this reason that there is need to take education services around those areas if the district is to improve literacy levels.

In Chilubi District almost 30,000 children go to school hungry and about 60 percent are from Mainland. School Feeding Programmed (SFP) are interventions that deliver a meal to children in the school setting, with intent of improving attendance, enrolment, nutritional status and learning outcomes. A study was conducted at Muteka Community School in Chilubi to elucidate the effect of the SFP on pupil enrolment, attendance and pass rate. The objectives of the study were to determine the levels of pupil enrolment before and after commencement of the SFP; determine the main reasons for the attendance of pupils; examine the pass rate of pupils before and after the initiation of SFP. Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used for data collection. The study sample was 150 pupils, parents and teachers, selected using simple random and purposive sampling. The research showed that pupil enrollment at Muteka Community School was influenced by the SFP with 60% of the parents stating that they enrolled children at Muteka Community School because of the SFP. The reasons for pupils attending school were to learn (27%) and SFP (67%). The pass rate was statistically significantly influenced by the SFP.

In this regard the school feeding programme can also contribute to the pupils' school attendance and pass rate according to the results that the research obtained. Of late the funding from Government for School feeding programee has not been consistence and this has contributed to absenteeism, reduced in enrollment and reduction in nutrition levels among the learners. There is need for consistence funding for School feeding program to help increase access to primary education for the learners.

Before the programme stated in 2012 the enrollment was at 11,233 and currently it stands at 43,000.

2.2.1.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

During the public consultation process, the main concern was that the teacher-pupil ratio was high as a result drastically reducing time and one on one interaction between teacher and pupil.

2.2.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.1.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. It is anticipated that the enrolment will grow significantly by not less than 40,000 in the next 10 years leading to a growth in the number of pupils in school. This will bring about the following;

- a) Increased demand for more Human Resource and capacity development
- b) increased demand for more education infrastructure,
- c) increased demand for teaching and learning materials,

2.2.1.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

Through the Constituency Development Fund, government is fostering the “No child to sit on the floor by the end of 2024”. Other development programs include the following;

- a) Infrastructure development
- b) ICT promotion in school

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

Areas with schools within their jurisdiction will continue to be densely populated as people tend to settle around facilities such as schools, health centers and churches.

2.2.1.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

The construction of schools and school facilities contribute to damage of the environment through deforestation and pollution.

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been evident through floods and strong winds. The impact of the aforementioned hazards on the sector is seen in the following ways;

- a) Flooding of roads and bridges

Some roads and bridges get flooded during the rainy season hence cutting off access to schools.

b) Collapse of school infrastructure

Due to strong winds, a number of classroom blocks have experienced blowing off of roofs.

2.2.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Social norms related to gender, family, work and education imply social expectations of women’s and girls’ prioritization of family over professional careers and less provision and uptake of educational opportunities. This is especially relevant for women and girls in the planning area where they also face the risk of accessing poor quality education. In addition, there is limited infrastructure coupled with long distances to access the education facilities.

Currently the component of Gewel project Keeping Girls in School (KGS) is sponsoring 3563 Girls and Campaign for female Education Sponsoring 342 Girls. The objective for both Organization is to increase for Secondary Education for Girls

2.2.1.8 Sector Summary

In summary due to the growing demand in population of Chilubi district on the island, swamps and mainland there is need to plan for more secondary, primary schools and 12 Early Child Education centers around the district to help cushion the deficit.

2.2.11.9 Consideration of the underlying contribution to issues identified

In summary the following issues were identified;

CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Poor Water and Sanitation facilities	-Limited water sources. -Inadequate funding	-High disease burden. - Loss of learning time due to learners walking long distances to fetch water.
	-Over enrolment in schools.	
Inadequate accommodation for staff at primary, secondary and DEB office.	-lack of funding -Inadequate funds to maintain the existing structures	-underperformance of members of staff. -Loss of teaching and learning time.
Lack of a District Examination Strong Room	-Lack of funding -uncertainty on where the office block will be constructed.	-It has a cost implication on the institution. -It compromises on the security of examination materials which may lead to examination leakages and Malpractices.
Increased high dropout rates	-Early marriages -traditions values -long distance to school	- increase in illiteracy levels - Increased poverty levels



	-parents taking children in fishing camps	
Inadequate transport at DEB Office and Secondary Schools	-lack of funding	It is a cost implication on the institution. -Delayed delivery of education materials to schools more especially in hard to reach areas during rainy season - High levels of tear and wear on the only vehicle.
Poor road network	-lack of maintenance of roads.	-limits monitoring in most schools -Some roads become impassable during the rain season. - Some schools become unreachable. - Loss of learning time for both learners and teachers.
Lack of Power in most schools	- Very few schools are connected to the national grid. -Inadequate funding to source for alternative power.	-limited access to information -limitations in the usage of ICT in teaching / learning -Participation in evening prep by learners is limited and this leads to low pass rate.
Inadequate teaching / learning materials	-Inadequate funding - lack of prioritizing in terms of teaching / learning material procurement.	-increased pupil: Book ratio -limits provision of meaningful learning; Audio – Visual Aids enable children to learn with deep understanding.
Deficit of Desks in most schools	-Inadequate funding - Lack of prioritising terms of teaching / learning material procurement.	-low academic achievement. -Less concentration for pupils sitting on the floors it has an impact of learners output during examinations -
Deficit of classroom blocks	-inadequate funding -Lack of prioritizing the procurement process.	- less lessons covered which leads to underperformance during exams -Learning time is reduced as pupils are forced to have few learning hours
Long distance to school.	- Lack of consultation when choosing school sites.	-leads to high drops in some areas. - children who cover long distance tend to concentrate less - High absenteeism rates
Lack of Child friendly facilities	-Poor planning - Inadequate funding	-may lead to disease burden

	- Poor management of schools.	-may lead to injuries as children are hyper-active Disadvantages learners to access facilities such as desks, toilets as they are forced to use big pupils facilities Lack safe friendly play grounds
Lack of library facilities	-lack of funding - inadequate reading materials in schools -lack of trained Librarians in schools	High illiteracy levels
Lack of tertiary education institutions such as Universities, Colleges and Skills Centres.	-Not yet planned for.	Cost implication on the district and community
Lack of Standard Sports facilities	-Inadequate funding	-Lack of wellness in school going children -poor academic performance in learners.
Lack of adult Literacy Centres	- Little knowledge on importance of literacy among community members.	high illiteracy levels leading to; -Poor decision-making skills at home and community level - limited/ no knowledge on how to care for children such that it leads to malnutrition, high disease burden, high illiteracy levels among children, voter apathy and many more.

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.2 Health

2.2.2.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The planning area will adopt key health policies from national and multinational planning documents that will have impact on health delivery outcomes for the people of Chilubi.

Table 20: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

S/N	Plan, Policy & Strategy	Key Element
1	Zambia Vision 2030	- Access for all to good quality basic human necessities such as shelter, titled land and health
2	8 th National Development Plan	- To reduce child mortality - To improve maternal health

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
3	The National Health Strategic Plan: 2022 – 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce maternal and childhood illnesses and death - Malaria Elimination - Address Alcohol and Substance abuse - Halt and reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases - Achieve HIV endemic control and reduce HIV new infections, and - Implement and maintain the National Health Insurance Policy
	Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution. This Act is relevant to management of waste as it offers legal guidance towards ensuring environmental sustainability is upheld
	Environmental Management (Licensing) regulations, S.I No. 112 of 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part III of this statutory instrument is meant to regulate the reclamation, reuse, recovery, recycling, transportation, export, collection and disposal of waste from industrial, commercial, domestic, or community activities.
	Solid Waste Regulations and Management Act of 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Act provides for the sustainable regulation and management of solid waste
4	Sustainable Development Goals: 3, 5, 6 & 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal number 3: Good health and well being - Goal number 5: Gender Equity - Goal number 6: Clean water and Sanitation - Goal number 7: Affordable and clean energy

Source: DHO, 2024

2.2.2.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.2.2.1 Availability of Services

2.2.2.2.1.1 Health Facilities

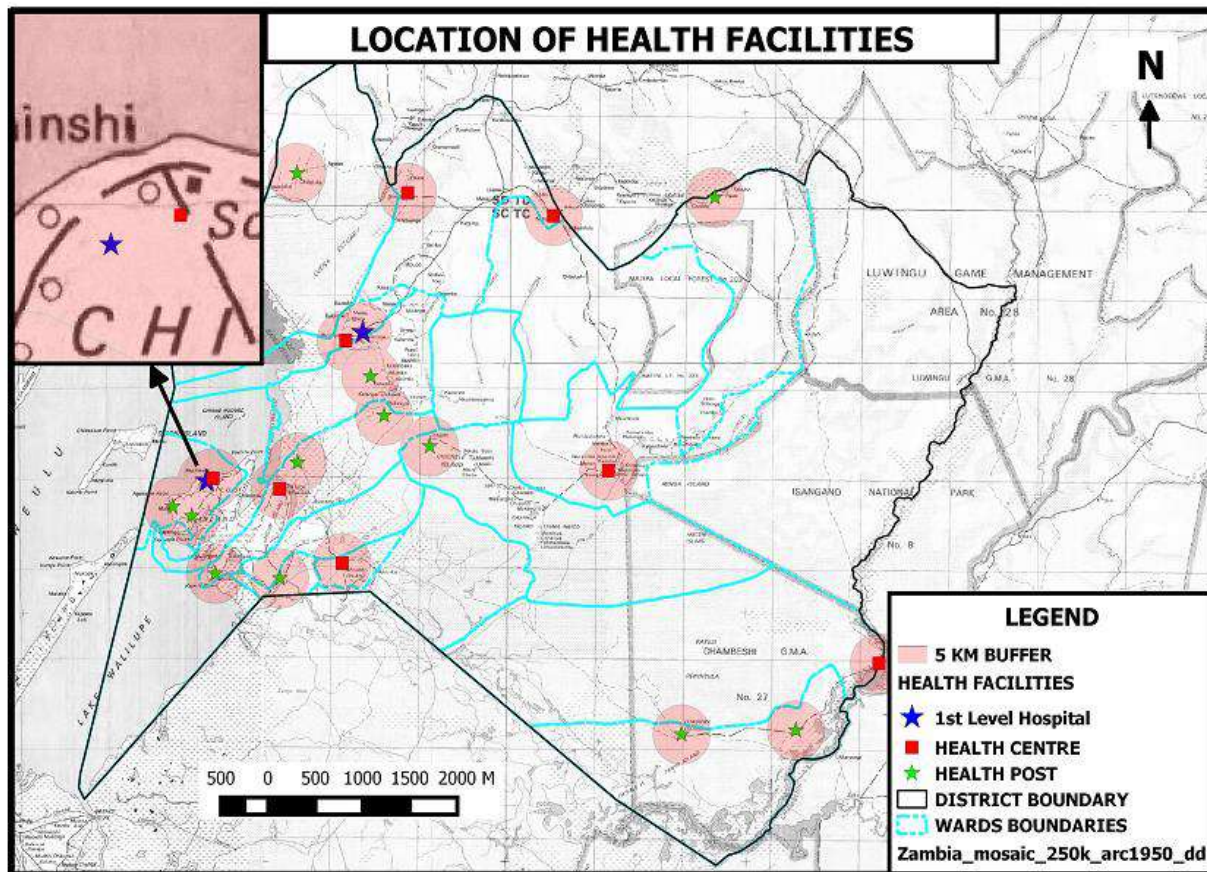
The IDP area has a total of 24 operational health facilities as at end of 2023. These include; 3 District Hospitals, 7 Health Centres and 14 Health Posts. The three Hospitals serve as the main first level referral hospitals with Chilubi Island District Hospital and Santa Maria Mission District Hospital located on the Island while Chilubi Mainland Hospital is on the Mainland of the district. The primary health care services being provided to the public includes among others; Out and Inpatient, HIV/AIDS/STIs, Malaria, TB and Leprosy, Environmental Health, Voluntary Male

Medical Circumcision (VMMC), Child Health and Nutrition, Integrated reproductive health, Surveillance and disease control; and Health promotion services.

The support functions for clinical care services include, Physiotherapy, Pharmacy and three laboratories with two being on the Island and one at Chilubi Mainland Hospital, and an X – Ray and Ultra Sound services at Santa Maria Mission Hospital (SMMH). Chilubi Island Hospital and Mainland also have GeneXpert machines and have played a key role in prompt and early diagnosis of bacteriologically confirmed Tuberculosis and Infant diagnosis of HIV in exposed children

Though the health facilities are currently distributed across the three distinct geographical locations namely the Island with ten facilities, Mainland with 11 facilities and Swamps with 3 health facilities, these are inadequate considering the distances and geographical barriers faced. Other challenges ranging from communication, transport, health infrastructure and human resources for health. This need is expected to be filled up by the coming of devolution and increase in Constituency Development Funds (CDF) in the district of which Ten (10) Health Posts have since been planned for construction across the constituency using the 2021 and 2022 Funds.

Figure 9: Location of Health Facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.2.2.1.1 Waste Collection and Disposal

As a district, currently the Council manages municipal waste. This is waste generated from households, Business & other public places. Mpanshya being the highly densely populated ward in the district is the highest generator of municipal waste in the district. Therefore, the type of waste generated range from plastic to vegetable matter which mostly is biodegradable in nature.

Waste Collection and disposal

Currently, the local authority has 9 refuse bins located in market places. These are the primary collection points where traders and residents discard waste for storage awaiting collection for final disposal at the dumpsite. Additionally, the local authority owns a tractor which collects and dumps the waste at the dump site.

2.2.2.2.2 Quality of Services including Key Performance Indicators

The district has invested more in primary health care as it is close and basic care that plays a key role in managing and prevention of complications. This is complimented by the three (3) first level referral hospitals that manage referred cases for advanced care and surgical interventions. The three hospitals all have laboratory capacity to diagnose various conditions. All the three hospitals have Ultra sound machines with Santa Maria Mission Hospital being the only facility having X Ray.

The primary health facilities include; the current nine at Chilubi mainland, three in the swamps (Lwanga) and nine on Chilubi Island. These manage and provide quality primary health care services as close to the family as possible.

Top Ten Causes of Morbidity

In the category of all age groups, the disease pattern for the top three causes of morbidity remained the same with Malaria still dominating and showing an upward trend in 2022 after some minimal reduction from 445 in 2019 to 378 in 2021. RTI and Diarrhoea follow and come second and third with the incidence of 224 and 60 per 1000 persons respectively. Throat disease was the least cause of morbidity among the top ten in 2022 with an incidence of 5.4 per 1000 population.

Figure 10: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity in all Ages across the Planning Area

No	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Confirmed Malaria	415	Malaria Confirmed	378	Confirmed Malaria	405.1
2	RTI: Non-Pneumonia	270	RTI: non-pneumonia	251	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	224
3	Diarrhoea non-Bloody	63	Diarrhoea non-bloody	56	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	60.2
4	Digestive System: (not infectious)	40	Gastritis disease	21	Digestive system: (not infectious)	25.7
5	Muscular Skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	36	Conjunctivitis(Allergic conjunctivitis)	11	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	16.7

6	Skin Disease Non-Infectious	20	Dental Carries	10	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	13.7
7	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	15	Injuries/wounds disease	10	Dental Carries	8
8	Trauma: Other Injuries, Wounds	13	Lower back pain disease	9	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	7.2
9	RTI: Pneumonia	12.1	Dermatitis disease	9	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	5.5
10	Dental Caries	12	RTI: pneumonia	7	Throat Diseases	5.4

Source: DHO, 2024

In the category of under-fives, Confirmed Malaria, RTI: non pneumonia and Diarrhoea non-bloody has been the highest cause of morbidity in under five Children for the past three years with the incidence of 1,075, 484 and 190 in 2022 respectively. Confirmed Malaria and Diarrhoea non bloody have continued rising except for RTI: non – Pneumonia that seems to have a downward trend during the period reviewed.

Table 21: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity in Children Under Five Years

No	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Confirmed Malaria	1100	Malaria Confirmed	971	Malaria	1075.0
2	RTI: Non-Pneumonia	594	RTI: non-pneumonia	515	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	483.5
3	Diarrhoea non Bloody	187	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	172	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	190.3
4	Digestive System (not infectious)	38.2	RTI: pneumonia	22	Digestive system: (not infectious)	32.8
5	Skin Disease non infectious	38	Gastritis disease	20	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	30.7
6	RTI: Pneumonia	32	Conjunctivitis(Allergic conjunctivitis)	18	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	25.6
7	Anaemia	24	Dermatitis disease	16	Dental Carries	20.6
8	Severe Malnutrition	13	Moderate acute malnutrition disease	15	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	16.5

9	Skin disease non-Infectious	12.4	Severe acute malnutrition disease (new)	14	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	15.7
10	Throat diseases	12	Anaemia	13	Throat Diseases	13.2

Source: DHO, 2024

COVID 19 as a Key Emerging Global and Local Public Health Concern

The world was faced with the COVID19 pandemic in 2019 of which Chilubi district was equally affected by the disease by around late 2020. This pandemic disrupted a lot of social services including health services that were shunned by the public. Loss of lives were recorded with a lot of people testing positive for COVID19, a total of 668 were diagnosed with 3 deaths being recorded and 665 recoveries by end of April 2022. The effect of COVID19 to service delivery included reported reduction in Out Patient, Antenatal and other Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services.

Waste Collection and Disposal

The district collects approximately 10 tons per month. This is due to inadequate equipment and personnel.

2.2.2.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.2.3.1 Availability of Services

Issues arising from public participation process are as follows;

- i. Long distances to health facilities as they are still not meeting the ideal needs of health post/centre per 5000 populations.
- ii. High cost of water transport and the current poor fleet of vehicles for both the health referral system and system strengthening from the supply aspect of the health delivery services
- iii. Poor road network especially on the mainland where the district remains with among those without a tarred road to shorten referral time between PHC facilities and the three first level hospitals
- iv. Poorly planned facilities as only 3 out of the operational PHC facilities have running safe drinking water. In addition, most facilities do not have no incinerators, maternity annexes and good lighting system.
- v. Poor health seeking behaviour and migratory lifestyle where families move from one fishing camp to another exposing them to poor health as these fishing camps are temporal settlements that lack health amenities and a source of disease outbreaks.

2.2.2.4 The Impact of Changes Anticipated over next 10 years

2.2.2.4.1 Population Change

The district has noted a rise in the population growth rate from 1.7 in 2010 to 2.9 in 2024. The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment, this means that the district will have to anticipate an exponential rise in demand for health services. Fortunately, the decision to decentralize/devolve health services to

the Local Government and the increase Constituency Development Funds (CDF) has already seen the local council constructing ten health posts to be operationalized by 2024/25.

2.2.2.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programme

The existing investments and development programmes are as follows;

- a) Infrastructure Development

2.2.2.5 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends and Land use and Population Distribution Patterns

Areas with health centers within their jurisdiction will continue to be densely populated as people tend to settle around facilities such as schools, health centers and churches.

2.2.2.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

2.2.2.6.1 The Impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

The construction of health facilities contributes to damage of the environment through activities such as vegetation clearing which have the potential to cause deforestation. Additionally, the improper disposal of toxic substances such as expired drugs affects the environment negatively.

Winds, storms and other negative climate change issues has seen the district health facilities loose vital buildings, equipment as roofs have been blown off or buildings collapsing leading to closure of health facilities over a long period of time and denying people/families the much needed health services.

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

One of the effects of climate change on the health sector has been experienced through disasters and accidents coming as a result of storms and changes in water transport safety as the district has a vast area consisting of water bodies such as the lake (Lake Bangweulu), rivers and swamps. Strong winds and storms have contributed to blown off roofs involving household dwellings, health facilities and schools resulting not only in injuries and deaths but also loss of health services delivery for a long period to affected areas. Floods have equally contributed to contamination of safe water collection points, water accidents and collapsing of some houses leading to poor health and sanitation in a lot of communities.

2.2.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender and health concerns for women include limited access to adequate care during pregnancy and child birth. Therefore, providing health care to children and the aged as they are the most vulnerable to disease and infections is another gender issue because women to be the primary caregivers and take the lead in monitoring children and the old people's health. The limited number of health facilities adds to a greater burden on the women, the old and children as they have to cover long distances to access health services at their nearest in their areas.

In Chilubi district, high rates of maternal mortality rate remain key health and development issue in the planning area. Most maternal deaths are preventable, however, inadequate access to health services and limited capacity of the medical personnel to deal with complications contribute to higher death rates. This is especially prevalent in rural parts of the of planning area where in many cases, a typical health post only has one qualified nurse running it. According to a 2018 study, delay in seeking health care by pregnant women was a leading cause of maternal deaths and complications. The study showed that delayed referrals to higher facilities were associated with maternal deaths. These delays can be grouped into three categories of delays; by the patient in decision to seek care, delay in getting to the health facility (which can be attributed to the fact that most facilities are not within a radius of 5 kilometres radius) and delay in provision of adequate care (Limited staff to attend to high number of patients)

2.2.2.8 Sector Summary

Due to the insufficient number of health facilities in the IDP area, affected members of the community have to cover long distances to access the nearest health facility. This situation causes a number of community members to opt undertaking self-medication which leads to an increase in morbidity and death cases. Similarly, insufficient health facilities contribute to maternal mortality cases due to reasons highlighted.

2.2.2.9 Consideration of the underlying contribution to issues identified

The underlying factor contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 22: Underlying contribution to issues

CORE ISSUE	CAUSE	EFFECT
Increase in self-medication	Insufficient health facilities	Increase in morbidity and death cases

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.3 Agriculture

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

The following table describes the key government policies and plans which regulate the agriculture sector.

Table 23: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN	LOCAL PRIORITIES
01	8th National Development Plan	To have a diversified and export-oriented agriculture Sector in Chilubi district.

		<p>To promote irrigation development to promote all year-round production as well as climate smart agricultural practices</p> <p>To promote small-scale agriculture through development of agriculture cooperatives</p> <p>To improve production and productivity</p>
02	National Agricultural Policy	<p>To enhance agricultural productivity through technology adoption.</p> <p>To facilitate farmer input support</p> <p>Enhance early warning and surveillance systems</p> <p>To facilitate agriculture infrastructure development</p> <p>Promoting agricultural mechanization</p> <p>Promoting agri-business development</p>

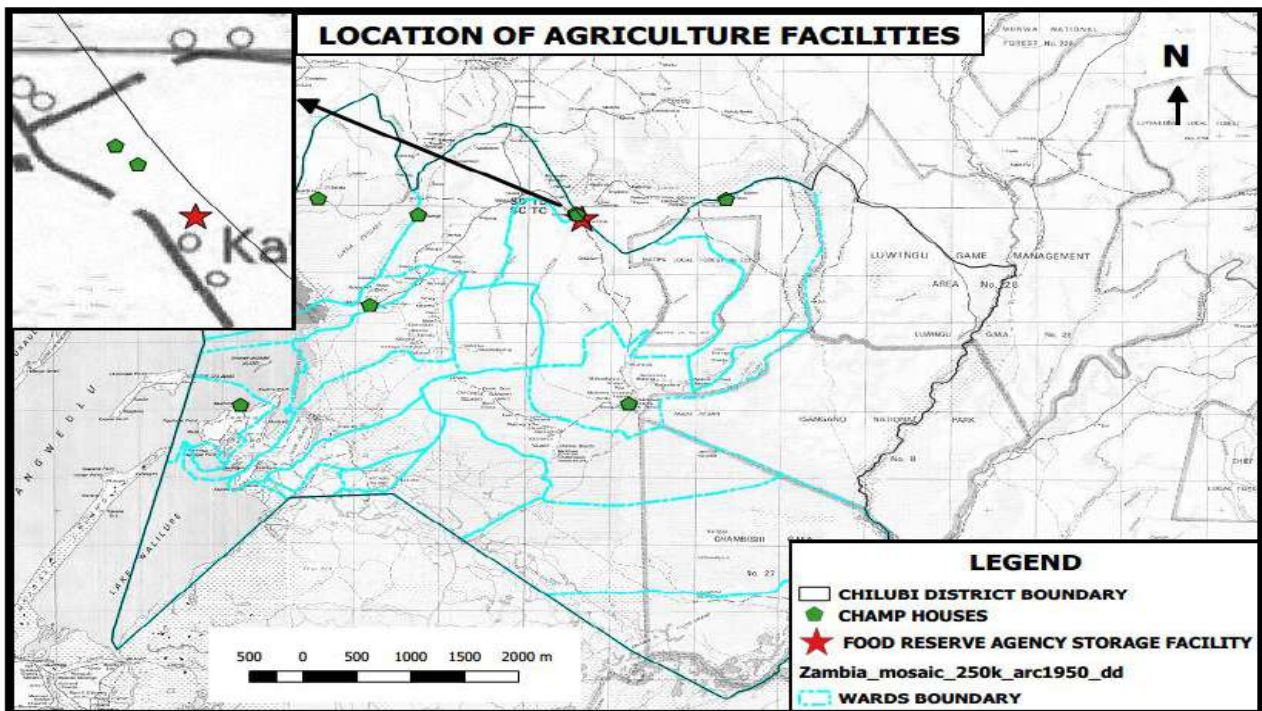
Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

2.2.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.2.3.2.1 Availability of Service

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing extension services throughout the planning area and Zambia at large. The planning area has three agriculture blocks divided into eighteen (18) agriculture camps. Nine (9) of the 18 camps are manned by camp extension officers representing 50% staffing level.

Figure 11: location of agriculture facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

The IDP area has about 18,000 farmers registered in the district database most of whom are small and medium scale farmers. Cassava, maize, groundnuts, and rice are the main food crops grown. Other crops grown are mixed beans, sweet potatoes, millet, cassava, cowpea. Vegetables such as cabbage, rape, onion, tomato and eggplants are also grown in smaller quantities on the island and around dambo areas on the mainland.

The IDP area is divided into three (3) agricultural blocks i.e. Luena, Chinika and Bangweuli. There are 18 agricultural camps and only 9 are manned. The unmanned camps are in final stages of being gazetted and after that they can be manned. The camps are divided into 6-8 zones each. Each officer is currently serving about 2,000 farmers on average. But the recommended Camp Extension Officer to farmer ratio is 1:400. The main functions of agricultural extension include disseminating technical and other information to the farming community, providing technical services in irrigation, farm power mechanization and land husbandry and providing technical information in crop production, horticultural production, nutrition, crop protection and soil fertility.

Extension Services

The structure of the agricultural extension services in the district is as follows:

- The Ministry of Agriculture district office where there are the field services, marketing and information services.
- The district is zoned into Agricultural blocks which are manned by Agricultural Supervisors.

The main extension activities are to facilitate increased agricultural production by:

- Transfer of appropriate agricultural technologies to the farming communities
- Being used as information centers for the farmers and other agricultural based agencies
- Being used as research centers in terms of setting up research plots or trials or demonstrations

Table 24: Staffing

Position	Filled	Vacant	Establishment
District Agricultural Coordinator	1	0	1
Senior Agricultural Officer	0	1	1
Agricultural Officer	1	3	4
District Marketing Development Officer	1	0	1
Senior Agricultural Supervisor	1	0	2
Agricultural Supervisor	0	2	2
Agricultural Assistant	10	11	11
Watchman	1	1	2
Driver	0	1	1
Office Orderly	0	2	2

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

Table 25: Transport

Type of vehicle	Quantity	Runner	Non runner	Comment
Motor vehicle	1	1	0	Intensive servicing
Motorboat	1	1	0	Repair needed
Motorbikes				Repair needed

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

Table 26: Infrastructure

Type	Number	Shortfall	Comment
Office block	0	1	Currently accommodated under District Administration
Staff Housing	8	10	Need for more staff houses

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

2.2.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

It must be added that nine of the camps are already gazette and the other nine (9) are awaiting approval to be gazetted but the process is in advanced stages. Despite the availability of agriculture extension services, there is still low adoption rate of new agriculture technologies which results into low productivity rate hence food insecurity at house hold level.

The low levels of subsistence farming lead to food insecurity which leads to malnutrition. This has led to a long running threat of hunger in the event of poor crop performance. This matter requires assessment along with the National Food and Nutrition Commission to ascertain the food insecurity levels and malnutrition levels and also collaboration with the District Disaster Management Unit to come up with an intervention to prevent hunger or a response to address it in the event that it occurs.

2.2.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.2.3.3.1 Availability of service

The IDP area has co-operatives throughout all the agricultural blocks, Luena, Bangeulu and Chinika covering all the Wards. There also exist Facilitation and rural finance schemes such as the farmer input support program (FISP)& linkages to Out growers and Financial Institutions. However, the community face a number of agricultural marketing constraints which the expressed as; inadequate market information, Limited value adding/agro-processing industries and poor road and storage infrastructure. Price volatility for most perishable crops. Inadequate and poor agricultural marketing infrastructure, Poor feeder and access roads, low agricultural trade, supply side constraints, low entrepreneurship skills, un-coordinated marketing leading to a buyer's market. Inadequate access

to agricultural finance since there are no new registrations on FISP as the same farmers get support over and over again.

2.2.3.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Below is the list of issues arising from the public participation process and the major challenges faced by the communities.

Table 27: Issues arising from public participation

NAME OF THE SECTOR	ISSUES
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of farming inputs • Lack of markets to sell farm produce. • Inadequate irrigation schemes • Inadequate or lack of rural agricultural financing • Food insecurity at household level • Inadequate FRA sheds for storage • Delays in fertilizer distribution • Inadequate programs that promote environmental conservations

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

2.2.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.2.3.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This growth in population will increase demand for agricultural services.

Table 28: Impact of Increase in demand for Agricultural Services and Facilities on Other Sectors

Sector	Impact
Natural Environment	Environmental degradation from increased agricultural services and facilities Increased investment in solid waste management and general environmental management
Land use	Demand for land to be reserved for agricultural infrastructure Re-location of unplanned settlements and developments to pave way for new infrastructure and land for agriculture Land degradation and general environmental decay

*Infrastructure	Demand for infrastructure (e.g. transport, water and sanitation, electricity and telecommunications) Demand for auxiliary services and infrastructure such as social amenities and activities (markets, health, community services and recreation) Location of auxiliary infrastructural services Capital investment in the provision of auxiliary infrastructure
Housing	Increased demand for housing development Cost of housing infrastructure
Institutional	Increased demand for Monitoring and Evaluation capacities of local agricultural and development institutions
Economic	Market for goods and services Labour demand and supply

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2024

2.2.3.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programs

Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) and the Food Security Pack (FSP) are currently being undertaken in the district and have the biggest impact on agricultural input supply to farmers in the district.

The department is implementing the Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) and Ecosystem Based Adaptation projects in eighteen (18) camps.

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

The population of Chilubi is expected to continue growing at a faster rate on the mainland than on the Island due to the conducive type of soil for agriculture related activities. More parcels of land are being used for agricultural purposes on the mainland in comparison with the island and swamps.

2.2.3.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

Unsustainable farming practices such as use of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides contribute to water pollution and contamination of crops. Additionally, the cutting down of trees when creating fields contributes negatively to climate change.

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

Most parts of the district have been affected by dry spells over the past farming seasons. Additionally, due to climate change, there has been a shift in the rainfall pattern where the effective planting rains now begins towards the end of November to early December.

2.2.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Ownership, access and control over resources between women and men is still a challenge in the planning area. This is especially related to access to land (For agriculture and other purposes), financial services, farming inputs as well as decision making at household level as women are

believed to not have a say in decision making. The belief that the men are responsible for contributions to development is an indicator for their decision making power at household level.

Unfortunately, women are generally disadvantaged in terms of access to farming inputs, livestock, and water for household use and irrigation. This is significant challenge for women and the old in the rural most areas of the district as men may get the few scarce opportunities through programs and if those men do not use the opportunities on the household and instead buy alcohol or womanize then it usually leaves the women and children struggling even worse than they would if the support had been utilized at household. It is a relief that certain programs like Social Cash Transfer have a majority of women as beneficiaries directly receiving support.

2.2.3.8 Sector Summary

The agriculture sector strives to effectively promote the development of sustainable domestic and foreign markets for agriculture commodities to enhance access to markets and generation of income and promote appropriate agricultural activities and agro – based industries. In rural communities in order to create employment opportunities and contribute to the alleviation of poverty the sector is promoting agricultural production, productivity and efficient management of agricultural produce and products in order to ensure sustainable household and national food security. The sector furthermore seeks to promote the use of appropriate farming practices in order to improve and sustain the agriculture base and develop appropriate legislation, policies, programs and coordinate and monitor their implementation in order to guide the development of the agricultural sector and improve its performance.

2.2.3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

In summary the following issues were identified;

Table 29: Core issues

S/N	CORE ISSUE	CAUSE	EFFECT
1	Inadequate market information		
2	Limited value adding/gross processing industries	Lack of capital by farmers; Inadequate investors and out growers	Farmers experience postharvest losses and cannot optimize profit
3	Insufficient storage infrastructure.	Lack of adequate investment to build sheds	Produce cannot be bulked, stored hence no increase in production
4	Poor feeder and access roads	Roads not maintained or upgraded	Makes transportation costly and discourages buyers
5	Low entrepreneurial skills	Inadequate funding to the ministry to facilitate entrepreneurial capacity building;	Farmers cannot grow and increase their income

6	Inadequate access to agricultural finance	Financial institutions and agribusinesses not investing in this due to high risk and lack of collateral by farmers	Farmers cannot grow and produce more produce
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Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.4 Fisheries and Livestock

2.2.4.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local Level

The table below provides details of key government policy priorities and their associated elements.

Table 30: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at local level

S/N	POLICY	LOCAL PRIORITIES
1	8 th National Development Plan	Livestock and fisheries breeding and service centers development Storage facility development Fisheries support infrastructure development
2	National Livestock Development Policy	Establish livestock breeding centers/livestock production centers Disseminate market oriented production technologies Construct dip tanks Conduct livestock disease control campaigns (vaccine and vaccination campaigns) Establish livestock service centers
3	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy	Stocking of ponds with fish Stocking of ponds and small water bodies with fish Restocking of natural water body with fish Establish fish hatcheries Construct community fish seed/feed production centers
4	National Animal Health Policy	Healthy animal populations

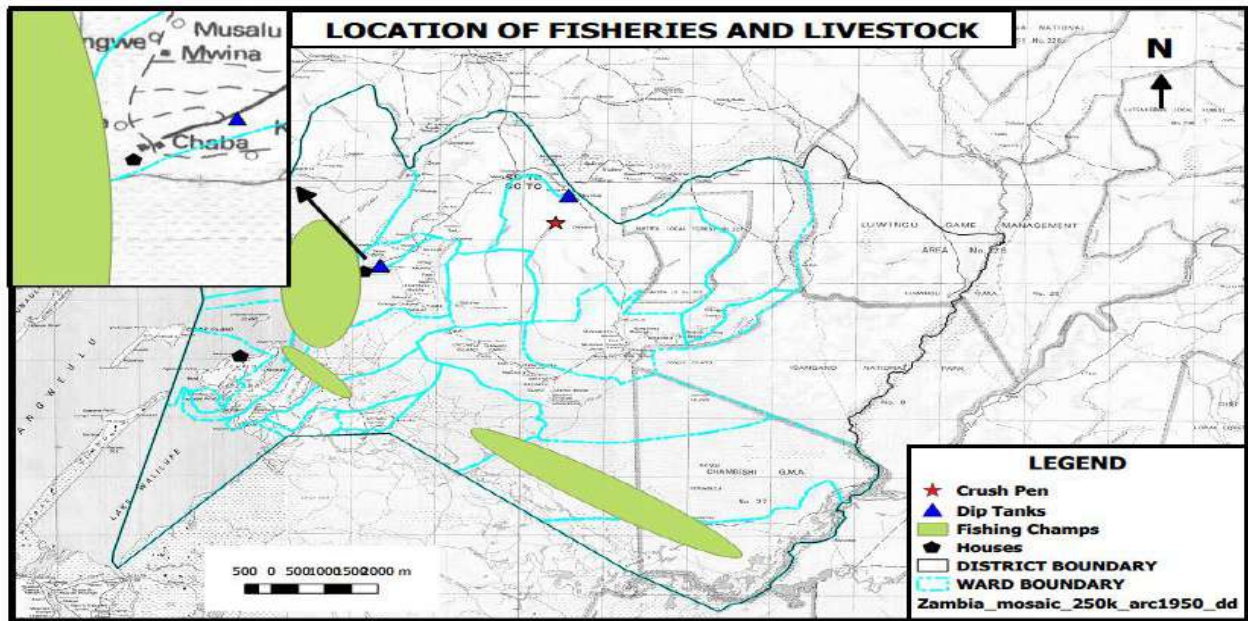
Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2023

2.2.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.2.4.2.1 Availability of Service

Fisheries and Livestock subsector in the IDP area is divided into three departments namely; Fisheries, Livestock Development and Department of Veterinary Services with a current total number of three (3) staff i.e. Two (2) Veterinary Assistants of which one is acting as a District livestock officer and one (1) Assistant Fisheries Technician.

Figure 12: shows the location of agriculture facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture

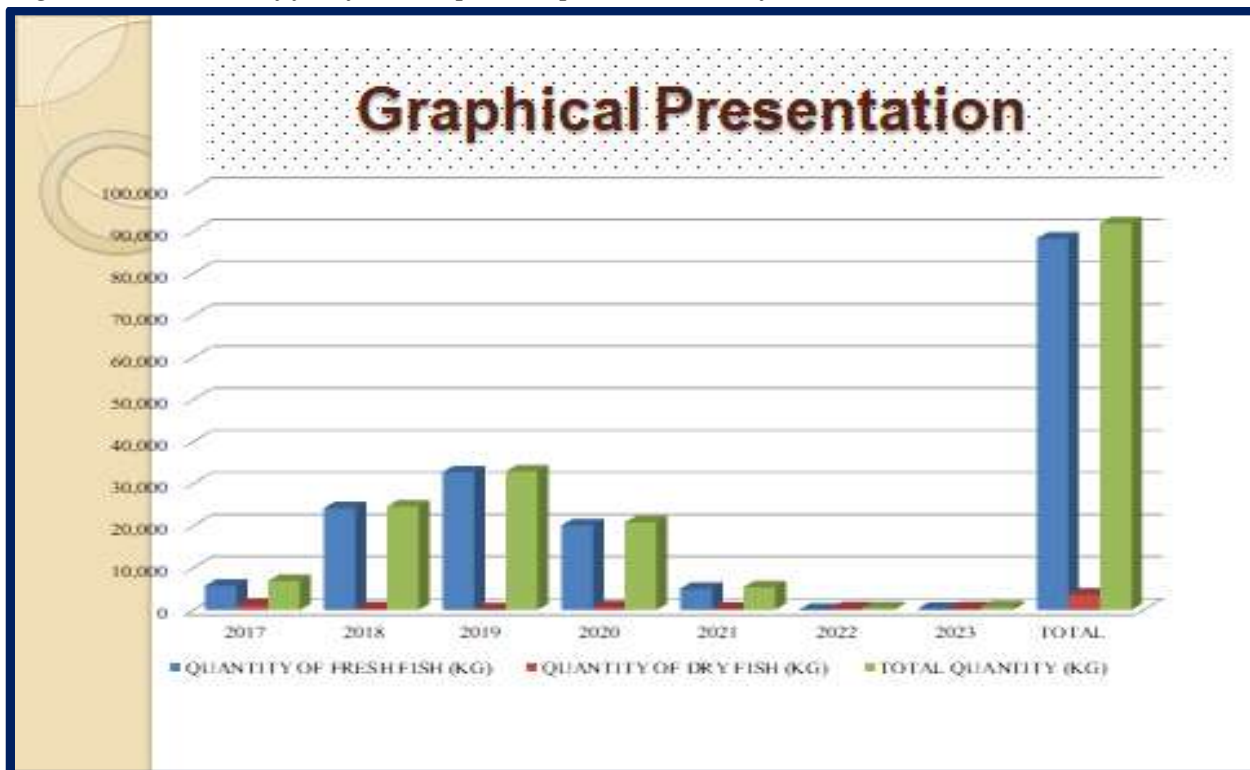
Capture Fisheries covers lake Bangweulu and all natural water bodies in the planning area with an estimated fisher population of 2000 (*DoF, frame survey, 2023*) offering services such as fisheries law enforcement (monitoring of right fishing gear and methods), surveillance, issuance of fishing licenses and certificate of origin, collection of fish market statistics, training of fishers on climate smart fishing technologies and strengthening and formation of fisheries management committees (FMCs). Aquaculture in the IDP area is still in its infancy with a total number of 130 earthen ponds and out of which only 19 are stocked with fish. At each stocked pond, the farmer is responsible for day to day fish farming activities. The challenges that these farmers face include; lack of financial support, long distance to fish hatcheries, high cost of feed, lack operation equipment such as aerators, water quality testing kits and many other aquaculture basic equipment. Conversely, in terms of fish production trends, catches have become poor over the last three years. Signs of depletion of endemic species such as *Tylochromis bangwelensis* (Nsangula) and cichlids (Breams) have worsened. This is chiefly due to the use of unorthodox fishing methods and gears by fishers. Below is a table showing capture fisheries production trends in the last 7 years.

Figure 13: Capture Fisheries Market Statistics 2017-2023

YEAR	QUANTITY OF FRESH FISH (KG)	QUANTITY OF DRY FISH (KG)	TOTAL QUANTITY (KG)
2017	5,737	1,200	6,937
2018	24,196	395	24,591
2019	32,761	200	32,961
2020	20,119	700	20,819
2021	5,069	350	5,419
2022	50	420	470
2023	300	400	700
TOTAL	88,232	3,665	91,897

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2023

Figure 14: Number of fish farmers per camp and number of Ponds



Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2023

There are very few ponds in the district with the following species of fish stocked in them:

- Oreochromis macrochir (Green headed bream)

- *Tilapia Rendalii* (Red breasted bream)

Table 31: Population of fish farmers per camp and number of ponds

Sn.	Camp	Number of Fish farmers	Number of Ponds
1	Muchinshi	5	10
2	Santa Maria	2	31
3	Chaba	10	53
4	Chifwenge	1	2
5	Matipa East	0	0
6	Matipa West	2	17
7	Mubili	2 cooperatives	15
		2	2
8	Mofu	0	0
	Total	24	130

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

Livestock

Livestock Development offers services such as training of farmers on improved livestock technologies, sensitization meetings on pasture and fodder crop production, conducting livestock field days and demonstrations, updating of livestock farmer registers as well as monitoring of animal stocking and restocking programmes. Currently since February 2023, the Department of Livestock Development has had no staff from a possible six (6) in the IDP area. Below is a table showing livestock population by type.

Table 32: Livestock Population by Camp

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village Chickens	Layers	Guinea fowls	Ducks
CHABA	7	998	180	54	60	1094	162	15	900
MATIPA WEST	39	505	154	14	50	908	0	20	13
MATIPA EAST	10	546	53	13	0	867	0	0	56
MOFU	0	500	40	12	0	310	0	0	34
MUBILI	0	300	30	20	0	97	0	0	101
MUCHINSHI	0	395	35	6	20	912	140	108	46
CHIFWENGE	12	300	71	13	0	91	0	0	43
SANTAMARIA	0	296	27	23	0	500	0	305	63
TOTAL	68	3840	590	155	130	4779	302	448	1256

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

Veterinary Services

The planning area has four (4) gazetted veterinary camps namely; Matipa West, Matipa East, Mofu and Muchinshi. From the above stated camps, only two (2) are manned leaving half the number of camps unmanned. The department offers animal disease control and prevention services such as vaccinations and deworming. Other services offered include issuance of stock movement and meat inspection permits, treatments, animal disease surveillance and animal health extension services. Currently, 10 vet camps are recognized for planning purposes awaiting approval. Additionally, due to implementation of the decentralization policy by central government in 2023, wards are being proposed to be considered as camps. Therefore, the IDP area shall have twenty four (24) vet camps once approved. Ten on the island, eleven on the mainland and three on the swamps. Transport still remains a challenge with no vessel for water transport three (3) motorbikes, one (1) motor vehicle, and two (2) low cost institutional houses. Currently there is no functional dip tank, spray race or crush pen in the planning area.

i) Dip Tanks

The following are Livestock and veterinary services available in the IDP area

Table 33: Livestock services available in the IDP area

Sn.	BLOCK	NAME OF DIP TANK	VET CAMP	CHIEFDOM	PHYSICAL STATUS
1	Luena	Chuumbu	Chaba	Chiwanangala	Excellent but lacks acaricides
2	Chinika	Matipa	Matipa East	Chiwanangala	Not functional - Dilapidated

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

ii) Spray Races

There are no spray races in the district.

Livestock Service Centers

There are no livestock service centers in the district. One livestock service center will be ideal during the lifespan of the IDP in the planning area.

iii) Crush Pens

There is only one crush pen in the district.

Table 34: status of crush pens

BLOCK	CAMP	NAME OF CRUSH PEN	STATUS
Chinika	Matipa West	Lwenda	Needs attention

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

2.2.4.2.1 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

The quality of services in the sector is affected by the following factors;

The current number of available staff has led to delivery of compromised quality of extension services in the IDP area. For instance, only one staff is manning the entire Bangweulu fishery with a shortfall of twenty three (23) fisheries personnel (*MFL-Chilubi, Establishment Register, 2024*). Further, there is also lack of water transport, motorcycles and inadequate financial resources during the annual fishing closure for the department. The system even though quite productive, lacks several other things among them:

- i) Fishers lack adequate training in climate smart technologies in improved and sustainable fishing craft.
- ii) Monitoring of the fishing activities is not adequately done due to dependence on central government and
- iii) Weak Fisheries co-management structures

Further, Livestock Development services are completely affected due to lack of Livestock Technician and Livestock Assistants in the planning area. Atleast six staff members would be needed to timely and effectively deliver quality of these services. For instance, veterinary targets of attaining a healthy livestock population is greatly affected as only two (2) VAs are available for Muchinshi and Matipa east respectively, leaving the rest of the camps unmanned subjecting VAs to the ratio of 1:2000 instead of the recommended 1:500 per camp. Additionally, with the implementation of decentralization where wards shall be regarded as camps, it would mean a shortfall of 22 VAs.

In terms of transport, from the available 03 motorbikes only one is a runner under Vet department affecting the quality and timely delivery of extension services in the planning area. The tables below gives a summary.

Table 35: Staff

SN	Section	Available Staff	Shortfall
01	Fisheries	01	23
02	Livestock Development	00	06
03	Veterinary Services	02	08
04	Human Resource Administration	02	00
	Total	05	37

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

Table 36: Transport

SN.	Transport Type	Available Number	Condition	Number Required
01	Motorbikes	03	1 Runner	09

			02 Non-Runner	
02	Motor vehicle	01	Fair- Runner	01
03	Speed boat	0		01

Table 37: Infrastructure

SN.	Type of Infrastructure	Number Available	Condition	Action Required	Number Required	Camp Name
01	Camp Houses	02	Dilapidated	01 new construction	32	Chaba
				01 Rehabilitation		Muchinshi
02	Office block	0	Stalled construction works since 2013	Complete Construction	01	Chaba
03	Dip Tanks	02	Functional	Nil	0	Chaba
			Dilapidated	Renovation	03	Matipa East/west and Mofu
04	Spray Races	0		Construction	24	All Wards
05	Crush Pens	0		Construction	24	All wards
06	Livestock Service Centre	0		Construction	01	Matipa
07	Abattoir	0		Construction	05	Matipa west/east, Chaba, Muchinshi and Mofu

2.2.4.3 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.4.3.1 Availability of services

The following issues were identified during public consultation;

Table 38: Availability of services

Name of Sector	Issues Arising From Public Participation Process
Fisheries and Livestock	Inadequate veterinary services for animal treatment
	Inadequate knowledge and training on livestock and fish farming
	Inadequate ponds and lack of cages for fish farming
	Livestock mortality due to animal diseases

	Inadequate farmer extension services
	Lack of veterinary drug stores in the district
	Depleted fish stock in lake Bangweulu
	Long distance to access fingerlings

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

2.2.4.3.2 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

During public consultation, the following issues in the table were raised;

Table 39: Issues identified during public consultation

Service	Current number	Number Required	Quality of Service	Issues arising from public participation
Livestock Service Center	0	01	None	Need to construct a livestock service center
Dip Tanks	2	03	Poor	Inadequacy of dip tanks leads to most of the livestock dying of disease
Farmer Extension Services			Poor	Inadequate farmer extension services due to low staffing and lack of adequate motorbikes
Market			Fair	Absence of organized marketing system for livestock and fish. Lack of Abattoirs/Butcheries
Pond constructions			Poor	Very few ponds in the IDP area making it difficult for fish farming to thrive
Livestock/fish farmer trainings			inadequate	Insufficient livestock/fish farmer trainings

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

2.2.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

2.2.4.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. The change in population will have an effect on livestock and fish production as well as supply. It is anticipated that the increasing population will affect settlement patterns and livelihood activities in the next ten years. Most of the land will be used for cultivation as it will continue to be a cheaper form of farming for the local people. In addition, the increase in

the population in the area will led to higher demand for livestock and fisheries products. The rapidly increasing demand for the sector’s products will continue to stretch a traditional resource base for livestock and fish production that cannot expand at the same pace. Although population increase provides an opportunity for increased fisheries and livestock development to meet the increased demand for fisheries and livestock products, on the other hand, an increased population leads to unsustainable use of natural resources such as fish stocks in the natural waters and grazing lands resulting in over-exploitation of natural resources. Nonetheless, the increase in population will continue to depict the need for increase in construction and rehabilitation of fisheries and livestock facilities available in the area. Production can only be increased or stimulated by making the necessary facilities and services available. This means an increase in research as well as technology.

2.2.4.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Program

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working together with various cooperatives and the local authority in the planning area is spearheading and promoting introduction of cage culture on Lake Bangweulu. This is in addition to provision of technical support to fisheries co- management committees and other fisheries related groups. Fisheries and aquaculture offers great potential for economic transformation, diversification, rewarding employment, nutrition security and poverty reduction. Fish is a critical source of high quality animal protein and provides livelihoods for populations that live around natural water bodies. The fisheries subsector also provides business opportunities in aquaculture and related industries in the value chain.

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

As the population continues to grow, the demand for livestock products will also continue to grow. This trend will increase the need for more grazing land for livestock. Due to the increasing population, grazing land for livestock such as goats and sheep will become scarce. Additionally, fish stock in the lake has reduced over the years due to overfishing in the IDP area largely due to population increase.

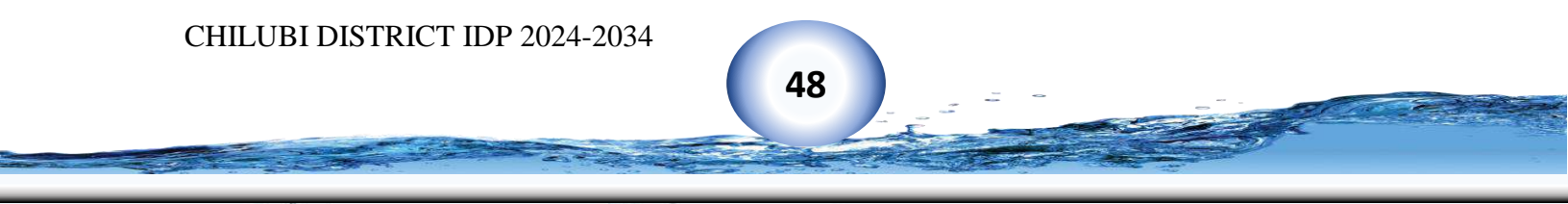
2.2.4.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

Table 40: impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Existing Trends	Impact on the Environment
Livestock Grazing	Land degradation
Fish feed	Water pollution which can cause harm to human beings as well as animals
Slaughter houses	Large amounts of waste into the environment, pollution, land surface waters as well as posing a serious human health risk

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024



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

Table 41: impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

Environment and Climate Change	Impact on the Sector
Floods	Washing away of fish in ponds and limited grazing area for livestock
High temperature	Causes disease in livestock
	Reduction of water levels affecting fish farming and renders capture fisheries vulnerable to stock depletion
Strong winds	Blown off roofs and destruction of livestock infrastructure as well as aquaculture facilities such as fish cages

Source: Dept. of Fisheries and Livestock, 2024

2.2.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The trend in fisheries and livestock subsector in the IDP area particularly capture fisheries is that men are the majority fishermen whilst women take up the role of fish traders. Arising from the foregoing, this leads to various sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) cases caused by suspicions from male folks due to their wives nomadic nature of business. Additionally, this also subjects families to periodic migration to settle in fishing camps during the open fishing season. This practice deprives children of their right to education as none of them is able to go to school due to either the place is on a floating island or far from schools leading to high illiteracy levels, early marriages and transmission of STIs/HIV/AIDS. This trend greatly affects the productive age group. On the contrary, there is no such existing gender biasness between the two gender groups when it comes to livestock rearing. Both gender groups are seen to evenly take a leading role in participation.

For vulnerable groups such as the aged especially above the age of 65, women, child, chronically ill and widows' headed households, continue to face challenges as the subsector continues to record low fish catches and livestock production. These groups provide an opportunity to harness livestock production by sustaining their livelihoods through livestock rearing. This approach has the potential to improve their household income, employment creation and poverty reduction with minimum physical engagement or Labor.

2.2.4.8 Sector Summary

Fisheries and Livestock play a very vital role in economic transformation and job creation in the IDP area. The presence of a vast natural water body provides a suitable aquatic environment for massive investment in fish cages. Whilst species of livestock reared are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry, fishing, peasant farming and livestock rearing make a significant contribution to domestic income and household food security. The IDP area however, faces several underlying factors which include; over dependence on fishing leading to the use of unorthodox fishing methods such as mosquito nets

and drag nets, inadequate farmer extension services, Inadequate ponds and lack of cages for fish farming, lack of veterinary drug stores, lack of livestock breeding and training centers, lack of slaughter facilities such as abattoirs, cultural beliefs and high illiteracy levels among rural communities.

2.2.4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

In summary the following issues were identified

Table 42: Core issues

SN.	Core Issue	Cause	Effects
01	Unsustainable fishing methods	Over dependence on fishing and lack of regular patrols due to low staffing	Depleted fish stock
02	High livestock mortality	Limited knowledge on animal health husbandry among livestock farmers due to limited veterinary staff and lack of regular vaccinations and deworming animal services	Poor livestock numbers in the IDP area. Loss of income at household level among livestock farmers.
03	Absence of organized marketing systems for livestock and fish	Lack of livestock and fisheries marketing officers and poor road network	Reduced profit margins for farmers and traders
04	Inadequate knowledge and training on livestock and fish farming	Low staffing of extension staff and lack of funding for training materials	Poorly informed livestock and fish farmers leading to low production and productivity due to limited knowledge and extension services.
05	Ineffective fish ban implementation	Lack of a boat and inadequate resources	Illegal fishing leading to fish depletion

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.5 Forestry

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

The following table describes the key government policies and plans which regulate the forestry sector.

Table 43: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN	LOCAL PRIORITIES
1	National Forestry Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the integrity, productivity and the development potential of the forest resource • Ensure adequate protection of forests, by empowering local communities and promoting the development and use of wood, non-wood forest products and services • Ensure sustainable management of forest ecosystems and biodiversity through the application of both scientific and local knowledge:
2	8th National Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance management of forests by ensuring Sustainable land and forest management • Promote integrated environmental management

Source: Forestry Department, 2024

2.2.5.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.2.5.2.1 Availability of Service

The district has four (4) forest reserves and these are Lupasa, Matipa, Mulanda Mushitu and Lwelangwa local forests. The total area for the forest reserves is 35,443.52Ha. Additionally, the district has one (1) Community Forest which is within Matipa forest and covering 3,180ha. Chilubi district has two (2) technical officers, one (1) general worker and one (1) motorbike. Chilubi district does tree planting, forest patrols and sensitizations.

Table 44: Forests in Chilubi

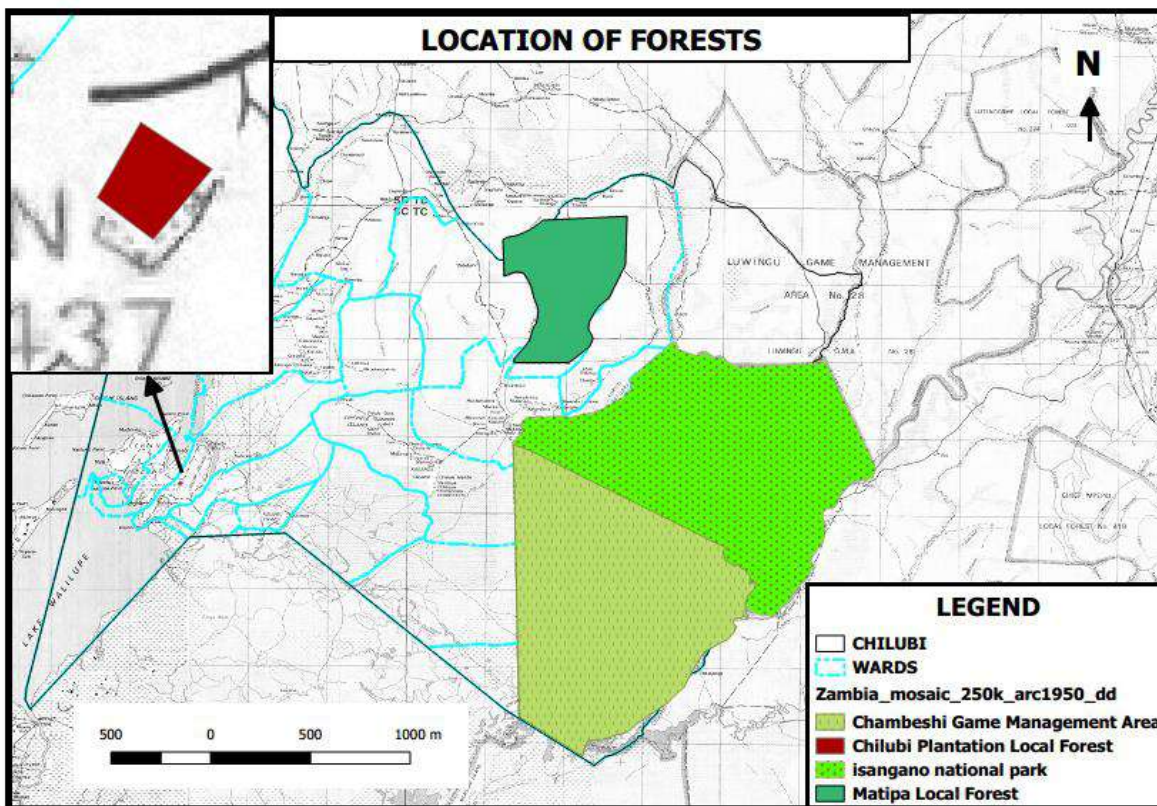
FOREST NO.	NAME OF FOREST	SIZE(HA)	STATUS
P No 203	Matipa Local Forest	20,279.52 HA	-No settlements in it -Only part of it has been turned into a CF (3,180HA)

CHILUBI DISTRICT IDP 2024-2034

P No 413	Lupasa Local Forest	7,770 HA	-Has some agricultural fields on the edges
P No 415	Lwelangwa Local Forest	7,360 HA	-Highly encroached
P No 438	Mulanda Mushitu Local Forest	34 HA	-Few deforested areas
P No 437	Chilubi Local Supply Plantation	16 HA	-Agricultural activities
Not known	Matipa Local Supply Plantation	Not known	Scattered pine trees

Source: Forestry Department, 2024

Figure 15: location of forests;



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service provision in the sector is affected by the understaffing of forestry officers who are mandated to safe guard forests from illegal activities such as cutting down and burning of trees. Chilubi district needs three more forestry officers to be efficient and effective namely; (1) one extension officer, (1) one technologist and (1) one forest technician officer. For Chilubi district to effectively carry out forestry services, transportation is a key and as it stands the sector only has (1) one motorbike and the sector needs (1) bicycle, (3) three motorbikes and (1) vehicle. Looking at Lupasa forest it has been encroached on its edges due to some agriculture activities then Lwelanga

has been heavily encroached. Then Mulanda Mushitu has few areas of encroachments and Matipa has not been encroached except that part of it has been turned into a Community Forest (3,180HA).

2.2.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.2.5.3.1 Availability of service

The main concern arising from public consultation was inefficiency in the management of forests caused by limited extension services in the IDP area.

2.2.5.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

The quality of services was seen to be inefficient due to the insufficiency of forest management groups and extension services in the IDP area.

2.2.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.2.5.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This growth in population will increase demand for timber production.

2.2.5.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programs

Through the Transforming Landscape and Development project, Government is supporting the establishment of Community Forest Management Groups. In the case of the IDP area, the Mutimba Community Forest Management Group has been established. This CFMG is being supported with alternative livelihood activities being undertaken within the forest such as honey production.

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

The population of Chilubi is expected to continue growing at a faster rate on the mainland than on the Island due to the conducive type of soil for agriculture related activities. More parcels of land are being used for agricultural purposes on the mainland in comparison with the island and swamps. This places immense pressure on the need to safe guard forests from encroachment.

Every year Chilubi district raises about 10,000 of assorted seedlings which are distributed in all schools, churches in the district and farmers who show interest also some individuals who come and ask for seedlings. Planting a trees helps in reducing the problem of climate change and therefore, it is important to educate young people who are learning about the issues of climate change.

2.2.5.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

CHILUBI DISTRICT IDP 2024-2034

Illegal cutting of trees remains the biggest problem in the IDP area. This contributes to climate change as the forest cover continues to reduce.

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

Climate change in the district has brought with it high temperatures and strong winds which contribute to forest fires.

2.2.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Ownership, access and control over resources between women and men is still a challenge in the planning area. This is especially related to access to land (For agriculture and other purposes), financial services, farming inputs as well as decision making at household level as women are believed to not have a say in decision making. The belief that the men are responsible for contributions to development is an indicator for their decision making power at household level.

Unfortunately, women are generally disadvantaged in terms of access to farming inputs, livestock, and water for household use and irrigation. This is significant challenge for women and the old in the rural most areas of the district as men may get the few scarce opportunities through programs and if those men do not use the opportunities on the household and instead buy alcohol or womanize then it usually leaves the women and children struggling even worse than they would if the support had been utilized at household. It is a relief that certain programs like Social Cash Transfer have a majority of women as beneficiaries directly receiving support.

2.2.5.8 Sector Summary

Deforestation in Chilubi district is as a result of many factors. Among those significant contributors are illegal charcoal production, land use tenure systems, increase I population, agriculture practices, and structural adjustment policies. Though these factors are often inter-related or work in combination. The proposed solution to these specific drivers are also included. Additional recommendations to reduce deforestation in the district include addressing inequalities of forest derived economic benefits, managing for multiple use, and establishment of a trans boundary peace park.

Chilubi district is taking different measures in contributing to the effort against deforestation which include, engagement in tree planting initiatives in the district or through support from global organizations, Educating the communities through raising of awareness about deforestation in social circle and community as well as Support indigenous rights through communities who are often an excellent stewards of the forest where they inhabit.

2.2.5.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The factors contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 45: Core Issues

CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
High levels of deforestation	Illegal charcoal production and high demand for forest produce	Impact on climate change
Shortage of human resource	Low staffing of forestry officers	Inefficiency and ineffectiveness in service delivery
Lack of Community Forest Management Groups in most forests	Late or no funding for activities	Deforestation

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.6 Water and Sanitation

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

From time immemorial, Zambia’s development agenda in the water and sanitation sector has been spearheaded by several plans, policies and strategies. To attain the current water and sanitation status in the socio- economic context of this sector, tools that have been deployed in the past and currently being used are listed below.

Table 46: key elements of existing Policies, Plans and Strategies

SN	PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGY	LOCAL PRIORITIES
	Zambia vision 2030	Clean and safe water supply and sanitation for all by 2030 Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation; Attainment of access to clean water supply to all by 2030; Attainment of access to sanitation to all by 2030 Fully integrated and sustainable water resource management.
	8th National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026)	Development outcome 7: improved water resources development and management. Development outcome 3: improved access to water supply and sanitation- Strategy 1: Enhance provision of adequate safe water and sanitation Strategy 2: Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure

	Sustainable Development Goal- goal number 6 (SDGs)	Clean Water and Sanitation Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
	National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy (2015 - 2030)	Provide adequate, safe and cost-effective sanitation services to 90 percent of the urban population by 2030. Manage sanitation facilities so as to reduce the incidence of water and vector-borne diseases and parasitic infestations; Promote improved hygiene practices (including menstrual hygiene management); and Mitigate environmental degradation, through safe disposal of wastewater and sludge.

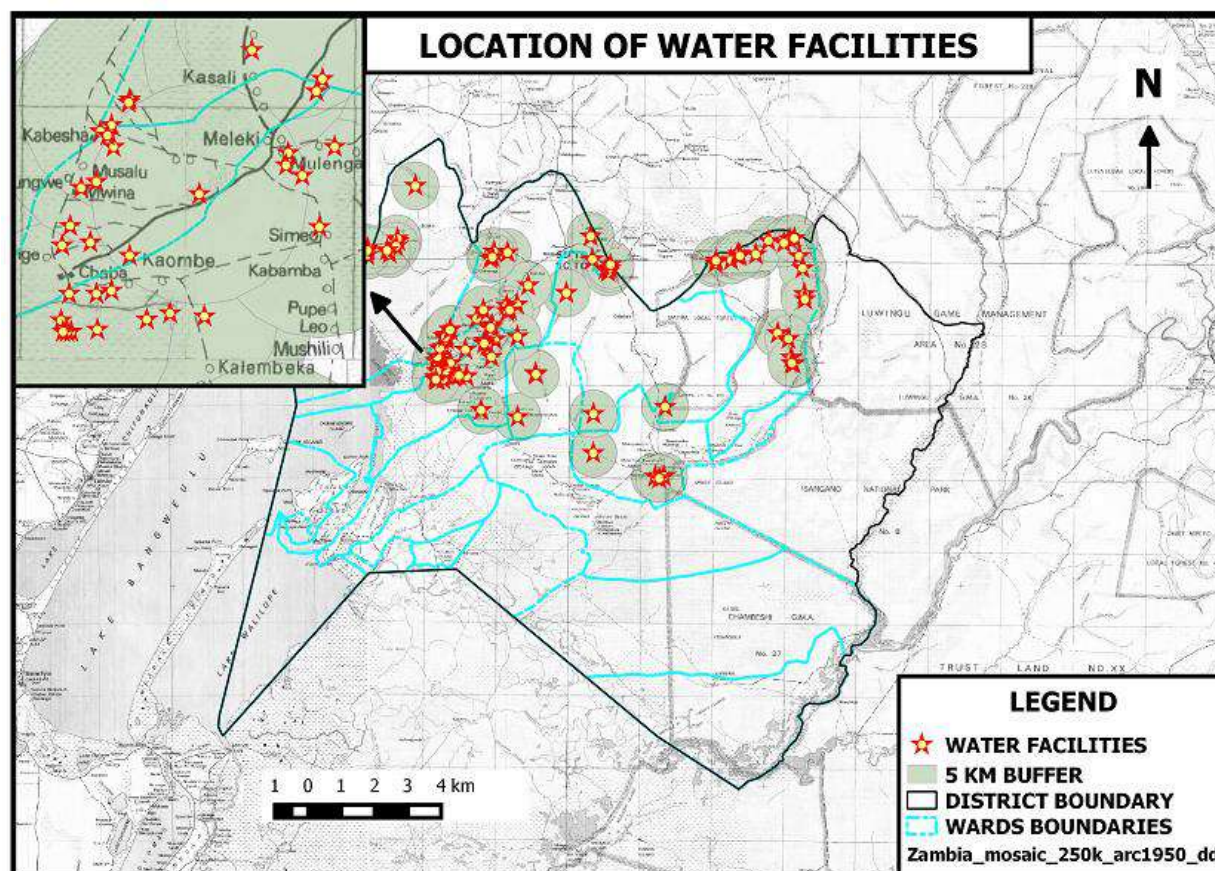
Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.6.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.6.2.1 Availability of service

The Peri-urban area is serviced by Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company which exists to provide improved supply of clean drinking water and sanitation services in the urban and peri-urban centers of Northern Province. The district currently has no Sewerage system and most households depend on the onsite sanitation. However, the water reticulation system being management by Chambeshi water and Sanitation is intended to serve 500 households but because of the capacity of the plant only close to 358 households are serviced. However, the number of households in Chilubi is over 6000. This implies that there is need to expand the system in order to accommodate more households. Chilubi district currently has the Tap running water in Mpanshya Ward and the rest of the Wards are managed by the Local Authority through Rural water supply and Sanitation programs (NRWSSP) that's hand pumps and mechanized system. The district through partners also implements Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) program targeting Chiwanangala chiefdom of which later Matipa Chiefdom will be reached out based on funding. The remaining parts of the district are serviced by wells and hand pumps.

Figure 16: location of water facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

The table below presents lists the cooperating partners in the provision of water and sanitation.

Table 47: Cooperating Partners in the provision of water and sanitation

S/N	Cooperating Partner	Area of Support	Wards
1	Local Authority	Water Supply and Sanitation	All wards
2	UNICEF	Water Supply and Hygiene Promotion	GPE Schools and Chiefdoms
3	Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company	Water Supply	Mphanshya
4	MWDS	Water Supply and Sanitation	All Wards
5	VAREN (UNICEF)	Capacity Building	GPE Schools and wards
6	Tralard	Mechanized Solar Boreholes Water Supply and irrigation	All wards targeting Cooperatives

Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

Table 48: water sector performance

SN.	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT AREA	CURRENT STATUSES	BENEFICIARIES	ISSUES AFFECTING PEOPLE
1	Water Supply	Rural and Peri- urban	50%	55,000 people have access to clean and safe water (District Total Population 114,011 Male 55,617 Female 58,394)	Access to water supply breakdown the water points Disease outbreak due to lack of clean water Reduced socio-economic productivity Reduced conflicts
		Urban	32.2%	685 households in the urban area have access to clean and safe water (or 2,400 population) out of 715 possible connections	Access to water supply Reduced socio-economic productivity Reduced conflicts Gender inequality
	Sanitation Services	Rural and Peri- urban	45.2%	8,500 households or 59,200 people have access for adequate sanitation (district total population	Disease outbreak Reduced socio-economic productivity Waste management
		Urban	60 %	114,011 Male 73,557 Female 41,456) 487 household have access to adequate sanitation (total urban households is 715)	Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition Disease outbreak Productivity Waste management Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition
	Water resources Development (Lake Bangweulu)	Rural and Peri- urban	70 %	98,650 people directly and indirectly benefit from the Lake as fishing and irrigation.	Reduced socio-economic productivity utilization

Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.6.2.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of services patterning to water and sanitation is affected by the availability of services.

- Despite the Local Authority having had established the Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Program (SOMAP) shop for community spares to procure hand pump spare parts, most communities have failed to contribute funds towards maintenance of the water points hence increasing the number of hand pumps not working.
- Chambeshi Water Supply services had been affected due to the expansion of the catchment area without expanding on the plant.
- Power Supply had also affected the water supply due to hydro being faced with the challenge of climate change hence limiting energy to pump water.
- Flooding also affect a lot of wards situated in the swampy areas as sanitation gets compromised as well as the water table rise and fall causing shallow wells to dry and flood.
- Water quality is a challenge due to the unexpanded plant as well as the flooded wards in some parts.
- Due to the geographical positioning of the district, mobility is a challenge to reach out to the communities for regular sensitizations.

The table below shows that the number of protected water sources in the planning area is 243 while the current number of functional water sources stands at 97 while the current number of non-functional water sources is 147 giving a total shortfall of 227 water points

Table 49: water point functionality – Hand pumps

S/N	Name of ward	Ideal no of APM	Actual no of APM	Short fall no of APM	Exp no of protected water sources	Current no of functional water sources	Current no of non-functional water sources	Short fall no. Of water points
1	Katamba	3	1	2	40	16	10	14
2	Ndela	3	1	2	35	10	16	09
3	Muteka	2	1	1	30	03	06	21
4	Chifwenge	3	1	2	30	15	10	05
5	Mulanda	2	1	1	30	3	13	04
6	Bulilo	3	1	2	40	13	13	04
7	Chisupa	2	1	1	35	5	22	08
8	Mofu	2	1	1	25	2	20	03
9	Lumfwi	0	1	1	15	2	00	13
10	Chishiba	0	1	1	15	0	00	15
11	Bumba	2	0	2	15	02	00	13
12	Lwangwa	2	0	2	15	02	00	13
13	Mpanshya	2	2	2	20	02	07	11

14	Kashitu	2	1	1	20	03	12	05
15	Kanchindi	1	1	0	15	01	01	13
16	Nguni	1	1	0	10	01	01	08
17	Kambashi	1	1	1	10	00	01	09
18	Chinkundu	1	1	0	10	01	04	05
19	Kawena	1	1	1	15	02	05	08
20	Kapoka	0	1	1	15	02	05	08
21	Kanama	1	1	1	10	02	00	08
22	Chiloba	0	1	1	10	02	00	08
23	Lwenda	0	1	1	15	05	00	10
24	Mubemba	1	0	1	15	03	00	12
TOTAL		35	22	28	490	97	146	227

(Source: DWASH Chilubi, 2023)

Table 50: water point functionality – Small Water Schemes (Mechanised piped water)

S/N	Name of ward	Exp no of water small water schemes	Current no of functional water sources	Current no of non-functional water sources	Short fall no. Of water points
1	Bulilo	02	01	00	01
2	Katamba	02	00	00	02
3	Mubemba	01	00	00	01
4	Chifwenge	01	00	00	01
5	Kashitu	01	00	00	01
6	Kapoka	01	00	00	01
7	Kambashi	01	00	00	01
8	Muteka	01	00	00	01
9	Mayuka	01	00	00	01
10	Mofu	01	00	00	01
TOTAL		12	01	00	11

(Source: DWASH Chilubi, 2023)

Table 51: Water reticulation systems in rural areas

Name of Planning Area	Total Population in the rural parts	Standard (number of Boreholes)	Existing number of water points by condition	Deficiency	Percentage Deficiency
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	of the Planning Area/Required number of Water Supply Facilities	safe and clean Water Supply Points	Good	Poor	Total	New facilities	Overall	Overall Functionality
IDP area (Comprising Chilubi District)	114,011/457	1 Facility for every 250 people	97	146	243	147	390	66%

(Source: Chilubi DWASH, 2022)

The table above indicates that of the total rural population needing rural water supply services, only about 25% have access to safe and clean water supply leaving 75% with no access. This translates into high morbidity rates in the planning area arising from consumption of unclean and unsafe water manifesting in high numbers of diarrhoea and other water borne related infections.

2.2.6.3 Issues Arising from the public participation process

2.2.6.3.1 Availability of service

Major issues arising during the public participation process in the district had indicated demand on the provision of Water supply sources in Communities, learning institutions, health facilities, markets and growth centers. Other issues included Sustainability of the water sources in the district as the current hand pumps mostly drilled across the district were malfunction.

2.2.6.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, the issues highlighted through the public participation were long distances to water points (Access to water supply), breakdown of boreholes and Disease outbreak due to lack of clean water (water quality). Furthermore, hand washing facilities are in high demand but cannot be easily accessed due to short supply. There is need for provision of water facilities and trainings/orientations of APMs/V-WASHE committee

Latrine design & construction and community contributions, washrooms design and construction) can never be over emphasized as it remains core to improved household living conditions. There is urgent need in the planning area to address various sustainable latrine designs (sanitation marketing) that can be adopted and re-designed to fit our model of culture and environment. Additionally, more Community Champions have to be motivated and trained for effective triggering, monitoring and reporting. Adoption of better hygiene practices such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) should continue to part of WASH programs in the planning area.

2.2.6.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

2.2.6.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. As the population in the IDP area grows the demand for water and sanitation mounts and pressure on water resources intensifies. Population growth particularly will

limit the amount of water available per person. Population increase will result in more residential houses, schools and rural health centers being constructed. This will increase the need to provide water and sanitation to new homes, schools and rural health centers. In addition, without proper planning and implementation of interventions, an increase in population may lead to disease outbreaks such as cholera.

2.2.6.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programs

Existing investment and development programs include the following:

- Installation of hand pumps in the district
- Upgrading of VIP latrines to flushable toilets
- Installation of water reticulation systems in public places

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

It's expected that the growth rate at district level shall call for more investment in Water sources and water use for drinking, gardening and agriculture as well as fishing. Once the population increases, demand for Water and Sanitation becomes a concern and therefore this IDP will give the foresight on the negatives and positives and mitigation measures that lies ahead.

2.2.6.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

The demand for clean and safe drinking water is important for public health, domestic use and food production and remains a fundamental human need. This has resulted into the communities in the IDP area to continue using firewood for boiling water as a form of water purification. The use of fire wood has influenced climate change as many trees are being cut resulting in the emission of carbon dioxide. Furthermore, pollution of water bodies has increased due to increasing population of fishermen residing along the shores.

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

Climate change has exposed the IDP area to heavy rains and strong winds which contributes to floods and destruction of infrastructure such as failing of water tanks. Floods continue to pose as a contributing factor to contamination of water sources. The swampy areas are badly affected as the water sources are easily affected.

2.2.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Women and girls usually have the responsibility of fetching water in rural areas of the district. This is dangerous and time-consuming due to long journeys by foot leaving women and girls vulnerable to attack and being precluded them from school or earning an income.
- The WASH infrastructure design and constructions are made to be user friendly to the physically challenged of all types.

2.2.6.8 Sector Summary

The Water and Sanitation sector plays a significant role towards district development and poverty alleviation through wellbeing of a human being. The district major water sources for drinking in various communities are boreholes equipped with India mark II hand pumps, others are protected wells, unprotected wells, Lakes and Streams recently the district is working on Small water schemes to be powered by solar system. Water supply intervention is dependent on Government funding through the Ministry of Water development and Sanitation and Local Authority. The district has no NGO dealing with WASH activities apart from the UNICEF with 96% of the district population being rural and depends on the above sources while only 4% is per-urban that is serviced with tap water by Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation with safe water access standing at 60%.

The district continues with hygiene promotion by using Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to facilitate improvement of Sanitation in Chiwanangala Chiefdom of Chief Chiwanangala on the Mainland and later to be rolled to Matipa chiefdom aswell. The district looks forward to attaining the first ever Open Defection Free Status (ODF) within the IDP period with currently access to proper sanitation standing at 55% based on the D-WASH routine monitoring.

With more investment in Water and Sanitation in the district Vision 2030 can easily be attained through promotion of different partners and NGOs interested in promotion of WASH activities.

2.2.6.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

In summary the following issues were identified;

Table 52: Core issues

S/N	ISSUE	Cause	EFFECTS
1	Insufficient water supply and Sanitation in the IDP area	Inadequate funding to WASH infrastructure	Outbreak of water borne related diseases
2	Unprotected water sources, Poor proper sanitation	Contamination of water sources	Outbreak of water borne related diseases

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.7 Tourism

2.2.7.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/STRATEGY	LOCAL PRIORITIES
01	National Tourism Policy	To position tourism as one of the district's leading sectors making a substantial contribution to GDP and employment
		To position Chilubi as a major tourism destination of choice in line with current international and domestic tourism market and product trends;
		To create awareness among the general public of the importance of and general role of tourism in development of the district
02	8 th National Development Plan	Revamp the tourism sector and support its recovery from the covid 19 pandemic Promote infrastructure development

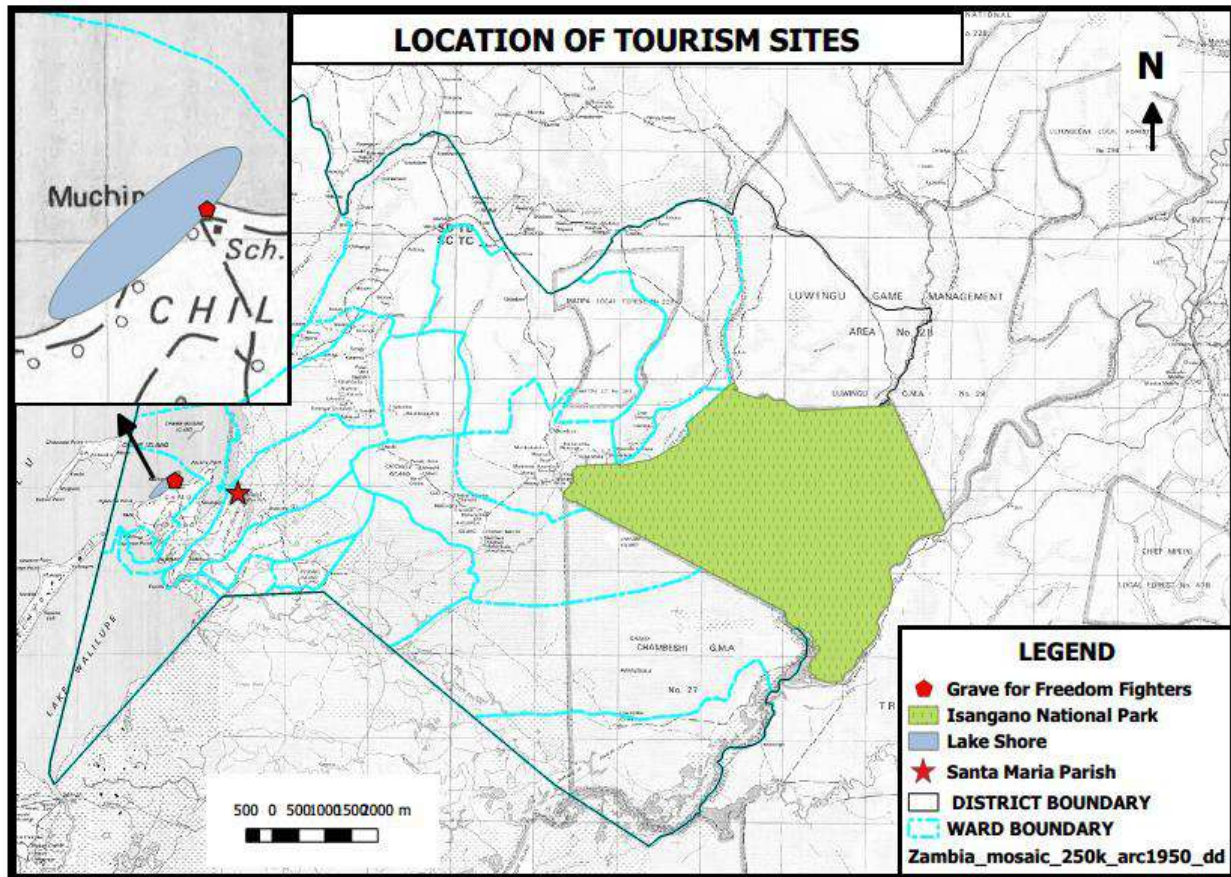
Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.2.7.2.1 Availability of Services

Chilubi district is endowed with rich natural resources worthy of international recognition. However, these natural resources are yet to be explored by investors. Notable amongst the natural resources is Lake Bangweulu and its beautiful lake shore, Santa Maria parish built in 1902, Chilubi tree, the grave for freedom fighters, the bangweulu swamps which are the largest swamps in Africa as well as the second largest in the world, Isangano national park which has a bird species that migrate from Africa to Europe in certain seasons. Services such as lodges and hotels along the lake shore are few and still in their infancy. Chilubi district doesn't have an officer dedicated to tourism.

Figure 17: location of tourism sites



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.7.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Despite being endowed with natural resources such as lake Bangweulu, the tourism sector in Chilubi district generally lacks tourism services in the hospitality industry. The few existing facilities such as lodges along the lakeshore are being operated at a small scale. These facilities lack marketing and investment sufficient to attract tourists. Chilubi district needs an officer for tourism so as to have database of the tourism sector in terms of tourist attraction sites, visits made to Chilubi district and potential sites for Chilubi district.

The Isangano National Park is another existing service situated in the Northern province of Zambia and covering part of Chilubi district. The area was declared a national park and protected reserve in 1972, but unfortunately, the park went into decline many years ago due to lack of funds, infrastructure and management. However, the opportunity still exists to conserve and resuscitate the park back to its former status as a fully-fledged National Park.

2.2.7.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.7.3.1 Availability of Services

During public consultation, the main issue that arose was the lack of investment in the hospitality industry in the IDP area.

2.2.7.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

During public consultation, the main issue that arose was the lack of investment in the hospitality industry in the IDP area.

2.2.7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.7.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This may lead to an increase in the number of households settling on land near the lakeshore. Additionally, social services such as schools and rural health centers may be constructed in such areas to cater for the needs of the community. This outcome may affect the growth of the industry.

2.2.7.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

The existing investment and development programs for tourism are as follows;

- a) Promoting and Marketing Cultural products and services in the district
- b) Documentation of all cultural practices in the district

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

Existing trends in the tourism sector currently yield low impact on land use and population distribution patterns. This is because the hospitality industry is still in its infancy in the district.

2.2.7.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change is low. The tourism industry in the IDP is still in its infancy.

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been more evident in recent years through floods and strong winds. This has necessitated the construction of climate resilient infrastructure in order to reduce the likelihood of structures collapsing. Additionally, strong winds reduces the safety of speed boats on the lake.

2.2.7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The main issue arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups in the tourism sector is that of vulnerable members of the community not having a say when a potential investor is given land by traditional leaders.

2.2.7.8 Sector Summary

There have been little investment opportunities recorded in the district from time immemorial. This status core has kept the industry in Chilubi untapped thereby depriving residents of a potential source of economic growth.

2.2.7.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 53: Core issues

CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Lack of investment in the hospitality industry	Lack of promotion of tourism sites in the district	Low economic growth in the district as well as no preservation of historical sites.
Lack of formal employment opportunities in the tourism industry	Understaffing of human resource	Poor service delivery in tourism and hospitality.

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.8 Commerce and Trade

2.2.8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

Table 54: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/LEGISLATION	PRIORITIES
01	National Trade Policy	Improve product quality and increase quantity
		Streamline administrative procedures and licenses required for domestic enterprises to establish and operate their businesses;
		Enhance coordination among all relevant departments and agencies involved in the issuance of trade licenses;
		Enhance sensitization campaigns on legal requirements of appropriate trade licenses
		Encourage the awarding of contracts to contractors who meet the local content requirements.
		Enhance the branding and packaging of locally produced goods and services;
		Increase awareness on use of E-Commerce
02	8 th National Development Plan	Promote value addition and manufacturing

Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.8.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.2.8.2.1 Availability of Services

The sector has registered growth compared to the past 10 years. However, services in the sector are still underwhelming. The contributing factor is that the district is still largely rural. There are currently three main growth centres for trade in Chilubi district. These are; Muchinshi township, chaba community and matipa community. The district has slightly over 220 shops clustered around the 3 main growth centres which are mainly composed of grocery shops. Issuance of trade licenses is undertaken by the local authority situated on the island. This implies that any business located far from the central business district intending to acquire a trade license would have to visit the local authority offices.

2.2.8.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

The unique geographical characteristics of the IDP area currently poses as a challenge to business entities where accessibility to markets is concerned. This is because business owners have to travel on the lake to access samfya or via chaba-luwingu road to access luwingu. Traveling by water using banana boats is unsafe due to strong winds and tides on the lake. Traveling by road is much safer however due to the deplorable state of the chaba-luwingu road, it takes much longer to reach luwingu. This reduces the frequency for which traders travel to markets outside the district to purchase commodities for sale resulting in unavailability of some commodities for sale to residents. Additionally, traders are forced to procure goods in bulk resulting in some commodities expiring due to short shelf life.

2.2.8.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.8.3.1 Availability of Services

During public consultation, the issues that arose were as follows;

- Long distances covered by business owners when accessing business registration services offered by relevant authorities.
- Unavailability of most commodities for sale to residents in some locations such as the swamps.

2.2.8.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

The quality of services in the sector is generally poor due to the following reasons;

- a) Community members wishing to register businesses in far flung areas have to travel to the Island to access stable internet when registering with pacra
- b) Most services within the district such as issuance of business permits are undertaken from the boma where the civic center is located.

2.2.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.8.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This implies that demand for trading services will increase significantly.

2.2.8.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the existing development programs;

- a) Small and medium-scale enterprises development
- b) Cooperatives development

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

Existing trends in the trade and commerce sector in the IDP area currently yield low impact on land use and population distribution patterns. This is because trading and commerce activities in the IDP area are generally low. However, in areas such as muchinshi, chaba and matipa there is growing demand for land around trading places as the population and demand for services is growing.

2.2.8.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

Though currently low, the impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change can be seen through activities such as charcoal burning and unsustainable methods of waste disposal which impact the environment negatively.

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been more evident in recent years through floods and strong winds. This increases the risk of traveling by lake to procure or sale goods.

2.2.8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Issue arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups in the trade and commerce sector are as follows;

- domination of businesses such as hardware, clothing and grocery by the male gender
- prices for various commodities being sold in shops too costly for vulnerable members of the community to afford

2.2.8.8 Sector Summary

In summary, the unique geographical characteristics of the IDP area currently poses as a challenge to business entities where accessibility to markets is concerned. This is because business owners have to travel on the lake to access samfya or via chaba-luwingu road to access luwingu. Traveling by water using banana boats is unsafe due to strong winds and tides on the lake. Traveling by road is much safer however due to the deplorable state of the chaba-luwingu road, it takes much longer to reach luwingu. Similarly, business owners in far flung areas wishing to register businesses have to cover long distances to access services such as issuance of business permits and registrations with PACRA.

2.2.8.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 55: Core issues

S/N	ISSUE	CAUSES	EFFECTS
1	high commodity prices in the IDP area	High cost of transportation	Stunt development
2	Business registration costs	High cost of traveling to access the service	Illegal business operations

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.9 Infrastructure, Transport and Communication

2.2.9.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

Table 56: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/LEGISLATION	PRIORITIES
01	National Transport Policy	To promote sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and socio needs
02	Eighth National Development Plan	Road development and maintenance
		Water transport development and maintenance

Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.9.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.9.2.1 Availability of Services

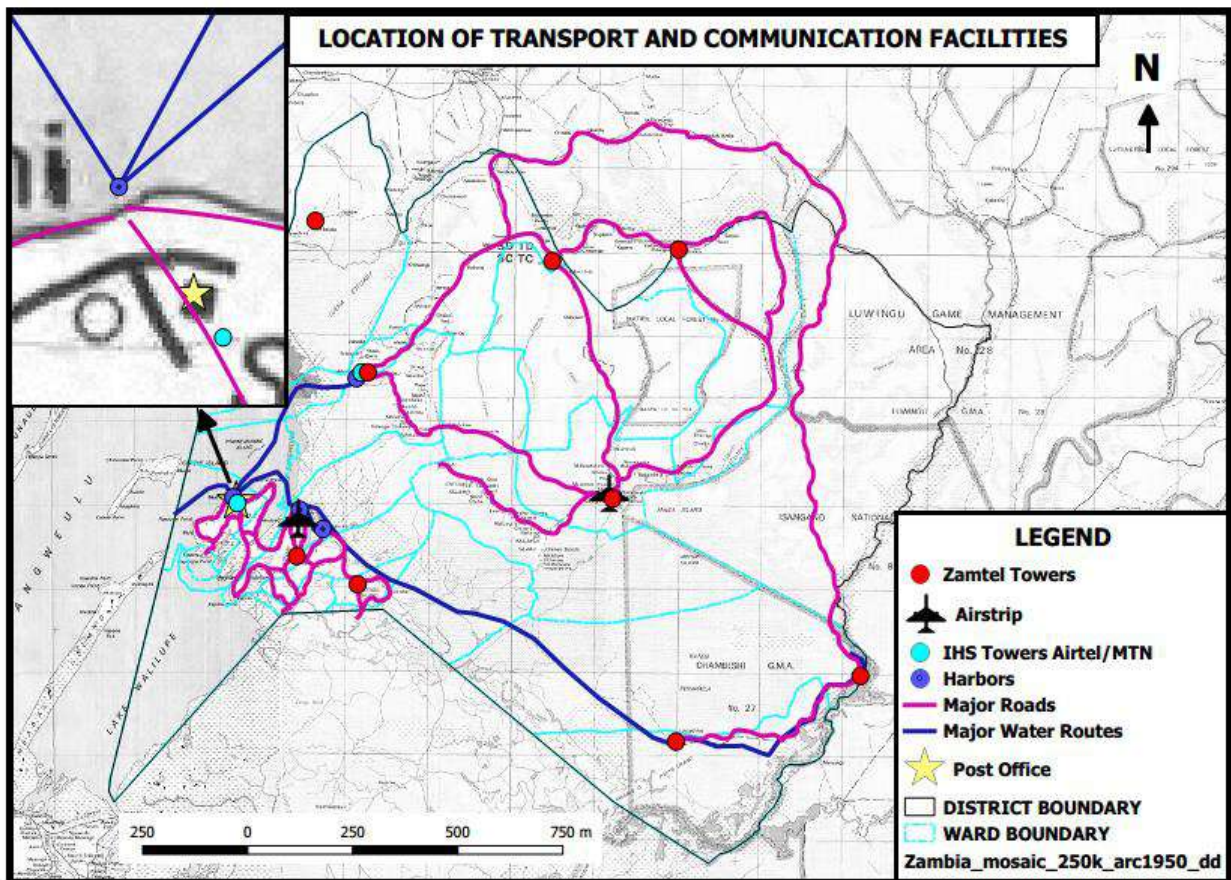
2.2.9.2.1.1 Transport

Chilubi is a three tier district that is accessed by air, road and water. The most common means of transport used in the IDP area are automobiles and water vessels. The number of vehicles owned by residents in the district is low due to the current condition of most roads in the district. Transporters of goods are also not many due to the same reason. Similarly, water vessels providing transport on the lake are limited in number due to high operational costs. Currently, two cargo ships ferry people and goods from the Island to Samfya every other day.

2.2.9.2.1.2 Communication

The District is service by Airtel, MTN and Zamtel which are all mobile phone based services. Most areas in the district are covered by zamtel. The biggest challenge regarding communication is internet. Only a few parts of the district such as muchinshi township, kashitu, chaba and matipa settlements enjoy stable network. The township area has a post office which is not actively used due to the use of mobile phones by most community members.

Table 57: location of transport and communication facilities



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.9.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

2.2.9.2.2.1 Transport

The main road connecting Chilubi district is the Chaba – Luwingu road with a distance of approximately 125km. This gravel road is currently in a deplorable state and usually worsens during the rainy season. The state of the road causes delay to travelers and transporters in reaching their destination. Further, transporters of goods in neighboring districts are reluctant to offer transport to local business men who wish to bring their goods into the district for selling. In addition, water transport which provides an alternative to road transport in the IDP has a high capsizing risk factor because of the type of boats used and the harsh weather conditions on the lake. Reliable water vessels such as luchelenganga and post boat ferry goods every other day and only making movements between the Island and Samfya.

Similarly, a number of locations in the IDP area are inaccessible by boat due to being too narrow and shallow. These channels require widening and deepening to allow boats of different sizes to access the locations.

2.2.9.2.2.2 Communication

Mobile phone network is generally stable in the central business district and other parts of the IDP area falling within zamtel network coverage. However, a substantial number of communities situated outside network coverage continue to face challenges accessing mobile phone network. In addition, services provided by the post office such as delivery of letters have extremely gone down since the introduction of mobile phone service.

2.2.9.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.9.3.1 Availability of Services

During public consultation, the issues that arose were as follows;

- Insufficient network towers in the district

2.2.9.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

- Intermittent network coverage
- Poor internet coverage

2.2.9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.9.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This will increase the need for more communication towers and means of transport in order to address congestion challenges.

2.2.9.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the existing and investment and development programs;

CHILUBI DISTRICT IDP 2024-2034

- a) Water transport development and maintenance
- b) Road development and maintenance

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

The population will continue to be highly concentrated around communication towers and along roads. This will increase the need for services such as shopping, electricity supply and water and sanitation due to increasing population and congestion.

2.2.9.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change can be seen through activities of households such as vegetation clearing, charcoal burning and unsustainable methods of waste disposal which impact the environment negatively.

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been more evident in recent years through floods and strong winds. This increases the risk of traveling by lake to procure or sale goods. Additionally, most road networks are in poor condition due to heavy rains and floods.

2.2.9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Issue arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups in the transport and communication sector are as follows;

- Lower number of vulnerable members of the community accessing mobile network service compared to other members of the community due to lack of resources to enable them purchase mobile phones
- Lack of transport in areas with the highest number of vulnerable and poor member os the community

2.2.9.8 Sector Summary

In summary the district is faced with poor road network as well as poor water channel networks and the current state of roads and channels in the IDP area is poor resulting in a stunted growth of the transport industry. The IDP are is also faced with Insufficient supply and installation of communications towers hence insufficient network coverage in most locations of the IDP area. There is therefore need to supply and install more communication towers to address the deficit.

2.2.9.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 58: Core issues

S/N	ISSUE	CAUSE	EFFECT
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1	Insufficient means of transport in the IDP area	Lack of investment in transportation infrastructure	Poor transportation network
2	Insufficient network coverage	Lack of network infrastructure	Poor communication

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.10 SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

2.2.10.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

Table 59: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/LEGISLATION	LOCAL PRIORITIES
01	National Gender Policy	Achieving gender equality Increasing the participation of women in decision making. Promoting equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men in Chilubi district.
02	National Policy on Disability	Prevent and reduce incidences of disability Provision of rehabilitation services and facilities to persons with disabilities Ensuring full participation into the mainstream of society
03	National Social Protection Policy	Alleviation of hunger and poverty in Chilubi district as well as increase incomes Improvement of education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society To promote gender equality, social solidarity, enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities

04	EIGHTH National Development Plan	Strengthening coordination of social protection systems in Chilubi district. To improve coverage and targeting of social protection programs and reduce gender inequality. To enhance the income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups in Chilubi district.
05	National Disaster Management Policy	To promote preparedness measures in order to manage disasters effectively and efficiently To activate response mechanisms for effective and timely search and rescue operations in order to save the life and reduce damage to property.

Source: Departments of Community Development and Social Welfare, 2024

2.2.10.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.10.2.1 Availability of Services

On the social cash transfer program in Chilubi district, the number of beneficiaries stands at 9,545. Female Able Bodied households stands at 6959 while male able bodied households stand at 1869, the male disabled beneficiaries at 262 and the female disabled at 455. The district has (1) social welfare officer, (1) assistant social welfare officer, (1) office assistant, (1) driver and (1) guard. The district has (1) one motorbike, (1) one speedboat and (1) vehicle. The district offers several services which include; the keeping girls in school through Social cash transfer, Juvenile justice representation for miners under the age of 18 years in court and Public welfare assistance schemes (PWAS) through buying of formula for infants

Chilubi District offers the following services under Disaster Management and Mitigation which include, early warning practices/Sensitizes the communities about preparedness for the potential disasters, preparing disaster management plans and implements them, facilitation for the recovery of the damaged properties such as collapsed housing units or flooded crop fields caused by heavy winds and rainfall, monitoring and evaluation of suspected areas with potential hazards and carrying out Rapid Impact Assessments.

2.2.10.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Social protection services are provided in the community through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (60 CWACs in total). This network has made service delivery to the community much easier as these CWACs are at grassroots level. The social protection sector through social welfare is having a challenge in transportation as the sector only has one vehicle on the mainland and another vehicle is needed on the island. Office block for social welfare is also needed.

Challenges faced include low literacy levels and poor network attributing to limited number of booths. The district has managed to migrate 3,484 beneficiaries to urban payment and 5,404 drought emergency cash transfer beneficiaries.

The quality of services provided is not so effective as a result of pressing challenges that the department is currently facing at district level that includes:

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

Transportation challenges - This has limited mobility in conducting relief and disaster management operations timely in the district. The department for instance is not owning any vessel of transport making it so difficult to do urgent programs that needs emergency responses.

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

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

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

2.2.10.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.10.3.1 Availability of Services

Chilubi district being one of the remote areas in the country, poverty levels are very high, as a result there has been overwhelming demand for social protection services. The public suggested that in order for the department to implement the programmes successfully there was need for incentives for CWACs should to be provided to Volunteers such as Bicycles, T- Shirts, gum boots and Umbrellas in order to motivate them.

2.2.10.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

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

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

- (i) Each member in the same household is registered independently.

- (ii) Aged category to be dropped from 65 years to 50years
- (iii) Adding Males on the programme who are keeping orphans even if that male is not Severely disabled or chronically ill.
- (iv) Males feel left out of many social protection programmes as the majority of programmes only target females.

2.2.10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.10.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will increase the demand for goods and services and ultimately raise the cost of living. The rising cost of living in an environment of scarce resources will give rise to social evils such as juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, crime, sex work and gender-based violence. Further, the impact is likely to push majority of households into poverty provided there will be no upscale for funding towards social protection. However, looking at the level at which the Zambian Government is providing the social protection services to the needy communities in the country, it is imperative to say that more people will be able to lead decent lives by acquiring the reading, writing skills and entrepreneurial skills, become household food secure, and have all other basic needs. There is also need for more social services such as grants, Literacy lessons, Life and Business Skills and facilities like Community Halls for recreation, meetings, Sporting facilities like stadia, swimming pools among others.

2.2.10.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

The existing development programs include, the keeping girls in school through Social cash transfer,

Juvenile justice representation for minors under the age of 18 years in court and Public welfare assistance schemes (PWAS) through buying of formula for infants. The sector overall performance is on target as most indicators were met.

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

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to increase demand for agricultural land for farming, livestock as the sector empowers vulnerable groups and women in agricultural activities. Furthermore, with improved nutrition, the population is expected to increase. As the population increase, demand for land is going to be on the rise.

2.2.10.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

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

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been more evident in recent years through floods and strong winds. This has led to increased demand of basic needs hence the need for more finances.

2.2.10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

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

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

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

2.2.10.8 Sector Summary

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

Having critically assessed the existing level of development and the future development needs in the IDP area, the following core issues have been identified and discussed to ascertain the impacts

of continuing with the current trends. These are as a result of a comprehensive community needs assessment done in all the 24 wards of Chilubi district with regards to community Development and social services interventions.

2.2.10.9 Consideration of the underlying contribution to issues identified

The underlying factors contributing to the issues identified are as follows;

Table 60: Core issues

CORE	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Limited Caseload	Insufficient resources Planning is done centrally	low nutrition levels poor living conditions failure to access primary education.
Spatial Shifts in mandates	Policy change	no emergency support to victims delayed support to vulnerable households
Increased occurrence and intensity of Floods	Geographical positioning of Chilubi district. Most places support water flow. Deforestation. Inadequate storm water drainage.	destruction of agricultural crops. Loss of human life and animals Loss of property

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.11 Governance and Security

2.2.11.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

The table below highlights priorities being implemented and to be implemented at local level in the IDP area.

Table 61: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

S/N	POLICY/PLAN/LEGISLATION	LOCAL PRIORITIES
01	National Registration and Birth Registration Act Eighth National Development Plan	National registration card
		Birth Certificates
		Land management and administration
		Urban and regional planning

Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

2.2.11.2 Description of the existing state of development

2.2.11.2.1 Availability of Services

The IDP area has a District Administrative office headed by the District Commissioner who coordinates Government programs in order to ensure their effective implementation and enhance the development process in the District. Additionally, the IDP area also has the Local Authority whose responsibility is to provide community services and ensure adherence to civic laws.

However, in terms of fostering of law and order, the IDP area currently only has two police posts which are functional. Considering the vastness of the district, and the only police stations is insufficient. Similarly, the IDP area has three local courts which are currently understaffed and also currently there is a National Registration Office which offer civil registration in the District. Additionally, the National Registration, police Service and Judiciary in the IDP area lack sufficient transport to address emergency response concerns.

Land administration in the IDP area poses as a challenge due to the three tier nature of the district which requires sufficient transport and staffing in all three regions of the district.

2.2.11.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Quality of service offered by the court under the IDP area: there four (4) local courts and one (1) subordinate. However, the subordinate court has no infrastructure of their own. Also Police Service have one police stations and two police post. Furthermore, National Registration have one office to service the district.

Currently police have two vehicles which are located to the mainland and island respectively. For the court and National registration there is need for a motor bike, a boat and a vehicle in order to service the district the efficient and effectiveness.

2.2.11.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

2.2.11.3.1 Availability of Services

During the public consultation process, the following were the concerns;

1. District administration, local authority, National Registration and courts (especially Subordinate Court) are difficult to access by members of the community located on the mainland and swamps since these services are located on the Island.
2. A number of crime cases take long to be addressed by police due to transport challenges.

2.2.11.3.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

During the public consultation process, the main concern was that a number of services lacked quality mainly due to transport challenges and lack of correction service facility in the district to help those who are sentenced by the court to serve their sentence within the district rather than taken to other areas.

2.2.11.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

2.2.11.4.1 Population Change

The population in the next 10 years is expected to rise from 121,019 as at 2024 to 161,067 in 2034 representing a 33% increment. This is anticipated to bring about the following;

a) High demand for services

Due to the increase in population, the number of needing services from the local authority, police, National Registration and Judiciary will increase. As the population increases it is anticipated that the number of crime and other cases will increase in number.

2.2.11.4.2 Existing Investment and Development Programmes

Government seeks to promote a decentralized system of governance that enhances community participation in decision-making through the implementation of the National Decentralization Policy. Additionally, through the Constituency Development Fund, government has procured a vehicle for the Police service in the district in order to help uphold law and order.

Through Community Development Fund (CDF) there is a construction of a police post in Matipa of Bulilo ward and also Kambashi wards proposed the construction of the police post.

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

Considering that most services are more readily available to areas closest to the Central Business District, these areas will continue to be densely populated. In addition, crime rate will continue to be higher in areas furthest to any police station and court facility compared to areas with a police post and local court.

2.2.11.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

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

The impact of the sector on environment is very low.

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

Climate change in the IDP area has been more evident in recent years through floods and strong winds. This has led to service accessibility and provision challenges as roads, and embankments get flooded. Additionally, water transport is unsafe because of strong winds.

2.2.11.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Issue arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups are as follows;

- Low involvement of women and youth in decision making at grass root level.

Male dominance in decision making positions in the IDP area is high. This can be seen in the Ward Development Committees where most members are male.

2.2.11.8 Sector Summary

Governance is the overall complex system or framework processes, function, structure, rules, laws and norms borne out of the relationships, interaction, power dynamics and communication within an organized group of individuals which not only sets the boundaries of acceptable conduct and practices of different actors of the group and controls their decision making processes through the creation and enforcement of rules and guideline but also manages, allocate and mobilizes relevant resources and capacities of different members.

To manage high level of inequality and ensure service delivery and participation in governance, the government implemented decentralization.

The vision of government is to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes, effective community participation in decision making, development and administration of local affairs while maintaining sufficient linkages between the Centre and the periphery.

2.2.11.9 Consideration of the underlying contribution to issues identified

Table 62: Core issues

CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Insufficient number of Local Courts and Police Posts	Inadequate funding	Delayed justice and increase of crime.
Growth of unplanned settlements	Increase population and rapid growth of settlements	Increase crime rate
Lack of Transport	Procurement decisions	Service delivery is compromised
Low women and youths participation in decision making positions	Lack of access to resources	Political will be male dominated.

Source: IDP Team, 2024

2.2.12 SUMMARY OF CORE PROBLEMS IN THE IDP AREA

The analysis by sector reveals that all the sectors in Chilubi have problems which require attention. Below is a summary of the core problems;

Table 63: Summary of Core Problem for entire PSIR

Sector	Core Issues	Community Concern(s)
Education	High illiteracy level	Teacher-pupil ratio is very high
		Low levels of pupil enrolment
		Insufficient teaching and learning materials
		High dropout rates
		Insufficient infrastructure

Health	High mortality rate	high malaria incidence standing at 604/1000
		High maternal mortality
	Inadequate Municipal services	High case fatality rate standing at 34/1000 Inadequate collection and unacceptable disposal of household and commercial waste
Agriculture	High poverty rates	Inadequate market information
		Limited value adding/gross processing industries
		Insufficient storage infrastructure.
		Poor feeder and access roads
		Low entrepreneurial skills
		Inadequate access to agricultural finance
Fisheries and Livestock	Low fish and livestock productivity	Unsustainable methods of fishing
		High livestock mortality
		Poor export of meat products
		Absence of organized marketing systems for livestock and fish
		Lack of abattoirs
Forestry	Depleting forest cover	High levels of deforestation
Water and Sanitation	High rates of water borne diseases	Insufficient supply of clean and safe drinking water
Tourism	Lack of employment opportunities in the tourism industry	Low investment in the tourism in the district
Commerce and Trade	Low number of employment opportunities	Stunted growth of the commerce and trade industry in many parts of the IDP area
		high commodity prices in the IDP area
		Business registration costs
Transport and Communication	High poverty levels	Insufficient means of transport in the IDP area
		Insufficient network coverage
		Poor accessibility to markets outside the IDP area
Governance	High crime rate	Insufficient number of local courts and police posts
		Growth of unplanned settlements
		Deprivation of women and youth in decision making

Source: IDP Team, 2024

CHILUBI DISTRICT IDP 2024-2034

PART THREE

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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3.1 Introduction

The development framework highlights the vision for the long term development of the district, policies to direct development, development objectives, priorities and development strategies to be employed in order to achieve the vision for Chilubi district. In addition, the development framework highlights the spatial development framework which identifies spatial development scenarios and land use planning policies and proposals.

3.1.1 Vision of the Long-Term Development of the IDP Area

“A literate, healthy and prosperous people living in properly planned, serviced and environmentally friendly neighborhoods.

3.2 Policies to direct development

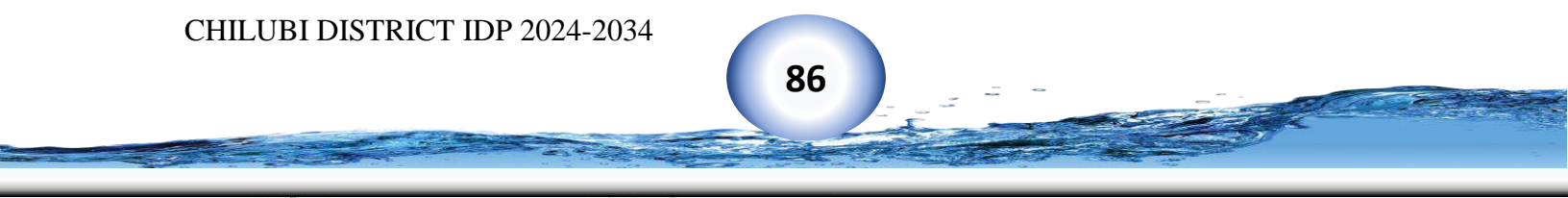
Sustainable socio-economic development cannot be achieved without a policy framework in place. A policy framework is important because it ensures consistency, compliance, and efficiency in the application of policy to the district’s developmental agendas.

The IDP will be guided by the following policies presented in the table below;

Table 64: Showing policies to direct development

Name of Plan/ Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevance/Impact to the IDP
Vision 2030	The vision 2030 aims to transform the country into a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030.	The purpose of formulating the IDP is to actualize the vision 2030. The IDP therefore compliments the vision 2030.
8 th National Development Plan	Guides the development agenda of the nation for a period of 5years	The 8 th National Development Plan was developed to actualize the nations goal of living in a prosperous middle-income nation as espoused in the vision 2030. Therefore, the IDP is anchored on the 8NDP and vision 2030 in order to achieve this goal.

Climate Change Policy	The National Climate Change Policy provides the nation with initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change in the country.	IDP recognizes climate change as a developmental problem hence the need for provision of mitigation and adaptation measures in the document.
Decentralization Policy	Zambia seeks to implement a governance system that endeavors to facilitate the participation of citizens in decision-making towards improved service delivery and enhanced local development. This agenda by government is covered in the decentralization policy	The IDP seeks to address issues emanating from the grass root level through ward development committees.
Tourism Policy	Zambia has tremendous natural and cultural heritage to share with its citizens and the world. At the moment however, Zambia is not fully leveraging its tourism potential for the benefit of the country. The tourism policy is intended to provide direction for the nation's go of becoming a tourist destination.	The IDP identifies all the potentials that the district has including natural resource endowments amongst others. Therefore the IDP makes reference to the tourism policy in planning for tourism in the district.
National Health Policy	The document sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and proposes strategies and programs in the health sector.	All proposals in the IDP relating to health must be appropriately aligned to the policy and key strategies at the local level and must contribute to national goals in the health sector.
National Agricultural Policy	The document guides development of the agriculture sector in the country.	The IDP recognizes the agriculture sector as a key sector in addressing poverty and hunger in the district. Therefore, in order to effectively plan for the agricultural sector, the IDP makes reference to the national agricultural policy.
Education Policy	The goal of the education policy is "education for all" regardless of their status, disability, sex, residence etc. It emphasizes partnerships with other stakeholders such as: NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, individuals and parents in the provision of inclusive education for all. The policy considers gender, HIV and	The policy will guide the IDP on planning for the education sector.



	disabilities to be among priority cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated in planning.	
National Water and Sanitation Policy	The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy aims at setting clear and coherent measures to guide the development and implementation of national strategies and programmers aimed at achieving improved water supply and sanitation.	Water and sanitation is an important area that the IDP seeks to address and plan. The National Water and Sanitation Policy provides clear guidance on implementation of strategies and programmers aimed at achieving improved water supply and sanitation.
Gender Policy	It aims to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances in the nation, providing equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to, as well as equitably benefit from national development. It also addresses gender-based violence, human trafficking, drug abuse and trafficking; gender disparities in positions of decision making; emerging health issues affecting mostly women and girls and the negative impact of climate change.	IDP must ensure voices of women are heard and are accorded equal opportunity in identifying issues and priorities for their communities. The planning process must deliberately ensure that women actively participate as stakeholders in the consultations.
Housing Policy	The policy guides the development of adequate affordable housing for all income groups in the country. It provides for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards.	The IDP will recognize and makes reference to the National Housing Policy in facilitating sustainable, decent, and affordable housing for all.
National Transport Policy	To promote sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and socio needs	

3.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Developmental Strategies

3.3.1 Education Sector

Table 65: Education Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOALS	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
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Enhance human and social development	Enhance Early Childhood Education (ECE) by 50% by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct additional classroom blocks in all schools
			Construct new schools to accommodate children from far flung areas
		Recruit/Deploy ECE teachers	Prioritize deployment of teachers in schools with the highest teacher to pupil ratio
	Enhance primary and secondary school education by 50% by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct additional classroom blocks in all schools
			Construct new schools to accommodate children from far flung areas
		ICT Promotion	Provide computers in all primary
Recruit/Deploy Primary School Teachers		Prioritize deployment of teachers in schools with the highest teacher to pupil ratio	
Enhance inclusive education (LSEN) by 50% by 2034	Recruit and deploy qualified Special Education Need teachers.	Prioritize deployment of teachers in schools with the highest teacher to pupil ratio	
Enhance secondary education by 50% by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct additional classroom blocks in all schools	
		Construct new schools to accommodate children from far flung areas	
	ICT Promotion	Provide computers in all primary	



		Recruit/Deploy Secondary School Teachers	Prioritize deployment of teachers in schools with the highest teacher to pupil ratio
		Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)	Provide sanitary towels to school going girls

3.3.2 Health Sector

Table 66: Health Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Improved Health, Food and Nutrition	To improve access to quality health care services for 95% the people of Chilubi district by the year 2031	Disease prevention and control	Strengthen Public Health
		Health education promotion	
		Maternal healthcare	
		Child survival development	
		Family planning promotion	
		Epidemic preparedness and control	
		Infrastructure development	Increase access to quality health care
		Medicines and Medical supply chain management	
		Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance	
		Health insurance promotion	
		Mobile health services	
		Specialised health services	
		Scaling-up nutrition	Enhance food security and Nutrition
		Supplementary school feeding	
IntIntegrated health care financing	Strengthen Integrated Health Information System		

		Health Information System Integration	
		Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Automation	

3.3.3 Agriculture Sector

Table 67: Agriculture Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOALS	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
To Improve agricultural production and productivity by <i>Increase crop yields by promotion of appropriate agricultural practices</i> <i>Increase household incomes by marketing and value chain development</i>	To increase crop production and productivity by 20% by the year 2030	Irrigation development Promote mechanization Support Agricultural Extension to promote agricultural practices Market linkages Value chain creation and/or strengthening Facilitate bulking and storage Crop diversification	*Create irrigation sites or clusters for horticultural crops *Develop schemes or sites to be model sites for cultivation using mechanization * Enhance agricultural extension to increase effectiveness of technical advice and support
	To increase household incomes for farmers by 20% by the year 2030	Optimize or maximize price that can be obtained for their produce.	*Increase incomes through bulking, value addition, value chain development and effective market linkages

3.3.4 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Table 68: Fisheries and Livestock Sector

STRATEGIC GOALS	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
To Improve agricultural production and productivity through Increased Fish and livestock Production and Reduced Animal Disease Burden	To Enhance fish and livestock production and productivity to 50% by 2034	Livestock and fisheries breeding and service centers development Fisheries and livestock support infrastructure development Establish fish hatcheries Establishment of fish feed production center	*Develop and Promote sustainable exploitation and utilization of fisheries resources *Develop and Promote aquaculture production * Strengthen production of fingerlings *Strengthen livestock production and productivity *Promote pasture production and improved range management
	To Enhance animal health Management by 2034	Construct dip tanks Conduct livestock disease control campaigns (vaccine and vaccination campaigns) for healthy animal Populations	Strengthen implementation of disease control and prevention programmes Develop and implement an animal identification and traceability system
	To Enhance fisheries conservation by 2034	Restocking of natural water body (lake Bangweulu) with fish	Develop and Promote sustainable exploitation and utilization of fisheries resources
	To Improve marketing of fish and livestock by 2034	Disseminate market oriented production technologies	Develop and operationalize a Fisheries and Livestock Marketing strategy

3.3.5 Forestry Sector

Table 69: Forestry Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOALS	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Manage Forest Resources Sustainably	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse forest degradation and the loss of biodiversity by 20% by 2028. Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilization of forest resources. Build the capacity within the Forestry Department, its partners and forest communities to manage forest resources by 203. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control, manage & conserve protected forest areas Promotion of Community-based natural resources management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form more Community Forest Management Groups Increase public education and awareness to protect, conserve and restore forest Joint management of forests

3.3.6 Water and Sanitation Sector

Table 70: Water and Sanitation Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
To improve access to clean and safe water supply.	To improve access to safe and clean drinking water from 55% to 90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve Water supply infrastructure development. - Enhance Community based WASH management. - Building Capacity in WASH management programs - Improve on Water quality management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of new boreholes - Rehabilitation of existing Boreholes - Upgrading of Boreholes to Small water schemes - Capacity building of WASH stakeholders
To improve access to sanitation services	To improve access to proper and safe Sanitation through hygiene and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve on sanitation infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase construction of flushable toilets in Public places and Schools, Health and Markets.

	promotion from 45% to 80%	- Enhance Community based Hygiene and sanitations promotions.	-Enhance Sanitation and hygiene promotions
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3.3.7 Tourism Sector

Table 71: Tourism Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation	Position Chilubi as a major tourism destination of choice by 2034	Improve the competitiveness of Chilubi's tourism products	enhancing marketing of natural resources, cultural products and heritage
		Promote the establishment of hospitality infrastructure	Secure land along the lake shore for investment in hospitality
		Preserve Chilubi's arts, culture and heritage (resources and assets) for the benefit of Chilubi, the nation and international visitors.	To promote the establishment of a museum in the district
	To create awareness among all the members of the general public by 2028 about the importance of tourism in the development of Chilubi	Conduct awareness raising activities in all parts of the district	Streamline awareness raising activities in other government activities in the district

3.3.8 Commerce and Trade Sector

Table 72: Commerce and Trade Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation	Improve accessibility to local and foreign markets by 80% by 2034	Improve road and channel connectivity	Rehabilitate all main roads
			Construct all weather roads and embankments in flood prone areas

			Widen and deepen all main channels
	Reduce the number of illegal business operations by 40% by 2034	Promote registration of new businesses	Establish more registration offices nearer to the people
			Raise awareness on online registration
			Install more internet enabled communication towers
			Provide space and shelter for trading

3.3.9 Infrastructure, Transport and Communication Sector

Table 73: Transport and Communication Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

MAIN GOALS	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITY	STRATEGIES
To rehabilitate, maintain, construct infrastructure and social amenities by 2030	Improved road infrastructure which bring other developmental projects by 50% by 2034	Priority 1: Construction of 130km Luwingu Chaba Road to bituminous standard	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways, harbor and infrastructure development
	Improved water transport for easy movement by 50% by 2034	Priority 2: Procurement of earth moving equipment (excavator/ TLB, bowser) and a vehicle.	
	Enhance service provision on street illuminations and markets around the township by 80% by 2034	Priority 3: Construction of 51km Chaba – Muchinshi (Island) road	
	Enhance the interconnection of other isolated islands and wards by 50% by 2034	Priority 4: Construction of 665km feeder (gravel) roads in Chilubi district	
	Enhance movements on the island that is crippled with transport by 2034	Priority 5: Construction of 6km township (pavement) roads in district	

		<p>Priority 6: Construction of 8 embankments (Chinkundu, Mofu-Kasansa, Lumfwi, Bulilo, Kasanda, Shitimali-Mitembo, Kapala- Chitupila and Chichile –Kasansa)</p> <p>Priority 7: Construction and Rehabilitation of 250km outlets and channels</p> <p>Priority 8: Construction of a standard harbor (including store room and resting room) at Muchinshi</p> <p>Priority 9: Installation of 85 street lights and 20 flood lights in town and markets</p> <p>Priority 10: Rehabilitation and Maintenance of 3 airstrip (Mofu, Santa Maria and Fube)</p>	
Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures	<p>To improve on service delivery to the community through media by 2027.</p> <p>To improve on accommodation by 2034</p>	<p>Priority 1: Construction of radio station</p> <p>Priority 2: Rehabilitate all 20 houses for council.</p> <p>Priority 3</p>	To mobilize financial resources and human capital for infrastructure development



	<p>To enhance security of public property by 40% by 2034</p> <p>Enhance transport in the district by 60% by 2034</p> <p>Enhance service provision by 50% by 2034</p>	<p>Construct sub 5 offices for Council at the mainland</p> <p>Priority 4 Construct a bus station at Chaba</p> <p>Priority 5 Rehabilitation of Civic Centre (roofing) and Administration at BOMA.</p> <p>Priority 6 Construction of 2 Chiefs' Palaces</p> <p>Priority 7 Construct a wall fence at Civic Center</p>	
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3.3.10 Social Protection Sector

Table 74: Social Protection Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
To reduce poverty and vulnerability	To reduce poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty in all vulnerable households by 2034	Listing Validation Enumeration Validation Enrolment Payments Spot check & Monitoring	Empower vulnerable households with cash
	To ensure that all children & women in the district are protected from GBV cases by 2034	Land acquisition Survey Resource mobilization Procurement Site hand over Program implementation	Placement of children & women in suitable place of safety

	To ensure timely provision of emergency basic needs to all vulnerable people and households by 2034	Investigation Validate Pay	Cash Assistance
Improving the welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable People	To Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty Levels at least 60% by 2030	Construction of Four 10,000 x 50kg capacity storage sheds	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People
	To Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty Levels at least 60% by 2030	Create irrigation schemes along wetlands and promote off season Maize, rice and Vegetables production	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People
	To Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty Levels at least 60% by 2030	Construction of five (05) Sub Centre Staff Houses	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People
Reduction in Gender, Income and Spatial Inequalities	To reduce gender, income and spatial inequalities at least coefficient of 0.69 by 2030	Construction of one Skills Training Centre	Reduce developmental inequalities
Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination	Establish and operationalize district nutrition coordinating committees (District Nutrition Coordinating Committee DNCC, Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committee WNCC, Zonal Nutrition Coordinating Committee ZNCC, Communication and Advocacy Technical Working Group T&A TWG, Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group C&A TWG) by 2034	Operationalize district nutrition coordinating committees	Facilitate the formation and orientation of all nutrition coordinating committees at all level in the district. facilitate regular meetings of the nutrition coordinating committees, ensuring representation from all relevant line ministries and stakeholders develop a clear agenda and action plan for the committees focusing on collaborative efforts to improve nutrition outcomes. Monitoring and evaluate the effectiveness of the

			committees in coordinating district-level nutrition intervention
Capacity building for effective nutrition programming.	To have effective district nutrition programming by 2028	Conduct regular training and workshops for district level staff across key line ministries	Organise quarterly training sessions on nutrition-sensitive agriculture, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and other key areas. Provide technical support and resources, such as guidelines and toolkits, to enhance the capacity of staff in implementing nutrition interventions. Evaluate the impact of training program on staff performance and nutrition outcomes.
Integration of nutrition in sectoral plans	To develop district multisectoral work plan by 2025	Promote the Integration of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition- specific interventions into district development plans	Assist in the formulation of district development plans that include specific nutrition objectives aligned with national priorities. Conduct joint planning sessions with key line ministries to ensure coordinated implementation of nutrition interventions. Review and monitor the integration of nutrition objectives in sectoral plans on annual basis.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of nutrition interventions	To track progress and impact of nutrition interventions.	implement a robust M&E system to track progress and impact of nutrition interventions	Establish a district-level dashboard for tracking key nutrition indicators and program performance Facilitate quarterly review meetings to assess progress, identify challenges, and adjust strategies as needed.

			Develop regular reports on the status of nutrition interventions for the dissemination to stakeholders.
Community engagement and advocacy	To enhance community- level advocacy and awareness campaigns by 60% by 2034	Community advocacy and awareness	<p>Launch district- wide campaigns focused on promoting healthy eating, maternal and child nutrition, and hygiene practices. Collaborate with community leaders, local NGOs and health workers to conduct targeted awareness campaigns and behaviour change communication (BCC) initiatives.</p> <p>Develop and distribute IEC (Information, Education, Communication) materials tailored to the local context.</p>
Resource mobilization and partnership building.	To mobilize resources and foster partnerships to support nutrition interventions by 2030	Mobilize resources and foster partnerships.	<p>Develop a district- specific resource mobilization plan that outlines potential funding sources and strategies for engagement.</p> <p>Identify and engage potential funding partners, including international donors, local businesses, and civil society organisations, to secure financial and technical support for nutrition programs.</p> <p>Establish partnership with local businesses and NGOs to support community-level nutrition projects, such as</p>



			school feeding programs and kitchen gardens.
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3.3.11 Governance and Security Sector

Table 75: Governance and Security Sector Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVE	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Access of civil registration	To increase access of integrated national registration information system by 65% by 2034.	procure the vehicle and vessel in the district.	To promote access and affordable civil registration to the community.
Equal access to justice	To ensure the facilitation of access to justice and to contribute in enhancing the community confidence in the judiciary system by 50% by 2034.	construct subordinate court with offices.	Creating an efficient and fair judicial and legal environment.

3.4 Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework for Chilubi District seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within the district, in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan. The SDF will provide a broad indication of where different types of development should take place within the IDP area.

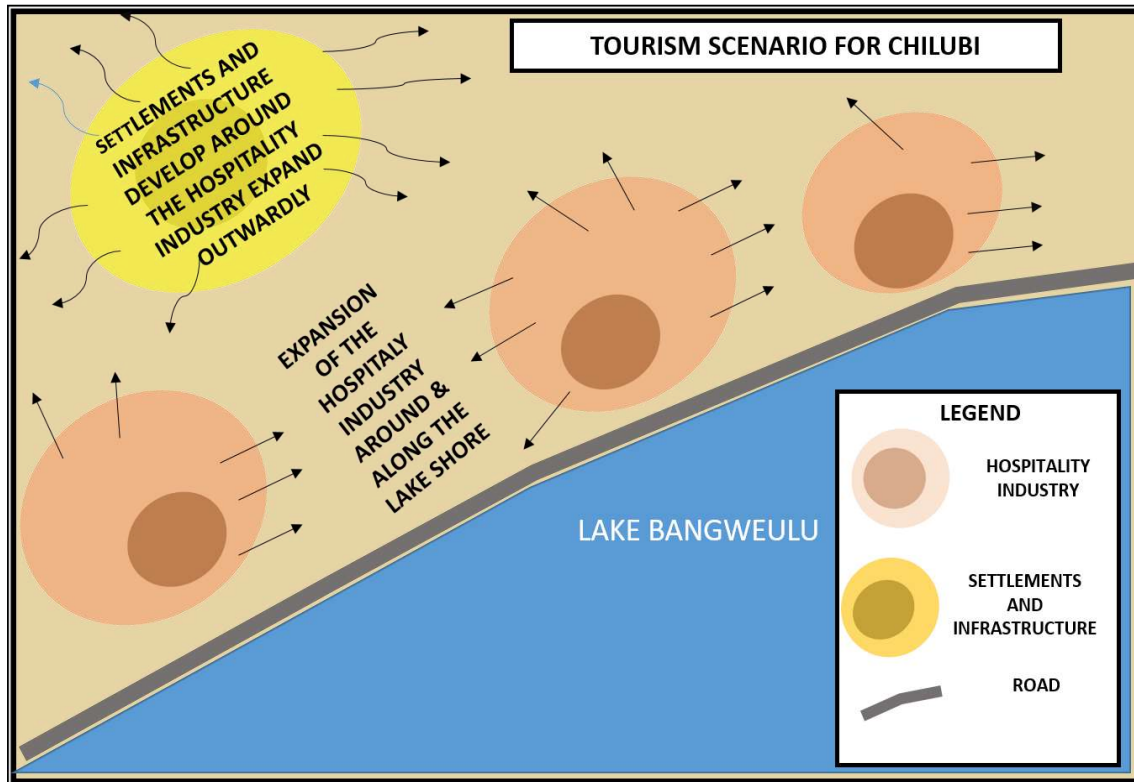
3.4.1 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

Three spatial development scenarios were considered in determining the structure, which will allow for the development of a coordinated and integrated economic development strategy to harness and exploit opportunities on a large scale throughout the IDP area and address the identified issues. These are; Tourism Scenario, Socio-Economic Development Scenario and Agriculture Scenario.

3.4.1.1 Tourism Scenario

Chilubi district is endowed with unique natural resources such as Lake Bangwuelu which provides undeniably great scenic views to both locals and visitors. In addition, the geographical nature of the district is uniquely split into three geographical locations. The Tourism Spatial Development scenario focuses on promoting the growth of the hospitality industry along the lake shore which will in turn drive the economy of the IDP area. In this scenario, the economy of the IDP area will be driven by the hospitality industry. Commerce and trade and infrastructure development such as schools, rural health centres, churches, roads, water and sanitation, electricity and residential places, will expand around the hospitality industry as shown in the diagram below;

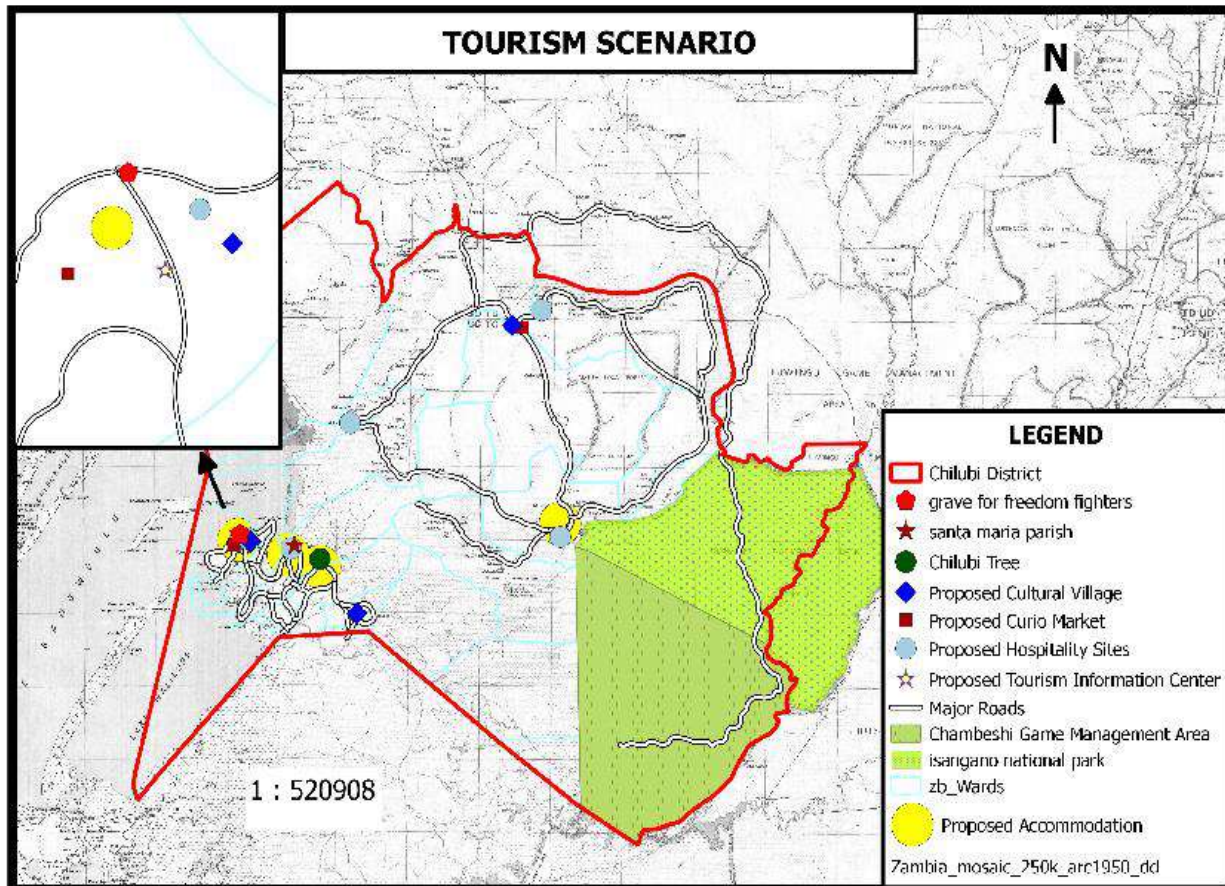
Figure 18: Expansion of the hospitality industry along the lake shore



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

In addition, the tourism scenario considers cultural heritage as an engine for spatial development. Therefore, infrastructure development such as schools, rural health centres, churches and residential places will expand around the cultural heritage as shown in the map below. This growth will attract socio economic activities around the growth poles.

Figure 19: Cultural Heritage and Proposed accommodation, curio market, hospitality sites, information center and cultural village

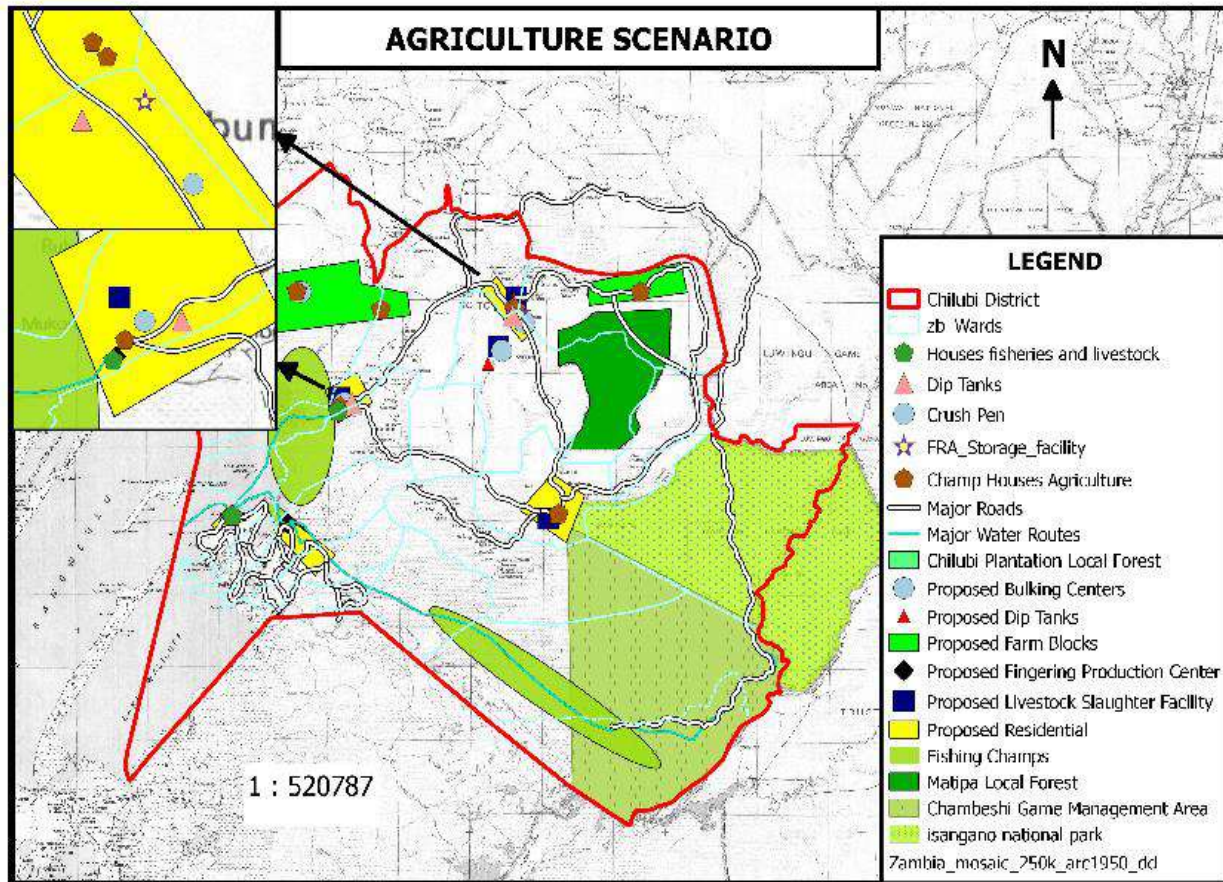


Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

3.4.1.2 Agricultural Scenario

The second scenario focuses on agriculture development with specific focus on aquaculture, crop and livestock farming. This is in consideration of the fact that the IDP area is endowed with arable land and water bodies suitable for crop production, fisheries and livestock farming. This scenario therefore places emphasis on the formation of farm blocks, slaughter facilities, fingerling production center, cold rooms, dip tanks, bulking centers and access and distributor roads in order to aid the transportation, storage and sale of farm products.

Figure 20: Agricultural scenario

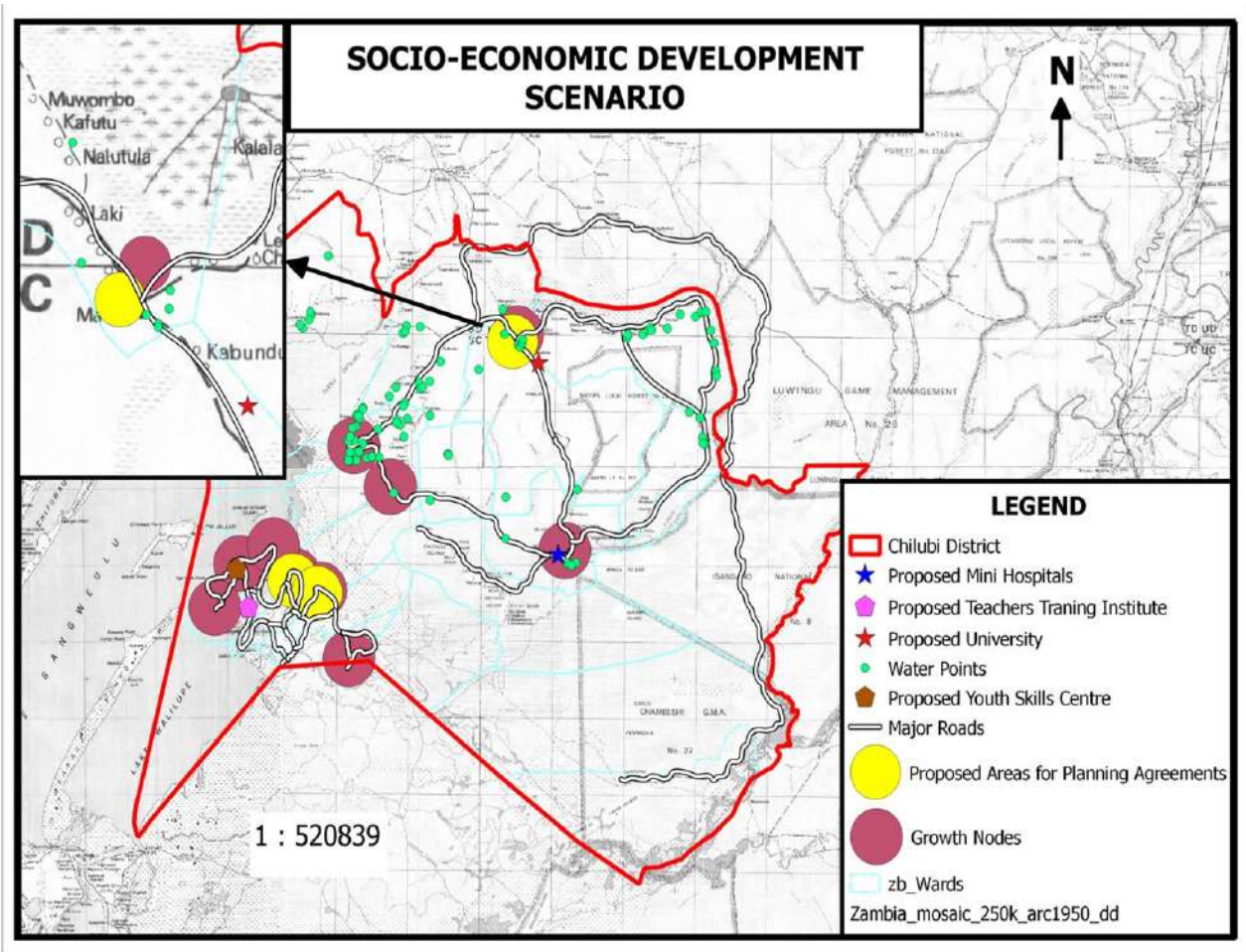


Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

3.4.1.3 Socio Economic Development Scenario

The third scenario places emphasis on developing neighborhoods located around socio services such as schools, rural health centers and churches. The rationale for this scenario is the fact that members of the community prefer to settle near social services such as schools, rural health centers, markets and churches for convenience purposes. In this scenario, establishment of a Mini Hospital, Teachers Training Institute, Youth Skills Center and University have been prioritized as shown on the map below;

Figure 21: Social Development Scenario

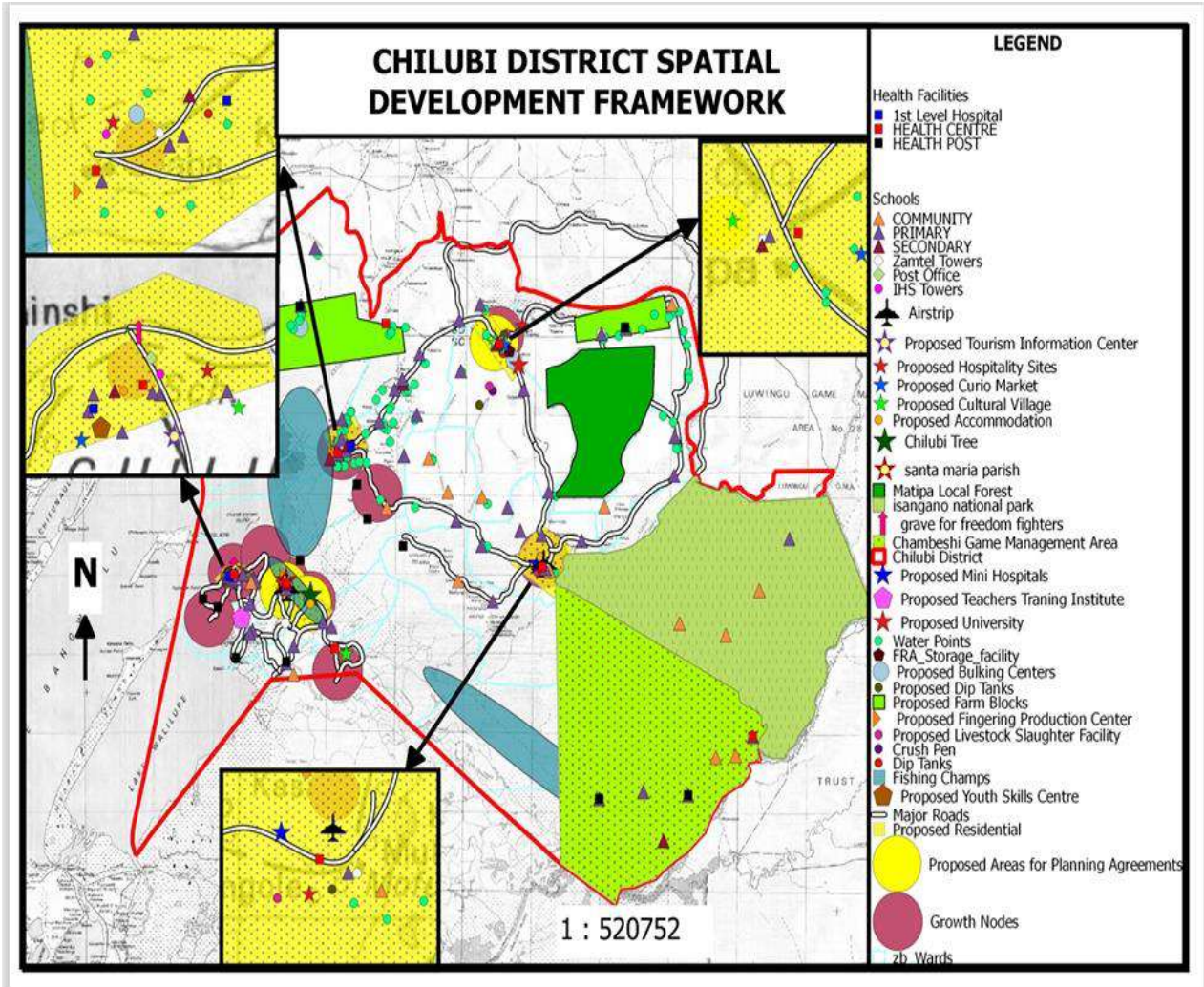


Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

3.4.2 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

Being endowed with a unique natural resource such as lake bangwuelu which provides undeniably great scenic views to both locals and visitors and a source of fish, and arable land conducive for agriculture and animal production, the most ideal spatial development scenario for chilubi district is one that combines tow alternative scenarios into one. These being the Tourism Scenario and the Agricultural Scenario. Socio economic development in the IDP area will therefore be propelled by tourism and agricultural activities which in many ways complement each other. Important to note is the fact that social development is equally cardinal in the growth of the economy, therefore key social services are incorporated in this scenario. The map below provides detailed proposals on the various infrastructure and services to be provided.

Figure 22: Chosen Spatial Development Scenario



Source: Chilubi Town Council, 2024

PART FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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The implementation program for Integrated Development Plan is composed of the capital investment plan, program for preparation of the Local Area Plans and other detailed planning activities, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, including key performance indicators.

4.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

4.1.1 Education Sector

Goal	Enhance Human and Socio Development								
Objective	Increase accessibility to Education by 50% by 2034								
Strategy	Construct additional classroom blocks								
Program	Activities	Location by Priority	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible Agency
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of additional Classrooms	All schools	16	12	12	12	12	6,400,000	MOE/MLGRD
	Construction of stand-alone ECE centers	All primary schools to have ECE centers	3	15	19	20	25	65,600,000	MOE
	Construction of science laboratories	1.Chilubi Day 2.Mayuka Day 3.Mwanakasabi Day 4.Mofu Day 5.Matipa Day		2	2	2	2	12,000,000	MOE/MLGRD

		6. Chaba Day Sch							
Construction of new school		Cheka Eka Area		1 x 2 crb		1 x 3 crb		3,000,000	MOE
Construction of computer labs		9 Sec schools 6 zonal schs		6	6	6	6	15,000,000	MOE/MLGRD
Construction of boarding school		Swamps		1				20,000,000	MOE
Construct Public Library		Island, Mainland and Swamps				3		5,000,000	MOE/MLGRD
Construction of Special Education Boarding School		Island, mainland and Swamps			3			20,000,000	MOE
Construction of staff houses		20 schools		5	5	5	5	14,000,000	MOE/MLGRD
Construction of water borne toilets		57 schools	2	10	15	15	15	7,125,000	MOE/MLGRD
Construction of Zonal Teacher Resource Centres		6 zones		2	2	1	1	6,000,000	MOE

	Procure more desks	61 schools	2000	1500	1500	2100	1100	16,400,000	MOE/MLGRD
	Construction of industrial Art workshops	6 secondary schools		2	2	2		3,000,000	MoE
	Provide industrial arts equipment	6 secondary schools		2	2	2		300,000	MOE
	Construction of workshops	Chilubi Skills Centre		2	2			1,000,000	MOE
	Construction of Trades Training Institute	Chipwashinga area				1		20,000,000	MOE
	Construction of Teacher College of Education	Chipwashinga area				1		20,000,000	MoE
ICT Promotion	Procure Desktop computers for schools	61 schools	122	122	122	122	122	732,000	MoE
Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)	Provide sanitary towels to girls	61 schools	6,006	6,582	7,158	7,734	8,310	100,000	MOE
Electrification	Provide solar power system	50 schools	10	10	10	10	10	2,500,000	MoE
Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure Landcruiser	DEBS		1				1,500,000	MoE
SECTOR TOTAL								239,657,000	

4.1.2 Health Sector

Goal	To improve the health status of the people of Chilubi district in order contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development								
Objective	To improve access to quality health care services by 60% by the year 2031								
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen Public Health -Increase access to quality health care -Enhance Food Security and Nutrition -Strengthen Integrated Health Information System 								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsibility
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 refuse bays	Muchinshi, Chaba	0	1	1	0	0	300,000	MLGRD
	Construction of 2 Mini Hospitals	Chilubi Mainland and Swamps (Esp Mofu and Mayuka areas)	-	-	-	-	2	8,000,000	MOH/MLGRD
	Construction of 15 Health Posts	Mwape Kalunga, Misuse, Chiwele, Chilamba, Kashitu, Mwana Kasabi, Kabangwe, Mutimba, Maela, Chibombwe	-	1	9	2	3	22,500,000	MOH/MLGRD

	Construction of 66 Staff Houses in 36 Health Centres/Posts	All the current 21 Operational Health Centres/Posts and the 15 Health Posts to be constructed by 2030	-	5	11	20	30	66,000,000	MOH/MLGRD
	Construction of Incinerators in 20 Health Centres/Posts	Chilubi RHC, Mofu RHC, Matipa RHC, Mule HP, Mwenge HP and 15 Health Posts yet to be Operationalized or constructed	-	-	-	5	15	1,000,000	MoH/MLGRD
Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance	Procurement of a Tractor for Solid Waste Collection	Mainland	0	0	1			1,400,000	MLGRD
	Procurement of waste bins	All wards	10	24	10	5	5	170,000	MLGRD
	Fencing of the dump site	Island	0	1				700,000	MLGRD
	Procurement and installation of posters for the dumpsite and cemetery		0	2				20,000	MLGRD

	Procurement of Various Hospital Equipment for 2 Hospitals	Chilubi Mainland and Chilubi Island Hospital	-	-	-	1	1	3000,000	MoH/MLGRD
	Procurement of Ambulance for Referral services	Mainland Hospital	-	-	-	1	-	2,000,000	MoH/MLGRD
	Procurement of 2 Ambulance Boat for Referral System	Santa Maria and Mainland Hospital				1	1	2,000,000	MoH/MLGRD
SECTOR TOTAL								107,090,000	

4.1.3 Agriculture Sector

Goal	To facilitate the development of a sustainable, diversified agricultural sector that results in increased income generation, food security and nutrition.								
Objective	To increase crop production, yield of major cultivated crops and household incomes by at least 40% by 2030								
Strategy	To create infrastructure necessary for extension service delivery and crop storage/bulking								
Programme	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		

Infrastructure Development	Construction of three 50,000 x 50kg capacity storage sheds	Chaba, Matipa and Chitunkubwe	NIL	0	1	1	1	3,000,000	MoA
	Construction of five (05) Agricultural Camp Houses	Mwape Kalunga, Chitunkubwe, Kanshishe, Chinika Mpundu, Mayuka	NIL	2	2	1	0	2,000,000	MoA
SECTOR TOTAL								5,000,000	

4.1.4 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Goal	To have an Industrialized and Diversified Economic Development through enhanced investment to create wealth, self - employment and food security by 2034								
Objective	To Enhance Fish and Livestock Production and Productivity to 50% by 2029								
Strategy	Improved Agricultural Production and Productivity								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Dip tanks	Matipa East, Matipa west and Mofu	NIL	0	1	1	1	780,000	MFL
	Construction of 4 Livestock slaughter facilities	Matipa west, Matipa east, Chaba and Mofu	NIL	1	1	1	1	1,000,000	MFL

	Construction of 10 Vet Camp Houses	Matipa west, Matipa east, Chaba, Mofu, Chifwenge, Chitunkubwe, Mubili, Muchinshi, Santa Maria, Mayuka	NIL	2	2	3	3	4,000,000	MFL
	Construction of 01 Artificial Insemination Unit	Matipa	NIL	0	0	0	1	350,000	MFL
	Establishment of 01 fish feed production center	Chaba	NIL	0	0	0	1	2,000,000	MFL/LA
	Establishment of 02 fingerlings production centers (Hatcheries)	Chaba and Santa Maria	NIL	0	0	1	1	2,000,000	MFL
	Construction of 01 Livestock Breeding/Service Center	Matipa	NIL	0	0	1	0	1,200,000	MFL
Fisheries Law enforcement /surveillance	Registration of 1,000 Fishers	Lake Bangweulu and surrounding fishing camps	200	200	200	200	200	125,000	MFL
	Conducting 360 Lake Patrols	Lake Bangweulu and surrounding fishing camps	48	60	72	84	96	300,000	MFL

Fisheries and aquaculture development	Formulation and Strengthening of 4 Community Fisheries Management Structures	Katamba,Kanchindi, Mpanshya and Kambashi	NIL	1	1	1	1	75,000	MFL
	Training of 1,000 Fishers in Climate Smart Capture Fishing Technologies	Katamba,Kanchindi, Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni, Luangwa,Kanama, Mubemba,Chishiba,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu	200	200	200	200	200	150,000	MFL
	Training of 300 Fish Farmers in Climate Smart Aquaculture Technologies, Pond /Cage Construction and Management	Ndela,Katamba,Kanchindi,Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni, Bulilo,Kanama, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu, Mulanda, Chifwenge	10	30	60	90	110	150,000	MFL
	Training of 10,253 Farmers in Improved Livestock Technologies	Ndela,Katamba,Kanchindi,Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni, Bulilo,Kanama, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu,Mulanda, Chifwenge	463	1,300	2,100	2,880	3,510	200,000	MFL

Livestock Development	Conducting of 40 Livestock Field Days and Demonstrations	Katamba,Kanchindi, Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni, Bulilo,Kanama, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu,Mulanda, Chifwenge, Ndela,	8	8	8	8	8	40,000	MFL
	Sensitization of 10,253 Meetings on Pasture and Fodder Crop Production	Katamba,Kanchindi, Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni, Bulilo,Kanama, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu,Mulanda, Chifwenge, Ndela,	463	1,300	2,100	2,880	3,510	40,000	MFL
	Strengthening of 450 Livestock Farmer Groups	Bulilo,Ndela,Katamba,Kanchindi,Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni,Kanama, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka,Kawena, Chinkundu,Mulanda, Chifwenge	90	90	90	90	90	45,000	MFL

Goal	To Enhance Fish and Livestock Production and Productivity								
Objective	To maintain 100% Animal Health Management								
Strategy	Increased Agriculture Production And Productivity								
Programme	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Animal disease prevention and control	Livestock Treatment and Vaccinations	Bulilo,Ndela,Katamba,Kan chindi,Mpanshya Kambashi,Ng'uni,Kanam a, Mubemba,Mofu,Kapoka, Kawena, Chinkundu,Mulanda,Chif wenge, Chiloba,Chishiba,Luangw a,Buumba,Lwenda, Kashitu,Muteka,Chisupa and Lumfwi	Cattle 164, Goats 10,635 village Chickens, 11,758	Cattle 347, Goats 29,0004, village Chickens 18,000	Cattle 667, Goats 79,101, village Chickens 36,000	Cattle 1,205, Goats 215,730 , village Chicken s 72,000	Cattle 2,243, Goats 588,354, village Chickens 144,000	780,000	MFL
SECTOR TOTAL							13,235,000		

4.1.5 Forestry Sector

Goal	To formulate and implement appropriate forest policies and programs for sustainable management and use of forest resources
Objective	To increase economic, social and environmental benefits of forests by 50% through the sustainable utilization of forest resources by 2030

Strategy		Increase public education and awareness to protect, conserve and restore forests								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible	
			1	2	3	4	5			
Infrastructure Development	Construction of forestry department office(1x3)	Matipa FD	1	0	0	0	2	0	800,000	MGEE(PFO)
Water and sanitation	Sinking of a borehole to improve on water supply to the nursery	Matipa FD nursery	1	0	0	0	0		350,000	MGEE(PFO)
Transport enhancement	Procurement of a Land Cruiser vehicle, Motor bike and bicycles	Matipa	1	0	0	0	2		1,300,000	MGEE
Nursery expansion and fencing	Nursery expansion and fencing	Matipa FD nursery	1	0	0	1	0		20,000	MGEE(PFO)
Community Forest managment	Forming Community Forest Management Group to enhance forest resource conservation and protection	Chitunkubwe	1						2,000,000	MGEE(TRALARD)
Afforestation and reforestation	1.To have a plantation in place	Lwelangwa Local Forest, Lupasa Local Forest and							200,000	MGEE(PFO)

	2.To recover deforested areas	Matipa Local Supply Plantation							
Community engagement	Engage youths to participate in tree planting especially pupils	Mpupo school, Chaba school, Matipa schools, Lupasa and Knshishe schools	1	1	1	1	1	20,000	MGEE(PFO)
SECTOR TOTAL								4,690,000	

4.1.6 Water and Sanitation Sector

Goal	To Improve access to clean and safe water supply and improved Sanitation for Chilubi district in order to contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development.								
Objective	To improve access of safe and clean drinking water in Chilubi district to at least 90% from current 55% in order to contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development.								
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase on the number of new boreholes - Rehabilitation of Boreholes - Upgrading of Boreholes to Small water schemes 								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 50 Boreholes	Various wards	-	10	10	20	10	4,000,000.00	MWDS/CD F

	Upgrading of the 20 Hand pumps to Small Water Scheme Mechanized	Growth Centers, Schools and hospital in various wards	4	5	3	5	3	10,000,000.00	MWDS/CD F
	Rehabilitations and repair of 60 boreholes	Various wards	10	10	20	10	10	2,400,000.00	MWDS/CD F
Objective	To improve access to proper and safe Sanitation with hygiene and health promotion from 45% to 100%.								
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of WASH stakeholders - Increase construction of flushable toilets in Public places and Schools, Health and Markets. - Enhance Sanitation and hygiene promotions 								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15 Flushable toilets	Growth Centers, Schools and hospital in various wards		5	2	5	3	3,750,000.00	MWDS/CD F
WASH Capacity building and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	Conduct 50 V-WASH capacity building and Sanitation Hygiene Promotion meetings	Various wards		10	10	15	10	500,000.00	MWDS/ Cooperating Partners

SECTOR TOTAL		20,650,000	
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4.1.7 Tourism Sector

Goal	Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation								
Objective	Position Chilubi as a major tourism destination of choice by 2034								
Strategy 1	Enhancing marketing of natural resources, cultural products and heritage								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Construction of radio station	Island	1	0	0	0	0	750,000	Local Authority
Strategy 2	Secure land along the lake shore for investment in hospitality								
Establishment of hospitality infrastructure	Acquire land along the lake shore	Island	0	5ha	5ha	5ha	0	300,000	Local Authority
	Titling of land along the lake shore	Chilubi Island	0	10ha	10ha	10ha	0	100,000	Local Authority
Strategy 3	Promote the establishment of a museum in the district								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		

Infrastructure Development	Construction of a museum	Island	0	0	1	0	0	2,000,000	Local Authority
SECTOR TOTAL								3,150,000	

4.1.8 Commerce and Trade Sector

Goal	Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation								
Objective	Reduce the number of illegal business operations by 40% by 2034								
Strategy 1	Establish more registration offices nearer to the people								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of council offices in matipa	Mainland	0	0	1	0	0	500,000	Local Authority
	Construction of a council office in chaba	Mainland	0	0	0	0	1	1,500,000	Local Authority
Strategy 2	Provide space and shelter for trading								
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 4 shops	Island	0	1	1	1	1	800,000	Local Authority
SECTOR TOTAL								2,800,000	

4.1.9 Infrastructure, Transport and Communication Sector

Goal	To Improve public structures status, accommodation services, transport services and communication in Chilubi district in order to better the livelihood of the people in the communities by 2030								
Objective	To improve and promote infrastructure development by 60% by 2034								
Strategy	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways and infrastructure development								
PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY	TARGETS (YEARS)					COST ESTIMATION	RESPONSIBLE
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure development	Construction of 130km Luwingu Chaba Road (bituminous standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luwingu Chaba Road 			50	50	30	55,800,000.00	MIHUD and MLGRD
	Construction of 51.5km Chaba – Muchinshi (Island) road (U1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabesha – Chichile-Bukotelo-BOMA 				25	27	300,110,108.00	MIHUD and MLGRD
	Construction of 665km feeder roads (gravel) in Chilubi	All degazetted roads in Chilubi)	65	150	150	150	150	48,625,000.00	CDF, MIHUD and MLGRD
	Construction of 6km township pavement road	All degazetted roads in the township		1	1	4		23,800,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
	Procurement of 2 earth moving equipment (excavator/ TLB, bowser) and a Hilux vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavator • Bowser • Vehicle (Island) 		1	1	1		11,000,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
	Installation of 85 street lights and 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Markets (Chaba, Kawena, 		25	25	25	30	4,800,000.00	CDF and MLGRD

	flood lights in town and markets	Bukotelo, Chansa, Matipa, Fube, Kateshi, Mayuka, Kashitu, Mofu, BOMA and Mule) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Township • 7 Harbors (Chaba, Boma, Kanama, Bukotelo, Chansa, Kawena and Kapofu) 							
	Construction/Rehabilitation of 9 Embankments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinkundu • Lumfwil • Mofu/Kasansa • Kasanda • Shitimali/Mitembo • Chichile/Kasansa • Bulilo • Kapala/Chitupila • Mulanda (Wilaba isembe) 	1	1	2	2	2	36,000,000.00	CDF, MIHUD and MLGRD
	Construction of 250Km Waterways Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukotelo-Fube • Fube – Kateshi • Mashiba – Fube • Mpeti-Lunyangwe-Chambeshi • Fulaki (Mwalati/Mpeti) • Mashiba – Chambeshi • Umumpendwa 	40	40	40	40	90	20,850,000.00	CDF and MLGRD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulenga-Chambeshi • Bambala • Mususe –Bumba • Kateshi – Chambeshi • Santa Maria – Chichile Channel • Peta – Peta • Mwensowansoka – Bukotelo • Bangweulu – Chaba • Chaba-Ndela – Shitima • Chaba - Nsombo 							
Construction/rehabilitation of 3 Airstrips and installation weather equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Maria • Mofu • Fube 		1	1	1		500,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
Construction of a standard harbor (including store room and resting room) at Muchinshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muchinshi of standard harbor 					1	37,000,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
Rehabilitate all 20 houses for council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 houses on island • 6 houses on mainland 	1	4	4	6	5	1,000,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
Construct sub (site) 5 offices for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaba 					5	1,200,000.00	CDF and MLGRD

	Council at the mainland								
	Construct a bus station at Chaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaba 					1	18,000,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Chabanenge Guest House 			1			300,000	MLGRD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of phase 2 of the Council Motel 		1				1,000,000	MLGRD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the Council Chalet 	1					700,000	MLGRD
	Rehabilitation of Civic Centre (roofing) and Administration at BOMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civic Centre Administration Office 			1			2,600,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
	Construction of 2 Chiefs' Palaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matipa palace Chiwanangala palace 	1		1			9,800,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
	Construct a wall fence at Civic Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civic Centre 					1	1,200,000.00	CDF and MLGRD
SECTOR TOTAL								487,285,108	

4.1.10 Social Welfare Sector

Goal 1	To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability								
Objective	Timely Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the entire community on the prudent use of the cash received by 2028.								
Strategy 1	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways and infrastructure development								
PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY	TARGETS (YEARS)					COST ESTIMATION	RESPONSIBLE
			1	2	3	4	5		
Social Cash Transfer	Timely Payment of cash to selected households	All wards	K33,009,600.00	K33,009,600.00	K33,009,600.00	K33,009,600.00	K33,009,600.00	165,048,000	DSWO
	To raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.	All wards	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	K1,338,598.40	6,692,990.00	DSWO
Strategy 2	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways and infrastructure development								
Food Security Pack	Construction of Four 10,000 x 50kg capacity storage sheds	Island, Chaba, Matipa and Chitunku bwe	Nil	1	1	1	1	1,500,000	MCDSS

	Create irrigation schemes along wetlands and promote off season Maize, rice and Vegetables production	Dambo areas in Muchins hi, Santa Maria, Chaba, Chifwenge and Mwape kalunga	120 farmers	120 farmers	120 farmers	120 farmers	120 farmers	600	MCDSS
Goal 2	Improving the welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable People								
Objective	To Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty Levels at least 60% by 2030								
Strategy	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People								
SELF HELP INITIATIVE	Construction of five (05) Sub Centre Staff Houses	Santa Maria, Matipa, Chaba, Muteka, Mayuka	1	1	1	1	1	1,500,000	MCDSS
Goal 3	Reduction in Gender, Income and Spatial Inequalities								
Objective	To reduce gender, income and spatial inequalities at least coefficient of 0.69 by 2030								
Strategy	Reduce developmental inequalities								
Life skills development and resilience building	Construction of one Skills Training Centre	Muchins hi	Nil	1				2,000,000	MCDSS

Goal 4	To improve the nutrition welfare of the district through multi sectoral nutrition coordination.								
Objective	To reduce stunting levels by 2% by 2030								
Strategy	Increased Agriculture Production And Productivity								
Transport	Procurement of the 3 motor bikes	1 island 1 swamps 1 mainland	1	1	1			100,000	NFNC
	Procurement of the speed boat	Island	Nil	1				2,000,000	NFNC
	Procurement of the motor vehicle	Island and mainland			1		1	1,500,000	NFNC
SECTOR TOTAL								180,341,590	

4.1.11 Governance and Security Sector

Goal	Create a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy.
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Objective	To Increase access of Integrated National Registration information System by 90% by 2034								
Strategy	To promote access and affordable civil registration process to the community								
Program	Activity	Location (By Priority)	Target (Years)					Cost Estimates (ZMK)	Responsible
			1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure	Construction of 5 Staff Houses	Chilubi Township	1	1	1	1	1	7,500,000	MOHA
	Construction of modernized office block	Chilubi Township	NIL	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	3,000,000	MOHA
Transport	Procurement of Vehicle	Chilubi Mainland	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,500,000	MOHA
	Procure a vessel	Chilubi Island	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000,000	MOHA

4.2 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

Financial planning is important in that it gives direction in terms of fiscal and monetary policy of any Local Authority like Chilubi Town Council. The budgets that are formulated by Local Authorities clearly shows how the objectives of a particular Council will be achieved within a specific period of time. The local Authority's budget outlines the approach and boundaries of its implementation. Therefore, this section outlines the findings from the revenue assessments and revenue projections carried out as part of the IDP preparation as well as the revenue projections for the next five (5) years (2024–2028).

4.1.1 Key Findings

Revenue generated by Chilubi Town Council remains important as a way of financing local expenditure, providing a basis for decision making and holds those charged with the responsibility to look after public funds accountable. In Chilubi revenue streams such as local taxes, Fees and Charges, levies, permits, and licenses form the main revenue sources of the Locally generated revenue. Normally, Chilubi like many other Councils in Zambia, revenue generation and mobilization are among the significant problems the local authorities have been facing. Table 1 shows details of the budget estimates for the past three (3) years, which presents a fair and justifiable measure, and the collection efficiency remains marginally above 50%. The results of the assessment shows that the main revenue sources for the District was Levies under a specific vote of Business levy and Fees and Charges under a specific vote such as Rentals from Council houses and other property and also hire of council transport.

The data below provides information which indicates that the local Authority was mainly financed through government support in the form of the Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and other grants. The Table below also shows that the Local Authority depends largely on the Local Government Equalization (LGEF) for Salaries and Operations.

Table 76: Revenue Estimates and Collection Trends of Revenue

Sn	Revenue Type	Budgeted 2021	Actual Collected 2021	%	Budgeted 2022	Actual Collected 2022	%	Budgeted 2023	Actual Collected 2023	%
1	Local Taxes	22,500	16,043	71	22,500	16,283	72	22,500	24,427	109
2	Fees & Charges	1,003,210	244,659	24	1,222,550	391,420	32	2,074,839	488,841	24
3	Levies	186,152	68,624	37	195,154	103,330	53	196,154	193,396	99
4	Permits	8,354	1,300	16	4,114	5,967	145	5,114	5,600	110
5	Licenses	11,280	3,320	29	11,280	4,135	37	11,280	4,050	36
6	Other Income	431,721	75,710	18	411,972	574,625	139	129,000	698,911	542

	Total Locally GF	1,663,217	409,656	25	1,867,570	1,095,760	58	2,438,887	1,415,225	58
	National Support									
1	LGEF	9,827,968	9,662,387	98	11,927,968	11,599,959	97	11,927,968	11,533,816	97
	Total	9,827,968	9,662,387	98	11,927,968	11,599,959	97	11,927,968	11,533,816	97
	Other Grants	479,800	380,339	79	611,703	324,613	53	200,000	195,701	98
1	CDF	1,600,000	1,600,000	100	25,700,000	23,739,911	92	28,300,000	28,198,221	99
	Total	13,572,985	12,047,793	89	21,677,939.00	13,875,818.00	64	42,866,855	41,346,243	96

Source: CTC 2021, 2022 and 2023 Audited Financial statements

Assessment of Uncollected Revenue

An analysis of the 2023 revenue and actual collection records shows that the Council did not perform well in some areas. Further, from the locally generated revenue shown in the 2023 budget performance and Financial Statements, it is clear that some revenue streams recorded uncollected margins against the set targets in the budget. Table 2 shows the share of uncollected revenue against the budget.

Table 77: Distribution of Uncollected Revenue – 2023 Budget

Sn.	Revenue Type	Budgeted	Actual Collection	Uncollected	% of Uncollected Against Budgeted
1	Local Taxes	22,500	24,427		
2	Fees & Charges	2,074,839	488,841	-1,585,998	-76
3	Levies	196,154	193,396	-2,758	-1
4	Permits	5,114	5,600		
5	Licenses	11,280	4,050	-7,230	-64

6	Other Income	129,000	698,911		
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Source: 2023 Budget Performance Report/Audited 2023 Financial Statements

Financial Plan for The Next Five (5) Years

In trying to estimate the revenues for the next five years (2024–2028) the local authority considered the 2024 to 2026 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Budget which was approved by the Ordinary Council Meeting and the Ministry of Local Government in 2024. Table 3 shows the 5-year financial plan. The local authority plans to collect an average of **K59,730,679.20** for the first 5 years of the IDP which will be used to finance programs and projects identified in the capital investment plan. Therefore, it should be emphasized that other main sources of funding for the IDP include Central Government, The Private Sector, NGOs, and Cooperating Partners. Hence funds raised by the local authority will only support a few selected programs of the IDP.

The table below shows a summarized proposed projected Budget Plan for the period 2024 to 2028.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECTED BUDGET PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2024 TO 2028

Table 78: summary of proposed budget plan for the period 2024 to 2028

DETAILS	CURRENT BUDGET AS BASE 2024	BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2025	BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2026	BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2027	BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2028
LOCAL TAXES (Personal Levy)	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
FEES AND CHARGES	885,120.00	895,734.00	1,016,216.00	1,13,698.00	1,257,180.00
LICENSES	8,480.00	9,958.00	10,655.00	11,352.00	12,032.00
LEVIES	183,542.00	192,720.00	210,725.00	210,9905.00	231,905.00
PERMITS	6,614.00	7,097.00	7,593.00	8,089.00	8,769.00
CHARGES	204,500.00	219,429.00	234,788.00	250,147.00	265,506.00
OTHER INCOME	380,000.00	407,740.00	436,282.00	476,351.00	516,320.00
NATIONAL SUPPORT					
ROADS GRANT	3,742,847.00	3,742,847.00	3,742,847.00	3,742,847.00	3,742,847.00
HEALTH GRANT	4,286,069.00	4,286,069.00	4,286,069.00	4,286,069.00	4,286,069.00
LGEF	12,659,968.00	13,584,146.00	14,350,036.00	15,115,926.00	15,831,866.00
GRANTS IN LIEU OF RATES	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00

MATCHING GRANTS	718,783.00	718,783.00	718,783.00	718,783.00	718,783.00
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND	30,635,642.00	30,635,642.00	30,635,642.00	30,635,642.00	30,635,642.00
OTHER GRANTS	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00	3,720,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	57,656,565.00	58,645,165.00	59,594,636.00	61,302,611.00	61,454,419.00

4.3 PROGRAM FOR PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015 stipulates that “A planning authority shall use a local area plan as a planning instrument to provide detailed proposals for the development of an area designated for development under an integrated development plan.”

The purpose of a local area plan is to link, integrate and coordinate plans and proposals for the development of an area or areas of the local authority in accordance with the principles of integrated development planning and may provide the basis for property delineation, cadastral surveys and land tenure registration or recognition under any certification relating to title or occupancy.

Local Area Plans will be prepared for nodes in the IDP area with potential for economic growth and an increasing population. These nodes are Muchinshi, Chaba, Matipa, Santa Maria, Chifwenge, Lwenda, Mutimba and Chitunkubwe. The table below shows the potentials of these locations;

Table 79: potentials

S/N	LOCALITY	POTENTIAL	ACTION NEEDED
1	Chilubi Island	Tourism	Preparation of a local area plan centered on tourism
2	Chaba	Economic Growth through commerce and trade	Upgrading of unplanned settlement
3	Matipa	Economic Growth through commerce and trade	Upgrading of unplanned settlement
4	Chifwenge	Economic Growth through rice farming	Preparation of a local area plan centered on Agriculture
5	Lwenda	Forestry	Preparation of a local area plan centered on Forestry
6	Mutimba	Forestry	Preparation of a local area plan centered on Forestry
7	Chitunkubwe	Forestry	Preparation of a local area plan centered on Forestry

Source: Chilubi Town Council

PROGRAM FOR PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS

The vision of the IDP area is to be a region with high quality services provided to the citizen through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development following:

1. Social services such improved health, housing and education facilities.
2. Improved road infrastructure
3. Sustainable environmental management
4. Agriculture

5. Communication
6. Commerce, trade and industry
7. Establishment of Community forests

The table below provides a breakdown of the program for preparation of local area plans.

Table 80: Budget for preparation of the local area plans

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	FRQ	QTY	No OF DAYS	UNIT/PRICE	TARGET (YEARS)					TOTAL (ZMK)
						1	2	3	4	5	
PLANNING SURVEY											
Field Survey	Field allowance	7	4	2	1200		2	2	2	1	56,000
	Fuel	1	100	7	40		2	2	2	1	28,000
	Sub Total										84,000
Consultation with WDCs and Traditional leadership organizations	Refreshments	7	20	1	100		2	2	2	1	14,000
	Fuel	1	100	7	40		2	2	2	1	28,000
	Sub Total										42,000
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK											
Meetings with stakeholders to formulate policies	Refreshments for Stakeholders	7	20	2	100		2	2	2	1	28,000
	Flip Charts	14	1	1	150		2	2	2	1	2,100

	Bond paper	7	1	1	200		2	2	2	1	1,400
	Pens (box)	7	1	1	200		2	2	2	1	1,400
	Sub Total										32,900
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN											
Formulation of the financial plan	Refreshment	7	20	2	100		2	2	2	1	28,000
	Bond paper	7	1	1	200		2	2	2	1	1,400
	Sub Total										29,400
Formulation of the monitoring plan	Refreshment	7	20	2	100		2	2	2	1	28,000
	Bond paper	7	1	1	200		2	2	2	1	1,400
	Sub Total										29,400
GRAND TOTAL											216,800

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

4.2.1 Education Sector

Goal	Enhance Human and Socio Development
Objective	Increase accessibility to Education by 50% by 2034
Strategy	Construct additional classroom blocks

Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of additional Classrooms	Number of classrooms constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of stand-alone ECE centers	Number of stand-alone ECE centers constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of science laboratories	Number of science laboratories constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of new school	School constructed	Completion certificate, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of computer labs	Number of computer labs constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of boarding school	Boarding school constructed	Completion certificate, Reports	Monthly
	Construct Public Library	Public library constructed	Completion certificate, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of Special Education Boarding School	Special Education Boarding School constructed	Completion certificate, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of staff houses	Number of staff houses constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly

	Construction of water borne toilets	Number of water borne toilets constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of Zonal Teacher Resource Centres	Number of zonal Teacher Resource Centres constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Procure more desks	Number of desks procured	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of industrial Art workshops	Number of Art workshops constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Provide industrial arts equipment	Number of Art equipment procured	Delivery note	Monthly
	Construction of workshops	Number of workshops constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of Trades Training Institute	Trades Training School constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
	Construction of Teacher College of Education	Teacher College of Education constructed	Completion certificates, Reports	Monthly
ICT Promotion	Procure Desk top computers for schools	Number of desktop computers procured	Delivery note	Monthly
Electrification	Provide solar power system	Number of facilities installed with solar power	Delivery note	Monthly
Monitoring and Evaluation	Procure Land cruiser	Vehicle procured	Delivery note	Monthly

4.2.2 Health Sector

Goal	To improve the health status of the people of Chilubi district in order contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development			
Objective	To improve access to quality health care services by 60% by the year 2031			
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen Public Health -Increase access to quality health care -Enhance Food Security and Nutrition -Strengthen Integrated Health Information System 			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 Mini Hospitals	Number of Mini Hospitals constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 15 Health Posts	Number of health posts constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 66 Staff Houses in 36 Health Centres/Posts	Number of staff houses constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

	Construction of Incinerators in 20 Health Centres/Posts	Number of incinerators constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
Equipment and Transport Procurement and Maintenance	Procurement of Various Hospital Equipment for 2 Hospitals	Number hospitals supplied with equipment	Delivery notes	Quarterly
	Procurement of Ambulance for Referral services	Ambulance procured	Delivery notes	Monthly
	Procurement of 2 Ambulance Boat for Referral System	Number of referral boats procured	Delivery notes	Monthly

4.2.3 Agriculture Sector

Goal	To facilitate the development of a sustainable, diversified agricultural sector that results in increased income generation, food security and nutrition.			
Objective	To increase crop production, yield of major cultivated crops and household incomes by at least 40% by 2030			
Strategy	To create infrastructure necessary for extension service delivery and crop storage/bulking			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of three 50,000 x 50kg	Number of storage sheds constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

	capacity storage sheds			
	Construction of five (05) Agricultural Camp Houses	Number of camp houses constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

4.2.4 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Goal	To have an Industrialized and Diversified Economic Development through enhanced investment to create wealth, self -employment and food security by 2034			
Objective	To increase Fish and Livestock Production and Productivity to 50% by 2029			
Strategy	Improved Agricultural Production and Productivity			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 3 Dip tanks	Number of dip tanks constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 4 Livestock slaughter facilities	Number of livestock slaughter facilities constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 10 Vet Camp Houses	Number of vet camps constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 01 Artificial Insemination Unit	Number of artificial insemination units constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

	Establishment of 01 fish feed production center	Number of fish feed production centers established	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Establishment of 02 fingerlings production centers (Hatcheries)	Number of fingerlings production centers established	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 01 Livestock Breeding/Service Center	Number of livestock breeding centers constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

4.2.5 Forestry Sector

Goal	To formulate and implement appropriate forest policies and programs for sustainable management and use of forest resources			
Objective	To increase economic, social and environmental benefits of forests by 50% through the sustainable utilization of forest resources by 2030			
Strategy	Increase public education and awareness to protect, conserve and restore forests			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of forestry department office(1x3)	Forestry department office constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

Water and sanitation	Sinking of a borehole to improve on water supply to the nursery	Number of boreholes sunk	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
Transport enhancement	Procurement of a Land Cruiser vehicle, Motor bike and bicycles	Motor Vehicle Procured	Delivery note	Quarterly

4.2.6 Water and Sanitation Sector

Goal	To Improve access to clean and safe water supply and improved Sanitation for Chilubi district in order to contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development.			
Objective	To improve access of safe and clean drinking water in Chilubi district to at least 90% from current 55% in order to contribute increased productivity and socioeconomic development.			
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase on the number of new boreholes - Rehabilitation of Boreholes - Upgrading of Boreholes to Small water schemes 			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 50 Boreholes	Number of boreholes constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

	Upgrading of the 20 Hand pumps to Small Water Scheme Mechanized	Number of hand pumps upgraded to small water schemes mechanized	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Quarterly
	Rehabilitations and repair of 60 boreholes	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
Objective	To improve access to proper and safe Sanitation with hygiene and health promotion from 45% to 100%.			
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of WASH stakeholders - Increase construction of flushable toilets in Public places and Schools, Health and Markets. - Enhance Sanitation and hygiene promotions 			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15 Flushable toilets	Number of flushable toilets constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

4.2.7 Tourism Sector

Goal	Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation			
Objective	Position Chilubi as a major tourism destination of choice by 2034			
Strategy 1	Enhancing marketing of natural resources, cultural products and heritage			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency

Infrastructure Development	Construction of radio station	Radio station constructed	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
Strategy 2	Secure land along the lake shore for investment in hospitality			
Establishment of hospitality infrastructure	Acquire land along the lake shore	Hectares of land acquired	Ownership documents	Quarterly
	Titling of land along the lake shore	Hectares of land placed on title	Certificate of title	Quarterly
Strategy 3	Promote the establishment of a museum in the district			
Infrastructure Development	Construction of a museum	Museum constructed	2,000,000	Monthly

4.2.8 Commerce and Trade Sector

Goal	Generate opportunities for income generation and job creation			
Objective	Reduce the number of illegal business operations by 40% by 2034			
Strategy 1	Establish more registration offices nearer to the people			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of council offices in matipa	Number of council offices rehabilitated	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly
Strategy 2	Provide space and shelter for trading			
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 4 shops for the Local Authority	Number of offices rehabilitated	Completion certificate, Progress reports	Monthly

4.2.9 Infrastructure, Transport and Communication Sector

Goal	To Improve public structures status, accommodation services, transport services and communication in Chilubi district in order to better the livelihood of the people in the communities by 2030			
Objective	To improve and promote infrastructure development by 60% by 2034			
Strategy	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways and infrastructure development			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Infrastructure development	Construction of 130km Luwingu Chaba Road (bituminous standard)	Kilometer of road constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 51km Chaba – Muchinshi (Island) road	Kilometer of road constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 665km feeder roads (gravel) in Chilubi	Kilometer of road constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 6km township pavement road	Kilometer of road constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Procurement of 2 earth moving equipment (excavator/ TLB, bowser) and a Hilux vehicle	Number of earth moving equipment procured	Vehicle procured	Delivery notes

Installation of 85 street lights and 20 flood lights in town and markets	Number of street lights installed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Construction of 8 Embankments	Number of embankments constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
creation of Waterways stretching 134.98 Nautical miles	Nautical miles of the channel created	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Construction/rehabilitation of 3 Airstrips and installation weather equipment	Number of Airstrips constructed and installed with weather equipment	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Construction of a standard harbor (including store room and resting room) at Muchinshi	Harbor constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Rehabilitate all 20 houses for council.	Number of houses rehabilitated	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Construct sub (site) 5 offices for Council at the mainland	Number of sub offices constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Construct a bus station at Chaba	Bus station constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly

	Rehabilitation of Civic Centre (roofing) and Administration at BOMA.	Civic centre and administration rehabilitated	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of 2 Chiefs' Palaces	Number of Chief's Palaces constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construct a wall fence at Civic Center	Civic centre fenced	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Rehabilitation of Chabanenge Guest House	Guest House Rehabilitated	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Construction of phase 2 of the Council Motel	Phase 2 of the Council Motel Completed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
	Completion of the Council Chalet	Council Chalet completed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly

4.2.10 Social Welfare Sector

Goal 1	To Reduce Poverty And Vulnerability			
Objective	Timely Payment of cash to selected households and raising awareness in the community on the prudent use of the cash received.			
Strategy	To mobilize financial resources, equipment and human capital for rehabilitation, construction of roads, airstrip waterways and infrastructure development			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency

Food Security Pack	Construction of Four 10,000 x 50kg capacity storage sheds	Number of capacity storage sheds constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Goal 2	Improving the welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable People			
Objective	To Reduce Vulnerability and Poverty Levels at least 60% by 2030			
Strategy	Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
SELF HELP INTIATIVE	Construction of five (05) Sub Centre Staff Houses	Number of sub centre staff houses constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly
Goal 3	Reduction in Gender, Income and Spatial Inequalities			
Objective	To reduce gender, income and spatial inequalities at least coefficient of 0.69 by 2030			
Strategy	Reduce developmental inequalities			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Life skills development and resilience building	Construction of one Skills Training Centre	Skills training centre constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	Monthly

Goal 4	To improve the nutrition welfare of the district through multi sectoral nutrition coordination.			
Objective	To reduce stunting levels by 2% by 2030			
Strategy	Increased Agriculture Production And Productivity			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Transport	Procurement of the 3 motor bikes	Number of motor bikes procured	Delivery notes	Quarterly
	Procurement of the speed boat	Speed boat procured	Delivery notes	Quarterly
	Procurement of the motor vehicle	Island and mainland	Delivery notes	Quarterly

4.2.11 Governance and Security Sector

Goal	Create a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy.			
Objective	To Increase access of Integrated National Registration information System by 90% by 2034			
Strategy	To promote access and affordable civil registration process to the community			
Program	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency

Infrastructure	Construction of 5 Staff Houses	Number of staff houses constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	MOHA
	Construction of modernized office block	Office block constructed	Completion certificated, Progress reports	MOHA
Monitoring and Evaluation	Procurement of Vehicle	Vehicle procured	Delivery note	MOHA
	Procure a vessel	Water vessel procured	Delivery note	MOHA

PART FIVE

CONCLUSION

Chilubi Integrated Development Plan is a document intended to guide and inform all developmental agendas in the district. The intention of the local authority, district administration and all stakeholders to ensure that the IDP and the 8th National Development Plan speak a common language. It is anticipated that within the ten-year period of this IDP document, the district will record massive improvements in all the sectors through service delivery.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE: POPULATION PROJECTION BY WARD AND SEX

Table 81: POPULATION PROJECTION BY WARD AND SEX

SN	WARD	2010 POPULATION				2022 POPULATION				2024 PROJECTED POPULATION			
		HOUSEHOLD	POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD	POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD	POPULATION		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
ISLAND													
1	Mpanshya	333	1,636	807	829	1100	5,589	2,655	2,934	1,117	5,918	2,811	3107
2	Kashitu	570	2,659	1,289	1,370	871	4,373	2,061	2,312	874	4,630	2,182	2448
3	Kambashi	624	3,081	1,448	1,633	689	3,536	1,675	1,861	706	3,744	1,774	1971
4	Nguni	273	1,208	600	608	322	1,475	680	795	295	1,562	720	842
5	Chinkundu	345	1,612	758	854	780	3,792	1,805	1,987	758	4,015	1,911	2104
6	Kanchindi	1,455	7,192	3,502	3,690	714	3,337	1,612	1,725	667	3,533	1,707	1827
7	kapoka	492	2,304	1,145	1,159	628	3,489	1,740	1,749	697	3,694	1,842	1852
8	Kawena	1,209	5,699	2,762	2,937	909	4,322	2,085	2,237	863	4,576	2,208	2369
9	Kanama	300	1,458	695	763	1079	4,709	2,320	2,389	941	4,986	2,457	2530
10	Mubemba	412	1,972	952	1,020	87	425	207	218	85	450	219	231
SUB TOTAL		6,013	28,821	13,958	14,863	7,179	35,047	16,840	18,207	7,002	37,109	17,831	19,278
MAINLAND													
11	Chiloba	885	4,355	2,110	2,245	873	4,270	2,098	2,172	853	4,521	2,221	2300
12	Mulanda	1,120	5,497	2,710	2,787	944	4,866	2,449	2,417	972	5,152	2,593	2559
13	Chifwenge	1,618	8,130	4,061	4,069	1,458	7,476	3,702	3,774	1,494	7,916	3,920	3996
14	Bulilo	1,250	6,489	3,193	3,296	2,505	12,048	6,134	5,914	2,407	12,757	6,495	6262
15	Chisupa	756	3,664	1,804	1,860	1325	6,457	3,149	3,308	1,290	6,837	3,334	3503
16	Ndela	678	3,303	1,606	1,697	749	3,892	1,942	1,950	778	4,121	2,056	2065
17	Katamba	678	3,227	1,554	1,673	1627	7,437	3,540	3,897	1,486	7,875	3,748	4126

18	Muteka	633	2,998	1,521	1,477	1308	6,343	3,045	3,298	1,267	6,716	3,224	3492
19	Lwenda	782	3,729	1,823	1,906	824	3,518	1,669	1,849	703	3,725	1,767	1958
20	Mofu	622	2,994	1,457	1,537	1029	5,000	2,441	2,559	999	5,294	2,585	2710
21	Lumfwi					866	4,221	2,060	2,161	843	4,469	2,181	2288
SUB TOTAL		9,022	44,386	21,839	22,547	13,508	65,528	32,229	33,299	13,091	69,384	34,125	35,258
SWAMPS													
22	Luangwa	491	2,118	1,107	1,011	1240	5,541	2,736	2,805	1,107	5,867	2,897	2970
23	Bumba	1,190	5,923	2,888	3,035	784	3,650	1,762	1,888	729	3,865	1,866	1999
24	Chishiba					863	4,528	2,200	2,328	905	4,794	2,329	2465
SUB TOTAL		14,852	8,041	3,995	4,046	2,887	13,719	6,698	7,021	2,741	14,526	7,092	7,434
TOTAL		29,887	81,248	39,792	41,456	23,574	114,294	55,767	58,527	22,834	121,019	59,048	61,971

APPENDIX TWO: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WARD AND SEX

Table 82: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WARD AND SEX

SN	WARD	HOUSEHOLD TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
ISLAND				
1	Mpanshya	1100	767	333
2	Kashitu	871	501	370
3	Kambashi	689	415	274
4	Nguni	322	199	123
5	Chinkundu	780	478	302
6	Kanchindi	714	397	317
7	kapoka	628	457	171
8	Kawena	909	515	394
9	Kanama	1079	778	301
10	Mubemba	87	67	20
SUB TOTAL		7,179	4,574	2,605
MAINLAND				
11	Chiloba	873	577	296
12	Mulanda	944	704	240
13	Chifwenge	1,458	1,008	450
14	Bulilo	2,505	1,957	548
15	Chisupa	1325	988	337
16	Ndela	749	524	225
17	Katamba	1627	991	636
18	Muteka	1308	756	552
19	Lwenda	824	488	336
20	Mofu	1029	695	334
21	Lumfwi	866	624	242
SUB TOTAL		13,508	9,312	4,196
SWAMPS				
22	Luangwa	1240	822	418
23	Bumba	784	561	223
24	Chishiba	863	653	210
SUB TOTAL		2,887	2,036	851
TOTAL		23,574	15,922	7,652