



KAWAMBWA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 - 2034

District Vision

"A diversified, prosperous and industrious Kawambwa District that provides appropriate Social Economic Development to all members of the District by 2030"



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Kawambwa District Integrated Development Plan is a very important and more specific document which has to be used by all stakeholders in fostering development in the district. This serves as an operational guide in the implementation of specific activities for the period starting from 2024 and ending in 2034. Preparation of this document could not have been possible without the full participation of the IDP

Team and all the stakeholders in the district.

I wish therefore to express my profound gratitude to the IDP Team members, all members of the DDCC, and the various stakeholder who had made contributions to the preparation of this Plan. The importance of this document cannot be over emphasized as it will contribute towards the realization of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), which will run from 2023 to 2027. I will be failing in my duties if I do not thank the Traditional Leaders, the Area Member of Parliament, the Council chairperson, the Councillors, the Ward Development Committees, the Business Community and Faith Based Organizations who also had their own input into the formulation of this document.

As a district, irrespective of the sector, we shall take a multi-sectoral approach as our development strategy. It is my hope that all of us will endeavour to implement the planned activities within the timed framework and always be reminded of our adventurous dream of 'A diversified, prosperous and industrious Kawambwa District that provides appropriate infrastructure, goods and services to all members of the community.'

Mr. Bwali Andrew

COUNCIL SECRETARY

FOREWORD



The Kawambwa District Integrated Development Plan sets the specific agenda for the development of the district in line with the course of the lifespan for the 8NDP. This plan, focuses on repositioning the district by transforming the challenges arising from the community into ultimate opportunities for exploitation. The Plan also summarizes our priorities and sets out a series of programmes and projects that we believe will transform the district into a

Provider of sustainable, quality and equitable services which will eventually lead it into attaining Municipal Council status. The main goal of the Kawambwa District Integrated Development Plan is to provide an overall direction in the district by focusing on the following strategic development areas: Agriculture, Education, Energy, Power Supply, and Communication, Environment, and Natural Resources, Fisheries and Livestock, Health, Road and Infrastructure, Tourism, and Water and Sanitation. The Integrated Development Plan will highlight the various development outcomes, strategies, and programs that are meant to contribute to each sector.

The Integrated Development Plan will assist in prioritizing the many issues that the district is facing. The objective of this plan is to help the district to move away from a reactive approach to a proactive approach, and creating conducive Governance Environment for a Diversified Economy. I would like to thank all the people who took part in our Integrated Development Plan Planning process by offering their insights, experience and ideas.

Kalumba Chifumbe

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Kawambwa District Integrated Development Plan was developed to assist in prioritizing the many issues that the district is facing. The objective of this plan is to help the district to move away from fire-fighting, i.e. attending to urgent but not necessarily strategic issues, to being pro-active in our approach. The Kawambwa District Integrated Development Plan will assist the district to be able to look into the future and be able to predict the possibilities and plan for them today. The Kawambwa District Integrated Development 2024-2034 has been developed in line with the Eighth National Development Plan 8NDP.

The IDP will be financed using both internal and external revenue. Internal revenue will include funds generated from sources like tax, permits and charges, business ventures, and rates. External revenue will include funds drawn from Government grants, the Constituency Development Fund and other sources. The Kawambwa District Integrated Development during the period 2024 – 2034 is divided into the following parts Table of Contents, Acronyms and, Abbreviations, Definition of Key Terms, Executive Summary, Part One – Introduction and Background, Part Two – Planning Survey and Issues Report, Part Three - Development Framework, and Appendices at the end.

2. District Vision

“A diversified, prosperous and industrious Kawambwa District that provides appropriate Social Economic Development to all members of the District by 2030”

3. District Mission

“To promote agriculture, tourism, energy, mining and equitably provide diversified, sustainable qualitative and quantitative service delivery in a transparent and accountable manner by 2030 order to enhance the livelihood of people in the district through stakeholder engagement and involvement”

3. Areas of Intervention

In pursuit of the Vision and Mission, the district will address the various challenges related to its functions by focusing on the following Areas intervention in line with 8NDP:

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Energy, Power Supply, and Communication
4. Environment, and Natural Resources
5. Fisheries and Livestock

6. Health
7. Road and Infrastructure
8. Tourism
9. Water and Sanitation

4. Core Values

The core values that will guide the implementation of the district Strategic Plan, 2023-2027 are:

1. Openness
2. Accountability
3. Equity
4. Excellence
5. Participatory
6. Integrity
7. Responsiveness
8. Partnerships

5. Financing the Strategic Plan

The plan will be implemented through local resources, support from the Government and cooperating Partners, and Public Private Partnership.

6. Institutional and Legal Framework, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution Framework

The Implementation functions will be undertaken at different levels of Government. At the provincial and districts levels, Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCCs) and District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs) will continue to provide advisory services. The tools for monitoring will include the use of sector output matrices, implementation plans, monthly monitoring templates, budget performance templates and key performance Indicator templates. The final evaluation of the Plan will be undertaken a year after expiry of the Plan period.

Chilambwe Godfrey

District Commissioner

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ABBREVIATION LIST /LIST OF ACRONYMS

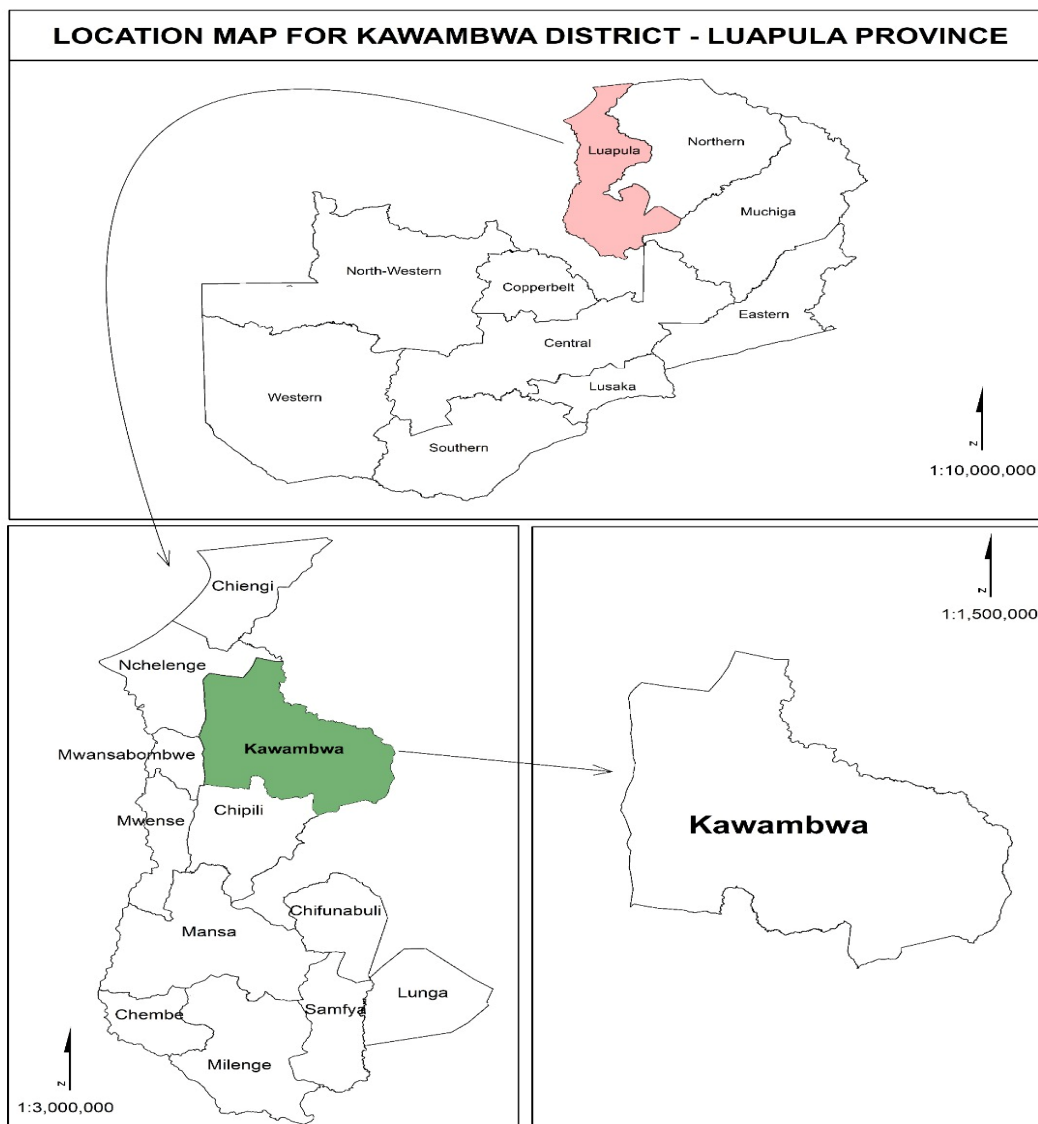
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
CAG	Cluster Advisory Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INRIS	Integrated National Registration Information System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMS	Management Monitoring System
MPSAs	Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDCC	National Development Coordinating Committee
NDP	National Development Plan
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PWD	Person with Disabilities
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
WDC	Ward Development Committee
Zamstats	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

PART ONE
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction and Background Information

Kawambwa District is one of the twelve districts of Luapula Province of Zambia. It is located on the edge of the northern Zambian plateau above the Luapula valley at an altitude of 1300m. Kawambwa District situated 9 degrees South and 29 degrees East and shares its boundaries with Nchelenge in the north-west, Mwansabombwe in the west, Mporokoso in the north-east, Luwingu in the East, Chipili in the south, and Lupososhi in the North East which is under Northern Province. The district is about 235 Km from the Provincial headquarters Mansa and 1,230 km from Capital City Lusaka.

Figure 1: District Location



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, 2023

1.1 Climate

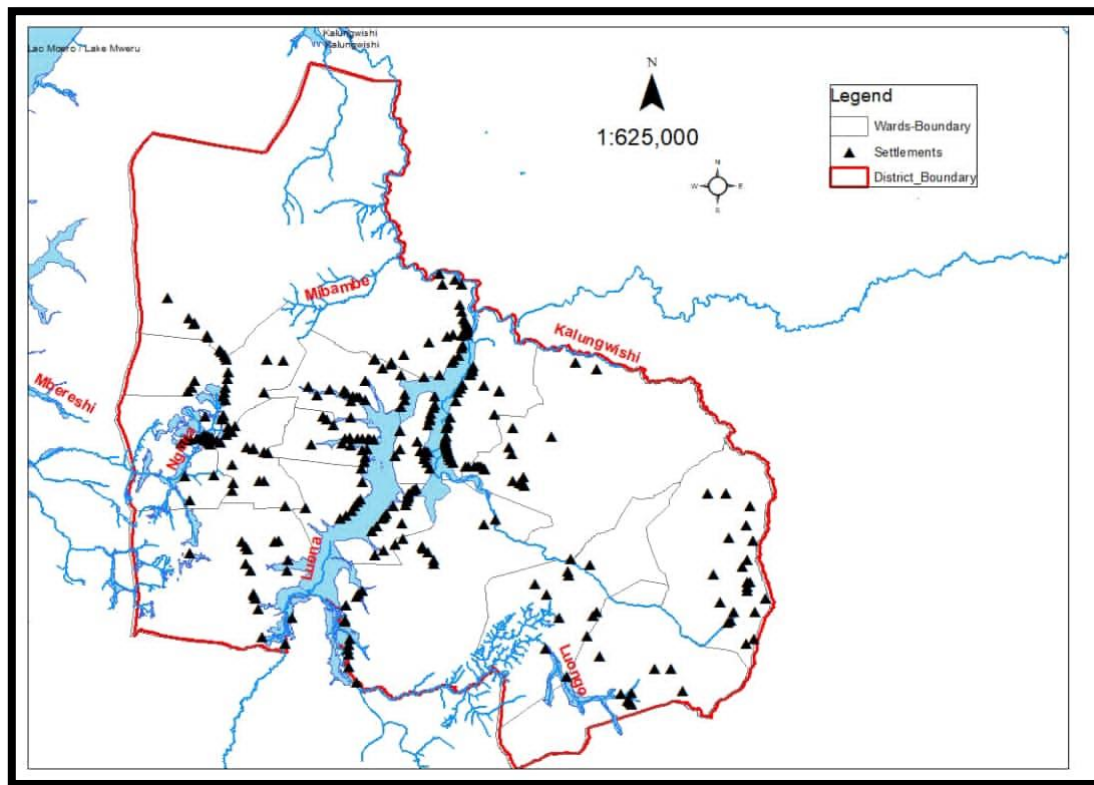
The district has a tropical continental climate with a long rainfall period starting from October and ending around April. The farming season which is rain feed goes up to 190 days from October to May which is one of the longest in Zambia. The dry season begins in May and ends in September. The season is cool with mean Temperatures of 20 °C to 23 °C and maximum temperatures of 34 °C. The evaporation rate is generally 160 mm but may go up to 200 mm in September. The average total rainfall is about 1406mm which is the highest in the province. Rain season starts and runs from October to April. The heaviest rainfall is experienced between December and March of each year and the average total Monthly rainfall is 250mm (Met Department, Kawambwa, 2024). This makes the district favourable for any type of crop. Agriculture activities can start as early as September for late maturity crops and in November for later maturity crops. However, a farmer is assured of good adversity for both periods.

1.2 Topography and Hydrology

Kawambwa has two main topographical features, namely the Valley and the plateau and the higher plateau. The valley is the area along the Luapula River ranging in altitude from 900 – 1000 m above sea level. The plateau is the area around the Muchinga escapement ranging from 1,200 m to 1,500 m above sea level. Soil structure in the valley is muddy clay while on the plateau in loamy. Generally, the district has very rich soil texture favourable for agriculture. The notable rivers are Kalungwishi, Lufubu and Ngona. The Other notable features are lagoons and wet land. The availability of abundant water, both ground and surface water, provides adequate life system for both animals and human life. Rivers and water streams which are filled with water throughout the year supports various economic activities. This includes livestock and crop farming. Agriculture can be practice throughout the year along water bodies in the district. In daily life support, rivers and stream play a very important role in improving the lives as it supports them in various ways such as providing them with water for drinking, washing, and bathing just to mention a few.

Ground water has made it much easier and more affordable to drill boreholes across the district. This has enhanced service delivery of clean and safe drinking water to both rural and urban population by the local authorities and other service providers. In areas, where the local authorities had not reached, simple technologies have been effectively applied by the local people in providing clean and safe water. This includes improved water wells dug on the ground by the community members. Abundant water bodies also provide and boost potential tourism environment and possible hydroelectricity investment. Human settlement distribution in the district has largely been influenced by the water bodies flow as shown in the map below.

Figure 2: Hydrology Map



Source: District Planning, Kawambwa Town Council, 2022

1.3 Vegetation

The most extensive vegetation in the district is the miombo wood lands with an open and semi-evergreen canopy. The dominant species are, *Brachystegia*, *intulbenadia*, *isoberlinia angolensis* and *oapaia specus*. This upland miombo Vegetation system consist of other tree species such as *pterocarpus angoleusis* (Mulombwa) *combretum*, *syszygicem* and *Albizia* species. The district also comprises of evergreen forests where the water table is near or above the ground level throughout the year such that fires from uplands cannot reach them. These areas are locally referred to as "Mushitu".

However, new types of trees have been introduced in the district by the Zambian Forestry Industry Cooperation (ZAFFICO). These includes pine and eucalyptus trees under 50, 000 hectares' plantation. With the opening of Luena farm block and some private farm openings in the district, there has been change of natural vegetation. Some forests covers have paved way for agriculture activities. Population shift has also negatively affected the natural vegetation as human economic activities expands on the land. This has resulted into a clearance of natural vegetation in some parts of the district.

1.4 General District Administration Overview

There are two government systems in Kawambwa just like in any other district in Zambia. The central government is headed by the District Commissioner whilst the local government is co-ordinated by the District Council Secretary. The District Commissioners Office therefore co-ordinates all Government, NGO' and Parastatal Developmental activities in the district respectively.

1.5 Local Government

1.5.1 Office of the Council Chairperson

Prior to the enactment of the amended constitution, mayors /council chairpersons were elected by the council among persons who were councillors in accordance with section 16 (1) (a) and (b) of the local government act cap 281 of the laws of Zambia. In line with the Constitutional Amendment No. 2 of 2016 under Part XI Section 154 (1) (2) a readi in accordance with Article (47), mayors/council chairpersons are now elected directly by the electorate in every district.

1.5.2 Office of the Council Secretary

The town clerk/council secretary is the principal officer and chief executive officer of the council. This office was established in line with the Constitutional Amendment No. 2 of 2016 under Part XI Section 152 (2), to oversee and implement programmes and Projects within the district.

This office is assisted by Chief Officers who are the Director of Works, Council Treasurer, the deputy Council secretary and District Planning Officer. Kawambwa District has the following government ministries: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Health, Education, Community Development and Social Welfare, Local government and rural development.

1.6 Governance System

The central Government will work hand in hand with the local authority to ensure effective coordination all programmes and projecst at the district level. This provincial and district level coordination will galvanize participation of state and non-state institutions in meeting targets for agreed upon national indicators. The district will work out strategies that will be pursued, and ensure that programs and projects are implemented as planned at the district level, that address district specific development challenges. The district has put in place a monitoring and evaluation systems that will promote integration of development priorities at local level, provincial and national strategic areas of focus and outcomes. It will also work out strategies that will enable them to be within national targets on developmental issues of common interest. The provincial administration will act as a link between the national and the district levels in providing feedback on planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects. District Planning Units will at this level provide technical

backstopping, facilitate coordination of programs and will be the secretariat to the DDCCs.

1.7 Traditional Leadership

The people of Kawambwa are principally Bemba speaking and have similar origins from the Luba-Lunda Kingdom and they categorize themselves into a group namely Chishinga of the plateau. The district has three recognized Chiefs namely Senior Chief Mushota, Chief Chama and Chief Munkanta. Senior Chief Mushota reigns over the Chishinga people of the Plateau. The two Chiefs Munkanta and Chama are Chiefs for the Chishinga Living in Central Kawambwa and Western part of Kawambwa District respectively Chiefs who are also followed by Sub-Chiefs follow the senior Chiefs in rank. Under Sub-Chiefs are: Village Headmen/Women and under them come the Chiefs/Headman/Women advisors (Mpanda mano/ Chilolo) spokesperson.

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT
2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates at district

The geographical nature of Kawambwa District has greatly influenced the population distribution of the district. Most of the people have resorted to settle along the road network for economic purposes that are, farming, fishing and livestock rearing. Some have settled in the urban area for formal employment and trading. This scattered population distribution has posed a big problem in delivering services. According to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Kawambwa District had a population of 89, 884, distributed into 47, 951 and 41, 933 for Kawambwa central and Pambashe constituencies respectively in 2010, however, with an annual growth rate of 2.33% the population grew to 126, 057 in 2022 distributed into 67, 930 and 58, 128 for Kawambwa Central and Pambashe respectively as projected by Zamstats. The table below indicates the population density for Kawambwa District.

Table 1: Population Density for Kawambwa District

POPULATION DENSITY FOR KAWAMBWA DISTRICT						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kawambwa	16.45	16.8	17.15	17.5	17.85	18.2

Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.1.2 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates at Ward levels

Kawambwa Central Constituency in particular Ng’ona ward by virtue of being located in the central business district and being the center of business activity, trade and employment opportunities had the highest population standing at 22,284 while Kala ward had the lowest population at 960 people because the ward is located in the vast plains and Lusenga national park is also located in the area leaving little land for habitation. In the case of Pambashe constituency, Ilombe ward has the highest population sitting at 8,879 largely because this is where Mushota zone is located which is also the home of the Chief Mushota and the center of business activity and trade. Chikanda ward on the other hand has the lowest population, which can mainly be attributed to the fact that the ward sits on vast land of plains and forests leaving little room for economic activity and habitation.

The table below shows the current district population disaggregated in wards and constituencies.

Table 2: Estimated District Population by Ward and Constituency.

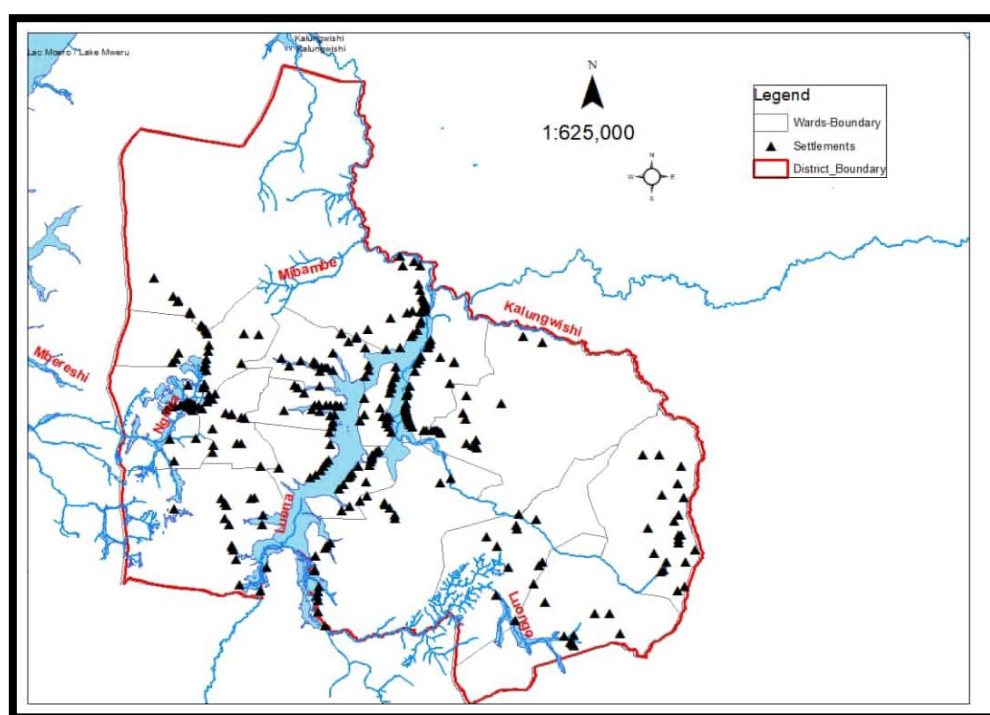
S/N	KAWAMBWA DISTRICT	Population in 2010	Projected Population in 2022 (Zamstats@2.33% for Kawambwa)
KAWAMBWA CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY			
1	Luena	2,905	10,856
2	Kawambwa	9,489	10,380
3	Senga	10,285	10,763
4	Ntumbachushi	3,226	1,247
5	Fisaka	2,870	5,790
6	Iyanga	4,553	2,302
7	Ng'ona	12,200	22,844
8	Lushiba	2,423	2,786
9	Kala		960
	SUB-TOTAL	47,951	67,930
PAMBASHE CONSTITUENCY			
1	Ilombe	6,030	8,879
2	Pambashe	6,164	9,897
3	Mulunda	7,444	6,409
4	Chibote	6,289	9,667
5	Chimpili	2,547	3,801
6	Kabanse	7,120	6,452
7	Filenge	2,378	5,879
8	Luongo	3,961	3,464
9	Chikanda		3,680
	SUB-TOTAL	41,933	58,128
	Grand Total	89,884	126,057

Source: Zamstats 2022

2.1. 3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

In 2022, population growth at National level stood at 7.6 % and for Luapula province was at 2.4 %, which fell gradually from 2.6 % in 2013 to 2.4 % in 2022. Population growth of Luapula. The national growth stood at 7.6 percent. Generally, the district population is pre-dominantly rural. The urban population is only about 33, 225 translating into 26 percent of the total district population whilst the rural population is at 74 percent. There has been notable decrease in population for Ntumbachushi and Iyanga wards which can mainly be attributed to the migration of people to nearby wards such as Kawambwa, Senga and Ngonwa wards in search for business and employment opportunities as there has been an influx of companies in the roads, real estate and agriculture industries. Thus, the population for the district is concentrated along the road line due to availability of social amenities, facilities and services such as markets, schools and hospitals. On the governance front, two more wards were added after the 2021 delimitation exercise which resulted in the formation of Kala and Chikanda wards with populations of 960 and 3680 respectively. The population for Kala is significantly low due to the fact most of the land is a forestry reserve area. However, with the construction of Kala 48 Marine Barracks, there is likelihood that this population will increase in the coming years. The map below illustrates the population distribution by settlements in a linear fashion.

Figure 3: Population distribution by settlements



Source: Kawambwa Town council, Planning Department, 2023.

2.2.0 Population Characteristics

2.2.1 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

The population of Kawambwa is characterized by various age groups, of which the productive age mainly ranges between 20 percent to 46 percentage. Below is the table that shows the detailed breakdown by age.

Table 3: Population by age

CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION NUMBER
Children 0-11 months	4.9%	6,706
Children 11 month – 5 years	22.76%	27,884
Children 5-14 years	34%	34,265
Women 15 – 45 years	22%	22,172
Men 15 – 45 years	20%	19,149
	100%	126, 057
All adults 15 + years	46%	46,361
Males all ages	49%	61,199
Female all ages	51.5%	64,858
TOTALS	100%	126, 057

Source: Zamstats, 2022

2.2.2 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

2.2.2.1 Estimate of the future population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

According to CSO 2018, Kawambwa's population is expected to grow at the rate of 2.33. In 2025, the population for Kawambwa is expected to be 236, 336, while in 2030, it's expected to grow to 292, 928 and in the year 2040 Kawambwa's population is expected to grow to 5,955, 917. The table below shows the projected population for the next five, ten and twenty years for the district.

Table 4: projected population for the next five, ten and twenty years for the district

S/N	KAWAMBWA DISTRICT WARDS	Projected Population in 2025 (Zamstats@2.33% for Kawambwa)	Projected Population in 2030 (Zamstats@2.33% for Kawambwa)	Projected Population in 2040 (Zamstats@2.33% for Kawambwa)
KAWAMBWA CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY				
1	Luena	20,202	24,848	450,785
2	Kawambwa	19,316	23,759	431,027
3	Senga	20,029	24,635	446,918
4	Ntumbachushi	2,321	2,855	51,796
5	Fisaka	10,774	13,252	240,413
6	Iyanga	4,285	5,270	95,604
7	Ng'ona	42,510	52,287	948,565
8	Lushiba	5,185	6,378	115,702
9	Kala	1,786	2,197	39,856
	SUB-TOTAL	124,622	153,285	2,780,811
PAMBASHE CONSTITUENCY				
1	Ilombe	17,065	21,331	485,007
2	Pambashe	19,021	23,777	540,623
3	Mulunda	12,317	15,396	350,075
4	Chibote	18,579	23,224	528,047
5	Chimpili	7,304	9,130	207,597
6	Kabanse	12,400	15,500	352,422
7	Filenge	11,299	14,123	321,128
8	Luongo	6,657	8,321	189,207
9	Chikanda	7,072	8,840	201,001
	SUB-TOTAL	111,714	139,643	3,175,106
	Grand Total	236,336	292,928	5,955,917

Source: Zamstat, 2022

2.2.2.2 Estimate of the future urban population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

Kawambwa central constituency, Ngona ward, is expected to record the highest population while in Pambashe constituency, Pambashe ward is expected record the highest. This entails that there has to be a corresponding increase in terms of quality and quantity of facilities and services such as education, health, access roads, markets and social amenities. In the next five years the urban population for the district is expected to be 61,826, translating to 26% of the total population, while after ten years it's expected to be at 76, 046, representing 25.9% of the total population, and after twenty years its expected to be 1, 376, 592 representing 23.1%. This entails that overtime; the urban population is expected to increase while rural population is expected to increase. Resources are supposed to be equitably distributed in order to support the growing rural population.

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

2.3.1.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

The district settlement pattern history originates from colonial era. The settlement was established on the plateau above the Luapula valley. It saved as an administrative district of the British authorities who preferred the plateau climate compared to the hotter valley. However, with time and pollution increase, human settlement has spilled over the entire boundaries. Despite the settlement spread, its concentration has been at the centre in Ngo'na and Kawambwa wards which covers the urban areas. The urban settlements cover about 200 hectares of land developed with administration, residential, commercial and industrial properties. These are structures built with the modern technologies and materials. Though this settlement is self-sustained it depends heavily on the rural area for its agricultural food production and supply and unskilled labour.

Part of the urban settlement is governed and managed by the central government system, which include the local and central government structures. Development here is done under the authority, control, and monitor and planned by the local authority through the department of planning and development. Land administration and registration is conducted under the Lands Act of 1994 under the laws of Zambia. While development is controlled and monitored under the Urban and Regional Act of 2015 under the laws of Zambia. Hence these settlements have basic service systems such as, pipe water, and road networks, waste management system and electricity supply.

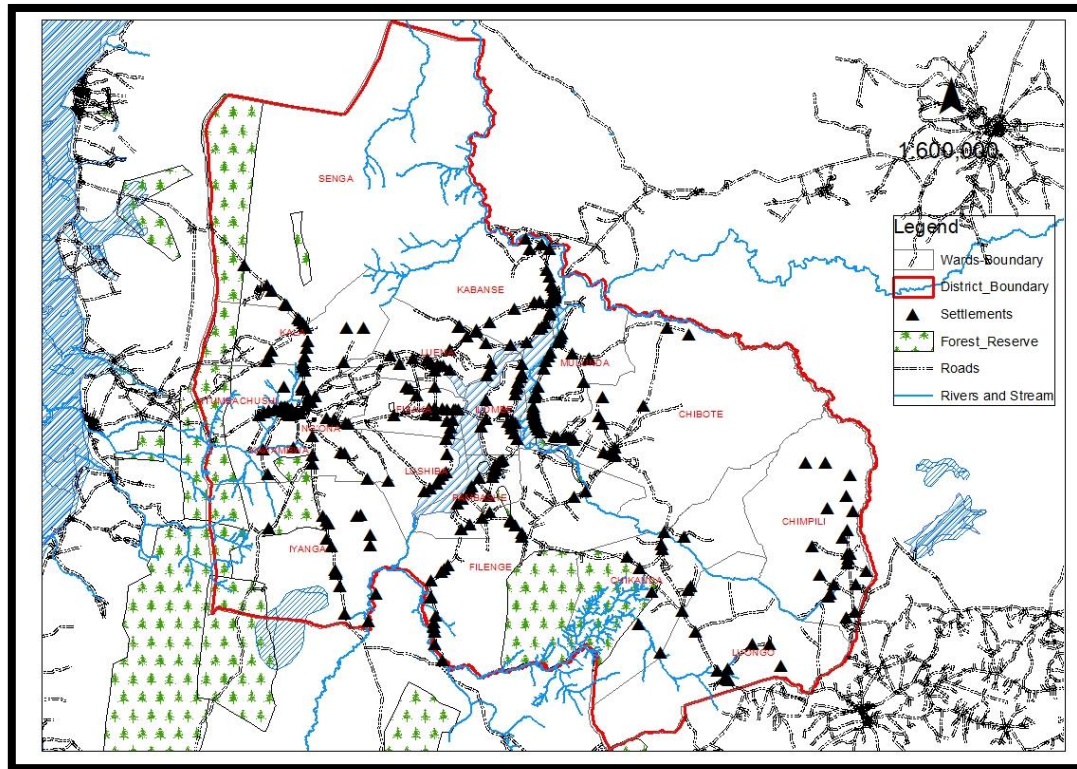
However, large part of the urban settlement especial the informal settlement is under the administration of traditional leadership. With chief Munkanta being the only chief in the urban human settlement. Land administration conducted by the chief and his village headmen and there is no proper register for land. Despite the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 subjecting every structural development to the local planning authority approval, development has continued to take place without formal permit. This has resulted into a continued formulation of uncoordinated human settlement development. These settlements lack basic human service systems such as pipe water, drainages, road networks, waste management facilities and majority of the structures lack electricity supply.

Lack of service provision systems in the urban human settlements has made these areas prone to water bone diseases such as cholera and others. Disasters such as collapsing of houses is the yearly news especially during the rain seasons due to poor building material.

The district has a linear and scattered settlement pattern. However, only few scatted settlements exist. A linear pattern of settlements situated in rural areas established along major road network and water bodies, cover large area than the urban settlement. The settlement has a both type of structures. The modern one developed with modern materials and technology. And the traditional ones constructed by the use of mud bricks and thatched roofs.

These are villages with a range of five to thirty houses. They are settled along the road network or rivers for either easy transportation or for agriculture activities. Households in these settlements depends heavily on farming for their livelihoods. They depend on the urban area for temporal and permanent employment. Their active period is seasonal mainly between October and May in their farming fields.

Figure 4: Settlement Pattern Map.



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

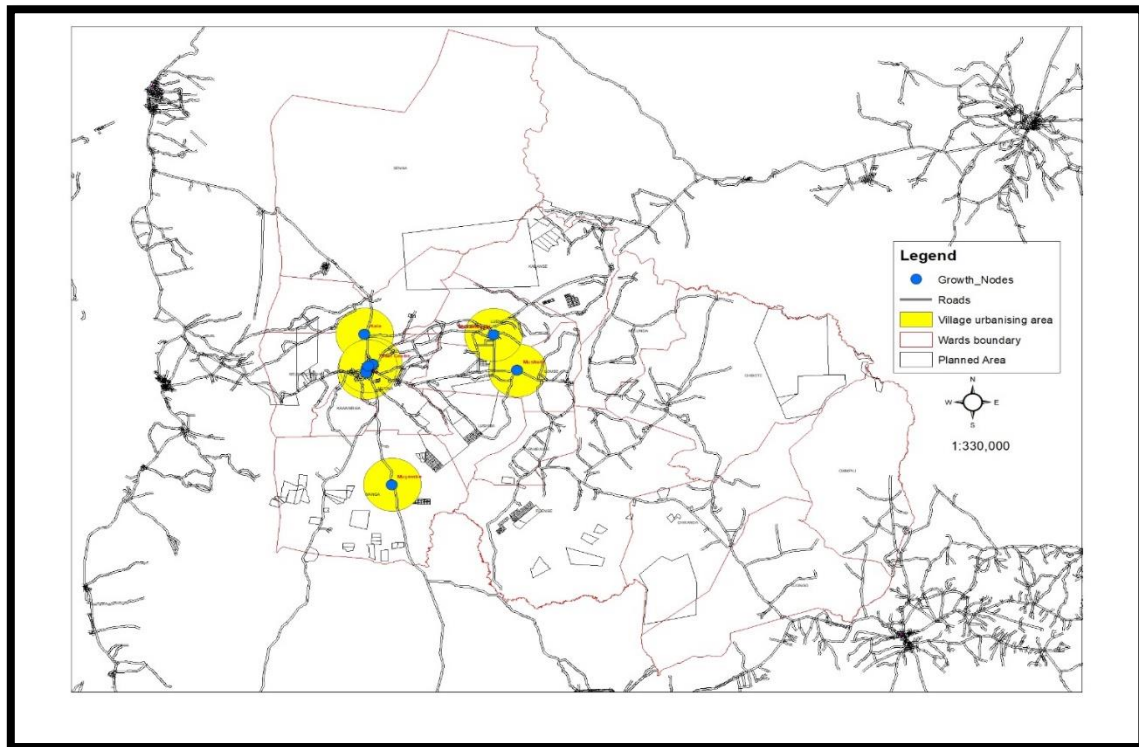
2.3.1.2 Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes

Urbanising village and growth nodes are human settlements which are slowly turning into a centre of economic activities and trades. They have a potential of creating forming satellite town Sub Township with the district boundaries. Apart from the linear pattern of settlement growth, major economic point has contributed to the creation of growth node and village urbanization. These have played a pull factor and area expansion role. Kawambwa Tea Industry, Zambia Forestry Industry Corporation, Kala black are major industrial centers which have created growth nodes in the district.

These growth nodes formed around these includes: Musambeshi in Luena along Mporokoso road, Mushota in Fisaka ward along Chipili road, both on the northern part of the district. Kala barrack in Kala ward on the southern part and Muyembe in Iyanga ward, along old Mansa road on western part of the district. Apart from trades, employment which is are a force of attraction, these growth nodes have life supporting services. These service includes, electricity, health centre, education facilities and sources of clean and safe water. Villages around these growth nodes are being

urbanised in terms of culture transformation, education, skills and training development and structure development based on modern technologies and materials. Urbanising village is rapidly increasing around the centre. This is as result of township expansion due to the high economic activities associated with the centre.

Figure 5: Urbanisation and Growth node.



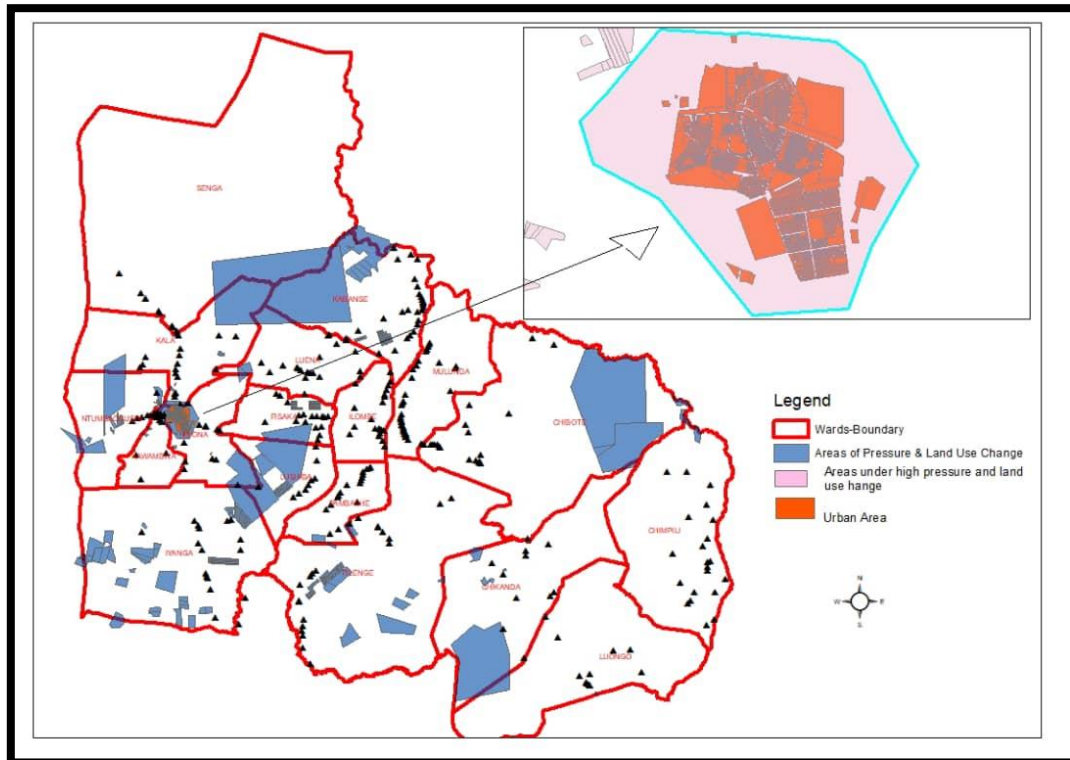
Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

2.3.1.3 Urban Expansion/Peri-Urban Areas

The township has continued to expand its boundaries in all directions. Many factors of expansion and peri-urban development includes: Demand for residential land development due to population increase and industrial demands. However, residential development is the major factor for urban expansion. However in some cases this, expansion is largely taking place in an uncoordinated and unplanned manner because of the customary tenure of the land on which it is taking place. Hence more informal settlements and illegal structures have developed in this area.

There is a need for enhanced working relationship and coordination between the local authority and traditional leadership through Planning Agreements. This will pave way for a systematic, standardized, and planned urban expansion. Service delivery system will be achieved and advanced in newly developed areas.

Figure 6: Land Use and urban expansion Map



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

2.3.1.4 Informal Settlements

Informal settlements are developments created established without local planning authority. The urban area of the district an approximate 80% percent of its population living in informal settlements. About 70% of human settlement is informal and they lack proper service systems such as waste management, water and sanitation system, clean energy and road networks. Informal settlements in the district includes, Matero, Ntulo, Airstrip, and P. compound. These human settlements have common physical and social characteristics. Which includes, mud bricks and thatched houses, dense population, lack of social amenities and social disorder. High crime rate also dominates in these areas.

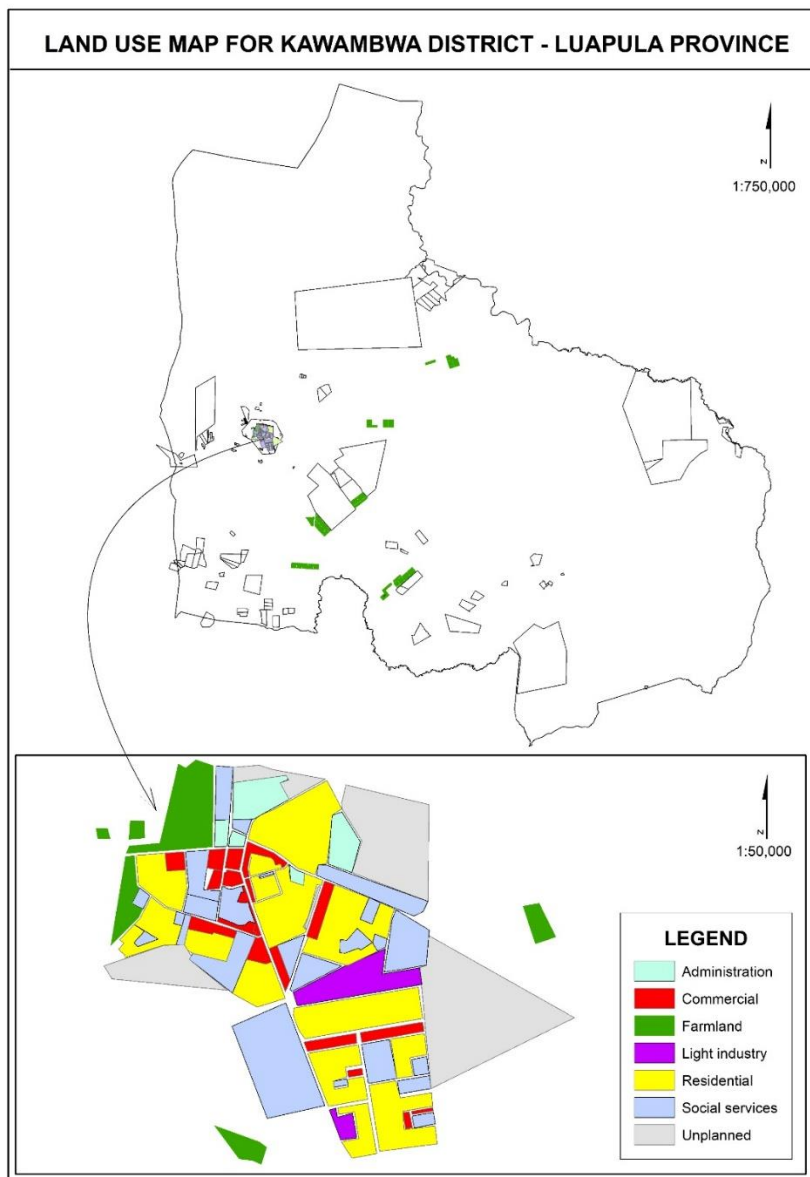
2.3.1.5 Other Land Uses

Other land use apart from residential, commercial, administration and industrial in the district include, agriculture, tourism, and forest reserve. The district has 6000 hectares of land zone for agriculture under the Luena farm blocks. The land has been demarcated into parcels of 5 and 10 hectares. Site plans have been approved and numbered by the ministry of Lands and the allocation to members of the public started in 2020. These farm blocks are all allocated within a radius 35km, stretching from North to south western part of the district.

Under livestock, the district has about 30 hectares in Chishinga breeding camp for animals. The breeding centre has about 10, 000 hectors. The breeding center is planned, surveyed and approved by the local planning authority and ministry of lands.

Tourism is concentrated on main water bodies in the district. Nthumbachushi and Lumangwe falls are major tourism attraction force in the district. Nthumba Chushi is located 18km south west, away from Kawambwa town centre. Lumangwe falls is located about 72km north from Kawambwa town centre at the border with Mporokoso district. Other tourism places in the district include, Kala barrack, and the historic Kawambwa Tea Estate along Mporokoso road. However, these areas have a lot of potential to be desired for exploration. The lack infrastructure development to support and boost both local and international tourist attraction.

Figure 7: Landuse Map for other Landuses



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

3.0 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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

3.1.1 Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity

Kawambwa District has the potential to increase its agricultural output. Despite a favourable climate, fertile land and vast water resources, the agricultural prospects for Kawambwa District are not yet fully tapped. The agriculture sector is one of the key strategic areas for Kawambwa District which intends to contribute significantly to the national and household food security. It seeks to achieve this through strengthening marketing linkages, opportunities and increase on Production and Productivity.

3.1.2 Farmer input support:

Strengthening the collaboration between the ministry of agriculture and ministry of small scale and medium enterprise under the department of cooperative at the district level to support cooperatives and farmer groups to run as businesses. The aim of this program is targeted at ensuring that food security is made to be secure at household level by training households to venture into businesses. This collaboration shall also enhance the businesses innovations created by both ministries to have the same goals and objective which are targeted at supporting the farmers who are benefiting from the program.

3.1.3 Agro forestry and tree crops development

Promote agro forestry and tree crops through establishment of 29 farmer field schools and research demo plots, Distribute seeds to Promote adoption of agro forestry and tree crops production

3.1.4 Agribusiness development

Promotion of value addition for selected agricultural commodities through establishment of value addition centers, for soya beans and rice value chain. This will lead to market-oriented agriculture, which will in turn promote group/ bulk marketing among small scale farmers.

3.1.4 Irrigation development

The key focus of the district is to promote irrigation through the Construction of permanent weirs in selected wards in the district. This is key is ensuring that there is agriculture production through out the year.

3.1.5 Research and development

Promotion of use of improved crop varieties and breeds – The Ministry in collaboration with researchers from Zambia Agricultural research institute have continuously been conducting research in view of developing draught tolerant variety crops and early maturing varieties with a view of securing the farmers crops by enhancing their

production and mitigating challenges arising from natural disasters such as draught, diseases and pests / insects.

Strengthen linkages between research and extension institutions through consultation and engagement – by promoting and encouraging on farm planning, implementation and assessment of research activities to be encouraged.

3.1.5 Extension Services Support

Improvement of agricultural information dissemination through participatory extension approaches such as farmer field schools, field days, agricultural shows, radio stations and print media.

6.1.2.8 Farm block and resettlement schemes development

Improve Power, road and irrigation infrastructure to stimulate Agricultural investment in the Luena farm block, by providing these services the district shall enhance production in the farm block and settlement in that farmers shall be able to access the necessary basic services such as easy access to roads, electricity and water etc. This will lead to the promotion of out grower schemes in the farm block to promote crop diversification based on the core ventures, and shorten the land acquisition process by advocating for land title deeds to be done at the provincial center.

3.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The aim of the district is to increase productivity and production. And currently the district has 440 registered cooperatives with over 50,000 registered farmers practicing various agricultural activities. With view to increase skills and knowledge, the Ministry of Agriculture has been working with various organizations to promote production of high value and nutritional crops such as Mbereshi Beans, Orange maize with GIZ, AAH and also promotion of climate smart agriculture through the TRALARD project.

Kawambwa district Agricultural office has been implementing the Farmer Input Support Program which aim to alleviate the poverty levels of small-scale farmers in rural and urban communities, a total of 12500 farmer's benefits from the Farmer input Support Program out of the registered 45,000 small scale farmers.

Kawambwa district Agricultural office with support from the Government of the Republic of Zambia in partnership with Japan International Corporation Aid (JICA) is promoting irrigation farming through cooperatives and communities in Chibote, Musungu, Lusambo, Chisheta, Mufwaya and Katota through gravity irrigation. A total of 7 permanent weirs are earmarked to be constructed and utilized by farmers. The district has 3 (three) dams namely Kansumba, Muyembe and Milindu dams.

In an effort to stimulate agricultural investment in Kawambwa, the Luena Farm block was established which holds a total of 100,000 Hectares piece of land is across the three chiefdoms of Kawambwa namely, Chama, Mushota and Munkanta. The Luena farm block has the capacity to make Kawambwa to be a hub of agriculture in Zambia

because there is abundant water for irrigation, fertile soils to support agricultural production and favorable weather in Kawambwa, however, lack of connectivity of the Luena farm block to the National grid, lack of roads within the farm block and inadequate irrigation infrastructure has delayed investment.

In an effort to increase Hectare under mechanization in Kawambwa district, Kawambwa Tea Industries, ZAFFICO, GREEN2000, SUNBIRD and 11 individual farmers own tractors and farm implements which provide mechanization services to small scale farmers. However, less than 5% of the registered farmers access to the services.

Climate change has negatively affected the Agricultural sector, damages to Agricultural infrastructure, damages to the energy infrastructure and crops, the Ministry of Agriculture is strengthening small scale farmers to embrace climate smart agriculture. Farmers are being strengthened to adopt soil and water conservation measures, and well as conservation farming practices. The district has about 105 farmer's currently practicing climate smart agriculture and post-harvest technologies, Nutritional Sensitive Agriculture.

3.2.1 Assessment of existing state of development

Agriculture is a multi-sectoral sector; it is linked to the energy sector, infrastructure sector, small and medium enterprise sector and many other sectors. In order to fully achieve the strategies, objectives and goals of the agriculture sector by 2030, there is need to have a middle-income district that has improved and adequate infrastructure, adequate farm machinery implements, stable and adequate supply of energy to both the urban and rural communities, adequate storage infrastructure for marketing and bulking. Kawambwa district has inadequate facilities for communication, inadequate road and energy infrastructure. The population trends are steady increasing, and the need for modern storage facilities for food and inputs will increase. In order to meet the future demands for skills in agriculture, the district require a modern Farmers Training Center within the Central Business District. Correctly, the district relies on the Farmers Service Center provided by Green 2000.

Mechanization levels are still low; Kawambwa district has inadequate service providers for motorized farm machinery. Currently the district has no motorized service provider to almost 86% of the camps in Kawambwa. This means a Population of less than 5% are accessing farm mechanization services from Green 2000, Kawambwa Tea industries, SUNBIRD Bio Energy, ZAFFICO and few individuals owning farm mechanization implements and machines.

The district lacks Service Providers that market implements and spare parts for motorized farm machines. This has made it difficult for investment in farm machinery in Kawambwa district.

3.2.2 Assessment of the Performance of the district

The Kawambwa District has a good weather and climatic pattern that allows for the production of most crops, including wheat, soya beans, millet, sunflower, rice, bananas, and horticultural crops, to name a few. Temperatures range from mid-October to mid-April during the rainy season. The area is also blessed with an abundance of rivers, lakes, lagoons, and dambo, as well as a lack of animal illness. The trend in weather patterns and the abundance of natural resources such as water bodies and fertile soils have enabled Kawambwa district to make positive strides in adopting agricultural technologies aimed at promoting crop diversification by encouraging the production of high-value crops such as soya beans, beans, rice, and groundnuts. To adapt to the changing environment, the district promotes integrated agricultural and climate smart agriculture. In order to have a highly mechanized district by 2030, the district is strengthening linkages between small scale farmers and machinery service providers to promote farm mechanization. In order to promote farming as a business, Kawambwa district agricultural office designed a market-oriented farming and entrepreneurship training to promote Farming as a business. These trainings aim to strengthen skills to Farmers in Market research. Farmers are able to project market opportunities which enable them produce quality for profit making.

3.3.0 Availability of Service

The district has 19 blocks of agricultural camps to offer extension services to the farmers however, there is need to strengthening institutional capacity to provide appropriate extension services in form creating 5 more blocks in order to enable easy access to these services by the people. It has been noticed that Kawambwa district has inadequate access to appropriate extension messages on sustainable crop production, inadequate access to appropriate agricultural inputs, including fertilizer, seed, herbicides, and livestock medicines. Lack of affordable and accessible agricultural financial services for farmers, especially for small scale. Low investment in irrigation encourages dependence on uncertain rainfall, resulting in frequent variations in yield. Inadequate public and private sector research and extension services constrain development of appropriate technologies and delivery of extension messages to increase production

3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Kawambwa district has an ever-increasing demand for agricultural land and farm productivity. The solution to the increasing demand is stimulating investment in the Luena farm block by providing energy infrastructure, improving communication network, improving the road and irrigation infrastructure. The process of land acquisition in the Luena Farm block is slow and so is delivery of services as allocation of land. There is need to scale up upgrading of infrastructure and decentralizing fully, the allocation of farms as well as upgrade the needed infrastructure in the farm block.

SUNBIRD Bio Energy is providing clean and improved planting materials for cassava. The demand for the planting material is huge within the district and in the neighboring districts. The shortage in Transport services delays delivery of the planting materials and the cost of the planting materials must be affordable to the small-scale farmers.

3.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Kawambwa District Agricultural Office plays a key role in supporting small scales, state institutions and non-governmental organizations in skills, technologies and knowledge relating to improved and modern agricultural practices that aim to increase productivity and production. The Ministry provides such technical support to small scale farmers to enable increased production and productivity that will enhance food security and improved income among small scale farming communities. There is huge potential in the agricultural sector. Kawambwa is capable of producing enough for consumption and surplus for export due to its geographical features, climate and weather.

- Farmers cannot transport their produce owing to a lack of agricultural infrastructure, farm mechanization tools, communication, electricity, and road infrastructure. Production levels are low, and market connections are poor.
- Farmers in Chama chiefdom are unable to acquire farming inputs on time owing to a lack of road infrastructure.
- There is need to strengthen and promote an agriculture sector that stimulate private sector involvement. Private sector involvement stimulates an agricultural sector that has increased production due to readily available farming inputs, implements, and improved agricultural extension services.
- The production of horticultural and other perishable crops is increasing; this entails a huge shortage of storage facilities, cold storage facilities and marketing facilities. The state of feeder roads is poor, this has led to increased post-harvest loses and increases the cost of agricultural production.

In an effort to be effective in extension service delivery, there is need to improve the Officer Farmer ratio, currently the ratio is 1:1500. This has also contributed to the low adoption of effective, appropriate and modern agricultural technologies.

Climate change has also contributed to destruction of agricultural infrastructure and the crop yield is also affected. Increased temperatures result in breeding of resistant diseases, pests and insects.

3.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Kawambwa district Agricultural Sector is promoting investment into the Luena farm block. Development of the Farm Block will stimulate both local and foreign investors into agricultural supply chain. Investment in the Luena farm block is expected to increase demand for farm machinery, irrigation and farm water development assets

and increased need for agricultural inputs. The development will therefore, stimulate investors in input supply chain, strengthened market linkages for agricultural products, increased access by farmers to modern farm mechanization implements and Improved agricultural infrastructure development for cold storage facilities, storage facilities, bulking centers for marketing, increased processing zones, improved energy infrastructure and road network infrastructure in Agriculture in the district. Adoption of climate smart agriculture and crop diversification shall increase production and productivity of crops.

In the next ten years, Kawambwa district will be a vibrant hub of Agriculture that will create over 10, 000 job opportunities to both men and women. This is as a result of ongoing investments in the luena farmblock and the accompanying outgrower schemes which will be established by Kawambwa sugar company, green 2000, Kawambwa Tea, Zaffico and Surn bird in the sector. Increased job opportunities shall increase the income base of small-scale farmers thereby, alleviating poverty levels and reduced malnutrition level within rural and urban communities.

However, some negative impacts are also expected which may include, climate change effects, social and cultural change, population increase and also land conflicts. Others includes; change of biodiversity, siltation of rivers and streams and land degradation and also communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

About 0.8% of the 45,000 registered farmers are accessing farm mechanization services. The district projects to increase the percentage of farmers accessing mechanization services to 25% in the next ten years.

- Currently the ratio of officer to farmer is 1:1,500, in the next ten years the ratio will be reduced to the recommended 1:400.
- In the next 10 years the FISP beneficiaries to increase from 12500 to above 18500
- In the next 10 years the Hectarage under irrigation to increase from 200 Ha to 1000 hectares for small scale farmers.
- The district has 6 standard grain storage for both private and government. However, the district has no cold storage for agriculture product. The need for storage facilities will increase by 30% in the next 10 years for both cold and grain storage. This is attributed to increased agricultural investment in the district.
- Deforestation activities are expected to triple in the district, however, mitigation measures such as TRALARD Project and other programs under the department of forestry will be developed to address the vise.

3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The Agricultural sector will boost investment in infrastructure among rural communities. Areas around the Luena farm block will be interlinked and will have improved social and economic amenities. The most likely growth points include, Chibote, Chisembe, Musungu, Mushota, Kanengo, Kabanda, Chimpempe, Kalamba, Muyembe, Kanyebele, Matelo and Tea estate and Musambeshi.

3.4.1 Sunbird bio energy

SUNBIRD BIO ENERGY has established its presence within the Central Business along the Kawambwa Mushota Road. SUNBIRD BIO ENERGY has a 10,000 Ha farm off the Mushota road towards Chitondo in the Luena Farm Block from which improve varieties of cassava are grown. SUNBIRD BIO Energy will establish a plant from which ethanol will be produced for Bio diesel refinery.

SUNBIRD BIO ENERGY has established a cassava out grower scheme to small scale farmers, through this out grower scheme; SUNBIRD BIO ENERGY provides machinery for mechanization. Sunbird bioenergy also sales clean improved cassava cutting to small scale farmers.

3.4.2 GREEN 2000

The GREEN 2000 farm Approximately 78 Kilometers from the Central Business District is located along the Mushota-Musungu Road off at Chisembe along the Chibote road. Established on a 2,600 Ha in the Luena farm block, Green 2000 Zambia provides Practical trainings to farms in irrigation and Farm water development, Farm Mechanization, Land Husbandry and use of Herbicides. Green 2000 provides inputs and facilities to schools and communities through which agronomic technologies and business platforms are created thereby increasing access to market and strengthened agronomic skills in agriculture by smallholder's farmers. Green 2000 also provides machinery for mechanization to small scale farmers to enhance farmer's mechanization.

3.4.4 Food reserve agency

The Food Reserve Agency main depot is located Approximately 1.5 kilometers from the post office within the Central Business District and had 15 satellites depots in the 2021-2022 marketing season. The food Reserve Agency provides market for agricultural commodity, manage, lease of storage facilities collects marketing information as well as purchase and sale agricultural commodity. From the 2022 marketing season, the agency purchased a total of 261,851,000 50kg bags of maize, as well as 140 bags of 50kg soya beans. This entails that the agency procured a total of 7 tonnes of soya beans and 13, 092, 550 tonnes of maize (Food Reserve Agency, Kawambwa Office, 2023).

3.4.5 Zambia national commercial bank

The primary financing institution with a physical presence in Kawambwa is the Zambia National Commercial Bank - Kawambwa branch, which is located inside the Central Business District. Farmers have access to finance and banking services through the bank. Farmers may readily acquire funds from the sale of agricultural produce as well as loans by using The Zambia National Commercial Bank. Zambia National Commercial Bank also offers the Farm Mechanization Facility, which aims to help farmers have access to funding via the purchase of various types of equipment.

3.4.6 Agola micro financing Zambia

Established within the Central Business District of Kawambwa, Agola Microfinance Zambia (AMZ) provides incentives to Smallholder farmers to enhance Mechanization and farm Productivity through provision of loans and farm implements.

Agola Micro Financing Zambia provides Lima Loans to Small Scale Farmers at an interest rate of 4%. The loans will enable small scale farmers' scale up production levels through easy access to Finances. Agola micro-Finance also provides access to farm implement for mechanization through the Makina loan scheme.

3.4.7 Kawambwa Tea industry

The Kawambwa Tea Industries is around 28 kilometers from Kawambwa's Central Business District; Kawambwa Tea Industries gives machinery to smallholder farmers in order to improve mechanization. Kawambwa Tea Industries also intends to launch a tea out grower initiative. Through a screening procedure designed to choose viable farmers, Kawambwa tea businesses will supply inputs to farmers.. Kawambwa Tea supplies an easily available tea market.

3.4.8 Zaffico plantations

ZAFFICO Industries is located roughly 25 kilometers from Kawambwa's Central Business District along the D19 Kawambwa Mporokoso route; ZAFFICO supplies mechanized machinery. The plantation covers 20,000 hectares of land. The organization continues to empower 700 to 1000 seasonal employees concurrently each year.

3.4.9 Kawambwa sugar

Kawambwa Sugar Industries is located roughly 118 kilometers from Kawambwa's Central Business District in Chief Chama's territory. Kawambwa Sugar Industries supplies machinery to smallholder farmers in order to increase mechanization. The company intends to implement a tea out grower strategy in both sugar cane production and avocado producing. The out-grower scheme will allow small scale farmers with simple access to the market.

3.4.10 Agro dealers and seed companies

Over 50,000 farmers from both urban and rural populations work in agricultural and animal farming in the district. Divine Victory, Smart Agro, Tesucha, ADSEK, Mumocha,

and Yaman agro stores are the four biggest Agro merchants. Seed firms such as Seed Co, Bayer, and Synergy are equally present in the district.

Farmers are provided with inputs and drugs for both livestock and crop production such as Acaricides, insecticides, Pesticides and Herbicides. Agro shops and seed companies also provide farmers with technical advice /services.

Rural communities face challenges in accessing micro finances for farm utilization, because most of the service providers for chemicals and micro financing are located within the Central business district. The other challenge farmer's face is that of lack of sensitization to access these services and also lack of meeting the requirements that the financing service require to assist the farmers with loans such as sureties (properties owned by farmers that can be used as collateral).

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

The Agricultural sectoral investment requires clearance of large parcels of land, in an effort to open up arable land, there will be deforestation which will result in loss and displacement of wildlife and plant species and some human settlements will be displaced.

Large agricultural investments and industries will lead to land tenure conversion from customary to state land, land use change from farming to commercial and other uses. The investment is also expected to change the current linear settlement pattern in the district and create new growth nodes around established industries. An example can be seen around the settlement around Kawambwa Tea Industries and ZAFFICO which are old established companies. Cultural dilutions are also expected to take place within the district due to the new influx of population.

3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impacts of environmental and climate change affect different sectors. These include land degradation, siltation and drying of water sources such as rivers; streams affecting aquatic life as well as heavy wind load have destructive impact on agricultural infrastructure and crops.

Other impacts will include the introduction of new pest and disease which may also affect human population. Livelihood of people will also be affected due to the affected sources of water, farming land demand and the introduction of new culture.

3.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

The development of the agricultural sector has been associated with land clearing, wildlife displacement, and land degradation. Therefore, the sector will continue to be linked to loss of wildlife habitat, air and water pollution and water demand. These effects will be linked to disturbance on production and productivity in the district due

to soil degradation and disturbance in stream flow leading to loss of the soil and water resources needed for crop production.

3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Climate change issues such as increased flooding; increased wind loads have a negatively impacted the Agricultural sector, the impact to the farming communities is devastating as climate change has led to homelessness, loss of arable land, loss of livestock and income leading to increased food insecurity. Most notable effects of the changes in weather and climatic patterns include, negative effects on the physical resilience of agricultural infrastructure such as (crossing points, irrigation infrastructure, storage facilities)

Changes in the water cycle due either have on increased dry spells and flooding, land degradation, sediments transport, Temperature variation which affect the quality and shelf life of farm produce as well as outbreak of new pests and diseases such as fall army worms, cassava brown streak virus affecting plant health. However, the district is creating mechanisms to manage such occurrences by setting up farmer's plant clinics and promoting climate smart technologies leading to increased resilience and climate adaptation options for communities.

3.7.0 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women are rarely consulted in decisions relating to allocation of resources and farm implements and vulnerable groups are not considered in most developmental programs relating to agriculture. These scenarios have contributed to wider margin of socioeconomic and gender inequalities. Therefore, the district will provide and scalar up platforms that will promote equity and equality during distribution and allocation of resources and sharing of responsibilities such as comprehensive agricultural support program and house food security pack.

3.7.1 Women and girls

The sector has formulated policies aiming to increase the involvement of women in the agriculture sector. The policies such as 40% participation of women in empowerment programs, encouraging formation of women clubs and associations as well as encouraging girls to be involved in research within secondary schools and provision of technical skills to school girls on projects that will boost the agriculture sector within the district.

Promote farm land ownership among women, the land policy for women support will be implemented during land allocation in Luena farm block.

3.7.2 Men and boys

The agricultural sector is filled with men at decision making level because they are considered strong and able to work effectively. The sector will champion in ensuring there is provision of technologies and equity in allocation of resources to ensure equal

participation of both men and women in the agricultural sector. The Sector will tailor some junior Engineers Technicians and scientists (JETS) activities for boys to strengthen research and skill among school going boys in Agriculture, boys will be involved in research within secondary schools on projects that will boost the agricultural technologies within the district.

3.7.3 Youths

Youths are the key drivers of the Agricultural economy; they have the capacity to create business-oriented agriculture and create employment opportunities within the district. The Agricultural sector will create a conducive environment by removing barriers to land acquisition, farm inputs support, and financial empowerment under the CDF grants, Tralard and cooperatives for the youth to thrive in Agriculture to increase employment opportunities. Enhancement of youth sensitization on the need and importance of their involvement in the agriculture and reduce the perception that agriculture is for old people. Provide the right conditions for the youth to feel free in participating in decision making under the sector. Promotion of the youth to attain skills and trainings under the CDF sponsorship to enable them participate in agriculture development.

3.7.4 Disabled

The most pressing and challenging issues among the disabled is limited job opportunities and lack of access to farming opportunities.

The district will promote equity and equality to both the able and physically challenged by creating equal opportunities for all.

3.7.5 HIV/AIDS

Households with HIV positive members self-stigmatize, this makes it difficult to allocate resources equitably. The district will strive to work hand in hand with communities and relevant stakeholders in order to allocate resources equally and equitably.

3.8 Summary

- Inadequate Agricultural Infrastructure Development
- low agricultural productivity among small scale farmers
- Low Agricultural Mechanization
- Inadequate Farmer Input Support (FISP)
- Inadequate Irrigation development
- Integrated Farming Development
- Inadequate Extension Support Services
- No Early warning and surveillance systems in place at the District Level

3.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

Inadequate Agricultural Infrastructure Development

This is due to Poor rural roads and infrastructure result in high cost of transportation of inputs and products and therefore reduce the net incomes and discourage farmers.

Low agricultural productivity among small scale farmers

This core issue has been attributed to late delivery of inputs. Inadequate inputs. Political interference. Prolonged land acquisition process, and Lack of research and development centre in the district

Low Agricultural Mechanization

Inadequate agricultural mechanization (machinery)/ site lack of knowledge & financial capacities from the farmers has contributed to this shortage and poor adoption of the available mechanization.

Inadequate Farmer Input Support (FISP)

Farming Inputs are not delivered on time, and High cost of farming inputs in Agro business development, inadequate supply of inputs and high dependent on government has reduce the performance of the sector.

Inadequate Irrigation development

Lack of utilization of dams, weirs for irrigation system due to inadequate irrigation infrastructure, lack of knowledge and poor capacity building.

Integrated Farming Development

Low adoption of integrated farming system in the district because of limited knowledge by the farmers and inadequate sensitization and capacity building programs.

Inadequate Extension Support Services

Inadequate funding toward; extension services support, transport logistics, inadequate human resources, lack of extension tools.

No Early warning and surveillance systems

Lack of communication kits for early warning & surveillance systems in place at the District Level

4.0 HEALTH SECTOR

4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The policy of the Ministry of Health is to provide Health Services to the people of Kawambwa District at a cost that the community can afford, by means of their full participation using the available resources. In order to improve health and nutrition, the Kawambwa District will focus on strengthening public health, increasing access to quality primary health care, promote the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery, strengthening integrated health systems and enhancing food security and nutrition.

4.1.1.1 Accessibility

- The government of Zambia through the Ministry of Health to ensure that the health facilities are closer to the community. Other than the Ministry of Health, the Local government authorities have been instrumental in the construction of more facilities to foster accessibility of health care services.
- The government of Zambia through the Ministry of Infrastructure to improve the access of roads to and from the health facilities.

4.1.1.2 Availability

- Foster the consistent supply of medicines in the health facilities. Government through ZAMMSA has been instrumental in the supply of medicines and medical supplies to districts. These efforts are also supplemented by the District Health Office by apportioning financial resources through monthly grants.
- To ensure that the facilities are adequately staffed with human resource. Currently, 12 out of 34 facilities have full complement of staff in Kawambwa.
- To ensure that all services are provided such as Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMCC), Antiretrotherapy (ART), elimination of mother to child transmission (eMTCT).

4.1.1.3 Affordability

- Health facilities offer free healthcare services to the general public. All the existing government health facilities in the district offer free medical care and referral services to the population.
- The healthcare service has been extended to civil servants and the general public to be members of National Health Insurance Management Authority to lessen the cost of health service delivery to an individual.

4.1.1.4 Acceptability

- The government of Zambia through the Ministry of Health to ensure that they improve the supply of appropriate equipment for healthcare service delivery. Example, X-Ray machines, Ultra sound machines, BP machines, Doppler, etc.

4.1.1.7 Addressing Public Health Problems.

The major public health problems in the district include substance abuse of tobacco (public smoking) and alcohol, teen pregnancies, malnutrition (stunted growth), motor vehicle injuries, HIV and AIDS, and alcohol related harm, diarrhea diseases, and malaria cases, among others.

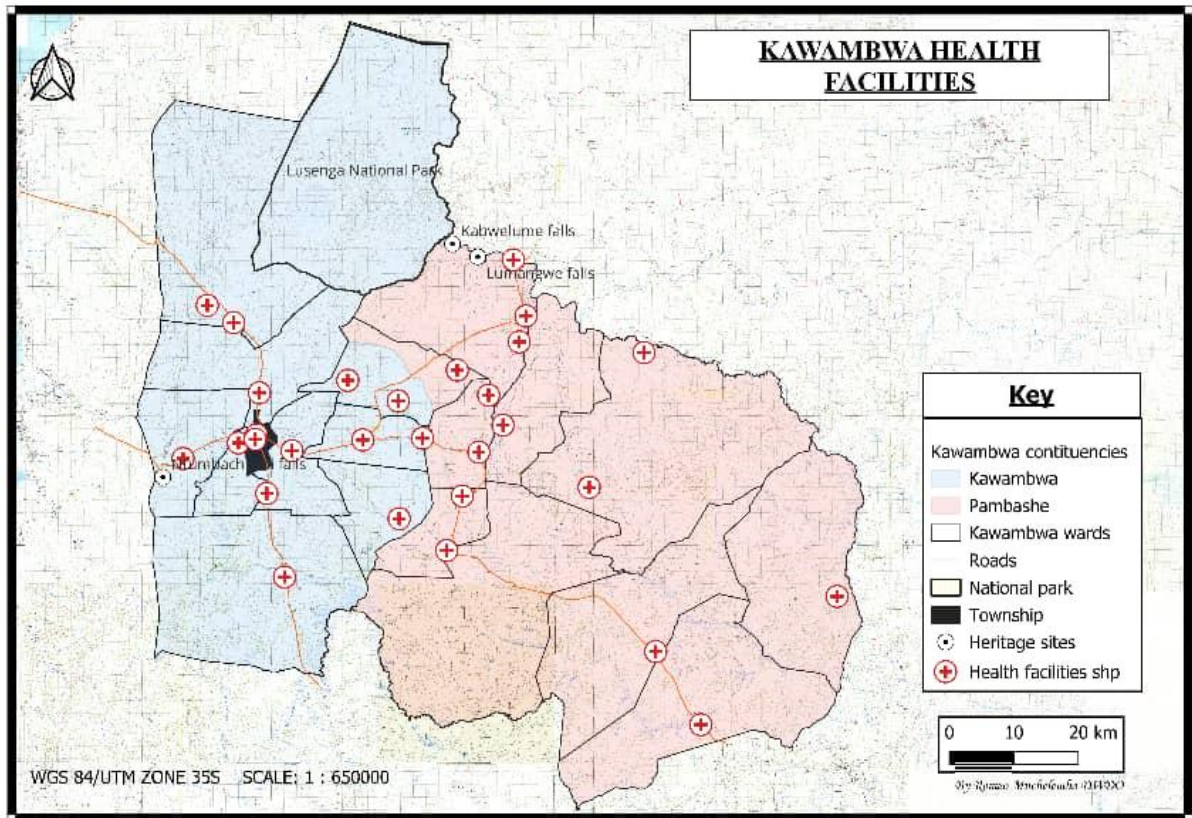
Implementation at local level

- By ensuring that Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and sensitization is conducted regularly using existing both private government institutions such as Radio Lukwanga and ZANIS on topics such as the prevention, transmission, and control of communicable outbreaks such as Cholera, Scabies, and Covid 19.
- By improving sensitization programs with regards to waste management. Collaboration at Local Level can be achieved through working with the local authorities closely to implement existing policies on waste management and localize methods of recycling materials such as plastic and paper in Kawambwa.

4.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The sector has continued to note development with construction 4 mini hospitals (Ntulo, Katungulu, Chisembe and Titus Mukupo), 2 first level hospitals (Kawambwa District Hospital, and Kala Hospital) which are offering healthcare services. A new District hospital is under construction with over 80% of the works already done. The first phase of the project included the construction of the administrative block and OPD which is underway. Currently, the District has 34 active health facilities. However, there is need for all the Mini Hospitals to have the full establishment of Human resources such as one doctor in each mini hospitals in order to decongest referrals to Kawambwa District Hospital.

Figure 9: Distribution of Health Facilities in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

4.2.1 Availability of Service

The district has 2 first level hospitals namely; Kawambwa District Hospital and Kala Camp Hospital. It also has 4 mini-Hospitals, (Ntulo, Chisembe, Katungulu and Titus Mukupo Mini Hospitals) 16 Health Centres and 12 Health posts.

These first level hospitals provide primary health care services, basic medical care such as consultations with medical personnel, preventive healthcare, maternal and child health services, family planning services, diagnostic services such as X-RAY scan “provided by Kawambwa District Hospital” and also referral services to higher level hospitals for further evaluation and treatment. However, some communities do not have the healthcare services within their vicinities; they include:

1. Misakalala community
2. Ntumba chushi falls community.
3. The communities staying in far north of Chimpili area (They have to cross to the northern part to completely assess the services).

4.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

A considerable number of community members have expressed concern on the accessibility of healthcare services hinting that some services such as ART are only available at facilities that not nearby, suggesting the need to open up more ART sites in the District. The community has expressed dissatisfaction with the use of utility vehicles as opposed to ambulances during referrals and this points to the need to have reliable and comfortable ambulances for referrals. There has been growing concerns from the public on the poor road networks leading to and from health facilities such as Kala road, Old Mansa road, Kabanda-Chimpempe roads. This consequently delays the turnaround time for referrals and also increases wear and tear on Ambulances.

Table 5: Analysis o the Quality of Performance

SN	SERVICES	KEY INDICATORS	QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE	SHORTFALLS
1	Primary Health Care	-Accessibility - Quality of care -Equity -Cost effectiveness	Average	-No health facilities in some communities (as listed above). -Inadequate trained staff. -unavailability of ART centres in 26 health facilities out of 34.
2	Waste Management	-Collection efficacy - Environmental impacts	Average	-Inadequate waste conveyances. -Inaccessible residential areas.

4.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Community members such as those in the northern part of Chimpili area have raised complaints on the accessibility of healthcare services given the distance that most of them have to cover so as to receive the services.
- There has been growing concern of community members receiving healthcare services from untrained healthcare providers.
- Poor road during referrals that is, Kala Road and the Old Mansa Road, thereby increasing the turnaround time for referrals.
- MOH continues to have a broad participation approach. Stakeholders from various government departments and also partner organisations have from time to time been called upon to participate in health-related activities such as COVID 19, Child health week, Polio vaccination, among others.

4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

- The population of the district is estimated to be at 2, 766,417 by the year 2033. Therefore, it is expected that there will be an upsurge in the demand for healthcare services where the doctor to patient ratio which currently stands at 1:12000 will further be compromised against the recommended 1:5000.
- The facilities will be overburdened due to the increase in population thereby affecting adequate service delivery. This dilemma can be curbed by employing more human resource and construction of health facilities to match the growing population
- Increase in demand for financial and human resources.

4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As at 2022 the population of the district was at 120,279 and it is expected to increase at the rate of 2.3% per annum. Therefore, there is a likelihood of higher future demands relating to the health sector.

- There will be need for intensified healthcare service delivery in the district given the population growth rate by ensuring that all the 34 existing health facilities and those to be constructed have full complement of staff.
- Population growth will exacerbate the waste generation rate which will raise demand for intensified waste management systems. This is to include creation of more dumpsites, purchase of more waste conveyances. Constant stakeholder engagement will ensure that sustainable methods of waste management are developed in order to protect the environment.
- There will be increase in demand for financial and human resources.

4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The sector has continued to note development with construction 4 mini hospitals (Ntulo, Katungulu, Chisembe and Titus Mukupo), 2 first level hospitals (Kawambwa District Hospital, and Kala Hospital) which are offering healthcare services. A new District hospital is under construction with over 80% of the works already done. The first phase of the project included the construction of the administrative block and OPD which is underway. Currently, the District has 34 active health facilities. However, there is need for all the Mini Hospitals to have the full establishment of Human resources such as one doctor in each mini hospitals in order to decongest referrals to Kawambwa District Hospital. Further, under the Constituency Development Fund the district has managed to construct 1 more maternity annex at Munkant Health Centre.

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

Positive impact

One of the positive impacts of development trends in the health sector is improved access to healthcare services for the local population. This has been as a result of development of informal settlements around health facilities such Munkant Helath and Ntulo Mini Hospital. This has led to better health outcomes and a higher quality of life for the people of Kawambwa. However, the negative impacts of development trends in the sector are evident.

Negative impact

The disposal of medical waste and other hazardous materials can pose significant risks to the environment and public health. Improper disposal of medical waste can lead to the contamination of water sources, air pollution, and the spread of infectious diseases.

4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

One of the most direct impacts of environmental and climate change issues on the sector is the increase in the prevalence of diseases and health conditions. For example, rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns leads to the proliferation of disease-carrying insects, such as mosquitoes, and increase the incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria. Similarly, air pollution caused by open air burning activities and transportation aggravates respiratory and cardiovascular conditions.

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

The impact on the environment is minimal as most health facilities do use significant/huge chunks of land for construction purposes.

4.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Like any other sector in the district, the health sector has not been exempted from the environmental and climate change. This sector has seen an increase health facilities being blown off as a result of Strong winds and heavy rains associated with climate change. Further, the health sector has also seen an increase in diseases such as water born diseases. There has also been an increase in climate related injuries that has been recorded by the District

4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

4.7.1 Women and girls

- Few girls reached for sexual health reproductive messages due to cultural and religious beliefs. This calls for more sensitization and community engagements.
- Women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV infection. Statistics in the district show that 2,626 females are currently on ART.

4.7.2 Men and boys

- There is prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases among the men.
- High prevalence of substance abuse. The mostly abused drugs in the district include alcohol, and tobacco.

4.7.3 Youths

Few organizations reaching out to the key population inclusive of youths who are female sex workers, youths who inject themselves with drugs, people living with HIV, inmates and adolescents and young women.

4.7.4 Disabled

- People living with disabilities face challenge with accessing healthcare services due to physical disabilities and absence of structures to aid accessibility such as ramps.
- Lack of disability-specific healthcare services. This includes assistive technology, rehabilitation, and mental health support. This group of people tends to be attended to similarly to the rest of the community without targeted approaches that take into account their physical status.
- Lack of sensitization of the existing policies on the accessibility of health information. Many healthcare providers do not provide accessible health information for people with disability, making it difficult for them to understand their benefits and treatment options.

4.7.5 HIV/AIDS

HIV remains a one of the health challenges in the district. The key drivers of new HIV infections include, Low condom use, stigma and discrimination, early marriages and teen pregnancies, influx of mobile workers more especially in the construction and mining industries. Others are as a result of Mobile traders (such as Fish traders), alcohol and substance abuse especially by the youths. Currently the district has recorded 6,262 people who are living with HIV out of a population of 120,279. The prevalence rate of HIV stands at 4.5%. This entails the need to lower the prevalence rate from 4.5% to less than 2% of the total population in the next 10 years. The table below depicts the current distribution of people who are on ART by age group as of 2022;

Table 6: Distribution of People on ART by Age as of 2022

AGE GROUP	No. of people on ART
0-14	175
14-24	383
25- Above	3,700
TOTAL	4,258

Source: Ministry of Health, Kawambwa District Office, 2023

- Inadequate number of staff trained in HIV/AIDS. With collaboration with the local authority and also partners who are present in the district, all the existing facilities much have staff trained in the management of HIV/AIDS.

4.8 Summary of the Core Issues

- The issue is limited access to health services by the ever-increasing population.
- Poor road networks that increase the turnaround time for referrals of cases to Mansa. Once tarred, the Kala and Old Mansa roads will ease the movements of patients' during referrals. Access to communities such as Mambwe tends to be cut off during rainy periods, making it difficult to deliver medicines and also refer patients.
- Community members such as those in the northern part of Chimpili area have raised complaints on the accessibility of healthcare services given the distance that most of them have to cover so as to receive the services.
- There has been growing concern of community members receiving healthcare services from untrained healthcare providers.
- Poor road during referrals that is, Kala Road and the Old Mansa Road, thereby increasing the turnaround time for referrals.

4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- The issue is limited access to health services is a result of a limited number of health facilities such as Mini Hospitals, Health Centres and Maternity Annex.
- Non maintainance of roads has resulted in Poor road networks that in turn has increased the turnaround time for referrals of cases to Mansa. In some cases the community tend to be cut off such as those in Mambwe during rainy periods, making it difficult to deliver medicines and also refer patients.
- Health Services such as ART can only be access at the district hospital thereby disadvantaging communities in chimpili which is about 180km away from the CBD. As a result the community has raised complaints on the accessibility of health care services given the distance that most of them have to cover so as to receive the services.
- There has been growing concern of community members receiving healthcare services from untrained healthcare providers.
- Poor road during referrals that is, Kala Road and the Old Mansa Road, thereby increasing the turnaround time for referrals.

5.0 EDUCATION SECTOR

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

The policy objective of Ministry of Education in Kawambwa District is to provide quality education to everyone (including those with special education needs) so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills to enable them live useful lives. The department also aims at promoting efficiency by encouraging teachers to take up, upgrading courses and community participation in the delivery of education, irrespective of gender, religion and locality. Further the Education Sector seeks to guide the provision of education for all Zambians so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills, manifest excellence in performance and uprightness, defend democratic ideals, accept and value other people on the basis of their personal worth and dignity irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other discriminatory characteristic.

5.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

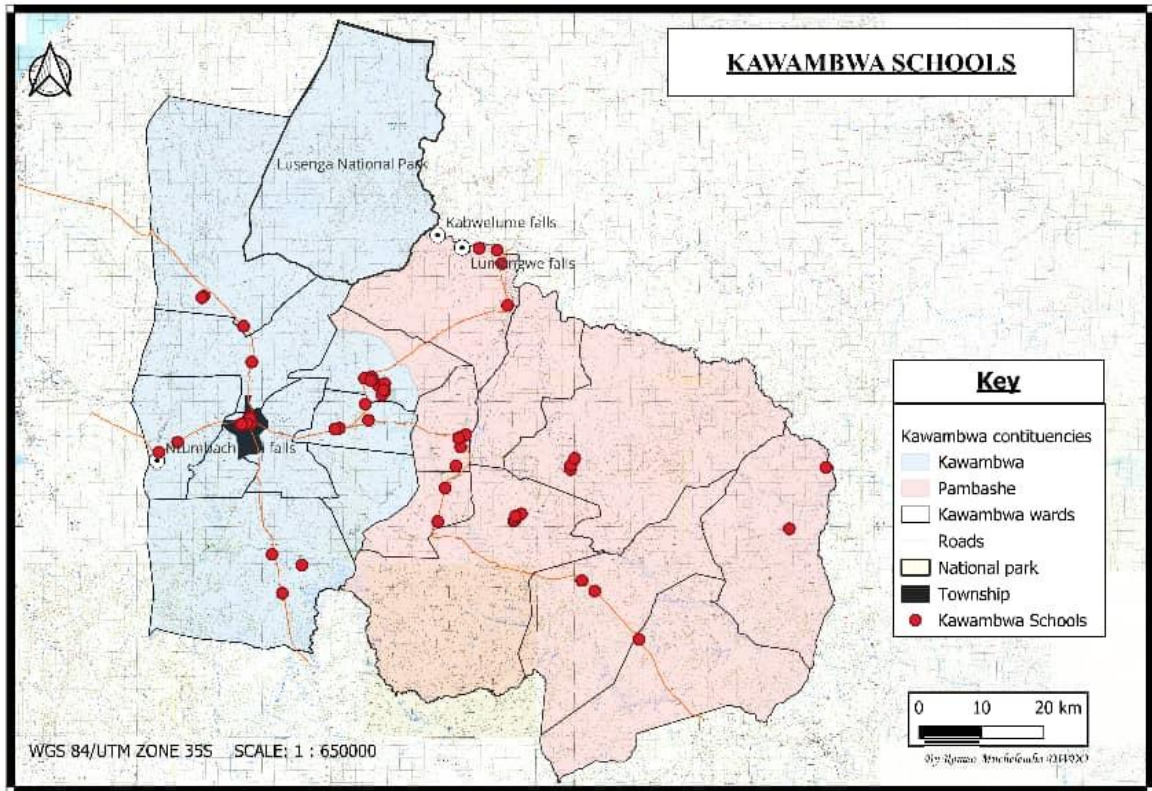
5.3.2.5 Infrastructure Expansion

Kawambwa District has total number of One Hundred and Five (105) Schools, this comprises of Eleven (11) Secondary Schools, Fifty-Seven (57) Primary schools, Twenty Eighty Eight (28) Community Schools and Six (6) Primary Private Schools, One (1) School for continuing education, One (1) combined School and One Special School.

Five schools were upgraded from Primary to Secondary schools in Pambashe and Kawambwa Constituencies. These are as follows; Kalamba in Ntumbachushi ward, Ntulo and Chisulo in Ng'ona Ward and Lengwe in Fisaka Ward, Mushota School in Ilombe ward respectively.

Under CDF Community projects allocation for 2022, there are five (5) classroom blocks being built in Pambashe Constituency which is a 1x3 classroom block at Musungu primary in Luongo Ward, 1x3 classroom block at Kota Primary in Chikanda Ward, 1x3 classroom block at Kuyumba primary school in Filenge ward, 1x3 classroom block at Ntumbo primary school in Luongo ward, 1X3 classroom block at Chinombwe primary school in Ilombe Ward.

Figure 9: Distribution of Education Facilities in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

5.3.2.6 Increasing Number of Furniture through CDF Allocations

From 2022, the District had a deficit of seven thousand (12750) and so far, Two Thousand (2,000) desks have made and distributed to some Schools and Five Thousand (5,000) are yet to be made and distributed.

5.3.2.7 Equity and inclusive Education

The district recruited 293 teachers in 2022, Two Hundred Ninety Two (292) were primary school teachers and One (1) teacher was a secondary school teacher. Improved community response to girl child education but some communities are still marrying off their children such Chibote community. Open Youth and Adult Learning Centers such as Kampemba and Bruno Adult learning Center Provision of Teaching and Learning materials

Improved teaching and learning materials due to continuing profession development (CPD) and quarterly Government grants. The district has put 1,291 girls on Keep Girls in School (KGS) Provision of sanitary materials Provision of running water in schools such as Mushota school with running water in Pambashe Ilombe Ward Construction of ablution block such as Parafin primary school in Fisaka Ward and Muchulila in Kala Ward Provision of bursaries for girls Continuous sensitizations to both girls and parents

on importance of girl's education Promotion of menstrual hygiene Increased girl Child enrolment in all schools in 18 Wards

Generally, all schools have received increased enrolment due to free education in all 18 wards, this is due to influence for free education.

Promotion of ICT materials in schools such as computers in some schools has boosted lessons for ICT at early level in all schools in 18 Wards and supply of gadgets has increased but some schools are not connected to the national power grid.

5.2.1 Availability of Service

Most of the feeder roads are bad which makes it difficulty in transporting FSP inputs to Wards like Mulunda, Kabanse, and Kala and Senga. Expansion of classroom blocks being built in Pambashe Constituency such as a 1x3 classroom block at Musungu primary in Luongo Ward, 1x3 classroom block at Kota Primary in Chikanda Ward, 1x3 classroom block at Kuyumba primary school in Filenge ward, 1x3 classroom block at Ntumbo primary school in Luongo ward, 1X3 classroom block at Chinombwe primary school in Ilombe Ward and we have also increase the number of desks in all schools in 18 Wards of Kawambwa District.

5.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

There is improved quality of service provision as in the past Communities did not have Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and now GRM Complaint boxes have been placed in communities and in school places in the 18 Wards of Kawambwa

There is improved quality of education due to increased number of teachers and funding on free education as in the past school funding was very erratic with few teachers which created abnormal pupil-teacher ratio in the 18 Wards of Kawambwa

5.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Communities appreciate Government Programmes but due to limited resources very few households are benefiting from the programmes being implemented. Hence, stakeholders feel there should be increase of resources so that programmes such as FSP, GEWEL-SWL and Keep Girls in School (KGS) have more beneficiaries. Generally good, Development differs from one community to another, in this state, development at community level entails provision of community needs based on their priorities. Development has certainly occurred in the community because provision of their needs is based on issues arising through WDC Zonal community meetings for project prioritization. The zonal representative calls community and stake holder (ex-officials) consultations regarding what projects they would want to be implemented in their wards collectively.

- No existence of a Trade School in the District
- Inadequate of classroom block in all Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District

- Inadequate of Staff Houses in all Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Lack and Unreliable mobile networks in remote Wards like Filenge, Mulunda, Kabanse, Chimpili, Kala, and Luongo
- Inadequate sources of quality water points in most schools
- Inadequate of school libraries in Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Inadequate of school laboratories in Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Dilapidated infrastructure in schools such as Kawambwa Central school where the roof is blown off

5.3.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Communities appreciate services being delivered, Service delivery is done based on community consultations therefore being appreciated because they are based on community needs through zonal meetings which includes everyone's participation.

5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Poverty is likely to be reduced in Households that receive FSP but long-term impacts may be environmental degradation. On GEWEL- SWL programme, households' social economic status will improve and we hope that there will be a reduction in the illiteracy levels due to free education policy introduced by the Government. Infrastructure Development is likely to improve in all schools due to CDF allocations which has been increased by Government. Reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio due to on-going teacher recruitment will lead to more Boys and Girls receive quality education. High rate of educated youths through CDF boarding sponsorship, Will lead to high rate of employment levels amongst youths through CDF skills sponsorship. As the youths get skills, they create employment in their various wards amongst community members.

5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Demand for more classroom spaces will increase and man power shall be increased in both constituencies in Kawambwa and more housing units shall be increased in education sector due to population increase in Kawambwa. Expansion of mobile networks in all wards as teachers use it for research to increase quality communication.

5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The District has 7 recognized pre-schools in the district as per information at the District Council. These are:

1. Good Samaritan Pre-School in Munkanta area
2. Carol Chama Pre-school in Munkanta area
3. Chanel Academy Pre-school and Primary School in Kawambwa Township area
4. Mary Mulenga Chabala Pre-school in Kawambwa Township (Bwafwano area)
5. St. Mary's Skills Development Centre in St. May's area

6. KOSAPO in St. May's area

7. Kachema Musuma Pre-school and Primary school in Kawambwa Township
However, it has to be noted that there is need for a Trade School school that offers a wide range of programs in the district.

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

More people will be employed to companies like Workman's compensation, ZAFFICO, Green 2000, Sunbird, Manganese mines, and Kawambwa Tea Company. Some learners may drop off from school as they may admire to get piece work from these investments. However, some negative social challenges such as crime, communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS related issues will likely to go increase.

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

Upward Development due to funding on Government Programmes as well free education policy. Communities have become more resilient as many have accessed the benefit of free education. Which has assisted the community to be climate smart and adopt best practices in order to protect the environment.

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

There has been an increasing number of school infrastructure with being blown or destroyed as a result of extreme weather patterns as result of climate change. This has negatively affected the attendance levels for pupils in Schools. Some of the schools that have been affected in included Kalamba, Kawambwa Central, Ntulo Primary to site a few examples.

5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

5.6.1 Women and girls

Many girls orphaned are unable to continue with school due to lack of support. Poor enrolment in School due to many dropouts as a result of death of breadwinners. Potential young men and women (Teachers) dying leaving Ministry understaffed

5.6.2 Men and boys

Men and Boys have developed courage to access skills and started applying to CDF in order to obtain bursaries for tertiary in Kawambwa

5.6.3 Youths

Most youths have developed courage to participate in taking up community positions and political positions in Wards and different CWACs leadership positions in Kawambwa.

Disabled

Most disabled groups are now included in different developmental programmes which addresses poverty reduction. They have also been catered through the free education policy in order to help them have access to free education.

5.6.5 HIV/AIDS

There is improvement in health and nutrition due to provision of inputs and grants to households as they receive, they are also sensitized on HI/AIDS. This makes them protect themselves and others from further transmission of HIV.

5.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- No existence of a Trade School in the District
- Inadequate of classroom block in all Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Inadequate of Staff Houses in all Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Lack and Unreliable mobile networks in remote Wards like Filenge, Mulunda, Kabanse, Chimpili, Kala, and Luongo
- Inadequate sources of quality water points in most schools
- Inadequate of school libraries in Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Inadequate of school laboratories in Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District
- Dilapidated infrastructure in schools such as Kawambwa Central school where the roof is blown off

5.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- The non existence of a Trade School in the District is due to adequate resource not being allocated for the development of a trade school.
- The Inadequate of Staff Houses, classroom block, school libraries and laboratories in all Eighteen (18) wards of Kawambwa District is due limited resources, and a periodic needs assessment that has not been carried out in the district
- Lack and Unreliable mobile networks in remote Wards like Filenge, Mulunda, Kabanse, Chimpili, Kala, and Luongo
- Inadequate sources of quality water points in most schools
- Dilapidated infrastructure in schools such as Kawambwa Central school where the roof is blown off

6.0 WATER AND SANITATION

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

Kawambwa District aims at improving access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation. This can only be possible by implementing the following measures at the local level that will include promotion of investments in the water and sanitation sectors. The district seeks to utilize, the enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector in all the Wards. Amongst the priority activities that the district will be engaged in will include:

- Identifying areas of need for water supply and sanitation services as well as plan for the provision of such services to reduce developmental inequalities.
- Drilling of boreholes in public institutions like schools, Rural Health Centres and in the inter Village community areas.
- Rehabilitation of Non functional boreholes and establishment of water schemes.

6.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The urban set up of Kawambwa town is shared between two wards namely Kawambwa Central and Ngona respectively which also forms part of semi peri urban. The Luapula Water and Sanitation Company is responsible for the Urban Water and Sanitation Services. A total of 1, 062 households are connected to the water supply network system. The semi peri and urban set up has a total of 3, 419 households which are representing a range between 30 to 40 % of the households connected to Luapula water and Sanitation Company water system while other has depending on private drilled bore holes.

Infrastructure development is an ongoing process and the government has shown interest in supporting these programmes by funding the rehabilitation of the non-functional boreholes, drilling of new bore holes, and rehabilitation of dams as well as construction of water schemes powered with solar system.

The increased funding in Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will have a positive impact on the infrastructure development within the district, and as a district the focus is on small piped water schemes and sanitation facilities in public institutions with the view of improving quality of Washe Services.

6.2.1 Availability of Service Solid Waste Management

The district through the local authority has been providing the solid waste management service to the general public from Mondays to Fridays. The district has seen an increase in the generation of waste which has led to the increase to an increase in the waste collection frequency from 3 days (Mondays, Wednesdays, and

Fridays) to 5 days (Mondays to Fridays). This translates to an increase from 2.5 tons to 7.5 tons. There has also been a growing need for residential waste management. Currently, the local authority has registered 7 clients under residential solid waste management through a monthly based subscription plan. However, the service as indicated does not include all the accessible residential areas around the district due to inadequate waste conveyances. Communities that do not have access to the service include part of PWD, Matelo, and Ntulo, suburbs, Clerks, and Low-Density areas.

The district through the local authority has constructed 2 ablution blocks that are strategically located within the CBD. These facilities provide relief to passersby and the entire business community. The facilities have also contributed to the prevention of indiscriminate disposal of excreta and have lifted the burden of possible disease outbreaks in relation to the same. The facilities are available to all members of the general public at the time of operation and upon payment of an attached fee.

Urban Water

Luapula Water and Sewerage Company covers the following areas the township boundary, Ntulo Village, Matero, P Compound and St Marys Area. The company only supplies water for 3 hours in a day, after to to three days.

Rural Water

The district is encouraging public participation in water sector by providing services towards operation and maintenance of water facilities. The district should come up with a SOMAP shop and restocking of spare parts for the water infrastructure facilities. The capacity building done at district and sub district staff is now able to do the identification of community in need of wash basic services.

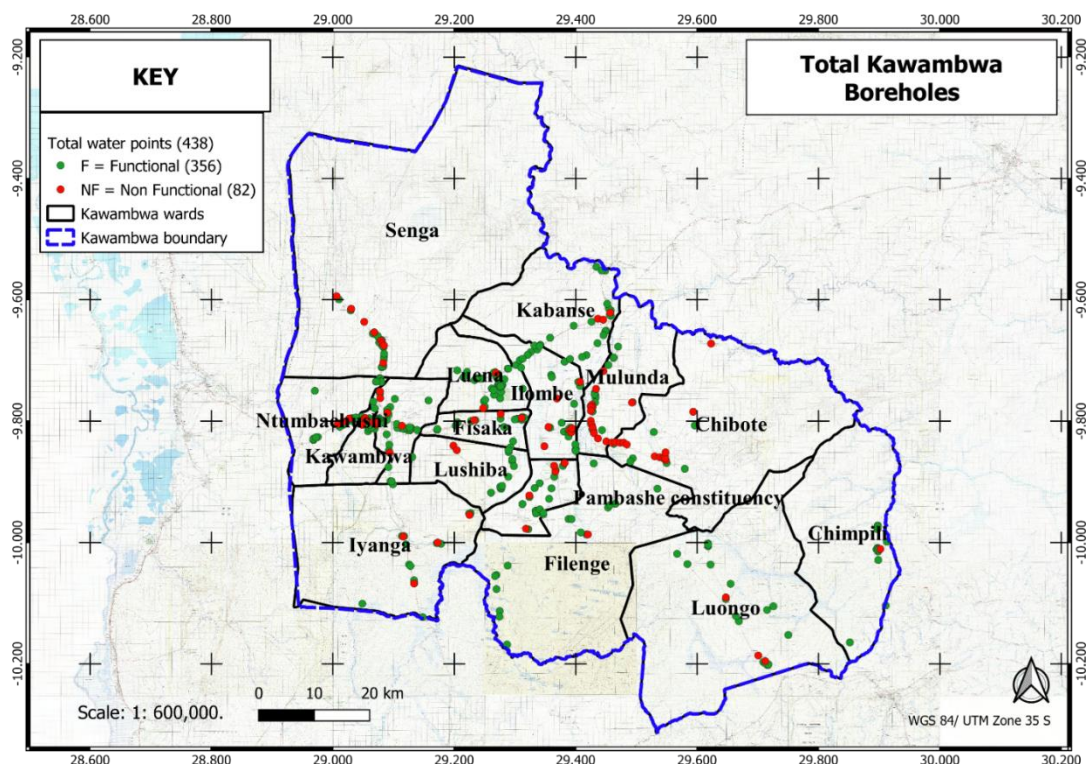
Table 7: Status of Functional and Non Functional Boreholes

S/N	Ward	Total	Functional	Non-Functional	Population	Number of New water points required
1	Ilombe	21	15	6	8,879	15
2	Pambashe	27	20	7	9,897	13
3	Mulunda	15	11	4	6,409	11
4	Chibote	23	16	7	9,667	16
5	Chimpili	18	14	4	3,801	(3)
6	Kabanse	26	23	3	6,452	(1)
7	Luena	33	30	3	8,856	3
8	Kawambwa C.	39	34	5	10,384	3

9	Senga	19	15	4	10,763	24
10	Ntumbachushi	19	16	3	1,247	(14)
11	Fisaka	29	24	5	5,790	(6)
12	Luongo	21	14	7	3,464	(7)
13	Iyanga	16	12	4	2,702	(5)
14	Ng'ona	45	39	6	22,844	46
15	Filenge	23	21	2	5,479	(1)
16	Lushiba	21	16	5	2,786	(10)
17	Kala	20	17	3	960	(16)
18	Chikanda	23	19	4	3,272	(10)
Total		438	356	82	123,652	131

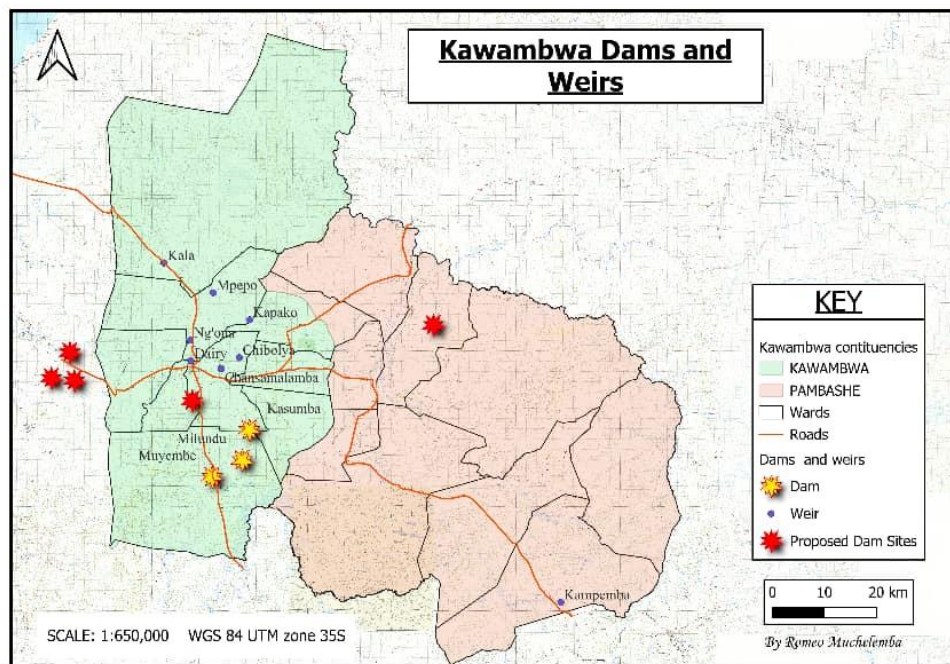
The Map below is representing the Total Number of bore holes captured under GIS system.

Figure 10: Distribution of Boreholes in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

Figure 11: Distribution of Dams and Weirs



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

6.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Supply of water is 3 hours a day after a period of 2 to 3 days, the quality of the water and sanitation services offered for the urban is poor and for the rural is average. The Quality of Water supply within the Luapual Water and Sewerage is poor, owing to the fact that the public is able to access water for on average two or three hours in some cases for a period of 4 days without running water. On average there is about 4500 properties connected to water.

Borehole ratio is 250 people or 42 households per water point (Hand pump) and the current statistics from the data presented above, borehole individual ratio is at 282 individuals per borehole. However, the settlement pattern is also affecting the allocation of these bore holes as some communities are in a scattered pattern. There is need for Line Ministries and supporting partners to increase the number of rehabilitations and drill more boreholes in needy areas.

6.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Most of the community members in rural area still think that operation and maintenance of water infrastructures should be done by Local Authority and Central Government is facing one of the biggest challenge the sector is facing. This is owing to the fact that there is no SOMAP shop within the district where spare parts can be accessed in an event that a borehole develops a fault, as such they end up appealing to the council to assist.

There is a serious water problem for those connected to luapula water and supply due to the erratic water supply often it takes Two to three days for the members of the community to be supplied with water.

6.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The next ten years the district to anticipated the following;

- Small pipe water schemes in Key public institutions and Sanitation Facilities such as Schools, Health Facilities, Markets and identified growth centers.
- The urban set up will have improved water network system due to the current rehabilitation water project.

6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

In the next 5 to 10 years the population of Kawambwa District is expected to grow to 234,000. As such the district needs to construct about 3 dams in 3 wards namely Pambashe, Ilombe and chimpili with active farmers and also rehabilitate about 200 bore holes that have poor water quality due to the reaction of galvanized iron pipes and high-iron-content water. The district will require additional 121 new bore holes to meet the current demand and 98 Schools and 24 health facilities to have small water schemes.

6.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Luapula water and sewerage company has expanded its network from 1500 to above 4500. The district is focusing on creating a WASH Master Plan and has Two Main Factors looking at Capacity Building Plan and Sustainability Plan of the Water infrastructure. The water infrastructure (Drilling of bore holes or construction of small water schemes) will have a negative impact because of the settlement pattern (Scattered). The district has 3 dams- namely Muyembe, Milindu and Kasumba which are constantly maintained by vegetation control and rehabilitation. Muyembe dam requires a rehabilitation which is been considered in the future. The ministry also plans to construct another dam once government funding is made available through Ministry of Agriculture.

The district has dug wells and a total of 438 boreholes done by different organisation with only 82 non-functional boreholes. The district has planned on drilling 10 boreholes under the ministry of water development and rehabilitate the non-functional bore holes together with small earth dams through NGOs, Local government and other government line ministries. The capacity building of district and sub district will help in the Sustainability Plan for the water infrastructure facilities.

6.1.1.2 Water and Sanitation programmes:

The district has about 535 villages in 3 chiefdoms (Chama, Mushota and Munkanta) and about 60 percent of the villages are open defecation free. The government through the Local Government, UNICEF and CARE International Kawambwa office is

working productively to insure that selected villages within the district (100 villages) are open defecation free by 2024. In the rural parts of the district communities depend on small water schemes, borehole equipped with India mark ii or Afridev and protected hand dug wells while in urban area they depend on Luapula water and Sewerage Company and boreholes. According to the district Health office, the district has 28, 064 Ordinary Latrines.

The total population visited (113 Villages) under Community Led Total Sanitation programme is 30, 132 in the selected villages, New people reached with Sanitation & Hygiene promotion is 9,699, number of basic toilets is 5, 822 and total number of new toilets is 475 between December 2020 to August, 2022. The district trained 12 washe clubs in Chitala, Mawaya, Nachampama, Chisembe, Chimpempe Sec, Chimpempe Pr, Kabombo, Mweo, Mushota, Chimpili, Chitondo and Alex schools, a total of 38, 380 participants under training of water point committees, construction of 22 pit latrines for the physically challenged households, and training of 100 village head men in Mushota and Chama chiefdoms on the importance of Community Led Total Sanitation programme.

The district has two water schemes at Mushota Primary School in ilombe ward and at Chibwe village in Ngona ward which were funded by KFW/UNICEF-CARE International and Goble Empowers Zambia Limited respectively, the two water scheme is under improving wash services project. This has increased the number of people having access to clear quality drinking water.

6.1.1.3 Rural Sanitation Programme

The district is implementing Community and School Led Total Sanitation which is directed to the communities and Schools. The programme aims at changing the behavioral mind sets of humans with the effort of seeing all institutions or households to have adequate sanitation facilities (pit latrines for communities) and putting to an end open defecation.

6.1.1.4 Urban Sanitation

The urban sanitation services is a mandate of Luapula Water Sanitation Company and the company is working on rehabilitation of sewer network system.

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

Communities near big companies and government facilities like Green 2000, ZAFFICO, Kala camp, Kawambwa Sugar Plantation, Kawambwa Tea estate, etc. there is need for the Local Government to take keen interest in developing these areas in terms of water and sanitation. The landuse around these companies is mainly agricultural land which has an estimated coverage of about 20000 hectors and there has been an expansion of villages as a result of investments in the area.

6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

High temperatures and drought cause drying of water sources that lead to increased cost in drilling boreholes if the water table gets lower as a result. Flooding leads to contamination of water sources. Imbalance in the eco system affecting water sources due to farming near water sources and cutting down of trees.

6.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment And Climate Change

The cutting down of trees is causing a lot of change in ground water levels resulting in drying of bore holes and an increase in operational cost because it will require to drill at a high depth. The surface water sources will run dry and this will have a negative impact on the water supply for the urban setup.

6.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On The Sector

The use of solar powered energy on the extraction or pumping of water will reduce the dependence on electrical power as a source of energy.

6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Non-Inclusion of cross cutting issues in sectorial plans and activities
- Non-Adaption of user-friendly sanitation facilities for the differently abled
- Long distance to water points taking more than 30 minutes can affect their ability to study, work and live in dignity.

6.7.1 Women and girls:

- There is need to provide Menstrual Hygiene Facilities in public institutions (Mainly in schools) in with the view of improving the welfare of the girl child and this will increase the time the learners (girl child) will be in schools.
- The engagement of women to take up more responsibilities in wash related activities such as Area Pump Minder (APM), Care takers at water points, Community Champions, Masons and key positions in V-Washe committees etc.

6.7.2 Men and Boy:

- Men and boys have been introduced to a lot of community trainings like manson training and Area Pump Mender trainings. This is to empower communities with community member that have the technical knowledge of how to build proper latrines and rehabilitate boreholes.

6.7.3 Youths:

- Youth should be encouraged to be participating in water and sanitation training activities so as to sustain the operations and maintenance of the water infrastructure (they are the future generation as well as leaders of tomorrow). They should also be sensitized on how to access district funding like CDF,

TRALARD, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC)

6.8.5 HIV/AIDS:

- There is need for promotion of good Water, Sanitation and hygiene practices as this will led to a healthy life as we live with HIV/AIDS within the community. CARE International and the Local Government have started the process of identifying households with members that have HIV/AIDS when doing door to door CLTS inspection so that more counselling can be given to all members.

6.9 Summary

- Difficult in accessing spare parts by members of the community in all the wards.
- There is a serious water problem for those connected to luapula water and supply due to the erratic water supply often it takes Two to three days for the members of the community to be supplied with water.
- Deforestation which is causing low rainfall, low water levels underground water as well as surface water is contributing to having low water levels in boreholes etc.
- Political interference in wash related programmes, projects and activities. Communities are not contributing to capital investments because political leaders have made a lot of unfulfilled promises on contributions towards community activities e.g. communities can be promised by a politician to contribute upfront on behalf of the community towards a certain project but the protician fail.

6.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Difficult in accessing spare parts by members of the community in all the wards is due to the absence of the SOMAP shop within the district where spare parts can be accessed in an event that a borehole develops a fault.
- There is a serious water problem for those connected to luapula water and supply due to the erratic water supply often it takes Two to three days for the members of the community to be supplied with water. There is low intake levels at the source which is not enough to meet the demand of the community.
- Political interference in wash related programmes, projects and activities. Communities are not contributing to capital investments because political leaders have made a lot of unfulfilled promises on contributions towards community activities e.g. communities can be promised by a politician to contribute upfront on behalf of the community towards a certain project but the protician fail.

7.0 FOREST SECTOR

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

Kawambwa District has recognized that in an event the forestry industry, is properly nurtured, it will contribute positively to the local economy of the district. As such the district promote land clearing, preparation and planting of 20,000 hectares of land in each constituency in order to provide direct employment opportunities to the local people. It is hope that it will have a positive effect on job creation in the district and contribute to eliminating social exclusion faced by the majority of the people who are unskilled and have had no employment opportunities for decades.

The district will also endeavor to Promote and facilitate investments through public-private partnerships in environment, forestry and other natural resources. It will also support value addition to wood and non-wood forest products, and Facilitate creation of community beekeeping production clusters. The district will also invest in ambitious programs of promoting low carbon sustainable consumption and production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), by promoting improved cooking devices such as energy serving stoves and braziers in addition the district will embark on afforestation programs in NFR areas. It will also promote coordination and enhance coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Additionally it will also promote carbon marketing through CFMGs by increasing compliance levels in forest management

7.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Kawambwa district has seven forest reserves, namely Mbereshi national forest, Mankalala local forest, Luena local forest, Pambashe local forest, Lubulafita local forest, Kabembe community forest management area (CFMA), and Mushota local forest these have a total hactarage of 92,796 representing 6.9% ($92,796\text{ha} \times 100/1,330,300\text{ha} = 6.9\%$) of land under protected forest in Kawambwa district. However, the district need more land under natural forest regeneration and CFMGs to enhance protection of the forests in the district.

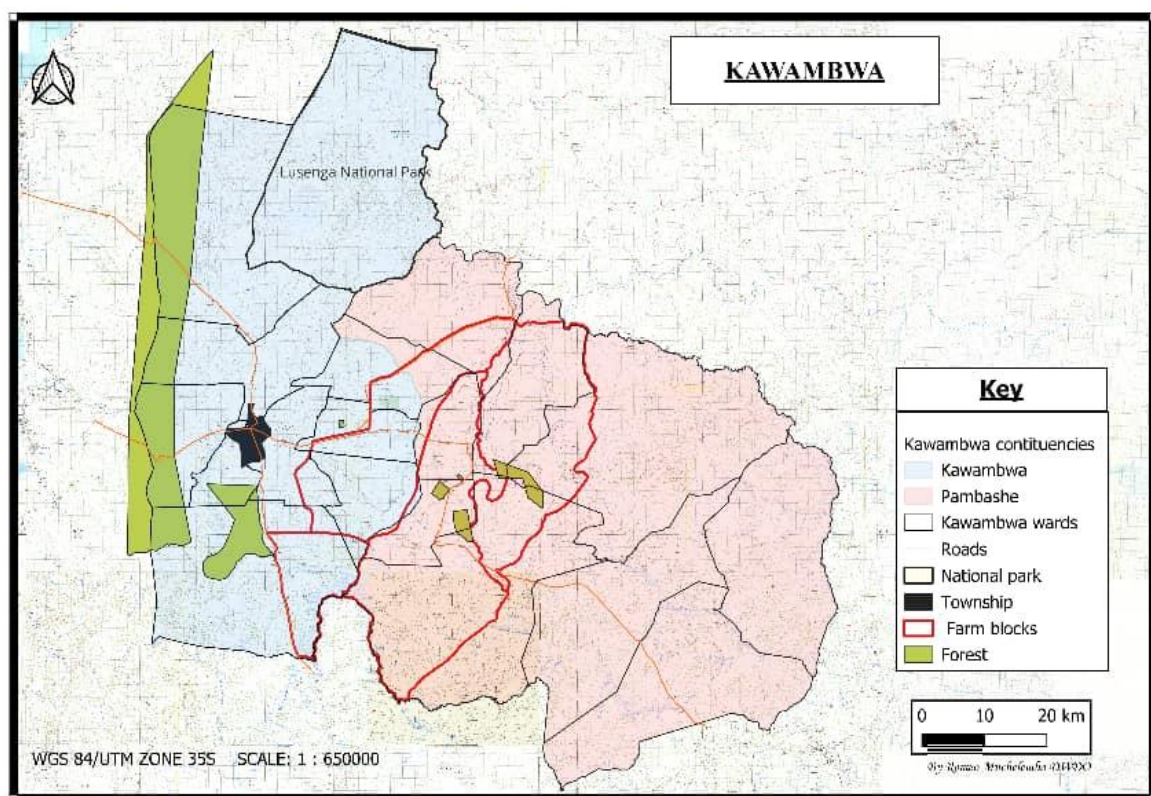
- . The district has two weather stations to monitor weather patterns. However, these are not adequate to monitor rainfall, but they are adequate to monitor the weather. To successfully monitor the rainfall activities in the district, we need about 21 automated rain gauges to monitor rainfall for the entire district.
- Promotion of education and community awareness programs in schools and communities on the environment and value of natural resources are inadequate and there is need to scale them up.
- Community participation in natural resource management through the formation of CFMGs are still low as only two wards are covered out of the 18 wards in the district, however, efforts are being made to sensitize the communities on forest management by forming Natural forest regeneration groups in order to rehabilitate degraded areas.

- In monitoring the deforestation rate in the district, the district has embarked on data disaggregation to know how much land is under each category. Out of 1,330,300 hectares of land under Kawambwa district, the land is being disaggregated as follows:

- (i) Forest reserves has 92,796 hectares
- (ii) Luena Farm block has 100,000 hectares
- (iii) Commercial and residential properties under council, 1,409.2ha
- (iv) Cultivated land under farmer Input support programme (FISP) 6250 hectares
- (v) Cultivated land under individual farm 10,000 hectares
- (vi) Area under Zesco way leaves
- (vii) Area under villages

The process of disaggregation of land is still on going

Figure 12: Distribution of Forest Reserves in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

7.2.1 Availability of Service

- The sector has only two CFM areas which provide services to the community and covers only two wards namely Kala and Ngona wards. This sector offers services which include afforestation, timber, food security, herbal medicine, nursery establishment and woodlot management.

- Availability of education and community awareness services on the environment are only available to Kawambwa central constituency and very minimal to Pambashe constituency of the district, however, efforts are being made to sensitize the communities of Pambashe constituency on sustainable forest management.
- The district has two meteorological stations to monitor weather patterns, one in the Central Business District (CBD) and one automated weather station in Mushota. The information collected at district level is then sent to the national forecasting center which later disseminates the information to entire nation through radio and television.

7.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- Technical and technological services are inadequate in the district to adequately foster on sustainable environmental management, as the ratio of technical staff to members of the public to raise awareness and education are still low.
- Afforestation services to reclaim the lost biodiversity are being implemented at a low pace as the district is currently trying to reclaim 81 hectares through natural forest regeneration one ward out of the 18.
- Historically, there was a coupe system in place which was very sustainable in terms of charcoal production, as it allowed for demarcation of areas to be used as coupes. Charcoal production will be concentrated in one area then shift to another to allow for regeneration. This system was very sustainable in the management of forest resources.
- According to the assessment on coupe system, this method should be re-introduced as it is sustainable.
- The district is facing a shortfall in forest ranger guards to carry out forest protection measures in both customary and state lands.

7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- Forests are considered to be God given sources of income through wood and non-wood forest products for their livelihood.
- Local communities fail to acquire a concession license as the process is cumbersome and expensive for them, hence only those with proper financial resources will manage to process a concession license.
- Stakeholders highlighted challenges of continued deforestation as a result of charcoal burning, encroachments of housing structure and agriculture activities in areas designated for conservation and protection.

The local communities viewed that the provision of alternative sources of livelihood is a good strategy to curb this continued encroachment. These alternatives will help them desist from depending on forest for charcoal production.

7.3.1 Availability of Service

- The community from far flung areas such as pambashe constituency lamented on the long distance covered to access the services from the forest department offices at the district.
- Participation in forest management activities in the district is low as currently only two wards have established CFMGs, namely; Kala and Ngona. However, plans are underway to sensitize the other remaining 16 wards on Forest Management.

7.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The qualities of services provided by the sector are still very low as the sector is not able to reach all the corners of the district. Deployment of more staff and equipment's are needed.

7.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Due to the increase in population there will be need for land development and use of natural resources which will result in loss of biodiversity and reduce tree cover in some instances. Increasing community forest management will reduce deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

Furthermore, if all stakeholders are not involved in forest management issues, it is anticipated that the following will occur at an alarming rate; Floods, draught, loss of biodiversity, encroachment of protected areas, deforestation, and consumption patterns of forest resources.

7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to 2010 and 2022 census of population and housing, the population of Kawambwa was 89,120 (2010) and 123,652 (2022 preliminary report), Rapid population growth is the major underlying force of environmental degradation and a threat to sustainable use of natural resources. It reduces the quality and quantity of natural resources through overexploitation and intensive farming.

Future demands for services and facilities based on estimates of population change are that; demand for water consumption will be high hence sources of water will be disturbed due to illegal cutting of trees along river banks and catchment areas; hence, streams and rivers will dry up.

Demand for energy consumption will be high, due to population change; hence pressure will be on the forests, due to the need for charcoal and firewood.

Furthermore, population change in terms of increase will put pressure on forests as land for agriculture and settlements will be needed. Hence, this will lead to destruction of the forests. Demand for forest resources such as wood and non-wood forest products will be high.

7.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

Kawambwa is endowed with vast forest resource where the government is managing 92,796 hectares of land under seven forest reserves, namely; Mbereshi national forest, Mankalala local forest, Luena local forest, Pambashe local forest, Lubulafita local forest, Kabembe community forest management area (CFMA), and Mushota local forest. The following strategies are in place to address climate change issues. Local key priorities of the sector being strengthening climate change adaptation programs such as:

- Formation of community forest management groups(CFMGs) kabembe CFMG in Senga ward has already been recognized and operational, where we have six villages participating, namely Shinonde, Muchulila, Bundala, Jelas one, Jelas two and Tambatamba. The community comprises of 288 households and 1,192 people are beneficiaries of this project. These communities will be empowered with alternative livelihood activities such as beekeeping, piggery and poultry under the Tralard project for managing the forests.
- Kawambwa will promote beekeeping activities, beekeeping activities are promoted to increase community participation in protecting forest resources while improving their livelihoods and those of the surrounding communities. It is also an alternative forest management approach which addresses the negative attitudes of the people towards forest management. So far, seven (7) groups, namely, Busy bee farmers group, Laisa women's group, imitiikula empanga youth group, tea estate women group, mushota, chisembe and wapamesa communities are involved in beekeeping. However Kabembe community forest group underwent training in basic beekeeping but have not yet started practicing.

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

Development programs such as mining, has an impact on land use in the sense that mining areas leave big trenches, hence degrading the environment. Opening up of land for agriculture and settlements has an impact on land use and population distribution patterns in that, land is being disturbed as trees will be cleared. Land degradation in most parts of the district especially in pambashe constituency, where mining and agriculture activities are increasing.

With the increasing number of deforestation, there will be more land that will be opened up for agriculture, and settlement. Hence we are expecting to see an increase in agricultural activities within the district.

7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impact of climate change has had a negative impact on people's lives in the sense that; it threatens the food security due to floods and drought, people are displaced, biodiversity is disturbed and infrastructure destroyed. For example, in Kawambwa infrastructure was destroyed at Musambeshi clinic and Kawambwa technical school, where roofs were blown off. However, through the DMMU new iron sheets were

bought and replaced. Therefore, this will be a cost on government in the sense that instead of concentrating on other developmental activities, it will concentrate on the affected communities.

Climate change can also impact human health by worsening air and water quality; it increases the spread of communicable diseases such as Cholera and other diarrhea diseases. In agriculture, new pests and diseases have been introduced due to change in climate.

7.6.1 The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

The cutting down of trees along the water catchment areas will result into low water discharge and siltation of streams and rivers. This is expected to impact the communities who use these water bodies negatively. Further, it is expected that there will be a reduction in the number of hecterage of the carbon sinks. Additionally, the existence of the Luena Farm Block within the district which covers about 90000 hectors of farmland is expected to accelerate the rate at which trees will be cut down as more and more farmer's clear land for agricultural purposes.

7.6.2 The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Temperatures globally have continued to increase due to the destruction of the ozone layer. And as Climate change worsens many of the threats to forests such as; Pests outbreak, fires, and droughts, habitants of the forests are destroyed, some forests are converted to grass lands, rates of tree growth and tree mortality will fluctuate. The impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector are; biodiversity loss, pollution due to accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to disturbance of the ozone layer and stunted growth of trees.

Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on agricultural productivity including changing rainfall patterns, drought, flooding and the geographical redistribution of pests and diseases. Climate change threatens the ability to achieve food security, eradicate-poverty and achieve sustainable development. Drought can harm food production and human health, flooding can lead to disease spread, it further causes damage to ecosystems.

7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Forest management and natural resources affects all sectors. Certain people and certain places will be affected more than others. Certain gender and vulnerable groups are more prone to climate change brought about by unsustainable forest management. Vulnerable groups refer to physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged persons who may be unable to meet basic needs.

It is discovered that when climate issues hit, the most affected are the children and women. Most vulnerable groups have been put on social cash transfer program under social welfare department and other disaster management programs under the DMMU.

7.6.1 Women and girls

Women and girls are more prone to climate change issues due to the fact that society considers them for roles and responsibility of doing household chores such as fetching water, fire wood collection, and preparing food among others. Women and girls are usually the ones who suffer travelling long distance to draw water from boreholes and wells in far flung areas. Also young girls are abused as they queue up early in the morning at the existing or new water point to draw water. To reverse the trends in the district, women and girls have been empowered with grants and secondary boarding bursary through the constituency development funds (CDF) and TRALARD projects which are implementing diverse livelihood activities

7.6.2 Men and boys

Forests and trees-especially big trees and mature forest have many benefits. They provide habitat for multitude of species, store carbon, maintain water quality, stabilize the climate and provide places for people to recreate and connect to nature. In order to discourage destruction of the forest through activities such as charcoal production, men and boys are encouraged to do conservation elements by joining community forest management groups, join natural regeneration groups, support forest conservation organizations, and educate themselves or learn about forests and their importance to human race locally and globally.

7.6.3 Youths

Zambia's population comprises of 60% youths. Unemployment is among the factors that are pushing many Zambians especially the youths into deforestation and charcoal production. There is a lot of demand for charcoal in the district because of challenges with access and cost of electricity which make charcoal a cheaper alternative source of energy in many households. In order to address the issues brought by climate change youths in the district are joining environmentally sustainable livelihood actions to advocate to move away from charcoal production which is worsening deforestation in the district. For example, youths have joined and formed youth groups/cooperatives and have accessed youth empowerment grants through CDF. The youths are involved in sustainable forest livelihood activities such as beekeeping and natural regeneration. Youths are now changing the perception on the forest and natural resources.

7.6.4 Persons with disabilities (disabled.)

Persons with disabilities are affected negatively as the negatives impact of deforestation floods and droughts due to lack of access to emergency resources and the difficulties imposed by limited mobility for example fetching water and firewood collection.

7.6.5 HIV/AIDS

They say health is wealth, with the prevailing rate that stands at 4.5 percent those who have been affected has had a negative toll on the forestry sector. It has robbed them with necessary health that is required to participate in forestry livelihood activities such as bee keeping that contribute to the local economy of the district.

7.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- Encroachment of Forestry reserves
- No access to concession license by member of the local community
- Deforestation levels in the forestry reserves is on the rise.

7.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Encroachment of Forestry reserves – this due to non maintenance of the forestry boundaries and issuing of land in the forestry reserves by the traditional leadership
- No access to concession license by member of the local community- lack of knowledge on the steps and procedures needed to acquire concession licenses by members of the local community.
- Deforestation levels in the forestry reserves is on the rise – this is as a result of lack of alternative sources of livelihood by members of the community.

8.0 ENERGY, AND POWER SUPPLY SECTOR

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

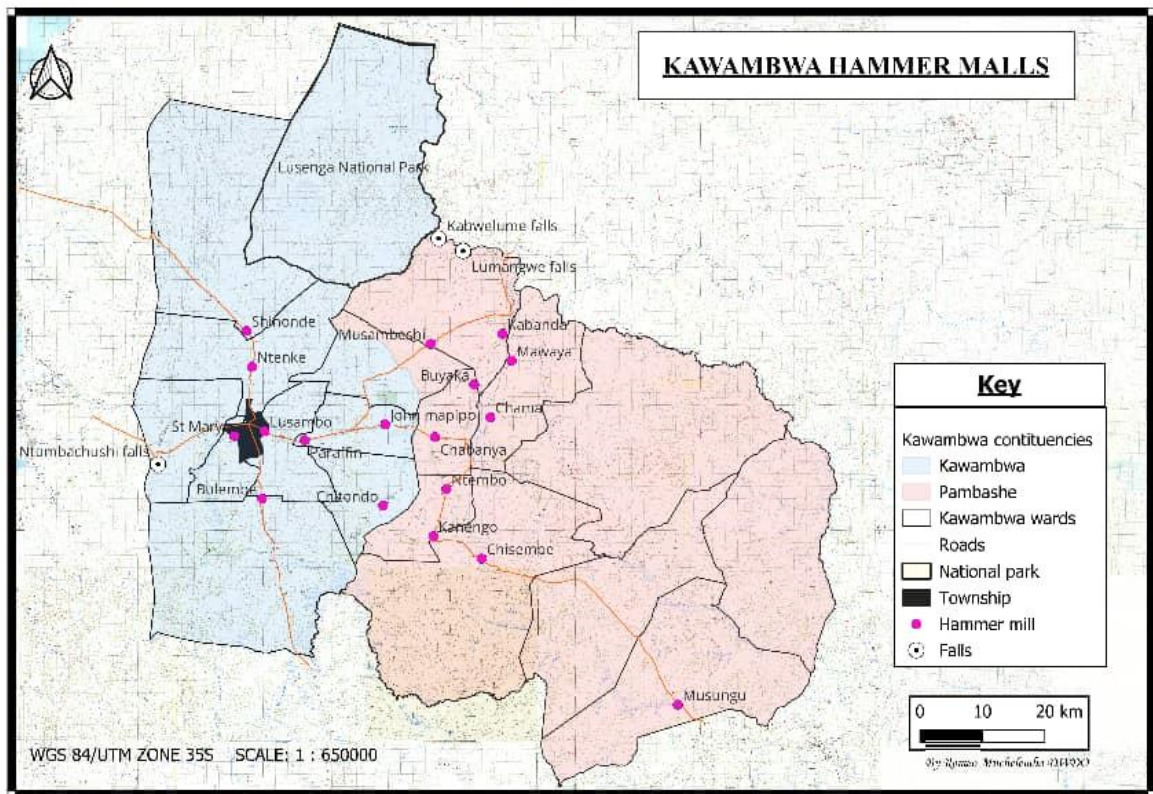
Kawambwa District is endowed with abundant solar radiance resource and water resources sufficient for construction of off grid Solar power plants and Mini Hydro power plants respectively. At local level our key priorities of the 8th National Development plan are;

- Expand access to electricity; Kawambwa district shall prioritize the expansion of the electricity grid in rural areas to ensure that more households have access to electricity. This will be achieved through investment in new power plants, transmission lines and distribution networks.
- Promoting renewable energy; Kawambwa shall prioritize the development of renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind and hydro power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and promote sustainable energy Practices.
- Improving communication infrastructure; in order to improve access to communication services and promote economic development, Kawambwa shall prioritize the development of communication infrastructure, such as fiber optic cables and mobile phone towers.
- Encouraging energy efficiency; Kawambwa shall prioritize policies and programs that encourage energy efficiency such as promoting the use of energy efficient appliances and incentivizing businesses to adopt sustainable energy practices.
- Promoting Private sector investment; in order to accelerate development and reduce the burden on public resource, Kawambwa shall prioritize policies and incentives that encourage private sector investment in energy and communication infrastructure.

8.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

- The district has benefited from the implementation of the national electrification program, with most urban areas and some rural areas having access to electricity through the national grid.
- However, there is still a significant proportion of the population, especially in remote and hard-to-reach areas, who lack access to electricity and modern communication and information technology services.
- A total of milling plants are dotted around both the Rural and urban areas using Solar for milling (solar hammer mills) and for domestic use. These solar milling plants are grant aids to cooperatives within Kawambwa District by the Ministry of Small and Medium enterprises. The hammer Mills consist of the milling plant and solar panel. They do not have power storage bank.

Figure 13: Distribution of Hammer Mill in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

8.2.1 Availability of Service

- Most urban areas in the district have access to electricity through the national grid. However, a significant proportion of the rural population lack access to electricity, with some communities still relying on traditional sources of energy such as firewood and charcoal.
- There is need to scale up production of materials required for upgrading energy supply and communication infrastructure from stakeholders like ZAFFICO and SUNBIRD.
- The Business community supplies off grid solutions such as solar energy supply to both rural and urban communities, example is Mysol Zambia that provides incentives to farmers and community members in solar energy solutions.
- The district also faces challenges related to the availability and affordability of communication services, especially in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
- The District has one substation that steps down from 66KVA to 33KVA at tea estate.

8.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

- Energy supply is unreliable, and the quality of energy services is poor. Most rural communities are not connected to the national grid.

- Communication infrastructure and services are inadequate and of poor quality in some rural and hard to reach areas like chibote, mambwe, muyembe, shinonde, lusambo, chitondo, kolwe.

8.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Energy supply is unreliable, and the quality of energy services is poor. Most rural communities are not connected to the national grid.
- Communication infrastructure and services are inadequate and of poor quality in rural and hard to reach areas.
- Inadequate modern infrastructure for communication, energy and petroleum supply within the district and worse in rural communities.
- Some power distribution infrastructure has been vandalized.
- There is need to scale up power distribution infrastructure to some communities of Kawambwa. Currently the District has one substation that steps down from 66KVA to 33KVA at tea estate.
- Commercial and small-scale farms within the Luena farm block needs to be connected to the national grid to have a more viable and efficient farm block.
- There is a need to scale up and expand the REP to reach more communities.
- In areas near Kawambwa town such as Matende, Kalamba, Ntulo, Chisheta, Chisulo and Matero, there is need to scale up power distribution infrastructure to increase power supply and distribution to these areas.
- The quality of energy infrastructure and services is inadequate and needs improvement.
- Kawambwa District has some proposed sites suitable for construction of Min Hydro power plants on the Kalungwishi River around the Lumangwe Falls.

8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

- Improved energy distribution shall enable a conducive environment for business to both rural and urban communities.
- Improved energy infrastructure shall provide a reliable energy distribution system in Kawambwa.
- Improved energy distribution shall increase employment opportunities for both rural and urban communities, from the Agriculture, tourism sectors.
- Improved energy and communication distribution triggers easy of sharing of technologies which enables growth of the Kawambwa district.

8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

- There is likely to be an increase in demand for energy services as the population grows.
- Communication services will increase due to increased economic activities and population.

- To construct a substation that will step down 66KVA to 33 KVA around Posa area from Mprokoso to service the Farm block and Chibote, Kanyebele, Green 2000, Chisembe and other surrounding communities in Chief Chama.
- The future energy demands are increasing steadily, there is need to scale up to 7 Megawatts of power to service the communities around the Luena Farm block and within the Luena farm block.
- To set up petroleum infrastructure through Private Partnership along the Muyembe Mansa Road and the Kawambwa Mushota road.

8.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The District is supplied with hydro- electric power by ZESCO through the National Grid. The National Grid is made up of interconnection of Kafue Gorge, Kariba North Bank and the Victoria Falls power stations. Kawambwa district also gets an alternative power supply only during the prolonged outages from the main grid.

At the moment Kawambwa has got 10, 582 clients of which Kawambwa Tea Company is the major client, others are schools, community, millers and hospitals. ZESCO Kawambwa is committed to increase the number of clients by 400 clients every year. The energy potential for Kawambwa District is huge, owing to the fact that it host the second largest falls in Kabanse Ward. The government has invested in feasibility studies to establish the power station at Kalungwishi, of which the results have been positive.

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

The district has experienced an increase increased real estate investors and improved communication infrastructure.

- Improved energy, power supply and communication shall stimulate industrial growth, thereby creating job opportunities to both urban and rural communities.
- Industrial growth boosts population distribution patterns, thereby increasing the pressure on the need for investment to processing plant to meet the demands for construction materials, food from agriculture.

8.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impacts of environmental and climate change affect different sectors. These include damages to communication infrastructure, power and energy infrastructure. The damages have delayed the growth in the energy, power supply and communication sector in district.

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

The continued increase in the demand for power will affect the environment negatively in the sense that more land will be required to be cleared, for the purpose of expanding the supply lines. It will also have a positive impact in the sense that the population is going to have access to the alternative source of energy. The initial cost on the environment will be high but in the long it will help to decrease deforestation.

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

Climate change issues such as increased flooding; wind loads have a negative impact on the physical resilience of the energy infrastructure. Changes in the water cycle due to climate change have an impact on hydro power generation leading to increased load management hours. Hotter temperatures require more energy for cooling and cooler temperatures increase the need for heating energy leading to the need for an increased consumption of energy.

8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The energy sector remains one of the least gender diverse sectors and closing this gap will be vital as women are the key drivers of innovative and inclusive solutions. Women also lack access to energy.

There is a serious imbalance in roles played by women and the disabled people in the energy, power supply and communication sector. Most jobs are considered to be physically fit and male. Such perception as women can't install solar systems, women cannot be involved in most construction projects as the gender is perceived weak.

8.6.1 Women and Girls

There is a lack of skills training centers in the clean energy production, women and girls can not easily receive such training. Apart from that there is also limited job opportunities in the energy sector.

8.6.1 Men and Boys

Men are considered to be final decision makers and boys are not given key leadership roles in the energy sector. Most research work, job opportunities and technology transfer decisions in the energy sector are considered for the aged and experienced.

8.6.3 Youths

The most pressing and challenging issues among the youths in the energy sector is limited job opportunities.

8.6.4 Disabled

The most pressing and challenging issues among the youths in the energy sector is limited job opportunities.

8.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Households with HIV positive members self stigmatize, this makes it difficult to allocate resources equitably. The policy is to allocate resources equally and equitably.

8.8 Summary

- Energy supply is unreliable, and the quality of energy services is poor.
- Inadequate modern infrastructure for communication, energy and petroleum supply within the district and worse in rural communities.
- Some power distribution infrastructure has been vandalized.
- Commercial and small-scale farms within the Luena farm block needs to be connected to the national grid to have a more viable and efficient farm block.
- There is a need to scale up and expand the REP to reach more communities.
- In areas near Kawambwa town such as Matende, Kalamba, Ntulo, Chisheta, Chisulo and Matero
- The quality of energy infrastructure and services is inadequate and needs improvement.

8.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Most rural communities are not connected to the national grid, due to the fact that there is no supply infrastructure that has been put in place.
- Poor network coverage this is as a result of Inadequate Communication infrastructure
- Inadequate modern infrastructure for communication, energy and petroleum supply within the district and worse in rural communities.
- There is a long waiting list of clients to be connected at ZESCO dating as far back as 3 years this has been attributed to lack of materials within the district needed to connect the clients
- The Luena farmblock is not connected to power, this due to the supply infrastructure that is lacking in the district.
- In areas near Kawambwa town such as Matende, Kalamba, Ntulo, Chisheta, Chisulo and Matero, there is need to scale up power distribution infrastructure to increase power supply and distribution to these areas.
- The quality of energy infrastructure and services is inadequate and needs improvement.

9.0 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

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

The key priorities of the 8th National Development Plan that are relevant to road and infrastructure development in Kawambwa District and how they can be implemented at a local level are:

- **Infrastructure development:** The 8th National Development Plan prioritizes infrastructure development as a key driver of economic growth and development. At the local level, this will be implemented through the construction of new roads, bridges, and other infrastructure to improve connectivity within the district and with other parts of the country.
- **Energy development:** The 8th National Development Plan also prioritizes energy development as a key enabler of economic growth. At the local level, this will be implemented through the provision of electricity to communities in the district to stimulate economic activities and improve the quality of life of residents.
- **Water and sanitation:** The 8th National Development Plan prioritizes the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities to all communities in the country. At the local level, this will be implemented through the construction of water supply systems, boreholes, and the provision of sanitation facilities such as toilets and latrines.
- **Private sector development:** The 8th National Development Plan aims to promote private sector development as a key driver of economic growth and job creation. At the local level, this will be implemented through the promotion of investment in the district by both local and foreign investors to stimulate economic activities and create job opportunities.
- **Capacity building:** The 8th National Development Plan also prioritizes capacity building for local government institutions and communities to effectively plan, manage and implement development projects. At the local level, this will be implemented through the training of local government officials and community members on project planning, management and implementation.

9.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

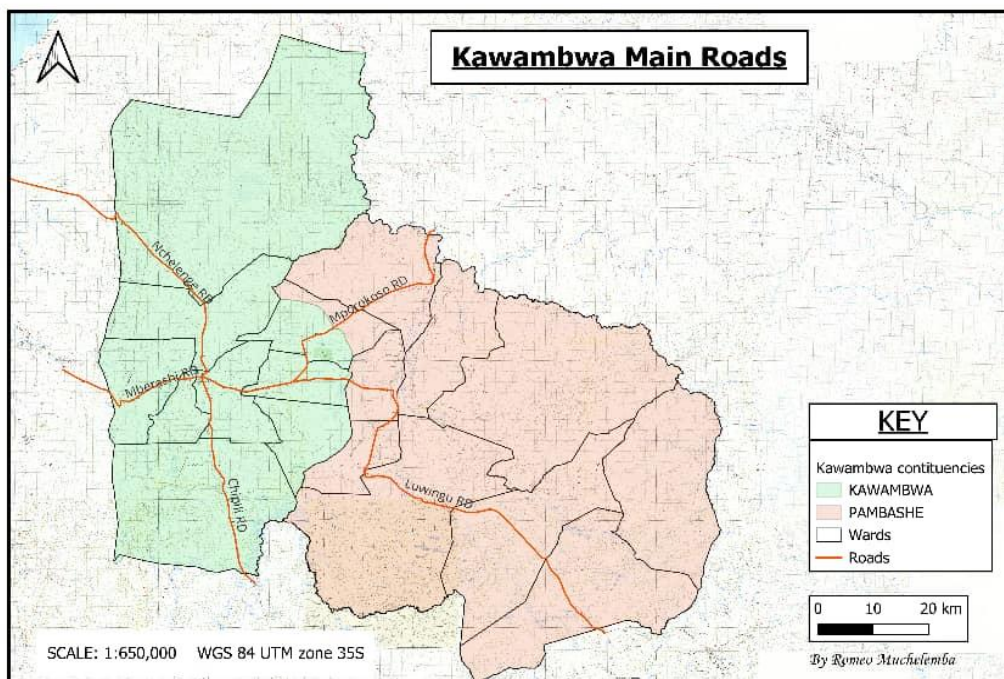
Assessing the existing state of development in Kawambwa District requires an analysis of various factors that contribute to development, including access to basic services, economic activities, infrastructure, and governance.

- **Access to Basic Services:** Access to basic services, such as water, sanitation, healthcare, and education, is critical for the overall development of a community. In Kawambwa District, there has been some progress in improving access to these services. For example, the government has implemented several projects aimed at improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities. However, some communities still lack access to these basic services.

- **Economic Activities:** Economic activities play a significant role in the development of a community, and Kawambwa District has potential in various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, and mining. However, the district faces several challenges that hinder economic growth, such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and low productivity.
- **Infrastructure:** Infrastructure development is critical for economic growth and social development. In Kawambwa District, there have been some efforts to improve infrastructure, such as road construction and energy projects. However, some areas still lack basic infrastructure, such as electricity, and some roads are in poor condition, hindering transportation and economic activities.
- **Governance:** Good governance is essential for the overall development of a community. In Kawambwa District, there have been some efforts to improve governance, such as the implementation of the Decentralization Policy, which aims to devolve power and resources to local authorities. However, there are still challenges, such as limited resources and capacity, which hinder effective governance.

In summary, while there has been some progress in improving access to basic services, economic activities, infrastructure, and governance in Kawambwa District, there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed to improve the overall state of development. These challenges include inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, low productivity, and limited resources and capacity for effective governance.

Figure 14: Distribution of Main Road in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

9.2.1 Availability Of Service

Most of the services offered by this sector have been focused more on the CBD (Central business district) meaning majority of the far-flung areas/communities are inaccessible, e.g., Identified communities who do not have access to these basic services include Munganunshi, Myengele, Kolwe, Koshima, Mambwe, Alex, etc.

Assessing the availability of services relevant to the road and infrastructure sector in Kawambwa District requires an analysis of the basic services and facilities that are critical for the sector's development.

- Road infrastructure: The district has an extensive road network, but most of the roads are in poor condition and require rehabilitation and maintenance. Additionally, some communities, especially in rural areas, lack access to roads, which hinders their economic development.
- Water and sanitation: While the district has made some progress in improving access to these services, some communities still lack access to safe water and sanitation facilities.
- Power supply: The district faces challenges in power supply, with some communities experiencing frequent power outages.
- Telecommunications: The district has some telecommunications infrastructure, some communities still lack access to these services.
- Transport and logistics: The availability of transport and logistics services is critical for the development of the road and infrastructure sector. However, the district faces challenges in this area, such as limited transport infrastructure, high transport costs, and limited logistics services.

Some communities in Kawambwa District lack access to basic services and facilities relevant to the road and infrastructure sector. These communities are mainly located in rural areas and face challenges such as poor road access, limited access to water and sanitation facilities, and unreliable power supply. It is essential to address these challenges to improve the availability of services and facilities relevant to the road and infrastructure sector and promote economic development in the district.

9.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The quality of services relevant to the road and infrastructure sector in Kawambwa District can be assessed by comparing them to key indicators of performance and historic performance. Some of the key indicators of performance for the sector include:

- Road condition: The condition of roads is a critical indicator of the quality of services in the sector. In Kawambwa District, most of the roads are in poor condition, with potholes and other defects affecting their usability.
- Telecommunications connectivity: The quality of telecommunications services is another essential indicator of the quality of services in the sector. While the district has some telecommunications infrastructure, the quality of these services is often poor, with limited connectivity in some areas.

- **Transport and logistics efficiency:** The efficiency of transport and logistics services is a critical indicator of the quality of services in the sector. However, the district faces challenges in this area, such as limited transport infrastructure, high transport costs, and limited logistics services.

Historically, the quality of services in the road and infrastructure sector in Kawambwa District has been poor, with limited investment and maintenance leading to the deterioration of infrastructure and facilities. The district faces significant shortfalls in the quality of services in the sector, including:

- Poor road conditions, which limit access to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities
- Limited telecommunications connectivity, which affects communication and the efficient management of infrastructure and facilities.
- Limited transport and logistics services, which limits economic development and access to essential services.

To improve the quality of services in the road and infrastructure sector in Kawambwa District, there is a need for increased investment and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities. Additionally, there is a need for improved coordination and planning among stakeholders to ensure that services are delivered efficiently and effectively.

9.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Some of the issues that risen from community or WDC consultations regarding the existing state of development in the district include:

- **Poor road networks:** Communities have raised concerns about the poor state of roads in their area, which impedes their ability to access basic services and facilities, such as schools, health centers, and markets.
- **Inadequate infrastructure:** Stakeholders have highlighted the lack of infrastructure, such as Clinics, Schools, Police Posts. These issues are been addressed through the Implementation of Community projects under the Constituency development fund
- **Insufficient access to basic services and facilities:** This could include issues such as limited access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate health facilities, and inadequate educational facilities.
- **Limited economic opportunities:** This may include issues such as a lack of access to markets, limited job opportunities, and limited access to financial services.
- **Lack of connectivity:** Stakeholders may raise concerns about the lack of connectivity between different areas within the district, which may affect economic and social activities.

By identifying these issues, WDCs are working with relevant stakeholders to develop strategies and action plans to address them and improve the overall state of development in the district. These issues are been addressed by the implementation

of CDF projects where communities in various wards are applying for projects according to their needs.

9.3.1 Availability Of Service

Public participation has been enhanced through the Ward Development committees (WDCS) in identifying and prioritizing of projects related to their basic needs e.g., Kapulo road in Iyanga ward

Based on community and stakeholder consultations, some of the issues that have been raised regarding the availability of services in the road and infrastructure sector in Kawambwa District include:

- Inadequate road infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, which has resulted in limited access to basic services and facilities such as healthcare, education, and markets.
- Poor maintenance of existing roads and infrastructure, leading to deterioration of the road network and limiting accessibility to some areas.
- Insufficient bridges and culverts, which often get washed away during heavy rains, making some areas inaccessible.
- Limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas, which poses a health risk and affects productivity.
- Lack of proper drainage systems, leading to flooding and damage to infrastructure during the rainy season.
- Inadequate street lighting, which affects security and safety, especially in urban areas.
- Limited public transport services, with few or no reliable and affordable options for commuters.
- Limited availability of financial resources and technical capacity for local authorities to undertake road and infrastructure development projects.

Communities that have been identified as lacking access to basic services and facilities include those in remote and rural areas, where road infrastructure is poor or non-existent, and those in urban areas with inadequate drainage systems and street lighting.

9.3.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

During the public participation process, issues related to the quality of services in the road and infrastructure sector were raised. Some of the main concerns include:

- Poor quality of road construction: Some community members reported that some of the roads that had been constructed in the district were of poor quality, with the tarmac wearing off just a few months after completion. This was attributed to the use of substandard materials and poor workmanship.
- Inadequate maintenance of infrastructure: The maintenance of existing infrastructure was reported to be inadequate, leading to further deterioration of roads and other infrastructure facilities. This was attributed to inadequate funding.

- Inadequate provision of basic services: Some communities reported inadequate provision of basic services such as water and sanitation facilities along the road networks. This was seen as a major hindrance to economic and social development, as it limited the potential for businesses and residents to thrive.
- Lack of community participation: Community members also reported that they were often excluded from the decision-making process in road and infrastructure development. This limited their ability to provide feedback on the quality of services provided, and to advocate for their needs to be met.
- Inadequate road signage, making it difficult for road users to navigate and find their way around.

9.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

- Population growth: With a 2.3% increase in population per annum, there will be a corresponding increase in demand for basic services and facilities such as healthcare, education, and water supply. The communities around Green 2000, Kawambwa sugar, Kawambwa tea, Kala barracks, and Sunbird are likely to experience an influx of people, leading to increased pressure on existing infrastructure.
- Increase in Constituency Development Fund: The increase in the Constituency Development Fund will provide additional resources for local development initiatives. This can lead to the improvement of existing infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities. It can also support the development of new projects to meet the needs of the growing population.
- Increase in investors/investments: An increase in the number of investors/investments can bring economic benefits to the district. It can create employment opportunities and contribute to the growth of local businesses. However, it can also lead to increased pressure on the district's resources and infrastructure.
- Improved rural connectivity project: The construction of the Kanengo-Mweo-Kuyumba 29km feeder road and Lengwe-Chitondo-Muyembe 37km road will improve rural connectivity and provide better access to markets, health facilities, and educational institutions. This will facilitate economic growth and development in the district.

Overall, the anticipated changes over the next ten years are likely to have a significant impact on the district. While they present opportunities for growth and development, they also pose challenges that will need to be addressed through effective planning and management.

9.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Based on the estimated population growth rate of 2.3% per annum in the communities where growth is expected to occur - wards around Green 2000, Kawambwa sugar,

Kawambwa tea, Kala barracks, Sunbird and other areas - it can be anticipated that there will be an increased demand for services and facilities in these areas.

Therefore, it is important for the district to anticipate and plan for the increased demand for services and facilities in these areas to ensure that the needs of the growing population and businesses are met in a sustainable and equitable manner. Additionally, it is important to consider the potential social and economic impacts of population growth in specific communities such as wards around Green 2000, Kawambwa sugar, Kawambwa tea, Kala barracks, Sunbird. This may involve targeted interventions to address the specific needs and challenges of these communities.

As the population grows, there will be a greater demand for healthcare services, including clinics and hospitals, and trained medical personnel. Similarly, as more families move into the area, there will be a greater demand for schools, teachers, and educational facilities. There may also be an increase in demand for recreational facilities such as parks, sports grounds, and community centers.

9.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

Kawambwa District has four Main Roads which is about 120 km M14 Kawambwa - Luwingu road which connects Kawambwa and Luwingu District. Mbereshi - Kawambwa road D19 which is about 43 km which connects Kawambwa - Mwanabombwe district Kawambwa - Nchelenge road which about 95 Km, there is need for it to be upgraded to bituminous standards Road. Kawambwa Mporokoso is about 64 Km old mporokoso road there is need for it to be upgraded to bituminous standards Road. Kawambwa Chipili Road is about 85 Km there is also need for it to be upgraded to bituminous standards Road.

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

The ongoing and committed investment and development programs can have a significant impact on land use and population distribution patterns. For example, the construction of the Kanengo-Mweo-Kuyumba 29km feeder road and Lengwe-Chitondo-Muyembe 37km improved rural connectivity project will likely open up new areas for development and increase accessibility to existing areas. This could result in a shift in population distribution patterns, with more people moving to these areas in search of better opportunities.

Similarly, the increase in the constituency development fund and the number of investors/investments could lead to the establishment of new businesses and industries in the area, creating employment opportunities and attracting more people to the district. This could also result in changes in land use, as more land is required for housing, commercial, and industrial activities.

Overall, the impact of these ongoing and committed investment and development programs on land use and population distribution patterns will depend on a range of factors, including the scale and nature of the programs, the location of the investments, and the level of demand for services and facilities in different parts of the district. It will be important to monitor these changes and plan for future development and infrastructure needs accordingly.

9.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impact of environment and climate change is an important factor to consider in the overall development of a district. Climate change can lead to a number of environmental challenges such as droughts, floods, deforestation, soil erosion, and desertification, among others. These challenges can have significant impacts on the availability of natural resources, food security, public health, and other socio-economic factors.

In the context of the district, the impact of climate change may be felt through changes in temperature, rainfall patterns, and weather extremes. These changes can affect the designs and costs in the Infrastructure and Road Sector.

To address the impact of environment and climate change, the district may need to implement a number of measures, such as:

- Developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Promoting sustainable land management practices to address soil erosion and improve soil fertility
- Promoting sustainable water management practices to improve water availability and quality
- Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions
- Enhancing community awareness and participation in environmental conservation and management programs.

Overall, an analysis of the impact of environment and climate change is important for the district to ensure sustainable development that takes into account the needs of present and future generations.

9.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment And Climate Change

The road and infrastructure sector can have significant impacts on the environment and climate change. Some of the potential impacts include:

- Habitat fragmentation: Roads and infrastructure projects can cause fragmentation and destruction of natural habitats, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecological imbalances.

- Carbon emissions: Construction and operation of roads and infrastructure can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions through the use of heavy equipment, transportation of materials, and increased vehicle traffic.
- Water pollution: Roads and infrastructure projects can contribute to water pollution through increased runoff and sedimentation, which can negatively impact aquatic ecosystems.
- Land use change: Roads and infrastructure development can lead to changes in land use, such as conversion of natural areas into urban or agricultural land, which can impact the environment and climate.
- Climate change adaptation: Roads and infrastructure projects can also be designed to help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as increased flooding or sea level rise.

Therefore, it is important to carefully plan and implement road and infrastructure projects with consideration for their potential impacts on the environment and climate change. This can include measures such as using sustainable construction practices, minimizing habitat fragmentation, and incorporating green infrastructure to reduce runoff and promote biodiversity.

9.6.2 The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Environmental and climate change issues can have a significant impact on the road and infrastructure sector. Some of the impacts may include:

- Damage to infrastructure: Extreme weather events such as flooding, landslides, and storms can cause damage to roads and other infrastructure, leading to disruptions in transportation and economic activities.
- Increased maintenance costs: Climate change can lead to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, which can cause more frequent and severe weather events. This can result in increased maintenance costs for roads and other infrastructure as they need to be repaired or replaced more often.
- Impacts on transportation efficiency: Extreme weather events can also impact transportation efficiency, leading to longer travel times and increased fuel consumption, which in turn can result in increased greenhouse gas emissions.
- Water resource management: Road and infrastructure development can have impacts on water resources, including water quality, availability, and flooding. This can have significant environmental and social impacts, particularly for communities that rely on water resources for their livelihoods.
- Land use and ecosystem impacts: Road and infrastructure development can also have significant impacts on land use and ecosystems, including deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and biodiversity loss.

Overall, it is important for the road and infrastructure sector to consider the impacts of environmental and climate change issues when planning and implementing development projects, to ensure that they are sustainable and resilient in the face of changing environmental conditions.

9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Some of the issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups in the sector may include:

- Limited access to services and facilities: Women and vulnerable groups may face challenges in accessing basic services and facilities such as education, healthcare, and water and sanitation facilities.
- Limited participation in decision-making processes: Women and vulnerable groups may have limited opportunities to participate in decision-making processes related to the sector, which can result in their needs and concerns being overlooked.
- Limited access to finance and resources: Women and vulnerable groups may face challenges in accessing finance and resources needed to start and grow businesses in the sector, which can limit their economic opportunities.
- Gender-based violence and discrimination: Women and vulnerable groups may face gender-based violence and discrimination in the sector, which can limit their opportunities and negatively impact their well-being.
- Limited representation in leadership positions: Women and vulnerable groups may have limited representation in leadership positions within the sector, which can limit their ability to influence policies and decisions that impact them.

It is important to address these issues to promote gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the development of the sector. This can be done through the implementation of policies and programs that promote gender equity, address discrimination and violence, and increase participation of these groups in decision-making processes.

9.6.1 Women & girls

The social and economic empowerment among women and girls' increases which in turn brings about reduced poverty levels through job creation in the communities.

9.6.2 Men & boys

It is important to note that gender issues are not limited to women and girls, and that men and boys can also be affected by gender inequalities and vulnerabilities. In terms of the sector, some of the issues that may affect men and boys include access to employment opportunities, working conditions, and access to services such as

healthcare and education. It is important to consider the needs and perspectives of both men and women in the development and implementation of plans and strategies in the sector.

9.6.3 Youths

Youths may face various challenges in relation to the sector, such as limited access to education and training opportunities that would enable them to participate in the sector's workforce. Additionally, youth may face barriers in accessing credit or capital to start businesses in the sector, limiting their entrepreneurial opportunities. There may also be limited opportunities for youth engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to the sector, which can limit their ability to advocate for their interests and needs. On the other hand, youth may also bring new perspectives and innovative ideas to the sector and can be a valuable resource for promoting sustainability and environmentally conscious practices.

9.6.4 Disabled

In regards to the disabled, issues may arise in the accessibility and usability of the infrastructure and services within the sector. It is important to ensure that the design of infrastructure and services takes into consideration the needs of people with disabilities, such as wheelchair accessibility, ramps, and tactile paving for the visually impaired. In addition, training and sensitization of service providers on how to interact and communicate with people with disabilities should be conducted to ensure inclusivity and non-discrimination. Providing assistive technologies and devices to persons with disabilities can also enhance their ability to access services and participate in the sector.

The district has embarked on ensuring that there are equal employment opportunities for the physically impaired people in all projects to be undertaken across the wards in order to improve their livelihoods.

9.6.5 HIV / AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major health issue in many communities and can have a significant impact on development in the sector. People living with HIV/AIDS may face social stigmatization, discrimination, and exclusion from accessing services and opportunities. They may also face challenges in terms of accessing health care, education, and employment opportunities.

In the road and infrastructure sector, there may be a higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the workforce, especially those engaged in manual labor. This can have a negative impact on productivity and efficiency, as well as increase costs associated with absenteeism and health care.

To address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the sector, there is a need for increased awareness and education, as well as policies and programs that promote non-discrimination and provide support for those living with HIV/AIDS. This includes access to health care, social services, and employment opportunities. Additionally, measures should be put in place to prevent HIV transmission in the workplace, such as providing access to HIV testing, counseling, and treatment, as well as promoting safe sex practices and providing access to condoms.

9.8 Summary

- Poor State of the Road and Networks
- Inadequate infrastructure such as Clinics, Staff Houses, Schools, and Police Posts:
- Insufficient access to basic services and facilities water and sanitation, inadequate health facilities, and inadequate educational facilities.
- Lack of connectivity or inadequate connectivity

9.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Poor road networks: This is as a result of adequate resources being allocated to the sector, and lack of road equipment in the district to ensure timely maintenance of roads.
- Inadequate infrastructure such as Clinics, Staff Houses, Schools, and Police Posts: This is attributed to inadequate resources hence there is need to continuously allocated resources through the community component.
- Insufficient access to basic services and facilities: This could include issues such as limited access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate health facilities, and inadequate educational facilities.
- Lack of connectivity: This is attributed to the key roads that has which have not been upgraded to bitumus standard or graveled.

10.0 TOURISM SECTOR

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

Tourism is one of the strategic areas that has been identified in the district. In line with government policy the district seeks to revive the sector by encouraging domestic tourism as well as addressing the challenges of low product diversification, low investment, poor infrastructure and the high cost of doing business. Kawambwa district will focus on the development of the Ntumbachushi Falls, Kundawika Falls, Lumangwe, and Kabwelume Falls and Lusenga National Park. Further, the district will promote the hosting of meetings, conferences and events, and local/domestic tourism.

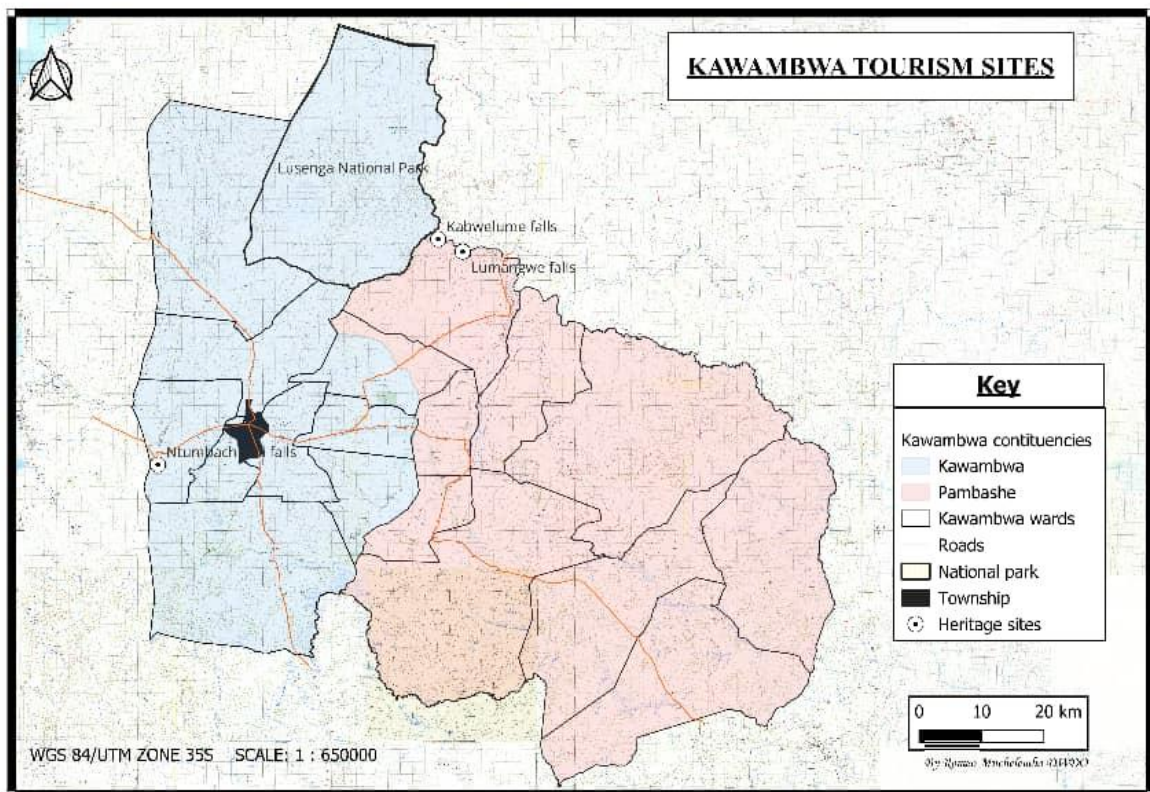
10.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The state of development in the existing tourism activities has been assessed as follows;

- Road Network; the road network that leads to tourism sites are in a bad state which makes clients to face lot of difficulties to access the tourism sites.
- Hospitality services; the districts need to do more especially on standard food take aways, offer on variety of foods, most of hotels and lodges have employed unqualified staff in the hospitality industry, therefore, there is need to encourage the hospitality business owners to employ qualified staff to run the affairs of hotels and lodges in the district. There is also a need to improve on the number of district overall bed spaces that currently stands at approximately 400 bed spaces which is inadequate for big events.
- Traditional ceremonies; The district has only one ceremony for the Chishinga people. However, there is need to promote this local traditional ceremony called the malaila traditional ceremony to the outsiders through media and other marketing strategies so as to attract more visitors into the district. This may promote the importance and historical understanding of the Chishinga tribe of kawambwa, secondly the hospitality industry and transport will directly benefit from the outside visitors especially that the popular mutomboko traditional ceremony is performed 27 Kilometres away from Kawambwa district.
- Mutomboko traditional ceremony; is the ceremony of the lunda people of Luapula province of Zambia. This colourful and beautiful ceremony falls on the last Saturday of every july annually. However, this ceremony is the cerebration performed after winning the battle. It is a conquest dance that symbolizes the victories the lunda people recorded in conquering the various tribes they defeated on their way from democratic republic of Congo before settling down in Mwansabombwe district in Luapula province.

- National parks; the district has only one national park called Lusenga plains National park, however, the park lacks loop roads, species of wildlife are in small numbers, lack of camp sites and pickets or flying camp.
- Water falls; the district has four waterfalls however, there is need to improve on camping facilities, access roads, site information desk, electricity and mobile networks.

Figure 15: Distribution of Tourism Potentials in Kawambwa District



Source: Kawambwa Town Council, Planning Department, 2023

- Transport services; the district is placed at the edge of the northern plateau which makes it open to three provinces namely Northern, Muchinga and Copperbelt, therefore, Kawambwa town has four main registered transport providers that offer transport services to various destinations including routes to Mansa, Lusaka, Kitwe, Nakonde, Kasama and other nearest towns within Luapula province. In addition to this, there is availability of other various transport service providers (taxis) that offer transport services to short routes such as Mporokoso, Luwingu, Kazembe and Nchelenge etc.
- Air transport; air transport is important for Kawambwa because the district is full of tourism attractions and therefore, there is need to upgrade the existing airstrip runway to bituminous standard in order to increase the number of chartered flights in the district.

Banking services; the district has only one physical belt structure commercial bank called Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO) that offers various banking

services including foreign currency exchange. In addition to this, there are other many more micro finance and mobile banking services such as, National Savings and Credit bank, Atlas Mara, unifinance, Goodfellow finance LTD, airtel mobile Money, MTN mobile money, ZAMTEL mobile money etc. However, ZANACO remains the only Commercial bank for most institutions and major financial transactions in the district. This has resulted into queues and congestions at the bank as it serves other districts like Nchelenge and Chiengwe. Therefore there is a need for other commercial bank in the district.

Table 8: Analysis of the Services

S/N	SERVICES	STANDARDS	COMMENTS	RATING %
01	Road Network	Poor Road Network leading to tourism destination	Most of the roads lead to popular tourism attractions are poor that lead to less number of tourist visits to the district.	20%
02	Hospitality Services	Standard hotel and lodges have been constructed and they are operational.	A good number of tourists can be easily accommodated at least with standard services.	60%
03	Traditional Ceremonies	01 malaila traditional ceremony.	Only one traditional Ceremony in the District called the Chishinga Malaila Ceremony held in mid-September and highly Celebrated by local Chishinga People in Kawambwa.	Less participation from visitors outside the district.
04	National Park	01 Lusenga plains national park	Lack of loop roads, species are in small numbers, lack of camp sites and pickets or flying camp constructions in underway	40%
05	Water falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ntumba chushi • Lumangwe • kabwelume 	The infrastructure development needs to be improved and also there is need to construct and upgrade roads leading to these tourism sites especially that (ntumba Chushi falls) has been funded for infrastructure development	15%

06	Transport Services (Buses)	• 04	Only 4 registered transport service providers in the district.	40%
08	Banking services	01	Only one physical belt commercial bank is available in the district (ZANACO) Zambia national Commercial Bank. Other financial services are micro such as unifinance, airtel money, mtn money, natsave etc that gives access to financial mobile transaction networks.	10%

Source: Kawambwa Town Council, DSA 2023

10.2.1 Availability of Service

Most of the roads lead to popular tourism attractions are in a poor state that lead to less number of tourist visits to the district, also local communities not accessing tourism sites. The two water falls in the district are open to every member of the public but poor local transportation services has hindered the accessibility of these services by the local communities. Charter planes and helicopters there is need to promote air transport in the district especially that currently the district is growing in terms of tourism development. Therefore, kawambwa communities do not have access to this service. Only communities' living in far places from the Lesenga plains national parks have no access for this service due poor transportation services. However, lack of appreciation by the locals for these services has also limited the number of local tourists.

10.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Poor Road Network leading to these tourism sites were poor, and the hospitality services were not up to standard, though there has been significant progress in the recent past. With regard to the national Park there were no loop roads and flying camps or any lodges nearby to promote game viewing. Currently the district has 4 main registered transport service providers. There was only one banking service provider available in the district known us (ZANACO) Zambia national Commercial Bank and various micro finance institutions in the district.

10.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

There are a number of issues that have bben raised from the public participation:

- Lack of or Inadaquate Toursim Products
- Poor State of the Roads
- Lack of or inadquate Tourism Infrastructure
- Lusenga National Park fully developed

10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

With the influx in population growth, both at a local and nation level, tourism service demand is expected to increase. This will also pose pressure on hospitality, transport, social amenities and banking services in the district. Therefore, it is important that the sector is prepared for this demand by development of new tourism infrastructure and services and renovation and maintenance of existing services.

Apart from the expected boost and demand, the sector is posed with detrimental factors of change such as climate change which may affect the amount and flow of water on the two falls, deforestation and poaching which may disturb the animal habitant on the national parks. However, these factors can be managed to eliminate or reduce their impacts on the sector as they are anticipated.

10.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population growth rate is at the rate of 2.3 the national growth rate is at 2.6. This means the current local population will grow by 23 times at the end of ten years and the national population by 26. This will triple the service demand in the tourism service.

Transport services provision in the district in 2023 was at 10% compared to an approximated 60% total demand. In ten years' time, the demand is expected to increase to 85% for transport service.

The hospitality and banking services in the district are at 40% approximately and the demand is 60% in the year 2023. The boosting of tourism sector and population growth at the end of 2033 will increase the service demand to over 80% for the district. Therefore, there is a need for more hospitality infrastructure and commercial facilities in the expected change.

Road network to and from various tourism facilities and places in the districts will be constructed and upgraded to accommodate the new service demand boosted by population increase and tourism growth.

10.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Under tourism sector, growth is likely to take place in the areas near the following tourism destination such as; Ntumba chushi falls which has been funded for tourism infrastructure development, Lumangwe falls needs renovations on the already existing infrastructure at the site, Kundabwika and Kabwelume needs funding infrastructure development. Secondly, developing of our Lusenga plains national park may attract communities to settle near the facility in scouting for employment contracts.

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

Once the committed investment and development programs takes place in the district, they will be positive and negative activities taking place side by side;

Positive activities; There will be an increase in employment opportunities for the Kawambwa local people in ongoing and committed investments and development programs. This will affect human settlement pattern which may lead to creation of new housing development in growth points.

Construction of game park loop roads and flying camps, an increase in the number of hotels and lodges in the district and the district anticipates to boost the local economy and attract population and create land service demand.

Conversion of community national forest to national parks and restocking of these parks with various species will increase the number of wildlife in the district. Land tenure change from customary to leasehold and change of use from residential, agriculture to commercial and hospitality will also occur.

Negative activities; the district anticipates culture contamination and increase in various diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Covid – 19. There is need for the district to come up with programs that may benefits the local community and the tourism in order to cab these diseases.

10.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

There is need to develop the modelling capability to estimate on how the climate change will affect the sector in the future. Climate projections, research and long-term planning for tourism sector can be applied to detect these changes. The impact on environment and climate change that may affect the tourism sector in Kawambwa district include; land degradation, water demand, noise and air pollution, hot weather, solid waste and littering. These can negatively affect the sector and hence need to be planned for once projected.

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

The impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change will be; soil erosion, loss of wildlife habitat especially in areas where there will be clearing of trees. Water and air pollution due to increase in commercial investments and construction activities. Therefore, there will be need for the district to come up with strategies that may cab these challenges.

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

The tourism sector in the district is highly dependent on the climate, such as abundant water sources for water falls, green environment and abundant vegetation for national

park and wildlife. Therefore, it is highly vulnerable to climate change which may reduce its capacity and relevance of attraction.

10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

With the growth of tourism sector in the district, accelerating gender equality and investing in empowerment, generates large economic gains for the district. The Kawambwa community can develop sustainably with transforming and amplifying the distribution of opportunities, resources and choices for men, boys, girls, women and the disabled so that they have an equal power to shape their own local lives and contribute to their families and the district at large.

10.6.1 Women and girls

On the positive side, women and girls empowerment can be a central driver of inclusive growth. However, there is a segregation perspective among the locals when it comes to gender in terms of economic activities. Tourism has not been an exception. Women and girls are either sidelined or self-sidelined in tourism activities. Women may be advantaged for can contribute largely to the growth of the sector and hence the need for deliberate policies and bye laws to promote women and girls participation in the sector. Women and girls may also be forced into prostitution in the tourism sector due to the demand if not well managed. Therefore, more policies of women and girls protection are required at the district level.

10.6.2 Men and boys

Men and boys are preserved to be the authority of decision making when it comes to development especially among the local. This has created a division in the sharing of labour and opportunities. However, sometimes boys are exploited with heavy works and low wages by the elderly men. The tourism sector in the district consists of both men and boys under the department of wildlife, hospitality and transport.

10.6.3 Youths

The sector has youth in employment under wildlife, hospitality and transport services. However, strained staff are inadequate under hospitality leading to poor service delivery in lodges. One of the contributing factor has been the fear by investors for high wage bills involved in employing qualified personnel's.

10.6.4 Disabled

The disabled have continued to be segregated from other task in the sector. The sector in the district has about 0.1% of person living with disabilities despite recording a tangible growth. Therefore, there is a need for deliberate policies to promote the participation of people with disabilities. Works such as receptionist, secretariat can easily be managed with people living with disabilities.

10.6.5 HIV/AIDS

People living with HIV/AIDS are self-stigmatized in the society and hence difficulty to recognise and advocate for their inclusion. However, the sector has zero record of segregation, stigmatization or harassment of people living with disabilities. Therefore, the sector will continue to promote its fairness treatment of all people.

10.8 Summary (for each sector/thematic area)

- Lack of or Inadequate Tourism Products
- Poor State of the Roads
- Lack of or inadequate Tourism Infrastructure
- Lusenga National Park fully developed

10.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Lack of or Inadequate Tourism Products: There is little or no tourism products that have been developed the hospitality industry to take advantage of the tourism sites that are available in the district.
- Poor State of the Roads; one of the contributing factors is that the key roads that leads the tourism sites have not been upgraded to bituminous standard such the Lusenga National Park and Lumangwe Falls.
- Lack of or inadequate Tourism Infrastructure: The factors contributing to this include low investment in quality aesthetically pleasing infrastructure in the district.
- Lusenga National Park: The national park lacks key infrastructure such as the housing units for the staff who manage the National Park.

11.0 COMMERCE SECTOR

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

11.1.2.1 Promote traditional and non-traditional minerals.

Kawambwa district recognizes the pivotal role Cooperatives play as vehicles for economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. The district also takes cognizance of the role cooperatives played in many parts of the country which used cooperative enterprises as engines of rural industrialization by converting local resources into finished products for local, regional and international markets.

In this regard, 40 cooperatives and 20 companies will be encouraged to venture into new and profitable business of manganese and other minerals in Senior Chief Mushota and Chief Chama. This will be done by conducting sensitization meetings for the youth, men and women at community level to participate in the mining value chains in a more formalized and structured arrangement.

The district will facilitate the formation and registration of these cooperatives and companies among artisan and small-scale miners. The district through Cooperatives Department will facilitate the process of acquiring mining license among artisan and small-scale miners.

The district will link 40 cooperatives and 20 companies to business support services i.e. CDF, CEEC Empowerments and business providers to enhance their productivity. The district will also create joint venture linkages of artisanal, small-scale and mining cooperatives and companies to potential investors and markets. This can be done through expo, trade fair, provincial agriculture shows.

Five (5) bulking Centres for mineral beneficiation in Chibote, Chama, Mukuluka, Mushota and Folotiya will be established for easy processing, transportation and marketing. The promotion of traditional and non-traditional minerals is expected to create more than 10,000 jobs and these will be registered to NAPSA and Worker's Compensation Control Board

The local authority will also come in to provide services by upgrading of roads infrastructure in Chibote, Mweo and other Mining areas. The council will also facilitate registration of this Mining business owners in our Council data base and as such will improve revenue collection on mining fees and Charges which is currently standing at 7% of our total locally generated revenue to at least 20% of our total local revenue budget. Four (4) check points in those mining areas to achieve 90% collection efficiency will be set up

11.1.2.2 Promote value addition and manufacturing

The Ministry of small and medium enterprise development together with ministry of mines have placed emphasis on the diversification agenda in the mining sector to promote value addition of gemstones, manganese and other high value minerals like

gold. Promotion of value addition and manufacturing will spur opportunities to small scale and medium entrepreneurs for economic development

The district is expected to conduct 60 sensitization meetings to more than 200 cooperatives and 1000 small scale miners for product promotion such as wood and wood products, processed foods, metallic and non-metallic mineral beneficiation.

60 number of trainings will be done in value addition and market linkage among artisan and small-scale miners. More than 300 Cooperatives and Companies will be linked to learning institutions for them to acquire skills that will boost production.

The district will also advocate and encourage cooperatives to acquire processing equipment for value addition. Funding for processing equipment can be obtained from CDF, CEEC and other lending institutions. Provision of appropriate incentives to attract investment. The district will need to establish a number of value chains for example in timber, fish farming, livestock and agriculture. The district should train MSMEs in production, processing and packaging. A number of aggregation centers should be established.

The Local authority will provide an enabling environment in which these value addition and Manufacturing Companies that want to set up business in Kawambwa District by giving them information on how these businesses can access loans from CDF. If more Manufacturing and Value Addition Companies are coming to Kawambwa the revenue for the local authority will be improved on licenses which currently at 5% to at least 10% of our total locally generated revenue.

11.1.2.3 Promote Enterprise development

How it will be implemented:

District will facilitate registration of 10 companies and 20 cooperatives to establish viable enterprises in different sectors such as light manufacturing, information and communication technology, tractor mechanization, construction and supply industry etc. The district will also provide technical and training guidance to these companies and cooperatives to comply with legal provision. These companies and cooperatives will be encouraged to participate in CDF and CEEC funding in order to expand their business.

The district will also link companies and cooperatives as SMES to Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS), Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) and Zambia Chamber of Commerce to ensure that products have good quality and can meet the international market.

The council under the Constituency Development Programme shall implement more than 30 community projects for both Kawambwa and Pambashe and these Projects will be done by local Enterprises within Kawambwa District, the Council intends to disburse empowerment grant to at least 72 youth groups and empowerment loans to

at least 40 youth business enterprises, Further the Council plans to disburse empowerment grants to at least 60 women groups and cooperatives while at least 40 women enterprises are targeted for empowerment loans .In a long run these will improve the revenue base for the Council in terms of fees and Charges

11.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

The district has a total number of 170 primary and secondary cooperatives which consist of 83 enterprising, 75 emerging and 12 non enterprising. According to line of businesses, the agriculture sector dominates with the total number of 83 cooperatives mostly in production, processing and marketing of different crops such as cassava, maize and beans.

Others include 58 Livestock Cooperatives, Five (5) Mine Cooperatives, 17 in fish farming and five (5) construction cooperatives. The Mine Cooperatives want to venture into manganese mining. However, they have not formalized the process of acquiring mining license. Five (5) sites have been identified for manganese and other minerals in Senior Chief Mushota and Chief Chama. The minerals present the opportunity for potential small scale mining in the district.

Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) has been instrumental in empowering individuals, companies and cooperatives with funds in various projects. The district has 81 marketers who have been empowered with a total sum of K121,500 under the empowerment called marketer booster loan. Each individual person has received K1,500. The payment is done in three (3) months instalments at K536 per month. The district has a record of 400 marketers who have applied for this empowerment and 5,000 marketers have been targeted. Two companies have also been empowered with loans amounting k1,000,000.

Ten (10) companies and 1,200 marketers have applied for the total amount of K9,080,000 to CEEC for 2022 and 2023 funding for enterprises in different sectors such as light manufacturing, information and communication technology, tractor mechanization, wood processing industry etc. The number of applicants is expected to increase by 80% by 10 years to come.

Kawambwa Town Council has done well in terms of Locally generated revenue for the past three years namely 2020, 2021 and 2022, the trend in terms of percentages stands at 62%,63%and 68% respectively. This is due to the new businesses that are being set up in Kawambwa Such as Green 2000 and the new Constructed filing station.

The Constituency Development Funds have performed well and the district has managed to procure and deliver to schools a total of 1,500 Desks for 2022 CDF. Not only that many constructions of school classroom blocks, health posts, houses, and many others have taken place in different areas of Pambashe and Kawambwa Central

Constituencies. This has boosted household income and business development which is a sign of economic development for the district.

Furthermore, the district has managed through CDF empowerment grants to disburse a total of K1 920, 590.00 under Kawambwa Central Constituency and K1 823, 275.00 under Pambashe Constituency them being 72 and 71 groups respectively. Additionally, 41 health infrastructure projects are under construction across the district coupled with 17 school projects as well as 8 water reticulation projects,

The council has also engaged in skills training with 557 students enrolled under Kawambwa Central Constituency and 146 under Pambashe Constituency through CDF. Beneficiaries under Secondary Schools are at 344 under Kawambwa Central Constituency and 196 in Pambashe Constituency.

Heifer International a non-governmental organization implemented a project called Pass On Gift for Musungu cooperative. The project started in 2013 with 20 cattle for 10 families as seed multiplication. The cattle have now increased to 130 and 65 families have benefited. The organization also gave out five (5) ploughs to the cooperatives. The project is meant to solve transport problems, increasing hectareage and providing funds to school going children.

- World Food Programme has been an instrumental in beans agribusiness in Musungu Block. The organization enters into farming contracting with primary cooperatives to purchase beans. The commodity is supplied in refugee camps and in schools under what is called school feeding programme.
- Nine (9) cooperatives benefits from this programme. These include Chimpili, Folotiya, Musungu, Kota, Katunya, Chikanda, Mpashi, Luongo and Ndulwe. Every year the organization buys not less 890,000 metric tonnes of beans by establishing three (3) Bulking Cetres at Chimpili, Musungu and Kota. The cooperatives add value to the crop by sorting, grading and packing in 50kg bags which create more than 50 temporal jobs.
- The programme has benefited more than 3000 people to earn good income to improve the living standard at house level and to take their children to school. 120 households have roofed houses with iron sheets.
- World Food Programme (WFP)e in collaboration with Smallholder Productivity Promotion Programme (S3P) helped the community to construct ware house facility as an agribusiness Centre in Chimpili and also to construct gravel road from Luwingu to Chimpili to ease transportation of beans.
- Food Reserve Agency has established 12 maize aggregation centres in the district. The cooperatives create business with Food Reserve Agency on behalf of the members. For 2022 marketing season FRA sold 40,000 metric tonne of maize at the cost of K4,000 per Metric Tonne. More aggregation centres are needed in the district for livestock, minerals and other crops.

- Gro Africa and Mushika the agents of Zambia Breweries have established agribusiness centres in Muyembe, Kawambwa Central and Katungulu for cassava value chain. The crop is sold to primary cooperative members and transported to Ndola for beer brewing. For 2022 marketing season, Zambia Breweries sold 20,000 metric tonne of cassava at the cost of K5, 000 per Metric Tonne.
- Solar milling plant: The district has Eighteen (18) solar milling plants in nine (9) wards. The milling plants were given to Cooperatives on loan by the government of the republic of Zambia. Loan agreement was signed and each solar milling plant has a total amount of K869, 000. The payment period is 15 years and each cooperative is supposed to pay K1, 500 per month. The production capacity of the milling plant is 12 - 15 bags by 25kg per day. The milling plant are powered by solar for processing maize into mealie meal. All the 18 solar milling plants are in good condition. The production of mealie meal drops in rain season because of no sun shine. More effort is needed for solar milling plants to be commercial as most of the are doing toll milling.
- The TRALARD project has so far supported 45 community groups with livelihood interventions. Community groups have been supported with various livelihoods which includes among others, fish farming, livestock rearing (local improved chickens, goats, pigs and guinea fowls), beekeeping, Vegetable production, gardening and small businesses such as tailoring. A total of 11373 people (6081 females; males) have benefited from the project's support in the district.

The project has further supported individuals with an amount of about ZMW 15,000 each. The total amount that has been disbursed so far to community groups is ZMW 20,478,907.47

The project further builds capacity of community groups by facilitating trainings in various livelihood interventions, basic financial management and procurement procedures, entrepreneurship skills and group governance.

The project has sensitized community groups on HIV/AIDS, child labour, sexual harassment, and child abuse and gender issues. All the groups have been funded have been sensitized on the said issues. Further, the project engaged the traditional leaders (chiefs and head persons) in the district to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS, child labour, gender and other social issues.

The project also aims to support and improve infrastructure in vulnerable communities and help ways to connect primary producers to potential consumers. Two crossing points have so far been constructed under the project and three more crossing points and embankments are yet to be constructed in Kawambwa district. The infrastructure will help communities to be able to easily access the farming inputs for increased productivity and the markets for their produce.

- The Zambia National Commercial Bank: the district has the presence of the Zambia National Commercial Bank that offers Financial and Banking services to micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. The bank is instrumental to Kawambwa business communities for giving out flexible loans, Xapit, village banking accounts to small groups like cooperatives without monthly charges.

Other financial institutions include Agola Microfinance Zambia (AMZ) and Good Fellow that provide loans MSMEs to expand their businesses.

- The Kawambwa Tea Industries is one of the potential industries that offers employment to the people of Kawambwa in production and processing of tea. The industry trades in high grade loose tea that is sold in bulk quantities. The industry has already emerged as one of the major employers of Kawambwa residents. More than 900 seasonal employees have been engaged to carry out the various activities ranging from nursery activities, fire management and establishment and management. The presence of the company has witnessed the expansion of business as a trickle-down effect to communities surrounding the area.

11.2.1 Availability Of Service

The district has been carrying out services such as; sensitization to communities of formalization of businesses, monitoring and evaluation, promotion, trainings, formation and registration of small and medium entrepreneurs. The services are not adequate due to limited number of staff to meet expected output. Only two officers are available at the district. The establishment requires four more officers to be employed in order to strengthen the system.

The district has one (1) skill centre by the name of Kawambwa skill centre. The centre offers education in different skills. However, it has limited capacity for equipping communities with skills entrepreneurial skills. This calls for consented effort to construct more centres. This can be one in Mushota, Chibote, Musungu and Tea Estate.

- The district has 13 storage shed infrastructure, two (2) are owned by FRA and 12 are owned by primary cooperatives. The infrastructure is Inadequate for aggregation of farm produce making it difficult for cooperatives to store their produce and sale at less profitable amounts. For example, areas like Chibote, Mambwe, Chama, Muyembe, Chungu, Kampemba, Kuyumba and Mweo have no storage facilities.
- The district has good road a network that leads to Luwingu district. However, some areas are difficult to reach due to poor road network. Therefore, the Community finds it difficult to transport their products to the market and to access inputs. Some individuals and groups may want to set up processing plants and small businesses that require power but they are unable to do so because they do not

have electricity. For example, Communities like Chama area, Chimpili, Kolwe, Bule, Folotiya, Mweo, Alex, Chungu do not have power.

- The District has a total of 18 milling plants that produce mealie meal using solar power. The production capacity of these milling plants become very low in rainy season due low solar energy that fail to propel the machines. This requires milling plants to be connected to national grid or provision of an extension support of batteries.

11.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The quality of services is generally fair despite being expensive due to non-availability of closer shops and thus the need for CDF to give priorities to rural clubs applying for business so as to expand the access to such basic services and reduce the prices. There is need to engage the business community to provide an alternative solution through setting up businesses in rural communities as part of their expansion agenda. Realizing that the mealie meal coming from solar milling plants is good and cannot be compared to other local mills, it would be important to empower the cooperatives with enough capital to be able to supply both the local market as well as nearby towns.

Generally, the quality of services is good. What is needed is to continue offering capacity building to communities for sustainability of projects implemented in the areas. Trainings may include;

- Leadership & Governance
- Financial Management and literacy
- Business Skills
- Entrepreneurship and Business
- Other Training (Record Keeping & Market Linkage)

11.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

Assessment of the existing state of development still indicates that community is still utilising 13 storage shed infrastructure that are available in the district although minor maintenance is needed. More storage facilities are needed.

The solar milling plants coupled with individual hammer mills have been helping the community for processing their maize, cassava and millet and as such, very few communities are travelling long distances to access services. The milling plants are required to be connected to national grid or provision of an extension support of batteries in order to improve production capacity.

The district has few roads that are good and most of them are in the deplorable state making it difficult to conduct business especially in rain season. This coupled with electricity pose a challenge to develop areas

Entities such as groups and cooperatives have been identified as channels for developing communities. In areas like Chimpili and Musungu, cooperatives and other groupings have been instrumental to offer Services to members which include linking

members to the market, accessing funds to government and other Non-Governmental Organizations. As such communities are appreciating the existence of groups.

The assessment done within Kawambwa central indicates that communities are willing to participate in national programs and the information has reached to households on the business sustainability and capital outsourcing from the government through CEEC and CDF. More sensitization programs are needed for communities to understand fully government programs.

The challenge of CEEC funds is on paying back on loans after acquisition of loans mainly attributed to failure by beneficiaries to concentrate on sustainability of the investments and be able to pay back. Coupled with that, there is little sensitization and capacity building on beneficiaries on how to sustain businesses and be able to service the loans.

On CDF, notable among the challenges are a low turn-out of submissions under CDF skills training for members of the community which has also recorded a low turn-by learners accepted at various training schools. Additionally, some beneficiaries of grants and loans do not use funds for the intended purposes thus the need for continuous monitoring and capacity building.

Under TRALARD funds, most groups that have accessed funds have little or no capacity to sustain their ventures due to little training and poor leadership qualities evidenced from most projects failing along the way. Additionally, the life of hand to mouth mentality has hampered expected growth of most of these beneficiary groups since individuals opt to use funds for personal sustainability and thus the need to invest in continuous capacity building.

11.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

With the coming of CDF, CEEC and other financial business lending institutions, it is anticipated that there would be massive economic growth in the business sector which could be projected at 70% in the next ten years. It is also expected that net sales for solar milling plants will increase once they are re-capitalized through the government.

The district has continued to receive a lot of investors especially in the agri-business and in the mining sectors. It is therefore expected that in the next ten years, there will be more employment opportunities and mushrooming of related supporting businesses to these sectors. This entails that employment rate is expected to rise to about 35% in the next ten years.

11.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population of the district is expected to grow to about 300,000 in the next 10 years. This means that there will be increased demand for services and facilities related to the sector.

In the next ten years, the district anticipates to have more than 430 registered cooperatives and SMEs. This implies that there will be increased demand from these groups to be provided with the needed services and facilities. These groups will need to be linked to financial institution and markets. The anticipated population growth will indicate that more youths and women will need to be equipped with entrepreneurial skills and continued capacity building.

11.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

- Mushota area being a trading center
- Chibote – small businesses are coming up already due to mining activities taking place
- Musungu - trading center
- Chimpili – beans and soya beans value chain
- luongo ward beans, maize and soya beans value chain
- Kala - because of the marine barracks which would lead to opening up of the market for supply of various goods and services. Council has already identified a Market area.

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

The road network constructed (for example, Chitondo and Mweo roads) will make it easy for people to transport their farm produce to the market and the costs are expected to reduce. So many people have started/opened some businesses due to the availability of power in some places. The investment by Kawambwa Tea, Kawambwa Sugar, Sun Bird and Green 2000 have created employment for the locals which provides them with capital to start up their own businesses. Sun Bird also helps communities to establish Cassava fields by providing cassava cuttings and supporting out grower schemes and establishing market linkages to the farmers for their produce.

Kawambwa Sugar also helps the communities to establish their own fields by providing them with cuttings. TRALARD project has also funded a number of community groups with livelihood interventions. The project further facilitates trainings to equip community groups with skills in Fish farming, Livestock production, bee keeping, and Vegetable production which are sold mostly on the local market.

11.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Extreme weather events will raise the cost of trade by destroying or degrading transport infrastructure. These extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt supply chains making ferrying the resources and materials difficult and businesses become more challenging. Droughts and weather pattern changes may cause a shortage of crops used for food and other products in the value chain. Rising electricity, transportation and insurance expenses may also increase the cost of doing business.

Promotion of small scale mining activities in the district may have a negative impact on the environment if not well regulated. This would lead to increased deforestation and subsequently affect the rainfall pattern. It would also lead to increased bellow pits.

11.6.1 The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

The road network constructed (for example, Chitondo and Mweo roads) will make it easy for people to transport their farm produce to the market and the costs are expected to reduce. So many people have started/opened some businesses due to the availability of power in some places. The investment by Kawambwa Tea, Kawambwa Sugar, Sun Bird and Green 2000 have created employment for the locals which provides them with capital to start up their own businesses. Sun Bird also helps communities to establish Cassava fields by providing cassava cuttings and supporting out grower schemes and establishing market linkages to the farmers for their produce.

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11.6.2 The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Extreme weather events will raise the cost of trade by destroying or degrading transport infrastructure. These extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt supply chains making ferrying the resources and materials difficult and businesses become more challenging. Droughts and weather pattern changes may cause a shortage of crops used for food and other products in the value chain. Rising electricity, transportation and insurance expenses may also increase the cost of doing business.

Promotion of small scale mining activities in the district may have a negative impact on the environment if not well regulated. This would lead to increased deforestation and subsequently affect the rainfall pattern. It would also lead to increased bellow pits.

11.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

11.6.1 Women and girls

Women need more grants than loans as well as the need for training on record keeping of their business and girls need more information from the communities on how to access funds. There is also need to work on the empowerment of women and on securing the human rights of women. Access to credit, inheritance and land rights, access to different levels of education, or involvement in decision-making in different

areas - need to be sex-disaggregated so that it is possible to identify and address constraints and challenges to the achievement of equality between women and men.

11.6.3 Youths

There is need to encourage youth participation in cooperative activities and remove the notion that cooperatives belong to the old age, furthermore, increased sensitization to youth groups on grants and loans acquisition is required coupled with capacity building and monitoring. The Government is also promoting youth representation in leadership key positions in various sectors at least at 20%.

11.6.4 Disabled

The disabled are also given priority in employment, acquisition of land, in business and also in other sectors that require their participation through a deliberate policy.

11.6.5 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has a huge impact on the world of business by threatening the livelihoods of people and creates an environment which undermines the rights of people. There should be non-discrimination on the basis of real and perceived HIV status. Tralard project has been sensitizing community groups on HIV/AIDS, child labour, sexual harassment, child abuse and gender issues. All the groups that have been funded by Tralard have been sensitized on the said issues. Further, the project engaged the traditional leaders (chiefs and head persons) in the district to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS, child labour, gender and other social issues.

11.8 Summary

- Poor participation from stakeholders in artisan and small-scale mining, illegal mining activities in the district, lack of capacity building on mining, bureaucracy in acquisition of mining license and political interference,
- Lack of manufacturing industries in the district, capacity building, inadequate resources, low production of raw materials, limited access to market places, inadequate market for products and restrictive Government policies,
- Inadequate resources, inadequate capacity buildings, inadequate training centers,
- Inadequate participation, poor infrastructure, unattractive local conditions,
- Knowledge gaps and inadequate enterprises.
- Inadequate technology, vocational and entrepreneurship skills.

11.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified

- Poor participation from stakeholders in artisan and small-scale mining, illegal mining activities in the district, lack of capacity building on mining, bureaucracy in acquisition of mining license and political interference,

- Lack of manufacturing industries in the district, capacity building, inadequate resources, low production of raw materials, limited access to market places, inadequate market for products and restrictive Government policies,
- Inadequate resources, inadequate capacity buildings, inadequate training centers,
- Inadequate participation, poor infrastructure, unattractive local conditions,
- Knowledge gaps and inadequate enterprises.
- Inadequate technology, vocational and entrepreneurship skills.

11.0 Summary – Core Problems (for the entire PSIR)

- Low Agriculture production and productivity
- Limited access to quality Health care services
- Inadequate quality of Education services
- Poor road network
- Deforestation and poor environment management
- Inadequate access to quality water supply and sanitation
- Under-exploitation of the tourism sector
- Limited access to electricity and alternative sources of energy
- Limited manufacturing industry

PART THREE - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

12.1 Vision for the Long Term Development of the District

Following the consultative meetings that was conducted in the district, and the subsequent submissions. The district came up with the following vision, which is:

"A diversified, prosperous and industrious Kawambwa District that provides appropriate Social Economic Development to all members of the District by 2034"

And in pursuit of the Vision the district will focus on the following strategic development areas in line with the National Vision, Economic transformation and job creation, human and social development, Environmental sustainability and Good Governance as such as a district we shall endeavour to take a multi-sectoral approach as our development strategy.

12.2 Policies to Direct Development

12.2.1 Increased Agriculture production and productivity

Kawambwa District seeks to increase its agricultural output in view of the favorable climate, fertile land and vast water resources, fully tap. The agriculture sector is one of the key identified strategic areas for Kawambwa District which intends to contribute significantly to the national and household food security.

12.2.2 Increased access to quality Health care services

The district seeks to provide Quality Health Services to the people of Kawambwa District at a cost that the community can afford. As such it will endeavor to strengthen public health, increase access to quality primary health care, and promote the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery.

12.2.3 Inadequate quality of Education services

The district aims to promote efficiency by encouraging teachers to take up, upgrading courses and community participation in the delivery of education, irrespective of gender, religion and locality. Further the district seeks to guide the provision of education in the district so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills, manifest excellence in performance and uprightness, defend democratic ideals, accept and value other people on the basis of their personal worth and dignity irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other discriminatory characteristic.

12.2.4 Improved state and road network

The district will prioritize infrastructure development as a key driver of economic growth and development. At the local level, this will be implemented through the construction of new roads, bridges, and other infrastructure to improve connectivity within the district and with other parts of the country.

12.2.5 Reduced Deforestation and Improved environment management

The district will endeavor to Promote and facilitate investments through public-private partnerships in environment, forestry and other natural resources. It will also support value addition to wood and non-wood forest products, and Facilitate creation of community beekeeping production clusters. The district will also invest in ambitious programs of promoting low carbon sustainable consumption and production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), by promoting improved cooking devices such as energy serving stoves and braziers in addition the district will embark on afforestation programs in NFR areas.

12.2.6 Increased access to quality water supply and sanitation

Kawambwa District aims at improving access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation by implementing the following measures at the local level that will include promotion of investments in the water and sanitation sectors. The district seeks to utilize, the enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector in all the Wards.

12.2.7 Exploitation of the tourism sector

Tourism is one of the strategic areas that has been identified in the district. In line with government policy the district seeks to revive the sector by encouraging domestic tourism as well as addressing the challenges of low product diversification, low investment, poor infrastructure and the high cost of doing business. Kawambwa district will focus on the development of the Ntumbachushi Falls, Kundawika Falls, Lumangwe, and Kabwelume Falls and Lusenga National Park. Further, the district will promote the hosting of meetings, conferences and events, and local/domestic tourism.

12.2.8 Increased access to electricity and alternative sources of energy

The district seeks to Expand access to electricity shall prioritize the expansion of the electricity grid in rural areas to ensure that more households have access to electricity. This will be achieved through investment in new power plants, transmission lines and distribution networks. Kawambwa shall also prioritize the development of renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind and hydro power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and promote sustainable energy Practices.

12.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Goal: To provide good road network in the luena farmblock									
Objective	To rehabilitate 400 Km of Roads in the Luena Farmblock by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Farm block and resettlement schemes development	Rehabilitation of 400 Km feeder roads in the district connecting the farm block and the farming communities	Luena Farm Block	100	100	100	100	0	LA and MOA
	Farm block and resettlement schemes development	Electrification of the Luena Farmblock	Luena Farm Block	100	100	100	100	0	REA.LA and MOA
Goal: To provide access to extension services for farmers in the District									
Objective	To improve access to productive resources and services by 80% for both small scale and commercial farmers by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Extension services support	Procurement of 29 Motrobikes Creation of five (05) new camps		6	6	6	6	6	MOA
			Chimfuntu, Musambeshi, Chisembe, Kala, and Kota	1	1	1	1	1	MOA
Goal: To provide irrigation Infrastructure for farmers in Kawambwa									
Objective	To increase the irrigation command area to over 1000 Hectares by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Irrigation development	Construction of 3 canals on the dams	Milindu, Muyembe, Kansumba	1	1	1	0	0	LA and MOA
		Construction of 5 permanent weirs	Fisaka, Ntumbachushi	1	1	1	1	1	
		Renovation of 3 permanent weirs	Kapako wier under Luena and Ng'ona weir	1	1	1	0	0	
Goal: To promote agricultural Mechanisation									
Objective	Improve access to agricultural equipment and services by 80% for small scale farmers by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Agricultural mechanisation	Procurement of Tractors, and accompanying equipment	Pambashe and Kawambwa	0	2	2	0	0	LA and MOA
Goal: To Increase Access to Agricultural Inputs									
Objective	To improve access to Farmer Input Support Program increased from 12500 to 18500 by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Farmer input support	Provision of Farm Inputs	All Wards	14500	16500	18500	0	0	MOA
Goal: To provide and increase access to Argicultural Infrastructure									
Objective	Provision of agricultural infrastrucutre improved by 80 percent by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural	Infrastructure development	Construction fo Storage Facilities	All Wards	3	3	3	3	3	LA, MOA& MOC

Production and Productivity									
		Construction of Staff Houses	All Wards	5	5	5	5	5	LA,MOA
		Construction of agricultural and livestock research centres	Pambashe and Kawambwa	0	1	1	0		LA,MOA, MOL
Goal: To provide and increase access to Argicultural Infrastructure									
Objective	Access to livestock infrastructure improved by 80 percent by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Livestock development	Construction of Deep Tanks		1	1	1	1	1	MOFL
		Construction of Harbotour	Ngona	1	0	0	0	0	LA, MOFL
		Construction of Slaughter Slab	Ngona	1	0	0	0	0	LA, MOFL
Goal: To provide timely and specific weather focasting at District Level									
Objective	Access to timely and district weather focasting improved by 2026								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Early warning and surveillance systems	Construction of of Early Warning Office	Pambashe	0	0	1	0	0	LA,MET,MOA
		Procurement of Eerly Warning Kits	Kawambwa and Pambashe		1	1	0	0	LA,MET,MOA
Goal: To provide conducive environment for private investors and promote value addition for local product									
Objective	Promote stakeholder participation by 80% in the artisan and small-scale mining sector by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

Promote stakeholder participation in the artisan and small-scale mining sector	Formation of artisan and small-scale mining groups	Community sensitization meetings	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	MLG&RD, MCTI, MSMED and MOM
		Mining Group formation and Site visitation	All wards	10	20	30	40	50	MLG&RD, MCTI, MSMED and MOM
	Practicing license	1. Facilitation of Mining License	Lusaka	10	20	30	40	50	MLG&RD, MCTI, MSMED and MOM
		2. Facilitation of timber license	Lusaka	10	20	30	40	50	MLG&RD, MCTI, MSMED and MOM

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Goal: To promote Tourism in the Northern Circuit

Objective	Modern and attractive tourism infrastructure by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Construct modern and attractive tourism infrastructure	Tourism Infrastructure Development	Construction loges and conferences halls	At Nthumbashi and Lumangwe falls	1	0	1	0	0	Local authority, tourism department and public private partnership
		Construction of amenities	Kawambwa District	5	5	5	5	5	Private sector

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Goal: To Industrialise and Diversify the Local Economy for Kawambwa

Objective	To promote Value-addition and manufacturing by 70% by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

Promote value-addition and manufacturing	Promotion of value chains	Establish Value chains	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOC, MOA
	capacity enhanced	capacity building	All Wards	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	MOC, MOA
	increase the proportion of packaged tea	modern processing factory constructed	All Wards	100	100	100	100	100	MOC, MOA
		Install new packaging machine	All Wards	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	MOC, MOA
	Establishment of market linkages	Establish Market linkages	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOC, MOA
Construction of industrial infrastructure		Construction of manufacturing industries	Kawambwa, Mushota, Chimpili, and Chibote	10	10	10	10	10	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
Goal: To create an enabling environment for investor confidence									
Objective	Promote local investors by 70% in all sectors of economy by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Eliminate barriers to local economy development	Investment promotion	Source for investors in the commerce sector	Zambia	50	50	50	50	50	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		Value addition and establishment of aggregation centres		5	5	5	5	5	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		Create Market linkages and centres	All wards	5	5	5	5	5	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		Advertisement	Zambia	10	10	10	10	10	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce

		Cooperatives and SMS registration	Kawambwa	100	200	300	400	500	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
	Capacity building	1. Stakeholder consultative meetings.	Kawambwa	4	4	4	4	4	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		2. Sensitization meetings to potential investor and traditional leaders		4	4	4	4	4	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		3. Trainings		4	4	4	4	4	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
	Monitoring and evaluation	1. Monitoring of progress in the sector and engage players in the sector	All wards	8	8	8	8	8	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
	Capacity building	1. Conduct facilitation of business plan/proposals		1	1	1	1	1	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce
		2. MSMSEs linked to business opportunities in various sectors		300	400	500	600	700	MLG&RD, CARE Ministry of Commerce

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Goal: To Industrialise and Diversify the Local Economy for Kawambwa

Objective	To improve generation, transmission and distribution of electricity by 80% by 2028								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity	Energy Infrastructure development	Construction/expansion of substations	Kawambwa District	0	1	0	0	0	REA/ZESCO
		Construction of hydro power station at Kalungwishi	Kawambwa District	1	0	0	0	0	ZESCO/ PPP

		Construction of solar energy farm.	Kawambwa District	1	0	1	0	0	REA/ZESCO
	Connection to the National grid	Increase customer connections to the grid	Kawambwa District	516	686	700	886	955	REA/ZESCO
	Number of Rural Growth Centres electrified	Rural Electrification enhanced	Kawambwa District	100	100	100	100	100	REA/ZESCO
	Rural electrification	Increase energy loss intervention programmes	Kawambwa District	2	2	2	2	2	REA/ZESCO
	Energy efficiency promotion	Energy efficiency programmes implemented	Kawambwa District	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	REA/ZESCO
		Renewable Energy Off grid solutions increased	Kawambwa District	2	2	2	2	2	REA/ZESCO
	Off grid energy solutions	Electricity mix diversified	Kawambwa District	1	0	1	0	0	REA/ZESCO

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Goal: To Increase access to health care services for all communities in the District									
Objective	Access to health care services in the district increased by 75% within 5 years								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The ministry of Health in conjunction with the LA shall ensure to Construct health care infrastructure	Health Infrastructure Development	Construction of mini hospital	Chimfuntu, Chimpili, Lufubu, Lulunda	1	1	1	1	1	MOH, LA

close to communities 80% within 5 years									
		Construction of health post	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOH, LA
		Construction of clinic	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOH, LA
		Construction of maternity annexes	All Wards	2	3	3	3	3	MOH, LA
		Installation of incinerators	All Wards	5	5	5	5	5	MOH, LA
		Construction of staff houses	All Wards	10	10	10	10	10	MOH, LA
Goal: To Increase access to health care services for all communities in the District									
Objective	Access to health care services in the district increased by 75% within 5 years								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The Ministry of health in conjunction with the local authority will Improve transport services for referral services by 80% within 5 years	Procurement	Procurement of Motorbikes for facilities	Kawambwa District	10	10	10	10	10	MOH, LA
		Procurement of ambulances	Kawambwa District	2	2	2	2	2	MOH, LA
Goal: To promote stakeholder Participation in Health Care Program									
Objective	Promotion of frequent engagements between DHO and Stakeholders								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

The DHO will ensure to engage citizen participation in health care programs above 80% with the next 5 years	Stakeholder Meetings	Holding of stakeholder's meetings	Kawambwa	4	4	4	4	4	MOH, LA
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Goal: To create an enabling environment for access to quality Education through Infrastructure									
Objective	To provide adequate education facilities								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
To enhance basic Service Delivery by 70% in all schools within the next 5 years	Infrastructure development	Engage stakeholders and conduct consultative meetings	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOE,LA
		Construction of class room blocks	All Wards	10	10	10	10	10	MOE,LA
		Construction of Laboratories	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	MOE,LA
		Construction of teachers houses	All Wards	10	10	10	10	10	MOE,LA
		Construction of a Trade School	Ngona, Kawambwa or Ntumbachushi Ward	0	1	0		0	MOE,LA
Goal: To create an enabling environment for access to quality Education through Human Development									
Objective	Basic Service Delivery in all school enhanced								

Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The ministry of education will ensure that there access to quality Education through recruitment of teachers by 80% through out the district within the next 5 years	Human resource development	Conduct meetings with relevant stakeholders to determine areas of need for teachers.	Pambashe & Kawambwa central constituencies	4	4	4	4	4	MOE
		Recruiting teachers	Pambashe & Kawambwa central constituencies	300	300	300	300	300	MOE
Goal: To create an enabling environment for access to quality Education									
Objective	Access to examination centres for both secondary and primary schools improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase the number of examination centres for primary and secondary schools	Identification and creation of examination centres	Engage stakeholders to identify and create examination centres	Pambashe & Kawambwa central constituencies	2	2	2	2	2	MOE
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Goal: To develop modern and efficient infrastructure that meets the needs of the people									
Objective	Access to clean and safe drinking water improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

Construction of water and sanitation sustainable infrastructure	Water and Sanitation infrastructure Development	Borehole Drilling.	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	20	20	20	20	20	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Rehabilitation of Boreholes	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	30	30	30	30	30	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Construction of Dams	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	1	1	1	1	1	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Construction of Sewer ponds	In high density areas	1	0	0	1	0	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Installation of water pipes	All developed areas	10km	10km	10km	10km	10km	LA/LWASCO/WD

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY								
Goal: Well managed and Productive Forest Resources								
Objective	To protect and preserve the natural resources, including forests, wetlands, water bodies, and wildlife habitats in Kawambwa District.							
Strategy	Promote Community Forest Management							
Programme	Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible department
				2025	2026	2027	2028	
Stake holder engagement	Conduct 120 sensitisation meetings on natural resource management	District	120	24	24	24	24	Forestry/cooperating partners
Objective	Mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change enhanced							

Strategy	Strengthen Climate change adaptability							
Programme	Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible department
				2025	2026	2027	2028	
Sustainable Forest Management	Reducing of Annual Deforestation Rate reduced	Kawambwa District	50ha (20%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	Forestry/cooperating partners
	Reducing of Emmission from forest reduced	Kawambwa District	205.1	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	
Objective	Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management enhanced							
Strategy	Promote Integrated Environmental Management							
Programme	Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible department
				2025	2026	2027	2028	
Urban and Regional Planning	Protection of environmentally sensitive areas	Pambsh e and Kawambwa	6	6	6	6	6	Forestry/cooperating partners
Environmental services valuation	Forest resources accounting and valuation conducted	Pambsh e and Kawambwa	1		1			Forestry/cooperating partners
Objective	Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management enhanced							
Strategy	Enhance natural resources management							
Programme	Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible department
				2025	2026	2027	2028	
Sustainable land and forest management	Designate Community Forest Management Areas	Kawambwa District	7,932		7,932			Forestry/cooperating partners
	operationalise Timber Traceability System	Kawambwa District	1					Forestry/cooperating partners

conducte Afforestation and Reforestation	Kawambwa District	5	5	5	5	5	Forestry/cooperating partners
Nconduct Forest patrols	Kawambwa District	48	48	48	48	48	Forestry/cooperating partners
generate non-tax revenue	Kawambwa District	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	Forestry/cooperating partners
Conduct inspectionst in Forest Concession Areas (FCA)	Kawambwa District	1	1	1	1	1	Forestry/cooperating partners

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 4:GOOD GOVERNANCE

Goal: To promote Integrated Development Planning

Objective	Strengthen Land Management and Administration								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Create space for service delivery in informal settlement	Upgrading of Ntulo compound	Conduct Stake holder meetings	Kawambwa District	4	1	1	1	1	Local
		Conduct community meetings	Ntulo compound	10	4	4	4	4	Local planning authority
		Conduct Social economic impact assessment		1	0	0	0	0	
		Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
		Produce of land use layout plan		Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0

	Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Land department
	Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Local authority/ Land department
	Opening of roads	Ntulo compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Local authority
	Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Water and sewerage company/local authority
Upgrading of Matero compound	Conduct Stake holder meetings	Kawambwa District	4	1	1	1	1	Local
	Conduct community meetings	Matero compound	10	4	4	4	4	Local planning authority
	Conduct Social economic impact assessment		1	0	0	0	0	
	Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
	Produce of land use layout plan		Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0
	Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Land department
	Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Local authority/ Land department
	Opening of roads	Matero Compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Local authority
Laying down of pipe water	5km		5km	5km	5km	5km	Water and sewerage company/local authority	
Upgrading of Ntulo compound	Conduct Stake holder meetings	Kawambwa District	4	1	1	1	1	Local

	Conduct community meetings		10	4	4	4	4	Local planning authority
	Conduct Social economic impact assessment	Matero Compound	1	0	0	0	0	
	Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
	Produce of land use layout plan	Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
	Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Land department
	Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Local authority/ Land department
	Opening of roads		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of drainages	Matero Compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
	Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Local authority
	Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Water and sewerage company/local authority
Upgrading of PWD compound	Conduct Stake holder meetings	Kawambwa District	4	1	1	1	1	Local
	Conduct community meetings		10	4	4	4	4	Local planning authority
	Conduct Social economic impact assessment	PWD compound	1	0	0	0	0	
	Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
	Produce of land use layout plan	Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
	Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Land department
	Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Local authority/ Land department

		Opening of roads		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
		Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
		Construction of refuse bay	PWD compound	4	0	0	1	0	Local authority
		Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Water and sewerage company/local authority
Upgrading Airstrip Area	of	Conduct Stake holder meetings	Kawambwa District	4	1	1	1	1	Local
		Conduct community meetings		10	4	4	4	4	Local planning authority
		Conduct Social economic impact assessment	Airstrip compound	1	0	0	0	0	
		Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
		Produce of land use layout plan	Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0	Local planning authority
		Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Land department
		Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Local authority/ Land deparment
		Opening of roads		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
		Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Local authority
		Construction of refuse bay	Airstrip compound	4	0	0	1	0	Local authority
		Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Water and sewerage company/local authority
		Creation of affordable farm plots		300	400	500	600	700	Local Authority
		Creation of affordable residential plots		200	200	200	200	200	Local Authority

		Creation of affordable commercial and industrial plots		100	100	100	100	100	Local Authority
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12.4.0 Spatial Development Framework

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

12.4.1 Description of the scenario including rationale

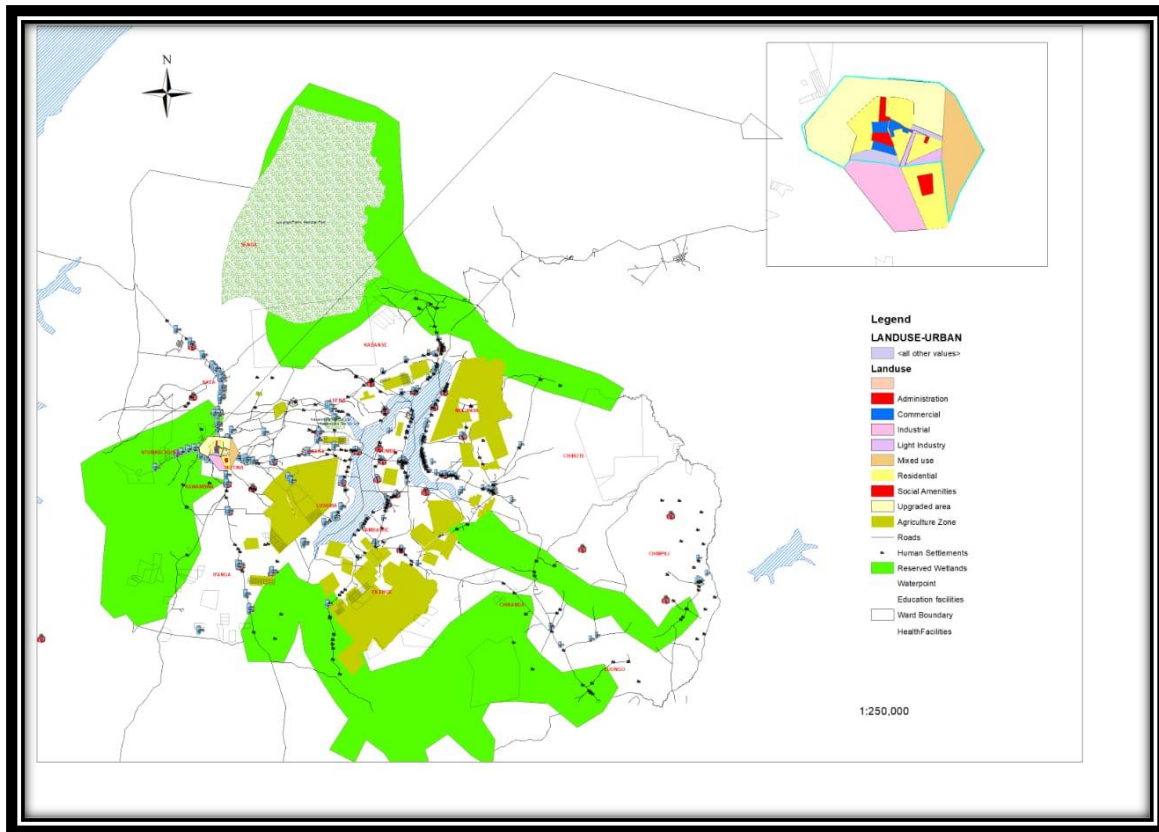
The district has two constituencies namely Kawambwa Central and Pambashe respectively. Kawambwa Central constituency is located in the Central Business District area where certain communities' atleast have access to health facilities more especially the first level hospital whereas, Pambashe constituency is predominantly a rural setting with very few health facilities where people can access basic health care services.

Currently, the district has thirty-four (34) health facilities, comprising of two (2) first level hospitals, four (4) mini hospitals and twenty-eight (28) health centres. However, these health facilities are not enough to cater for the entire population of the district which stands at one hundred twenty-six thousand and fifty-seven (126, 057) in terms of access to basic health care services. Therefore, in order for the people to have to access to adequate health facilities, there is need for construction of more health facilities across the district and which should be close to the people, construction of maternity annexes and installation of incinerators in health facilities which do not have such facilities including the ones to be constructed in future.

The district is lacking electricity in some part of the district especially in Pambashe Constituency, therefore there is need to expand the distribution of a national grid of Electricity in the district and encourage the use of renewable energy. In order to achieve this there's need to Construct substations, construction of hydro power station at Kalungwishi and construction of solar energy farm.

The road network in the district is very bad more especially in Pambashe which is predominantly rural, hence there's need to Construct new roads infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones in order to address the challenge the communicaties are facing.

In order to achieve this, there is need to: conduct a needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities, hold consultative meeting with stakeholders, conduct a comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards, conduct repairs and upgrades of roads, regularly inspect roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear, open up new feeder and town ship roads, crossing points (Bridges and culverts) construction or rehabilitation, construction or humps/rumble strip and installation of road signs.



12.4.2 Consideration of advantages of scenario

The construction of more health care facilities close to the communities will lead to shortening of the distance people cover to access basic health care services, reduction in premature and maternal deaths, and it will also lead to safe disposal of medical waste. It will further lead to reduction in referral cases in the long run. Living nearby health facilities make people achieve peace of mind resulting in reduced anxiety and stress. Therefore, when you have better mental health it enhances physical health as well.

The construction of substations, construction of hydro power station at Kalungwishi and construction of solar energy farm will improve livelihood of people in district which had no power especially in Chama Chiefdom, Mushota and Munkanta Chiefdoms. People will be able to access services such as welding, photocopying and other services require electricity

The construction and rehabilitation of road network will improve in distribution of farm inputs in the areas which are had to reach such as Chama Chiefdom and partly in Mushota Chiefdom. People will spend less hours to access basic services such as bank services, health services and others services.

The construction of substations, construction of hydro power station at Kalungwishi and construction of solar energy farm will improve livelihood of people in district which had no power especially in Chama Chiefdom, Mushota and Munkanta Chiefdoms. People will be able to access services such as welding, photocopying and other services require electricity

12.4.3 Consideration of disadvantages of the scenario

Lack of adequate health facilities in the district has led to various negative health consequences on the health of people, these include: premature deaths including maternal deaths. People covering long distance in order for them to access basic health care services robs them of their precious time for them to be engage in economic activities. They also spend more resources there by becoming poorer than they were before.

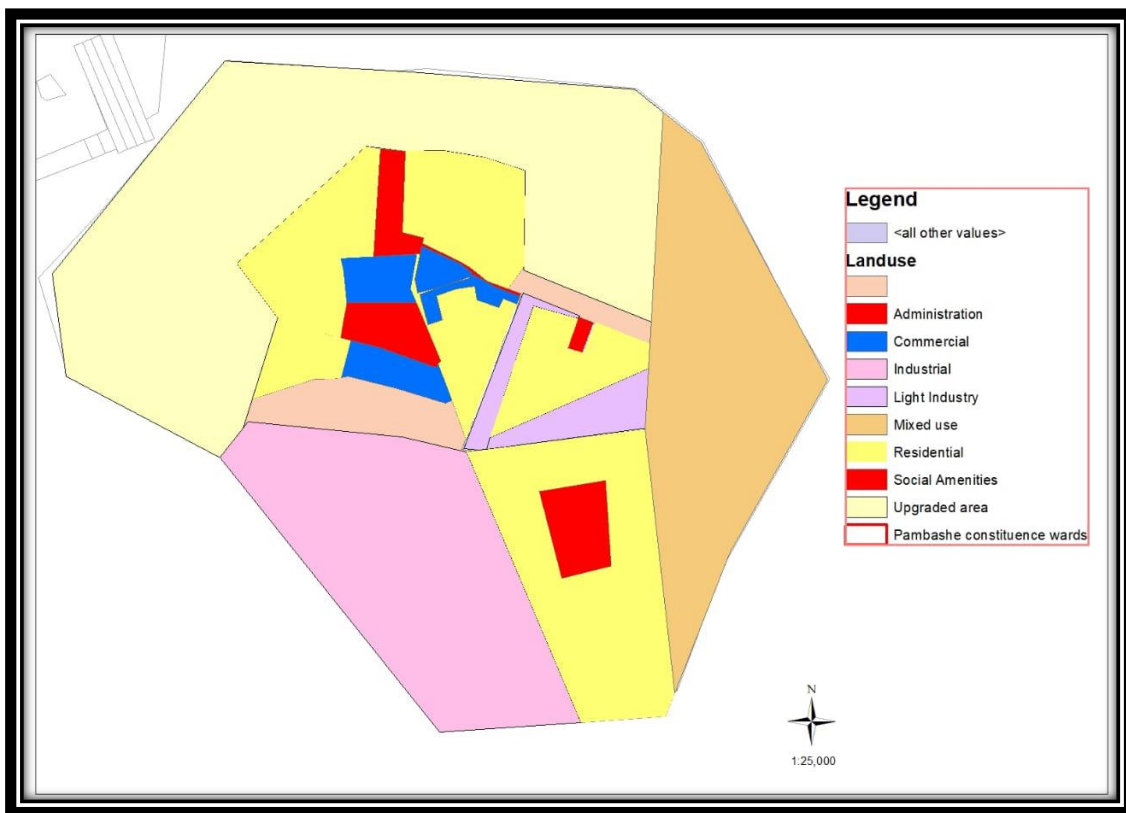
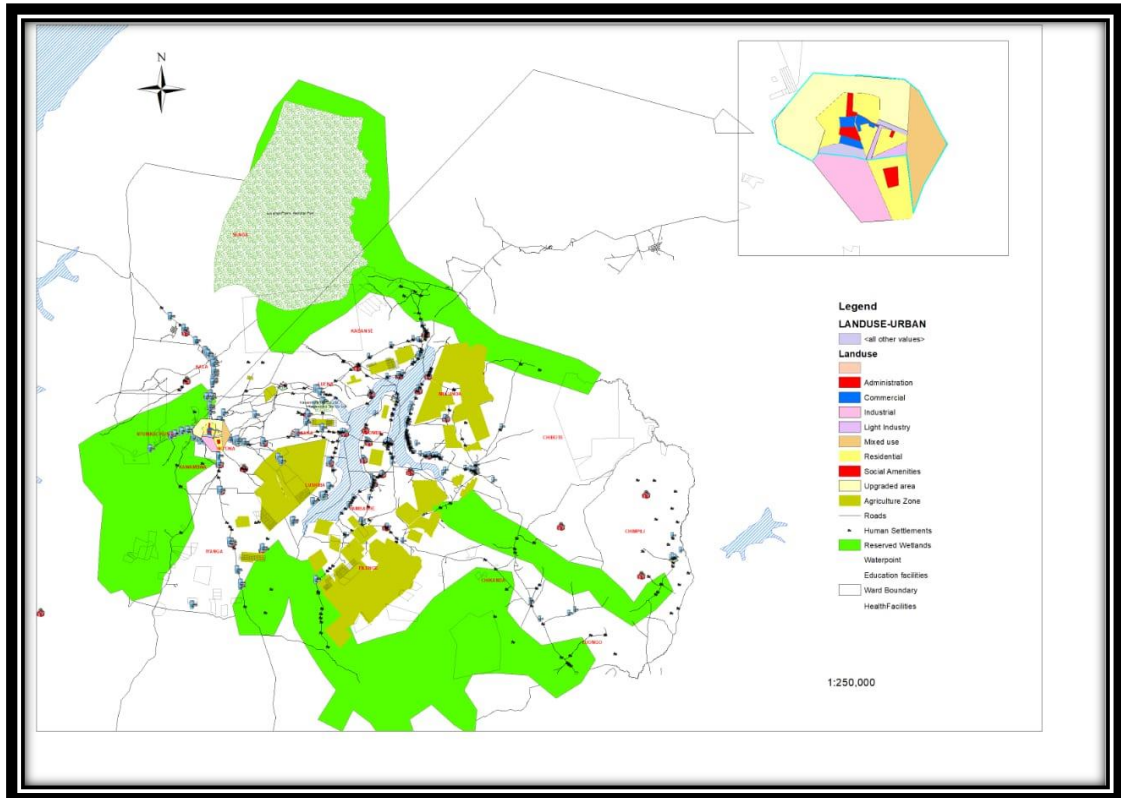
In some instances, construction of health facilities may lead to displacement of human beings in certain communities where construction of health facilities requires vast piece of land. This may also cause disruption in the livelihood strategies as well. Damage on the environment as a result of vast land clearance may also occur due to cutting down of trees this results in loss of forest and loss of bio diversity.

Construction of substations will lead to displacement of people in same areas which may also lead to disruption of livelihood of people. It also leads to loss of biodiversity, deforestation and drying up of sources of water points.

12.4.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

Major issues raised are cross cutting and hence requires an integrative approach. An integrative development focusing on infrastructure and service delivery to spearhead road development, energy and communication efficiency, Agriculture, tourism and commerce development in the district will be adopted. Participation by all stakeholders, departments and business communities will be the key too for development implementation.

The main issues of the district economic development are resulting from in adequate infrastructure development. Important economic sectors in the district like, tourism, agriculture and commerce heavily depend on infrastructure development. Therefore, inadequacy of infrastructure deployment the performance of farmers, health and education service delivery, industry and trade performance and tourism growth. It is therefore important that the district plan for the coming ten years should focus on infrastructure.



12.5.1 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain Or Protect The Environmental, Social And Economic Aspects Of Development

Land use planning objectives and strategies for Kawambwa District will be aimed at achieving a balance between economic development, social equity and environmental sustainability. This will be achieved through the involvement of all stakeholders in the planning process and the adoption of a holistic approach to development.

Environmental Objectives

1. To protect and preserve the natural resources, including forests, wetlands, water bodies, and wildlife habitats in Kawambwa District.
2. To encourage sustainable land use practices and reduce the impact of human activities on the environment.
3. To promote the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.
4. To ensure that development projects comply with environmental regulations and minimize their negative impact on the environment.

Social Objectives

1. To provide affordable housing and basic infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, and healthcare facilities to the population of Kawambwa District.
2. To improve education and training opportunities for the population of Kawambwa District to enhance their skills and increase their earning potential.
3. To promote social cohesion and inclusivity, and to ensure that development benefits all members of the community, including women and marginalized groups.
4. To strengthen community participation in the land use planning process, and to ensure that the community's concerns and priorities are taken into account in decision-making.

Economic Objectives

1. To promote economic growth and job creation in Kawambwa District by attracting new businesses and industries.
2. To encourage the development of tourism infrastructure and support sustainable tourism practices that benefit the local economy.
3. To promote agricultural development and increase productivity through the use of modern technologies and improved marketing strategies.
4. To ensure that land use planning decisions are based on a sound economic analysis and take into account the long-term economic benefits and costs of development projects.

12.5.2 Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity

The district will focus on agricultural diversification in crops, fisheries, and livestock. Investments in agricultural infrastructure will be prioritised to create a conducive environment for a vibrant agriculture sector. The aim is to enable the sector produce, process and market its various products competitively in the domestic, and regional markets. Amongst the infrastructure that will be targeted will include infrastructure warehousing, storage, breeding centres and irrigation.

12.5.3 Identification of the Areas to Be Improved. Maintained Or Protected.

- Ntumbachushi Waterfalls located along Ng'ona stream and in Ntumbachushi Ward at the peripheral of Kawambwa-Mwansabombwe districts boundary as you are from Mbereshi area of Mwansabombwe District.
- Lumangwe Waterfalls located along Kalungwishi River that shares boundaries between Mporokoso and Kawambwa Districts.
- Kabwelume Waterfalls located along Kalungwishi River that shares boundaries between Mporokoso and Kawambwa Districts.
- Kundabwika Waterfalls located along Kalungwishi River that shares boundaries between Mporokoso and Kawambwa Districts.
- Lusenga Plains National Park is located in Kawambwa district in Luapula Province of the republic of Zambia.
- Olympia Park situated in Kawambwa District in Kawambwa Township.

12.5.4 Development of a Statement as To The Type Of Development To Be Permitted Within the Identified Area

The following areas need the following permitted developments under tourism sector; Ntumbachushi, Lumangwe, Kabwelume, Kundabwika and Lusenga Waterfalls- these are tourism sites that need the following development, such as tourist information centre, camping site, lodges and also improvement on access roads that leads to these tourism sites. Moreover, the sites will need full hospitality services that will also provide full self-catering services.

Lusenga Plains National Park- this tourism site needs permitted developments in the following areas; the improvement of game viewing loops for easy viewing of wildlife, identification and building of three fly camps at Mwanameshi, Kasuba and Fisaka areas for wildlife officers for easy wildlife management and also tourism site camps and lodges for tourists.

Kawambwa Town Council Residential and Commercial development area called Olympia Park needs roads infrastructure development, provision of shopping malls and markets, medical hospitals and security services for the tourists and the public. These developments may give confidence to the tourism services in Kawambwa District.

12.5.5 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

The following activities need the first priority for implementation; construction of road infrastructure that leads to the tourism sites and other development areas e.g the Kawambwa Town council Olympia Park development area, game viewing loops, access roads. Construction of building infrastructure, such as fly camps in the National Park, tourism information centre, camping site and lodges in Ntumbachushi, Lumangwe, Kabwelume, Kundabwika Waterfalls and Lusenga National Park all shall start with site surveys and recommendation will be established and shall be implemented.

Kawambwa District has two (2) proposed Community National and Community forests respectively namely; Mbereshi national forestry and Kabembe Community forestry Management Area, these areas need to be stocked with wildlife species that existed.

The first move is to conduct meetings with all stakeholders major being local communities, Environmental and Forestry and National Parks and wildlife departments to agree on the proposals, if the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is done. We will also identify and target age group of 50 years and above to list the species that existed in the two (2) forests. The research teams shall be gathered to reading books and do some studies to ascertain the carrying of the areas and exactly species that existed and then put forth recommendation on what species and numbers of species that shall be translocated to the areas. The dates for translocation will be proposed and on those dates all species shall be translocated to the proposed forests.

The planning on game viewing loops in the same named proposed parks shall be done by our Town Council engineers in conjunction with the two (2) departments namely; forestry national park and wildlife. One fly camp in each Community Park and creation of self-camping sites for tourists shall be constructed too. In all the above activity require budgets and the government shall sponsor the projects.

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

12.5.6.1 Identification of the Area

Forest reserves which include Mbereshi National Forest, Mankalala, Luena, Pambashe A.B.C, Mushota, Lubulafita Local Forest and Kabembe Community Forest Management Area (CFMGA).

- Lusenga National Park
- Water Falls: Ntumbachushi, Lumangwe, Kabwelume, Kundabwika and Mambilima in Chisembe area.
- Sources of all rivers and streams.

12.5.6.2 Statement As To The Type Of Development To Be Permitted

On Forest Reserves the following are developmental activities are required: boundary opening, Concession licenses, restocking wild animal and creation of access roads in the forest reserves.

At Lusenga National Park: restocking a variety of animal species, construction of camps and lodge sites, opening of game viewing loops and ant-poaching operation will be conducted

Waterfalls will have the following developments activities: opening and maintenance of road infrastructure, recruitment of staff and construction of camping sites and lodges.

12.5.6.3 Identification of Planning Activities Required to Implement The Policy

Forest Reserves

Boundary openings will be achieved through the engagement stakeholders and resource mobilization which is aimed at preventing straying and encroachments.

Concession licenses is required to do inventories to ascertain merchantable volumes of trees and advertise to permit licensees to harvest timber.

Restocking wild animals, will require sensitisation and resource mobilisation in order to promote effective management and attract tourism.

Creation of access roads, will need resource mobilisation to allow access viewing points such as water source points and plains were animals usually feed from.

Lusenga Plains National Park

Restocking variety of animal species by bringing in animals from other national parks and resource mobilisation.

Construction of camps and lodges it requires will be achieved after resource mobilisation.

On opening of game viewing loops, it requires resource mobilisation.

On ant-poaching it requires recruitment of game wildlife police officers and resource mobilisation.

Water falls

Opening and maintenance of road infrastructure will involves stakeholder engagement and resource mobilisation.

Recruitment of staff advertisement and resource mobilisation will be conducted. On construction of camping sites and lodges it requires resource mobilization.

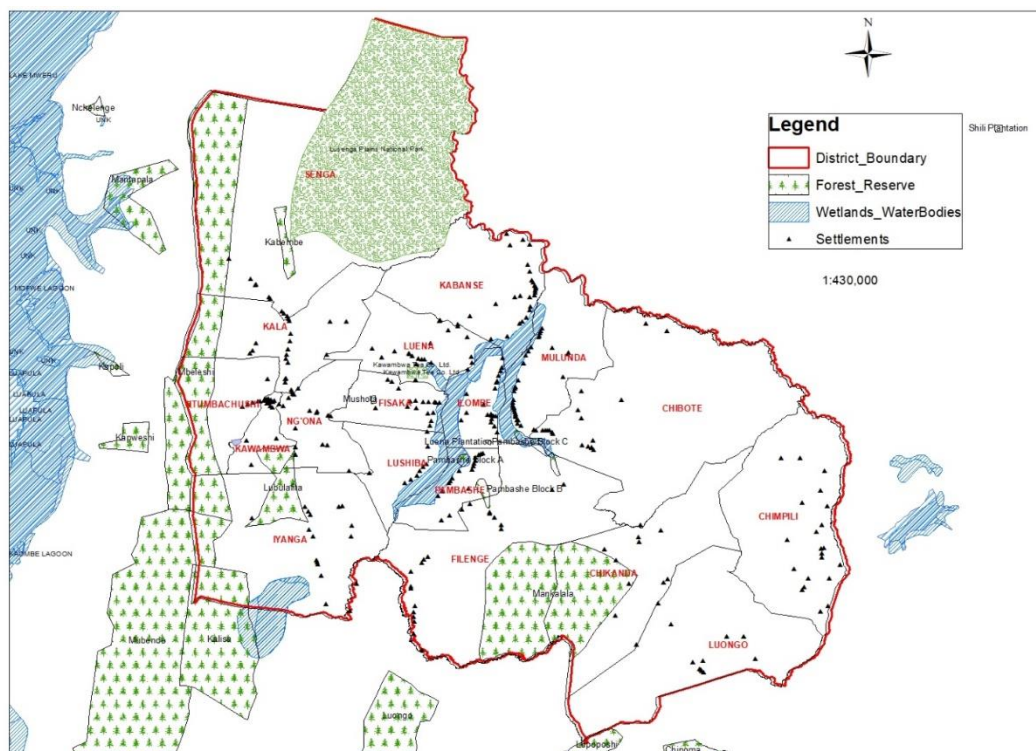


Figure 2: Map showing areas for protection and improvement. Source: Author

12.6.1 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for the Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

12.6.1.1 Identification of the areas

Kawambwa District is among other districts in Zambia that is richly blessed with an abundant natural resource such as water bodies, Water falls, rich vegetation land suitable for agricultural activities with a favorable climate pattern that foresees the district with a rainfall pattern that lasts utmost 7 to 8 months per rain season.

some of the specific protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes identified in the district include the following;

- Lusenga National Park – The Lusenga National Park covers utmost to 8 wards across the district ranging from Pambashe and Kawambwa Central Constituencies. some of the disaster challenges affecting the area are inclusive of the three broad categories of hazards and disasters that have affected and /or have potential to afflict the district and Zambia at large.
- Chishinga ranch – the Chishinga ranch is located in Chikanda and Luongo wards of the district. The main activities conducted at the ranch are that of animal breeding and training of animals to be used as a source of labor for agricultural activities.
- Luena farm block – the farm block covers three quarters of the district across Pambashe and Kawambwa Central Constituencies. The farm block was strategically

made to enhance agricultural activities in the district and boost the economic status of every household to be food secure.

- Historical Sites- some of the historical sites in the district are inclusive of the paintings / drawing by the sun people at Ntumbachushi falls, Lumangwe and Kawelume falls, Kundabwika, Mumbuluma falls and Chilongo waterfalls.
- Natural forests - the district is mainly covered with national forests (Lubulafita forest, Mankalala, Mushota, Pambashe and Kabende Forest Management Areas) which cover utmost 50 to 60% of the land. According to research conducted by the global forest watch, in 2010, Kawambwa had 647kha of tree cover, extending over 71% of its land area. in 2021, it lost 5.48kha of tree cover, equivalent to 1.87mt of Co2 emissions and that there has been a constant increase in deforestation caused by various hazards such as wild fires, encroachment and illegal charcoal production activities.
- Pambashe Sub Boma- the district has undertaken a root to create a sub boma under Pambashe constituency to enhance the service delivery of the local authority to the areas of the constituency with a well-planned out development plan of the area in terms of infrastructural development of roads, schools, housing units for residential areas etc.
- Water Sources – Kawambwa district is mainly covered by an abundant sources of water bodies such as streams, rivers, and lakes. some of the water source in the district are inclusive of
 - Luena stream with its source starting from lusambo area in Chief Munkanta.
 - Ngoni stream with its source starting from Luatula village near Kawambwa Secondary School.
 - Luongo river with its source starting from musungu area in Chief Chama.
 - Kalungwishi stream with its source starting from Chimpili ward and Luwingu district
 - Lufubu stream with its source starting from Chimpili Ward..etc.

There are three broad categories of hazards and disasters that have afflicted and/or have potential to afflict District by causing hazards / disasters to the identified areas in the district that require protection for disaster management purposes . These are:-

- a) Disasters Associated with Human Hazards Human-induced hazards include –
 - Epidemics (e.g., cholera, dysentery and HIV/AIDS);
 - deforestation from indiscriminate charcoal production and poor farming practices;
 - floods;

- poor drainage, solid waste management and sanitation;
- soil degradation and erosion from poor farming practices;
- fires;
- human/animal conflicts from encroachment into game management areas and forestry resources;
- food insecurity and hunger;
- depletion of fish stocks;
- accidents (e.g., road, industrial and marine);
- air, water and noise pollution (e.g., mines);
- spillage of hazardous waste
- illegal mining for building sand and illegal quarrying;
- increased numbers of orphans and vulnerable children;
- indiscriminate throwing of garbage;
- gender-based violence;
- riots; and
- poverty leading to prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse and vandalism.
- illegal hunting of wild animals that has resulted into the national park losing a huge number of animal species.

b) Disasters Associated with Natural Hazards Natural-induced hazards include:

- climate variability (e.g., earthquake, lightning and heavy rainy storms);
- livestock and crop diseases and pests;
- frost;
- diminishing grazing pastures due to floods; and
- siltation from floods.

c) Disasters Associated with Complex Humanitarian Emergency Complex humanitarian emergencies include:

- influx of refugees;
- religious conflicts; and

- internally-displaced persons.

12.6.1.2 Statement as to the type of development to be permitted

The type of development that needs to be permitted in the district concerning the areas of interest identified that require protection for disaster management purposes are as follows;

- The district should strength policies / guidelines that can enhance compliance levels by the member of the district and traditional leaders to curb hazardous behaviors caused by human beings such as illegal hunting, illegal charcoal burning and encroachment of national forests and game parks.
- the acquisition of land should be enhanced to mitigate challenges arising from illegal unplanned structures which will also curb encroachment of land, illegal or wrongful use of land etc.
- The type of development required will be that of protecting and promoting sustainable economic activities in the district inclusive of farming, mining, fishing, education etc.
- Promotion of tourism in the district should be enhanced and promoted by constructing more facilities such as lodges, hotels etc in the district to promote awareness of tourist sites such as the water falls and game parks.
- The need to achieve balanced development in terms of infrastructure and roads,
- The need to adapt or alter settlement patterns for instance the creation of the sub boma district in Pambashe constituency.
- The promotion of strategic locations by virtue of proximity to key transport corridors or nodes.
- The availability of, or capacity to provide, services
- The potential to achieve key socio-economic objectives or other relevant planning considerations

12.6.1.3 Identification of activities required for implementation

The Eighth National Development plan has illustrated some of the policies / guidelines government has planned to undertake which highlights some of the interests, policies and guidelines which seek to protect specific zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural & historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes such as,

- In pursuit of the economic transformation agenda, it is imperative that development pathways are sustainable. This entails the sustainable utilisation of natural resources which are the basis for wealth creation, as well as building resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. Thus, measures aimed at promoting green growth, safeguarding the environment and natural resources, enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as strengthening disaster risk reduction, have been prioritized. Furthermore, at the district level, there is need of; forming up the Natural resource management committee which will enhance the protection of

community forest and enhancing community sensitization which can strengthen the disaster risk reduction in the district.

- The district will revamp the tourism sector and support its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it presents opportunities for job creation for local communities through activities such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance. This will be done through the development of infrastructure, coupled with a supportive regulatory and licencing framework to attract private investment. Furthermore, more the district through the Ministry of tourism shall be required to restock the Lusenga plains national parks with various types of animal species in view of promoting tourism activities in the district and as well creating employment opportunities by employing the locals to beef up the workforce of forest police officers in manning of the national park.
- Sustainable investment in water resources development and management will help meet the rising demand and productive use of water, while safeguarding water security. Interventions will comprise ground and surface water resource management, including inter- and intra-basin and transboundary water, as well as water harvesting. Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods. other activities to implemented at the local level are inclusive of promoting other livelihood alternatives for people to engage in in view of curbing human hazardous disasters which can lead to damaging of water sources as well as soil erosion.
- To enhance climate change mitigation and promote low carbon development, the district will implement various interventions in forestry, agriculture and energy. In line with the NDCs, focus in the forestry sector will be on forestry enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and forestry fire management. In agriculture, the focus will be on climate-smart agriculture while in energy the focus will be on switching towards green and renewable energy sources, such as biogas, solar, and wind. Increasing energy use efficiency, as well as reducing electricity transmission and distribution losses from the national grid will also be prioritized.
- To enhance disaster risk management, the district will strengthen disaster risk reduction, enhance early warning systems for timely action and disaster preparedness for effective response to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Further, the district will undertake disaster risk assessments, establish emergency operation centers, community-based disaster risk management programmes and post-disaster recovery activities for resilience building.

Other guiding policies and guidelines the Government has enacted in view of protecting specific zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural & historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes are as follows,

- Section 8. of the Forests Act 2015 stipulates that; The Minister, Director or persons to whom the Minister or Director has delegated any powers and functions under this Act, shall, in implementing this Act, have regard to—

- a) The principle that forests and trees shall be managed as an asset for succeeding generations;

- b) The need to apply the precautionary principle to the development, management, utilization and conservation of forest ecosystems, biological diversity and habitats, taking into account the best scientific evidence available;

- c) The development, management, utilization and conservation of forests and trees to achieve a sound ecological balance;

- d) The need to achieve optimum utilization and ecologically sustainable development and management of forest ecosystems, biological diversity and habitats;

- e) The need to conserve forests and trees as living resources for both present and future generations and to achieve economic growth, human resource development and employment creation;

- f) The need to protect biological diversity in forest areas and protect the ecosystem as a whole, including species which are not targeted for exploitation;

- g) The need to sustain the potential yield of economic, social and environmental benefits derived from forests;

- h) The need to promote the fair distribution of the economic, social health and environmental benefits derived from forests;

- i) The need to minimize pollution of natural resources, especially forests, land and waters; (j) the need to develop and manage forests so as to conserve heritage resources and promote aesthetic and cultural values;

- j) The need to achieve to the extent practicable a broad and accountable participation in the decision-making processes provided for in this Act; and

- k) The implementation of international agreements to which Zambia is party.

- The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is a blueprint that has been developed by the Zambian Government in consultation with its stakeholders to facilitate coordinated development in the sector. The policy is aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia. This Act establishes a regulatory and administrative framework for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource in Zambia and provides with respect to water rights and the equitable and sustainable use of water resources and related matters.

- The Zambian Cabinet approved the National Parks and Wildlife Policy on June 25, 2018, which is expected to protect game management areas, improve park management, and eradicate poaching and human encroachment in the park & game management areas. Equally the guiding principles of the policy have highlighted the development of the national parks and wildlife sector which will be premised on Zambia's National Vision 2030 and Zambia's commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Conservation Strategy. Specifically, Government will manage the wildlife sector based on:

- a. Sustainability in conservation and management
- b. Ecosystem Goods and Services
- c. Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation
- d. Resource Accounting and Evaluation
- e. Sustainable Financing and Innovative Conservation Strategies
- f. Decentralization of wildlife management rights costs and benefits
- g. Equitable access and fair distribution
- h. Partnerships and Collaboration
- i. Integrated and adaptive natural resource management.

12.6.1.4 Summary of Policy Instrument and quid of Kawambwa Development

- Land Act (1995) All land is vested on H.E. the President of Zambia, the continuation of leasehold tenure to individuals or private entities is ensured. The Act provides for the statutory recognition of customary tenure, with possibility of being converted to private land. It also establishes the land development fund and land tribunals.
- 8th (NDPs) National Development Plans Provide a national framework for resources allocation every 5 years. The revised 6th NDP looks into capital investment areas and is biased to rural development and job creation.
- Decentralisation Policy Meant to take power close to the people for their own development benefit. Additional districts have been created since 2011 and provincial administrations have been recently reinforced. Capacity is planned to be developed at local government level matching devolved responsibilities, which may include fiscal measures.
- Urban and Regional Planning Act (2015) establish procedures for integrated urban and regional planning in a devolved system of governance so as to ensure multi-sector cooperation, coordination and involvement of different levels of ministries, provincial administration, local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders in urban and regional planning

- National Planning and Budgeting National Urbanisation Policy (NUP)

NUP is meant to be a deliberated government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for establishing a shared vision for the desired urbanisation within 20-30 59 years horizon or more. The policy's expected results are identification of urban development priorities, guidance on the future development priorities, better coordination and guidance of actions and increased and more coordinated investment priorities. National Housing Development Policy

- Zambia Wildlife Act (2015)

Makes provision for the management and conservation of wildlife in Zambia. Further provides for trade in wild animals and meat of wild animals. It also provides for the development and implementation of management plans; National Parks and

- Wildlife Policy (2018) undertakes to unlock the economic potential of the sector for the benefit of present and future generations and to secure it from various threats. It provides guidance on enhancing biodiversity conservation and transforming wildlife into an economic asset that will contribute to national economic development through promotion of nature based tourism, creation of employment and increased local community participation in wildlife management

12.7.1 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals For Informal Settlements With A Description Of Improvement Inputs Or Other Management Responses Required And The Appropriate Building and Land Use Controls To Be Applied In Those Areas

12.7.1 Identification of the informal settlements to be upgraded

- Ntulo
- Matelo
- PWD
- Lusambo/Kani area

12.7.2 General description of improvement inputs or other management responses required

These identified areas surround the urban area of Kawambwa, and are the largest residential areas with high population density. These areas have been established under the local traditional leadership and built with unstandardized construction technology and materials. Hence, they lack social and basic service requirements for

a developed area. These includes; clean and safe water, waste management system, road network and others. Therefore, development in this area is uncoordinated and without legal ownership documents. In accordance with the Urban and Regional planning act of 2015 these areas should be upgrade with the following services.

- Survey and re-planned:

This will facilitate to plan for such facilities as access roads, commercial centres, schools, clinics, children play grounds, and also position house in such aa manner as to allow easy location and identification.

- Establish plots boundaries.

For easy of identification and location of homes, plots should be numbered by the local authority. This will also facilitate activities of national importance such as census, pest control, and immunizations

- Construction and opening road network.

Construction of new roads and upgrading existing ones is cardinal to development of these settlements. Roads will facilitate access of these areas for various purposes that will support the communities living in these areas.

- Water and sanitation facilities construction

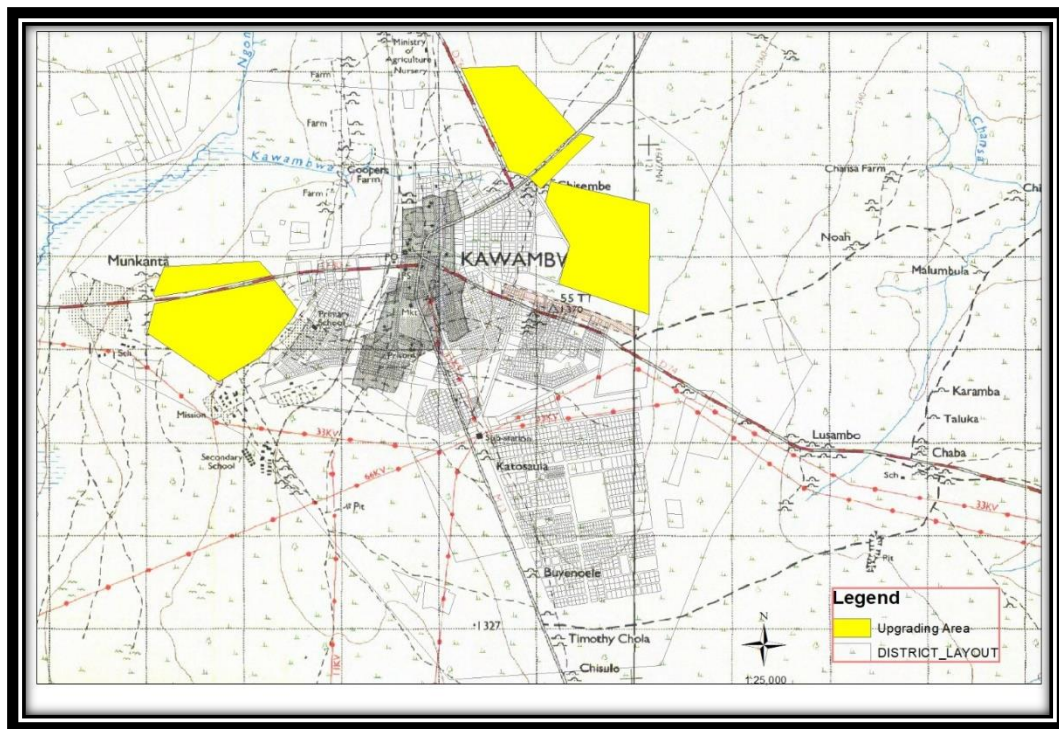
Access to water in these settlements is a big challenge. The communities currently are using wells because the boreholes are not enough to carter for the large populations in these areas. The use of pit latrines makes ground water unsafe to drink and use by the communities. In accordance with the urban and regional planning act of 2015, these areas should be upgraded by;

- Construction of drainages.

Some of these settlements are prone to flooding creating unhealthy situations of stagnated water which become breeding centres for mosquitoes facilitating wide-spread health problems of malaria, diarrhea and other communicable diseases. Good drainage systems contribute stability of the infrastructure in the areas.

- Construction Children's play grounds:

To promote healthy communities and disciplined youth cadres in society, sports facilities should be established in community settlement areas. Therefore, play grounds for children should be considered when re-planning commences in these



settlements.

12.7.3 General statement about the appropriate building and land use controls to be applied in those areas

The type and standard of buildings should be those that will be approved by the local authority as prescribed by the Urban and Regional Planning act of 2015 regulations. The construction, extension of infrastructure and introduction of new buildings on plots should only be done with the approval of the local authority.

12.7.4 Identification of activities required for implementation

- Environmental impact assessment,
- Needs assessment,
- Conducting a head count
- Conduct Community consultative meetings
- Conduct land survey in the identified areas,
- Produce township map
- Identify area for resettling displaced families due to construction of new features such as roads and other installation.

12.7.5 Statement As To The Type Of Development To Be Permitted:

Standardized and uniform structures should be built up as shall be approved by the local authority. Residential, commercial and social amenities development will be permitted in each of the upgraded area. .

12.8.0 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals For Areas Under The Jurisdiction Of Traditional Authorities And Proposed Policies And Proposals For Those Areas.

12.8.1 Identification of the areas

Kawambwa district has three recognized chiefdoms namely; Mushota chiefdom, Chama chiefdom and Munkanta chiefdom.

The three chiefs have one senior chief (chief Mushota) and two other chiefs who are supported by sub-chiefs and village headmen/women together with chief's advisors.

12.8.2 Planning activities required to implement the strategy

Stakeholder's engagement-This activity involves concerned communities, chiefs, community based and faith-based organisations to collect their views regarding socio-economic and environmental factors for development of the project.

Conduct a baseline survey-This activity is carried out to obtain data on heritage sites, shrines, burial sites, river/streams, source of streams, wetlands and game management areas, roads, power lines, fauna and flora, grazing areas and borrowed land, agricultural land, topography etc.

Policy formulation-This activity will focus on formulation of conducive and stable policy by strengthen the existing policies and decentralization of resources.

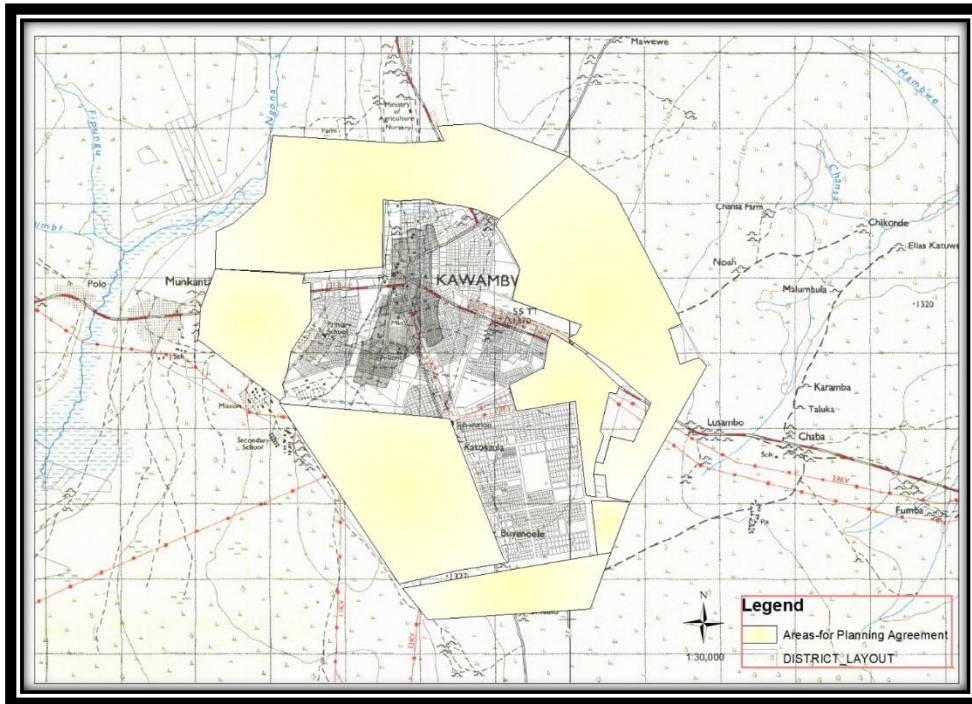
Human capacity building-community capacity building will strengthen the management and implementation of the program.

12.8.3 Identification of activities required for implementation

Stakeholders' engagement including chiefs, headmen, wards representatives, business community and the community at large.

Resources mobilization for all the planned activities from the government, cooperating partners business communities.

Spatial land use planning and survey for the proposed development and allocation of plots



PART FOUR - IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

13.1 Capital Investment Programme

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION									
Goal: To provide good road network in the luena farmblock									
Objective	State of the Roads to the Luena Farmblock Improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The MOA and LA will increase Agricultural Production and Productivity by 80% by grading 400km of roads within 5 years	Farm block and resettlement schemes development	Construction and Rehabilitation of 400 Km feeder roads in the district connecting the farm block and the farming communities	Luena Farm Block	4000000	4000000	4000000	4000000	0	LA and MOA
The MOA and REA will increase Agricultural Production and Productivity by 80% by connecting 400km of farmblock to power within 5 years		Electrification of the Luena Farmblock	Luena Farm Block	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	0	REA, LA and MOA
Goal: To provide access to extension services for farmers in the District									
Objective	Access to productive resources and services for both small scale and commercial farmers Improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency

Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Extension services support	Procurement of 29 Motrobikes		570000	570000	570000	570000	570000	MOA
Goal: To provide irrigation Infrastructure for farmers in Kawambwa									
Objective	To increase the irrigation command area to over 1000 Hectares.								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Irrigation development	Construction of 3 canals on the dams	Milindu, Muyembe, Kansumba	50000000	50000000	50000000	0	0	LA and MOA
		Construction of 5 permanent weirs	Fisaka, Ntumbachushi	300000	300000	300000	300000	300000	LA and MOA
		Renovation of 3 permanent weirs	Kapako wier under Luena and Ng'ona weir	250000	250000	250000	250000	250000	LA and MOA
Goal: To promote agricultural Mechanisation									
Objective	Improve access to agricultural equipment and services for small scale farmers								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Agricultural mechanisation	Procurement of Tractors, and accompanying equipment	Pambashe and Kawambwa	0	1000000	1000000	0	0	LA and MOA
Goal: To provide and increase access to Argicultural Infrastructure									
Objective	Provision of agricultural infrastructre improved by 80 percent								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Infrastructure development	Construction fo Storage Facilities	All Wards	2400000	2400000	2400000	2400000	2400000	LA, MOA& MOC

		Construction of Staff Houses	All Wards	2250000	2250000	2250000	2250000	2250000	LA,MOA, MOL
		Construction of agricultural and livestock research centres	Pambashe and Kawambwa	0	500000	500000	0		LA,MOA, MOL

Goal: To provide and increase access to Argicultural Infrastructure

Objective	Access to livestock infrastructure improved by 80 percent								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Livestock development	Construction of Deep Tanks		180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	MOFL
		Construction of Harbotour	Ngona	500000	0	0	0	0	LA, MOFL
		Construction of Slaughter Slab	Ngona	150000	0	0	0	0	LA, MOFL

Goal: To provide timely and specific weather focasting at District Level

Objective	Access to timely and district weather focasting improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity	Early warning and surveillance systems	Construction of of Early Warning Office	Pambashe	0	0	450000	0	0	LA,MET,MOA
		Procurement of Eerly Warning Kits	Kawambwa and Pambashe		500000	500000	0	0	LA,MET,MOA

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To Increase access to health care services for all communities in the District

Objective	Access to health care services in the district increased by 75% within 5 years								
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Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The ministry of Health in conjunction with the LA shall ensure to Construct health care infrastructure close to communities 80% within 5 years	Health Infrastructure Development	construction of mini hospital	Chimfuntu, Chimpili, Lufubu, Lulunda	3000000	3500000	3500000	3500000	3500000	MOH, LA
		Construction of health post	All Wards	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	MOH, LA
		Construction of clinic	All Wards	4000000	4000000	4000000	4000000	4000000	MOH, LA
		Construction of maternity annexes	All Wards	4250000	4250000	4250000	4250000	4250000	MOH, LA
		Installation of incinerators	All Wards	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	MOH, LA
		Construction of staff houses	All Wards	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	MOH, LA
Goal: To Increase access to health care services for all communities in the District									
Objective	Access to health care services in the district increased by 75% within 5 years								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The Ministry of health in conjunction with the local authority will Improve transport services for referral services by 80% within 5 years	Procurement	Procurement of Motorbikes for facilities	Kawambwa District	950000	950000	950000	950000	950000	MOH, LA
		Procurement of ambulances	Kawambwa District	3800000	3800000	3800000	3800000	3800000	MOH, LA
Goal: To create an enabling environment for access to quality Education through Infrastructure									

Objective	To provide adequate education facilities								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
To enhance basic Service Delivery by 70% in all schools within the next 5 years	Infrastructure development	Construction of class room blocks	All Wards	4900000	4900000	4900000	4900000	4900000	MOE,LA
		Construction of Laboratories	All Wards	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	MOE,LA
		Construction of teachers houses	All Wards	4500000	4500000	4500000	4500000	4500000	MOE,LA
		Construction of a Trade School	Ngona, Kawambwa or Ntumbachushi Ward	0	5000000	0		0	MOE,LA

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To develop modern and efficient infrastructure that meets the needs of the people

Objective	Access to clean and safe drinking water improved								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Construction of water and sanitation sustainable infrastructure	Water and Sanitation infrastructure Development	Borehole Drilling.	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Rehabilitation of Boreholes	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	5000000	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Construction of Dams	Kawambwa and Pambashe Constituencies	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	LA/LWASCO/WD

		Construction of Sewer ponds	In high density areas	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	LA/LWASCO/WD
		Installation of water pipes	All developed areas	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	LA/LWASCO/WD

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 4:GOOD GOVERNANCE

Goal: To promote Integrated Development Planning

Objective	Strengthen Land Management and Administration								
Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Create space for service delivery in informal settlement	Upgrading of Ntulo compound	Opening of roads	Ntulo compound	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	Local authority
		Construction of drainages		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Local authority
		Construction of refuse bay		250000	0	0	250000	0	Local authority
		Laying down of pipe water		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	
	Upgrading of Matero compound	Opening of roads	Matero Compound	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	Local authority
		Construction of drainages		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Local authority
		Construction of refuse bay		250000	0	0	250000	0	Local authority
		Laying down of pipe water		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Water and sewerage company/local authority
		Opening of roads		2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	Local authority
		Construction of drainages	Matero Compound	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Local authority
		Construction of refuse bay		250000	0	0	250000	0	Local authority

	Laying down of pipe water		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Water and sewerage company/local authority
Upgrading of PWD compound	Opening of roads	PWD compound	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	Local authority
	Construction of drainages		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Local authority
	Construction of refuse bay		250000	0	0	250000	0	Local authority
	Laying down of pipe water		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Water and sewerage company/local authority
Upgrading of Airstrip Area	Opening of roads	Airstrip compound	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	Local authority
	Construction of drainages		1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	Local authority
	Construction of refuse bay		250000	0	0	250000	0	Local authority
	Laying down of pipe water		2500000	2500000	2500000	2500000	2500000	Water and sewerage company/local authority
	Creation of affordable farm plots		300000	4000000	500000	600000	700000	Local Authority
	Creation of affordable residential plots		200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	Local Authority
	Creation of affordable commercial and industrial plots		100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	Local Authority

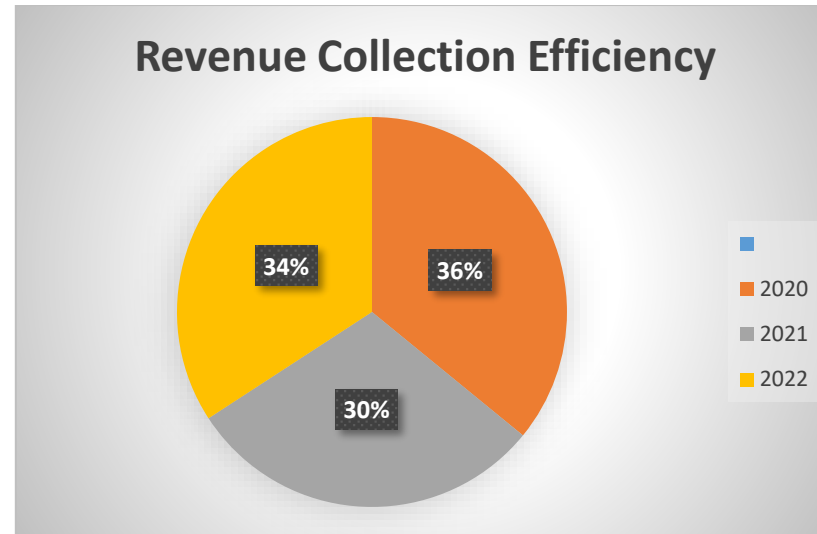
13.2 Local Authority's Financial Plan

13.2.1 Assessment of Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Council

Table : Analysis of revenues collected from the year 2020 through to 2022

Years DETAILS	2020			2021			2022		
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGE	ACTUAL	%	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL	%
Local taxes	589,530.00	281,477.58	47.75	652,795.00	361,756.25	55.42	652,945.00	468,731.00	72
Fees and charges	1,496,317.00	1,406,870.58	94.02	3,007,082.00	1,188,351.79	39.52	1,923,504.00	1,604,217.61	83
Licenses	304,514.00	260,704.11	85.61	135,635.00	183,126.30	135.01	112,040.00	243,627.52	217
Levies	30,685.00	10,459.00	34.09	81,300.00	6,072.00	7.47	26,700.00	25,511.30	96
Permits	30,460.00	172,443.00	566.13	66,292.00	159,227.50	240.19	351,550.00	332,168.00	94
Charges	2,810,000.00	2,749,384.84	97.84	2,383,334.00	1,085,265.00	45.54	3,172,300.00	868,548.83	27
National Support	9,321,973.00	8,986,434.36	96.40	9,321,974.34	8,885,739.58	95.32	9,321,973.00	10,152,214.66	109
CDF	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	100	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	100	51,400,000.00	47,480,121.82	92
Total	17,783,479.00	17,067,773.47	95.98	18,848,412.34	15,069,538.42	79.95	66,961,012.00	61,175,140.74	91.36

Figure; Collection Efficiency for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 in graph form



2.0 Revenue Collection Challenges

Kawambwa District is in the plateau area, the plateau is the area around the Muchinga escapement ranging from 1,200 m to 1,500 m above sea level, generally, the district has very rich soil texture favourable for agriculture. Out of 126,027 the population of the district only a few residents are engaged in gainful economic activities. The settlement pattern of this population is however highly dispersed. Due to its vastness, the Council faces challenges in collecting local revenues such as license fees due to inadequate transport and a poor road network. The council only has one (01) off-road vehicle dedicated for revenue collection. Unfortunately, the vehicle cannot access certain areas and has a high maintenance cost because it has exceeded its useful life. Furthermore, the Council faces challenges in collecting property rates due to noncompliance to rates payers. Hence the challenge in revenue collection.

2.1 Strategies to mitigate identified challenge

The LA has embarked on a strategy to procure adequate utility vehicles dedicated for revenue collection. Currently, the LA has provided for procurement of additional vehicles for revenue collection in its annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for 2024 – 2025.

Furthermore, a poor road network characterized by highly seasonal feeder roads makes most of these revenue points inaccessible. The LA has also provided for the construction and maintenance of bridges and culverts in most affected areas using CDF.

3.0 Poor economic activity in the district

3.1 Challenges

The district has high rate of unemployed due to lack of industries and economic opportunities.

Owing to the above statistics, the Council is unable to collect revenues such as personal levy and trading licenses.

3.2 Strategies to mitigate identified challenges

The District has embarked on the Local Economic Development Program with support from the European Union. The program aims at coming up with strategies aimed at improving capacities for economic development by the local community. Further, the LA is encouraging public private partnership in areas such as agriculture, aqua culture, tourism etc.

4.0 Lack of an updated revenue database

4.1 Challenges

The Importance of an updated revenue database for the Council cannot be over emphasized. The revenue database or databank is a collection of information on all the revenues collectable to the Council and that of its clients. In the absence of an updated revenue database, the Council is at risk of not optimizing on the collection of its local revenue, as it can be costly and difficult to determine whether what is being collected is what is due to the Council. In addition, it could be difficult to project what is collectable by the Council when planning or budgeting. An updated database of information on revenue enables the local authority to identify and address non-compliant taxpayers. It can also help management set up collection targets for revenue collectors and agents

4.2 Strategies to mitigate identified challenges

The Council plans to fully incorporate Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) in revenue collection system through investment in computer hardware, revenue database management system and capacity building for revenue collection staff. To improve on the quality of information on revenue database, the Council has put in place a deliberate policy of continuously updating information of all its revenue sources and clients in the district.

5.0 Lack of a computerized revenue management systems

5.1 Challenges

The use of ICT can present many benefits for revenue departments, such as faster processing of data and information, requiring fewer resources and reducing the cost of collection. It also increases transparency and is therefore a powerful tool in tackling corruption and reducing the opportunities for pilferage. Currently, the LA is using manual systems for revenue collections, that is, physically receipting and recording of all financial transactions. Problems such as high collection costs, fraud, under-collections and other revenue leakages can be results of using manual revenue collection systems

5.2 Strategies to mitigate identified challenges

The Council has plans to start using Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) system in revenue collection through investment in computer hardware, revenue database management system and capacity building for revenue collection staff. The Council is further planning to explore other revenue collection methods such the use of mobile money, direct bank deposit and E levy collection.

6.0 Inadequate of appropriate human resource capacity to fully tap revenue sources

6.1 Challenges

The LA faced a challenge of retaining appropriately qualified revenue collectors since the LA was created. Now the Council has standard qualification for the revenue collector has compared when it was created. The competent revenue collectors especially those contracted as revenue agents and WDC revenue collectors are key for the optimal collection of income for the district. Currently, the highest qualified revenue collector has a grade twelve (12) certificate. The revenue collection process requires high skill levels to be able to fully tap and collect revenues from various sources.

6.2 Strategies to mitigate identified challenges

The LA has put in place capacity building programs for all members of staff involved in the revenue collection process holding various positions.

Establishment of colleges or skills development centers through vocational training to encourage locals to easily access various skills within the district

7.0 Nonpayment of taxes by the local community

7.1 Challenges

Non-Payment of local taxes, fees and charges to the LA by the residents and business community seems very chronic in the district. This has been mainly attributed to ignorance and distance to be covered by locals to make payments for various fees and charges. Others lack the motivation to pay these fees because of a perceived lack of corresponding provision of municipal services.

7.2 Nonpayment of taxes by the local community

- Sensitization of the community on the need to pay taxes to the LA
- Encourage full participation of WDCs in revenue collection and sensitization
- Introduction of numerous forms of localized payment platforms such as mobile money and bank agencies

8.0 Identification of the Revenue Base for the First Five Years of the Implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

Following the identification of possible revenue resources and related challenges the LA faces in revenue mobilization; a projection of possible annual revenue inflows was reduced taking into consideration strategies to be implemented and guiding principles/circulars from relevant parties.

Table showing a projection of income for the local

REVENUE PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
Locally Generated Revenue	6,154,832.00	6,708,766.88	7,312,555.90	7,970,685.93	8,688,047.66	36,834,888.37
Constituency Development Fund	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	566,278,040.20
Capital (20% of LGEF)	2,162,494.60	2,357,119.11	2,569,259.83	2,800,493.22	3,052,537.61	12,941,904.37

TOTAL	121,572,934.64	122,321,494.03	123,137,423.77	124,026,787.19	124,996,193.31	616,054,832.94
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Authority for the next five years.

8.1. Locally Generated Revenue

Briefly give a reason for the projected increase in local revenue

-increased value in property rates because of the new valuation roll for 2024.

Table showing the calculation of revenue sources.

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
Local Taxes	2,607,702.34	2,607,702.34	2,607,702.34	2,607,702.34	2,607,702.34	2,607,702.34	150,519,174.08
Fees and Charges	2,318,759.00	2,527,447.31	2,754,917.57	3,002,860.15	3,273,117.56	3,567,698.14	17,444,799.73
Licenses	113,867.00	124,115.03	135,285.38	147,461.07	160,732.56	175,198.49	856,659.54
Levies	36,160.00	39,414.40	42,961.70	46,828.25	51,042.79	55,636.64	272,043.78
Permits	351,550.00	383,189.50	417,676.56	455,267.44	496,241.51	540,903.25	2,644,828.27
Charges	3,334,496.00	3,634,600.64	3,961,714.70	4,318,269.02	4,706,913.23	5,130,535.42	25,086,529.01
TOTAL	6,154,832.00	6,708,766.88	7,312,555.90	7,970,685.93	8,688,047.66	9,469,971.95	46,304,860.33

8.2. Constituency Development Fund

The central government has the responsibility of disbursing CDF funds to local authorities to carry out capital projects in constituencies in the jurisdiction of the local authorities. Kawambwa district has two constituencies namely Kawambwa central and Pambashe. The local authority may undertake Capital projects such as construction of clinics, staff houses and classroom blocks. Part of CDF funds are used for monitoring of CDF Projects and conducting of committee meetings. (CDFC)

Table showing CDF projection for the next years

YEARS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
CDF	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	679,533,648.24
TOTAL	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	679,533,648.24

8.3 Capital Fund @ 20% of LGEF

The central government has the responsibility to disburse LGEF to local authorities to enable them meet operational costs and 20% of LGEF goes towards capital projects in the district. The local authority may undertake projects such as grading of roads, installation of culverts and construction of market shelters.

Table showing capital fund projections based on 10% yearly rate.

YEAR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
CAPITAL	2,162,494.60	2,357,119.11	2,569,259.83	2,800,493.22	3,052,537.61	3,327,265.99	16,269,170.37
TOTAL	2,162,494.60	2,357,119.11	2,569,259.83	2,800,493.22	3,052,537.61	3,327,265.99	16,269,170.37

9.0 14.4 FINANCIAL PLAN (2024 TO 2028))

Description of the activities and other ventures for IDP financing projections

Table showing Revenue Enhancement Measures.

Programme	Implementing Agency	Estimated Income per year					TOTAL
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Informal Settlement upgrading	LA	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	62,500,000.00
Creation of New residential plots	LA	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Creation of New commercial plots	LA	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	22,500,000.00
Creation of New Farm plots	LA	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
Building Scrutiny Fees	LA	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	750,000.00
Creation of industrial plots	LA	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
Grants from devolved Ministries	DEVOLVED MINISTRIES/LA	14,040,000.00	14,040,000.00	14,040,000.00	14,040,000.00	14,040,000.00	70,200,000.00

Public and Private partnerships	PPP/LA	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	27,500,000.00
TOTAL		72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	363,450,000.00

9.1 Revenue projections with IDP programs

	Revenue Office	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
1	Locally Generated Revenue	6,154,832.00	6,708,766.88	7,312,555.90	7,970,685.93	8,688,047.66	36,834,888.37
2	Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	113,255,608.04	566,278,040.20
3	Capital (20% of LGEF)	2,162,494.60	2,357,119.11	2,569,259.83	2,800,493.22	3,052,537.61	12,941,904.37
4	IDP Projects	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	72,690,000.00	363,450,000.00
TOTAL		194,262,934.64	195,011,494.03	195,827,423.77	196,716,787.19	197,686,193.31	955,708,456.27

13.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

Objective	To increase the irrigation command area to over 1000 Hectares.								
Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency

Rehabilitation of 400 Km feeder roads in the district connecting the farm block and the farming communities.	Opening up of feeder roads	100	100	100	100	100	No of Kilometers opened	Min. of Agric	Annual
Construction and Rehabilitation of Canals and Weirs	Construction of 3 canals on the dams .	1 Canal	1 Canal	1 Canal			No. of Canals Constructed	Min. of Agric	Annual
	Construction of 5 permanent weirs	2 Weir	2 Weir	1 Weir			No. of Weirs Constructed	Min. of Agric	Bi-annual
	Renovation of 3 permanent weirs	3 weirs					No. of Weirs Renovated	Min. of Agric	Annual
Objective	To protect and preserve the natural resources, including forests, wetlands, water bodies, and wildlife habitats in Kawambwa District.								
Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote Community Forest Management	Conduct 120 sensitisation meetings on natural resource management	24 Meetings	24 Meetings	24 Meetings	24 Meetings	24 Meetings	No. of Meeting	Forestry	Quaterly
Objective	To attract more tourist Visist to Tourism Sites								
Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Construct modern and attractive tourism infrastructure	At Nthumbashi and Lumangwe falls	10 Challeets	1 Conference Hall				No. of Tourism Facilities Constructed	Tourism/Council	Annual
Objective	To improve access t health care services for all communities in the district								

Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Construction of health care infrastructure close to communities	construction of mini hospital	1Mini H	1Mini H	1Mini H	1Mini H	1Mini H	No. of Mini Hospitals Constructed	Health	Annual
	Construction of health post	4 Health Post	4 Health Post	4 Health Post	4 Health Post	4 Health Post	No. of Health Facility Constructed	Health	Annual
	Construction of clinic	3 Clinic	3 Clinic	3 Clinic	3 Clinic	3 Clinic	No. of Health Facility Constructed	Health	Annual
	Construction of maternity annexes	2 Maternity Annex	3 Maternity Annex	3 Maternity Annex	3 Maternity Annex	3 Maternity Annex	No of Maternity Annexes Constructed	Health	Annual
	Installation of incinerators	5	5	5	5	5	No of Incenerators Constructed	Health	Annual
	Construction of staff houses	10	10	10	10	10	No of Staff Houses Constructed	Health	Annual
Objective	To provide adequate education facilities								
Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
To provide adequate education facilities	Engage stakeholders and conduct consultative meetings	4	4	4	4	4	No of Meetings Conducted	Education	Annual

	Construction of class room blocks	10	10	10	10	10	No of Classroom Constructed	Education	Annual
	Construction of Laboratories	10	10	10	10	10	No of Laboratories Constructed	Education	Annual
	Construction of teachers houses	20	20	20	20	20	No of Staff Houses Constructed	Education	Annual
To provide adquate education and increase retention levels	Conduct meetings with relevant stakeholders to determine areas of need for teachers.	4	4	4	4	4	No of Meetings Conducted	Education	Annual
	Recruiting teachers	300	300	300	300	300	No of Teachers Recruited	Education	Annual
Objective	To improve access to safe and reliable transportation infrastructure for all communities in the district								
Strategies	Program	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Construction of new roads infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones	Conduct a comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards	4	4	4	4	4	No of Surveys undertaken	Council	Annual
	Conduct repairs and	120km	140km	200km	260km	300km	No of Kilometers repaired	Council	Annual

	upgrades of roads.								
	Regularly inspect roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear.	4	4	4	4	4	No. of Inspections undertaken	Council	Annual
	Open up new feeder and town ship roads	80km	240km	300km	340km	400km	No. of Roads Opened Up	Council	Annual
	Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	10	20	30	40	50	No. of Crossing Point constructed and renovated	Council	Annual
	Construction or humps/rumble strips	4	8	12	16	20	No. of Humps Constructed	Council	Annual
	Installation of Road Signs	50	100	150	200	250	No. of Signs Installed	Council	Annual

Goal: To develop modern and efficient infrastructure development

Objective	To improve access to safe and reliable transportation infrastructure for all communities in the district									
Strategy	Construction of new roads infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones									
Programme	Mobilizations of resources /Use innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships or RDA & NRFA, CDF									
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1. Conduct a needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities.	Kawambwa District	3	3	3	3	3	Most pressing Infrastructure needs identified and documented.	Needs Assessment report, Community interviews, DDCC reports and minutes.	Quarterly	Town Council, RDA representative, Local traditional and civic leaders
Hold consultative meeting with stakeholders		4	4	4	4	4	Number of stakeholders identified and interviewed	Minutes of the consultative meetings, Stakeholder interviews	2 per year	Town Council, RDA
Conduct a comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards	Kawambwa	4	4	4	4	4	Survey reports produced and submitted.	Survey report, Survey Photographs, Witness interviews and reports, interviews of local traditional and political leaders	1	Town Council,
Strategy	Construction of new roads infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones									
Programme	Road Infrastructure development in target communities									
Activities	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Conduct repairs and upgrades of the following roads.										

Wiza Lodge- Old Mansa	Ngo'na	1	1	1	1	1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mulu Road	Ngo'na	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Jehovah's Witness-Ntulo School	Ngo'na	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Central SDA- Messengers comp	Ngo'na	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Messengers comp- St Mary's	Ngo'na	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
St Mary's Junction- St Mary's Sec	Ngo'na	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Old Mansa Road- Chisulo sch	Ngo'na	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mpota Sc-Kawambwa Pri Sch	Ngo'na/Kaw	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kawambwa Pri – Pilula Motel	kawambwa	1	1	1	1	1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

Chiefs Palace Road	kawambwa	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Police-Hospital –old Messenger	Ngo'na	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chimfwembe Market-Hospital	Ngo'na	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mushota road- Ndeke SDA Chur	Ngo'na	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Central United Church road	Ngo'na	1	1	1	1	1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chembe Nsofu-Ilunga Lodge	Ngo'na	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Church road –Low density	Ngo'na	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Swila road- Chilwa residence	Ngo'na	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Airstrip road-Ntulolukwanga FM Radio station	Ngo'na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

DC's Resident-Chonya Farm road	Ngo'na	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Matero-Munkanta P.sch-St Mary's	kawambwa	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chitotela –Lukwanga Fm Radio	Ngo'na	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Bwafwano Road	Ngo'na	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Prisons-Mpota road	Ngo'na	1	1	1	1	1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Police –Hospital Road	Ngo'na	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
UCZ – Kawambwa Central Sch Road	Ngo'na	2	2	2	2	2	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
New messenger –St. Marys road	Ngo'na	3	3	3	3	3	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mpota – Kawambwa Pri Sch	Ngo'na	2	2	2	2	2	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

Kauseni- Kawambwa Pri Sch	Ngo'na	3	3	3	3	3	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Regularly inspect roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear.	Kawambwa	4	4	4	4	4	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Open up new feeder and town ship roads							Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Ntulo Sch- Mawewe-Kapako	Ngo'na	7	7	7	7	7	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mufwaya- Munganunshi Road	Senga	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Sun Bird- Chitondo road	Luena	12	12	12	12	12	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Lengwe- Chitondo Road	Luena/Lushiba	15	15	15	15	15	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chitondo- Kamfukeshi Road	Lushiba/Iyanga	10	10	10	10	10	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Musambeshi-Kabonde Road	Kabanse	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

Kabonde-Kabanda Road	Kabanse	13	13	13	13	13	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Luatula- Mwengele Road	Senga	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Katungulu-Tea Estate Embarkment	Luena	1	1	1	1	1	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mweo-Kuyumba	Pambash e	14	14	14	14	14	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chisembe-Chibote Road	Luongo	10	10	10	10	10	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chibote-Chama Road	Kabanse	11	11	11	11	11	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chama-Chiwele Road	Kabanse	12	12	12	12	12	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chibote- kota -Folotiya Road	Kabanse	15	15	15	15	15	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Munganunshi-Kolwe Road	Senga/Nt umbachushi	7	7	7	7	7	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

Kolwe –Ntumbachushi	Senga	8	8	8	8	8	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mufwaya -Munganushi	Senga/Ntumbachushi	11	11	11	11	11	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mawewe-Miyengele Road	Ngo'na/Senga	10	10	10	10	10	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kapako- Katungulu Road	Luena	11	11	11	11	11	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mawewe- Kampemba Road	Ngo'na	7	7	7	7	7	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kampemba-Air Strip Road	Ngo'na	7	7	7	7	7	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kaka-Kalyo-Pambashe Road	Ilombe	10	10	10	10	10	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Mushota-Kanengo-Musungu	Ilombe/Luongo	120	120	120	120	120	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Chabanya –Buyaka road	Ilombe	8	8	8	8	8	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders

Ntulo –Kapako- Katungulu road	Ngona /Luena	11	11	11	11	11	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Bubenshi TO 47 MILES	Kawambwa	13	13	13	13	13	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Katungulu – Choca farms road	Luena	9	9	9	9	9	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kala –Chungu mantapala road	Senga	35	35	35	35	35	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Kawambwa old Mansa road- Chipili	Ngona, Iyanga	60	60	60	60	60	Repaired road being used	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Kawambwa	5	5	5	5	5	Existence of the repaired and installed crossing points	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regular	Local Authority, Civic leaders
Construction humps/rumble strips or	Kawambwa	5	5	5	5	5	Existence of constructed humps/ rumble strios on identified roads.	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports.	Regularly	Local authority, Police Traffic
Installation of Road Signs	Kawambwa	10	10	10	10	10	Existence of Installed road signs, Reduction of road accidents.	Contractors' reports, DDCC reports, Signed Contracts s, Expenditure reports. Police Traffic reports	Regularly	Local authority, Traffic Police

Strategy	Installation of adequate and quality telecommunication facilities									
Programme	Communication Infrastructure development									
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicators	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Installation of telecommunication towers		3	3	3	3	3	Existence of the installed telecommunication towers	Installation reports, Contractual agreements between Local Authority and telecommunication companies.	As necessary	Local Authority, District administration
Installation of radio transmitter.		1	0	0	1	0	Improved radio reception in Kawambwa	Community interviews, site visits, transmission permits.	2	Local Authority, ZANIS, District administration,
Installation of optic fibres in government institutions.		10	10	10	10	10	Existence of optic fibre in all GRZ offices, Improved internet connectivity and communication among government offices in Kawambwa.	Installation reports, Site visits, DDCC reports.	10	District administration, Local Authority, ZANIS, Other GRZ department.
Strategy	To expand the distribution of a national grid of electricity in the district and encourage the use of renewable energy.									
Programme	Energy Infrastructure development									

Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency	Responsible department
Construction of substations	Kawambwa District	1	0	1	0	1	Existence of newly constructed substations, Increased/improved power supply in Kawambwa. Increased number of households accessing electricity in Kawambwa.	Construction/activity reports from service provider, DDCC reports	3	District ZESCO office, Local authority, District administration
Construction of hydro power station at Kalungwishi		1	0	0	0	0	Existence of newly constructed Hydro power station, Number of Production industries established in Kawambwa based on the improved power supply	Contractual reports between GRZ, Local authority, traditional leaders, and contracted company.	1	Local authority, ZESCO local office, civic leaders.
Construction of solar energy farm.	Kawambwa District	1	0	1	0	0	Established solar energy farm, Households accessing solar power.	Agreements, Construction reports, Visibility study reports, environmental impact	2	Local authority, ZESCO local office, civic leaders, District administration.

								assessment reports, Site visits, Community interviews		
Strategy	To provide adequate education facilities									
Programme	Education Infrastructure development									
Activities	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicators	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible department
Construction of staff houses at chimfuntu primary sch.	Chimfuntu	1	0	0	0	0	Existence and occupancy of newly constructed teachers' houses at Chimfuntu Primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Chimfuntu
Construction of two teachers houses at kapulo primary school	Kapulo	1	1	0	0	0	Existence and occupancy of newly constructed teachers' houses at Kapulo Primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and

										community in Kapulo
Construction of staff houses at muyembe pr. sch and at health center	Muyembe	0	1	0	0	0	Existence and occupancy of newly constructed teachers' houses at Muyembe Primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe
Construction of 1x3 crb for kawambwa central and ngona sec school	Ng'ona	0	1	0	0	0	The Constructed 1x 3 classroom Blocks being used at central and Ngona secondary schools.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	3	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Kawambwa central and Ngona secondary schools

Construction of Kala primary sch into boarding sch	Kala	0	0	1	0	0	Verified existence of new boarding facilities at Kala Primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	6	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in in Kala
Construction of 1x3 crb, three staff houses,staff houses in mwangwe zone	Mwangwe	1	1	1	0	0	The Constructed 1x 3 classroom Blocks and 3 staff houses being used and occupied in Mwangwe Zone	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	5	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Mwangwe zone
Construction of 1x3 crb, three staff houses, and 3 vip toilets, 1 borehole at kamfukeshi primary sch	Kamfukeshi	1	1	1	1	0	Existence, occupation, and use of newly constructed 1x3 crb, three staff houses, and 3 vip toilets,borehole and 120 kamfukeshi primary sch	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	5	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community atr Kamfukeshi

Construction of 1x3 crb at st.mary's pri. sch.	ST. Mary	0	0	1	0	0	Verified existence of 1x3 classroom block at St.Marys's Primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	3	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at St. Mary's
Construction of five (5) teachers houses at lengwe primary school	Lengwe	1	1	1	1	1	Existence of 5New teachers' houses at Lengwe Primary school	Site visits, Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Lengwe
Construction of a secondary school to cater for shikalaba,chitondo,mwanguwe,john mapipo areas.	Lengwe	0	0	1	0	0	Completed and being used new secondary school at Lengwe.	Contract agreements between funding, agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	10	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Lengwe

Construction of 1x3 crb, completion of already existing 1x3 crb at nefa primary sch and staff houses	Nefa	1	1	1	1	1	Existence of the constructed 1x3 classroom Block, completed 1x3 already existing classroom block, and staff houses at Nefa primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	6	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Nefa
Construction of 1x3 crb at john mapipo pri. sch.	Mapipo	0	0	0	1	0	Existence of and use of a new 1x3 classroom block at Mapipo	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports. Site visits.	3	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Mapipo
Construction of two staff houses in munganunshi zone	Munganunshi	0	1	0	1	0	Existence of 2 completed and occupied staff houses	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Munganunshi

Construction of nachampama 1x 2 classroom block		0	0	1	0	0	A completed 1x2 classroom block being used.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	3	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Nachampama
Construction of two teachers houses at Mambwe primary sch.	Mambwe	0	0	1	1	0	Completed and occupied 2 new houses at Mambwe	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Mambwe
Construction of girls boarding house	Chibote	0	0	1	0	0	Existence and occupation by school girls of a new boarding house at chibote	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	6	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chibote

Construction of 1x3 crb at musonda community	Musonda	0	0	0	1	0	+.A new 1x3 classroom block being used by Musonda community	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Musonda
Construction of 1x3 crb at chikuni primary sch and 3 teachers houses.	Chikuni	0	1	1	1	1	A new 1x3 classroom block and 3 Teachers housesbeing used and occupied at Chikuni	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	8	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chikuni
Construction of 2 semi detached staff house	Chibote	0	0	1	1	0	Existence and occupation of 2 new sermi detached staff houses at Chibote	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Chibote

Construction of 1x3 crb at katota zone	Katota	0	1	0	0	0	A new 1x3 classroom block occupied and being used at Katota	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	5	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Katota
Construction of 1 primary school in chifundo area.	Chikanda	0	0	1	0	0	Availability of a new primary school in Chifundo area	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	6	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Chifundo Area
Construction of teachers 3 houses at /ntumbo zone	Ntumbo	1	1	1	0	0	3 Teacher houses available and occupied by teacher at Ntumbo.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	9	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Ntumbo

Construction of 1x2 crb	Chimpili	0	0	1	0	0	A new 1x3 classroom block being used at Chimpili	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chimpili
Construction of 1x3 classroom block at chimpili primary school	Chimpili	0	1	0	0	0	A new 1x3 classroom block being used at Chimpili Primary School	Contract Documents between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover, completion certificates, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe
Construction of 1x3 crb at kanengo primary sch	Lengwe	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a new 1x3 class room block at Kanengo Primary School.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe

Construction of a pre-school at chama kapwenge	Chama	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a new Pre-school at Chama Kapwenge.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chamakapwenge
Construction of 1x3 laboratory classroom at kanengo secondary	Kanengo	0	0	0	1	0	Availability of a new laboratory classroom at Kanango sec.school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	5	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Kanengo
1x3 classroom block and three teachers houses at mukuluka zone	Mukuluka	0	1	1	1	1	Existence of a new 1x3 classroom block 3 teachers' houses at Mukuluka	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Mukuluka

Construction of 1x3 crb at chitala primary sch	Chama	0	0	1	0	0	New 1x3 classroom block available at chitala primary school	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at chitala
construction of 1x3 crb at chama primary sch.	Chama	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a new 1x3 classroom block at chama	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	5	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chama
construction of 3 dormitories at chimpempe mission secondary school	Chimpempe	0	0	1	0	0	Availaility of newly constructed dormitaries at chimpempe.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	8	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chimpempe

rehabilitation of the three teachers houses at poosa pr. school	Poosa	1	1	1	0	0	Availability of 3 new house at Posa Primary School.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	12	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Poosa
Construction of skills training center chimpempe ward	Chimpempe	0	1	0	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed Skills Training Center at Chimpempe	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chimpempe
construction of 1x3 crb at kamumba community sch	Kamumba	0	0	1	0	0	A new 1x3 classroom block available and being used at Kamumba	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe

Construction of skills training center	Ilombe, Ngona	0	0	1	0	1	Existence of the Skills Training centers in Ngona, Ilombe wards.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	12	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe
Strategy										
Programme										
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2026	Target 2025	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Construction of 5 mini hospital	Ntumbo, Chama, Chibote, Alex, Mweo.	1	1	1	1	1	Availability of new mini-hospitals in target areas, Staff recruitment under MOH Kawambwa	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports. Staff recruitment records in MOH Kawambwa	40	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Target areas.

Construction of 1 health center, and 5 staff houses for health workers	NEFA	1	1	1	1	1	Availability of 1 newly constructed health center and 5 staff houses at Nefa, Staff recruitment under MOH Kawambwa	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MOH, Local authority, Government Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Nefa
Construction of health post at mukobe area.	Mukobe	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed health post at Mukobe	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	4	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Mukobe
Construction of health post	18 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Existence of 25 newly constructed health posts in differed areas of 18 wards in Kawambwa.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	50	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in wards.

Purchase of furniture for mweo health post and katotat health post	Filenge	10	10	10	10	0	Availability of the purchased furniture at mweo and Katota	Site inspections, Purchase authorisation letters, Purchase receipts, expenditure reports. DDCC reports	4	MHO, Local Authority, Funding agency
Construction of post-natal ward in chibote zone	Chibote	0	1	0	0	0	New Post.,natal ward available in Chibote zone	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe
Construction of 3 staff houses at katota r h c	Katota	0	0	1	1	1	3 Staff houses available and occupied at Kota RHC	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	12	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Katota
Construction of health post at lufubu	Lufubu	0	0	0	1	0	Existence of a newly constructed health post at Lufubu	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports,	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional

								expenditure reports.		leaders and community in Muyembe
Construction of health post at chungu community	Chungu	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed health post at Chungu	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chungu
Construction of health post Chitala zone community	Chitala	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed health post at Chitala	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Chitala
Construction of staff house, toilet at chama rhc	Chama	0	1	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed staff house, and toilet at chama	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	8	MOH , Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and

										community in Muyembe
Construction of health centre at lufubu community	Lufubu	0	0	0	1	0	Existence of a newly constructed health center at Lufubu	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at Lufubu
Rehabilitation of maternity annex at chimpempe rural health center	Chimpempe	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly rehabilitated maternity annex at Chimpempe RHC	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community at chimpempe
Construction of maternity wing -buyaka zone	Buyaka	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed staff Maternity wing at Buyaka	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MHO Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and

										community at Buyaka
Construction of clinic		3	3	3	3	3	Existence of newly constructed Clinics	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	60	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in target wards
Construction of maternity annexes		3	3	3	3	3	Existence of a newly constructed maternity annexes in target wards	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	60	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Target wards
Maternity annex, incinerator at chimpempe health centre and 3 staff houses		0	1	1	1	1	Existence of a newly constructed Incinerator, and 3 Staff houses and toilet at chama	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	16	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and

										community in Chimpenpe
Construction of under-five shelter at kala community.	Kala	0	0	1	0	0	Availability of of an under-five shelter at Kala	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	DEBS, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Kala
Construction of maternity wing at chitotela rural health post	Kabanse	0	1	0	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed Martenity wing at Chitotela rural health post.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	6	MOIH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in Muyembe
Construction of outreach post at bulembe	Bulembe	1	0	0	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed Outreach post at Bulembe	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	1	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and

										community at Bulembe
Installation of incinerators in all health facilities	At all healthy facilities	5	5	5	5	5	Nin newly installed incenarators available at all healh facilities in Kawambwa.	Contract agreements between funding agency and contractor, work progress reports, handover reports, expenditure reports.	120	MOH, Local authority, Government, Building department, Civic leaders, traditional leaders and community in all target areas.
Strategy	Construction of water and sanitation sustainable infrastructure									
Programme	Water Infrastructure Development									
Activities	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source information of	Friquency	Responsible Agency
Water reticulation at the near new hospital)	Ng'ona	1	0	0	0	0	Confirmed improved water supply at the hospital	Project documents, contract documents, expenditure records, completion certificates.		

Installation of solar power tanks in kala	Kala	0	1	0	0	0	Availability of newly installed solar power tanks	Project documents, contract documents, expenditure records, completion certificates.	4	Local Authority, District administration, Civic and traditional leaders.
Water reticulation and sanitation at kawambwa sec sch	Ng'ona	0	0	1	0	0	Availability of newly installed water reticulation and sanitation equipment at Kawambwa Sec.School.	Project documents, contract documents, expenditure records, completion certificates.	4	DEBS, Local Authority, District administration, Civic and traditional leaders.
Damwall repair / furrow rehabilitation	Chitondo	0	0	1	0	0	Dam not leaking, increasing farming activities along the furrow, more water flowing in the furrow.	Project documents, implementation report, expenditure documents, work completion report and certificate. Community interviews.	6	MOA, Local Authority, District administration. Beneficiary communities.
Installation of boreboles at Kota zone /villages	Kota	0	1	0	0	0	Boreholes in operational condition installed in Kota	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates, Expenditure receipts and invoices.	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders.

Installation of boreholes at myafi villages	Myafi	1	0	0	0	0	Boreholes in operational condition installed in Myafi	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates, Expenditure receipts and invoices. DDCC Reports	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders at Myafi
Installation of boreholes at mandelembwe village	Mandelembwe	0	1	0	0	0	Boreholes in operational condition installed at Mwandalembwe Village	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates, Expenditure receipts and invoices. DDCC Reports	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders at Mwandalembwe Village
Installation of boreholes at kafwanka village	Kafwanka	0	0	1	0	0	Boreholes in operational condition installed at Kafwanka village	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates, Expenditure receipts and invoices.	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders at Kafwanka village
Borehole Drilling in all ward	Wards	20	20	20	20	20	Boreholes in operational condition installed in all target areas	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates,	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders.

								Expenditure receipts and invoices.		
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	Wards	30	30	30	30	30	All non-working boreholes in target wards are working Kota	Community interviews, Contract documents, Work completion certificates, Expenditure receipts and invoices. DDCC reports	2	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leaders.
Construction of Sewer ponds	Urban	1	0	0	1		Newly constructed sewer ponds operating	Project documents, contractor appointment letters, completion certificates, Expenditure and purchase receipts. DDCC reports	20	Dept. of Water Affairs, Local Authority, MOH, District Admn.
Activities	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Responsible Agency			

Construction of an agricultural extension officer's house at mawaya zone	Mawaya	0	1	0	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed officer's house	DCC report Contract document, work completion certificate, Expenditure reports.	5	MOA, Local Authority, building Dept.
Construction of agric. extention camp officers at chimpempe	Chimpempe	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed office house at Chimpempe	DCC report Contract document, work completion certificate, Expenditure reports.	5	MOA, Local Authority, building Dept.
Construction of food storage(agric) at mukuma,mushili,kamumba ,fisaka,poopo,mwashi	Kabanse	1	1	1	1	1	Existence of a newly constructed Food storage shed at mukuma,mushili,kamumba ,fisaka,poopo,mwashi	DCC report Contract document, work completion certificate, Expenditure reports.	5	MOA, Local Authority, building Dept. Communities at mukuma,mushili,kamumba ,fisaka,poopo,mwashi
Construction of an agricultural extension officer's house at shikalaba zone	Shikalaba	0	0	1	0	0	Existence of a newly constructed officer's house at shikalaba	DCC report Contract document, work completion certificate, Expenditure reports.	5	MOA, Local Authority, building Dept.
Strategy	Construct modern and attractive tourism infrastructure									
Programme	Tourism Infrastructure Development									

Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Construction loges and conferences	Urban Town	1	1	1	1	1	Existence of newly constructed Lodges in various locations in Kawambwa.	Agreement letters between Investors and Local Authority, Site plans and other survey documents, DDCC reports, Community interviews.	50	Local authority, Ministry of Tourism, Government Administration,
Construction of amenities	Urban Town	3	3	3	3	3	Existence of newly constructed Amenities in various locations in Kawambwa.	Agreement letters between Investors and Local Authority, Site plans and other survey documents, DDCC reports, Community interviews.	15	Local authority, Ministry of Tourism, Government Administration,
Construction loges and conference at nthumbachushi and Lumangwe falls		0	1	0	1	0	Existence of newly constructed Lodges and conference centersat Ntumbacushi and Lumangwe water falls.	Agreement letters between Investors and Local Authority, Site plans and other survey documents, DDCC reports,	25	Local authority, Ministry of Tourism, Government Administration,

								Community interviews.		
Strategy	Construct agriculture facilities									
Programme	Agriculture Infrastructures Development									
Activities	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Construction of manufacturing industries for value addition	Ng'ona						Acquisition of Land for construction by investors, Increasing number of investment enquiries, Existence of newly established manufacturing companies	DDCC Reports and minutes, Government administration office, Local authority. Site visits.	10	Local authority, Govt. administrated, Ministry of commerce, trade and industry. Deptment of Small and Midiun scale enterprises.
Construction of agricultural and livestock research centres	Ng'ona						Increasing numbers of various types of livestock, Reduced livestock disease prevalence,	MOA, Local Authority, Enquiry documents, contract	20	MOA, Local Authority, MLAF (VET Dept) Govt. Admn.

							Exiistence of newly constructed research center.	documents, construction plans		
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Goal: To ensure accessibility to quality social services by all in the district

Strategy	Increasing coverage of nutrition messages to everyone									
Programme										
Activity	Location	Targ et 202 4	Targe t 2025	Targ et 202 6	Targ et 202 7	Targe t 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequenc y	Responsible Agency
Health sensitization	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	Sensitization meetings taking place, Immunization call responses. Reduced infant mortality, Reduced maternal mortality, Improved surrounding cleanliness in compounds.	MOH action plans and activity reports, Community interviews' Local leadership dialogues	20	MOH Local Authority, Traditional and Civic leadership
Conduct practical learning events	All wards	28	28	28	28	28	Activity reports produced, Developed Action plans from MOH,	Action plans, Activity reports, Expenditure reports, Community interviews, Health center reports		MOH, MOA, MLAF, Local authority, Traditional and civic leaders.

							Reduced malnutrition cases in Kawambwa .			
Strategy	Improve transport services for referral services.									
Programme	Improve Nutrition									
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Procurement of Motorbikes for facilities	District Office	10	10	10	10	10	Availability of new motorbikes, distributed and made operational	Purchase and distribution records from MOH, Physical inspection at areas of distribution	50	MOH
Procurement of ambulances	District Office		2	0	2	0	Availability of new Ambulance vehicles.	Purchase and distribution records from MOH, Physical inspection at areas of distribution	4	MOH
Strategy	Promotion of frequent engagements between Stakeholders and DHO									
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Holding of stakeholder's meetings	Kawambwa	4	4	4	4	4	Stakeholders demonstrate knowledge about operations of MOH in Kawambwa	Minutes of the meetings, Stakeholder interviews	20	MOH

Goal: To ensure accessibility to quality social services by all in the district

Objectives	To enhance social and basic service delivery to every community
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Strategy	Increase the number of examination centres for primary and secondary schools										
Programme	Identification and creation of examination centres										
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source Information	Of	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Engage stakeholders to identify and create examination centres	Pambashe & Kawambwa central constituencies	2	2	2	2	2	Newly established examination centers are operational. Increased number of community member accessing the examination services in Kawambwa.	MOE reports, DDCC reports, Stakeholder interviews.		10	MOE
Strategy	To increase the number of teachers in schools										
Programme	Identification and creation of examination centres										
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source Information	Of	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Conduct research to determine the gap	Pambashe & Kawambwa central constituencies	4	4	4	4	4	Gap determined and publicized	Research documents and reports, DDCC minutes.		20	MOE
Recruiting teachers		300	300	300	300	300	Teachers recruited and distributed to needy areas.	Reports from MOE, DDCC reports, Physical checks and inspection.		20	MOE
Strategy	Create space for service delivery in informal settlement										
Programme	Upgrading of Ntulo										
Activity	Location	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicator	Source Information	of	Frequency	Responsible agency

Conduct Stake holder meetings	Ntulo compound	4	1	1	1	1		Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	8	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct community meetings	Ntulo compound	10	4	4	4	4		Action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews		Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct Social economic assessment	Ntulo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Interventions to mitigate negative social impacts instituted.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct land survey	Ntulo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Survey maps produced for development purpose.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Survey maps, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Produce of land use layout plan	Ntulo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Produced land use plans.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.

Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Numbered layout plan produced	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	6	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfaire dept.
Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Offered land diocuments to property owners	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	600	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfaire dept.
Opening of roads	Ntulo compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Opened roads being used	DDCC reports and minutes, Physical checks on the roads, Contract agreements.	10	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Improved drainage system in Kawambwa,	Project dcoments, Conctrct agreements, expenditure reports.	15	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Constructed refuse bay made operational	Project document and reports, Site visits	5	Local authority, Govt Admn. MOH
Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Supply of piped water to the compound	Project documents, DDCC reports and minutes, Community interviews	25	Local authority, Water and Sanitation DEPT

Programme	Upgrading of Matelo Compound									
Conduct Stake holder meetings	Matelo compound	4	1	1	1	1		Activity plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	8	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct community meetings	Matelo compound	10	4	4	4	4		Action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews		Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct Social economic impact assessment	Matelo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Interventions to mitigate negative social impacts instituted.	Activity plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct land survey	Matelo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Survey maps produced for development purpose.	Activity plans, Activity reports, Survey maps, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Produce of land use layout plan	Matelo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Produced land use plans.	Activity plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept,

										Social welfare dept.
Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Numbered layout plan produced	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	6	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Offer of land documents to property owners	Matelo compound	200	100	100	100	100	Offered land diocuments to property owners	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	600	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Opening of roads	Matelo compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Opened roads being used	DDCC reports and minutes, Physical checks on the roads, Contract agreements.	10	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Improved drainage system in Kawambwa,	Project dcoments, Conctrct agreements, expenditure reports.	15	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Constructed refuse bay made operational	Project document and reports, Site visits	5	Local authority, Govt Admn. MOH
Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Supply of piped water to the compound	Project documents, DDCC reports and minutes,	25	Local authority,

								Community interviews		Water and Sanitation DEPT
Conduct Stake holder meetings	PWD compound	4	1	1	1	1		Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	8	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct community meetings	PWD compound	10	4	4	4	4		Action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews		Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct Social economic impact assessment		1	0	0	0	0	Interventions to mitigate negative social impacts instituted.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Survey maps produced for development purpose.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Survey maps, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Produce of land use layout plan	PWD compound	1	0	0	0	0	Produced land use plans.	Activity action plans, Activity reports,	5	Local authority, Community dept,

								Community interviews		Social welfare dept.
Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Numbered layout plan produced	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	6	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Offer of land documents to property owners	PWD compound	200	100	100	100	100	Offered land diocuments to property owners	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	600	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Opening of roads	PWD compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Opened roads being used	DDCC reports and minutes, Physical checks on the roads, Contract agreements.	10	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Improved drainage system in Kawambwa,	Project dcoments, Conctrct agreements, expenditure reports.	15	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Constructed refuse bay made operational	Project document and reports, Site visits	5	Local authority, Govt Admn. MOH
Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Supply of piped water to the compound	Project documents, DDCC reports and minutes,	25	Local authority,

								Community interviews		Water and Sanitation DEPT
Conduct Stake holder meetings	Airport compound	4	1	1	1	1		Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	8	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct community meetings	Ntulo compound	10	4	4	4	4		Action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews		Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct Social economic impact assessment		1	0	0	0	0	Interventions to mitigate negative social impacts instituted.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Survey maps produced for development purpose.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Survey maps, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Produce of land use layout plan		Ntulo compound	1	0	0	0	0	Produced land use plans.	Activity action plans, Activity reports,	5

								Community interviews		Social welfare dept.
Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Numbered layout plan produced	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	6	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Offer of land documents to property owners	Ntulo compound	200	100	100	100	100	Offered land diocuments to property owners	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	600	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Opening of roads	Ntulo compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Opened roads being used	DDCC reports and minutes, Physical checks on the roads, Contract agreements.	10	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Improved drainage system in Kawambwa,	Project dcoments, Conctrct agreements, expenditure reports.	15	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Constructed refuse bay made operational	Project document and reports, Site visits	5	Local authority, Govt Admn. MOH
Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Supply of piped water to the compound	Project documents, DDCC reports and minutes,	25	Local authority,

								Community interviews		Water and Sanitation DEPT
Conduct Stake holder meetings	Ntulo compound	4	1	1	1	1		Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	8	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct community meetings	Airstrip compound	10	4	4	4	4		Action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews		Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct Social economic impact assessment		1	0	0	0	0	Interventions to mitigate negative social impacts instituted.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Conduct land survey		1	0	0	0	0	Survey maps produced for development purpose.	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Survey maps, Community interviews	5	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Produce of land use layout plan	Kawambwa local planning office	1	0	0	0	0	Produced land use plans.	Activity action plans, Activity reports,	5	Local authority, Community dept,

								Community interviews		Social welfare dept.
Numbering of a layout plan	Mansa	1	0	0	0	0	Numbered layout plan produced	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	6	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Offer of land documents to property owners	Mansa and Kawambwa	200	100	100	100	100	Offered land diocuments to property owners	Activity action plans, Activity reports, Coimmunity interviews	600	Local authority, Community dept, Social welfare dept.
Opening of roads	Airstrip compound	40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Opened roads being used	DDCC reports and minutes, Physical checks on the roads, Contract agreements.	10	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of drainages		40km	20km	10km	5km	5km	Improved drainage system in Kawambwa,	Project dcoments, Conctrct agreements, expenditure reports.	15	Local authority, Govt Admn.
Construction of refuse bay		4	0	0	1	0	Constructed refuse bay made operational	Project document and reports, Site visits	5	Local authority, Govt Admn. MOH
Laying down of pipe water		5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	Supply of piped water to the compound	Project documents, DDCC reports and minutes,	25	Local authority,

								Community interviews		Water and Sanitation DEPT
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PART FIVE- CONCLUSION

In conclusion the following strategies as indicated below have been put in place in order to ensure effective management of the District Integrated Development Plan

National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC)

In order to ensure effective coordination all structures both at national, provincial, and district level need to ensure that they play their role in order for developmental benchmarks as set in the implementation Plan are contextualized within each sector or cluster. At National level coordination will progressively work towards enhancing synergies between sectors for efficient and effective implementation of programs at all levels. This provincial and district level coordination will galvanize participation of state and non-state institutions in meeting targets for agreed upon national indicators. The district will work out strategies that will be pursued, the intensity and resource requirements will vary from cluster to cluster depending on the baselines of each of those entities.

Cluster Advisory Group (CAG)

These are established in line with the development outcomes of the Plan, their main aim is to push for more integration resulting in efficiency, effectiveness in the coordination process and delivery of results. They are organized according to the main strategic areas of the Plan, in order to effectively contribute to each key result area. The Ministries will coordinate the CAGs, through the leadership provided by a Permanent Secretary from among the Ministries who are members of the CAG. Directors from the member Ministries will form the result group that will operationalize the delivery of the respective strategic area. CAGs will outline implementation of the development agenda of their respective Cluster through Cluster Implementation Plans. Each of the Key Result Areas will outline programs intended to contribute to producing the outcome of that area of focus at sector plan level as well as inform policy areas of focus for adoption at provincial and district level planning and implementation.

Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC)

Provincial level coordination will play an oversight role on the implementation of district plans, with a view to ensure that districts are working progressively towards meeting the targets set in the eight national development plans that are of national interest and which respond to district specific development needs. This will be done with a view to ensure that provincial average targets and outcomes are oriented towards meeting the benchmarks that are stipulated in the Plan. Provincial Planning Units will at this level provide technical backstopping, facilitate coordination of programs and act as the secretariat to the PDCCs, and will report progress on implementation of programs and projects to the NDCC.

District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC)

This level will implement programs and projects as planned at the district level, which deals with district specific development challenges. The district has put in place a monitoring and evaluation systems that will promote integration of development priorities at local level, provincial and national strategic areas of focus and outcomes. It will work out strategies that will enable them to be within national targets on developmental issues of common interest. The provincial administration will act as a link between the national and the district levels in providing feedback on planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects. District Planning Units will at this level provide technical backstopping, facilitate coordination of programs and will be the secretariat to the DDCCs.

REPORTING

Institution Framework

The Implementation functions will be undertaken at different levels of Government, both at the provincial and districts levels. The Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCCs) and District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs) will continue to provide advisory services. Similarly, provincial and district administrations will continue their core function of program implementation.

Monitoring

The monitoring function will be undertaken through progress reports and reviews. The tools for monitoring will include the use of NDP progress reports, quarterly monthly monitoring templates, budget performance templates and key performance Indicator templates. The monthly reports will feed into the development of quarterly reports and ultimately lead to the development of the

Annual Progress Report (APR). These tools will facilitate the production of monitoring reports such as Monthly Monitoring, Sector Performance, Project Spot Monitoring, and APRs.

Monthly Monitoring Report

The Monthly Monitoring Report will be done on a monthly basis based on the Implementation Plan. The departments will during the Plan period be required to hold monthly monitoring meetings to review implementation progress. The monthly reports will be presented to DDCC meetings where they will be discussed before submission to the full council. The primary objective of the monthly meetings is to advise DDCC on the required interventions.

Quarterly Performance Report

The Quarterly Performance Report will be consolidated and compiled by the Department of Planning and Information Services based on departmental Performance Reports. Quarterly Reports combine budget execution monitoring with spot monitoring against planned outputs and activities. The report is aimed at facilitating corrective action at policy, management and implementation levels in order to positively influence Program Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at the end of the year. The Quarterly Reports will be produced by the last week of April, July and October.

Project Spot Monitoring Report

The Project Spot Monitoring Report will be produced after a spot monitoring activity has been undertaken by monitoring team. Spot monitoring activities are expected to be undertaken regularly to verify the results that are given in the Monthly, Sectorial, Quarterly and Annual reports to inform management on the required actions.

Annual Progress Report

The APR will present assessment of progress against the set targets on the identified KPIs and program outputs. APR reporting will progressively move towards focusing mainly on KPIs and analysing progress towards the attainment of the objectives of the Plan.

DATA CATALOGUE

A data catalogue which will contain Meta data of all the indicators selected to be used for monitoring the plan will be produced. This is key in that it will assist in providing data lineage that describes the origin of the data and how it changed to its final form, thereby

assisting in tracking progress that has been made towards the set indicators. It will help Increase efficiency and effectiveness by tracking progress indicators in order to quickly analyse them for purposes of gaining in insights.

Bibliography

The link below will give you an overview of water infrastructure within Kawambwa district

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Appendices

Problem Tree Analysis

