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REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2024- 2034





FOREWORD



I wish to express my sincere gratitude to His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zambia Mr. Hakainde Hichilema for the support that he has continuously shown towards making the country prosperous through the various economic recovery programs among which Constituency Development Fund, a program which is in the custody of Local Authorities in Zambia. The able leadership of the UPND Government has actualized the concept of Decentralization through the increased allocation of Constituency Development Fund. Through this program, the people of Mwense have a stake in deciding what sort of development they want to see taking place in their localities. This is indeed a great milestone that deserves accolades and the development of this Integrated Development Plan will see to it that the much-needed development is implemented in a very coordinated manner by various actors in development.

Allow me to thank their Royal Highnesses in the District, the Ward Development Committees and the community members at large for the role that was played in preparing this Integrated Development Plan. Without these actors, the task would have had proven difficult and futile. I would also like to thank my fellow Councilors, the District Commissioner and the Heads of Government Departments, the Council Secretary and his Management team for working diligently in the preparation of the district Integrated Development Plan which will be used as a tool to improve the livelihoods of the people of Mwense.

It is with great pride that I wish to promise the people of Mwense that through this document my Council, shall coordinate all actors in development to ensure that the projects and programs that have been identified are successfully implemented to the expectations and satisfaction of the district

Lastly but not definitely least, I wish to implore every actor with a role to play in the realization of the aspirations of the people set out in this document to passionately own it and continue to contribute positively toward the attainment of the vision of Mwense district to become a ***“self-sustained relative income and prosperous district by 2034”***.

Councilor Stephen Chikota
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



As required by the Urban and Regional Planning Act number 3 of 2015, the council in the year 2020 embarked on the process of preparing the Mwense Integrated Development Plan vide minute number MTC/CM/227/09/20 and the process was reemphasized by the current by the newly elected Councilors as guided by the Hon. Minister of MLGRD after the 2021 elections vide minute number MTC/PWDC/4/12/21.

The Integrated Development Plan is a principle planning document that outlines the socio-economic development of an area while embracing the spatial, environmental and gender consequences. The process of developing the Integrated Development Plan has been set to be participatory in order to get varied inputs from people across various communities in order to meet all developmental expectations.

This IDP therefore focuses on ensuring that the identified developmental challenges of the community are addressed by various stakeholders in development. It is a ten (10) year plan that clearly stipulates the vision, strategic objectives of the District and it is supposed to be reviewed every five (5) years in order to adjust to the changing needs and community dynamics. The IDP will guide and inform the Council in all planning and development initiatives and forms the basis in Output Based Budgeting.

The stakeholders in the initial stages of preparing the IDP had identified critical sectors and themes that have been presenting challenges and causing the district to lag behind in development. These sectors include Water and sanitation, Energy, Housing and Community Amenities, Forestry, Road infrastructure, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Socio-protection, Education and Health.

The identified challenges in the above listed sectors will be addressed via the strategies and programs that have been developed in the spatial development framework and the implementation plan respectively. Further, in order to effectively implement and achieve success in these plans, there will be need to have a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. It is therefore expected that team work and coordination will be a major cornerstone in achieving overall success in the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan and achieving the overall vision for the district for the period 2023 to 2033 which is to become a *“self-sustained relative income and prosperous district by 2034”*.

Happystone Mwape
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for according Mwense Town Council the Technical support during the preparation process of the Integrated Development Plan through GIZ and the Department of Physical Planning in Luapula Province. Their help was instrumental to ensuring that the district developed a good document.

Secondly, I am indebted to the leadership, encouragement and guidance from Provincial Administration through the Provincial Minister, the Provincial Permanent Secretary and the Provincial Local Government Officer throughout the process of developing the document. The support kept the team motivated to complete the task at hand.

Further, I wish to thank the leaders in the district at various levels of leadership for the support, the participation and the criticisms during the process of developing of the document. The input thereof was valuable to the process without which the preparation process would not have met the criteria that has been set for public consultation. Special recognition goes to the Honourable Members of Parliament for Mwense and Mambilima Constituencies for the input and contributions towards the projects that should be implemented during the plan period. I further wish to appreciate their Royal Highnesses, the Council Chairperson, the District Commissioner and the area Councilors for always finding time to attend the IDP meetings whenever they were called upon.

Special thanks go to the Constituency Development Fund Committees and the Ward Development Committees for the inputs in identification of core issues that need intervention. The commitment that was shown to this process can never be undermined.

I will be failing in my duties if I do not pay tribute to the ever-serious IDP team that was ready to meet at any time whenever called upon. The zeal and commitment made the development of the document a success. I urge you to continue with the same spirit even in implementation and execution of other Government programs. The interaction of different government stakeholders and organizations clearly exhibited collaboration between the local and central governments in the spirit of decentralization.

I am glad that together as a team we strived to achieve the development of the first ever Integrated Development Plan for Mwense District for the period 2024 to 2034

Musonda S. Mumpa
COUNCIL SECRETARY



IDP TEAM

1. Mr. Mulenga Muonga	District Administrative Officer (IDP Chairperson)
2. Ms. Esther Queen Kaira	District Planning Officer (IDP Manager)
3. Mr. Solomon Botha	Town Planner (GIS Officer)
4. Ms. Mary Kabungo	District AIDS Coordination Advisor
5. Ms. Thelma L. Cheelo	Environmental Planner
6. Mr. Mwenya Chikoyi	Socio-economic Planner
7. Ms. Felistus M. Moono	Assistant Town Planner
8. Eng. Jay Gift Sakala	Director of Works
9. Mr. Royd Mwansa	Council Treasurer
10. Mrs. Sabeta Mwansa	District Education Board Secretary
11. Mr. James Chanda	District Forestry Officer
12. Dr. Musako Chimuka	District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator
13. Mr. Michael Bupe	District Social Welfare Officer
14. Mr. Edwin Chola	District Planning Officer – Education
15. Mr. Lazarous Mwanza	District Planning Officer – Health
16. Mr. Tinashe Mkandawire	Livestock Officer
17. Mr. Matipa M. Mwaba	Community Development Officer
18. Mr. Chanda Justine	Ministry of Agriculture
19. Mr. Emmanuel Phiri	Zambia Correctional Services
20. Mr. Albert Nyirongo	District Water Affairs Officer
21. Mr. Japhet Sinyinza	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
22. Mr. Kelvin Mshinka	ZESCO Manager
23. Mr. Paul Kalulu	Zambia Police Service

IDP SUPPORT TEAM

1. Mr. Kelvin Chabulembwa	Provincial Planner
2. Mrs. Grace Njoloma	GIZ- Planning Advisor
3. Mr. Nathan Namatama	Physical Planner (PPH)



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ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

8NDP	EIGHTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CBD	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
CDF	CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
CLTS	COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION
CSO	CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
DC	DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
DEBS	DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD SECRETARY
DHO	DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE
FISP	FARMER INPUT SUPPORT PROGRAM
FTC	FARMER TRAINING CENTRE
GIZ	GERMAN CORPORATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
GRZ	GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
HIV/AIDS	HUMAN IMMUNO-DEFICIENCY VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNO-DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
KM	KILO METER
LA	LOCAL AUTHORITY
LWSSC	LUAPULA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION COMPANY
MLGRD	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MP	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
MTC	MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL
NGOs	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
PPPs	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
RDA	ROAD DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
REA	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY
SDGs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SMEs	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
UNICEF FUND	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
WARMA	WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
WASH	WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE
WDC	WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ZEMA	ZAMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY
ZESCO	ZAMBIA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED
ZICTA	ZAMBIA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AUTHORITY
ZAMSTAT	ZAMBIA STATISTIC <u>ALS</u> AGENCY



PART ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Mwense District is located in the central part of Luapula Province, about 110 km away from Mansa District which is the Provincial Capital. The total area of the district is approximately 2 433.1 km². It shares borders with Mwansabombwe in the north, Chipili in the east, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the west and Mansa in the south. The main features in the district include the Luapula valley, which is located on the North-western side of the district. Other features include Dambos and the Luapula River which features multiple streams. The nearest meteorological stations are based in Kawambwa and Mansa districts. M ~~However, the District Agricultural Coordinator's Office (DACO) has rudimentary rainfall data collected from the township. According to these records,~~ Mwense district receives rainfall ranging between 1000-1500 mm per year. Rains start in early November and the climax of the rain season occurs in January and February. Very little to no rains are received in April and the month also marks the end of the rainy season. Generally, the district can be subdivided into two eco-climatic zones, the plateau and the valley that are separated by the Muchinga Escarpment. The plateau which is situated in the eastern direction of the district experiences humid climate with a mean annual rainfall of 1200mm and is part of the high rainfall zone in Zambia. The valley climate is described as Sub-tropical with a mean annual temperature of 25 degrees Celsius whereas the plateau temperature is humid and mesothermal. The biggest economic activity in the district is subsistence farming and fishing along the valley via the Luapula River. Many residents are also involved in small scale livestock rearing of mainly goats and chickens. According to the tradition held by both men and women, men should be the head of the household. In many cases, women manage the household on their own, either because they are not married or because their husbands are away fishing for a long period of time. Women do most of the agriculture activities, including tilling the land. The Government is the major source of formal employment in the ~~District~~ district employing 1,563 employees with 1,453 under Central Government and 110 under Local Government.

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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

The Mansa-Kashikishi road which is in a deteriorated condition cuts right across the district and most feeder roads need rehabilitation. The major infrastructural features include the District Hospital, Trades School, NATSAVE, Farmer Training Centre (FTC), the Civic Centre as well as other government offices. The purpose of this document is to guide the development that will take place in the Integrated Development Area as defined by the stakeholders which is the entire district.

Below is a map depicting the location of Mwense District;

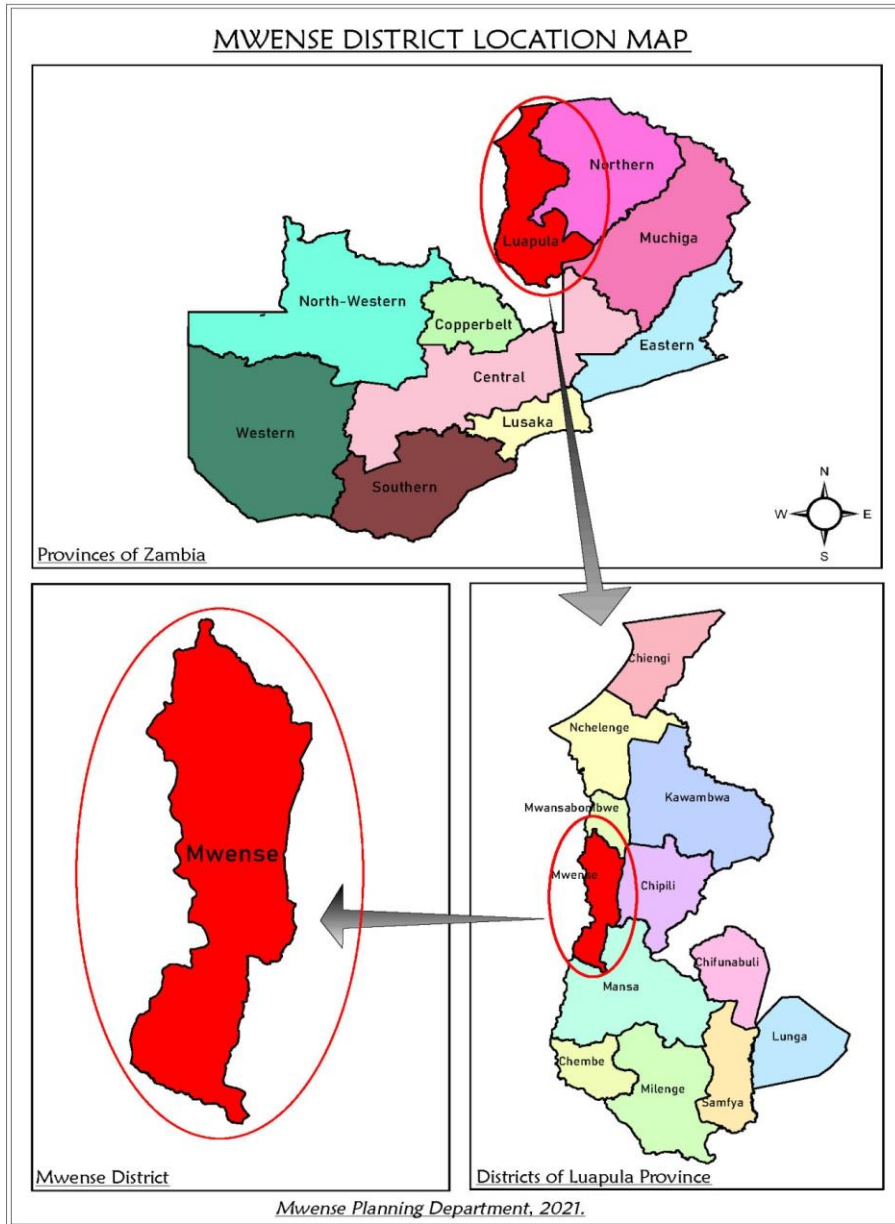


Figure 1: District Location Map (MTC Planning Department, 2021)

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PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

This section is a detailed report of the prevailing state of development in the district. The information obtained herein will inform the formulation of the Development Framework that will help in addressing the core issues as identified by the stakeholders.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 District Population and Population Density

In 2010, the population for Mwense District was 87,276 (CSO 2010) of which 51.2% represented females and 48.8% males. The population density was about 39.1 persons per square Km (CSO 2010). However, in accordance to the 2022 preliminary report on census of population and housing, Mwense District had a total population of 122,605 people. The population density had also risen to 50.2 persons per square kilometer in 2022. The increase in population could be attributed to the high fertility rates in the province. Mwense district in the year 2022 had a relatively high fertility rate of 6.2 births per woman compared to other districts in Luapula Province such as Nchelenge and Mansa that stood at 5.8 births per woman in the same year (population projections and demographics, 2011). The other factor that could have had led to an increase in population is the discovery of minerals which could have led to some immigrants into the district

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Population Density by District, Luapula Province 2022			
District Name	Population	Land Area	Population Density (Pop/Land Area)
Chembe	51,532	2,190.40	23.5
Chienge	189,893	4,008.40	47.4
Chifunabuli	116,326	3,094.80	37.6
Chipili	47,210	4,316.70	10.9
Kawambwa	123,652	8,101.30	15.3
Lunga	39,383	3,839.50	10.3
Mansa	327,063	7,775.70	42.1
Milenge	56,543	6,140.80	9.2
Mwansabombwe	58,919	1,187.30	49.6
Mwense	122,605	2,440.70	50.2
Nchelenge	233,696	4,147.80	56.3
Samfya	147,189	3,323.70	44.3



Total	1,514,011	50,567.00	29.9
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Table 14 Luapula Province population density by District (ZSA; 2022)

2.2 Estimated Population at Ward Level

In the year 2019, Mwense was demarcated into twenty-one (21) wards from nineteen (19) after the delimitation exercise. The difference in population per ward is mostly attributed to the location and the economic activities taking place in those wards. For Luche and Nsomfi, these wards have the presence of border posts hence, there is cross border trading causing the numbers to be more than others. Other wards with average population such as Mambilima, Musonda, Kalanga whose population has been influenced by availability of and others have socio-services

such as schools, local courts and clinics causing a pull effect to those areas. The least populated wards which such as Michelo and Munwa are located in far and hard to reach places that are mostly used as farming areas. The breakdown of population by Ward before the 2019 delimitation exercise was as follows:

WARD NAME	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Musonda	3608	3751	7365
Mambilima	4393	4572	8965
Lundashi	1840	1915	3756
Nsomfi	4748	4942	9691
Chibembe	2097	2172	4259
Kalanga	3,226	3,357	6583
Munwa	1858	1933	3791
Mpasa	2,408	2506	4914
Pebekabesa	4,213	4,385	8598
Kaombe	3291	3430	6725
Katiti	2,715	2826	5541
Kapela	4478	4661	9139
Kasengu	2523	2626	5149
Luche	5,005	5210	10215
Chachacha	3409	3,549	6958
Nkanga	3,202	3,323	6535
Chansha	2429	2528	4957
James Chiwasha	2757	2870	5627
Michelo	1127	1173	2300



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Kapamba	3281	3415	6696
Mwense	4122	4291	8413
TOTAL			136,177

Table 22: 2020-2035 projected population by ward (CSO: 2010)

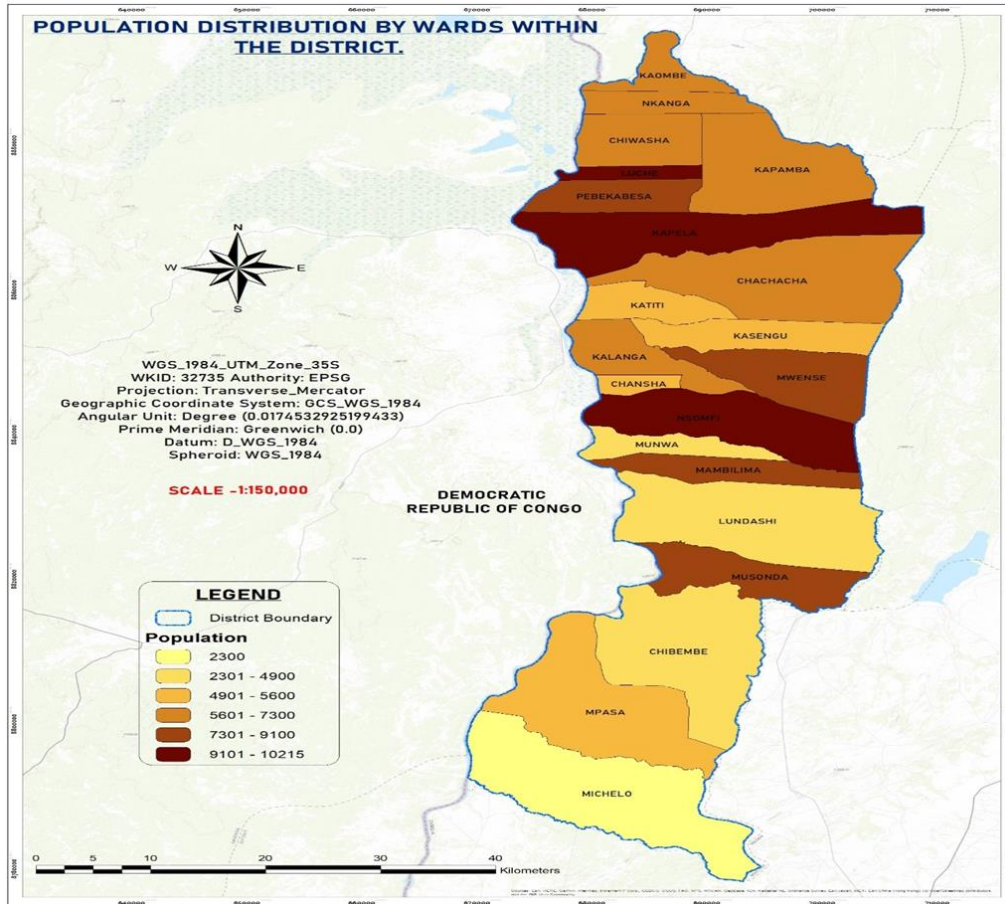


Figure 2: Population distribution by wards (MTC Planning Department; 2022)

Figure 1: Population Distribution by wards (MTC Planning Department; 2022)

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2.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The district population has been growing at a steady population growth rate of 1.1%. In the year 2010, population was estimated 87,276. During the Health Demographic Survey



of 2015, population # was estimated to be #95,259. The 2022 census of population and housing determined that the population of Mwense district stood at 122,605 with a growth rate of 2.9. Luapula Province stood at 3.6 with Chembe being the highest at 6.8 and Milenge and Mwansabombwe both were sitting at 2.2. Mwense's growth rate of 2.9 makes it the fifth growing district in the province.

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LUAPULA PROVINCE POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY DISTRICT									
	2010 Population			2022 Population			Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chembe	11,463	11,931	23,394	26,153	25,379	51,532	7.1	6.5	6.8
Chiengi	56,542	57,683	114,225	93,609	96,284	189,893	4.3	4.4	4.3
Chifunabuli	40,856	42,481	83,337	56,856	59,470	116,326	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chipili	16,241	16,324	32,565	23,549	23,661	47,210	3.1	3.1	3.1
Kawambwa	44,083	45,037	89,120	61,224	62,428	123,652	2.8	2.8	2.8
Lunga	11,717	12,288	24,005	19,304	20,079	39,383	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mansa	100,873	104,125	204,998	160,174	166,889	327,063	3.9	4	4
Milenge	21,338	21,999	43,337	27,727	28,816	56,543	2.2	2.3	2.2
Mwansabombwe	22,008	23,286	45,294	28,544	30,375	58,919	2.2	2.2	2.2
Mwense	42,503	44,773	87,276	59,770	62,835	122,605	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nchelenge	76,124	76,683	152,807	115,785	117,911	233,696	3.6	3.7	3.6
Samfya	44,841	46,728	91,569	71,267	75,922	147,189	3.9	4.1	4
Total	488,589	503,338	991,927	743,962	770,049	1,514,011	3.6	3.6	3.6

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Table 3: Comparison of Population Growth rate by districts: (2010 and 2022 Census reports)

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2.4 Estimated Population at Base Year

As at 2022, the population estimate for Mwense District by the Zambia Statistical Agency was 122,605. It indicated an increase of 35,329 from the 2010 population that stood at 87,276.

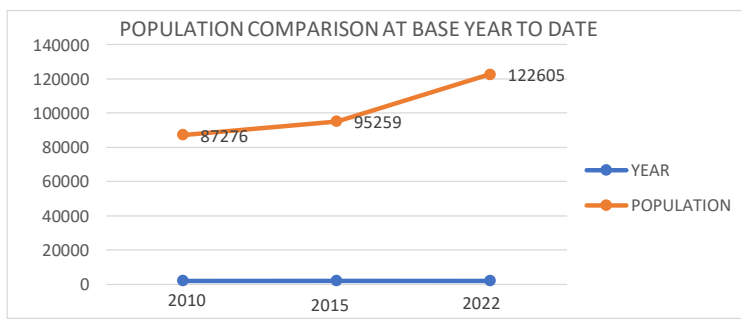


Figure 3: Population comparison at base year to date (MTC Planning Department, 2022)

2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

The distribution of the 2020 projected population by age and sex characteristics is tabulated below:

Age	Males	Females	Total
0-4	12,402	12,250	24,763
5-9	11,141	11,075	22,216
10-14	9,227	9,289	18,516
15-19	6,927	6,906	13,832
20-24	6,078	5,999	12,076
25-29	4,111	4,632	8,743
30-34	2,644	3,748	6,392
35-39	2,656	3,669	6,325
40-44	2,673	2,880	5,553
45-49	2,423	2,407	4,831
50-54	1,882	1,747	3,629
55-59	1,486	1,439	2,925
60-64	1,018	1,246	2,264
65-69	674	707	381

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70-74	583	641	1,224
75-79	305	393	697
80+	448	372	820
TOTAL	66,779	69,393	136,177

Table 43: Population by age and sex (CSO: 2010)

From the table above, it is evident that the population for Mwense district mimics the shape of a pyramid. There are more children between 0-19 years which makes it a dependent population. The age group for the working population is limited because according to the population and demographic projections of 2011, the average life expectancy at birth for the people in Mwense is around 48 years old.

2.5.1 Population distribution by gender

The 2022 preliminary report by the Zambia Statistical Agency indicated that the male population for Mwense district stood at 59,770 in comparison to the female population which stood at 62,835. This represents a percentage of 48.7 for males and 51.3 for females indicating that there are slightly more females than males in the district. This, therefore, entails that social and economic opportunities should be harmonized between the two cohorts.

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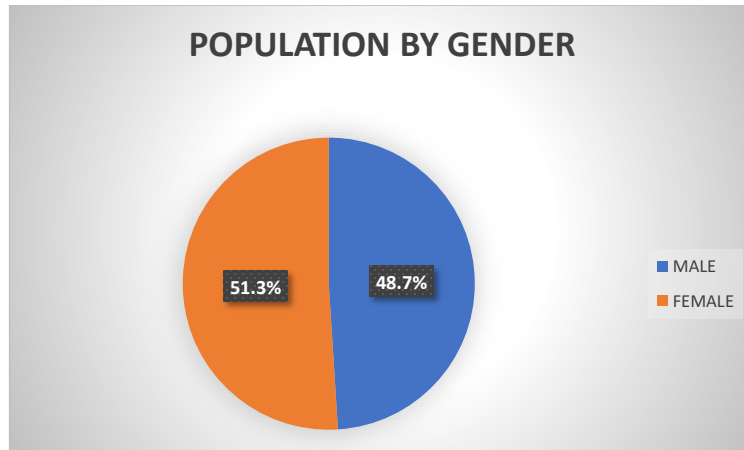


Figure 4: Population distribution by gender (AMSTATZSA; 2022)

2.5.2 Population characteristics by age group

Population projections highlight that the age distribution in the district is characterized by a higher percentage of the younger population. The percentage



decreases with increase in age as indicated in the figure below. This indicates that the majority of the population is in infancy and below the working age which puts pressure on the few that are supposed to provide the basic needs for survival. It also entails that there is need to provide more early Childhood Education facilities and under five health services.

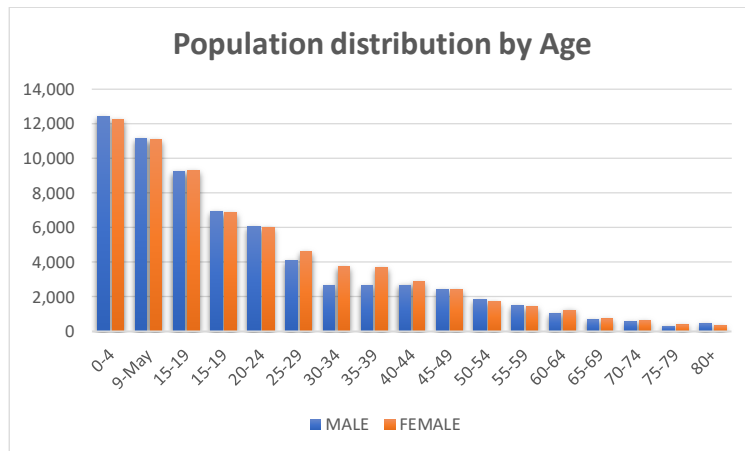


Figure 5: Population Distribution by Age (Source; CSO Report 2020)

3.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

ZAMSTATS projected that between the year 2011 to 2035, population in Mwense will be growing at a steady rate of 1.1. This gives an impression that if Mwense maintains all its constants like economic activities, social practices, fertility variables, mortality rate etc its population will continue to increase at the same pace.

The following are the population projections at five year intervals:

S	YEA	POPULATIO	PROJECTED	PROJECTED	PROJECTED
N	R	N GROWTH	URBAN	RURAL	POPULATIO
		RATE	POPULATIO	POPULATIO	N
			N	N	
1	2020	1.1%	31,456	104,716	136,172
2	2025	1.1%	35,776	107,903	143,679
3	2030	1.1%	40,104	111,232	151,336
4	2035	1.1%	47,768	121,623	169,391

Table 54: Population Projections (ZSA; 2021)

Out of the total population in 2020, urban population was at 23.4% which means that out of the total population of Mwense in 2020 (136,177), 31,864 people lived in the urban area

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of Mwense district while the remaining 104,308 people lived in the rural part of Mwense. The trend has further been projected to continue up to 2035. This entails that there is need to provide social services for the larger district population residing in the rural area, which includes road infrastructure, transport and communication, education, health, clean and safe water etc.

3.1 Future Urban Population

The following is the projected future urban population with 2020 as the base year:

SN	YEAR	POPULATION GROWTH RATE	PROJECTED POPULATION
1	2020	1.1%	31,456
2	2025	1.1%	35,776
3	2030	1.1%	40,104
4	2035	1.1%	47,768

Table 65: Future Urban Population

3.2 Future Rural Population

The following is the projected future rural population with 2020 as the base year:

SN	YEAR	POPULATION GROWTH RATE	PROJECTED POPULATION
1	2020	1.1%	104,716
2	2025	1.1%	107,903
3	2030	1.1%	111,232
4	2035	1.1%	121,623

Table 76: Future Rural Population

3.13 Comparison of District, Provincial and National Population Trends

The preliminary report on population of census and housing for 2022 indicates that the total population for Luapula province is 1,514,011 which accounts for 7.7 % of the entire national population. Out of this population, 743,962 are males and 770,049 are females. The provincial average annual growth rate has been established to be 3.6% while the average growth rate for the district stands at 2.9% placing it on fifth place with Chembe in first place at 6.8 and Mwansabombwe and Milenge taking last position both at 2.1. As seen above, the growth rate for the district is less than the provincial average. This can be attributed to less economic activities, geographical location and low fertility rates in the district compared to other districts which ultimately translate into the provincial average. In relation to the National level, the population for Luapula province

4.0. ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

Like other districts in Luapula Province, Mwense follows a linear settlement pattern and homesteads are concentrated along the D79 on the other hand, economic activities are

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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

concentrated along the riverbanks because people are dependent on fishing and gardening as their sources of income. Land use in Mwense is categorized into Commercial, industrial, institutional (office spaces, hospitals, banks), residential, agricultural and other uses. The entire area measures 243,310 hectares out of which approximately 400 hectares is land that has been set aside as the township to be administered by the Local Authority. See map below:

The existing Township Planning boundary is not sufficient to sustain district development for the next 10 Years. There is need to build consensus with the traditional establishments in the district for additional land to be allocated for various development activities in the district. As new development phenomenon begins to emanate in chiefdoms like Mulundu, there is need for proper land use planning along those areas to create local area plans and avoid emanating of haphazard spatial development.

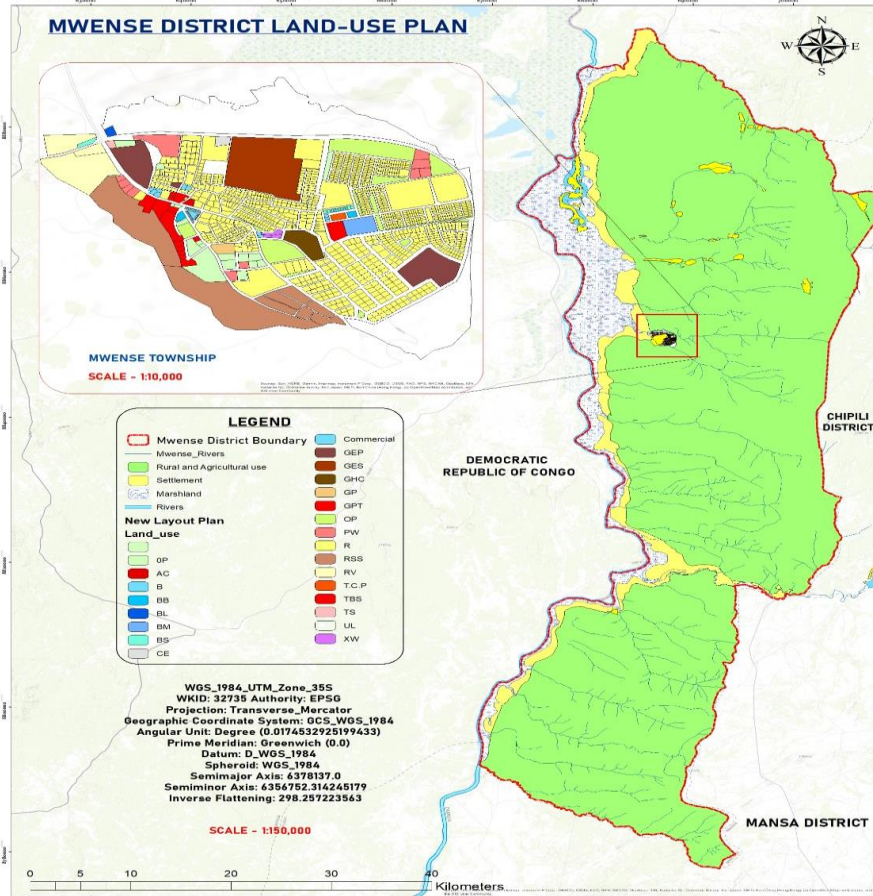


Figure 6: Land Use plan, Planning Department 2022

4.1. Overall Settlement Pattern

Settlements in Mwense District have been following a linear pattern. Most villages and settlements are concentrated along the road and along riverbanks mainly because of the prevailing economic activities, which are farming and fishing.

District Settlements Map

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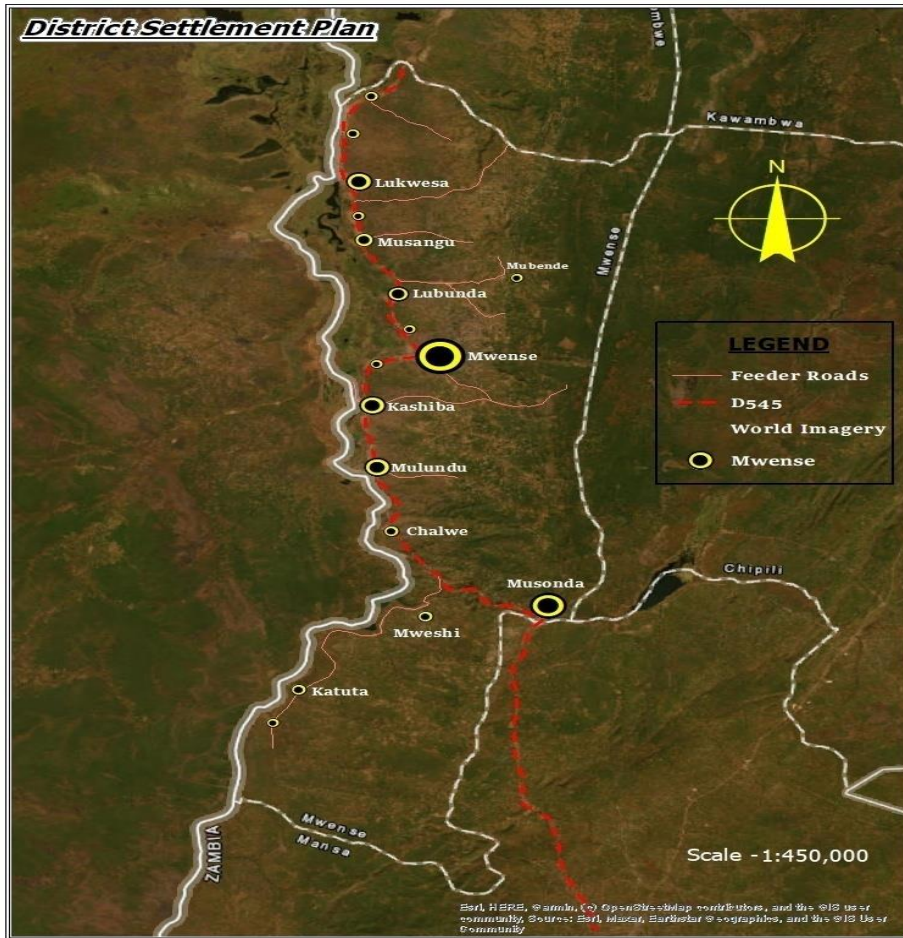


Figure 7: District Settlement Plan. Source: ESRI GIS open street map (2010).

Source: Google Earth (2010)

The image above shows the settlement pattern in the district. Settlements are concentrated along the Mansa-Nchelenge road and along the rivers. This is because of the economic activities prevailing in the district. The economic activities include farming and fishing. The people opt to settle along the main road in order to ease transportation of their farm produce to the market.

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4.2. Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Mwense has been experiencing rapid urbanization in Mwense Luapula Ward where most citizens are settled, there has been an increase in the number of houses been constructed as well as an improvement in the quality of the structures. There are 3 informal settlements within the township all of which are urbanizing rapidly, however despite improvement in the quality of structures being built there is need for stiffer control measures in terms of following the right procedure when constructing because almost all construction is being done informally. The Growth Nodes in the district are mainly located where there are adequate public services such as schools, health centers and markets, this is where economic activities such as construction and opening of retail shops are being undertaken.

The map below shows the locations of Growth Nodes in the district;

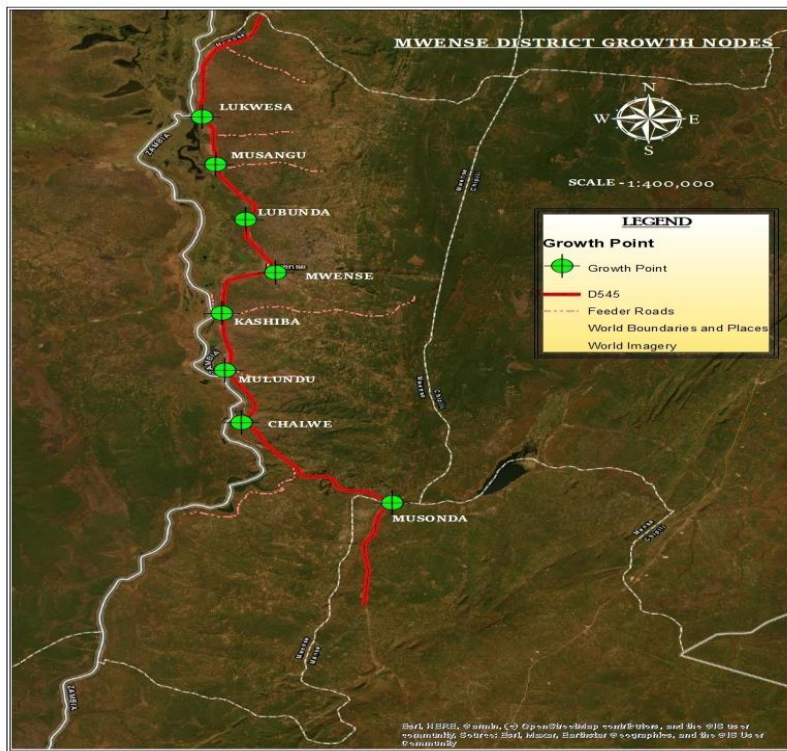


Figure 8: Growth Nodes, google earth, 2022

As shown on the map, most growth centers are the ones accessible to the power grid and road network. Other Growth Nodes are areas outside the townships which have larger



clusters of settlements are located due to easy access to public services- i.e Katuta, Mununshi and Chebele.

4.3. Urban Expansion/Peri Urban Areas

Mwense district could be categorized as a peri urban area. The existing township boundary only covers an area of 400 hectares which is in dispute with the traditional authority. The district intends to extend the township boundary once discussions with the traditional authorities are concluded and to develop a local area plan at Chalwe where the Mwenda-Kasomeno Toll project is taking place.

4.4. Informal Settlements

Before the coming of the Local Authority, land was being administered by traditional leaders, mostly through the Village headpersons. The administration of land by the traditional authority was unstructured and no layout maps or forward planning was taken into consideration, this then led to poorly planned settlements which continued to grow and spread over time. This type of land administration led to the rise of informal settlements, as is the case for Shingwe and Chansa informal settlements which are located within the township boundary. In other cases, Informal settlements are a result of the large-scale development projects such as the opening up of access and feeder roads within the district or township. Such projects normally employ huge numbers of workers from the local population as well as from outside the district boundaries.

4.5. Other Land Uses

The district houses Mununshi Fruit Company currently specialised in growing bananas and accounts for almost 400 hectares of land. Recently there has been an increased exploration of minerals and mineral extraction activities in the district thereby unveiling the agricultural and mining activities in the district. Other activities that might need proper planning for the future include quarrying of borrow pits for gravel for the Mwenda-Kasomeno road project. If not properly handled the borrow pits may pose a danger to the community and land degradation which might not be of any use because of its nature.

5.0. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONTINUATION OF POPULATION GROWTH ON LANDUSE AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS.

5.1. Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Overall Settlement Pattern.

Currently the district's settlement pattern is in two folds. Linear along the major roads for areas outside the Township and centri-linear for settlements within the township. Other notable patterns are that people tend to settle in areas where they are able to access public services such as schools and health services. These areas have become growth nodes which should be planned around in order to prevent haphazard developments

5.2. Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes.



The continuation of population growth in urbanizing villages and growth nodes will be the major cause of gentrification in the district. It is anticipated that the growth that will come with the Mwenda-Kasomeno road project shall displace people from their current places as new developments shall commence and get established. With an influx of people due to economic activities, there will be demand for land along the prime areas, which are former villages. The incoming members of community will be approaching locals to purchase their properties in order to build up newer/bigger structures replacing the older rural structures. This will in turn help in improvement of the informal structures as well as bring about commercial development in the district. However, there is also need to put plans in place for the community members that will be displaced in order to avoid cases of destitution. Other impacts might include:

- Unsustainable use of natural resources through vast deforestation of vegetative land to provide for new areas of construction
- Reduction in household per capital income due to increased number of household members relying on the same income levels
- Social services such as medical facilities and schools failing to meet the growing demand due to increased population
- Air pollution due to massive dust from road construction works, sive production
- Ground water and surface water contamination due to the increased number of constructions of on-site sanitation services i.e Soakaways.
- Outbreak of diseases due to population increase-increase – As population grows, it leads to increased interactions and close contact between individuals, making it easier for infectious diseases to spread. Crowded living conditions, such as apartment buildings or densely populated urban areas, can facilitate the rapid transmission of diseases

5.3. Assessment of the Availability of land for Planned Urban Expansion.

Mwense Township has inadequate land being administered by the Local Authority. The current size of township land is approximately 400 hectares. Chief Mulundu has offered the Council 150 hectares of traditional land at Chalwe for the anticipated upcoming development around the Mwenda-Kasomeno road. With the current hectarage of land in the township, there is absolutely no room for urban expansion. Engagements have been planned to take place between the Local Authority and the traditional authority in order to resolve the current situation

6.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

6.1 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

Water and Sanitation sector oversees the provision of clean and safe water while ensuring that good hygiene and sanitation standards are maintained. Below is a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.



6.1.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

6.1.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

In the 8th National Development Plan, Water supply and sanitation has been emphasized as programs under the strategic focus area of Human and Social Development. Emphasis is placed on improving access to clean and safe water supply by developing adequate infrastructure and monitoring the quality of water that the citizens are consuming. Under sanitation, emphasis is being made to improve sanitation services by developing appropriate sanitation infrastructure, ensuring that waste that is being generated is properly managed, by promoting proper sanitation and hygiene practices and promoting investment under sanitation services

6.1.1.2 Key Priorities of the National Water Policy

The National Water Policy (2010) ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders. In this regard, it is incumbent upon all actors of development in this sector and citizens in Mwense to ensure that water resources are protected by ensuring that acceptable practices are embraced such as reduced depletion of underground water by consistently drilling boreholes, avoiding infrastructure development in water recharge areas etc.

6.1.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

Mwense district has several players who have been on board in the water supply and sanitation sector. Some partners collaborating in the sector include the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, Mwense Town Council, Water Department, GIZ, UNICEF, China Aid etc. Other stakeholders like the WARMA has been regulating the sinking of domestic and industrial boreholes including regulation of construction of permanent structures within the fifty meters buffer zone from public water sources.

6.1.1.4 Assessment of the Quality of Water Supply Compared to Key indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification Shortfalls

The proportion of Mwense District using safely managed services is 5.5%, rural coverage being 4% and urban coverage being 40%. In 2021, out of an estimated population of 126,742 in Mwense District, 119,353 people lacked safely managed services (Reform of the Water Sector Programme Phase II (RWS II) Baseline Survey Report for Mwense District, 2021).



Various actors have been involved in the district to ensure that residents are provided with clean and safe water. One major actor in the provision of the water and sanitation service is LWSSC. Currently, a total number of eight hundred and six (806) households have been connected to the piped water network. This number is most likely to increase by 10% as the company is currently expanding the system under the Integrated Small Towns Water and Sanitation project. The table below gives the distribution and shows the areas that are serviced and number of clients by Luapula Water and Sanitation Company

S/N	DISTRIBUTION AREA	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CONNECTED	MONTHLY CONSUMPTION
1.	Low Density	131	2127
2	Roads Camp	147	2192
3	Messenger	138	1049
4	Zesco	17	78
5	Police And Prison Camp	38	670
6	Medium Density	18	122
7	Township	57	983
8	Cooks Compound	11	98
9	Suburbs	36	415
10	Shingwe	138	159
11	Teachers	35	199
12	Nsakaluba	40	727
		806	

Table 62: Households connected to the Piped water network (LWSSCo; 2022)

Apart from LWSSC, there are other players that supplement the provision of clean and safe water. These include the Local Authority under the Rural Water and Sanitation Unit, UNICEF, GIZ, China AID, JICA etc. currently, there are ~~thirty-two~~ thirty-two mini water schemes serving an approximate population of about 70,000 people across the district.

Rural Water Supply

No.	Name of piped water scheme	Status	Water Source	Population Saved (Approx)
1	Katuta RHC piped water scheme	Working	Borehole	600
2	Mweshi RHC piped water scheme	Not Working	Borehole	500



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3	Musonda Girls Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1300
4	Kabila Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	400
5	Chalwe Piped Water Scheme	Not Working	Borehole	500
6	Kashiba School Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	800
7	Mwense Secondary Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole/ Surface	2000
8	Mwense Stage II Clinic	Not Working	Borehole	1500
9	Kapakala Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	2000
10	Mwanda Piped water Scheme	Working	Borehole	2000
11	Kankomba Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1500
12	Mulonga Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1500
13	Mwense Trades Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1500
14	Musangu Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	2500
15	Kakusa Piped water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1000
16	Mupolokoso Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	800
17	Lukwesa Secondary Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	2000
18	Kasonge Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1500
19	Kawama Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	500
20	Kapala Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	1500
21	Mununshi RHC Piped Water Scheme	Not Working	Borehole	500
22	Kapamba RHC Piped Water Scheme	Working	Borehole	400

Table 78: Mini water schemes (LWSSC; 2022)

the above information is spatially represented as below:

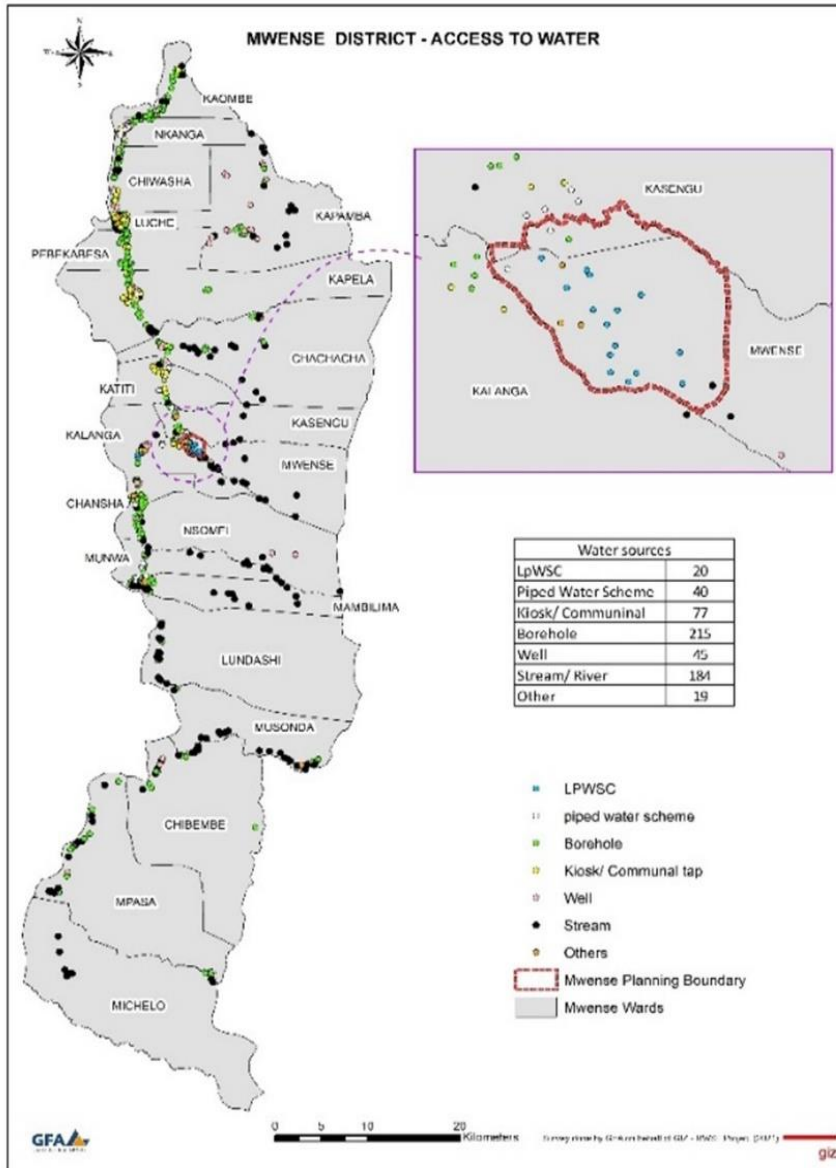


Figure 9: Spatial distribution of water points (RWSII, 2021)



In addition to the above, there are rural areas that are serviced by communal taps/kiosks and individual taps with approximately 15216 people benefiting from the same. Below is a table of such areas and estimates of the populations they service;

Area	Number of communal taps	Average household	Average number per household	Total number of people serviced
Lubunda	162	7	6	6804
Kashiba	25	7	6	1050
Kashiba (individual taps)		35	6	210
Kanyemba	31	7	6	1302
Shichama	31	7	6	1302
Shichama (Individual taps)		42	6	252
Lukwesa	52	7	6	2184
Lukwesa (individual taps)		52	6	312
Mulundu (individual taps)		300	6	1800
				15216

Table 89 Distribution of kiosks (LWSSCo; 2022)

Drinking water standards

Drinking water services refer to the accessibility, availability and quality of the main source used by households for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and other domestic uses. Some service definitions are summarized in the table below:

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
Safely Managed	Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on the premises, available when needed, free from faecal & priority chemical contamination.
Basic	Drinking water from an improved water source & the collection time for a roundtrip including queuing is not more than 30 minutes.
Limited	Drinking water from an improved water source & the collection time for a roundtrip including queuing exceeds 30 minutes.



Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
Surface Water	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

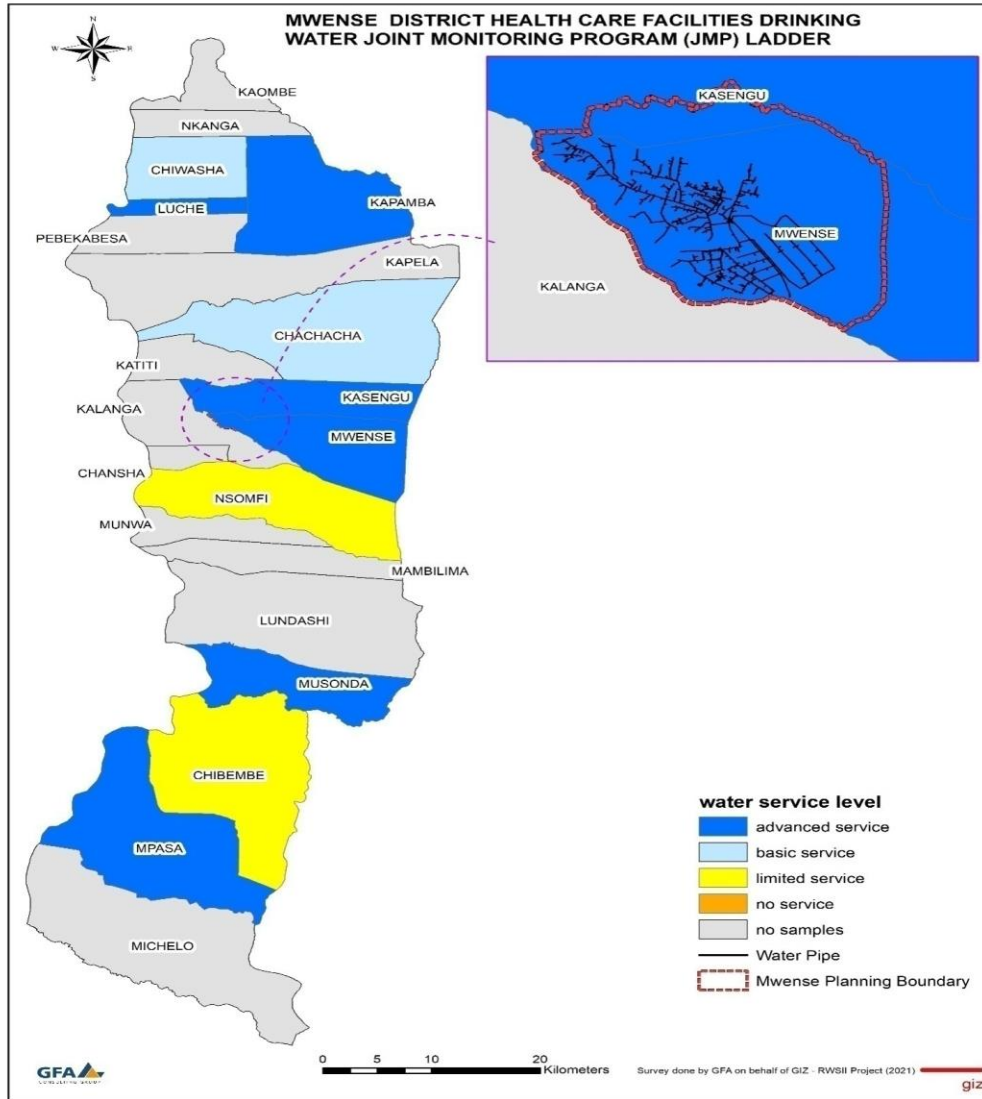
Source: RWSII PROJECT (2021)

Sanitation Standards

Sanitation services refer to the management of excreta from the facilities used by individuals, through emptying and transport of excreta for treatment and eventual discharge or reuse. Some service definitions include:

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other household
Limited	Use of improved facilities that are shared between two or more households.
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Surface Water	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water and other open spaces.

Source: RWSII PROJECT (2021)



Map shows health facilities with water (RWSII Project, 2021)

In relation to the map above, service levels can be defined as the quality of service being accessed by the people in a given locality. Those communities accessing advanced services



have water within their premises which is available all the time and is free from fecal and chemical contamination.

The second level of service is basic which entails accessing water from an improved source which can be done in a round trip of 30 minutes. Limited service is when the community access water from an improved water source and the collection time exceeds 30 minutes.

6.1.1.5 SANITATION

According to the 2021 Reform of the Water Sector Program Phase II Baseline Survey Report, the proportion of Mwense District households using basic services is 54.17% with rural coverage being 53.04% and urban coverage being 80%. At base year, out of the 62 schools in the district, 49 lacked advanced services representing 21.88% coverage. Rural schools taking up 19.23% and urban schools taking up 33.33% out of the total coverage. Advanced services in health care facilities stood at 18.18% coverage. Rural facilities stood at 0% while urban coverage stood at 20%. In other terms out of the 22 health care facilities in the district, 18 lacked advanced services ~~as~~. This is an indication that more efforts need to be channelled to rural areas.

6.1.1.6 WASTE GENERATION

Like every other similar small town, Mwense does not generate a lot of waste. Its highest waste generation points are in markets where an average total of 80 tons of waste is collected per month. This fluctuates throughout the seasons. Household waste generation is projected to be at an average of 35kg/week. The disposal and management of solid waste generated from these households and market places is currently being carried out by the Local Authority. On designated days, a tipper truck goes around picking solid waste at refuse bays in market places, after which the waste is disposed off at a designated dump site.

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6.1.1.7 Analysis of Impacts of Sector on Environment and Climate Change

Water

With the increased demand of clean and safe water there has been more pressure on water resources both on the surface and underground. This is evidenced by the presence of 18 operational boreholes sunk and the 301 communal kiosks/taps across the district. On the



other hand, a projected 2000 cubic meters of water will be abstracted daily to service the urban population starting from April 2023. The projected increase in the water supply is attributed to the Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program that meant to enhance the supply and distribution of water in the district. This is opposed to the current 1000 cubic meters abstraction. This abstraction of water from underground coupled with increased temperatures has led to decrease of the water table. A major impact of this is that it will lead to reduced flow rate, drying up of Mwense Stream and disturbance of agricultural activities along the stream. More than 200 deciduous trees have been lost to pave way for the construction of a weir in Chalwe and a new water network in the urban area. It has high potential to increase local temperatures and reduce air quality. In view of the same, new flora species have been introduced to as reinstatement in some areas where flora was lost. The new species will alter the natural distribution of vegetation, habitats and aesthetics.

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Sanitation

With no central sewer ~~system~~ system, the district faces a high threat of underground water pollution. In the recent past and at present, Mwense has made efforts with help from its partners to promote Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) but it is far from achieving the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Only Lubunda and Kashiba Chiefdoms have achieved ODF while Katuta, Mulundu and Lukwesa Chiefdoms still need intervention. This gives a picture of air pollution as a result of poor sanitation

Solid Waste Generationmanagement

In a bid to maintain clean spaces, generated waste and collected and disposed in designated points in Mwanda and Kashiba areas. The waste which includes municipal waste and sometimes chemical waste quantifying to about 80 tons is later on burnt by local residents around the disposal site. The burning of such waste has proved to be a serious source of carbon emissions, air and water pollution.



6.1.1.8 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Water Sector

Water

With the sharp rise in temperatures, the district has experienced dry spells in selective areas. The impact has been seen greatly in Katuta and Kapamba where it has been a challenge to sink boreholes because water is not found within 6 meters depth. In the hot season, the district notices a sharp drop of water levels in the Luapula River while streams like the Lundashi Stream completely dry up only to receive life when rains return. The same extends to shallow wells.

In the year 2020, Mwense experienced flooding that was last experienced in the 1970s. This saw two Water Treatment Plants in Kashiba and Lukwesa fully drowned and only accessible by boat. As a result, there was a shutdown of services from February to May in order to disinfect, repair and normalize the system. Additionally, rainstorms have prevailed between 2020 and 2022 especially in Mwense, Kalanga, Kasengu, Chansha and Nsomfi wards causing flash floods. The same has led to the high presence of microbes in water leading which poses a great challenge during water purification processes. This has also been hampered by the high presence of limestone, turbidity and suspended particles in water.

Sanitation

Climate change has caused an increase in the rainfall experienced in the district, this in turn has caused a rise in underground water levels which causes pit latrines to flood. Due to heavy rainfall, there has been contamination caused by the flooding of pit latrines. Thus, causing contamination of the surface water. Human effluent ends up being part of storm water that runs from place to place and eventually ends up in water bodies.

Air quality Waste Generation

The waste that is generated, collected and disposed off at the designated site in Mwanda is burnt by locals thereby releasing carbon dioxide among other pollutants into the environment which contributes to the depletion of the ozone layer. The quality of air around areas where waste is disposed both centrally and individually is compromised. climate change has caused a rise in temperatures which often leads to the formation of ground-level ozone, a harmful air pollutant. This occurs when pollutants from vehicles and natural sources react with sunlight. Ground-level ozone can cause respiratory problems and exacerbate existing respiratory conditions. For the case of Mwense, it has been recorded by the Ministry of Health that respiratory conditions have been increasing over a period of time. In 2020, 355 cases were recorded, 374 in 2021 and 408.5 in 2022. (District Health Office, 2022)



6.2 HOUSING SECTOR

6.2.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

6.2.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing through its strategic focus area of Human and Social Development. The 8NDP has devised strategies and programs that focus on increasing access to decent and affordable housing through:

- a) Housing sector reforms
- b) Public and Social housing
- c) Settlement improvement
- d) Housing finance
- e) Research and development

6.2.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The National Housing Policy (2020-2024) provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development in Zambia and restore its growth. It establishes the framework for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation. The Policy indicates that *with the current rate of urbanisation estimated at 4.3%, nearly 41.8% of Zambia's population is in urban areas out of which 70% live in informal settlements. Zambia's inadequate capacity to respond to population growth coupled with poor integrated planning has contributed to the rising housing deficit and the growth of informal settlements. Currently, Zambia's housing deficit is estimated at 1,539,000 units of which 40% is in urban areas while 60% is in rural areas.* (National Housing Policy, 2020).

6.2.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

In line with the 8NDP's aspiration of increasing access to decent and affordable housing, the district has a desire to ensure that its residents have access to decent and affordable housing. The challenge that has been faced over the years hinge on the inadequate and deplorable state that most of government housing units are ~~in this~~ in this state of housing is a contributing factor to having government workers not provide quality services because they have to scout for accommodation in distant places away from their stations of duty. It is the desire of residents that as new facilities for services are being constructed, they should encompass decent housing for workers who will be charged with the responsibility of providing those services.



6.2.2 Existing State of Development

Housing is not only a basic human need but also a human right. According to the national standards, an average household should be occupied by 4.7 people per household (Michael Bauer Research, 2021). According to the 2010 census of population and housing, the number of houses was 17,709. This entails that there is a housing deficit of 11,264. The deficit of housing in the district may have several implications on provision of social services in the district. If service providers are unable to have access to housing, it might affect the effectiveness with which they provide services in the district. In addition, there has been a general inadequacy with decent and affordable housing and government institutions are not an exception such that workers opt to live in places far from where their services are required.

The majority of housing is provided by private developers, who rent out housing facilities to individuals. In addition, other institutions such as schools and health care centers provide housing for their workers. The expanded CDF allocation has been used to develop housing facilities in various public service providing institutions.

6.2.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Compared to Key indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification Shortfalls

Zambia's National Housing deficit stands at more than 2 million units (challenges of affordable housing delivery, 2016). This deficit has been compounded by rural urban migration. The national picture cascades down to the district level such that in as much as there are a number of ongoing infrastructure developments under housing sector being implemented by the Central Government, Local Government, individuals and other cooperating organizations, the deficit is still huge. Housing units have been built using both the permanent and temporal building materials. It can be approximately highlighted that over 80% of the houses are built using temporal materials especially those located in the informal settlements and remote parts of the district. The conventional building materials include wood, grass and mud among others. In comparison, the permanent structures have mostly been built with burnt molded bricks from anti-hills and concrete bricks.





Figure 10: Examples of permanent structures built in rural areas (MTC Public Relations- 2022)



Figure 11 shows thatched houses made using old methods (MTC Public Relations- 2022)

Types of Houses in the District

6.2.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Housing Sector

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were lack of accommodation for civil servants in education and health especially, in the outskirts areas of the district. This has created lapses in the quality of quality of service provision to the communities. This situation had, further, resulted in a number of personnel requesting for transfers and resigning from their posts.

At National level, during the colonial era, government had a direct approach to housing supply and regulation as well as control of its quality and who should occupy it. The 1948 urban ordinance required that all employers of more than 30 people and all local authorities to supply housing for all African workers and their wives. After 2014, ZIPAR estimated that households in rural areas spend more than 50% of their monthly incomes on housing. This, coupled with the low supply for housing accommodation contributes to high rentals, which most work personnel and local people are struggling to afford.



6.2.3.2 Availability of Housing

The housing sector in Mwense needs much attention. All communities in the district where services are being provided need decent and affordable housing. Results from the public consultative meeting reviewed that 95 % of government employees do not stay in their respective stations because of lack of housing. The situation on the ground is that even those institutions that have housing units, the houses that have been provided are not decent enough to accommodate employees and their families thereby introducing a phenomenon of commuting to work which causes the communities to feel like they are not receiving quality services

6.2.3.3 Quality of Housing

Housing units in the district have been built using both the permanent and temporal building materials. It can be highlighted that over 80% of the houses are been built using temporal materials especial those located in the informal settlements and rural parts of the district. The temporal building materials include wood, grass and mud among others. In comparison, the permanent structures have mostly been built with moulded bricks from the anti-hills. It is worth noting, that the use of concrete blocks is becoming a common practice in the district. Most of the housing units have remained unconnected to water and sanitation services by the utility company, while the road infrastructure to service these houses is in a poor state.

6.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

6.2.4.1 Quantification of Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on Estimates of Population Change

The future demand for housing is estimated to be at approximately 15,000 additional housing units in order to meet the anticipated demand.

6.2.4.2 Future Housing Services

Mwense district has growth nodes where it is anticipated that there will be increase in population. These areas will then require decent and affordable housing to be provided. These include Chalwe, Lukwesa, Mununshi and Kashiba. There will be need to provide medium, low and ~~high-cost~~ high-cost housing units of about 15,000

6.2.4.3 Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment and Development Programmes on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use.



Although the rate of sector growth is low in the district, housing development will demand a huge amount of land in order to develop housing. Population distribution is, however, expected to continue to be concentrated in the central part of Mwense district, and in selected Wards namely Mwense, Lundashi, Kaombe, Nsomfi and Pebekabesa.

6.2.5 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

About 90% of the developers in the district use conventional building materials such as clay bricks. This involves the use of soil from the hills. This has posed a great threat on topology, landscape and availability of anthills in not only habited but also inhabited parts of the district. These impacts have also extended to timber. It is worth noting that all the 429 building plans that Mwense Town Council scrutinized and approved in the period 2019-2023~~2~~ all intended to use timber for roofing. An impact on the environment as it changes the topology and landscape of the district. The use of the timber in the construction of houses is a threat to the forest reserves and national vegetation which promotes deforestation. The depletion of the vegetation and forest reserves can have adverse climate change impacts such as global warming.

The use of charcoal and fire wood to burn bricks is also a threat to the forest reserves and national vegetation which can ultimately result in deforestation. The depletion of the vegetation and forest reserves can, further, have adverse climate change impacts such as global warming. There has been a notable demand for building sand and quarry dust to aid the construction of houses. ~~Over 300 tons of the said building materials are obtained from the environment every month.~~ The most affected areas are Sichama and Lubunda for building sand then Chalwe and Loto for quarry dust.

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Mwense Town Council holds 400 hectares of planning area of which approximately 80% has been taken up by households. Vegetation, natural habitats, landscape and natural flow of elements in the environment were disrupted.

6.2.5.2 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

In as much as the sector has impacts on the environment and climate change, the opposite also holds true. In the year 2020, there was flooding in banks of the Luapula River specifically in Kashiba and Lukwesa. Houses were seen covered midway in water to an extent where residents were using small boats to access their homes. Over 200 households were affected.

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6.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

According to the local tradition, men are considered heads of the households and sole owners of homes, as such, not many women in the district own their houses. Financial capacity is another factor that hinders home ownership among women and the differently



abled, added to this the fact that these groups also lack the physical strength to mold bricks and build houses from scratch.

6.2.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. This renders them incapable of mortgaging the properties to finance other housing developmental projects due to the fact that, about 60 percent land owned by women and vulnerable groups had no legal ownership documents.

The other major factor regarding the identified issues is that, about 98 percent women and vulnerable groups in the district lack access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties.

6.3 ENERGY SECTOR

6.3.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

6.3.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The planning document planned to achieve the following between 2022 and 2026

1. Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity;
2. Promote Renewable and Alternative Energy;
3. Improve Electricity Access to Rural and Peri-Urban Areas

6.3.2.3 Assessment of Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations.

There are different sources of energy being used in the district. The prominent ones among others include Wood, Charcoal, solar, gas and hydropower generated electricity. For hydropower, ZESCO generates, transmits and distributes electricity in the district with the generating capacity of 10 Megawatts. The cooperation generates enough power such that one substation exports power to Kasenga in Congo. ZESCO has connected 5,371 households with Mununshi Fruit Company being the only Maximum demand customer in the district. Demand for electricity connection exists as the cooperation currently has a backlog of 147 pending applications that require poles while one application only requires a cable.

Generally, a larger population of Mwense District does not have access to electricity. Only 13% of the population has access to hydropower and 3% use solar energy.

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6.3.23.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector

Energy is an important sector in any economy. As can be deduced from Population Census of 2010, Mwense had a projected number of 29,635 households. Out of this number of households, only 5,371 are connected to ZESCO grid and 148 are pending connections. This means that over 20, 000 households are not connected and are either relying on Charcoal or firewood which might lead to deforestation and consequently an impact on the climate.

On the other hand, there are some institutions, which are located off the ZESCO grid and might rely on other forms of energy such as solar and gas.

6.3.34 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The projected population changes in the next ten (10) years puts pressure on the supply of energy to support the increasing social and economic activities. It would be imperative to engage other stake holders such as the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect areas that are off the ZESCO grid and to encourage the diversification of source of energy to either solar or gas. Efforts should be made to discourage the use of charcoal and fire wood as these might have adverse impacts on the environment.

6.3.45 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

The increased use of fire wood and charcoal as an alternative source of energy has negative impacts on the environment as it depletes our flora ecosystem, contributes to global warming and affects climate change. This is because the sector relies on pine trees for poles which it requires in huge quantities. Trees play a vital role in our district's air purification, temperature regulation and rain runoff mitigation among others. Fortunately, the sector has not obtained any tree so far from the district for poles as the forest reserves do not have the quality and quantity required. However, the rural electrification project that is ongoing in the district spearheaded by the REA, will lead to increased hydro energy demand for both commercial and domestic use. This growth is likely to impact the environment positively as it will bring about the reduction in level of deforestation for charcoal burning. This will in turn enhance the preservation of nature and help mitigate climate change in the district.



On the other hand, the sector has been generating ton of waste monthly which is inclusive of domestic, industrial and hazardous waste. The municipal waste is disposed ~~off~~ in pits while the rest is transported to Mansa.

6.3.56 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

The famous 2020 floods did not spare the sector as there was a loss of 26 poles in a single day which led to loss of supply for three days in selected areas. The affected areas were Mulundu, Kanyemba and Mwense Township. The Kashiba and Lukwesa Borders were the most affected as generators were fully submerged in water. A similar picture is anticipated in the coming years as the rains have prevailed in a similar pattern.

6.3.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Unavailability of electricity supply has had an impact on gender roles. Women and children, mostly girls, in the remote parts of the district have to walk long distances in search of firewood for household use.

6.4 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION

6.4.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

6.4.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan has addressed the issue of road infrastructure through the strategy to reduce developmental inequalities. One of the programmes under this strategy is rural roads connectivity. There is a realization that development cannot take place especially in rural areas if those places are still cut off from areas where they can market their products. Also, these areas are supposed to be accessible in order for goods and services to reach them

6.4.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The policy works to transform the district in a transport hub with fully integrated transport systems supporting socio-economic development. Its primary objective is to promote development of road transport services, facilities and infrastructure that meet the global safety standards through construction, maintenance, upgrading, and rehabilitation, thereby promoting sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and social needs, and develop systems to facilitate Non-Motorized Transport (National Transport Policy, 2019).

6.4.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

Road transport is the main transportation system used in the district. There is one main trunk road (D79) which passes through Mwense from Mansa and it goes down to Chiengi



District. The D-79 Comes as a single carriage road which is currently the only road that links the north to the south or vice versa, as such all traffic has to pass through it. Other forms of transport are still being discussed especially the water transport where the canals ~~needs~~need a bit of attention. The Local Authority has budgeted for the procurement of earth moving equipment (Grader, Tipper truck, Front end loader, Water bowser, Low bed truck, Bulldozer, Excavator and Compactor) to be used in the maintenance of feeder and township roads.

6.4.2 State of Development of the Road Infrastructure and Transportation Sector

6.4.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Sector

90% of the roads in the district is in a poor state. The only tired roads accounts for approximately 110 Kilometers (which is the part from Musonda to Mwansabombwe). This road is part of the D-79 and 75% of the only tarred road is in a bad state. Other roads include feeder roads and township roads which are all gravel roads and need to be worked on. The stakeholders felt that special attention needed to be paid to the state of feeder roads including roads that lead to palaces, schools and health service areas. The district has one airstrip located in Mulundu chiefdom, which was used by flying doctors but is currently non-operational as it needs a lot of maintenance works and possibly upgrading of the infrastructure. The other mode of transportation in the district is water transportation, which also connects Mwense to Congo DR through the Luapula river.



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

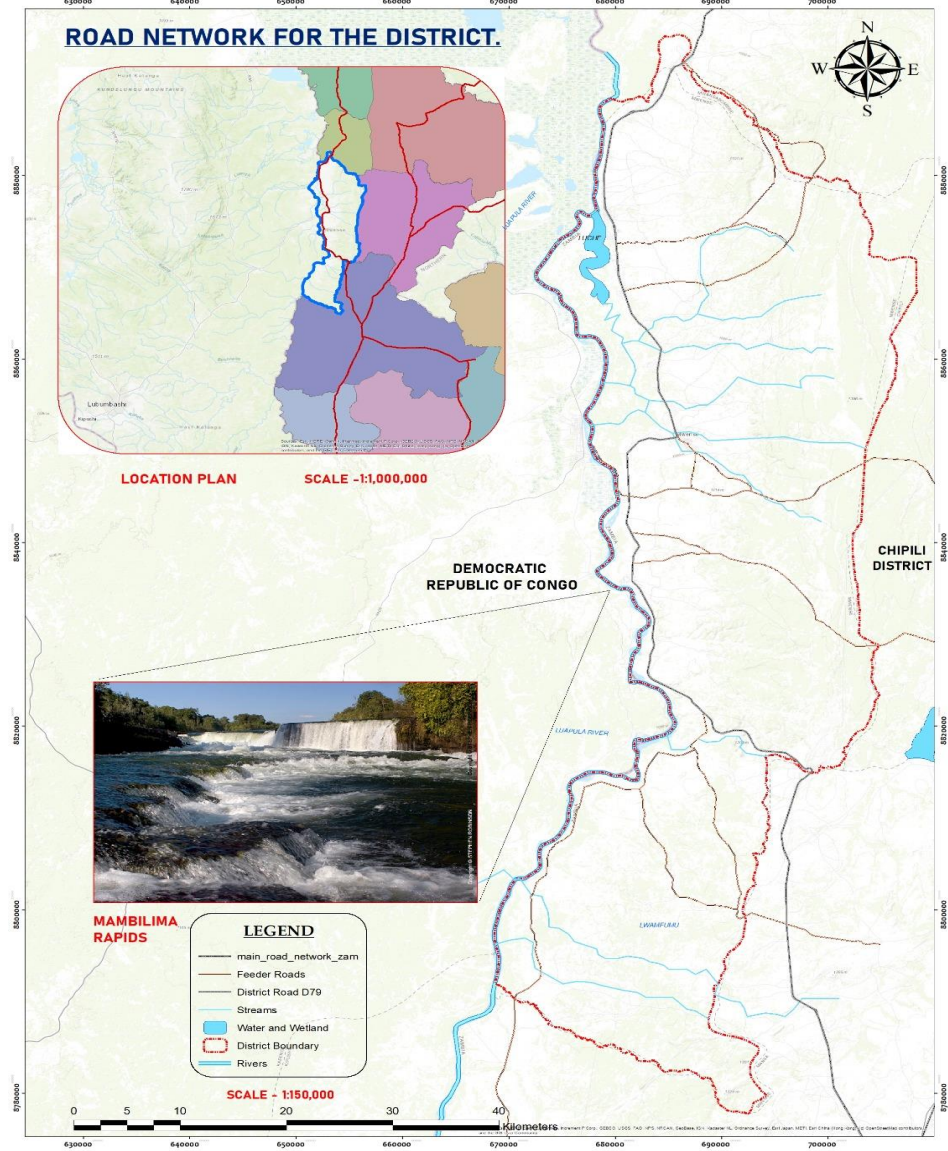


Table 910 Road network and connectivity (MTC Planning Department; 2022)



6.4.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Transport Sector

The major issues that arose during the public participation was that a great number of roads in the district are in a deplorable state, which makes most of them impassable especially during the rainy season. This has created a situation where people fail to access social services such as health and education added to the impeded transportation of much needed goods [from the market centres](#) to communities ultimately contributing to high cost of living and increase in poverty rates. There's, therefore, increased anxiety in communities to have these challenges addressed and they have further proposed that the rehabilitation of road networks, construction of drainages and culverts should be prioritized.

6.4.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The projected increase in population in the next 10 years will in turn bring about potential increase in traffic as well as the need for an improved roads and road network.

6.4.4.2 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur

Growth is anticipated to occur in areas where farming activities are being undertaken such as Lukwesa, Kapamba, Munwa, Chibondo, Katuta, Musonda and Chebele. These areas are very important and they need to have proper roads as they are a food basket for the district.

6.4.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment and Development Programmes on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The impact of not having maintained roads especially feeder roads is that it would be difficult for farmers to transport inputs to their farms and also it might be difficult to transport farm products to market areas. In the township, it is important to have maintained roads as in the absence of that, it would be difficult and expensive to transport construction materials to sites. Other services such as ambulance service needs smooth roads in order to save lives. The D-79 needs special attention in order to attract investments in the district and to avoid causing of accidents.

6.4.5 Analysis of Impact of Sector on the Environment and Climate Change

The extensive use of road transport has clear negative impacts on both our environment and climate. All the motor bikes, cars, trucks and buses within or passing through the district run on fossil fuels which emit greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to global warming and ultimately climate change.



Our air quality is also subject to compromise from all the motor vehicle exhaust fumes and the dust raised from the many unpaved roads in the district. Furthermore, the lack of drainage infrastructure contributes to soil erosion and flooding in the galleries which possess risks to both the environmental and health. Therefore, there is need to enhance climate change interventions in the road network such as culverts and drainages.

As development takes place in the transportation sector, it will be imperative to pay particular attention to road designs and include such facilities as walkways, cycling and motor bicycle lanes in order to encourage walking and use of non-motorized transport and in turn reduce the impact on the climate

6.4.5.1 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

The prevailing heavy rains since 2020 have had a major hit on the quality of roads. The D79 has developed more potholes. Areas where there are dust roads experience the worst impact as they become impassable. An example is the road that leads to Chieftainess Lukwesa's palace and the road that branches off from D79 to Michelo ward. Between 2019 and 2022, bridges in Chansa and Shingwe villages have been washed away due to flooding as a result of heavy rainfall. In addition, most of gravel roads are prone to soil erosion as amount rains or floods hit the district. These impacts have been felt badly by the communities that depend greatly on the infrastructure to access their farms, schools and other social amenities.

6.4.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Due to poor and/or no drainages on most road infrastructures, the roads easily ~~develop galleys~~ develop galleys and pot holes during rainy season. This results in vulnerable groups like women and children failing to access facilities such as hospitals and schools in distant places. Additionally, farmers equally get affected as their produce and general movements are impeded by the poor road networks. However, despite these facts, it is worth mentioning that the road network in the district has helped in creating a gender balanced society by decreasing the transportation costs to a large extent and enhancing access to markets and social facilities to both men and women.

6.4.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Road Sector

The roads in the district are largely in a deplorable state which can be largely attributed to the insufficient and inconsistent government funding which the local authority relies on to



maintain the roads. There are, further, no deliberate policies to prioritize improvement of township roads to bituminous standard.

Furthermore, almost all the roads in the district have no storm water drainages and this has subjected the roads to further damage from soil erosion as a result of heavy rainfall. The Local Authority through the Ward Development Committees have however planned to procure a complete set of earth moving equipment for the year 2023 using the expanded Constituency Development Fund to help with the feeder roads in the district.

6.5 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

6.5.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

6.5.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The 8NDP aims at improving agriculture production and productivity through infrastructure development, agriculture mechanization, enhanced farmer support, agro-forestry and tree crops development, irrigation development, agribusiness development, Fisheries and aquaculture development, research and development, livestock development, extension services support, early warning and surveillance systems and farm block and resettlement scheme development (Eighth National Development Plan, 2022).

6.5.1.2 Key Priorities of ~~Sector Specific National~~ Agriculture Policy Plans/Strategies

The overview of the policy is to promote sustainable increase in agricultural productivity of major crops with comparative advantage. The policy seeks to ensure a continuous improvement in agricultural input and product markets to reduce marketing costs and increase profitability and competitiveness of agribusiness (National Agriculture Policy, 2011).

6.5.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Sector

The district has a unique geographic location that supports agricultural production, namely crops, livestock and Fish farming. Among the crops that are commonly produced are Maize, Groundnuts, Cassava, Bambaranut, Rice and Sweet potato. The district has a number of well-placed dambo and wet lands or swampy areas, thus giving it a potential for production of various crops such as green maize, Irish potatoes, vegetables and rice. The district is also well known for its suitability for horticultural production, particularly fruits, palm oil and vegetables. Most of the farmers in the district are engaged in agricultural production, particularly crop production and small livestock rearing. Due to the depletion of fish stocks in the available water bodies in the district, 90% of these farming households



have transformed to crop and small livestock production, as opposed to the old knowledge that they survive on capture fisheries. In recent years, the district through its extension strategy has seen some huge attitude and focus change of these farming households from fishing as a main source of livelihood to crop and small livestock production. However, access to financial services and inputs remains a challenge to these households. The credit and input facility demand is huge and has continued to increase.

6.5.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Compared to Key indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification Shortfalls

The ~~quality of service~~ quality-of-service provision in this sector is measured by the developments that are ~~being undertaken~~ being undertaken in the sector. The farmers in the district benefit from the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) which is facilitated by the Department of Agriculture. The FISP enables farmers to obtain farming inputs at a relatively lower price. The total number of farmers on the Farmer Input Supply Program in the district is 3,500. The major crops grown in the district include cassava, rice and maize which are mostly grown on a subsistence level. The district has one plantation, Mununshi which is located in Kaombe Ward currently in the production of bananas at a large scale.- Mwense has a total of 17, 709 farmers and 14, 509 small and medium scale farming households (District Agricultural Office, 2022). By implication this means some households may have more than one person registered as a farmer. On the other ~~hand~~ hand, only one farming household is registered as large scale. Luapula has a total of 153, 221 small and medium scale farming households and 65 large scale farmers. The table below shows the number of farmers in the district by category:

Number of farmers	17,709
Female	10625
Male	7,084
Small scale	17,700
Emergent	08
Large	01

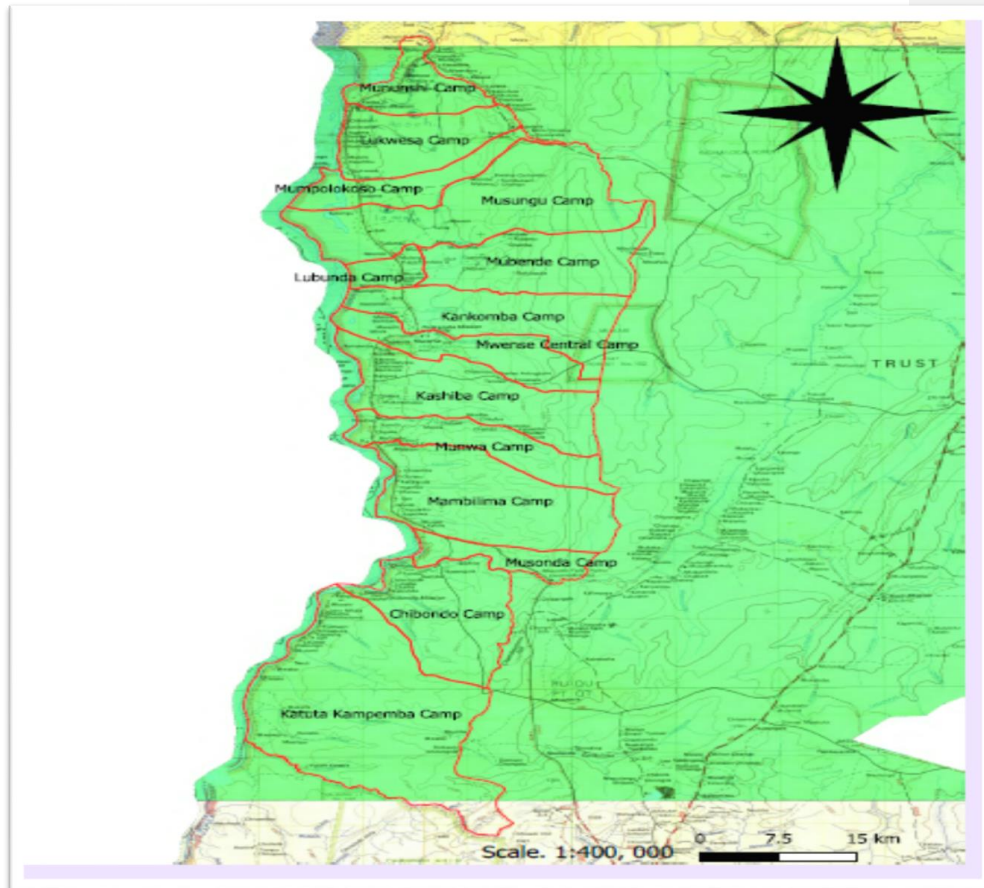
Table 1011: Category of Farmers (District Agriculture Office; 2022)

6.5.3 Assessment of Existing State of Development in the Agricultural Sector

There are Fourteen (14) agricultural farming camps in Mwense. Proposals have been made to create two more camps- Kapamba and Kashiba East Camps, considering the vastness of the existing two old camps which include Lukwesa and Kashiba. The ~~District~~ district has a total Number of 229 co-operatives that are currently connected to the Farmer Input Support



Programme. Major agriculture sites include Lukwesa, Kapamba, Munwa, Chibondo, Katuta, Musonda, Mubende, Mununshi and Chebele areas.



12: Farming Camps in Mwense District (Min of Agric; 2022)

Having a total of fourteen (14) farming camps, and approximately 13, 658 farmers, it is worth noting that about 740 farmers in Kapamba are about 70km from CBD followed by 680 farmers in Chibondo who have to move about 57km to reach CBD. The nearest camp is Mwense Camp whose 1, 360 farmers only need to move 5km to CBD. This has a major effect on pricing of produce and actual accessibility of the market due to transportation constraints for farmers in far places. The situation on the ground is that farmers from Chibondo prefer selling their produce in Mansa which is about 30km away and has bigger buying power. The market in the CBD is saturated by produce from camps in close proximity. Below is a table showing the name of the camps and the distance from the Central Business District:



CAMP NAME	DISTANCE FROM CBD	NUMBER OF FARMERS	NUMBER OF STORAGE SHEDS
Lukwesa	29	1,070	0
Mununshi	50	1,077	0
Mumpolokoso	28	960	0
Lubunda	12	606	0
Kankomba	7	966	0
Mubende	25	431	0
Mwense Central	5	1,360	0
Kashiba	12	1,500	0
Munwa	30	1,332	0
Mambilima	22	829	0
Chibondo	57	680	0
Katuta	70	740	0
Musonda	54	692	0
Musangu	20	1,415	0
Total	420	13,658	0

Table 1112 Farming camps and their distances from CBD (ZIAMIS; 2022)

Note: The 13,658 farmers is the figure that exists in our Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management information system (ZIAMIS), it is the body mandated to process and manage data in the ministry. The 3,051 farmers and many more are yet to be captured, as registration of farmers is an on-going exercise. However, the challenge has been inadequate electronic gadgets to capture farmers by the field staff.

6.5.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Agricultural Sector

Currently, productivity levels of the district stand at only 48% of possible capacity. A number of factors hinder the district from reaching its full potential as far as crop production is concerned. These include:

- Poor access to mechanized equipment
- Poor access to credit facilities
- Inadequate storage facilities
- Inadequate support to agricultural extension services
- Poor access to agricultural inputs
- Poor access to market
- Poor access to irrigation facilities
-

The tables below reflect the production levels of major crops in the district for the past three (3) years.



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Crop	2019/2020		2020/2021		Expected production (MT)	% Change	2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Area planted (Ha)	% Change	Area planted (Ha)	% Change			Yield (MT/ha)	% Change		
Maize	1,925	2,040	5.97	5,775	6,120	5.97	3	3	0.0	
Sorghum	125	125	0.0	137.5	137.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	
Rice	218.75	275	25.7	437.5	687.5	57.1	2	2.5	25.0	
Millets	134	134	0.0	120	120	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	
Groundnut	2,615.00	2,715.00	3.8	1830.5	1900.5	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	
Soybeans	285	250	-12.3	126	200	58.7	0.7	0.8	14.3	
Mixed Beans	606	835	37.8	787.8	1,085.5	37.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	
Cowpeas	37.5	87.5	133.3	18.8	43.8	133.0	0.4	0.5	25.0	
Bambaranut	683.00	1,050.00	53.7	1,366.00	2,100.00	53.7	2.	2	0	
Irish Potato	2.5	1.2	-52.0	8.75	4.2	-52.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	
Sweet Potato	665.00	670.00	0.8	1,330.00	1,340.00	0.8	2	2	0.0	
Cassava	9,463.00	9,725.00	2.8	66,241	68,075	2.8	7	7	0.0	

Table 12: Crop production capacity

Crop production estimates for 2020/2021 farming season for the district shows, a 25% increase in production was recorded for maize, 57% for rice, 58% for soybean and 133% for cowpeas as were previously reported. Increased production for selected crops was due to increased input allocation such as fertilizer, enhanced extension service provision by staff and support of the collaborating/implementing partners (GIZ and JICA)

National Level - Area Planted, Expected Harvest Area, Expected Production, Expected Yield, Sales and Fertilizer Application by Crop and District, 2022/2023 Crop Forecasting

Crop	District	Area Planted (Ha)	Expected Area Harvest (Ha)	Expected Production (MT)	Expected Yield	Expected Sales (MT)	Basal fertilizer (MT)	Top fertilizer (MT)
Maize(for grain)	Chembe	4,352	4,351	18,670	4.29	11,887	569	550
	Chiengi	11,849	9,699	19,155	1.62	6,791	968	858
	Chifumunabuli	4,924	4,535	13,692	2.78	8,474	930	921
	Chipili	2,027	1,937	5,393	2.66	3,499	326	1,144
	Kawambwa	11,560	10,878	34,789	3.01	19,395	2,106	2,109
	Lunga	268	67	24	0.09	41		
	Mansa	12,063	11,699	33,236	2.76	16,250	2,383	1,998
	Milenge	4,108	3,837	10,015	2.44	5,216	582	557
	Mwansabombwe	3,732	3,169	5,091	1.36	1,843	463	464
Mwense	5,806	5,197	9,147	1.58	4,187	776	743	



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

	Nchelenge	10,736	9,209	18,252	1.70	8,771	1,365	1,274
	Samfya	2,730	2,539	6,644	2.43	3,007	403	382
	Total	74,155	67,117	174,106	2.35	89,361	10,872	11,002
Rice	Chembe	17	17	21	2.10	15	0	0
	Chiengi	821	554	1,206	1.49	789		
	Chifumunabuli	153	153	208	2.49	24		
	Kawambwa	7	7	14	1.99	6	0	
	Lunga	1,128	584	905	0.85	177		
	Mansa	218	187	209	0.75	103	0	1
	Milenge	121	121	344	2.86	49		
	Mwansabombwe	9	6	12	1.85	6		
	Mwense	539	532	966	1.77	465	1	1
	Nchelenge	47	47	85	1.65	19		
	Samfya	9	5	21	2.43	12	1	1
		Total	3,068	2,213	3,990	1.78	1,666	2
Sunflower	Chiengi	22	19	18	0.84	0		
	Chipili	17	14	18	0.82	10	0	0
	Kawambwa	135	107	81	0.70	9	12	2
	Mansa	16	16	6	0.53	0	0	0
	Milenge	9	9	7	0.83	1		
	Mwense	1	1	0	0.44	0		
		Total	200	166	131	0.69	21	13
Groundnuts	Chembe	614	614	856	1.08	396	0	0
	Chiengi	3,746	3,663	2,542	0.77	1,449		
	Chifumunabuli	1,583	1,583	1,221	1.38	269	0	0
	Chipili	1,712	1,702	1,210	0.76	487	14	14
	Kawambwa	2,321	2,268	1,070	0.47	431		
	Mansa	3,960	3,929	3,022	0.51	938	0	6
	Milenge	859	857	638	1.50	185	0	0
	Mwansabombwe	965	955	651	0.78	233		
	Mwense	1,862	1,841	1,115	0.70	352		
	Nchelenge	4,569	4,524	2,480	0.51	1,311		



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	Samfya	323	306	133	0.68	49	0	0
	Total	22,514	22,242	14,938	0.81	6,100	15	20
Soya beans	Chiengi	174	174	211	1.17	169	3	1
	Chifumunabuli	25	25	29	1.65	25	2	0
	Chipili	8	4	5	0.61	4	1	0
	Kawambwa	1,341	1,341	2,238	1.28	1,874	143	0
	Mansa	671	651	795	1.37	600	60	37
	Milenge	395	395	456	1.62	375	6	0
	Mwansabombwe	60	60	35	0.58	26	4	0
	Mwense	142	142	134	0.77	96	11	2
	Nchelenge	154	154	136	0.93	57	4	5
	Samfya	57	48	41	1.11	40	4	0
	Total	3,027	2,992	4,080	1.29	3,266	238	46
Mixed beans	Chembe	436	436	376	1.09	183	0	0
	Chiengi	306	290	177	0.54	45		
	Chifumunabuli	85	85	65	0.99	27		
	Chipili	1,046	946	425	0.43	157		
	Kawambwa	819	791	435	0.49	53	0	
	Mansa	1,737	1,574	764	0.82	274	2	2
	Milenge	92	90	79	1.76	24	0	0
	Mwansabombwe	77	68	23	0.37	1		
	Mwense	237	233	92	0.49	12	0	0
	Nchelenge	789	703	378	0.58	127		
Samfya	23	18	23	1.10	0			
Total	5,647	5,234	2,839	0.89	904	3	2	
Bambara nuts	Chembe	21	21	20	0.96	0		
	Chifumunabuli	77	62	51	0.90	15		
	Chipili	11	11	18	1.32	7		
	Kawambwa	359	345	254	0.69	51		
	Mansa	128	125	74	0.63	15		
	Milenge	24	23	32	1.30	2		



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

	Mwansabombwe	255	244	257	1.09	70		
	Mwense	601	601	1,050	1.75	500		
	Nchelenge	697	691	720	1.22	239		
	Samfya	28	23	32	1.36	3		
	Total	2,201	2,146	2,506	1.12	902		
Cowpeas	Chiengi	38	38	17	0.44	0		
	Chifumunabuli	165	165	210	1.16	53		
	Chipili	38	38	7	0.18	3		
	Kawambwa	34	34	18	0.53	0		
	Mansa	167	167	69	0.44	22	1	1
	Mwense	12	12	2	0.30	1		
	Total	454	454	323	0.51	80	1	1
Sweet potatoes	Chembe	34	34	50	4.70	2	0	0
	Chiengi	152	152	620	4.92	75		
	Chifumunabuli	285	285	1,523	5.50	809		
	Chipili	89	89	204	2.22	54		
	Kawambwa	376	376	1,461	2.91	280	0	0
	Mansa	1,165	1,165	2,692	4.83	1,306	0	0
	Milenge	68	68	297	3.95	71	0	0
	Mwansabombwe	279	279	810	3.90	364		
	Mwense	373	373	878	2.41	337		
	Nchelenge	230	230	425	2.60	141		
	Samfya	608	573	1,715	7.71	737	0	0
Total	3,660	3,625	10,675	4.41	4,175	0	0	

Table 13⁴⁴ shows selected crop expected production for Luapula 2022/2023 season (Early Warning and Statistics Unit, 2022/2023 Crop Forecasting Survey)

6.5.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Quality of Services

The major issues that rose during the public participation in this sector were late distribution of farming inputs to the FISP beneficiary farmers added to this the poor rainfall distribution and prolonged rainfall resulting in floods during the farming period also affected crop performance.



6.5.5 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

In areas like Chebele, agricultural land is being converted to settlements. As a ~~result~~result, locals are accessing forests and using them to farm. These activities are negatively impacting the environment as they are contributing to forest degradation, habitat fragmentation, and global warming. Some farmers have set their farms very close to water bodies promoting soil erosion which is closing up some streams with Mwense Stream being an example. The setting up farms in recharge areas has also proved to be detrimental as water bodies keep experiencing low flow rate width, depth and ultimately the amount of water they possess. Affected areas include Munwa, Nsakaluba, Mulonga and Mwense.

In addition, the use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming practices also has detrimental effects on our natural environment. Dissolved nutrients found in fertilizers such as phosphates can cause eutrophication, a process which stimulates the growth of aquatic plant life usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen, and drastically reduce the growth, quantity and life span of fish in the rivers and streams of the district. The same has also presented challenges in the purification of drinking water. It is worth noting that 20kg of aluminum sulphate is used daily by Luapula water and ~~Sewerage~~sanitation Company as opposed to the 10kg daily use before such recharge areas were used for farming.

The continued use of pesticides and herbicides not only compromises the soil's pH but also kills a variety of life forms and this can affect the balance of the eco-system. Fortunately, the district has strictly observed the use of eco-friendly products that disintegrate when they touch the ground. As a ~~result~~result, no significant impact has been recorded in relation to the same. Promotion of environmentally friendly and climate-smart farming systems should, therefore, continue to be promoted.

6.5.6 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

High temperatures in the district have presented challenges for farmers engaged in the growing of tomatoes. In 2022, a farmer in Munwa lost a lima of tomatoes due to high temperatures thereby discouraging others. This explains why 90% tomatoes on the market are imported from other districts. The high temperatures have also contributed to the poor quality of rice and maize grains produced as the maturation period of such crops is disturbed.

Due to increased rainfall and storms, it has been difficult to meet production targets. In the 2022 farming season, only 294MT of rice were harvested as opposed to the expected



966MT while only 4110MT of maize were harvested as opposed to the expected 9147MT. This indicates a loss of 672 and 5037MT respectively. With the provincial targets being 174106MT for maize and 9147MT for rice, Mwense was expected to contribute 5.3% and 24.2% to the provincial maize and rice baskets but only contributed 2.36% and 7.37% respectfully.

6.5.4.2 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur and Where Future Services and Facilities are Likely to be Needed

Potential areas of growth in agriculture include Kapamba, Chebele, Munwa, Sesa-Chindoloma, Chibondo, Katuta Mubende and Musonda areas. However, there also potential dambo areas for Rice cultivation and other crops that require enough water during growth periods. These areas might need services such as effective and efficient agriculture extension service to farmers for increased agriculture production and productivity so that household farmer income and food security can be enhanced.

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6.5.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment and Development Programmes on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector has an impact on land use in the district. There has been increased demand for land for the establishment of farm blocks and population distribution is feared to continue near and within the farm blocks as farmers tend to settle close to their fields for easy access to fields, effective monitoring and security against theft and wild animals. In addition, increased demand for farming land will proportionally increase encroachments on designated forests thereby converting forests to agricultural land in the long run.

6.5.5 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

Natural forests are being depleted by agricultural activities. These activities are negatively impacting the environment as they are contributing to forest degradation, habitat fragmentation, and global warming. In addition, the use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming practices also has detrimental effects on our natural environment. Dissolved nutrients found in fertilizers such as phosphates can cause eutrophication, a process which stimulates the growth of aquatic plant life usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen, and drastically reduce the growth, quantity and life span of fish in the rivers and streams of the district. Pesticides not only compromises the soil's pH but also kills a variety of life forms and this can affect the balance of the eco-system. Promotion of



environmentally friendly and climate-smart farming systems should, therefore, be recommended.

6.5.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The sector has contributed to the creating of a gender-balanced society by ensuring that more women have access to agricultural inputs and information. This has ultimately led to the increase in the number of women participating in farming activities. The district cooperatives and women groups have, furthermore, been taking lead in decision-making and this has gained them recognition in their respective areas. As a result of the crop diversification program introduced in the district, small scale farmers are now able to plant a variety of crops with most of the necessary nutrients and from the same produce get products like mealie-meal which they can sell or simply consume.

6.5.7 Assessment of External Factors Impacting Agriculture

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district with regard to late distribution of farming inputs are the modes of payment and delay in payments. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the agriculture sector in that at each stage of the farming season there are some agricultural sensitization lessons that are given on issues such as pre-harvesting and storage but since huge gatherings have been banned, information isn't being disbursed to the farmers as fast as it is required.

6.6 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SECTOR

6.6.1 -Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The 8NDP emphasizes on improving production and productivity in Fisheries and Livestock development through:

- a) Fisheries and aquaculture development
- b) Research and development
- c) Livestock development
- d) Extension services support

6.6.1.2 -Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The policy advocates for the management of fish resources for sustainable utilization and to conserve aquatic biodiversity, under the guiding principles that:

1. Efforts must be made to establish the maximum sustainable yield from the Nation's fish stocks.



2. Harvesting should be based on agreed sustainable yields of different species and stocks.
3. The involvement of the private sector and local communities is critical to improved management, conservation and sustainable utilization of Zambia's fisheries resources. Opportunities to expand existing and develop new aquatic resources must be explored.
4. The roles of law enforcement and extension should be kept separate to ensure transparency and accountability.
5. Inventorying and monitoring isare an integral part of sustainable fisheries management and should be supported and
6. Access for all Zambians and local communities to wild fisheries to conduct fishing, fish processing and trading shall be guaranteed and safeguarded. (National Policy on Environmental, 2007)

6.6.1.36.6.1.3.1 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

The policies and plans that exist at National level are interpreted at district level by ensuring that fisheries and livestock farmers are assisted to succeed within the confines of the existing legislation. Currently, there are 27 small scale farmers who are rearing tilapia in ponds with 1 institution. These farmers are located across the district. Notable wards include Chibembe in Mambilima constituency and Kapela in Mwense constituency. Catfish production is also being done at a small scale by one farmer in the district. The table below summaries the types of fish and method of rearing that should be practiced and what is prevailing in the district:

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Type of key Fish reared		Farmer category	Kg/Year	Number of Farmers	Male	Female	Company/ Institution
Tilapia	Cages	Small scale	Less than 100	0	N/A	N/A	

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		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
Table 14.5: Number of fish farmers and their scale (District Fisheries and Livestock, 2022)	Fish Ponds	Small scale	Less than 100	27	21	6	1
		Medium Scale	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
	Pens	Small scale	Less than 100	0	N/A	N/A	
		Medium	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
Catfish	Cages	Small scale	Less than 100	0	N/A	N/A	
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
	Fish Ponds	Small scale	Less than 100	1	1	0	
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
	Pens	Small scale	Less than 100	0	N/A	N/A	
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	

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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Type of key livestock reared		Farmer category	Number of livestock	Number of Farmers	Male	Female
Poultry	Village Chickens	Small scale	Less than 100	5744	2744	3000
		Medium scale	100 – 500	0	N/A	N/A
		Large scale	more than 500	0	N/A	N/A
	Broilers	Small scale	Less than 2,000	41	30	11
		Medium Scale	2,000 – 10,000	0	N/A	N/A
		Large scale	More than 10,000	0	N/A	N/A
Layers	Small scale	Less than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A	
	Medium	1,000 – 5,000	0	N/A	N/A	
	Large scale	5,000 - 20,000	0	N/A	N/A	
Goats and Sheep		Small scale	Less 100	2058	1058	1000
		Medium scale	100 – 500	0	N/A	N/A
		Large scale	More than 500	0	N/A	N/A
Pigs (Sow-Unit)		Small scale	Less than 10	93	60	33
		Medium scale	10 – 50	350	250	100
		Large scale	More than 50	1	1	0
Cattle	Dairy cattle (Cows)	Small scale	Less than 50	0	0	0
		Medium scale	50 – 200	0	0	0
		Large scale	More than 200	0	0	0
	Beef/indigenous cattle (total herd)	Small scale	Less than 100	38	27	11
		Medium Scale	100 – 1,000	1	1	0
		Large scale	More than 1,000	0	N/A	N/A
Bees-hives (standard sizes)		Small scale	Less than 10	12	8	4
		Medium scale	10 – 50	0	N/A	N/A
		Large scale	More than 50	0	N/A	N/A

Table 15: Livestock Farmers. (District Livestock and Fisheries; 2022)



6.6.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Sector

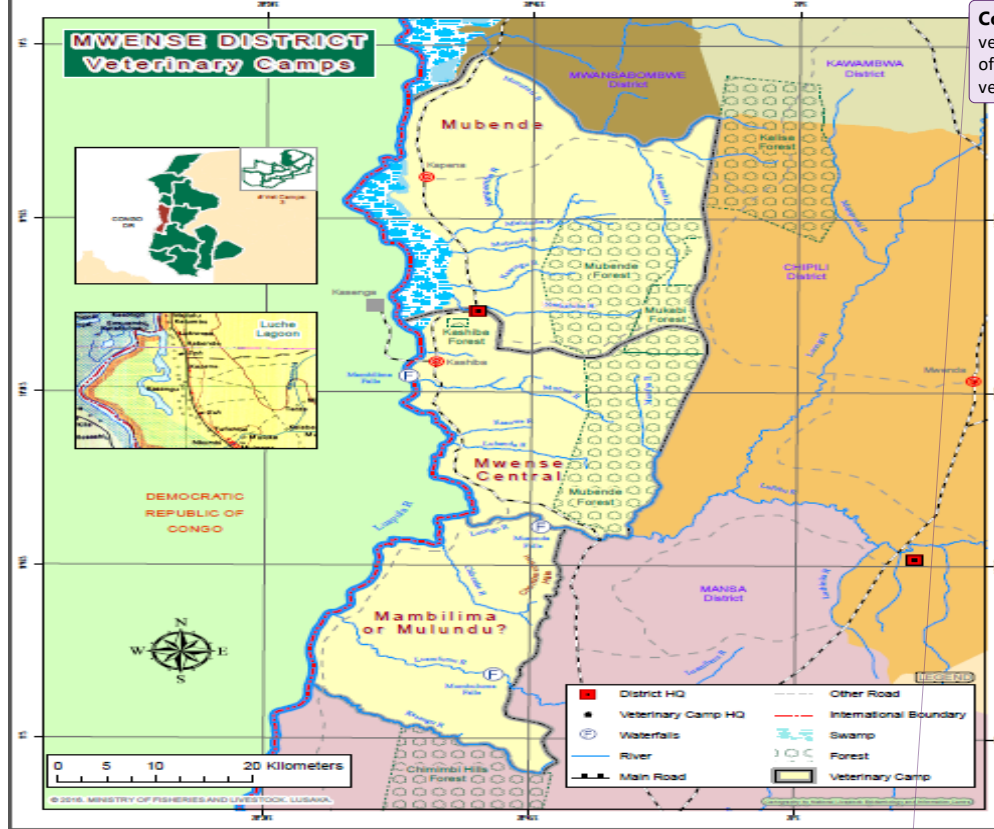
Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Sector

Livestock farming in the district is grouped into poultry, goat and cattle farming. 99% of these farmers are categorized as ~~small-scale~~small-scale farmers with poultry farmers keeping less than 100 village chickens; goat farmers keeping less than 100 goats/farmer and cattle farmers keeping less than 100/farmer cattle. More than 95% of the poultry farmers keep not more than 20 birds/farmer while goat farmers keep less than 5 goats/farmer. The cattle farmers in the district also fall under the same category of ~~small-scale~~small-scale farmers. Livestock production in the district is very low.

The aquaculture sector in the district remains underdeveloped. Production methods remain under extensive (no supplementary feeds given). The fish farmers existing in the district produce less than 100 kg/farmer per year which is very low.

The fisheries sector is managed under the concept of collaborative management between government and the resource users themselves. Production of fish in the sector remains static but the population of fishers continues to increase and this has led to overfishing which has drastically reduced the catches per fisher.

There are basically three veterinary camps in Mwense district. These include Mulundu/Mambilima covering wards in Mambilima Constituency, Mwense Central covering some wards in Mambilima and Mwense constituency and Mubende camp covering wards in Mwense Central Constituency. The Veterinary headquarters is located at the district office and due to a limited number of veterinary officers, each camp has been assigned an officer who is in charge of veterinary services. Veterinary camp headquarters are located at Kashiba and Kapena for Mwense Central and Mubende camps respectively and at Mulundu for Mambilima camp.



Commented [AK5]: Briefly have an explanation on the veterinary camps as in the assessment of the performance of the sector above, there is no reference to the provided veterinary camps map

Figure 13: Veterinary camps in Mwense District (Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; 2023)

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Table 1716 Veterinary camps in Mwense District (Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; 2023)

6.6.2.2 Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on the Environment and Climate Change

6.6.2.2.1 Aquaculture sector:

- Ponds may be a source of water borne diseases: Diseases such as malaria and bilharzia may be common place due to the proliferation of mosquitoes and bilharzia parasites.
- Environmental pollution: Fish feeds, hormones and other chemicals used for treatment of fish may contaminate the natural water systems if water from the ponds is drained and released into the natural water systems

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- Introduction of new diseases through imported fish fingerlings: Introduction of new species of fish can endanger the survival of local fish species. Imported species (such as the Nile Breems) may, if not well handled, become invasive which may result in the loss of local resistant gene pool
- Excavation of ponds will result in removing soils and vegetation: Ponds require deep excavation occasioning removal of top soils and vegetation. Some ponds are dug in local wetland areas hence affecting the wet ecosystems. The clearing of vegetation and the subsequent loss of habitat is likely to lead to loss of biodiversity especially of organisms that are prevalent in the micro-areas.
- Fish escaping from the aquaculture facilities into the water body system: This may result in breeding between the farmed fish and the wild fish. The farmed fish are known to have poor survival instincts hence may weaken the gene pool of the wild fish.

Livestock sector

Raising animals on farms for food production takes a tremendous toll of the environment. Animal agriculture is a contributor to greenhouse emissions including nitrous oxide and methane, water pollution and destruction of forests and other wild areas that help regulate the planet's atmosphere.

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Fisheries sector

-One of the chief consequences of fishing is that some species have been overfished to the point of near extinction as the case of Mbowa (Labeo species). In addition to removing an increasing number of fish from the natural fisheries, fishing destroys aquatic habitats. For ~~example~~example, the use of poison (ububa) and the use of drag nets kills habitats which serves as nurseries for many species. This has led to stocks of many species of fish to rapidly decline. Some kind of fishing gear (such as ~~monofilaments~~can monofilaments) can be even be more destructive when they become lost or forgotten in the water because they continue to catch animals, a phenomenon known as ghost fishing-

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6.6.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

During the public participation it was established that there is need to increase the number of extension officers offering livestock services. Other issues that came up include undertaking intense sensitization programmes so as to improve performance of the fisheries and livestock sector. The need to provide livestock development facilities and service centres was also emphasized. Livestock farmers needed to be exposed to the sustainable methods of livestock development.

6.6.4 Analysis of the Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

Climate change is a global phenomenon and Mwense district is no exception to the impacts of climate change. Climate change has had a negative impact on the water bodies. The volume of most water bodies has reduced in the district due to climate change. It is now common knowledge that the fish in the Luapula River is depleted as a result of overexploitation of the resource. Despite efforts made to limit the extraction of fish like the enforcement of the fish ban which runs from 1st December to 1st March annually, locals still find ways of extracting fish from water bodies.

Animal dumping like that of cows emit methane into the atmosphere and thereby pauses a great threat on the ozone layer [that has a subsequent increase in the earth's temperatures](#).

At current there are over 1000 cows being reared in the district.

Grazing of grass by livestock also means exposure of soil to direct sunlight affecting fertility.

6.6.5 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

The dry spells recently experienced have continued to lessen the amount of water in water bodies. It is feared most for animals that drink from seasonal streams as they dry up earlier than expected. Such streams include the Lundashi, Munwa, Kabanda Streams.

The harsh weather conditions have increased the need to introduce the rearing of drought resilient breeds to ensure sustenance of the sector.

6.6.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Fish farming can be an income generating activity for women and the youths who are not employed in the formal sector. The involvement of women and the youths in fish farming can help increase household income and overall poverty alleviation at household level.



6.7 FORESTRY SECTOR

Forests cover approximately 66% of the land in Zambia which translates into approximately 49.97 million hectares, of which designated forest reserves cover an estimated 9.6%. Forests play an important role in promoting the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere and providing important services such as watershed protection. (National Policy on Climate Change, 2016). At district level, Mwense has an estimated total land surface area of approximately 243 310 hectares, of which designated forest reserves cover 61 171 hectares, accounting for estimated 25% area.

Below is a review on the existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

6.7.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at local level

The planning document plans to achieve an increase in forest areas under management

In the 8th NDP, Forestry sector is covered under strategic development area No.3 which focuses on environmental sustainability.

Zambia's vision of attaining middle income status by 2030 acknowledges the importance of sustainable environment in the socio-economic transformation agenda and so places emphasis on development which is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystem maintenance and natural resource management principles. This means sustainable use of the environment and natural resources to attain socio-economic development for the benefit of present generations while at the same time maintaining biological diversity for the benefit of future generations

Government priorities, during the implementation of the 8NDP (2022 – 2026) under SDA No. 3 will be enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change while at the same time promoting sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources and thus promote green growth and environmental sustainability

6.7.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The policy visions on attaining sustainable forest management of all types of forests to enhance forests products and services, that will contribute to mitigation of climate change, income generation, poverty reduction, job creation and maintenance of biodiversity under these guiding principles;

- a. Broad based participation
- b. Equity and responsibility
- c. Sustainable forestry management



- d. Holistic and eco-system based
- e. Abatement of climate change
- f. Precautionary principle
- g. Free, prior informed consent. (National Forestry Policy, 2014)

6.7.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Sector

The core responsibility of forestry sector is to ensure that sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services while at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of bio-diversity for the benefit of the present and future generations through active participation of all stakeholders.

Mubende and Kashiba forest are the only forest reserves in Mwense district and Mubende boundaries are shared by Chipili and Mwansabombwe, districts. The district's Forestry Department has also been conducting various tree planting exercises including both local and exotic trees.



STATION MWENSE	Area at beginning of the year (Ha)			Area replanted during the year (Ha)			Mortality OR Area damaged by fire during the year (Ha)			Area at the end of the Year (Ha)		
	Pine	Eucalypt	Gmelina	Pine	Eucalypt	Gmelina	Pine	Eucalypt	Gmelina	Pine	Eucalypt	Gmelina
YEAR 2014	3.28	0	0.5	8	0	0	0	0	0	11.28	0	0.5
2015	11.28	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	11.7	0	0.5
2016	11.7	0	0.5	3.3	0	0	6.2	0	0	8.8	0	0.5
2017	8.8	0	0.5	3.5	0	0	2.5	0	0	9.8	0	0.5
2018	9.8	0	0.5	3.7	0.5	0	1.8	0.2	0	11.7	0.3	0.5
2019	11.7	0.3	0.5	1.7	1	0	0.5	0.6	0	12.9	0.7	0.5
2020	12.9	0.7	0.5	4.3	0.16	0	1.2	0.3	0	16	0.56	0.5
2021	16	0.7	0.5	1.7	0	0	2.7	0.7	0	15	0	0.5
2022	15	0	0.5	4.1	0	0	1.5	0	0	17.6	0	0.5

Table 16~~17~~ shows number of trees planted between 20~~14~~ and 2022 (District Forestry Annual Reports; 2022)

Map below shows the spatial distribution of local forest areas in the district:



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Figure 14: Forest reserves in Mwense District



6.7.2.2 Assessment of the Quality of Services Compared to Key indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification Shortfalls

Increased demand for timber, charcoal and firewood triggered by increase in user populations puts pressure on Forest resources which results in deforestation and forest degradation. As of 2018, estimates indicate that, as a country, Zambia has been losing in excess of 172, 000 hectares of forest cover per annum. Pressure on forest resources is especially intense near towns and urban settlements as well as along main roads leading to urban markets where high demand readily exists for various forest products.

Major and Minor Forest By-Products in the District

The district forest reserve has both major and minor by-products that are utilized by residents in different capacities throughout the year. Major products include timber, charcoal, and firewood obtained for construction, business and domestic use. With regards to minor by products; away from beekeeping, locals obtain wild fruits across seasons, caterpillars at the beginning of the wet season and mushrooms during the wet season.

The table below shows some of the major and minor forest by-products in the district:

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TABLE OF FOREST PRODUCE FROM INDIGENOUS FORESTS FROM 2014 TO 2022

TYPE OF FOREST PRODUCE	Unit	YEAR 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Bamboos	bundles of 20 canes	54.5	21.5	39.5	21.7	160	342	217.3	370.25	531.31	1,758.06
Papyrus	Head loads of 10 mats	1082	985.5	657	512	635.5	1181	382	356.5	573	6,364.50
Charcoal Production	m ³	8	0	3.8	2.6	0.8	31.5	11.7	41.1	13.1	337.8
Fuel wood Production	m ³	9	10	0	0	2	8	10	1.5	0	106.5
TIMBER PRODUCTION											
Daniellia alsteeniana (Mukulabushiku)	m ³	22.2	12.475	1	1	6.79	12.6	20.8	17	4.5	98.37
Faurea saligna (Saninga)	m ³	14.22	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.22
Mitragyna stipulosa (Mupa)	m ³	4	6.74	4.76	4	8.49	0	9.7	28	20	85.69
Pterocarpus angolensis (Mulombwa)	m ³	11.5	0.86	0.85	226	44.36	42.6	57.69	195.28	27.4	606.54
Other tree species	m ³	1	2	6.31	8.65		218.8	94.65	515.1	173.04	1,019.55



Pterocarpus chrysothrix (Mukula)	m ³	0	0	160	941	61.2	40	0	97	0	1,299.20
Brachystegia spiciformis (Muputu)	m ³	0	0	0	32.5	420.5	163	47	58.1	147.39	868.49
Afzelia quanzensis (Mupapa)	m ³	0	0	0	0	36	5	17	30	0	88.00
Albizia antunesiana (Musase)	m ³	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	3.8	0	28.80

Table 1749 : forest by products from 2014 to 2022 (District Forestry Annual Report; 2022)

TABLE OF ~~NON-TAX~~NON-TAX GENERAL FOREST REVENUE FROM 2014 TO 2022

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2014	324.00	7,110.51	1,715.96	1,768.95	3,148.13	2,568.00	2,726.70	2,985.00	1,308.00	522.00	471.00	324.60	24,972.85
2015	0.00	468.00	2,075.85	1,776.00	1,905.00	1,978.50	1,580.00	1,327.00	1,020.00	445.50	45.00	81.00	12,701.85
2016	1,575.00	216.00	576.00	1,508.50	1,666.00	924.50	2,133.00	993.60	1,476.90	1,089.00	1,795.50	64,554.00	78,508.00
2017	114,213.00	148,456.20	46,482.30	1,547.25	2,452.50	64,296.60	16,548.00	62,480.60	270.00	9,519.00	13,136.00	1,473.80	480,875.25
2018	3,317.90	22,165.50	21,506.70	41,266.05	21,135.65	39,263.32	14,203.50	16,229.00	8,611.50	13,639.64	30,599.37	5,560.18	237,498.31



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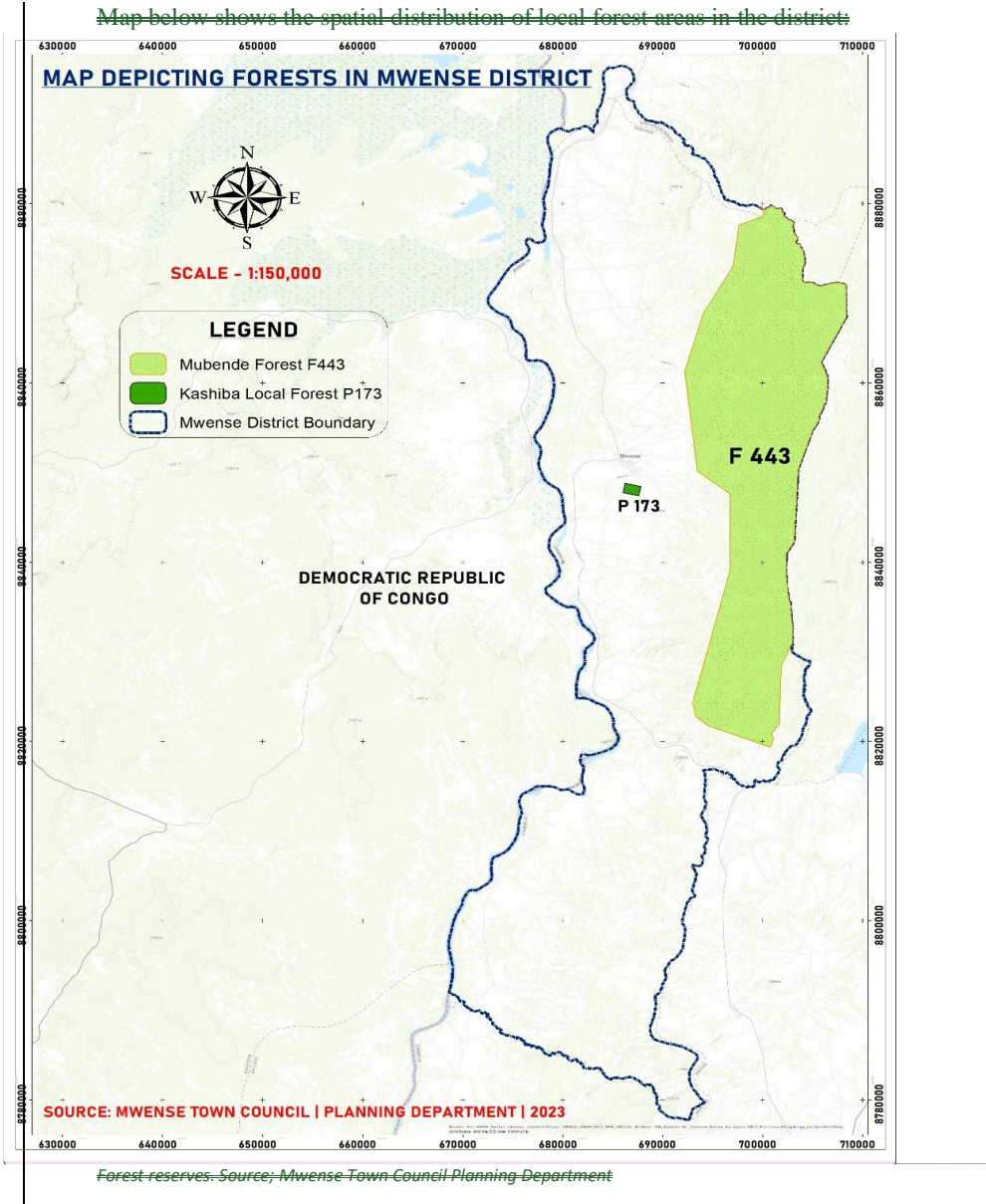
2019	9,338.88	7,281.50	2,087.00	7,048.70	16,564.50	16,242.30	24,322.80	9,617.00	27,602.00	38,110.20	19,147.70	17,532.60	194,895.18
2020	459.00	4,195.50	8,973.50	12,579.50	5,552.00	7,005.00	12,596.00	6,470.50	9,828.50	10,073.00	4,770.00	21,600.15	104,102.65
2021	27,488.40	3,091.50	7,920.75	47,814.00	791.10	17,618.75	25,345.50	43,340.50	48,084.75	60,996.00	53,682.00	16,943.00	353,116.25
2022	12,583.00	10,921.50	16,231.50	3,240.00	27,006.00	33,131.50	5,784.00	1,836.00	10,834.00	7,716.00	2,360.50	9,348.50	140,992.50
TOTAL	169,299.18	203,906.21	107,569.56	118,548.95	80,220.88	183,028.47	105,239.50	145,279.20	109,035.65	142,110.34	126,007.07	137,417.83	1,627,662.84

Table 18~~20~~ shows non tax revenue from 2014 to 2022 (District Forestry Annual Report; 2022)

Forestry department is charged with the revenue collection responsibility and all collectables are deposited in the central government account. The table above highlights a trend on revenue collected from forest products from the year 2014 to 2022.



Map below shows the spatial distribution of local forest areas in the district:



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6.7.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Forestry Sector

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were lack of alternative sources of ~~income~~ livelihood other than tree cutting and charcoal production in remote and rural areas which has resulted in massive dependency on forests, a situation that is leading to the extinction of several tree species and increased deforestation. Another matter that arose was raised was the encroachment of informal settlers on forest reserves which is compromising the quality of these natural environments.

6.7.4.1 Quantification of Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on Estimates of Population Change

Localised population increase also affects the environment as more forests are cut clear for agriculture and settlement. The local population in Mwense, which historically has been dependent on fishing, is now diversifying to agriculture, in view of declining fish stocks in the natural fisheries.

Other factors contributing to forest degradation include unsustainable timber harvesting methods (pit sawing) which result in high waste of raw materials and subsequently lead to over exploitation, late destructive forest fires between September and December, inadequate awareness of the value of forest resources and open access to forests by people engaged in illegal forest activities as a result of the prevailing attitude held by most members of the local communities that forest resources are plentiful

6.7.5 Analysis of the Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

On the other hand, however, the management and conservation of the Mubende forest in the district has had a positive impact on the environment. The area is a vital hub for carbon capture, natural resources and wildlife. The current situation in most parts of Zambia, Mwense district inclusive, is that there is unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and poor management of the environment as evidenced through high rate of deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, encroachment on protected areas, unsustainable fishing, loss of biodiversity and uncontrolled human settlements among others. It has also been noted with dismay that locals have continued to encroach forest reserves for agricultural activities.



The Forestry Department recently advertised timber concession licenses. A total of four licenses were approved by the ZEMA between June and December 2022. The four licenses involve 8000 hectares worth of forest space which is envisaged to be extracted in a period of two years. The rapid cutting of trees for various productions will eventually lead to deforestation, thus, bringing about the effects such as soil erosions and repercussions of climate change such as droughts, floods, heat waves etc.

6.7.5.1 The Impact of Environment and Climate Change on the Sector

The impacts felt by the sector are that of pressure to plant more trees due to high temperature in hopes of increasing carbon sequestration and the benefits that comes with it. It has been difficult to sustain young trees with the harsh weather conditions experienced

6.7.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In most instances, the vulnerable populations are the ones that usually depend on forest products for source of energy as it is difficult to access alternative sources. On the other ~~hand~~hand, there is also men, women and the youth are involved when ~~it comes~~comes to issues of forest management and use. Activities such charcoal burning and cutting down of trees are undertaken by men while activities such as fetching firewood, collecting of forest products such as fruits and food is predominantly done by women.

6.7.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issue is the licensing fees for both production and transportation of forest by-products such as timber and charcoal. This create a situation where the locals who cannot afford the fees are forced to engage in illegal cutting down of trees for domestic and commercial use.



6.8 HEALTH SECTOR

6.8.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

National Health Policy, 2012 sets directions for the development of the health sector in the country and proposes strategies and programmes in the health sector. Furthermore, priority has been given to primary health care services, hospital referral services, human resource development and management, medical supplies, infrastructure development and health care financing. The primary goal is to take health services closer to the people.

National documents or policies guiding the operations of the District Health Office

- Vision 2030
- National development plans
- National health strategic plan
- Planning hand books
- Financial and procurement regulations and many other program strategic plans as guided by the ministry of health head quarters

6.8.2 State of Development in the Health Sector

The district has 20 functional health facilities which are all public. However, the district has 2 level one hospitals and one (1) mini hospital. This has made the district heavily dependent on Mwense and Mambilima Hospitals a situation that has contributed to the long queues witnessed at the Hospitals. The rest of the health facilities in the district are health centers and health post which predominately provide primary health care.

S/N	Type of facility	Number
1	Level one hospital	2
2	Mini Hospital	1

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3	Health centre	12
4	Health post	5

Table 1922: Types and number of Health facilities (DHO; 2022)

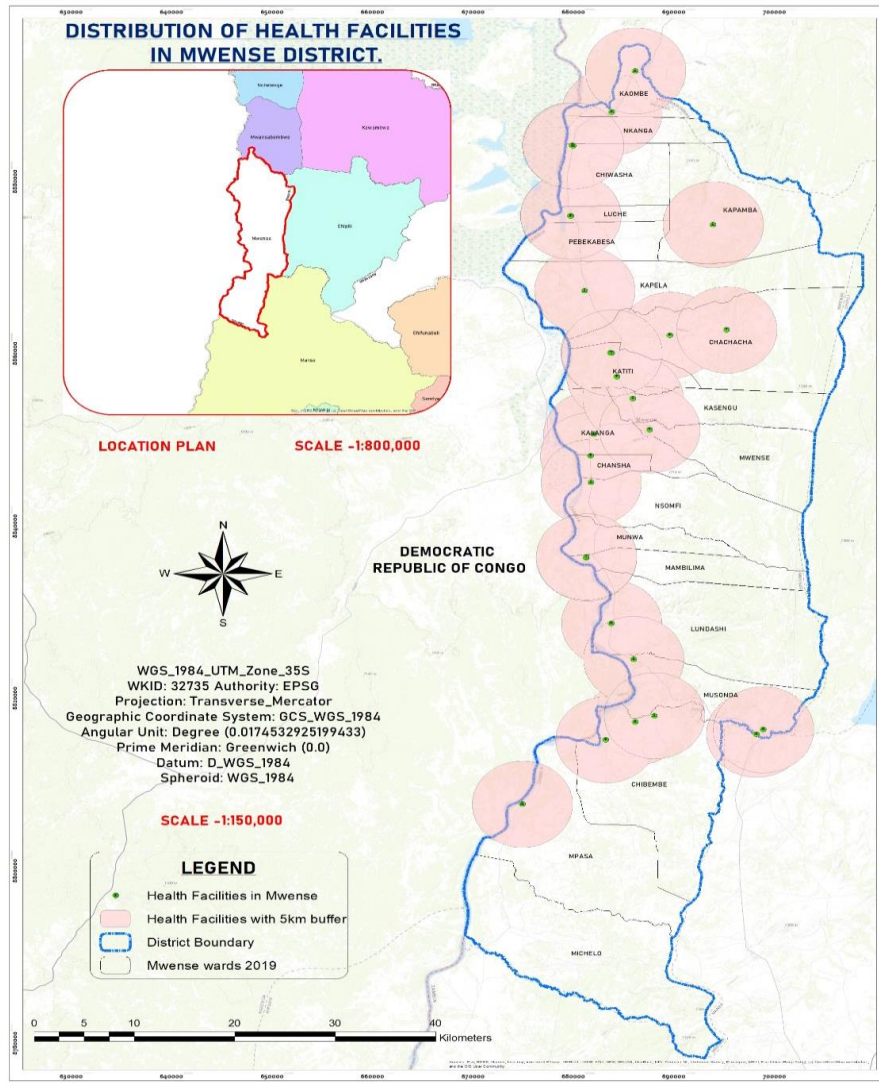


Figure 15: Health Facilities within 5 Kilometer radius (MTC Planning Dept; 2022)



6.8.3 Assessment of the ~~Quality of Service~~ **Quality-of-Service** Provision in the Health Sector

The services provided are classified in three main categories these are Primary health services, Hospital health services and management support services.

6.8.3.1 Primary health services cover the health centers and health posts. The following are the priorities

- Health promotion and education
- Community health
- Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and Nutrition
- Communicable and non-communicable diseases,
- Environmental, water and sanitation, school health and
- Public health security
- Social determinates of health

6.8.3.1 Hospital Services

- Clinical Care services
- Diagnostic services
- Rehabilitative services

6.8.3.2 Management Support Services

- Health Workforce
- Essential Medicines, Medical Supplies and Vaccines
- Health Infrastructure equipment and Transport
- Health Information, Research and Innovations
- Leadership and Governance

Mortality and Morbidity rates

The district has continued to experience a huge burden of diseases mainly characterized by high incidence of communicable diseases particularly malaria, respiratory infections and diarrhea. The top ten causes of morbidity are as shown in the table below.

Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000

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1	Malaria	730.2	Malaria	787.3	Malaria	891.3
2	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	355	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	374.	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	408.5
3	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	74.2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	71.5	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	94.1
4	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	64.3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	32.4	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	30.
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	39.5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	22.2	Digestive system: (not infectious)	28.8
6	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	19.5	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	12.3	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	17.5
7	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	17.9	Dental Carries	12.1	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	14.4
8	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	12.4	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	9.5	Dental Carries	14.2
9	Dental Carries	11.3	Hypertension	8.7	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	9.3
10	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	7.3	SARS CoV-2 Disease	8.3	Hypertension	8.3

Table 20: Top ten causes of morbidity (DHO, 2022)

Top ten causes of death in health facilities

malaria still remain the leading cause of morbidity in the district and case are above the provincial average which is 540/1000.



Malaria has continued to be the leading cause of mortality in the district mainly due to inadequate stocks of blood and blood products. Attribution can also be given to the inconsistent stocks of antimalarial drugs.

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Number of Deaths	Disease	Number of Deaths	Disease	Number of Deaths
1	Malaria Confirmed Cases	34	Malaria Confirmed Cases	84.	Malaria Confirmed Cases	53.
2	Anaemia	15	Anaemia	20.	Hypertension	17.
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	13	Hypertension	10.	Anaemia	14.
4	Severe Diarrhoea with dehydration	7	Nose bleeding disease (new)	9.	Severe acute malnutrition disease (new)	8.
5	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	6	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	8.	Tuberculosis	8.
6	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	6	SARS CoV-2 Disease (new)	8.	Chronic hepatitis disease (new)	6.
7	Severe malnutrition	6	Abortions - Spontaneous	7.	Diabetes	6.
8	Cardio-vascular diseases	6	Sickle Cell disorders disease (new)	7.	Anaemia in pregnancy disease (new)	5.
9	Neonatal Prematurity	5	Tuberculosis	6.	Neonatal sepsis disease (new)	5.
10	Digestive system: (not infectious)	4	intrauterine foetaldemise (IUF)	6.	Cerebral Palsy disease (new)	4.

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Table 21: [23](#) shows top ten causes of death in health facilities (Mwense DHIS2- 2022)



OTHER HEALTH ISSUES OF CONCERN INCLUDE:

High Malaria incidence:

Of every 1000 tests done, 787 will be positive

Low % of pregnant women attending ANC before 14 weeks

The Zambian Government aims at having 60% of new expectant mothers (14 weeks and less) to begin accessing antenatal services at their nearest health facilities. The district target stands at 50% but the current indicator is 33%. The 17% variance is attributed to the long distance that the expectant mothers need to cover to access a facility. In other ~~instances~~ instances, they are not yet financially and materially prepared to start attending sessions and finally some follow traditional beliefs that discourage them disclosing a pregnancy at an early stage.

NATIONAL TARGET: 60%

DISTRICT TARGET: 50%

CURRENT INDICATOR: 33%

Table 2224: % of Women attending ANC before 14 weeks (-DHO; 2022)

Low % of TB Cure rate

At current, Zambia targets to successfully treat 90% all TB cases that occur the same has been adopted at both provincial and district level. Despite channeled efforts towards TB cure the district stands at 78% indicating a variance of 12%. This could be attributed to the inadequate number of testing laboratories in the district as only four exist at Mwense Stage II Clinic, Musangu Rural Health Center, Mambilima Mission Hospital and Mwense District Hospital. Transporting collected samples to available labs stands as a challenge as well as inadequate laboratory personnel. Furthermore, some patients on treatment tend to default towards the end of their treatment when they begin to feel better. More efforts and resources need to be allocated to reach the target.

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NATIONAL TARGET: 90%
DISTRICT TARGET: 90%
CURRENT INDICATOR: 78%

Table 2325: % of TB cure rate; DHO

The issues identified above require a multi-sectoral approach in order to tackle them. The Government has been supported by various partners over the years who have been dealing with various issues in the district. The table below provides information on some stakeholders who have been operating in the district together with the issues of concern:

ORGANISATION	CATCHMENT AREA	PROGRAMME FOCUS	ACTIVITIES PROVIDED
Global Funds	Whole district	HIV/AIDS MALARIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB • HIV services • Cervical cancer • Adolescent health • Community sensitization
UNICEF	Whole district	Maternal and child health Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent health • Child vaccination • Scaling up nutrition
World Health organization	Whole district	Disease control Maternal and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance and disease intelligence • COVID-19 vaccination • Capacity building • Equipment
World bank	Whole district	Disease control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance and disease intelligence • COVID-19 vaccination
Water Aid	All health facilities	water and sanitation, child health & Behavioral change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of washe facilities • Infection prevention promotion

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral change promotion
ActionHIV	10 facilities	HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff development in ART and counseling • Viral load sample referral
Mwense Town Council	Whole district	Public health and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of Refuse • Conduct public health inspections
Community Development	Whole district	Education Poverty reduction HIV/AIDS/OVCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct adult literacy • Conduct IEC on nutrition and eye diseases
Ministry of Education	Whole district	Health education SHEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health education on communicable diseases, deworming in schools, detection of bilharzias & nutrition services
Ministry of Agriculture	Whole District	Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community food security, production of adequate food, nutrition education
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Whole District	Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of livestock diseases • Fish farming
CHAZ	Mambilima Hospital.	TB, Malaria, HIV/AIDSs and VMMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO /CBO Support, support to TB programme, care and support on to OVCs and home-based care services, CT/CTC



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> services, Youth friendly health services • Provision of ITNs
PSM	ALL RHCs	Logistic management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Technical support
LWSC- Mwense (PAMO)	Mwense Township	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean and safe water
	Whole district	Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITN distribution in the all district
GIZ	Whole district	Nutrition and GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and material support
CRS	3 wards	Nutrition and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Capacity building
Community Health Volunteers (CHWs, t-TBAs, CBDs etc)	Whole district	Community Health Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct home visits • IEC to the community • Distribution of condoms, oral contraceptives, ITNS, etc. • Treatment of minor illnesses.
Marie Stopes	Whole	Reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term family planning • BTLs • IUCDs
Aversion	3 facilities	HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment retention
Eradicate T. B	All health facilities	TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Data Review Meetings • Mentorship/TS • Support trainings
JSI AIDS Free	Musangu, Lukwesa, D/Hospital, DHO, Stagell, Mambilima& Musonda RHC	Elmis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TS in logistics management • Provision of ICT equipment and internet connectivity



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NATWAMPANE	Whole district	GBV and Sexual reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of equipment, transport, counseling and legal support
Zambia Police	Whole District	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GBV• Security
Zambia Correctional Services	Correctional facility	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HIV• STIs

Table 24.26: Stakeholders in the health sector (DHO; 2022)

~~Map showing distribution of health centers in Mwense District.~~

a health facility is to be established at every five (5) kilometer radius of a settlement and that settlement should have a population of about 10,0000 people. The prevailing situation in the district however is that certain wards do not have any health facility for the resident to access health care services. This is partly because some wards are sparsely populated hence, they are currently exceeding the set standard of covering more than five kilometers for them to access health services in the neighboring wards. This indicates that there is a need to provide more health facilities in order to serve the growing population better.

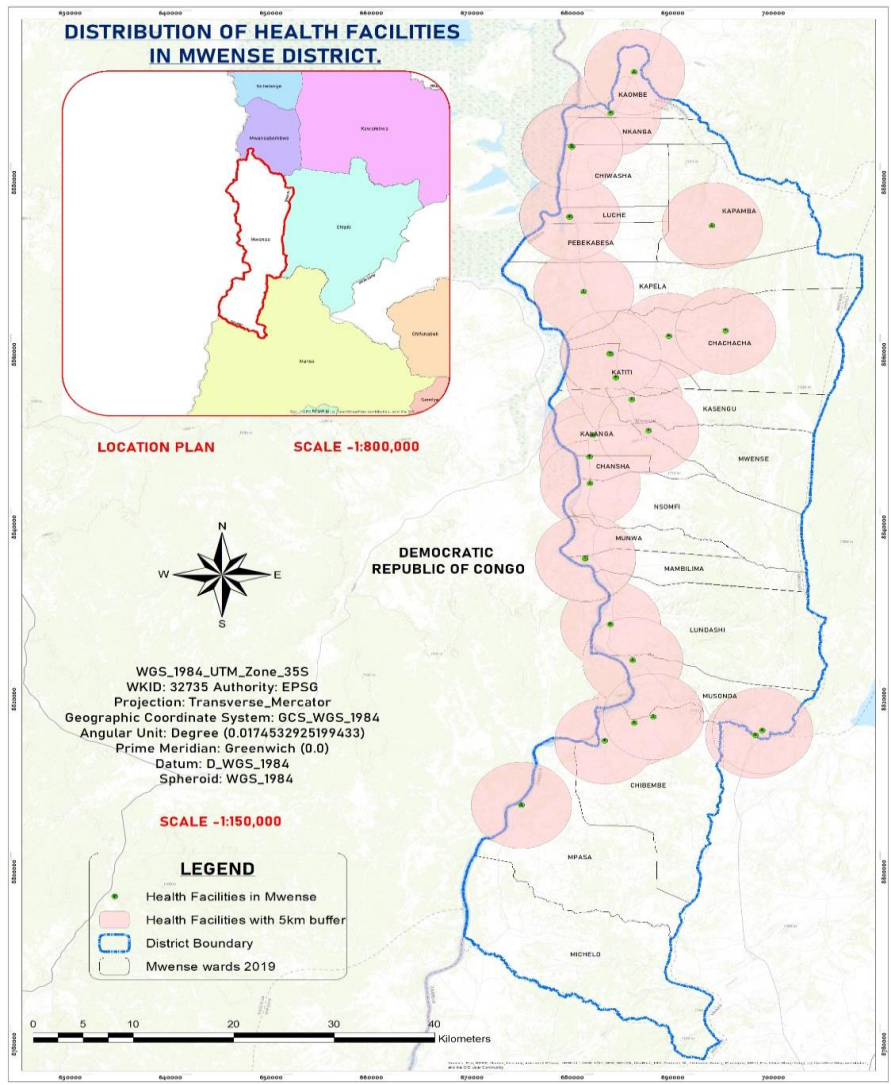
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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033



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119: Health Facilities within 5 Kilometer radius (MTC Planning Dept, 2022)

The national standard for citing health facilities follows two criterion, the first one is that a health facility is to be established at every five (5) kilometer radius of a settlement and that settlement should have a population of about 10,000 people. The prevailing situation in the district however is that certain wards do not have any health facility for the resident



to access health care services. This is partly because some wards are sparsely populated hence, they are currently exceeding the set standard of covering more than five kilometers for them to access health services in the neighboring wards. This indicates that there is a need to provide more health facilities in order to serve the growing population better.

It is also important to note that other factors that contribute to effective health care provision is the availability of drugs and qualified staff. The table below summarizes the status concerning health facilities and members of staff in the district



WARD	No of. Health Facilities available in each ward					Information on staff On the next table			Comment
	Population in each ward	Health post	Health centre	Mini hospital	Hospital	No. of staff on the establishment for each health Facility	No. of staff employed at each health facility	Deficit at each health facility	
Katiti	5541	Loto		0	0	3	3	0	
			Mubende			4	3	1	The vacancy is for the Zambia Enrolled nurse
Nkanga	6535	Chanshi	0	0	0	1	3	0	Establishment only provides for a registered nurse but there is a CHA and a ZEN seconded to the HP
Kapela	9139	0	Musangu	0	0	18	14	4	The difference in numbers is the vacancies in the positions of clinical officer, enrolled nurse and enrolled middle wife
Chiwasha	5627	0	Kawama	0	0	7	12	0	The blot on the establishment has been caused by the number of nurses who are more than what is provided for on the establishment. Then other positions which are not on the establishment have also been employed at the HC such as Clinical Officer General and Public Health Nurse
Kasengu	5149		0	0	Mwense Hospital	188	93	95	The deficit is mainly due to secondment of staff to other facilities



									with no establishment for certain positions. However, there are certain critical positions that need to be provided for on the hospital establishment which include Registered Mental Health Nurse, Clinical Officer anesthetist, pharmacists, additional Clinical Officers etc.
		Kankomba				3	4	0	The establishment did no provide for a registered nurse but a registered nurse is part of the workforce at the HP
Pebekabesa	8598	0	0	0	0				There is no health facility in the ward. The people access health care services from Luche and Kapela ward
Luche	10215	0	Lukwesa	0	0	7	18	0	The excess staff on the establishment include critical positions for the size of population in the ward. The excess staff include COG, ZEN, PHN, RN and EHT. Even though the establishment is blotted, there is still need for a mid-wife to be employed
Chachacha	6958	0	Lubunda	0	0	4	8	0	The excess staff include a Registered Mid-wife, Zambia Enrolled mid-wife, PHN and a CHA
Kaombe	6725	0	Mununshi	0	0	2	6	0	The excess staff include Registered and Enrolled Nurses
Mwense	8413	0	Stage II	0	0	4	32	0	The excess staff is due to the size of population that the clinic carters for. Critical staff such as Registered Nurses, Cos, PHNs, Laboratory technologists



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									and EHTs are not part of the establishment but have been seconded to work at the facility
Kapamb a	6696	0	Kapamb a	0	0	3	3	0	There is still need for ZEN and an EHT
Michelo	2300	0	0	0	0				The ward has no health facility. The people access health care facilities in
Musonda	7365	Kabila		0	0	5	5	0	There is still need to have Community Health Assistants at the facility
			Musond a			2	8	0	The excess is because of having CHAs having CHAs, HIV Nurse practitioner, Mid wife and Cos who are critical but not part of the establishment
Chibemb e	4259	Mweshi	Chibond o	0	0	2	5	0	The location of the ward dictates that even though on the establishments there are just two positions provided for, other critical staff should be part of the work force. The critical staff include MW, CO, EHT and CHA
Mambili ma	8965				Mambilim a	39	54		The excess staff include Nutritionists, Pharmacists, Dental therapist, Physiotherapist, PHN, Medical Doctor who are not part of the establishment
Munwa	3791	0	0	0	0				The ward has no health facility. The residents access health care services from Nsomfi
Lundashi	3756	0	Chalwe	0	0	3	4	0	The excess is because of EHT and RN who are not part of the establishment



Chansha	4957	0	0	0	0				The ward has no health facility. The residents access health care services from Nsomfi
Nsomfi	9691	0	Kashiba	Kashib mini hospit al	0	3	10		The excess staff include ZEN, ZEM, CO and psychiatrist Nurse
						0	11		There is no establishment for the Mini Hospital, hence drawing staff from other facilities especially the District Hospital
Kalanga	6583	0	0	0	0				The ward has no health facility. The residents access health care services from Mwense and Kasengu
Mpasa	4914	0	Katuta	0	0	3	4		The excess is because of RNs who are not part of the establishment

Table 2527 facilities at ward level and their staffing (DHO; 2022)

Staff levels play a critical role in the provision of quality health services. During the recent deployment of medical personnel, the district was also allocated medical personnel to beef up on the current numbers. It is still worth noting that the numbers are not enough to aid quality health service provision. In this regard there would be need to have more health workers in each cadre to the required specification. From the able above, it is evident that among other factors, staff establishments for health facilities need to be attended to in order to provide quality health care to the residents of various communities. It is also important to note that after the 2019 delimitation exercise, there are certain wards that were left without health facilities. This entails the need to determine the population and the distances that people have to cover for them to access health care services in the neighboring ward. It also entails that strategic decisions have to be made including the construction of additional health care facilities notwithstanding the issue of staff availability vis-a-vis Quality service provision.



6.8.4 Issues arising from the public Consultations

During the public consultations the communities raised concern over the inadequate health facilities, low staffing levels in the health facilities and the lack of drugs.

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The distribution of the health facilities in the district is not entirely in line with the national standards. Most people especially those in the rural areas have to move more than 5 km to access the health services as depicted on the map. Additionally, most of the health facilities have limited access to water and power supply and that not all health facilities provide maternity services

6.8.5 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

Health centers are among the contributors to the impacts of climate change. The waste that is generated from the 22 facilities is estimated at one ton per month. This includes medical, infectious and municipal waste. The municipal waste ends up in pit while the rest ends up in incinerators. At current, all the 22 health centers are using old model incinerators that do not make use of energy released from combustion. All the smoke and heat is lost into the environment causing air and heat pollution.

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6.8.6 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

Because of the notable drying up of water bodies including the Luapula River, there has been slow motion of water. As a result, mosquitoes have been breeding rapidly due to the still waters. The high temperatures also lower the incubation period for mosquitoes by almost three days. Between 2020 and 2022 there was an increase in malaria cases from 720 to 940 with most cases occurring in the areas Mambilima to Chalwe and Kawama and Mununshi.

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Another issue is the increased diarrheal recorded as a result of flooding after rainstorms.

6.8.5.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district has a youthful population of which most are in the 0-5 age group. Health facilities in the district are very vital. There is need for all health facilities to provide maternal and under five care services.

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~~Issues arising from the public Consultations~~

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~~6.10.6.9~~ SOCIAL WELFARE PROTECTION

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~~6.10.16.9.1~~ Key Government Priorities being Implemented at Local level

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The Government has been implementing Social Cash Transfer and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme at district level

6.9.2 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implemented at Local Level

The 8NDP has provided for programs and plans aimed to enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people under the Human and Social Development. Development outcome number four speaks to the reduction of poverty, vulnerabilities and inequalities. At district level, the following programs are being undertaken:

Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

The SCT program intends to contribute towards reduction in inter-generational transfer of poverty among poor and vulnerable households. The program supports those who meet the residence, incapacitation, and welfare tests with bimonthly transfers.

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

The PWAS program is aimed at providing support to poor and most vulnerable households and individuals in times of acute stress in order to mitigate impact of shock, reduce destitution as well as contribute to reduction in poverty. The program provides PWAS services which include; social support, access to health, education support and eligibility assessment to tertiary bursaries.

6.9.3 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

The priorities of the Social Cash Transfer program ~~includes~~include:

1. Recruitment, replacement and graduation of target household categories
2. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
3. Improving the payment modalities



Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

Under the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, priority is given to:

1. Training of ~~community-based~~community-based organizations on identification of vulnerable persons or groups
2. Assessment and recommendation of vulnerable students for bursaries/loans
3. Provision of social support

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6.9.4 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District

As at close of 2022, the district was ranked second in terms of S~~C~~eT~~t~~ beneficiaries in Luapula province behind Mansa District as per table below. Mansa had 16770, Mwense 15388, Samfya 13882, Nchelenge 12989, Chifunabuli 12796, Kawambwa 11,011, Milenge 10,136, Chiengi 8395, Mwansabombwe 7118, Chipili 6890 and Chembe least with 5114. The SCT program coverage was across all the 52 Community Welfare Assistant Committees. Beneficiary households had passed the residence, incapacitation and welfare tests. Residence test requires the household to have been living in that particular community for a minimum period of six months verified by CWACs and Traditional leaders such as village head persons. Incapacitation described as extremely poor households that are labour constrained. An incapacitated household is one that has a member(s) with a severe or mild disability, or an elderly member aged above 60 years and above or a household with a member who is chronically ill and on palliative care or a child headed household. Lastly, welfare assessment were households are subjected to a means and needs test which has a predetermined threshold.

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Province	District	SCT Caseload
Luapula	Chembe	5,114
	Chiengi	8,395
	Chifunabuli	12,796
	Chipili	6,890
	Kawambwa	11,011
	Lunga	8,302
	Mansa	16,770
	Milenge	10,136
	Mwansabombwe	7,118
	Mwense	15,388
	Nchelenge	12,989
Samfya	13,882	
Total		128,791

Figure 16: Provincial SCT Case load. Source: Annual provincial SCT Record, 2022

PWAS program is designed to respond to emergence social cases. In 2022, 32 people were assisted compared to 59 in 2021. Implementation of PWAS has been a challenge due to its irregular financing.

6.9.5 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

Current assessment indicated prudent use of transfers under the SCT. Most beneficiaries have been able to utilize transfers to buy food, medication, small livestock, repair shelter, buy school requisites, buy of farm inputs and hire of labor for agricultural purposes. PWAS also has been a key social safety net for emergency response to various vulnerability challenges. As a result, significant change can be witnessed in beneficiary lives thereby contributing to reduction of poverty and vulnerabilities in the district.

6.9.6 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

No	Program	Overall performance	Gaps
1	SCT	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduation modalities must be enforced Replacement protocols and modalities must be put in place and reinforced to maintain caseload



			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Periodic beneficiary reassessments is required
2	PWAS	Average	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financing is inadequate• Overwhelming demand for emergency services against little or no resources

According to the 2015 Living Conditions Survey, 53.4% of rural households were living in severe poverty while 38.8 were in moderate poverty. Therefore, SCT aims to contribute towards poverty reduction by targeting poor households. Analysis of data from the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary report, suggests that the district has an estimated 24521 households. Of these, the non-poor stand at 1913 while poor households stand at 22608. The district had already reached 68% coverage of poor households on SCT and thereby making strides to reach the target. Sustained investments in social protection and improved social economic parameters will result in steady decrease enrollment

6.9.7 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations

Under Social Cash transfer, in all the phases of implementation, all Wards in the district were covered. However, most communities and stakeholders are of the view of expanding the categories targeted by the Social Cash Transfer program to include other categories on the program such as; households willing to host circumstantial children, children in households at risk of being trafficked & victims or those at risk of Gender Based Violence, households keeping foster children and [licensees](#). Households keeping children within the 1000 most critical day should also be considered. Other services additional services that benefit SCT households such as Keeping Girls in School and Supporting Women Livelihoods should also be expanded to encompass male children and male adults respectively.

6.9.8 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector

During stakeholder consultations, it was a widely held view that the programs under social protection were helping vulnerable members of the community a great deal. Stakeholders observed that there was need to increase knowledge on eligibility of potential household



beneficiaries on SCT and the grievance airing process to follow when members are aggrieved. Other views were that there was need to expand payment modalities by bringing on board payment service providers.

On the positive, it was observed that there had been an increase in investment of the poor and vulnerable in agriculture and commerce sector leading to an increased number of food secure households and increased number of children attending school.

The community has received the program well and there has been good public participation in the identification, registration and monitoring of beneficiaries enrolled on the program.

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6.9.8 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

In the next 10 years due to population increase, the district anticipates increased demand for social protection services offered by programs like SCT and PWAS. However, as macro and micro economic parameters improves in the district, demand will begin to steady decline.

Caseload management is done at HQ and the caseload projections are based on caseload growth in the past 5 years.

Year	Estimated population		Future service demand	
	M	F	SCT (Households)	PWAS
2022	2230	12170	14,400	20
2023	2176	13212	15,388	100
2024	3926	15919	19,845	200

Table 26:SCT AND PWAS Caseload (2022 MCDSS)

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6.9.10 Assessment of the likely impact of ongoing and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns

SCT investment in agriculture is likely to see increase in the quantity of land cultivated by beneficiary households and investments in livestock is likely to see



increased small livestock population which may require significant land space for keeping such

6.9.11 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

The environment is a source of livelihood for most poor and vulnerable households/people. Increase in social protection programs such as SCT, PWAS, FSP and others have reduced the pressure exerted on the environment to sustain beneficiary categories of social protection. Therefore, reduced investment by way of caseloads, funding and periodization may result in increased deforestation through charcoal burning; environmental degradation arising from soil erosion and destroyed carbon sinks (trees). Fauna and flora will also be lost.

6.9.12 Analysis of The Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

The harsh weather conditions have made it difficult for some locals to engage in farming and other economic activities that depend on the environment thereby increasing the number of vulnerable people. The same conditions have also caused some beneficiaries to over stay on the SCT program making social protection very expensive.

6.9.11 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Social Protection or Social Safe-Nets programs are meant to give assistance vulnerable but viable people to improve their living standards. Acknowledging how gender is engrained in poverty and vulnerability, the majority of beneficiaries of social protection programs have been women. The thematic area has embraced gender as cross cutting issue in all its programs. Women, girls, children (child headed households), people living with disabilities, chronically ill on palliative care and households with elderly members above 65 years have been prioritized in all social protection interventions.

6.8 EDUCATION SECTOR

6.8.1 Key Government Priorities being Implemented at local level

The Government introduced the free education policy from Primary to Secondary Education in all public schools. This policy has been widely and positively received by the members of the general public. Other policies include the re-entry policy which permits girls to return to school after child birth. In Addition, the 8th National Development Plan



under the Human and social development outcome number one, the emphasis has been placed on improved education and Skills Development. Among the notable programs in the district, the following are already being implemented: Early childhood education, Primary education, Inclusive education (LSEN), Adult Literacy, Secondary education, Infrastructure development, ICT promotion, Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, Technical Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training

6.8.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

Key priorities for the sector has aimed at ensuring that all children have where to sit during learning, hours, all schools should be facilitated with water borne toilets by 2024. This is in order to facilitate improved performance at all levels. The 8NDP will be critical to this achievement. Other policies of specific importance are the re-entry policy and the Free Education for all

6.8.3 Assessment of the Existing Performance

The district has 59 government and 3 private schools broken down as follows: -

- I. 34 primary schools running from grade 1 to 7
- II. 13 primary schools running from grade 1 to 9
- III. 5 Combined schools (with primary and Secondary and Secondary sections.
- IV. 8 secondary schools running from grade 8 to 12
- V. 2 Community schools

The district also has 25 Early Childhood Centres which are annexed to existing primary/secondary schools.

The number of schools has continued to increase over the last few years from 54 in 2014 to 62 in 2022. This has been due to the new settlements and the increase in populations in the existing settlements resulting in creation of new schools.

In terms of locations, most of the schools are located along [Mansa-Nchelenge road](#) [Mansa-Nchelenge Road](#) except 20 of them which are located off the main road. In terms of distance, the nearest school from the DEBS office is located at 500 meters and the furthest is at 99 kilometers-. Schools are located in close proximity with settlements. There are a few children who walk a radius of more than 3 Kilometers from home to school. The major challenges on the existing schools lies in over enrollments which bergs additional learning space in the existing schools



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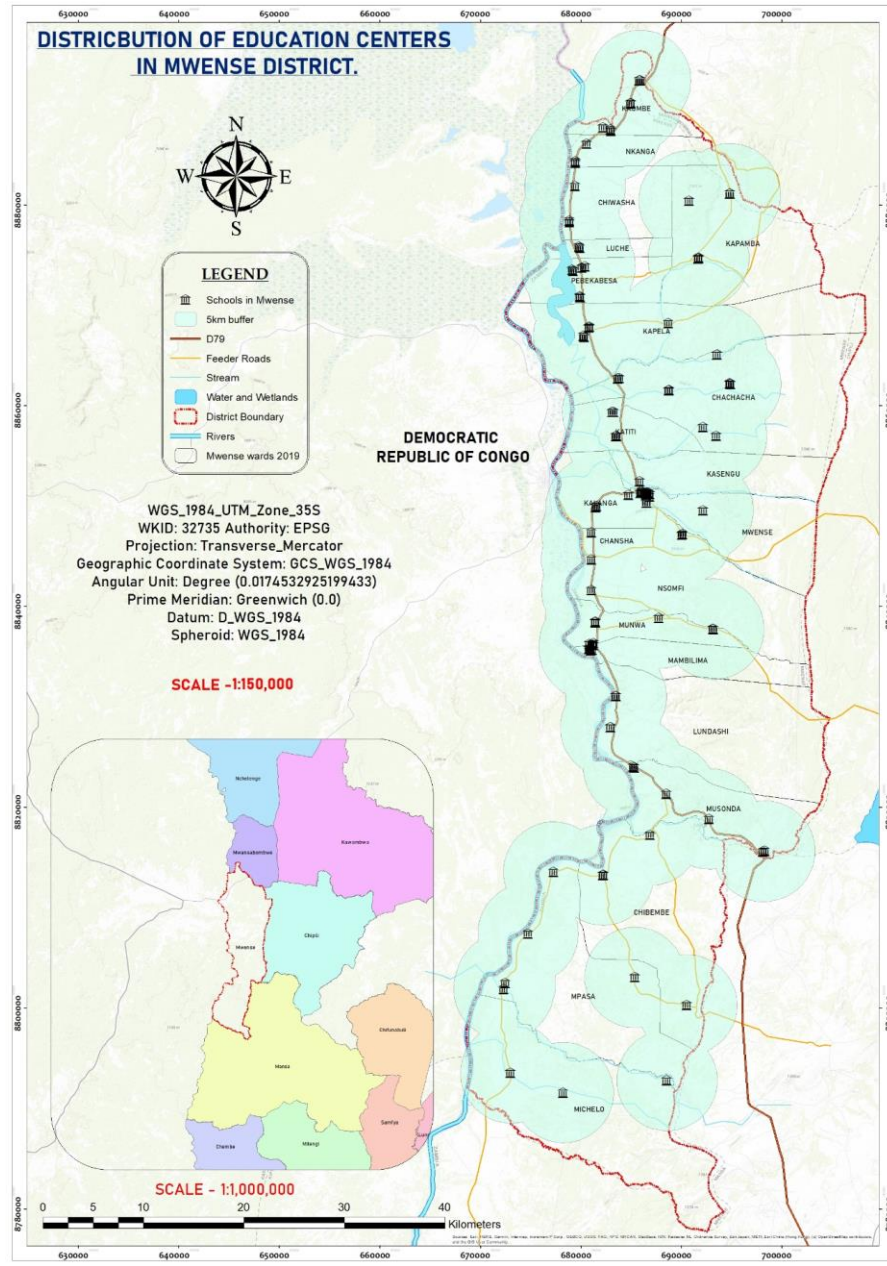


Figure 17 Distribution of schools in 5Km radius within the district (MTC Planning Dept; 2022)



Currently, there are 951 pupils in early Childhood Education out of which 447 are male 504. In primary education, there is a total of 25,081 pupils enrolled. 12,460 are boys while 12,621 are girls. Under secondary education, there are 6,743 pupils and 3,385 are boys while 3,358 are girls. There has been an established trend where girls are more than boys from the ECE up to Primary education while during secondary education, the number of girls begin to reduce. This could be attributed to issue of early marriages and teen pregnancies.

Regrettably, the pass rate ~~begin~~ begins to deteriorate from grade seven to grade nine. But suffice to say that performance had tremendously increased in the year 2021. See the table below:

% pass rate in national examinations

DISTRICT PASS RATE				NATIONAL PASS RATE		
YEAR	GRADE 7	GRADE 9	GRADE 12	GRADE 7	GRADE 9	GRADE 12
2018	69	58	64 64	75.5	78	71
2019	74	64	58	71.1	73.4	74
2020	69	53	65	74	71	70
2021	74	71	63	70	72	72.4

Table 27: District pass rate (DEBS Office, 2022)

Similarly, the completion rate for boys is higher at both primary and secondary level compared to the girls

GENDER	DISTRICT		NATIONAL	
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
BOYS	94	90	96	91
GIRLS	91	77	94	92

Table 28: Completion rate (DEBS Office, 2022)

According to the analysis, the completion rates in Mwense are below the national level. There is need for stakeholder engagement in order to encourage both parents and pupils on the importance of completing education

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECE	13	43	56
Primary	261	258	519
Secondary	227	187	414
Total	501	488	989

Table 29: Completion rate against gender (DEBS Office, 2022)

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ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN RELATION TO AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS															
WARD	ECE					PRIMARY					SECONDARY				
	No. of Schools with ECE	No. of Children in ECE	No. of ECE facilities required	No. of ECE Teachers	No. of required ECE teachers	No. of Primary Schools available	No. of Primary School pupils enrolled	No. of Primary Schools Required	No. of Primary Teachers available	No. of Primary Teachers required	No. of secondary Schools available	No. of pupils enrolled	No. of sec Schs Required	No. of TRs. available	No. of sec Trs required
Katiti	2	118	2	2	7	3	1283	2	26	30	0	110	1	0	8
Nkanga	1	101	1	1	4	1	984	2	13	19	1		1	14	24
Kapela	2	192	2	3	4	2	1440	3	27	38	1	596	1	33	39
Chiwasha	2	96	2	2	4	2	1197	0	18	32	1	344	1	21	32
Kasengu	1		1	1	2	1		2	15	20	0	0	1	0	0
Pebekabesa	2	184	4	5	10	2	1936	2	31	44	1	923	1	42	57
Luchacha	1	137	2	2	6	1	1614	2	17	50	0	0	2	0	0
Chachacha	3	154	4	2	2	5	1935	5	34	34	1	314	1	20	14
Kaombe	2	184	3	1	6	3	2181	4	20	31	1	522	1	29	37
Mwenese	3	117	4	5	8	3		3	47	67	1		2	62	82
Kapamba	1	25	2	0	4	3	513	3	10	18	1	126	1	5	15
Michelo	0	0	2	0	4	2	428		9	16	1	0	0	0	0
Musonda	3	114	5	3	5	5	1433	5	44	51	2	872	2	64	72

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Chibembe	1	32	2	1	4	3	863	3	19	32	1	282	1	19	31
Mambilima	1	21	2	2	4	1	144	2	15	26	1	452	1	30	35
Munvwa	2	143	3	5	8	4	3040	6	51	75	1	515	1	21	30
Lundashi	1	44	2	0	6	2	830	3	16	30	0	138	1	3	5
Chansha	1	36	1	1	2	1	480	1	12	16	0	0	1	0	0
Nsomfi	2	81	3	2	4	2	1773	2	26	47	1	839	1	33	47
Kalanga	2	68	3	68	4	3	1343	3	29	39	0	20	0	8	19
Mpasa	0	0	0	0	4	3	760	3	13	30	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	1847	50	106	102	52	24177	49	492	745	15	5943	21	404	547

Table 30: Enrollment levels against available infrastructure and teachers



The table below shows that there are only 33 Early Childhood Education classes being conducted in the district accounting for 1,847 children. It is interesting to note that ECE classes are meant for children who are below the age of five and according to the population projections, the total number of children between zero to four years in the district is 24,763. This means that only 7.5% of the entire population of children under the age of five ~~is attending~~ is attending classes. Some wards like Mpasa and Michelo completely has no ECE classes being offered hence the ~~need to~~ need to have these classes established so that children are not subjected to moving long distances for them to access the service. The table further shows that there ~~is establish~~ is establish ~~17~~ more ~~17~~ more ECE classes in the entire district. The other issue that needs particular attention is that of recruiting teachers for these classes because at the moment there are ~~only 50~~ only 50 teachers available against the required 106. Moving on to Primary ~~Schools,~~ Schools, it has been established that there are 24,177 children in primary school ~~against~~ against a population of 40,732 children between the age of five ~~to fourteen~~ to fourteen years. Even though this is the highest number of children attending school among the three ~~cohorts,~~ cohorts, ~~it's~~ it's no good ~~enough~~ enough ~~because~~ because it is only ~~representing 59.4~~ representing 59.4% of the entire five to 14 years ~~population which~~ population which is supposed to be in primary school. Further, there is a deficit ~~of 253~~ of 253 teachers that should be recruited in order to adequately cater for these children. The dilemma for the district is that the number of children who aim to complete ~~grade twelve~~ grade twelve reduces as the children progresses. Currently, the children who are in secondary education is at 5,943 against the population of 25,908 of children between 15 to 24 years old. It has also been established that there is need to add 6 more secondary ~~schools~~ schools and 143 teachers to adequately cater ~~for the~~ for the secondary school going children. The reducing number of ~~children who~~ children who are proceeding to secondary schools may be attributed to various factors such as distances to secondary schools, early marriages, teen ~~pregnancies,~~ pregnancies, ~~children~~ children taking up responsibilities of ~~parents~~ parents in heading households etc. the records also show that the number of male children in secondary education is more than that of female learners. An example is the 2022 statistics which had shown that 227 male pupils completed secondary education against 187 female pupils.

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Looking at the performance of the district in the national examinations for the past four years, the performance has been fair. However, there is room for improvement. Given the information above, the teacher pupil ratio currently is as follows:

CATEGORY	DISTRICT RATION	NATIONAL STANDARD
ECE	1:20	1:15
Primary	1:50	1:40
Secondary	1:48	1:40

Table 31: Teacher Pupil Ration (DEBS 2022)

-These picture especially for primary and secondary education is not good. The standard teacher pupil ratio should be 1:30 in order for special attention to be given to each student.

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Furthermore, the district has a total of 4,362 desks against the district enrolment of 32, 775 learners giving a ratio of 1 desk to 8 Learners. This entails a serious deficit on the available desks in the district. The standard should be 1:2, therefore, there is a deficit of 12,026 desks.

6.8.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

In the next ten years, the population of learners will increase and more schools may need to be Constructed and improved upon. A good example of a growth centre is Chalwe area where the road going to Congo will pass. The area is expected to be highly populated because of commercial activities which will be set up, ~~subsequently, Because of that,~~ there will be need for 2 more primary schools and a secondary school in the area.

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Areas which have been identified as growth centres include Musonda Falls, Chalwe area, Kashiba, Lukwesa, Lubunda, Musangu, Mulundu, Kapala and Lukwesa.

6.8.5 Impact on the land and population distributions pattern

The population increase in growth centres in the next ten years will have impact on the number of services. There will shortage of land because more industries are likely to be set up, more farming activities will be conducted due to readily available Congo DR market. More people will want to come and settle in the district hence shortage of land. The district will need more schools in all the new settlements



6.8.6 Analysis of the Impact on Environment and Climate Change

The sector has had very minimal impact on the environment. The most prominent impact inflicted is the burning of waste estimated at half a ton per month per school. The waste is municipal but chiefly papers.

6.8.7 Analysis of the Impact of Environment and Climate Change on Sector

The impact of climate change has not spared any sector. Rainstorms have had a major hit on the sector. Classroom blocks and staff houses have been blown off time and again. This has resulted in disruption of the learning process. Between 2020 and 2022 over seven schools have had their roofs blown off. Some of the affected include Musangu, Nsakaluba, Nkulumashiba and Tangwa Schools.

Most of girls in schools are vulnerable because they are coming from vulnerable homes. However, the coming of Keeping Girls in School Programme to support them has brought hope. So far 3430 girls have been captured for sponsorship. Camfed has also been sponsoring girls from grade 8 to grade 12. This year, the district has 709 girls on sponsorship. HIV/AIDS has contributed to lot vulnerability in our district. Some children lost their parents due to HIV/AIDS and they were forced out of school because they lacked support. Some households which are headed by children cannot fully pay attention to school because they also have to provide for their siblings hence affecting their academic performance.

~~6.9 SUMMARY~~ 6.9 SUMMARY OF CORE ISSUES

This section summarizes the core issues, which have been identified in each sector within the IDP Area:

6.9.1 Water Supply and Sanitation

The core issue relating to water supply and sanitation in the district is inadequate access to clean and safe water supply for human consumption and sanitation services. This issue has been exacerbated by the prevailing low water table in 70% of the areas in the district. Other contributing factors are dilapidated and inadequate water infrastructure, poor maintenance of water facilities, increase in population, high underground iron content which affects the quality of water, inadequate resources to meet water supply and sanitation services.



6.9.2 Housing

The issue with the housing sector is inadequate decent housing units. The contributing factors include rapid population growth, limited accessibility to land as the township has run out of land to administer and the only source remains with the traditional authority, lack of finances and other resources to aid the development of decent housing by the residents of the district.

6.9.3 Energy

The main issue affecting the energy sector in the district is ~~limited~~ access to electricity and untapped alternative sources of clean energy. This has been caused by the high cost of connecting to hydropower being supplied by ZESCO, the prolonged the period between application and connection and lack of capital to explore alternative clean energy. These have led to a slow pace at which development is taking place, deforestation in order to meet the energy need which ultimately leads to climate change and a high level of poverty among the people in the district.

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6.9.4 Road Infrastructure

Under the road infrastructure, the identified core problem is the poor state of the roads and the poor road network in the district. The reasons are lack of a drainage system, lack of road maintenance and 80% of the district area being unplanned settlement. This has contributed to delayed service provision, stalled development and ultimately high levels of poverty within then district.

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6.9.5 Agriculture

The issue in the agriculture sector is low crop production and productivity. This is being caused by poor soil fertility inadequate farming inputs, high cost of farming inputs poor farming practices ~~lack~~ of crop diversification, ~~unfavorable credit~~ unfavorable credit conditions from lending institutions, inadequate extension services, poor state of the roads, fragmented and



uncoordinated markets, poor agriculture infrastructure and lack of mechanized equipment. This has led to food insecurity, high malnutrition and high poverty levels in the district.

6.9.6 Livestock

Livestock sector in the district has been faced with low animal production, dwindling fish catches and low fish production in aquaculture. The problems leading to this include concentration on fishing, settlement patterns, myths that surround livestock production, traditional beliefs, negative mindset towards livestock production, inadequate extension officers, lack of service centers, unfavorable credit conditions from lending institutions and non-compliance to fisheries regulations. This has led to high malnutrition, food insecurity and high poverty levels in the district.

6.9.7 Forestry

The main issue under the forestry sector is the unsustainable utilization and management of forest resources. The contributing factors are poor farming methods, low staffing levels, low access to electricity and other alternative sources of clean energy, deforestation and unsecured forest reserves. This has resulted into loss of biodiversity, land degradation, climate change and high poverty levels.

6.9.8 Health

High disease burden and high malnutrition are the main issues under the health sector. The contributing factors include low staffing levels, long distances to health facilities, inadequate drugs and equipment in health facilities, inadequate infrastructure, lack of electricity in some health facilities and poor health seeking behavior. This has led to high mortality rate, low levels of productivity, absenteeism in schools, high levels of poverty in the district, stunting and poor performance in schools.

6.9.9 Social Protection Security

The core issue under this sector is the high levels of poverty in the district. The causes of this state include lack of education, lack of employment opportunities, ignorance, negative perception of issues, low transfer value of social cash transfer program, inadequate packs under the food security program, unfavorable conditions under the CDF skills development bursary that only covers tuition fees. This has led to high crime rate, early marriages, high malnutrition, drug/alcohol abuse, dependency, government spending on same program and food insecurity.



6.9.10 Education

The core issue in the education sector is poor academic performance of learners in schools. The contributing issues include inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate teaching staff, and high dropout rate after primary school, high teacher pupil ratio, inadequate school furniture and equipment, absenteeism of learners in schools, poor nutrition at home and poor sanitation in schools. This has led to uneducated population, high unemployment, high illiteracy levels, increased myths and misconceptions on any developmental prospective, low levels of development and high levels of crime.

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PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

After an analysis of the core issues, the consultative process with stakeholders bore a list of priorities that need to be addressed in order to improve the state of development in all the identified sectors in the district. The issues outlined in the section above include inadequate clean and safe water supply and sanitation services, high poverty levels and vulnerability, poor performance in schools by learners, high disease burden and malnutrition, poorly managed forest resources, low crop production and productivity and low animal production.

This section now deals with how the district intends to work on the identified core issues in various sectors by defining the districts' long-term vision, developmental goals, objectives and strategies that will be employed in order to address the identified issues.

7.0 District Vision

The vision for Mwense district for the next ten years is to become a “self-sustained relative income and prosperous district by 2034”.

This implies that Mwense aims to achieve a level of economic independence and self-reliance. The district seeks to reduce its dependence on external aid or resources, and instead, generate its own income and resources to meet its needs. The district aims to focus on improving the economic well-being of the residents in comparison to a previous baseline. It may imply an aspiration to elevate the average income levels within the district, thereby reducing poverty and increasing overall prosperity. Ultimately, this indicates a desire for overall prosperity, which encompasses various aspects of well-being including economic, social, and environmental factors. It implies not only economic growth but also improvements in quality of life, education, healthcare, and general living standards.

8.04 Development Priorities

The following shall be the development priorities for the district in the next ten years arising from the identified core issues:

- a) Improve supply of clean and safe water and sanitation services
- b) Facilitate the construction of decent housing
- c) Improve the state of roads and road network
- d) Facilitate increased access to electricity and encourage use of alternative clean energy



- e) Increase crop production and productivity
- f) Increase animal and fish production,
- g) Improve management and sustainable utilization of forest resources
- h) Reduce disease burden and malnutrition
- i) Reduce poverty and vulnerability
- Improve school performance by learners
- i) —

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8.10 Development Goals, Priority Objectives and Strategies

The Development Framework outlines developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that help in addressing the identified problems in the respective sectors.

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8.1 Development Priorities

~~The following shall be the development priorities for the district in the next ten years:~~

- ~~→a) Improve supply of clean and safe water and sanitation services~~
- ~~→a) Facilitate the construction of decent housing~~
- ~~→a) Improve the state of roads and road network~~
- ~~→a) Facilitate increased access to electricity and encourage use of alternative clean energy~~
- ~~→a) Increase crop production and productivity~~
- ~~→a) Increase animal and fish production,~~
- ~~→a) Improve management and sustainable utilization of forest resources~~
- ~~→a) Reduce disease burden and malnutrition~~
- ~~→a) Reduce poverty and vulnerability~~
- ~~→a) Improve school performance by learners~~

8.2 Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Development Goal No. 1: Ensure availability of adequate safe water for all

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development recognizes safe drinking water; effective sanitation and good hygiene (WASH) as a driver of progress on many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including health, nutrition, education and gender equality. Therefore, provision of adequate clean and safe water for all will play a major role in enhancing



livelihoods and improving sanitation in communities. Further, provision of adequate water has the potential to improve economic status of residents whose economic activities are dependent on adequate availability of water for optimal output and results. The opposite has negative consequences on human health and the overall status of sanitation.

Water and Sanitation Sector

Development Objective No.1: To provide quality water for consumption from 50% of the population to 70% of the population in the IDP area within the next five years.

Strategies:

- a) Luapula Water and Sanitation Company to expand the piped water network by 20% to cater for 950 households in the IDP area by 2028.
- b) Luapula Water and Sanitation company, the Local Authority and collaborating partners to rehabilitate 50% of the old water infrastructure to improve the quality of water being supplied by 2028.
- c) Luapula Water and Sanitation Company to treat 100% of the water being supplied for consumption before distribution to the general public.
- d) Local Authority to construct piped mini-water reticulation systems to cover 70% of the rural population in the IDP area by 2028.
- e) Local Authority to upgrade 50 % of the hand pumps in rural communities to mini-water reticulation systems by 2028.
- f) Local Authority to collaborate with Luapula Water to safeguard 70% of the water recharge areas in the district by 2033.

Local Authority to partner with Luapula Water and DWRD to enhance water levels in recharge areas 2033.





Development Goal No.2: Ensured Water Resource development and management for sustainable development.

Sustainable management of water resources is essential to unlocking economic growth and productivity. This coupled with access to clean and safe water leverages the investment in health and education. With the devastating effects of climate change, investment in physical water infrastructure compliments the functions of the natural environment that contributes to the management and regulation of water quality and availability. Water shortages have an effect on food security and might threaten the income of farmers who are dependent on water for various economic activities. Therefore, water resources are central to sustainable development and plays a major role in health, education and poverty reduction

Development Objective No.1: Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation to develop and manage two water infrastructure by 2033

Strategies:

The following strategies will be implemented in order to achieve the objective outlined above

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- a) The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and one (1) weir within ten (10) years.
- b) Identify and map aquifers in order to enhance underground water management by 2033.
- c) Promote Public Private Partnership (PPPs) in water development and management within the planning period.
- d) Local Authority and DWRD to ensure reduction of both surface and underground water pollution by 50% by 2033.
- e) Local Authority and DWRD to reduce both surface and underground water pollution by ~~50% by~~ by 2033.

Development Goal No. 3: Improved sanitation and hygiene

Insanitary living conditions have the potential to cause disease and death. It is therefore important that access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene is achieved especially among those in vulnerable situations.

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Development Objective No. 1: To attain 70% sanitation and hygiene levels by 80% of the population within the IDP area by 2033.

The following strategies shall be applied in order to achieve the objective above:



Strategies

- a) Sensitization of communities on the importance of good sanitation and hygiene within the plan period.
- b) Local Authority, Ministries of Health, Community Development and education to implement community led total sanitation (CLTS) programs in five chiefdoms within the first five years.
- c) Ministry of Education and health to mainstream menstrual hygiene and health in schools within the plan period.
- d) Local Authority, Ministry of Education and cooperating partners to construct waterborne toilets in 90% of public institutions by 2033.
- e) Establishment of a central sewer system to cover 70% of population in IDP area by 2033.



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Development Goal No. 1: <u>Ensure availability of adequate safe water for all</u>									
Objective 1: <u>To provide quality and safe water for consumption from 50% of the population to 70% of the population in the IDP area within the next five years</u>									
<u>STRATEGY</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>LOCATION BY PRIORITY</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE AGENCY</u>
<u>Improving Quality of Water</u>	<u>Expansion of Water Network</u>	<u>144 Households connected to water network</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>LpWSC</u>
	<u>Extension of piped water network to villages</u>	<u>600 households connected to piped water</u>	<u>Kashiba Chimbala, Kanyemba, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Shimaliya, Shichibangu</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>LpWSC and LA</u>
	<u>Rehabilitation of old water infrastructure</u>	<u>6 water schemes rehabilitated</u>	<u>Kashiba, Mulundu, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Kapakala Musangu</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>LpWSC and LA</u>

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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	Replacement of old water pipe network	Old water pipe network replaced	Roads Camp			100%			Ministry of water/ LWSCo
Water treatment	Treating of water before distribution	1,500m ³ of Water treated daily	LpWSCo Treatment Plant	547,500 m ³	547,500 m ³	547,500 m ³	547,500 m ³	547,500 m ³	LpWSCo.
Improve supply of water quality to cover 70% of the rural population from 50% within the IDP area	Construction of mini- water reticulation systems	23 Mini water schemes constructed	Mambilima Mission Hospital Compound, at Mumpolokoso to kapondo, kapala to kawama, chifita to tela, kakusa scheme, nsemba village, ponga, mubende, mulonga, loto, kalasa-lukumani, mainsa-kabengele and chitupamwale, mutima, mulundu, kabila, chula, muchinga, chalwe, chibumbu, mambilima Baptist, kalekanya and malama	4	7	4	4	4	LA
	Extension of mini-water reticulation systems	8 water schemes extended	Kapena, kakusa, lwamfwewe, Mukomansala, ShiChama, swaba to kalinda		2	2	2	2	CDF, Local Authority, LWSCo, Ministry of Water
	Drilling of boreholes	38 boreholes drilled	Nantanda, Chembe, Lwamfwewe, Kapala, tondo, tela, Kambili, mutamina, chifita, toba, kasonge, nkomba, kaoma, chipata,	6	8	8	8	8	CDF, Ministry of and sanitation



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

			domi, lubamba, munwa, chiponda, semba, lubunda, kankomba, shichama, dickpota, muladel, chipulu, jamesand Gershom villages						
	Rehabilitation of boreholes	13 boreholes rehabilitated	kapesha, Kalanga, Nkonga, kapala, tondo, kawama, lubunda, kankomba,	1	3	3	3	3	Local Authority, ministry of water
	Upgrading of hand pumps to mini water reticulation systems	10 Hand pumps upgraded to mini-water reticulation systems	Kolofwa, Chisama, shichama, Kanchinchi, lwangwa, Nchilamundi, Chipompo, kawama new site, Mulonga Nachabwe and Kantondo		3	2	3	2	Local Authority, CDF, Ministry of water
Safeguard water recharge areas	Restricting of access to water recharge areas	Quarterly enforcement activities undertaken	Mwense and Nsakaluba Streams	4	4	4	4	4	LA, Forestry, ministry of water
	Zoning of water recharge areas	Preparation of maps			1	1	1	1	Local Authority
	Planting of trees in water recharge areas	10,000 trees planted in water recharge areas		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Local Authority, Forestry
	Awareness campaign	Quarterly meetings conducted		All wards	4	4	4	4	4



Development Goal No.2: Water Resource development and management for sustainable development ensured									
Development Objective1: Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation to develop and manage two water infrastructure by 2033									
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Construct a major Dam and weir within	Construction of dam and weir	Dam and weir constructed	Chilekumbi and Tente			1		1	Ministry of water/ agriculture
Promote Public Private Partnerships in water development and management	Solicitation of PPPs in water development	Two project proposals prepared	Chiposa and Nakabolwe		1			1	Local Authority, Ministry of Water resources, LWSCo
Ensure reduction of both surface and underground water pollution	Close supervision of activities and projects with potential threats to surface and underground water resources	75% of Projects and activities with potential threats to surface and underground water resources supervised	All wards	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Frequent water sample testing	Monthly water sample testing conducted	All wards	12	12	12	12	12	Local Authority, Ministry of Health



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	Sensitize communities on surface and underground water pollution	quarterly Sensitization activities conducted	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority/ Min of Water
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Development Goal No. 3: Sanitation and hygiene Improved

Development Objective No. 1: Local Authority and its cooperating partners to ensure attainment of 70% sanitation and hygiene levels by the population within the IDP area by 2033

STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Community awareness campaigns	Training and orientation of stakeholders in WASH	Quarterly Stakeholder trainings and orientations in WASH conducted annually	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority/ cooperating partners
Implement community led total sanitation (CLTS) programs	Enforcing WASH regulation	Quarterly enforcement of WASH regulations conducted	Katuta Kampemba, Mulundu, Kashiba, Lubunda, Lukwesa	5	5	5	5	5	Local Authority, Ministry of Health
		Two chiefdoms declared ODF			1		1		Local Authority/ Education/Health/ LpWSSCo/Community Development
mainstream menstrual hygiene and	Mainstream menstrual	Sensitization on Menstrual hygiene and health in schools	All girls and co-schools	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Education and health



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health in schools	hygiene and health in schools	done							
Construct waterborne toilets in public institutions	Construction of ablution blocks	Seven (7) ablution blocks constructed	Kanyemba, shichama, chebele, kanchinchi, lubunda local court, kasonge, ponga	2	2	1	1	1	LA
Establish a central sewer system to cover 70% of population in IDP area	Install central sewer system	Central sewer system installed	Mwense ward				1		LpWSCo/ Donors



HOUSING SECTOR

Development Goal No. 4: Adequate, decent and affordable housing by all ensured.

Increasing population has exerted pressure on services such as decent and affordable housing, safe water, sanitation and waste management. In this regard, better housing and settlement planning can enhance effective social service delivery and accelerate economic growth

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Development Objective No. 1: To facilitate the development of decent and affordable housing for 60% of the population in the IDP area by 2033.

The following strategies shall apply:

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- a) Local Authority and cooperating partners to construct at least one housing unit for each public institution offering social services by 2033.
- b) Local Authority to create three (3) local area plans to facilitate orderly development by 2033.
- c) Local Authority to upgrade four (4) unplanned settlements for basic provision of social services by 2033.
- d) Local Authority to Lobby for housing development using the Public Private Partnership model in the first five years.
- e) Financial institutions to encourage 30% of earning residents to engage financial institutions in order to obtain mortgages for housing development.
- f) Local and traditional authority to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in construction within the plan period.



Development Goal No. 4: Adequate, decent and affordable housing by all ensured									
Development Objective No. 1: Local Authority and cooperating partners to facilitate the development of decent and affordable housing for 60% of the population in the IDP area by 2033									
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
construct at least one housing unit for each public institution offering social services by 2033	Construct housing flats at	62 (1*3) staff houses constructed	kapamba primary, kapamba secondary, nchilamundikapamba health post, sesa primary, Tondo primary, Kawama Secondary, Kawama Primary, Kaombe primary, Chanshi Health Post, Lwamfwe Primary, Mununshi clinic and Mukumbwa secondary, Kapena primary, Lukwesa, Loto, Kasengu primary, Ponga primary, Kasonge	12	12	12	13	13	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners



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			secondary, Kawama clinic, Kasonga clinic, Musungampashi primary						
	Rehabilitation of staff houses	19 staff houses rehabilitated	at Mununshi clinic,	3	4	4	4	4	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners
Local Authority to create three (3) local area plans to facilitate orderly development by 2034	Mapping of development areas	Three (3) Local Area plans prepared	Chalwe, Lubunda, Township extension	1		1		1	Local Authority
Local Authority to upgrade 3 unplanned settlements for basic provision of social services by 2034	Preparation of Planning agreements in	Three (3) Planning agreements prepared	Lubundu, Kashiba and Mulundu Chiefdoms	2		1			LA/TA

Local Authority to Lobby for housing	Engagement of possible investors in housing	Project proposals prepared	Chalwe			1			LA
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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

development using the Public Private Partnership model in the first five years	development								
Financial institutions to encourage 30% of earning residents in order to obtain mortgages for housing development by 2033	Sensitization of citizens on access to mortgage	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	Entire district	4	4	4	4	4	Financial institutions
Local and Traditional authorities to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in constructing 80% of the buildings within planned areas by 2033	Sensitization on modern applicable designs and construction methods	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	Entire district	4	4	4	4	4	Local and traditional authority



Development Goal No. 5: Access to information enhanced

Energy is key to any form of economic and human development. Clean and affordable energy contributes to the development of agriculture, business, communication, education, healthcare and transportation. Affordable, reliable and clean energy has the potential to change the micro-economic outlook of the district

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Development Objective No.1: To broaden connectivity and access to information by 2033

Strategies

The following strategies shall apply:

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- a. ZICTA and Cooperating partners to ensure connectivity in 2 wards by 2027
- b. Local Authority and cooperating partners to establish a community radio station by 2028.



<i>Development Objective 2: ZICTA to broaden network connectivity and access to information in unserved areas by 2033</i>									
Strategy	Activity	Activity Output	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
ZICTA and Cooperating partners to ensure connectivity in 2 wards by 2028	Install network towers	4 network towers installed	Mweshi, Bwele, kapamba and Chibondo		1	1	1	1	ZICTA, MTN/ AIRTEL/ ZAMTEL
Local Authority and cooperating partners to establish a community radio station by 2028	Establish community radio station	One (1) community radio station established	Mwense ward		1				LA/ MoI and cooperating partners

Development Goal No. 6: Enhanced commerce and trade

Good roads are a catalyst to a country’s improvement and overall development. A number of social services such as health, education, security etc. also rely on the existence of good roads. They also aid trade between places. This will essentially help in increasing revenue of businesses providing such goods and services which has a knock-on effect of supporting the economy of a particular area. It therefore goes without saying that road infrastructure among other factors plays a crucial role in the economic performance of an area

Development objective No. 1: To create enabling environment for commerce and trade by 2033

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Strategies

The following strategies shall be applied in achieving the strategy above:

- a) Local Authority and cooperating partners to enhance a conducive trading environment by 20% within the first five (5) years.
- b) Local Authority to designate 4 places for markets and bus stations/bus stops by 2033
- c) Local Authority to encourage and facilitate for -private business entities to enhance value addition and trade by 80% in the next five (5) yea

Development Goal No. 6: Enhanced commerce and trade									
Development Objective3: Local Authority to create enabling environment for commerce and trade to 80% of entrepreneurs by 2033									
Strategy	Program	Activity Output	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Local Authority and cooperating partners to enhance a conducive trading environment by for all prospective businesses within the first plan period	Construction of markets	4 markets constructed	Bunde-Bunde, Kasonge, Township and Lukwesa	1	1	1	1		LA/cooperating partners
	Establish a Multi-purpose Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ) within the District.	One (1) Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zone operationalised	Chalwe					1	LA/COOPERATING PARTNERS



	Upgrade of Mununshi Fruit plantation.	Mununshi Fruit plantation upgraded to plantation, processing, and distribution facility.	Mununshi					1	ZDA/ COOPERATING PARTNERS
	Facilitate the establishment of Mining Zones along the mineral belt of the District.	Two (2) Mines officially created within the District.	Chebele Kashiba	1				1	LA/ Traditional Authority/ Ministry of Mines/ Private Business entities

Development Goal No. 7: Enhanced Community participation in Development

Objective No. 1: Local Authority to encourage citizen participation in local development processes in all wards during the plan period

STRATEGIES

1. Local Authority to build offices for area councilors and Ward Development Committees in all wards by 2033
2. Local Authority to engage citizens in planning and budgeting processes in all the wards annually



<i>Development Goal 7: Enhanced community participation in development</i>									
<i>Development Objective 1: Local Authority to encourage citizen participation in local development processes in all wards during the plan period</i>									
Strategy	Program	Activity Output	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Local Authority to build offices for Area Councilors and Ward Development Committees in all wards by 2033	Construct offices	21 offices constructed	All wards	5	4	4	4	4	LA/cooperating partners
	Purchase bicycles for WDCs	168 bicycles purchase for all WDCs	All wards	31	31	31	31	44	LA/cooperating partners
Local Authority to engage citizens in planning and budgeting processes in all the wards annually	Conduct Public consultation activities in all the 21 wards	Annual Public consultation activities undertaken	All wards	1	1	1	1	1	LA/cooperating partners
		Quarterly Community sensitization programs conducted	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA/cooperating partners





Energy Sector

Development Objective No.2: The District Administration and Local Authority to promote investment in alternative Sources of clean energy by 2033

Strategies

The following strategies shall apply:

- a) The Local Authority shall facilitate the acquisition of land for investors to set up power plants by 2033
- b) The District Administration shall solicit for investors in alternative sources of energy by 2033
- c) The Traditional Authority shall be flexible in accommodating investors who might wish to set up plants in their chiefdoms by 2033
- d) ZESCO and other stakeholders will encourage members of the general public to explore alternative sources of clean energy by 2033

Development Goal No. 8: Access to affordable and reliable energy for sustainable development ensured

Development Objective No. 1: ZESCO to improve connection efficiency by 50% by the year 2033

STRATEGIES

1. ZESCO to ensure that 85% of applications for power connections are to the national grid are considered every year
2. Government to promote collaboration between National Power providers to ensure that Rural, Peri-urban and urban areas are connected during the plan period
3. Forestry department to establish 10 hectares of eucalyptus tree plantation for possible ZESCO Pole production within the plan period

Development Objective No. 2: The Government to promote investment in alternative sources of clean energy by 2033

STRATEGIES

1. The local authority to facilitate the acquisition of land for investors to set up power plant by 2033
2. The district administration to solicit for investors in alternative sources of energy during the plan period
3. Encourage members of the General public to explore alternative sources of clean energy

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Development Goal 8: Access to affordable and reliable energy for sustainable development ensured									
Development Objective: ZESCO to improve connection efficiency by 50% by the year 2033									
Strategy	Program	Activity Output	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Funding
ZESCO to ensure that 85% of applications for power connections to the National grid are considered every year	Encourage payment plans for clients to be able to afford connection fees	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	Entire District	4	4	4	4	4	ZESCO
	Improve stock management	Quarterly requests of all materials necessary for connections made		4	4	4	4	4	ZESCO
The Government to promote collaboration between National power providers to ensure that Rural, Peri-urban and urban areas are connected during the plan period	Community awareness programs	Quarterly community awareness programs conducted	Entire district	4	4	4	4	4	ZESCO/ REA/ LA



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	Submission of applications for electrification of areas	Public places requiring electrification submitted to REA annually	Entire district	1	1	1	1	1	LA
Forestry department to establish 10Ha of Eucalyptus tree plantation for possible ZESCO pole production during the plan period	Plant 10Ha of Eucalyptus Trees	10,000 Eucalyptus Trees planted	District Nursery	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Forestry/cooperating partners
Development Objective No.2: The Government to support 100% of the proposed investment in alternative Sources of clean energy in Mwense by 2033									
The Local Authority to facilitate the acquisition of land for investors to set up power plants by 2034	Facilitate land acquisition by investors	Acquisition of land facilitated to 85% of eligible applicants	Entire District						LA
The District Administration to solicit for investors in alternative sources of energy during the plan period	Preparation of two (02) Project Proposals	Project Proposals prepared	District level		1			1	District Administration



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Encourage members of the general public to explore alternative sources of clean energy	Sensitize public on alternative energy sources	Quarterly public awareness programs conducted	District level	4	4		4	4	Local Authority/ forestry department, ZESCO, other cooperating partners
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Road Infrastructure Sector

Development Goal No.9:- Improved state of roads for productivity, trade and socio-economic inclusion

Development objective No.1: Local Authority to maintain 80% of the existing roads in the township area by 2033

Strategies:

- d) Local Authority and other civic leaders to lobby for upgrading of 10 kilometers of roads in the township area to bituminous standard by the year 2028
- e) The Local Authority and Road Development agency to design and implement a drainage system for all roads in the township by 2028
- f) The Local Authority to implement road maintenance activities on yearly basis
- g) Road Development Agency and the Local Authority to expand -5 Km of the existing township roads in order to accommodate cyclists and pedestrian walkways thereby enhancing safety of both pedestrians and motorists by 2033
- h) The Local Authority to direct the flow of storm water along all township roads by 2033

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Development objective No. 2: Road Development Agency and the Local Authority to Construct and upgrade 80% of feeder roads to all whether roads by 2033

Strategies:

The following strategies shall be used in order to achieve the objective above:

- a) The Local Authority to procure relevant road construction equipment by 2025
- b) The Road Development Agency shall ensure that 80% of the feeder roads that shall be constructed are climate resilient by 2033

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Activities

Development objective No. 3: The Local Authority to ensure that 80% of the settlements are connected to the road network by 2033

Strategy

The following strategy shall be applied:

- a) Local Authority to ensure that areas of strategic importance i.e. farming camps, health care facilities and schools are connected to the road network by 2033

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b) Local Authority in collaboration with stakeholders to carry out layout planning in 80% of the settlements within the district by 2033

Development objective No. 4: The Local Authority to enhance the safety of all road users by 2033

STRATEGIES

Local authority to construct speed humps and install street lights at strategic points ~~along~~ Dalong D79 road by 2033

Development goal No.10: Enhanced access to ~~hard-to-reach~~ hard-to-reach places by 2033

Development objective No.1: Local authority to construct alternative mode of transport connecting into the Luapula river by 2033

STRATEGIES

Local authority to construct 20 kilometers of canals by 2033



Development objective No. 2: Road Development Agency and the Local Authority to construct and upgrade 80% of feeder roads to all weather roads by 2033

Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2026	2028	Responsible Agency
The Local Authority shall procure relevant road construction equipment	Earth moving equipment	Procure Earth moving equipment	Entire District	8					LA
The Road Development Agency shall ensure that 80% of the feeder roads that shall be constructed are climate resilient	Climate resilient Roads	Construct Gravel Road	Entire District	16	16	16	16	16	RDA/Cooperating partners



Development objective No. 4: Local Authority to enhance the safety of all road users from 40% to 70% by 2033									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2026	2028	Responsible Agency
Local Authority to construct speed humps and install street lights at strategic points along D79 road	Speed hump construction	Construct speed humps for 70% of the D79 road	bundebunde market, kaombe primary, lwamfwe station, kawama primary, tondo and primary	2	2	2	1	2	Local Authority/RDA
	Street lights installation	Install street lights at 7 points	namely kawama to tela, shipete to katopwa, shinyanta to shitima, kaombe primary school, bundebundeMwendango D79 road, kashiba and lwamfwe (pamulu section, Kapakala to Mwense district hospital	2	2	2	1		Local Authority

Development objective No. 3: Local Authority to ensure that 80% of settlement are connected to the road network and connectivity from the current 60 % by 2033									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Local Authority to ensure that areas of strategic importance i.e., farming camps, health care	Networking of strategic importance	Connect Roads leading to places of strategic importance	Entire District						Local Authority Agriculture, Health, education



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facilities and schools are connected to the road network	Mambilima airstrip	Renovate 1.5km of airstrip	Mambilima					1.5 km	RDA/ Collaborating Partners
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Agriculture and Livestock Sector

Development goal No.7: Enhance crop and livestock production and productivity in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability

Crop/livestock production and productivity is very important as it reflects growth and improvement in farmer's production efficiency and technological progress. Improving productivity contributes to profitability and competitiveness as it allows farmers to produce more output with fewer inputs

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Development objective No.1: The Ministry of Agriculture will facilitate the increase of crop yield for five major crops to 80% by 2033

Strategies

- a. Ministry of Agriculture will improve the provision of extension services by lobbying for 20 more extension officers to be employed by 2033
- b. Ministry of Agriculture will encourage good farming practices to 100% of the farmers by 2033
- c. Ministry of agriculture will encourage 30% of the farmers to venture into crop diversification by 2033
- d. Ministry of Agriculture will promote the use of improved and certified seeds to 100% of the farmers within the first five years
- ~~e.~~ Local Authority and District Administration will empower farmers engaged in conservation farming

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Development Objective No.2: The Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock will build the capacity of 30% of the Farmers in order to enhance crop and livestock production and productivity

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Strategies

The following strategies shall be engaged:

- a) District Administration to promote competitiveness among financial institutions in order to provide favorable credit conditions to farmers within the plan period (2023 -2033)
- b) Ministry of Agriculture will encourage the use of mechanized farming equipment to 50% of the farmers in order to enhance production by 2033

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- c) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries will promote public private partnerships in the development of agriculture and livestock infrastructure within the plan period (2023-2033)
- d) District Administration and the Local Authority will promote favorable market conditions for farmers to sell their products within the plan period (2023 – 2033)
- e) The Local Authority will empower 30% of cooperatives involved in farming to purchase farming equipment by 2033 through the Constituency Development Fund

Development Objective No.3: The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will facilitate ~~the improvement~~the improvement of livestock and aquaculture production by 50% within the first five years

Strategies

Strategies to increase livestock production

- a) The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will offer technical advice to 100% of livestock farmers by 2033
- b) The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will teach 100% of livestock farmers on careful selection of local breeding stock by 2033
- c) The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will promote uptake of commercial fattening and finishing models to 80% of the livestock farmers in order to increase yields by 2033
- d) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will sensitize 80% of the livestock farmers on how to integrate animal health service for production inputs to support production that is market oriented by 2033

Strategies to increase aquaculture production

- a. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will encourage ~~establishment of~~establishment of a semi commercial feed production center in each constituency in order to address to the challenge of availability of affordable quality feeds to enhance fish pond productivity by 2033
- b. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will build capacity of 80% of fish farmers for them to recognize fish ~~farming as~~farming as a business by 2033 (identify and use appropriate tools such as gross margin analysis that will assist farmers appreciate farming as a business)
- c. ~~The Ministry~~The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in conjunction with the relevant ~~stakeholders will~~stakeholders will establish a ~~community-based~~community-based fingerling production farm by 2033
- d. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will train 80% of fish farmers in entrepreneurship, and preparation of fish feed from local materials by 2033.



- e. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock with the relevant stakeholders will Link 100% ~~of qualified fish~~ of qualified fish farmers to financial service providers by 2033

Strategies to boost capture fisheries production

- a) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will facilitate the strengthening of collaborative management structures by 2033 (operational equipment, protective clothing, meetings etc.)
- b) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock together with relevant stakeholders shall facilitate the Identification ~~of alternative~~ of alternative livelihood for 30% of fishers by 2033
- c) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will double the monitoring, control and surveillance of the fishery during the plan period (2023 -2033)



Development Goal No. 1:	Enhance crop and livestock production and productivity in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability.								
Objective 1:	The Ministry of Agriculture will facilitate the increase of crop yield for five major crops to 80% by 2033.								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Improving Provision of Extension Services	Increase number of Extension Services offered	Employ 20 extension services officers	All Camps	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Agriculture
	Conduct awareness programs and field demonstrations	Conduct awareness programs and field demonstrations annually	All Camps	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Agriculture
Improved and certified farming inputs	Promote the use of improved and certified seeds	Promote the use of improved and certified seeds to 100% of the farmers within the first five years	Entire District					100%	Ministry of Agriculture
Crop Diversification	Conduct awareness programs to	Encourage 30% of the farmers to						30%	



	promote farmers to venture into crop diversification	venture into crop diversification by 2033								
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Objective 2:	The Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock will build the capacity of 30% of the Farmers in order to enhance crop and livestock production and productivity.								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Use of mechanized farming equipment	Awareness programs to encourage the use of mechanized farming	Quarterly awareness campaigns on the use of mechanized farming equipment to 50% of the farmers by 2028	Entire District	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of Agriculture and Livestock infrastructure	Promote Public Private Partnerships in Agriculture and Livestock	Bi-annual campaigns to lobby for PPPs to develop Agriculture and Livestock Infrastructure in the Plan period	Entire District	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Agriculture
Empowerment of Local Farmer Cooperatives	Empower Farmer Cooperatives through CDF	Local Authority to empower 30% of Farmer Cooperatives to purchase farming equipment by 2033	Entire District					30%	Ministry of Agriculture/ Local Authority



Objective 3:	The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will facilitate the improvement of livestock and aquaculture production by 50% within the first five years								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Offer of Technical Services	Enhanced offer of Technical Services	Monthly offer of technical advice to 100% of livestock farmers	Entire District					100%	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Enhance Local Breeding Stock	Awareness Campaigns	Quarterly awareness programs on careful selection of local breeding stock to 100% of Livestock farmers	Entire District					100%	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Increase Livestock yields	Commercial Fattening and Finishing models	Annual uptake of commercial fattening and finishing models to 80% of the livestock farmers in order to increase yields in the plan period	Entire District					80%	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries



Forestry Sector

Development Goal No: Improve Management and Sustainable Utilization of Forest

Resources

Sustainable utilization and management of natural resources is one of Government's key priorities to attain socio-economic development for the benefit of present generations while at the same time maintaining biological diversity for the benefit of future generations

Development Objective No. 1

To reduce Annual Deforestation rate by approximately 28% in the next ten (10) years between 2023 and 2033 from 2, 582 hectares per year baseline

Strategies

In order to attain the aforementioned development objective, the following strategies should be adopted

- i) Squatters who have encroached Forest reserves to vacate the forest
- ii) Promote use of "appropriate technology" for efficient harvesting and processing of timber
- iii) Deploy adequate number of Forest Officers to manage vast Forest reserves
- iv) increase access to electricity and alternative sources of clean domestic energy
- v) Explore Carbon Trading opportunities as alternative livelihoods for rural households dependent on forests

Development Objective No. 2

To attain Annual Afforestation rate of approximately 20% from 287.2 hectares per year (baseline) for the next ten (10) years from 2023 to 2033

Strategies

In order to attain the above development objective, the following strategies ought to be adopted

- i) Mechanization of Forestry Plantation operations under Forestry Department to enhance production
- ii) Promote private Forest Plantations



- iii) Intensify restoration of degraded lands through both assisted and natural regeneration interventions
- iv) Promote active participation by community members in planting of various tree species within their respective homesteads and public institution surroundings



Development Goal No.....: Improve Management and Sustainable Utilization of Forest Resources									
Development Objective1: To reduce Annual Deforestation rate by approximately 28% in the next ten (10) years between 2023 and 2033 from 2, 582 hectares per year baseline									
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Eviction of squatters from Forests	Sustainable Forest Management	Sensitization meetings,	Mubende NF, Kashiba LF and Open Forests	12	12	12	12	12	MGEE
		Forest Patrols,		36	36	36	36	36	
		Eviction notices,		1	1	1	1	1	
		Eviction of squatters from Forests		20	20	20	20	20	
Promote use of appropriate technology (machines) in timber		Awareness campaigns on appropriate technology,	Mubende NF, Kashiba LF and Open Forests	4	4	4	4	4	MGEE



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harvesting and processing		Forest Patrols,	Mubende NF, Kashiba LF and Open Forests	36	36	36	36	36	
		Inspection of Forest Concessions	Forest Concession Areas in Mubende NF, Kashiba LF and Open Forests	4	4	4	4	4	
		Staff recruitment	District Forestry Office	3	3	3	3	3	
Recruitment of more Forest officers									
Increased access to electricity and alternative clean domestic energy	Rural electrification	Electrification of rural and remote communities	Rural wards	2	2	2	2	2	ZESCO/REA/Private businesses
	Solar energy generation and supply	Electrification of rural and remote communities	Rural wards	2	2	2	2	2	
	Biogas production and distribution,	Biogas plant establishment and Supplying biogas to urban, rural and remote communities	Katuta Kampemba, Mulundu, Kashiba, Mwense township, Lubunda, Lukwesa	1	2	1	1	1	
Carbon trading	Carbon credit marketing	Community Forest Establishment and management	Katuta Kampemba, Nchilamundi, Kapamba and Sesachindoloma	1	1	1	1		MGEE



Development Goal No.....: Improve Management and Sustainable Utilization of Forest Resources									
Development Objective2: To attain Annual Afforestation rate of approximately 20% from 287.2 hectares per year (baseline) for the next ten (10) years from 2023 to 2033									
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	PRIORITY LOCATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Mechanize Forestry Plantation operations	Forestry Plantation Establishment and Management	Stumping (ha)	Kashiba local supply plantation	10	10	10	10	10	MGEE
		Ploughing and discing (ha)		10	10	10	10	10	
		Weeding (ha)		25	35	45	55	65	
		Grass mowing and Firebreak maintenance (Km)		4	7	9	12	14	
Promote private Forestry Plantations		Awareness campaigns on private Forestry Plantation establishment and management	Katuta Kampemba, Nchilamundi, Kapamba and Sesachindoloma	4	4	4	4	4	MGEE



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		Establish demonstration woodlots (ha)	Katuta Kampemba, Nchilamundi, Kapamba and Sesachindoloma		1	1	1	1	
Restore degraded Forest land	Biodiversity and watershed conservation	Enrichment planting (ha)	Mubende NF, Kashiba LF and Open Forests	3	5	5	5	7	
Promote community tree planting		Community tree nursery establishment and woodlot management	Public places such as schools	5	5	5	5	5	



Social Security Sector

Development Goal No. 8: To promote and provide sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability.

In order to reduce vulnerability, many governments world over provide social protection programs as a first line of defense and quick direct support to protect the poor and the vulnerable

Development objective No. 1: Poverty reduction through increased number of households accessing Social Protection Programs by 2033.

Strategies

The following strategies shall apply:

- a) Expansion of SCT coverage to 19,000 households by 2030.
- b) Expansion of FSP coverage to 4,000 households by 2030.
- c) Identify 40% Vulnerable SMEs and provide start-up capital through provision of CDF grants.
- d) Sponsor 100% of eligible applicants to acquire various skills every year.
- e) Encourage graduates of skills development to form companies and cooperatives and sponsor 60% with start-up capital through CDF empowerment



Development Goal No. 11:	Sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability promoted								
Objective 1:	To reduce vulnerability by increasing the number of households accessing Social Protection Programs by 2033								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Expansion of SCT coverage to households.	Increase number of households registered on SCT	4,000 household beneficiaries registered on SCT	District	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	Community Development
Expansion of FSP coverage to households.	Increase number of households registered on FSP	1,000 more viable households registered on FSP	District	250	250	250	250		Community Development
Increase in SCT Transfer by 50%	Percentage increase on transfer value	50 % increase on transfer value	District					50%	Community Development
Expansion of FISP coverage to 50% of farmers in the district	Increase number of farmers registered on FISP	8,855 more farmers registered under FISP	District					50%	Community Development



Objective 2:	Build capacity of 80% of local business enterprises through CDF empowerment by 2033.								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Provision of CDF grants and loans to viable SMEs, Companies and Cooperatives by 2028.	Sensitizations and Awareness Campaigns	Communities sensitized on CDF grants and loans every quarter	District	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority
	Percentage of SMEs empowered	80% of SMEs, Companies and Cooperatives awarded grants and loans annually	District	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Local Authority



Objective 3:	To provide sponsorship to 80% Secondary and Skills Development students by 2033								
STRATEGY	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION BY PRIORITY	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Sponsorship of eligible applicants to acquire various Skills and Secondary School	Sensitizations on Secondary Boarding and Skills Development Sponsorship	Quarterly sensitizations on Secondary Boarding and Skills Development Sponsorship	District	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority
	Sponsorship of eligible applicants	80% of eligible applicants sponsored						80%	Local Authority



Education Sector

The core issue in the education sector is poor performance of learners in schools. The contributing issues include inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate teaching staff, and high dropout rate after primary school, high teacher pupil ratio, inadequate school furniture and equipment, absenteeism of learners in schools, poor nutrition at home and poor sanitation in schools. This has led to uneducated population, high unemployment, high illiteracy levels, increased myths and misconceptions on any developmental prospective, low levels of development and high levels of crime.

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8.2 Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Development Goal No. Performance of learners in schools improved

Development outcome 1: To provide 70% infrastructure for a conducive learning environment by 2033

Strategies:

- a) Construction of more classrooms
- b) Procurement of adequate school furniture
- c) Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials
- d) Recruitment of more teaching staff
- e) Community sensitizations on the importance of education



Development Goal 12: Ministry of Education to ensure that *academic performance of learners is improved*

Development Objective 1: Ministry of Education to ensure an increase in the pass rate of learners in examination classes to 85% by 2033

Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Ministry of Education with collaborating partners to construct 85% of the required classroom space by 2033	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 78 CRBs	Musangu, koweni, Mwense Kapena, Kaombe, Nkulumashiba, Mwense correctional, sunshine primary schools, kawama secondary, mukomansala, chifumbe, nkomba village, mutima, mweshi, chibondo, chiba, bwele, sepe, kayanike, kapamba primary, sesa primary and michelo primary schools, Mwense primary, Chongo and Mwanda	15	15	15	15	18	MOE/LA
		Construction of 2 boarding facilities	Lukwesa and Mambilima secondary	1	1				MOE/LA
		Rehabilitation of classroom blocks in 5 wards	kaombe, katiti, nkanga, munwa and Chibembe	1	1	1	1	1	MOE/LA
		completion of 2	Musonda Day, Kabila	2					MOE/LA



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		classroom space	and Chalwe						
		Construction of 7 Specialized rooms	Kasonge, lukwesa, kashiba, Musonda, kabila, mukomansala secondary schools	1	1	1	2	2	MOE/LA
		Completion of 1 laboratory	Mukumbwa		700,000				MOE/LA
	School establishment	Establishment of 4 Primary Schools	chimba, chilengwe, malama and Nkumbi Villages		1	1	1	1	MOE
		Secondary school established	Chalwe				1		GED Africa/MOE
Ministry of Education and Local Authority to improve desk-pupil ratio by 2027	Furniture procurement	Procurement of 7,500 desks	All school	7500					LA
Ministry of Education to increase teaching and learning materials in schools	Teaching and learning materials in schools	15,000 text books for secondary schools procured	All schools	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners



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		30,000 text books for primary schools procured		6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
		10,000 text books for Early Childhood procured		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
Ministry of Education to recruit more teachers	Lobby for recruitment of teachers	102 Early Childhood Education teachers recruited	District	24	20	20	20	20	Ministry of Education
		745 Primary school teachers recruited	District	149	149	149	149	149	Ministry of Education
		547 Secondary school teachers recruited		120	110	110	107	100	Ministry of Education
ZESCO and REA with collaborating partners to electrify schools and staff housing	Electrification	Installation of solar equipment	All unelectrified schools	20	6	6	6	2	LA



Health Sector

Development Goal No. 11: Reduced Disease Burden and Mortality rate

Disease burden is the impact of a health problem on a given population. In order to work on the reduction of disease burden, a lot of action will come into play which involves preventative measures, performance of health care systems, health and environmental concerns etc.

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Development Objective No. 1:- Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Social Welfare and other cooperating partners to ensure that the rate of malnutrition among children under the age of five years is reduced by 35% by 2028.

Strategies:

The following strategies shall come into play:

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1. Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in the district by 35% by 2028
2. Ministry of Agriculture, ministry of health with other partners to enhance food security and nutrition in the district by 2028.
3. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to include at least 25% of households with under five stunted children during distribution of social protection programs by 2033-.
4. Ministry of Agriculture to lobby for -additional 50% of the current FISP packs which shall be targeted to parents with stunted Children by 2033

Development Objective No. 2:- Ministry of Health and other cooperating partners to ensure that Malaria Incidence rates in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 40% by 2033.

Strategies

The following strategies shall come into play:

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1. The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase ~~Public~~public health ~~activities~~ ~~in~~activities in the 5 wards by 40% within the plan period (2023 -2033).
2. The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in all healthcare facilities in the district by 2033.

Development Objective No. 3:- The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in 5 wards by 2033.



Strategies

The following strategies shall come into play:

1. The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in 5 wards by 40% by 2033.
2. The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in 5 wards by 2033.



Development Goal 13: Ministry of Health to reduce Disease Burden and Mortality rate										
Development Objective1: Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Social Welfare and other cooperating partners to ensure that the rate of malnutrition among children under the age of five years is reduced by 35% by 2028										
Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency	
Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in the district by 35% by 2028.	Immunization	Conduct immunization of # children under 2 years	Entire district	#	#	600	600	600	Ministry of health/ Cooperating partners.	
	Ministry of Agriculture, ministry of health with other partners to enhance food security and nutrition in the district by 2028.	Growth monitoring	Conduct 12 Growth monitoring activities annually	Entire district	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of health
		Cooking demonstration	Conduct 12 Cooking demonstration annually	Entire district	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of health
		Provision of micronutrients	Provide Micronutrients to 80% of pregnant women in the first trimester	Entire district	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of health
	Health promotion	Conduct 12 Health promotion activities annually	Entire district	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of health	



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	DNCC meeting	Hold 12 DNCC meetings held every year	Entire district	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of health
	Staff training	Train 30 members of Staff in Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition	Entire district	6	6	6	6	6	Ministry of health

Development Objective 2: Ministry of Health and other cooperating partners to ensure that Malaria Incidence rates in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 40% by 2033

Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in 5 wards by 40% by 2033.	Indoor Residue spraying	Conduct Indoor Residue spraying in the 5 affected wards annually	Katiti, michelo, chachacha, nkanga, mambilima	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of health
	ITNs	Distribute ITNs to 100% of expectant mothers and mothers of children under the age of five (5)	Entire District	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of health
	Drugs and medical supplies	Supply 100% of the required drugs and medical	Entire District	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of health



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		supplies.							
The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in 5 wards by 2033.	Health facilities	Construct Eleven (11) health Posts	kapela, chilengwe, kaombe, tondo, mwendago, lusufya, bwele, finkensege and michelo ward	2	2	2	2	3	CDF/Ministry of health
	Mini Hospitals	Construct two (2) Mini Hospitals	Katuta and Lukwesa			1		1	Ministry of Health/cooperating partners
	Maternity annexes	Construct four (4) maternity annexes	chanshi, lukwesa, kasweka and kawama	4					CDF/Ministry of health
	Lukwesa rural health center	Construction of three (3) wards	Lukwesa				1		Ministry of health/cooperating partners
	Weighing posts	Construct ten (10) weighing posts	bwele, tangwa, katuta, kanchinchi, Nsemba, Kakusa, Chansa, Shingwe, Chongo and Chibumbu	2	2	2	2	2	CDF
	Hospital Affiliated Health Center	Construct Hospital Affiliated Health Center (HAHC)	Mwense District Hospital					1	Ministry of Health
	Wire fence	Erect Wire fence	District Hospital			1			



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Number of health personnel	Fill 80% of health personnel on the establishment	Entire District	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	Ministry of health
Community health workers	Train and deploy 80% of the required community health workers	Entire District	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	Ministry of health
Nursing School	Establish Nursing school	Mambilima Mission Hospital					1	Ministry of health
Isolation ward	Construct 1*3 Isolation Ward	Mambilima Mission Hospital			1			Min of Health/ Partners
Wards	Renovate 11 Wards	Mambilima Mission Hospital					1	Min of Health/ Partners
Modern outpatient department	Construct 1 modern outpatient department	Mambilima Mission Hospital					1	Min of Health/ Partners
Mortuary	Construct 1 Mortuary building	Mambilima Mission Hospital			1			Min of Health/ Partners



Development Objective 3: Ministry of Health, Local Authority and other cooperating partners to ensure that water borne diseases in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 60% by 2033

Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency
Utility companies with collaborating partners to improve access to clean and safe water supply in 5 wards by 60% by 2033	Water quality	Conduct Monthly Water quality monitoring	12	12	12	12	12	12	LWSCo, health, Local Authority
	Public health	Conduct quarterly Public health inspections	4	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority, Ministry of Health
Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to improve sanitation services in 5 wards by 2033	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Role out CLTS to attain Open Defecation Free status	5	5	5	5	5	5	Education, health LWSCo, Local Authority, Community Development (D-WASHE)
	Public health	Conduct 12 public health inspections annually	Entire District	12	12	12	12	12	Local Authority, Ministry of Health

Development Goal No.12: Enhanced Financial Stability of the Local Authority

In order to implement the activities outlined in the IDP the Local Authority will need to have a stable financial position.

Development Objective No. 1: Local Authority to improve own source revenue collection efficiency by 90% by 2027



Strategies:

The following strategies shall come into play:

1. Conducting sensitization and stakeholder engagements
2. Automation of the payment system
3. Revenue mobilization and performance monitoring
4. To expand the Commercial venture activities being undertaken by the Local Authority
5. To engage traditional authority over land disputes that have a bearing on the financial stability of the Council
6. To update the revenue data base

<i>Development Goal</i>									
<i>Development Objective 1: Local Authority to improve own source revenue collection efficiency by 90% by 2027</i>									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Priority Location	2024	2025	2026	2026	2028	Responsible Agency
Local Authority to conduct sensitization and stakeholder engagements	Sensitization and publicity	Conduct quarterly Sensitization meetings and publicity	Entire District	4	4	4	4	4	LA/ Collaborating Partners
	Stakeholder consultation	Hold annual Stakeholder	Entire District	1	1	1	1	1	LA/ Collaborating Partners



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		consultative meetings							
Local Authority to automate payment system by 2027	Payment automation	Engage Consultant to develop an automatic system	Civic Centre					1	LA/ Collaborating Partners
Local Authority to conduct Revenue mobilization and performance monitoring	Utility vehicles	Procure three(3) utility vehicles	Council	1		1		1	LA/ Collaborating Partners
	WDC Engagement	Engage WDC to participate in revenue collection	All Wards	21	21	21	21	21	LA
7. Local Authority 8. to expand the Commercial venture activities being undertaken	Revenue potentials	Identify new revenue potentials within the district.	Entire District						

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Local Authority to engage traditional authority over land disputes that have a bearing on the financial stability of the Council		Engage traditional Leaders in Land stakeholder meetings	Lukwesa, lubunda, kashiba, mulundu Katuta kampemb a	5	5	5	5	5	LA
Local Authority to update the revenue data base	Revenue Data Base	Collect, analyze and store data	LA	1	1	1	1	1	LA



8.2 Spatial Development Framework

The section below outlines spatial development strategies which aims at supporting the achievement of the objectives and strategies that were identified in the previous section. The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land, or planning for future use and development of land. These strategies involve decisions on where services and infrastructure is being proposed to be located.

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8.2.1 Alternative Spatial Developments

The alternative spatial development scenarios were formulated after careful consideration of the existing land use trends and the impact of proposed objectives and strategies. This was done in order to address the issues that were identified earlier in the planning survey and issues report. The three strategies have been developed in order to ascertain which alternative best supports the attainment of the vision and objectives for the IDP area.

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The vision for Mwense District for the period 2023 to 2033 is to “*become a self-sustained relative income and prosperous district by 2033*”. The following spatial strategies were considered in order to facilitate the actualization of this vision as follows:

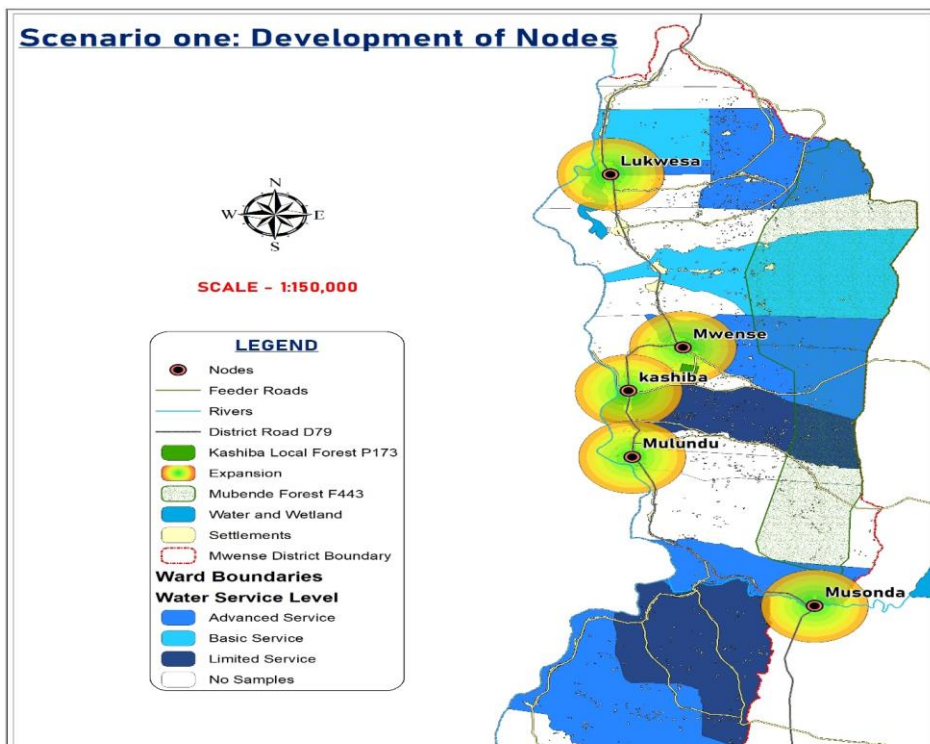
8.2.1.1 First Scenario: Development of Growth Nodes

The current spatial development in Mwense district follows a combination of a linear and nodal spatial concept. In essence the growth nodes exist along the D79 road where majority of settlements are found. Currently there are areas with a higher intensity of land uses and activities in which settlements have developed. These areas are characterized by government social services such as health facilities, schools, local courts and palaces for the traditional authority. Adopting this spatial development strategy entails intensification of the current social services that are being provided by the Government and other stake holders in order to meet the current and future needs. This entails building additional learning space at the current schools, providing adequate clean and safe water to meet the demand by residents, providing adequate health care services at the current facilities, electrifying the existing settlements and public institutions, ensuring that farmers of crops and livestock engage in productive farming activities while preserving the environment and making ~~these areas~~ this area accessible to the main routes. See illustration on the map below:

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8.2.1.2 Second Scenario: Development of Growth Poles

The second scenario is the consideration of development of growth poles. This concept espouses growth around a specific cluster. The theory is that growth should not be uniform over an entire region but concentration should be around certain identified areas that can propel economic development. Under this theory, it is being proposed that certain areas in the district must be given precedence as compared to others in order to foster economic development in the district. The proposal is that Investments should be made around Kaombe area where there is an existing fruit company so that other processing industries are introduced in order to begin to maximise the economic potential of the area. Other economic activities that are being proposed to be



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developed include a tourism safari around the Mambilima rapids near Chalwe zone which is anticipated to develop after the construction of the Mwenda-Kasomeno road. These coupled with the enhancement of the existing palm oil plantation and the mining activities around Chebele area has the potential to reduce the poverty levels significantly and change the socio-economic status of the people of the district. See the map below:



Scenario Two: Growth Poles



SOURCE: GOOGLE IMAGES, 2023



SOURCE: GOOGLE IMAGES, 2023



SOURCE: GOOGLE IMAGES, 2023



SOURCE: GOOGLE IMAGES, 2023



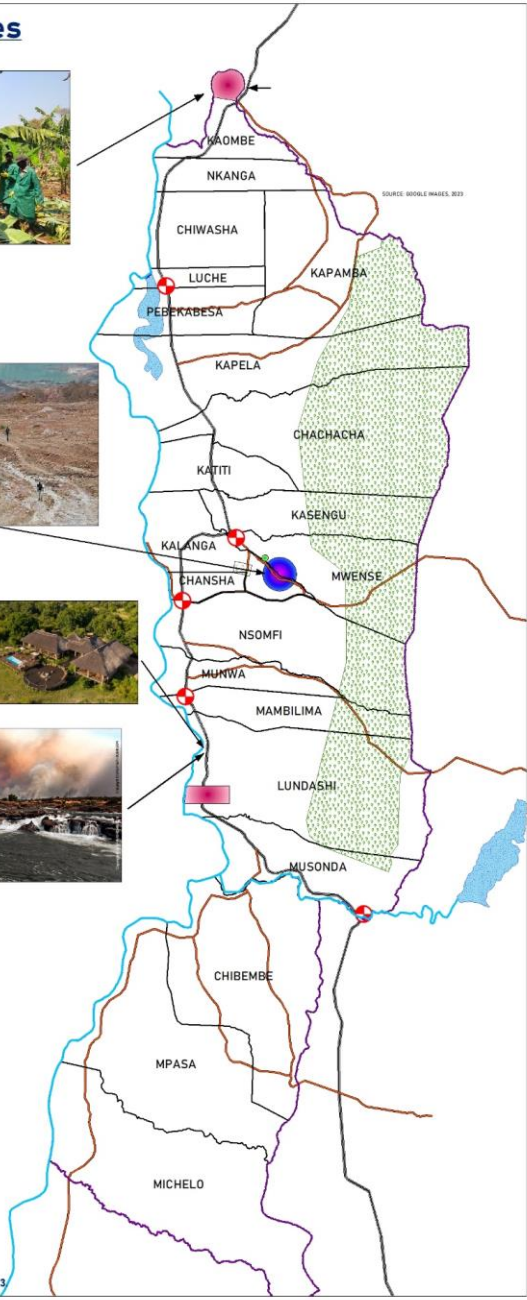
SCALE - 1:150,000

LEGEND

- Rivers
- Potential Industrial Zone
- Mwense District Boundary
- Kashiba Local Forest P173
- Mubende Forest F443
- Oil Plantation Zone
- Mwense Wards
- Feeder Roads
- District Road D79
- Water and Wetland
- Mining Zone



SOURCE: MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL | PLANNING DEPARTMENT | 2023



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8.2.1.3 Third Scenario: Development of Growth Areas

The third scenario that has been considered is the development of growth as a spatial development strategy. This theory focuses on the identification of appropriate future growth opportunities by agreeing on development principles so as to curtail negative impacts of unguided market forces. Using this theory, development is all encompassing as it takes into consideration the social, economic and environmental impacts of development.

In the case of Mwense District, this theory will mean that the provision of social services in the existing sub-district centres will have to be enhanced, identification of new areas which needs development of socio and economic activities will be taken into consideration and that



identification of economic and industrial zones for social and economic growth of the district will be taken into consideration:



Scenario Three: Growth Areas



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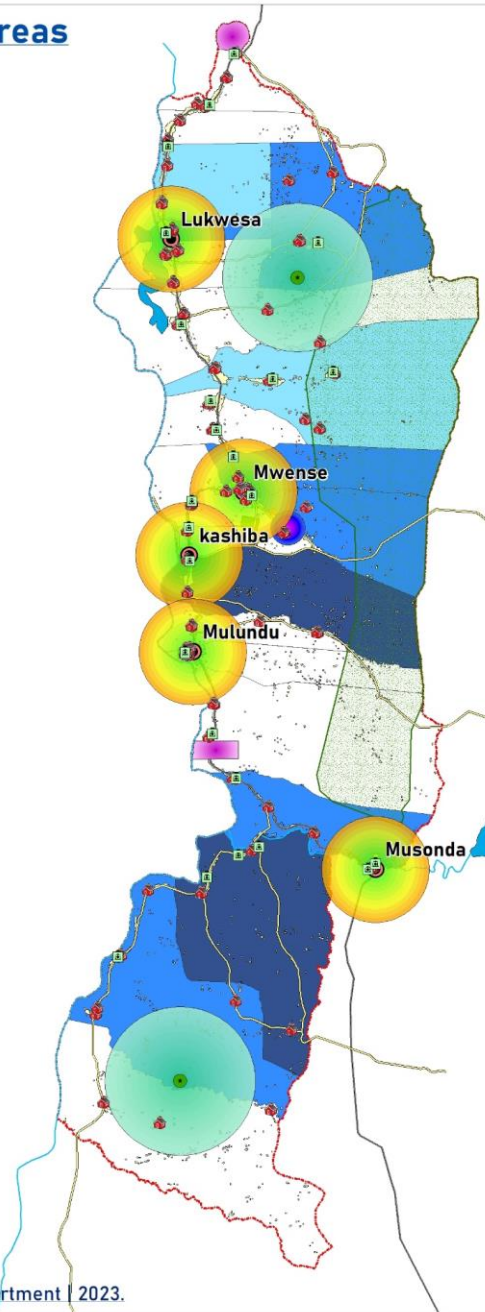
LEGEND

- Growth Area
- Health Facilities in Mwense
- Schools in Mwense
- Nodes
- Expansion Areas
- Growth Zone
- Oil Plantation Zone
- Mining Zone
- Feeder Roads
- Rivers
- District Road D79
- Kashiba Local Forest P173
- Mubende Forest F443
- Water and Wetland
- Settlements
- Mwense District Boundary

Ward Boundaries

Water Service Level

- Advanced Service
- Basic Service
- Limited Service
- No Samples



Source: Mwense Town Council | Planning Department | 2023.

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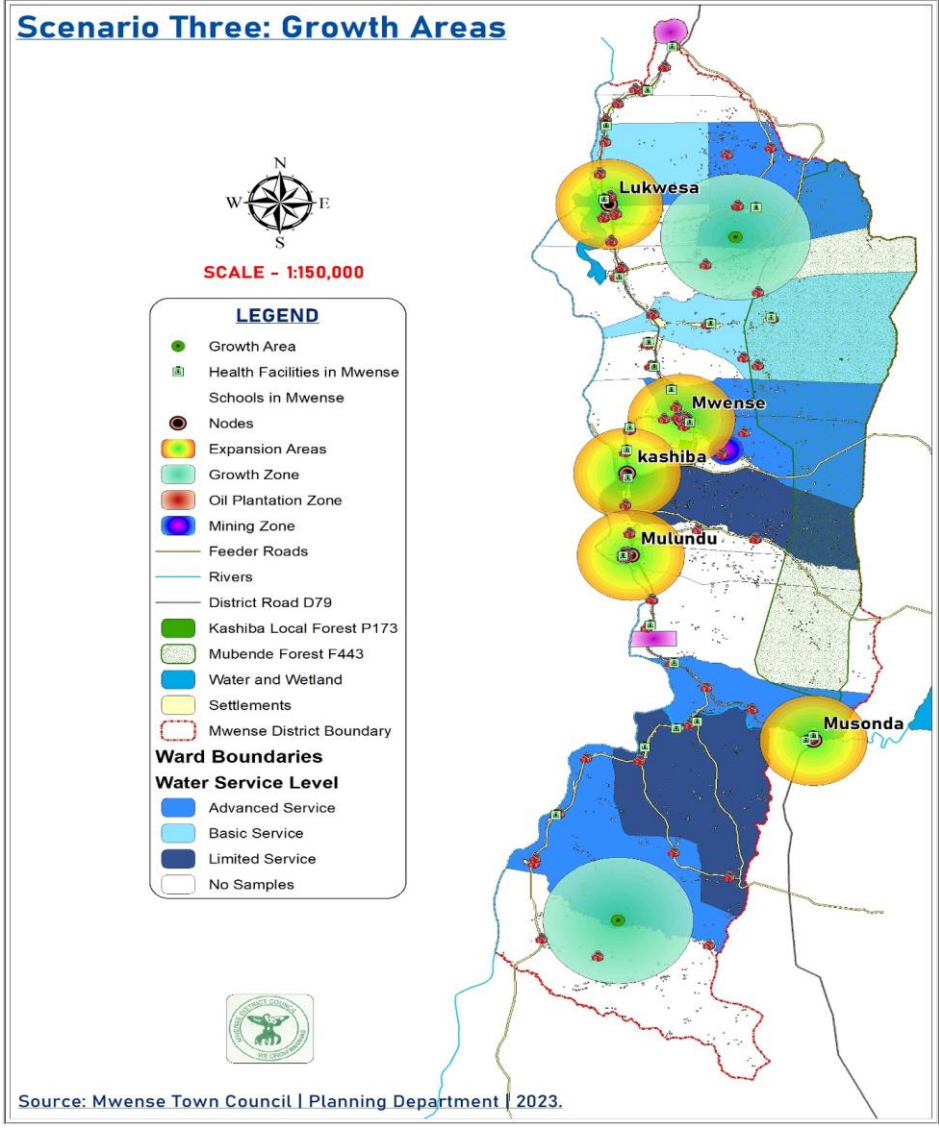
8.2.1.4: Chosen Spatial Development Strategy: Development of Growth Areas

Stakeholders widely agreed to adopt the development of growth areas as a spatial theory to be considered as the district strives towards becoming *a self-sustained relative income and prosperous district by 2033*". The concept embraces all the designed goals, objectives and strategies towards achieving the vision. It is envisaged that this theory takes into consideration the provision of social services that include adequate clean and safe water, decent sanitary ~~living conditions~~living conditions, adequate learning spaces, teaching and learning material, adequate health care facilities and services. This also entails taking care of the vulnerable in the existing nodes but not only that, the strategy goes a step further by ensuring that the under serviced communities are identified and planned for including identification of areas for future development and expansion. The theory further looks at the economic aspects of the district by proposing that areas of economic potential be enhanced by ensuring that areas where farming activities are taking place should be connected by good roads that will make it easier for farmers to transport their inputs to the farms and their products to the market. The concept also recognizes the potential of harnessing the existing fishing activities into a serious economic activity through protecting the fisheries and exploring aqua-culture fish farming.

In order for these economic strides to have a huge impact on the socio-economic status of the people, the strategy further proposes the identification and development of economic zones that will house economic activities and bring economic prosperity to the district. These include the enhancement of the fruit company to expand it and push it towards processing of the fruits into finished products such as juices and jam. The other idea is to explore and enhance the current mining potential into a serious economic activity so as to have more people employed in the mining sector and reduce on the poverty level. Mwense is rich in palm oil and this strategy aims at ensuring that the full potential of the palm oil plantations is explored. Worth mentioning and planning for is the anticipated development that is going to take place at Chalwe area where a bridge will be constructed linking the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia to pave way for the Mwenda Kasomeno route. A boarder shall be developed and so, it is only prudent that the district prepares for the upcoming development. A proposal has been advanced to create a border town and an economic zone around Chalwe area. Other proposed developments include developments around the Mambilima Rapids in order to foster tourism development in the



district. As these developments are taking place, the aim of the spatial development strategy is to ensure that the environment is preserved and that the resources of the future generations should not be depleted.





8.3 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals

In order to control and regulate development in the IDP area, all wards will be required to prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs). Preparation of Local Area Plans shall take the form of participatory planning in order to accommodate all the relevant stakeholders.

8.3.1 Protection of Environmental, Cultural and Historically Sensitive Areas

The following Land Use Policies shall be implemented for protection of environmental, Cultural, and Historically sensitive areas:

1. Prohibit development of infrastructure within 50 meters along major rivers and within 50 meters along streams and swampy areas.
2. Prohibit development of and mining activities within 100 meters buffer along Mwense and Lubanda Mines
3. Prohibit cutting down of trees within 50 meters along major rivers and 50 meters within minor rivers and streams.
3. Map and protect areas of cultural and historical importance. (cemetery, Mambilima rapids, Plane ~~erush~~crash site and Missionary Houses in Mambilima.

4. →

8.3.2. Protection of National and Regional Interests

The following Land Use Policies shall be implemented in order to protect areas of national and regional interest:

1. Ensure that Mansa ~~Kashikishi~~ Kashikishi is well maintained for easy connectivity to other districts.
2. Protect the banks of Luapula River and Luongo River.
3. Protect the Mambilima Rapids

8.3.3. Informal Settlements

The following Land Use Policies will be implemented during upgrading of informal settlements and development control:

1. Prohibit developments on service areas and lines

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2. Preserve road reserves
3. Ensure that building regulations and standards are followed during construction
4. Provide access roads
5. Provide water and sanitation services
6. Prohibit development in swampy areas and areas near streams.
7. Building storm water drainages
8. Improve Health and Education Infrastructure

8.3.4. Land under Customary Ownership

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for areas under jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities:

1. Preparation of Planning Agreements in consultation with the Traditional Authority for development of Housing, Commercial, and Industrial areas.
2. Form Committees that will oversee the implementation of the Planning agreements





PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Integrated Development Planning aims at ensuring that a holistic approach to development is attained. The initial stages involve the identification of the development issues that are faced in the IDP area. Then strategies on how to resolve those issues are devised which later leads to identification of programs and activities that will be undertaken in order to attend to the identified issues. This section therefore outlines the programs and the cost that will be incurred in order to implement the identified activities.



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Development Goal : Availability of adequate safe water for all ensured								
Development Objective : Water Utility Company to improve the quality of water consumed by 70% of the population in the IDP area within the next first five years								
Strategy : Luapula Water and Sanitation company to expand the piped water network by 20% to cater for 950 households in the IDP area by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Expansion and connection of the piped water network within the township	144 households connected to the piped water network		289,800	289,800	289,800	289,800	1,159,200	Ministry of water/LWSCO
Extension of piped water network to Chimbala, Kanyemba, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Shimaliya, Shichibangu and Kashiba villages	600 households connected to piped water		1,207,500	1,207,500	1,207,500	1,207,500	4,830,000	Ministry of water/LWSCO
Strategy 2: Luapula Water and Sanitation company, the Local Authority and collaborating partners to rehabilitate 50% of the old water infrastructure to improve the quality of water being supplied by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		



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Rehabilitation of old water infrastructure (Kashiba, Mulundu, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Kapakala and Musangu)	6 water schemes rehabilitated		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000	Ministry of water/LWSCo/Local Authority
Replacement of old water pipe network in Roads Camp	Old water pipe network replaced		650,000				650,000	Ministry of water/LWSCo

Strategy 3: Luapula Water and Sanitation company to treat 100% of the water being supplied for consumption before distribution to the general public

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Water treatment at LpWSSCo Water Treatment Plant	1,500m ³ of Water treated daily	456,000	456,000	456,000	456,000	456,000	2,280,000	LpWSSCo.

Strategy : Local Authority to construct piped mini-water reticulation systems to cover 70% of the rural population in the IDP area by 2028

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of Mini-water reticulation systems in Mambilima Mission Hospital Compound, at	23 Mini water schemes constructed	1,500,000	2,487,500	2,137,500	2,137,500	2,137,500	9,900,000	LWSCo/ ministry of water and LA



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Mumpolokoso to kapondo, kapala to kawama, chifita to tela, kakusa scheme, nsemba village, ponga, mubende, mulonga, loto, kalasa-lukumani, mainsa-kabengele and chitupa-mwale, mutima, mulundu, kabila, chula, muchinga, chalwe, chibumbu, mambilima Baptist, kalekanya and malama								
Extension of mini-water reticulation systems at Mumpolokoso, Kapena, kakusa, lwamfwe, Mukomansala, ShiChama, swaba to kalinda,	8 water schemes extended		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	CDF, Local Authority, LWSCO, Ministry of Water
Drilling of boreholes at Nantanda, Chembe, Lwamfwe, Kapala, tondo, tela, Kambili, mutamina, chifita, toba, kasonge, nkomba, kaoma, chipata, domi, lubamba, munwa, chiponda, semba,	38 boreholes drilled			1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	4,275,000	CDF, Ministry of and sanitation



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lubunda, kankomba, shichama, dickpota, muladel, chipulu, jamesand Gershom villages									
Rehabilitation of boreholes at kapesha, Kalanga, Nkonga, kapala, tondo, kawama, lubunda, kankomba,	13 boreholes rehabilitated	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000	Local Authority, ministry of water
Strategy : Local Authority to upgrade 50 % of the hand pumps in rural communities to mini-water reticulation systems by 2028									
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding	
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Upgrading of hand pumps to mini water reticulation systems at kolofwa.Chisama. shichama, Kanchinchi , lwangwa, Nchilamundi, Chipompo, kawama new site, Mulonga Nachabwe and Kantondo	10 Hand pumps upgraded to mini-water reticulation systems		625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	2,500,000	Local Authority, CDF, Ministry of water	
Strategy 6: Local Authority to collaborate with Luapula Water to safeguard 70% of the water recharge areas in the district by 2033									



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Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Restricting of access to water recharge areas along Mwense and Nsakaluba Streams	4 enforcement activities undertaken	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	175,000	LA, Forestry, ministry of water
Identification and mapping of aquifers	Aquifers identified and mapped		20,000				20,000	Local Authority
Zoning of water recharge areas	All water recharge areas zoned							Local Authority
Strategy 7: Local Authority to partner with Luapula Water and DWRD to enhance water levels in recharge areas by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Planting of trees in water recharge areas	10,000 trees planted in water recharge areas		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	Local Authority, Forestry
	Quarterly awareness meetings conducted							Local Authority, Forestry



Development Goal No.: Water Resource development and management for sustainable development ensured								
Development Objective: Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation to develop and manage two water infrastructure by 2033								
Strategy : The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and one (1) weir within ten (10) years.								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total_(ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Sensitization on importance of water resource management	Quarterly Sensitization activities conducted	15,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000	95,000	Ministry of water/ Local authority
Construction of dam and weir (Chilekumbi and Tente)	Dam and weir constructed				500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	Ministry of water/ agriculture
Strategy : Identify and map aquifers in order to enhance underground water management by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total_(ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Identify and map all aquifers in the district	100% Aquifers identified and mapped		80,000				80,000	Ministry of water/ Local authority



Strategy : Promote Public Private Partnership (PPPs) in water development and management within the plan period								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Solicitation of PPPs in water development (Chiposa and Nakabolwe)	Two project proposals prepared			25,000			25,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Water resources, LWSCo
Strategy : Local Authority and DWRD to ensure reduction of both surface and underground water pollution by 50% by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output		2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	Funding
Close supervision of activities and projects with potential threats to surface and underground water resources	75% of Projects and activities with potential threats to surface and underground water resources supervised		30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000		
Frequent water sample testing	Monthly water sample testing conducted		30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	150,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Health
Sensitize communities on surface and underground water pollution	quarterly Sensitization activities		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	Local Authority/Min of Water



	conducted							
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Development Goal. : Sanitation and hygiene Improved

Development Objective: Local Authority and its cooperating partners to ensure attainment of 70% sanitation and hygiene levels by the population within the IDP area by 2033

Strategy : Sensitization of communities on the importance of good sanitation and hygiene within the plan period

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Training and orientation of stakeholders in WASH	4 Stakeholder trainings and orientations in WASH conducted annually		50,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	95,000	Local Authority/ cooperating partners

Strategy: Local Authority, Ministries of Health, Community Development and education to Implement community led total sanitation (CLTS) programs in five chiefdoms within the first five years

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Enforcing WASH regulations	Quarterly enforcement of WASH regulations conducted	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	90,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Health
	Two chiefdoms declared ODF	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	90,000	Local Authority/ Education/Health/ LpWSSCo/Community



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								Development
Strategy : Ministry of Education and health to mainstream menstrual hygiene and health in schools within the plan period								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Mainstream menstrual hygiene and health in schools	Sensitization on Menstrual hygiene and health in schools done	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Education and health
	Construction of water borne toilets in 31 schools Lobbied		5,425,000	5,425,000	5,425,000	5,425,000	21,700,0	Education/ Local Authority/cooperating partners

Strategy : Local Authority, Ministry of Education and cooperating partners Construct waterborne toilets in 90% of public institutions by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of ablution block at kanyemba, shichama, chebele, kanchinchi, lubunda local court, kasonge,	Seven (7) ablution blocks constructed	300,000			900,000	900,000	2,100,000	CDF



ponga								
Strategy: Luapula Water and collaborating partners to establish a central sewer system to cover 70% of population in IDP area by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Solicit funding to build a sewer system to centrally manage human excreta	Project proposal prepared			15,000			15,000	LpWCo
Install central sewer system	Central sewer system installed					20,000,000	20,000,000	LpWCo/ Donors

Development Goal: Adequate, decent and affordable housing by all ensured								
Development Objective No. : Local Authority and cooperating partners to facilitate the development of decent and affordable housing for 60% of the population in the IDP area by 2033								
Strategy: Local Authority and cooperating partners to construct at least one housing unit for each public institution offering social services by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct housing flats at kapamba primary,	62 (1*3) staff houses constructed		16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	64,000,000	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners



kapamba secondary, nchilamundi kapamba health post, sesa primary, Tondo primary, Kawama Secondary, Kawama Primary, Kaombe primary, Chanshi Health Post, Lwamfwe Primary Mununshi clinic and Mukumbwa secondary, Kapena primary, Lukwesa, Loto, Kasengu primary, Ponga primary, Kasonge								
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secondary, Kawama clinic, Kasonga clinic, Musungamp ashi primary								
Rehabilitati on of staff houses at Mununshi clinic,	19 staff houses rehabilitated		750,000	750,000	750,000	600,000	28,500,000	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners
Strategy : Local Authority to create three (3) local area plans to facilitate orderly development by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Mapping of developmen t areas	Spatial and Socio- economic Data collected		15,000		20,000		35,000	Local Authority
	Three (3) Local Area plans prepared		150,000		150,000		300,000	Local Authority
Strategy : Local Authority to upgrade 3 unplanned settlements for basic provision of social services by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Preparation of Planning agreements in Lubundu,	Three (3) Planning agreements prepared		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	500,000	LA



Kashiba and Mulundu Chiefdoms								
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Strategy : Local Authority to Lobby for housing development using the Public Private Partnership model in the first five years

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Engagement of possible investors in housing development	Project proposals prepared			25,000		35,000	60,000	LA

Strategy: Financial institutions to encourage 30% of earning residents in order to obtain mortgages for housing development by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Sensitization of citizens on access to mortgage	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	70,000	Financial institutions

Strategy : Local and Traditional authorities to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in constructing 80% of the buildings within planned areas by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Sensitization on modern applicable designs and	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	70,000	Local and traditional authority



construction methods								
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Development Goal No : Access to information enhanced

Development Objective : ZICTA to broaden network connectivity and access to information in unserved areas by 2033

Strategy : ZICTA and Cooperating partners to ensure connectivity in 2 wards by 2027

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Install network towers at Mweshi, Bwele, kapamba and Chibondo	4 network towers installed		3,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000		11,000,000	ZICTA, MTN/ AIRTEL/ ZAMTEL

Strategy : Local Authority and cooperating partners to establish a community radio station by 2028

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Establish community radio station in Mwense Township	One (1) community radio station established		2,000,000				2,000,000	LA/ MoI and cooperating partners

Development Goal: Enhanced commerce and trade

Development Objective: Local Authority to create enabling environment for commerce and trade to 80% of entrepreneurs by 2033

Strategy : Local Authority and cooperating partners to enhance a conducive trading environment by 20% within the first five years



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Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of markets at Bunde-Bunde, Kasonge Township and Lukwesa	4 markets constructed		1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		4,000,000	LA/cooperating partners

Strategy: Local Authority to designate four places for markets and bus stations/bus stops by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct bus shelters at Bunde-Bunde, Lwamfwwe, Kaombe and Lubunda	4 Bus Shelters constructed			450,000	500,000		950,000	LA

Strategy: Local Authority to encourage and facilitate ~~for private~~ for private business entities to enhance value addition and trade by 80% in the next five (5) years

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Establish a Multi-purpose Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ) within the District.	One (1) Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zone Constructed.					1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	LA/COOPERATING PARTNERS
Upgrade of Mununshi Fruit plantation.	Mununshi Fruit plantation upgraded to					1,000,000	1,000,000	ZDA/ COOPERATING PARTNERS



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	plantation, processing, and distribution facility.							
Facilitate the establishment of Mining Zones along the mineral belt of the District.	Two (2) Mines officially created within the District.					1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	LA/ Traditional Authority/ Ministry of Mines/ Private Business entities

Development Goal: Enhanced community participation in development

Development Objective: Local Authority to encourage citizen participation in local development processes in all wards during the plan period

Strategy: Local Authority to build offices for Area Councilors and Ward Development Committees in all wards by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct offices	21 offices constructed in all wards				1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000	LA/cooperating partners
Purchase bicycles for WDCs	168 bicycles purchase for all WDCs		840,000				840,000	LA/cooperating partners

Strategy 2: Local Authority to engage citizens in planning and budgeting processes in all the wards annually

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		



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Conduct Public consultation activities in all the 21 wards	Annual Public consultation activities undertaken	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	350,000	LA/cooperating partners
	Quarterly Community sensitization programs conducted	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	350,000	LA/cooperating partners

Development Goal: Access to affordable and reliable energy for sustainable development ensured								
Development Objective: ZESCO to improve connection efficiency by 50% by the year 2033								
Strategy: ZESCO to ensure that 85% of applications for power connections to the National grid are considered every year								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Encourage payment plans for clients to be able to afford connection fees	Quarterly awareness programs conducted	12,500	15,000	17,500	20,000	22,500	87,500	ZESCO
Improve stock management	Quarterly requests of all materials necessary for connections made	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	200,000	ZESCO
Strategy: The Government promote collaboration between National power providers to ensure that Rural, Peri-urban and urban areas are connected during the plan period								



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Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Community awareness programs	Quarterly community awareness programs conducted	12,500	15,000	17,500	20,000	22,500	87,500	ZESCO/ REA/ LA
Submission of applications for electrification of areas	Public places requiring electrification submitted to REA annually	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	175,000	LA
Strategy : Forestry department to establish 10Ha of Eucalyptus tree plantation for possible ZESCO pole production during the plan period								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Plant 10Ha of Eucalyptus Trees	10,000 Eucalyptus Trees planted			75,000	75,000	75,000	225,000	Forestry/cooperating partners
Development Objective: The Government to support 100% of the proposed investment in alternative Sources of clean energy in Mwense by 2033								
Strategy: The Local Authority to facilitate the acquisition of land for investors to set up power plants by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Facilitate land acquisition by investors	Acquisition of land facilitated to 85% of eligible applicants							LA
Strategy: The District Administration to solicit for investors in alternative sources of energy during the plan period								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		



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Preparation of two (02) Project Proposals	Project Proposals prepared		12,500			20,000	32,500	District Administration
Strategy: Encourage members of the general public to explore alternative sources of clean energy								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Sensitize public on alternative energy sources	Quarterly public awareness programs conducted		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	Local Authority/ forestry department, ZESCO, other cooperating partners

Development Goal: Improved state of roads for productivity, trade and socio-economic inclusion								
Development objective: Local Authority to maintain from 20% to 80% of the existing roads in the township area by 2033								
Strategy: Local Authority and other civic leaders to lobby for upgrading of 10 kilometers of roads in the township area to bituminous standard by the year 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Capacity building of officers in charge of roads	2 officers trained	20,000				30,000	50,000	Local Authority
Engagement of stakeholders in upgrading of roads	3 meetings held		30,000		20,000		50,000	Local Authority Member of Parliament



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Strategy: The Local Authority and Road Development agency to design and implement a drainage system for 10 Kilometers of roads in the township by 2028

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct proper drainages along all township roads	10 Kms of drainages designed and constructed				3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	RDA/LA/cooperating partners
Construct bridge at Kasengu Stream	Bridge constructed at Kasengu Stream		1,500,000				1,500,000	LA

Strategy : The Local Authority to implement road maintenance activities on yearly basis

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Maintenance of township roads	21 Km of township roads maintained		2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	17,500,000	Local Authority/CDF
Construction of feeder roads at lukumami to Nchilamundi, lwamfwe to nchilamundi, bundebunde to chibonga, leading to mulonga primary, chiwasha to Nchilamundi, all feeder roads in lukwesa to kateta, lubunda, kankomba, nkumbi to tente, kakusa to Kasingu, kapena to tente, kapala to nchilamundi, main road to Chiba Harbour, tokawama secondary, chifumbe to mwendango, kalemfu to chibokoma,	430 Km feeder roads constructed		125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	500,000,000	RDA/Local Authority



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shibesa to shimulonga, Nkonga, Chitondwa, chansha east and west, katuta turnoff to Chibe security road, shichama to gershom (zone 2 to 5), tangwa, katuta, bwele, katuta-mandanda security road, bahati feeder road (from bahati to bwele), mulundu primary to mambilima secondary, lukolongo, Kasuwe, Chansa feeder road, Mwanda to Mutundu, Kapakala to Mancele, Hospital to Kapakala								
Upgrading of Township Roads to bituminous standard	21 Km of roads upgraded to bituminous standard			50,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	175,000,000	RDA
Strategy: Road Development Agency and the Local Authority to expand the existing roads in order to accommodate cyclists and pedestrian walkways in order to enhance safety by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct pedestrian and cyclist lane in Mwense Township	21km Pedestrian and cyclist lane constructed				500,000	600,000	1,100,000	RDA

Development Goal: *Enhanced access to hard-to-reach places by 2033*

Development objective: *Local Authority to construct 20 kilometers of water - transport routes across- the Luapula river by 2033*

**Strategy:** Local Authority to construct 20kms of canals by 2033

Activity	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct canals at kawama to kaombe and kanshimwe to luapula river				3,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	Ministry of transport



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Purchase of banana boats				45,000	45,000	90,000	Ministry of transport

Development Goal: Social Welfare and Community Development to promote and provide sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability



Development objective : Social Welfare to reduce poverty from 85% to 60% through increasing the number of households accessing Social Protection Programs by 2033

Strategy: Social Welfare and Community Development to Expand Social Cash Transfer coverage to 19,000 households by 2030

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Registration of additional SCT beneficiaries	4,600 Households added to the current database		15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	66,000	MCDSS

Strategy: Expansion of FSP coverage to 4,000 households by 2030

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Registration of viable households to benefit from FSP	5,000 household registered		15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	66,000	MCDSS

Strategy: Local Authority to identify 40% Vulnerable SMEs and provide start-up capital through provision of CDF grants

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		



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Conduct community awareness programs	Quarterly awareness programs conducted		20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	140,000	LA

Strategy: Local Authority to Sponsor 100% of eligible applicants to acquire various skills every year

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Sponsor eligible applicants	100% of eligible applicants sponsored	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	53,900,000	CDF

Strategy 5: Local Authority to encourage graduates of skills development to form companies and cooperatives and sponsor 60% with start-up capital through CDF empowerment

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Financial Capacity building	60% of the CDF Empowerment component allocated towards graduates of skills development as start-up capital		3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	15,200,000	CDF

Development Goal: Ministry of Education to ensure that *academic performance of learners is improved*



Development Objective: Ministry of Education to ensure an increase in the pass rate of learners in examination classes to 85% by 2033

Strategy: Ministry of Education with collaborating partners to construct 85% of the required classroom space by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of additional classroom space at Musangu, koweni, Mwense Kapena, Kaombe, Nkulumashiba, Mwense correctional, sunshine primary schools, kawama secondary, mukomansala, chifumbe, nkomba village, mutima, mweshi, chibondo, chiba, bwele,	78 classroom space constructed		5,000,000	5,600,000	4,434,000	2,242,000	16,659,000	CDF



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sepe, kayanike,kapa mba primary, sesaprimaryand michelo primary schools, Mwense primary, Chongo and Mwanda								
Construction of additional specialized rooms (laboratories) atKasonge, lukwesa, kashiba, Musonda, kabila,mukom ansala secondary schools	7 Specialize d rooms constructe d		2,850,000	2,850,000	950,000		6,650,000	CDF
Completion of specialized rooms (laboratories) at Mukumbwa	1 laboratory completed		700,000				700,000	CDF



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Establishment of new primary schools at chimba, chilengwe, malama and Nkumbi Villages	4 Primary Schools established		1,100,000		1,100,000	2,200,000	4,400,000	CDF
Establishment of new secondary school at Chalwe	Secondary school established				4,000,000		4,000,000	GED Africa
Construction of new boarding facilities	2 new boarding facilities constructed			25,000,000		50,000,000	75,000,000	World Bank Ministry of Education
Construction of additional boarding facilities at Lukwesa and Mambilima secondary Schools	4 additional boarding facilities constructed		1,600,000	1,600,000			3,200,000	CDF
Rehabilitation of classroom space in kaombe, katiti, nkanga, munwa and Chibembe	13 Classrooms rehabilitated			600,000	600,000	550,000	1,750,000	CDF



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wards								
completion of classroom space at Musonda Day, Kabila and Chalwe	9 classrooms rehabilitated	450,000	450,000	450,000			1,350,000	CDF

Strategy: Ministry of Education and Local Authority to improve desk-pupil ratio by 2027

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Procurement of 7,500 desks for all schools	7,500 desks procured	12,750,000					12,750,000	CDF

Strategy: Ministry of Education to increase teaching and learning materials in schools

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Procure more teaching and learning materials in schools	15,000 text books for secondary schools procured		750,000	750,000	750,000		2,250,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners



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	30,000 text books for primary schools procured		850,000	850,000	850,000		2,550,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
	10,000 text books for Early Childhood procured		700,000	700,000	700,000		2,100,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
Strategy: Ministry of Education to recruit more teachers								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Lobby for recruitment of teachers	102 Early Childhood Education teachers recruited							Ministry of Education
	745 Primary school teachers recruited							Ministry of Education



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	547 Secondary school teachers recruited							Ministry of Education
Strategy: ZESCO and REA with collaborating partners to connect schools and staff housing								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Install Solar equipment	Solar equipment installed at twenty (20) Schools	500,000	250,000	250,000			1,000,000	CDF

Development Goal: Ministry of Health to reduce Disease Burden and Mortality rate								
<i>Development Objective: Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Social Welfare and other cooperating partners to ensure that the rate of malnutrition among children under the age of five years is reduced by 35% by 2028</i>								
Strategy : Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in the district by 35% by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conduct immunization of children under 2 years	Children under 2 years fully Immunized	500, 000	520, 000	550, 000	575, 000	600, 000	2, 745, 000	Ministry of health/ Cooperating partners.



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Strategy: Ministry of Agriculture, ministry of health with other partners to enhance food security and nutrition in the district by 2028.								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conducting growth monitoring	12 Growth monitoring activities conducted annually	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of health
Conducting cooking demonstration	12 Cooking demonstration conducted annually	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Ministry of health
Provision of micronutrients	Provision of Micronutrients to 80% of pregnant women in the first trimester	30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,000	170,000	Ministry of health
Conducting health promotion activities	12 Health promotion activities conducted annually	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Ministry of health
Holding DNCC meeting	12 DNCC meetings held every year							Ministry of health
Training staff in Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition	30 members of Staff trained in Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition							Ministry of health

Development Objective: Ministry of Health and other cooperating partners to ensure that Malaria Incidence rates in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 40% by 2033

Strategy: The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in 5 wards by 40% by 2033.



Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	FUNDING
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conducting indoor Residue spraying	Indoor Residue spraying conducted in the 5 affected wards annually	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	1,700,000	Ministry of health
Distribution of ITNs	ITNs distributed to 100% of expectant mothers and mothers of children under the age of five (5)	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	350,000	Ministry of health



Supplying of drugs and medical supplies	100% of the required drugs and medical supplies supplied								Ministry of health
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Strategy: The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in 5 wards by 2033.

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Constructing health facilities at kapela, chilengwe, kaombe, tondo, mwendago, lusufya, bwele, finkensege and michelo	Eleven (11) health posts constructed		4,200,000	2,800,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	15,400,000	CDF/Ministry of health
Construction of mini hospitals at Katutami and Lukwesa	Two (2) hospitals constructed		53,000,000	53,000,000			106,000,000	Ministry of Health/cooperating partners
Construction of maternity annexes at chanshi, lukwesa, kasweka and kawama	Four (4) maternity annexes constructed		650,000	650,000	1,300,000		2,600,000	CDF/Ministry of health



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Extension of Lukwesa rural health center	Three (3) wards constructed			1,800,000					Ministry of health/cooperating partners
Weighing posts constructed at bwele, tangwa, katuta, kanchinchi, Nsemba, Kakusa, Chansa, Shingwe, Chongo and Chibumbu	Seven (10) weighing posts constructed		350,000	700,000	700,000	700,000			CDF
Construction of Hospital Affiliated Health Center at Mwense District Hospital	Hospital Affiliated Health Center (HAHC) constructed					3,000,000	3,000,000		Ministry of Health
Installation of a wire fence at the District Hospital	Wire fence at District Hospital installed								
Increasing the number of health personnel	80% of health personnel on the establishment filled								Ministry of health
Training and deploying Community health workers	80% of the required community health		200,000				200,000		Ministry of health



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	workers trained and deployed							
Establishment of a nursing school at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Nursing school established		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	Ministry of health
Construction of isolation ward (1*3) at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Isolation Ward constructed				650,000		650,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Renovation of 11 wards at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Wards renovated		220,000	220,000	360,000		800,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Construction of modern outpatient department at Mambilima Mission Hospital	1 modern outpatient department constructed					5,000,000	5,000,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Construction of mortuary building at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Mortuary building constructed			400,000			400,000	Min of Health/ Partners



Development Objective: Ministry of Health, Local Authority and other cooperating partners to ensure that water borne diseases in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 60% by 2033

Strategy : Utility companies with collaborating partners to improve access to clean and safe water supply in 5 wards by 60% by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conducting water quality monitoring	Monthly Water quality monitoring activities conducted	36,000	38,000	50,000	42,000	44,000	210,000	LpWCo, health, Local Authority
Conducting public health inspections	Public health inspections conducted	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Health

Strategy: Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to improve sanitation services in 5 wards by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conducting CLTs in Villages	2 chiefdoms declared Open Defecation Free	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Education, health LWCo, Local Authority, Community Development
Conducting public health inspections	12 public health inspections conducted annually	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	200,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Health



Development Goal								
Development Objective: Local Authority to improve own source revenue collection efficiency by 90% by 2028								
Strategy : Local Authority to conduct sensitization and stakeholder engagements								
Activity	Activity_Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total_(ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Conduct sensitization meetings and publicity	Sensitization meetings and publicity conducted	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	200,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners
Hold stakeholder consultation meetings	Stakeholder meetings held	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	275,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners
Strategy 2: Local Authority to automate payment system by 2028								
Activity	Activity_Output	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)					Total_(ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Engage consultant to conduct automation	Consultant engaged		300,000				300,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners



Strategy : Local Authority to conduct Revenue mobilization and performance monitoring								
Activity	Activity_Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Procure three (03) utility vehicles for revenue collection	Three utility vehicles procured	1,000,000		1,200,000		1,500,000	3,700,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The section below outlines the capital components of the Mwense Integrated Development Plan. This section only outlines projects that will be required to be undertaken that are of capital in nature



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Development Goal : Availability of adequate safe water for all ensured								
Development Objective : Water Utility Company to improve the quality of water consumed by 70% of the population in the IDP area within the next first five years								
Strategy : Luapula Water and Sanitation company to expand the piped water network by 20% to cater for 950 households in the IDP area by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Expansion and connection of the piped water network within the township	144 households connected to the piped water network		289,800	289,800	289,800	289,800	1,159,200	Ministry of water/LWSCO
Extension of piped water network to Chimbala, Kanyemba, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Shimaliya, Shichibangu and Kashiba villages	600 households connected to piped water		1,207,500	1,207,500	1,207,500	1,207,500	4,830,000	Ministry of water/LWSCO
Strategy 2: Luapula Water and Sanitation company, the Local Authority and collaborating partners to rehabilitate 50% of the old water infrastructure to improve the quality of water being supplied by 2028								



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Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Rehabilitation of old water infrastructure (Kashiba, Mulundu, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Kapakala and Musangu)	6 water schemes rehabilitated		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000	Ministry of water/LWSCo/Local Authority
Replacement of old water pipe network in Roads Camp	Old water pipe network replaced		650,000				650,000	Ministry of water/LWSCo

Strategy : Local Authority to construct piped mini-water reticulation systems to cover 70% of the rural population in the IDP area by 2028

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of Mini-water reticulation systems in Mambilima Mission Hospital Compound, at Mumpolokoso to kapondo, kapala to kawama, chifita to tela, kakusa scheme, nsemba village, ponga, mubende, mulonga, loto, kalasa-lukumani, mainsa-kabengele and chitupa-mwale, mutima, mulundu,	23 Mini water schemes constructed	1,500,000	2,487,500	2,137,500	2,137,500	2,137,500	9,900,000	LWSCo/ ministry of water and LA



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

kabila, chula, muchinga, chalwe, chibumbu, mambilima Baptist, kalekanya and malama								
Extension of mini-water reticulation systems at Mumpolokoso, Kapena, kakusa, lwamfwe, Mukomansala, ShiChama, swaba to kalinda,	8 water schemes extended		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	CDF, Local Authority, LWSCO, Ministry of Water
Drilling of boreholes at Nantanda, Chembe, Lwamfwe, Kapala, tondo, tela, Kambili, mutamina, chifita, toba, kasonge, nkomba, kaoma, chipata, domi, lubamba, munwa, chiponda, semba, lubunda, kankomba, shichama, dickpota, muladel, chipulu, jamesand Gershom villages	38 boreholes drilled			1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	4,275,000	CDF, Ministry of and sanitation
Rehabilitation of boreholes at kapesha, Kalanga, Nkonga, kapala, tondo, kawama, lubunda,	13 boreholes rehabilitated	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000	Local Authority, ministry of water



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

kankomba,								
Strategy : Local Authority to upgrade 50 % of the hand pumps in rural communities to mini-water reticulation systems by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Upgrading of hand pumps to mini water reticulation systems at kolofwa.Chisama. shichama, Kanchinchi , lwangwa, Nchilamundi, Chipompo, kawama new site, Mulonga Nachabwe and Kantondo	10 Hand pumps upgraded to mini-water reticulation systems		625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	2,500,000	Local Authority, CDF, Ministry of water

Development Goal: Water Resource development and management for sustainable development ensured						
Development Objective: Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation to develop and manage two water infrastructure by 2033						
Strategy : The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and one (1) weir within ten (10) years.						
Activity	Activity	Cost_Per_Year (ZMW)			Total_(ZMW)	Funding



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

	Output	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of dam and weir (Chilekumbi and Tente)	Dam and weir constructed				500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	Ministry of water/agriculture

Strategy : Local Authority, Ministry of Education and cooperating partners Construct waterborne toilets in 90% of public institutions by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of ablution block at kanyemba, shichama, chebele, kanchinchi, lubunda local court, kasonge, ponga	Seven (7) ablution blocks constructed	900,000	900,000	300,000			2,100,000	CDF

Development Goal : Adequate, decent and affordable housing by all ensured

Development Objective: Local Authority and cooperating partners to facilitate the development of decent and affordable housing for 60% of the population in the IDP area by 2033

Strategy: Local Authority and cooperating partners to construct at least one housing unit for each public institution offering social services by 2033

Activity	Activity	Cost Per Year (ZMW)	Total (ZMW)	Funding
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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

	Output	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct housing flats at kapamba primary, kapamba secondary, nchilamundikapamba health post, sesa primary, Tondo primary, Kawama Secondary, Kawama Primary, Kaombe primary, Chanshi Health Post, Lwamfwe Primary Mununshi clinic and Mukumbwa secondary, Kapena primary, Lukwesa, Loto, Kasengu primary, Ponga primary, Kasonge secondary, Kawama clinic, Kasonga clinic, Musungampashi primary	62 (1*3) staff houses constructed		16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	64,000,000	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners
Rehabilitation of staff houses at Mununshi clinic,	19 staff houses rehabilitated		750,000	750,000	750,000	600,000	28,500,000	LA/ MoE/MoH and cooperating partners
Strategy 2: Local Authority to create three (3) local area plans to facilitate orderly development by 2033								



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Mapping of development areas	Spatial and Socio-economic Data collected		15,000		20,000		35,000	Local Authority
	Three (3) Local Area plans prepared		150,000		150,000		300,000	Local Authority

Strategy : Local Authority to upgrade 3 unplanned settlements for basic provision of social services by 2033

	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Preparation of Planning agreements in Lubundu, Kashiba and Mulundu Chiefdoms	Three (3) Planning agreements prepared		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	500,000	LA

Development Goal: Access to information enhanced

Development Objective: ZICTA to broaden network connectivity and access to information in unserved areas by 2033

Strategy: ZICTA and Cooperating partners to ensure connectivity in 2 wards by 2027

Activity	Activity	Cost Per Year (ZMW)	Total	Funding
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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

	Output	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	(ZMW)	
Install network towers at Mweshi, Bwele, Kapamba and Chibondo	4 network towers installed		3,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000		11,000,000	ZICTA, MTN/ AIRTEL/ ZAMTEL
Strategy : Local Authority and cooperating partners to establish a community radio station by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Establish community radio station in Mwense Township	One (1) community radio station established		2,000,000				2,000,000	LA/ MoI and cooperating partners

Development Goal : Enhanced commerce and trade								
Development Objective:: Local Authority to create enabling environment for commerce and trade to 80% of entrepreneurs by 2033								
Strategy: Local Authority and cooperating partners to enhance a conducive trading environment by 20% within the first five years								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of markets at Bunde-Bunde, Kasonge Township and Lukwesa	4 markets constructed		1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		4,000,000	LA/cooperating partners
Strategy : Local Authority to designate four places for markets and bus stations/bus stops by 2033								



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct bus shelters at Bunde-Bunde, Lwamfwe, Kaombe and Lubunda	4 Bus Shelters constructed			450,000	500,000		950,000	LA
Strategy: Local Authority to encourage and facilitate for private <u>for private</u> business entities to enhance value addition and trade by 80% in the next five (5) years								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Establish a Multi-purpose Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ) within the District.	One (1) Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zone Constructed.					1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	LA/COOPERATING PARTNERS
Upgrade of Mununshi Fruit plantation.	Mununshi Fruit plantation upgraded to plantation, processing, and distribution facility.					1,000,000	1,000,000	ZDA/ COOPERATING PARTNERS
Facilitate the establishment of Mining Zones along the mineral belt of the District.	Two (2) Mines officially created within the District.					1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	LA/ Traditional Authority/ Ministry of Mines/ Private Business entities



Development Goal: Enhanced community participation in development								
Development Objective: Local Authority to encourage citizen participation in local development processes in all wards during the plan period								
Strategy : Local Authority to build offices for Area Councilors and Ward Development Committees in all wards by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct offices	21 offices constructed in all wards				1,100,000	1,100,000	2,200,000	LA/cooperating partners
Purchase bicycles for WDCs	168 bicycles purchase for all WDCs		840,000				840,000	LA/cooperating partners

Strategy: The Local Authority and Road Development agency to design and implement a drainage system for 10 Kilometers of roads in the township by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct proper drainages along all township roads	10 Kms of drainages designed and constructed				3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	RDA/LA/cooperating partners
Construct bridge at Kasengu Stream	Bridge constructed at Kasengu Stream		1,500,000				1,500,000	LA



Strategy : The Local Authority to implement road maintenance activities on yearly basis								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Maintenance of township roads	21 Km of township roads maintained		2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	17,500,000	Local Authority/CDF
Construction of feeder roads at lukumami to Nchilamundi, lwamfwe to nchilamundi, bundebunde to chibonga, leading to mulonga primary, chiwasha to Nchilamundi, all feeder roads in lukwesa to kateta, lubunda, kankomba, nkumbi to tente, kakusa to Kasingu, kapena to tente, kapala to nchilamundi, main road to Chiba Habour, tokawama secondary, chifumbe to mwendango, kalemfu to chibokoma, shibesa to shimulonga, Nkonga, Chitondwa, chansha east and west, katuta	430 Km feeder roads constructed		125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	500,000,000	RDA/Local Authority



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

turnoff to Chibe security road, shichama to gershom (zone 2 to 5), tangwa, katuta, bwele, katuta-mandanda security road, bahati feeder road (from bahati to bwele), mulundu primary to mambilima secondary, lukolongo, Kasuwe, Chansa feeder road, Mwanda to Mutundu, Kapakala to Mancele, Hospital to Kapakala								
Upgrading of Township Roads to bituminous standard	21 Km of roads upgraded to bituminous standard			50,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	175,000,000	RDA
Strategy 4: Road Development Agency and the Local Authority to expand the existing roads in order to accommodate cyclists and pedestrian walkways in order to enhance safety by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct pedestrian and cyclist lane in Mwense Township	21km Pedestrian and cyclist lane constructed				500,000	600,000	1,100,000	RDA



Development Goal: Enhanced access to hard-to-reach places by 2033								
Development objective: Local Authority to construct 20 kilometers of water - transport routes across- the Luapula river by 2033								
Strategy: Local Authority to construct 20kms of canals by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construct canals at kawama to kaombe and kanshimwe to luapula river	2 canals constructed				3,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	Ministry of transport
Purchase of banana boats	2 banana boats procured				45,000	45,000	90,000	Ministry of transport

Development Goal: Ministry of Education to ensure that academic performance of learners is improved								
Development Objective: Ministry of Education to ensure an increase in the pass rate of learners in examination classes to 85% by 2033								
Strategy: Ministry of Education with collaborating partners to construct 85% of the required classroom space by 2033								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Construction of additional classroom space at	78 classroom space constructed		5,000,000	5,600,000	4,434,000	2,242,000	16,659,000	CDF



Musangu, koweni, Mwense Kapena, Kaombe, Nkulumashiba, Mwense correctional, sunshine primary schools, kawama secondary, mukomansala, chifumbe, nkomba village, mutima, mweshi, chibondo, chiba, bwele, sepe, kayanike,kapa mba primary, sesaprimaryand michelo primary schools, Mwense primary, Chongo and Mwanda								
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MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Construction of additional specialized rooms (laboratories) at Kasonge, Lukwesa, Kashiba, Musonda, Kabila, Mukomansala secondary schools	7 Specialized rooms constructed		2,850,000	2,850,000	950,000		6,650,000	CDF
Completion of specialized rooms (laboratories) at Mukumbwa	1 laboratory completed		700,000				700,000	CDF
Establishment of new primary schools at Chimba, Chilengwe, Malama and Nkumbi Villages	4 Primary Schools established		1,100,000		1,100,000	2,200,000	4,400,000	CDF
Establishment of new secondary school at Chalwe	Secondary school established				4,000,000		4,000,000	GED Africa



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Construction of new boarding facilities	2 new boarding facilities constructed			25,000,000		50,000,000	75,000,000	World Bank Ministry of Education
Construction of additional boarding facilities at Lukwesa and Mambilima secondary Schools	4 additional boarding facilities constructed		1,600,000	1,600,000			3,200,000	CDF
Rehabilitation of classroom space in kaombe, katiti, nkanga, munwa and Chibembe wards	13 Classrooms rehabilitated			600,000	600,000	550,000	1,750,000	CDF
completion of classroom space at Musonda Day, Kabila and Chalwe	9 classrooms rehabilitated	450,000	450,000	450,000			1,350,000	CDF

Strategy 2: Ministry of Education and Local Authority to improve desk-pupil ratio by 2027



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Procurement of 7,500 desks for all schools	7,500 desks procured	12,750,000					12,750,000	CDF
Strategy: Ministry of Education to increase teaching and learning materials in schools								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Procure more teaching and learning materials in schools	15,000 text books for secondary schools procured		750,000	750,000	750,000		2,250,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
	30,000 text books for primary schools procured		850,000	850,000	850,000		2,550,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
	10,000 text books for Early Childhood procured		700,000	700,000	700,000		2,100,000	Ministry of Education/ Cooperating partners
Strategy: Ministry of Education to recruit more teachers								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Lobby for recruitment of teachers	102 Early Childhood Education teachers recruited							Ministry of Education



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	745 Primary school teachers recruited							Ministry of Education
	547 Secondary school teachers recruited							Ministry of Education

Strategy: ZESCO and REA with collaborating partners to connect schools and staff housing

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Install Solar equipment	Solar equipment installed at twenty (20) Schools	500,000	250,000	250,000			1,000,000	CDF

Development Objective: Ministry of Health and other cooperating partners to ensure that Malaria Incidence rates in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 40% by 2033

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Constructing health facilities at kapela, chilengwe, kaombe, tondo, mwendago, lusufya, bwele,	Eleven (11) health posts constructed		4,200,000	2,800,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	15,400,000	CDF/Ministry of health



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finkensege and michelo								
Construction of mini hospitals at Katuta and Lukwesa	Two (2) mini hospitals constructed		53,000,000	53,000,000			106, 000,000	Ministry of Health/cooperating partners
Construction of maternity annexes at chanshi, lukwesa, kasweka and kawama	Four (4) maternity annexes constructed		650,000	650,000	1,300,000		2, 600,000	CDF/Ministry of health
Extension of Lukwesa rural health center	Three (3) wards constructed			1,800,000				Ministry of health/cooperating partners
Weighing posts constructed at bwele, tangwa, katuta, kanchinchi, Nsemba, Kakusa, Chansa, Shingwe, Chongo and Chibumbu	Seven (10) weighing posts constructed		350,000	700,000	700,000	700,000		CDF
Construction of Hospital Affiliated Health Center at Mwense District Hospital	Hospital Affiliated Health Center (HAHC) constructed					3,000,000	3,000,000	Ministry of Health



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Installation of a wire fence at the District Hospital	Wire fence at District Hospital installed							
Construction of isolation ward (1*3) at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Isolation Ward constructed			650,000			650,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Renovation of 11 wards at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Wards renovated		220,000	220,000	360,000		800,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Construction of modern outpatient department at Mambilima Mission Hospital	1 modern outpatient department constructed					5,000,000	5,000,000	Min of Health/ Partners
Construction of mortuary building at Mambilima Mission Hospital	Mortuary building constructed			400,000			400,000	Min of Health/ Partners



Development Goal : Revenue collection efficiency ensured								
Development Objective: Local Authority to improve own source revenue collection efficiency by 90% by 2028								
Strategy : Local Authority to automate payment system by 2028								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Engage consultant to conduct automation	Consultant engaged		300,000				300,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners
Strategy : Local Authority to conduct Revenue mobilization and performance monitoring								
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)	Funding
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Procure three (03) utility vehicles for revenue collection	Three utility vehicles procured	1,000,000		1,200,000		1,500,000	3,700,000	LA/ Collaborating Partners



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

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4.2 Financial Plan

As the Local Authority plans to execute the programs in the integrated Development Plan, there are various operational costs that are anticipated to be incurred. This section therefore ensures that the recurrent expenditure of implementing the IDP is properly budgeted for.

4.2.1 Revenue Collection Efficiency

Revenue collection efficiency entails the ratio of revenue collected against what was budgeted to be collected. The collection efficiency is dependent on various factors that include but not limited to the number of collectors, the methods of collection, mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, resources allocated towards revenue collection etc.

4.2.1.1 Assessment of Current and Potential Revenue Streams

Mwense has great potential to generate own source revenue during the planning period as it is anticipated that the Mwenda-Kasomeno boarder shall create business opportunities that will be levied in the district. Currently, there are twelve revenue collectors collecting revenue at various revenue point within the district

4.2.2.2 Sources of revenue

The Local Authority depends on various sources of revenue in order to carry out its various functions. These include locally generated revenue, grants from the central government, grants from other cooperating partners. Some revenue among others include:

- a) Property rates (commercial and Residential)
- b) Charges (Plot Fees)
- c) Levies
- d) Licences
- e) Taxes
- f) Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF)
- g) Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

4.2.3 Assessment of the Local Authority's Revenue Base 2023 - 2028

In order to implement the programs that have been identified in the Integrated Development Plan, it would be imperative that other agencies apart from the government come in to render

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financial support because the assessment of the Local Authority's revenue base for the period 2023 to 2028 reveals that the income generated from local revenue sources is not adequate to facilitate successful implementation of identified programmes.

4.2.4 Main Factors affecting Revenue Collection

Main factors affecting revenue collection in the district is inadequate transport, low awareness levels by members of the general public on the importance of paying various fees to the Council, disputes between traditional authorities and the Local Authority etc.

4.2.5. Programme for the Preparation of Local Area Plans

Mwense Town Council intends to develop Local Area Plans for the IDP area from 2023 onwards as outlined below:

- Phase 1: Extension of Township Boundaries (2023– 2025)
- Phase 2: Upgrading of Informal Settlements (2024 – 2026)
- Phase 3: Planning Agreements in traditional land (2024 – 2025)
- Phase 4: New Developments (2025 -2028)

4.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Effective programme implementation demand for a sound monitoring and evaluation plan. This is essential as it guide the direction of programmes and project and help to assess viability in relation to the changing environment within which the programs are being implemented.



REVENUE ITEMS	2020			2021			2022		
	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
LOCAL TAXES	1,744,239	1,333,419	76%	1,745,784	1,336,772	77%	1,746,399	1,338,416	77%
FEES AND CHARGES	1,512,765	1,001,699	66%	1,991,459	986,200	50%	2,065,164	1,311,604	64%
LICENCES	16,671	12,030	72%	21,537	9,408	44%	11,693	15,600	133%
LEVIES	157,800	191,896	122%	190,900	188,558	99%	183,450	251,824	137%
PERMITS	16,508	24,100	146%	22,340	71,857	322%	119,330	137,608	115%
LGEF	8,734,932	8,646,057	99%	8,734,932	8,475,934	97%	10,021,529	9,824,875	98%
CDF	3,200,000	3,200,000	100%	3,200,000	3,200,000	100%	51,400,000	47,479,822	92%
OTHER GRANTS		520,000			100,000		200,000	220,000	
BORROWINGS	-	-		-	-		-	-	
COMMERCIAL VENTURE	1,116,100	993,160	89%	1,587,600	1,314,700	83%	1,920,000	14,459	87%
OTHER RECEIPTS	72,000	63,483	88%	45,839	129,372	282%	72,000	73,753	102%
TOTAL	16,571,015	15,985,844	96%	17,540,391	15,812,801	90%	67,739,565	60,667,961	92%

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Figure 18: Revenue trends, finance department 2022



S/N	REVENUE ITEMS	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1.	LOCAL TAXES	1,750,479	1,838,002.95	1,929,903.10	2,026,398.25	2,127,718.16
2.	FEES AND CHARGES	1,511,529	1,587,105.45	1,666,460.72	1,749,783.76	1,837,272.95
3.	LICENCES	17,021	17,872.05	18,765.65	19,703.94	20,689.13
4.	LEVIES	233,730	245,416.50	257,687.33	270,571.69	284,100.28
5.	PERMITS	114,790	120,529.50	126,555.98	132,883.77	139,527.96
6.	LGEF	10,322,436	10,838,557.80	11,380,485.69	11,949,509.97	12,546,985.47
7.	CDF	56,027,902	56,027,902.00	56,027,902.00	56,027,902.00	56,027,902.00
8.	OTHER GRANTS	200,000	210,000.00	220,500.00	231,525.00	243,101.25
9.	BORROWINGS	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	COMMERCIAL VENTURE	2,483,452	2,607,624.60	2,738,005.83	2,874,906.12	3,018,651.43
11.	OTHER RECEIPTS	71,774	75,362.70	79,130.84	83,087.38	87,241.75
	TOTAL	73,513,113	73,568,373.55	74,445,397.13	75,366,271.88	76,333,190.38

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Figure 19: Revenue forecasting, 2023 to 2027; MTC Finance Department

4.2.4



Main Factors affecting Revenue Collection

Main factors affecting revenue collection in the district include:

1. Boundary dispute between the Local Authority and the Traditional authority affecting the efficiency of revenue collection.
2. Un planned settlements leading to most properties not being included on the valuation roll
3. Low own source revenue base making it difficult for the Council to offer the much-needed social services to community of Mwense.
4. Low compliance level as most of the ratepayers resist paying local taxes affecting the collection efficiency
5. Inadequate transport for revenue mobilization

4.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Effective programme implementation demand for a sound monitoring and evaluation plan. This is essential as it guide the direction of programmes and project and help to assess viability in relation to the changing environment within which the programmes are being implemented.

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Development Goal: Availability of adequate safe water ensured for all							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	To improve the quality of water being accessed by 70% of the population for consumption within the first five years								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1 2023	Target Year 2 2024	Target Year 3 2025	Target Year 4 2026	Target Year 5 2027			
Luapula Water and Sanitation company to expand the piped water network by 20% to cater for 950 households in the IDP area by 2028	144 households connected to the piped water network		36 connections	36 connections	36 connections	36 connections	No. of connections made	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	Quarterly
	600 households connected in Chimbala Village		150 connections	150 connections	150 connections	150 connections	No. of connections made	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	Quarterly



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<p>Luapula Water and Sanitation company, the Local Authority and collaborating partners to rehabilitate 50% of the old water infrastructure to improve the quality of water being supplied by 2028</p>	<p>6 water schemes rehabilitated</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>2</p>		<p>No. of water schemes rehabilitated</p>	<p>LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>
	<p>Old water pipe network replaced (Roads Camp)</p>		<p>1 network</p>				<p>No. of pipe networks replaced</p>	<p>LpWSSC</p>	<p>Once off</p>



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Luapula Water and Sanitation company to treat 100% of the water being supplied for consumption before distribution to the general public	1,500m ³ of Water treated daily	1,500m ³	1,500m ³	1,500m ³	1,500m ³	1,500m ³	1,500m ³	Volume of water treated	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	Daily
Local Authority shall construct piped mini-water reticulation systems to cover 70% of the rural population in the IDP area by 2028	23 Mini water schemes constructed	4 water schemes constructed	6 water schemes constructed	5 water schemes constructed	4 water schemes constructed	4 water schemes constructed	4 water schemes constructed	No. of water schemes constructed	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually



	8 water schemes extended		2 water schemes extended	2 water schemes extended	2 water schemes extended	2 water schemes extended	No. of water schemes extended	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually
	38 boreholes drilled		9 boreholes sunk	10 boreholes sunk	10 boreholes sunk	9 boreholes sunk	No. of boreholes sunk	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually
	13 boreholes rehabilitated	2 boreholes rehabilitated	3 boreholes rehabilitated	3 boreholes rehabilitated	3 boreholes rehabilitated	2 boreholes rehabilitated	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually



Local Authority shall upgrade 50 % of the hand pumps in rural communities to mini-water reticulation systems by 2028	10 Hand pumps upgraded to mini-water reticulation systems		3 hand pumps upgraded to mini water reticulation system	3 hand pumps upgraded to mini water reticulation system	3 hand pumps upgraded to mini water reticulation system	1 hand pumps upgraded to mini water reticulation system	No. of pumps upgraded	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually
Local Authority shall partner with Luapula Water to safeguard 70% of the water recharge areas in the district	4 enforcement activities undertaken every year	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	No. of enforcements undertaken	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	Quarterly
Local Authority shall partner with Luapula Water and DWRD to enhance water levels in recharge areas	10,000 trees planted in water recharge areas		2500 trees	2500 trees	2500 trees	2500 trees	No. of trees planted	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually



Development Goal :_Water development and management for sustainable development ensured							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To Develop and manage two water infrastructureby -2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and one (1) weir within ten	Quarterly Sensitization activities conducted	4 sensitization activities	4 sensitization activities	4 sensitization activities	4 sensitization activities	4 sensitization activities	No. Sensitization activities conducted	LA/ DWRD	Quarterly



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(10) years.	Dam and weir constructed				1 dam	1 weir	No. of dams and weirs constructed	LA/ DWRD	annually
Identify and map aquifers in order to enhance underground water management	100% Aquifers identified and mapped		100% aquifers				% of aquifers identified and mapped	LA/ DWRD	annually
Promote Public Private Partnership (PPPs) in water development and management	Two project proposals prepared			2 project proposals			No. of project proposals prepared	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually



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Local Authority and DWRD ensure reduction of both surface and underground water pollution by 50% by 2033	100% supervision of Projects and activities with potential threats to surface and underground water resources	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	No. of inspections done	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	annually
	Monthly water sample testing conducted		12 tests	12 tests	12 tests	12 tests	No. of water sample testing conducted	LA/ LpWSSC/ DWRD	Annually
	quarterly Sensitization activities conducted		4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	No. of sensitizations conducted	LA/ DWRD	Quarterly



Development Goal: <i>Improved sanitation and hygiene</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective 1	<i>To attain 70% sanitation and hygiene levels by the population within the IDP area by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Sensitization of communities on the importance of good sanitation and hygiene	4 Stakeholder trainings and orientations in WASH conducted annually		4 trainings and orientations	4 trainings and orientations	4 trainings and orientations	4 trainings and orientations	No. of trainings and orientations conducted	LA/LpWSSC	Annually
Local Authority, Ministries of Health, Community Development and education to Implement community led total sanitation (CLTS) programs in five chiefdoms within the first five years	Quarterly enforcement of WASH regulations conducted	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	4 enforcement activities	No. of enforcement activities conducted	LA/LpWSSC/MoH	Annually

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	Two chiefdoms declared ODF			1 chiefdom		1 chiefdom	No. of Chiefdoms declared ODF	LA/ LpWSSC/MoH	Annually
Ministry of Education and health to mainstream menstrual hygiene and health in schools within the plan period	Monthly Sensitization on Menstrual hygiene and health in schools done		12 sensitizations	12 sensitizations	12 sensitizations	12 sensitizations	No. of sensitizations conducted	LA/ MoH/ MoE	Monthly
Construct waterborne toilets in 90% of public institutions by 2033	Seven (7) abluion blocks constructed	1 abluion			3 abluions	3 abluions	No. of abluions constructed	LA	Annually



Establishment of a central sewer system to cover 70% of population in IDP area by 2033	Project proposal prepared				1 proposal		No. of proposals prepared	LpWSSC	Once off
	Central sewer system installed					1 sewer system	No. sewer system constructed	LpWSSC	Once off

Development Goal : <i>Adequate, decent and affordable housing by all ensured</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To facilitate the development of decent and affordable housing by 60% of the people in the IDP area by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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Local Authority and cooperating partners to construct at least one housing unit for each public institution offering social services by 2033	62 (1*3) staff houses constructed		15 houses	16 houses	16 houses	15 houses	No. of staff houses constructed	LA/ MoH/ MoE/ MoA/ MoHD	annually
	19 staff houses rehabilitated		5 houses	5 houses	5 houses	4 houses	No. of staff houses rehabilitated	LA/ MoH/ MoE/ MoA/ MoHD	annually
Local Authority to create three (3) local area plans to facilitate orderly development by 2033	Spatial and Socio-economic Data collected		Data collected		Data collected		spatial data collected	LA	annually



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	Three (3) Local Area plans prepared		2 plans		1 plan		No. of local area plans created	LA	Annually
Local Authority to upgrade 4 unplanned settlements for basic provision of social services by 2033	4 planning agreements prepared		1 planning agreement	1 planning agreement	1 planning agreement	1 planning agreement	No. of planning agreements prepared	LA	annually
Local Authority to Lobby for housing development using the Public Private Partnership model in the first five years	Project proposal prepared			1 project proposal			No. of proposals prepared	DA/ LA	Once off
Financial institutions to encourage 30% of earning residents to engage financial institutions in	Quarterly awareness programs conducted		4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	No. of sensitizations conducted	LA/ Banks/ MoHD	Quarterly



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order to obtain mortgages for housing development									
Local and Traditional authorities to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in construction within the plan period	Quarterly awareness programs conducted		4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	No. of sensitizations conducted	LA/MoHD	Annually

Development Goal: <i>Access to information enhanced</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To broaden connectivity and access to information by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



ZICTA and Cooperating partners to ensure connectivity in 2 wards by 2027	4 network towers installed		1 tower	2 towers	1 tower		No. of network towers installed	ZICTA/ MTN/ AITEL/ ZAMTEL	Annually
	One (1) community radio station established		1 radio station				No. of radio stations established	LA/ ZICTA	Once off

Development Goal : <i>Enhanced commerce and trade</i>		Indicator	Source Information	of Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To create enabling environment for commerce and trade by 2033</i>			



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Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority and cooperating partners to enhance a conducive trading environment by 20% within the first five years	4 markets constructed		1 market	2 markets	1 year		No. of markets constructed	LA	Annually
To designate places for bus stations and bus stops by 2033	4 Bus Shelters constructed	4 Bus Shelters constructed			2 shelters	2 shelters	No. of bus shelters constructed	LA	Annually



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Local Authority to encourage and facilitate for private business entities to enhance value addition and trade by 80% in the next five (5) years	One (1) Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zone					1 Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zone	No. of Multi-purpose Economic Facility Zones Constructed.	LA/ COOPERATING PARTNERS	Once off
	Mununshi Fruit plantation upgraded to plantation, processing, and distribution facility.					1 plantation	No. of plantations upgraded to plantation, processing, and distribution facility.	ZDA/ COOPERATING PARTNERS	Once off



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	Two (2) Mines officially created within the District.			1 mine		1 mine	No. of mines established	A/ Traditional Authority/ Ministry of Mines/ Private Business entities	Annually
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Development Goal : <i>Enhanced community participation in development</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To encourage citizen participation in local development processes in all wards during the plan period</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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Local Authority to create office space for Area Councilors and Ward Development Committees in all wards	21 offices constructed in all wards				11	10	No. of offices constructed	LA	Annually
To designate places for bus stations and bus stops by 2033	168 bicycles purchase for all WDCs		168 bicycles				No. bicycles purchased	LA	Once off



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Engage citizens in planning and budgeting processes in all the wards annually	Annual Public consultation activities undertaken		1 public consultation	1 public consultation	1 public consultation	1 public consultation	No. of public consultations undertaken	LA	Annually
	Quarterly Community sensitization programs conducted		4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	No. of sensitization programs conducted	LA	Quarterly



Development Goal: Access to affordable and reliable energy for sustainable development ensured							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To improve connection efficiency by 50% by the year 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Power Company to ensure that 85% of power connection applications to the National grid are considered every year	Quarterly awareness programs conducted annually	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	No. of awareness programs conducted	ZESCO/ LA	Quarterly
	Quarterly requests of all materials necessary for connections made		4 requests	4 requests	4 requests	4 requests	No. of requests made	ZESCO	Quarterly
To promote collaboration between National power providers to ensure that Rural, Peri-urban and urban areas	Quarterly community awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	No. of awareness programs conducted	ZESCO	Quarterly



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are connected during the plan period	conducted								
	Public places requiring electrification submitted to REA annually	1 submission	1 submission	1 submission	1 submission	1 submission	No. of submissions made	LA	Annually
Forestry department to establish 10Ha Eucalyptus tree plantation for possible ZESCO pole production during the plan period the first four years	10,000 Eucalyptus Trees planted		2500 trees	2500 trees	2500 trees	2500 trees	No. of trees planted	LA/ Forestry	Annually
Development Objective 2	<i>To promote investment in alternative Sources of clean energy by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The Local Authority shall facilitate the acquisition of land for investors to set up power plants	Acquisition of land facilitated to 100% of applicants	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of land applications facilitated	LA	Annually



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The District Administration shall solicit for investors in alternative sources of energy	2 Project Proposals prepared		1 project proposal			1 project proposal	No. of project proposals prepared	DA	Annually
Encourage members of the general public to explore alternative sources of clean energy	Quarterly public awareness programs conducted		4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	4 awareness programs	No. of awareness programs conducted	LA	Quarterly



Development Goal : <i>State of roads improved in order to promote productivity, trade and economic inclusion</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>Maintain 100% the existing roads in the township area by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority shall lobby for upgrading of 10 kilometers of roads in the township area to bituminous standard by the year 2028	2 officers trained	1 officer				1 officer	No. of officers trained	LA	Annually
	3 stakeholder engagement meetings held		2 meetings		1 meeting		No. of stakeholder engagement meetings held	LA	Annually



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<p>The Local Authority and Road Development agency to design and implement a drainage system for 10 Kilometers of roads in the township by 2028</p>	<p>10 Kms of drainages designed and constructed</p>				<p>4km</p>	<p>6km</p>	<p>No. of kilometers of drainages designed and constructed</p>	<p>RDA/ LA</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>The Local Authority shall implement road maintenance activities on yearly basis</p>	<p>21 Km of township roads maintained</p>		<p>21km</p>	<p>21km</p>	<p>21km</p>	<p>21km</p>	<p>No. of kilometers of roads maintained</p>	<p>LA/ RDA</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>The Local Authority shall implement road maintenance activities on yearly basis</p>	<p>430 Km feeder roads constructed</p>		<p>107.5 km</p>	<p>107.5 km</p>	<p>107.5 km</p>	<p>107.5 km</p>	<p>No. of kilometers of feeder roads constructed</p>	<p>LA/ RDA</p>	<p>Annually</p>



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			5km	6km	7km	3km	No. of kilometers of roads upgraded	LA/ RDA	Annually
	21 Km of roads upgraded to bituminous standard								
Expand the existing roads in order to accommodate cyclists and pedestrian walkways in order to enhance safety by 2033	10km Pedestrian and cyclist lane constructed				4km	6km	No. of kilometers of pedestrian and cyclist lane constructed	RDA/LA	Annually
Development Objective	<i>Construction and upgrading of the 80% of feeder roads to all whether roads by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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The Local Authority shall procure relevant road construction equipment	7 Earth moving equipment procured	7					No. of earth moving equipment procured	LA	Once off
The Road Development Agency to ensure that 80% of the feeder roads that shall be constructed are climate resilient	80% of Roads graveled				30%	50%	% of roads graveled	RDA/ LA	Annually
Development Objective	<i>To enhance road network and connectivity by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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Local Authority to ensure that areas of strategic importance i.e. farming camps, health care facilities and schools are connected to the road network	250 km of strategic roads graded		100km		150km		No. of kilometres of strategic roads graded	RDA/LA	annually
	Renovation of 1.5km airstrip in Mambilima					1.5km	No. of km renovated		
Development Objective	<i>To enhance the safety of all road users</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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Local Authority to construct speed humps and install street lights at 70% of strategic points along D79 road	70% of the D79 installed with speed humps		20%	20%	20%	10%	% of the D79 installed with speed humps	RDA/LA	annually
	Street lights installed at 7 points along D79 road			2 points	3 points	2 points	No. of points with installation	LA	Annually



Development Goal: <i>Access to hard-to-reach places enhanced</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To have alternative modes of transport connecting into the Luapula River</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority and Ministry of Transport to create water channels and provide boats by 2026	2 canals constructed				1	1	No. of canals constructed	LA/ MoT	Annually
	2 banana boats procured				1	1	No. of banana boats procured	LA/ MoT	Annually



Promote favorable market conditions for farmers to sell their products									
Local Authority and Collaborating partners to empower 85% of farmers with capital	Grants and loans given to 85% of farmers every year		85%	85%	85%	85%	% of farmers empowered	LA	Annually
Development Objective	<i>To improve livestock and aquaculture production by 50% within the first five years</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



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Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to offer technical advice to livestock farmers	Quarterly Orientations and trainings done in farming camps								
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to carry out careful selection of local breeding stock	85% of Livestock Farms visited		85%	85%	85%	85%	% of Livestock Farms visited	MoFL	Annually
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to promoting uptake of commercial fattening and finishing models to increase yields	Quarterly Community meetings conducted		4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	No. of meetings held	MoFL	Annually



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Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to increase accessibility of animal health services to 75% of farmers by 2033	75% of livestock diseases controlled annually		75%	75%	75%	75%	% of livestock disease controlled	MoFL	Annually
	Monthly livestock disease extension conducted		12	12	12	12	No. of extension activities conducted	MoFL	Monthly
	Farmers trained on Livestock health every quarter		4	4	4	4	No. of trainings done	MoFL	Quarterly



Development Goal: <i>Sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability promoted</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To reduce vulnerability by increasing the number of households accessing Social Protection Programs by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Expansion of SCT coverage to 19,000 households by 2030.	4,000 household beneficiaries registered on SCT		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Number of households registered on SCT	MCDSS	Annually
Expansion of FSP coverage to 4000 households by 2030	1,000 more viable households registered on FSP		500	500			Number of households registered on FSP	MCDSS	Annually
Lobby for increase in SCT Transfer by 50% by 2028	50 % increase on transfer value		50%	50%	50%	50%	Percentage increase on transfer value	MCDSS	Annually
Expansion of FISP coverage to 50% of farmers in the district	8,855 more farmers registered under FISP		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,855	Number of farmers registered on FISP	MCDSS	Annually



Development Objective	<i>Build capacity of 80% of local business enterprises through CDF empowerment by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority to <i>provide CDF grants and loans to 80% of viable SMEs, Companies and Cooperatives by 2028</i>	Communities sensitized on CDF grants and loans every quarter	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	No. of sensitizations held	LA	Quarterly
	80% of SMEs, Companies and Cooperatives awarded grants and loans annually	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	% of SMEs empowered	LA	Annually



Development Objective	<i>To provide sponsorship to 80% Secondary and Skills Development students by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority to Sponsor 80% of eligible applicants to acquire various skills and Secondary School education every year	Quarterly sensitizations on Secondary Boarding and Skills Development Sponsorship	4	4	4	4	4	No. of sensitizations held	LA	Annually
	80% of eligible applicants sponsored	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	% of sponsored applicants		



Development Objective	<i>Local Authority and Ministry of Home Affairs to enhance law enforcement infrastructure by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Local Authority to construct Ten (10) Police Posts, one (1) juvenile detention center and expand the correctional facility.	10 Police Posts constructed		2	2	2	4	Number of Police Posts constructed	LA/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Annually
	Juvenile detention center constructed			1			Juvenile detention center constructed	LA/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Annually
	Correctional facility expanded				1		Correctional facility expanded	LA/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Annually



Development Goal: <i>Performance of learners in schools improved</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>To provide 70% infrastructure for a conducive learning environment by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Ministry of Education with collaborating partners to provide 85% of the required classroom space by 2033	72 classroom space constructed		23 classes	26 classes	15 classes	8 classes	No. of classroom spaces constructed	LA/ MoE	Annually
	7 Specialized rooms constructed		3 labs	3 labs	1 lab		No. of labs constructed	LA/ MoE	Annually



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	1 laboratory completed		1 lab				No. of labs completed	LA/ MoE	Annually
	3 Primary Schools established		1 school		1 school	1 school	No. of schools established	LA/ MoE	Annually
	Secondary school established				1 school		No. of schools established	GED/ MoE LA/	Annually



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	2 new boarding schools constructed			1 boarding school		1 boarding school	No. boarding schools constructed	LA/ MoE/ World Bank	Annually
	4 boarding schools expanded		2 boarding schools	2 boarding schools			No. boarding schools expanded	LA/ MoE	Annually
	13 Classrooms rehabilitated			5 classes	4 classes	4 classes	No. of classrooms rehabilitated	LA/ MoE	Annually



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	9 classrooms completed	3 classes	3 classes	3 classes			No. of classes completed	LA/ MoE	Annually
Ministry of Education with collaborating partners to improve desk-pupil ratio in all schools by 60% by 2025	7,500 desks procured	7500 desks					No. of desks procured	LA/ MoE	Once off
Ministry of Education and collaborating partners to increase teaching and learning materials in all schools by 60% before 2028	15,000 text books for secondary schools procured		5000 books	5000 books	5000 books		No. of books procured	LA/ MoE	Annually



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	30,000 text books for primary schools procured		10,000 books	10,000 books	10,000 books		No. of books procured	LA/ MoE	Annually
	10,000 text books for Early Childhood procured		3500 books	3500 books	3000 books		No. of books procured	LA/ MoE	Annually
Ministry of Education to reduce teacher- pupil ratio by 60% before 2028	102 Early Childhood Education teachers recruited	40 teachers		38 teachers		24 teachers	No. of teachers recruited	MoE	Annually



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	745 Primary school teachers recruited	300 teachers		280 teachers		165 teachers	No. of teachers recruited	MoE	Annually
	547 Secondary school teachers recruited	220 teachers		150 teachers		177 teachers	No. of teachers recruited	MoE	Annually
ZESCO and REA with collaborating partners to connect schools and staff housing	Solar equipment installed at twenty (20) Schools	10 schools	5 schools	5 schools			No. of schools connected	ZESCO/ REA	Annually



Development Goal: <i>To Reduce Disease Burden and Mortality rate by 35% by the year 2028</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective	<i>Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Community Development and social welfare and other cooperating partners to ensure that the rate of malnutrition among children under the age of five years is reduced by 35% by 2028</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to Strengthen Public health in the District by 35% by 2028	Percentage of Children fully Immunized under 2 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of children fully immunized	MoH	Annually
Ministry of Health with other partners to enhance food security and nutrition in the district by 2028	12 Growth monitoring activities conducted annually	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	No. of activities conducted	MoH	Annually



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	12 Cooking demonstration conducted annually	12 demonstrations	12 demonstrations	12 demonstrations	12 demonstrations	12 demonstrations	No. of demonstrations conducted	MoH	Annually
	Provision of Micronutrients to 80% of pregnant women in the first trimester	80% of women	80% of women	80% of women	80% of women	80% of women	% of women given micronutrients	MoH	Monthly
	12 Health promotion activities conducted annually	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	12 activities	No. of activities conducted	MoH	Monthly



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	12 DNCC meetings held every year	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	No. meetings held	MoH	Monthly
	30 members of Staff trained in Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition	30 staff	30 staff	30 staff	30 staff	30 staff	No. of staff trained	MoH	Monthly
Development Objective	<i>Ministry of Health and other cooperating partners to ensure that Malaria Incidence rates in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 40% by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			



The Ministry of Health collaborating with partners to Strengthen Public health in 5 wards by 40% by 2033.	Indoor Residue spraying conducted in the 5 affected wards annually	1 activity	1 activity	1 activity	1 activity	1 activity	No. of spraying activities conducted	MoH	Annually
	ITNs distributed to 100% of expectant mothers and mothers of children under the age of five (5)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of mothers given ITNs	MoH	Monthly
	100% of the required drugs and medical supplies distributed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of drugs and medical supplies distributed	MoH	Monthly



The Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to increase access to quality health care in 5 wards by 2033.	Eleven (11) health posts constructed at kapela, chilengwe, kaombe, tondo, mwendago, lusufya, bwele, finkensege and michelo	3	2	3	3	No. of health posts constructed	LA/ MoH	Annually
	Two (2) mini hospitals constructed at Katuta and Lukwesa	1 mini hospital	1 mini hospital			No. of mini hospitals constructed	LA/ MoH/ Partners	Annually
	Four (4) maternity annexes constructed at chanshi, lukwesa, kasweka and kawama	1 maternity annex	1 maternity annex	2 maternity annexes		No. of maternity annexes constructed	LA/ MoH	Annually



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	Three (3) wards constructed at Lukwesa			3 wards			No. of wards constructed	LA/ MoH	Annually
	Seven (7) weighing posts constructed at bwele, tangwa, katuta, kanchinchi, Nsemba, Kakusa and Chibumbu		1 weighing post	2 weighing posts	2 weighing posts	2 weighing posts	No. of weighing posts constructed	LA/ MoH	Annually
	80% of health personnel on the establishment recruited		80%	80%	80%	80%	% of health personnel recruited	MoH	Annually



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	80% of the required community health workers trained and deployed		80%	80%	80%	80%	% of health personnel recruited	MoH	Annually
	Isolation block constructed at Mambilima Mission Hospital				1 block		No. of isolation blocks constructed	MoH/ Partners	Annually
	11 wards renovated at Mambilima Mission Hospital		3	3	4		No. of wards renovated	MoH/ Partners	Annually



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	Modern outpatient department constructed at Mambilima Mission Hospital					1 modern outpatient department	No. of outpatient department constructed	MoH/ Partners	Once off
Development Objective	<i>Ministry of Health, Local Authority and other cooperating partners to ensure that water borne diseases in wards situated along the Luapula river (Katiti, Michelo, Chachacha, Nkanga and Mambilima) are reduced by 60% by 2033</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to improve access to clean and safe water supply in 5 wards by 60% by 2033	Quarterly Water quality monitoring activities conducted	4 activities	4 activities	4 activities	4 activities	4 activities	No. of activities conducted	LA/ MoH	Quarterly



	Quarterly Public health inspections conducted	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	4 inspections	No. of inspection conducted	LA/ MoH	Quarterly
Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to improve sanitation services	2 chiefdoms declared Open Defecation Free		1 chiefdom	1 chiefdom			No. of chiefdoms declared Open Defecation Free	LA/ MoH	
	240 public health inspections conducted annually	240 inspections	240 inspections	240 inspections	240 inspections	240 inspections	No. of public health inspections conducted	LA/ MoH	Annually



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Ministry of Health with collaborating partners to improve disease surveillance through port health and Evidence Based Surveillance in all 5 wards	100% Possible outbreaks identified, investigated and controlled	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of cases detected and controlled	MOH	Monthly
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Development Goal: <i>Own source revenue collection efficiency ensured</i>							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective 1	<i>Local Authority to improve own source revenue collection efficiency by 90% by 2027</i>								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1 (2023)	Target Year 2 (2024)	Target Year 3 (2025)	Target Year 4 (2026)	Target Year 5 (2027)			
Local Authority to conduct sensitization and stakeholder engagements	Quarterly sensitization meetings and publicity conducted	4 sensitization meetings and publicity	4 sensitization meetings and publicity	4 sensitization meetings and publicity	4 sensitization meetings and publicity	4 sensitization meetings and publicity	No. of sensitization meetings and publicity	LA	Quarterly
	Annual stakeholder consultation meeting	1 stakeholder consultation meeting	1 stakeholder consultation meeting	1 stakeholder consultation meeting	1 stakeholder consultation meeting	1 stakeholder consultation meeting	No. of 1 stakeholder consultation meetings held	LA	Annually



Local Authority to automate payment system by 2027	Consultatant engaged		1 consultatant engaged				No. of consultatants engaged	LA	Once off
Local Authority to conduct Revenue mobilization and performance monitoring	Three (03) utility vehicles procured	1 utility vehicle procured		1 utility vehicle procured		1 utility vehicle procured	No. of utility vehicles procured	LA	Annually



PART FIVE: CONCLUSION

In order for implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to succeed, there will be need for coordination among various actors. Resources that will be made available by the Government and other cooperating partners for implementation of projects and programs in the IDP must be prudently and accountably utilized. This will in turn give confidence to the funders and the communities at large. Furthermore, this plan will ensure that the core problems identified in the issues report effecting the growth of all sectors are addressed in an integrated manner that brings about inclusiveness in development.



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Appendix 1: Assessment of Internal and External Factors contributing to the identified Core Issues

The section below describes various factors contributing to the identified core issue. These factors include institutional, cultural, ~~economic~~economic, environmental, spatial, technical and physical in nature. Below is a summary of all identified core issues and the contributing factors thereof:



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Core Issue	Arising from other Activities	Institutional Factor	Cultural Factors	Economic Factors	Environmental Factors	Spatial Factors	Technical Factors	Physical Factors
Inadequate clean and safe water supply for human consumption and sanitation services	Farming Pollution resulting from underground seepage (pit latrines in close proximity water points)	Inactive wash committees Inadequate number of active Area Pump Mender	Unsafe water storage container Use of untreated water Male dominance in management of water schemes	Inadequate resources Develop and rehabilitate water infrastructure facilities Inability to pay for water services Poor maintenance of water schemes	Low water table Poor water quality (high iron content in underground water)	Unavailability of offsite sewerage services Settlement pattern (scanty and sparse population)	Use of Indian Mark ii hand pump High number of unfunctional water points Secondary contamination High percentage of non-revenue water at approximate 32%	Long distance to water points with clean and safe water
Inadequate Decent	Increased population growth	Bureaucracy in land	Use of unconventio	Lack of finances	Flooding in certain places	Limited accessibility to land	Limited development control in	Swampy areas



Housing Units	Insecurity of tenure	acquisition procedures	nal building material Land ownership biased towards men			Inadequate state land	customary areas Absence of planning agreements for control of development in customary areas Limited	
Low Access to electricity Untapped alternative sources of clean energy				High cost of connect Poor investment in solar and wind energy		Settlement pattern is sparse	Lack of suitable technology	Some settlements far from grid line
Poor state of roads				High cost of road construction	Floods	Unplanned settlements	Poor initial road construction	
Low crop production and	Lack of crop diversification	Inadequate extension officers	Poor farming practices	Fragmented and	Poor soil fertility		Poor agricultural	Poor accessibility to markets



productivity	Poor access to farming inputs			uncoordinated markets Poor access to credit facilities Unfavorable loan conditions High cost of farming inputs	Dry spells in selected areas Inconsistent seasons		infrastructure Lack of mechanized equipment	
Low animal production Dwindling fish catches Low fish production in aquaculture	Noncompliance to fisheries regulation eg fish ban	Inadequate extension officers Lack of service centers	Wrong belief around keeping of animals	Unfavorable loan conditions by banks	Extreme weather	Sparse settling pattern		
Unsustainable utilization and management	Unsecured forest reserves	Low staffing levels	Chitemene system	Poor investment in Forest	Over exploited forest resources	Illegal settlements in forests	Poor technology for forest monitoring	



nt of Forest Resources				Managemen t	Wild fires			
High disease burden High malnutrition	Inadequate drugs	Low staffing levels	Poor health seeking behavior	Expensive treatment for selected conditions	Floods leading to diarrheal outbreaks High temperatures supporting multiplication of selected disease vectors	Settlements far from health facilities	Inadequate infrastructure and equipment No electricity in some health facilities	Long distance to health facility
High poverty levels	Lack of employment		Dependancy mindset	Low transfer value Low income Unfavorable educational loans	Poor soil fertility			
Poor academic performance in schools	Inadequate teaching and learning materials High dropout rate	Low staffing levels High teacher pupil ratio	Early marriages	Inadequate funding of sector	Storms leading to blown off roofs and disrupting			Inadequate school furniture and infrastructure



	after primary school				learning pattern			
	Poor nutrition at home							
	Poor sanitation in schools							



APPENDIX 2 - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the public consultative processes and the participation methods that were used during the development of the Mwense District Integrated Development Plan. It is a requirement that during the preparation of the IDP, affected members of the IDP area takes an active role at various stages of the planning process. In this vein, the report details the stakeholders that were identified and engaged, purpose and the method of engagement.

2.0 MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

The major stakeholders that were involved in the planning process include:

1. Civic leaders
2. Traditional leaders
3. Ward Development Committees (WDCs)
4. Constituency Development Fund Committees (CDFCs)
5. District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC)
6. Other Heads of Government Departments
7. Business Community
8. Faith Based Organisations
9. Community Based Organisation
10. Community Members

3.0 METHODS OF PARTICIPATION

Various participation methods were used during community participation engagements. Some methods used include:

1. Community meetings
2. Ward Development Committee meetings, Newspaper adverts
3. Public notices



4. Council Meetings
5. Stakeholder meetings
6. One on one interviews
7. Community surveys

4.0 STAGES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following stages required public consultation and participation:

1. Preparation of the planning program
2. Preparation of the planning Survey and Issues Report
3. Preparation of the Development Framework
4. Implementation plan stage
5. Obtaining Public Approval

4.1 preparation of the Planning Program

The Planning program was prepared as a work plan to ensure that the planning process was properly managed. According to section 36(2) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, it is required that the planning program identifies goals, objectives, development needs, priorities, issues and concerns that need to be covered in the planning process including the costs of undertaking all activities.

At this point, the IDP team had constituted a task team which specifically prepared the planning program.

PHASE	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	METHOD OF PARTICIPATION
Planning Programme	Informing the public Collecting inputs	Public Notice Newspaper advertisement (see appendix one)

The following officers participated in the process:

Name of Officer	Position	Phone Number
Mwenya Chikoyi	Socio-economic Planner	0968401240



MWENSE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2033

Danny Mwape	Deputy Treasurer	0977335632
Sabeta Mwansa	DEBS	0975756535
Benson Matipa	CDO	0977246751
Japhet Sinyinza	Manager – LpWSSCo	0966711077
Tiwonge Mkandawire	Livestock	0976629381
Justine Chanda	Agriculture	097716449
James Chanda	District Forestry	0963113583



20: Preparation of the Planning program:



4.2 preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report

The planning survey and issues report is the output of the of planning survey which was conducted through the review of various policy documents and information that was collected from every stakeholder on the developmental status quo of the district.

The IDP team reviewed the inputs from the task teams and edited to ensure that the requirements of evidence based planning have been. The inputs combined in a draft of planning survey and issues report. A draft of planning survey and issues report was submitted to the planning committee for consideration

PHASE	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	METHOD OF PARTICIPATION
Preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report	Informing the public Data collection Receiving Feedback	Public notice Stakeholders Meeting Community Survey

The following Officers participated in the process.

NAME OFFICER	POSITION	PHONE NUMBER
Chikota Stephen	Council Chairperson	0969920552
Musonda .S. Mumpa	Council secretary	0972910020
Happystone Mwape	District Commissioner	0979411774
Mulenga Muonga	District Administrative officer	0975484500
Her Royal Highness Chief Lukwesa	Chieftainess Lukwesa	
Gideon Mule	Chiefs representative-Lubunda	0978800693
Mwenya Chikoyi	Socio-Economic planner	0968401240
Mwape Danny	Deputy treasurer	0977335632
Sabbetta Mwansa	District Education Board secretary	0975756535
Grace Njoloma	Consultant GIZ	0970015010



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Esther Kaira	District Planning officer	0975349492
Hachiboola John	Chiefs affairs officer	0976371360
Ngulube Brian	Public Health Officer	0977506144
Jeff Siamulonga	Ass. District Community Development Officer	0979603913
Mary Kabungo	District AIDS Coordination Advisor	0977566973
Chokolo Reuben	CDC chairperson	0964515472
Mildred Kapapula	Councilor	0971627662
Makesa Alfred	WDC chairperson	0964155701
Katebe Richard	Councilor	0978527177
Rev. Mumbi Bwali	CDC member	0977112586
Mwasha modecai	NAZ professional assistant- Mwense	0974237303





1. preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report

4.3 Preparation of the Development Framework

The preparation of the development framework was done in consultation with residents and resulted into identification of priority areas making the intergrated development plan a representation of the all district. The public consultations had identified poor infrastructure in most of the sectors, deplorable state of the roads. Limited communication facilities and provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities continue to be the biggest developmental challenges in the district in the quest to develop the district and ensure sustainable growth for the people of Mwense district, the developmental framework was done to ensure that the core problems were identified during planning survey and issues definition phase were addressed.

This section defined the district vision, developmental goes, objective and strategies that would be employed in creating a self sustaining distirict for both social and economic growth.

PHASE	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	METHOD OF PARTICIPATION
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Preparation of the Developmental frame work	Informing the public Collecting inputs Feedback	Community meetings Ward Development Public notices Stakeholder meetings One on one interviews Community surveys
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The following officers attended the meeting.

NAME OFFICER	POSITION	PHONE NUMBER
Chilando Kabwe	Senior Health inspector	0971503923
Nyirongo Albert	District water Coordinator	0973000031
Lazarous Mwanza	Planning officer -Health	0977345316
Edwin Chola	Planner- Education	0977430656
Chola Fred	Forestry officer	0966081513
Esther Kaira	District Planning officer	
Botha solomon	Town Planner	096280423
Thelma Cheelo	Environmental Planner	0974147414
Mono Muleya Felistus	Assistant Town Planner	0964661965
Mwenya Chikoyi	Socio Economic Planner	
Mary Kabungo	District AIDS Coordination Advisor	0977566973
Morgan Chilenga	Agriculture Officer	0973954326



1.Preparation of the Development Framework



MAMBILIMA CDF COMMITTEE

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) KAPANSA MWELWA | CDF VICE CHAIRPERSON |
| 2) EDWARD MUSABA | CDF MEMBER |
| 3) CHOLA KAOMA | CDF MEMBER |
| 4) EMMANUEL CHIBWE | CDF MEMBER |
| 5) JULIET MUYAMBO | CDF MEMBER |
| 6) BOARDRICK CHIPINDE | CDF MEMBER |
| 7) MUKOBE KAMFUMU | CDF MEMBER |
| 8) ELIJAH KAPOSHI | DOW |
| 9) KELLY MULU | MP's SPECIAL ASSISTANT |

MWENSE CDF COMMITTEE

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) REUBEN CHOKOLO | CHAIRPERSON |
| 2) HAPPY CHIBWE | VICE CHAIRPERSON |
| 3) CLLR. DAVY KALELA | MEMBER |
| 4) CLLR JAMES KAPAMBWE | MEMBER |
| 5) CLLR STEPHEN KALONDE | MEMBER |
| 6) REV. BWALI MUMBI | MEMBER |
| 7) NELSON KATUDULA | MEMBER |
| 8) MORDECIA MWASHA | REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MP |



WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NO	NAME	SEX	WARD	ZONE
1.	PWELE BRIGHTON	M	CHACHACHA	CHIPOSA
2.	MOFYA CHIBILITI	M	CHACHACHA	CHIPOSA
3.	MUMBI CHOLA	M	CHACHACHA	KASENGU
4.	SHEBELE SAMSON	M	CHACHACHA	KASENGU
5.	KAFUSHA OSWARD	M	CHACHACHA	MUBENDE
6.	KASANDA JANIE	F	CHACHACHA	MUBENDE
7.	CHUNGU ROBERT	M	CHACHACHA	MULONGA
8.	CHILEYA ALPHONSO	M	CHACHACHA	MULONGA
9.	CHILAMBWE JOHN	M	CHACHACHA	LOTO
10.	KAOMA EDWARD	M	CHACHACHA	LOTO
11.	MULENGA DELGRACIOUS	M	CHACHACHA	CHEMBE
12.	MUSONDA MWAFWE	M	CHACHACHA	CHEMBE
13.	NKONDE WILLIAM	M	KAPELA	KOWENI
14.	MUSONDA WEBBY	M	KAPELA	KOWENI



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15.	KALENGA DAVID	M	KAPELA	KOWENI
16.	MWAPE ENOCK	M	KAPELA	NKHUMBI
17.	NKHUMBI STEPHEN	M	KAPELA	NKHUMBI
18.	KATEBE RICHARD	M	KAPELA	NKHUMBI
19.	MATIPA OSCAR	M	KAPELA	KAKUSA
20.	KALUNGA OBBY	M	KAPELA	KAKUSA
21.	KABASO MERCY	F	KAPELA	KAKUSA
22.	KASHIBA JOYCE	F	KAPELA	MUSANGU
23.	MWANSA WILLIAM BEN	M	KAPELA	MUSANGU
24.	KAUNDA JIM	M	KAPELA	MUSANGU
25.	KALUMBA BENJAMIN	M	KAPELA	TENTE
26.	MPUNDU SIMON KASANGU	M	KAPELA	TENTE
27.	MAKASA WILSON	M	KAPELA	TENTE
28.	KALWILA STANSLOUS	M	LUCHE	LUKWESA ZRA
29.	MWAPE ASTONE	M	LUCHE	LUKWESA ZRA
30.	KAUNDA JUSTINE	M	LUCHE	LUKWESA ZRA
31.	KAPUTO CHRISTINE MIYAMBO	F	LUCHE	LUKWESA ZRA
32.	PONDE DAVIES	M	LUCHE	MUSUNGAMPASHI
33.	CHINYANTA CATHERINE LUKWESA	F	LUCHE	MUSUNGAMPASHI
34.	CHABALA ELIZABETH	F	LUCHE	MUSUNGAMPASHI
35.	KAFUSHA JOE	M	LUCHE	MUSUNGAMPASHI
36.	CHIKWA DAINA	F	LUCHE	LUKWESA RHC



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37.	CHABALA CHARITY	F	LUCHE	LUKWESA RHC
38.	NKANDU GOODSON	M	LUCHE	LUKWESA RHC
39.	MUSONDA ESTHER	F	LUCHE	LUKWESA RHC
40.	MUMPE JUSTINE	M	KATITI	KANKOMBA
41.	CHAMA ASTONE	M	KATITI	KANKOMBA
42.	CHIBWE JAMES	M	KATITI	KANKOMBA
43.	MWELWA AGNESS	F	KATITI	KANKOMBA
44.	NKANDU LEONARD	M	KATITI	LUBUNDA
45.	CHIWELE GIVEN	F	KATITI	LUBUNDA
46.	KALUMBA FELIX	M	KATITI	LUBUNDA
47.	CHOLA OLIVER	F	KATITI	LUBUNDA
48.	MANDADARIUS	M	KATITI	LUBUNDA.L.C
49.	KAUNDA ROSEMARY	F	KATITI	LUBUNDA.L.C
50.	CHULUPATHIAS	M	KATITI	LUBUNDA.L.C
51.	MWABAEIZABETH	F	KATITI	LUBUNDA.L.C
52.	NG'ONGA PAUL	M	KASENGU	MWENSE HOSP
53.	MULUNDU QUEEN	F	KASENGU	MWENSE HOSP
54.	MPUNDU JOSEPH	M	KASENGU	MWENSE HOSP
55.	CHILUFYA DEBORAH	F	KASENGU	MWENSE HOSP
56.	MUSANGU MISHECK	M	KASENGU	JOSEPH NGOI
57.	KATAI HARRIET	F	KASENGU	JOSEPH NGOI
58.	KAFWIMBI CHRISTINE	F	KASENGU	JOSEPH NGOI
59.	KAWELE REGINA	F	KASENGU	JOSEPH NGOI
60.	NSONGASAMUEL	M	KASENGU	MWENSE PRI
61.	MWANSA AGNESS	F	KASENGU	MWENSE PRI
62.	KALABAFREDRICK	M	KASENGU	MWENSE PRI
63.	MUSONDA BENSON	M	KASENGU	MWENSE PRI
64.	KALENGA CHUNGU	M	KALANGA	SHICHAMA



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65.	MUMBI PETER	M	KALANGA	SHICHAMA
66.	CHABALA WINN	F	KALANGA	SHICHAMA
67.	MUPAKILE MARK	M	KALANGA	SHICHAMA
68.	MANDANDI CHRISPIN	M	KALANGA	CHEBELE
69.	CHIBILITI ROBERT	M	KALANGA	CHEBELE
70.	BWALYA MEPHAN	M	KALANGA	CHEBELE
71.	MWALE REGIS MABVTO	M	KALANGA	CHEBELE
72.	KAOMA GEOFFREY	M	KALANGA	KANYEMBA
73.	MWELWA BENARD	M	KALANGA	KANYEMBA
74.	CHIKONTWE JAMESON	M	KALANGA	KANYEMBA
75.	MWEWA SIMON	M	KALANGA	KANYEMBA
76.	KATANGA KELVIN	M	KAOMBE	LWAMFWE
77.	KAPYA WINSTON	M	KAOMBE	LWAMFWE
78.	MFUNDWA ELASTO	M	KAOMBE	LWAMFWE
79.	MUKOMA SARAH	F	KAOMBE	LWAMFWE
80.	MWANSA VIRGINIA	F	KAOMBE	LUKUMANI
81.	MUSONDA GERSHOM	M	KAOMBE	LUKUMANI
82.	CHIBEMBA JACK	M	KAOMBE	LUKUMANI
83.	KAPYAJANNET	F	KAOMBE	LUKUMANI
84.	CHASHALAMUNDUBI	M	KAOMBE	KAOMBECO- ORPERATIVE
85.	SWABADUTHAN	M	KAOMBE	KAOMBE CO- ORPERATIVE
86.	MUNKANTA DERRICK	M	KAOMBE	KAOMBE CO- ORPERATIVE
87.	MWEWA ROMANO		KAOMBE	KAOMBE CO- ORPERATIVE



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88.	MUSELEKASIMSMUL OPA	M	NKANGA	KAPALA
89.	KAPUTO ROSEMARY	F	NKANGA	KAPALA
90.	LUKONDESANDFORD	M	NKANGA	KAPALA
91.	ZULU STAINLY	M	NKANGA	KAPALA
92.	MUONGA STEPHEN	M	NKANGA	TONDO
93.	BWALYA MERCY	F	NKANGA	TONDO
94.	MWAPE AARON	M	NKANGA	TONDO
95.	KAPUNGWEROYD		NKANGA	TONDO
96.	CHIBUNSEJAMES	M	NKANGA	KAWAMAPRI
97.	KAPAMBWE VIOLET	F	NKANGA	KAWAMAPRI
98.	KASONGOLEVI	M	NKANGA	KAWAMAPRI
99.	BESAHENRY	M	NKANGA	KAWAMAPRI
100.	MWAPE ERNEST	M	PEBEKABESA	KAPENA
101.	MWANSA SHADRICK	M	PEBEKABESA	KAPENA
102.	MWANSA SIMON	M	PEBEKABESA	KAPENA
103.	MWELWA JUDITH	F	PEBEKABESA	KAPENA
104.	KASANDA BEAUTY	F	PEBEKABESA	MUPOSHI
105.	CHOLA RUTH	F	PEBEKABESA	MUPOSHI
106.	MPUYAGERALD	M	PEBEKABESA	MUPOSHI
107.	MWANGO BENJAMIN	M	PEBEKABESA	MUPOSHI
108.	CHIBWE EMMANUEL	M	PEBEKABESA	LUKWESA PRI SCH
109.	MWENYACLESTONE	M	PEBEKABESA	LUKWESA PRI
110.	BWALYA JANE	F	PEBEKABESA	LUKWESA PRI
111.	CHIPUNTU TIMOTHY	M	PEBEKABESA	LUKWESA PRI
112.	CHIBALEDICKSON	M	CHIWASHA	PONGA
113.	MALIYANAJACQUELI NE	F	CHIWASHA	PONGA
114.	MAKESAALFRED	M	CHIWASHA	PONGA
115.	MANDAMICHEAL	M	CHIWASHA	PONGA



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116.	MOWA ELIZABETH	F	CHIWASHA	CHIPONDO
117.	KOMBESARAH	F	CHIWASHA	CHIPONDO
118.	KALUMBA HENRY	M	CHIWASHA	CHIPONDO
119.	KATANGA BRUNO	M	CHIWASHA	CHIPONDO
120.	MULONGA DAVID	M	CHIWASHA	KASONGE
121.	KALUNGA KELVIS	M	CHIWASHA	KASONGE
122.	KAWELE MATFORD	M	CHIWASHA	KASONGE
123.	MIYAMBO BERNARD	M	CHIWASHA	KASONGE
124.	CHOLA CECILIA	F	MWENSE	NKULUMASHIBA
125.	L UWISHA HARRISON	M	MWENSE	NKULUMASHIBA
126.	KAMANDA JACOB	M	MWENSE	FINKESENGE
127.	CHIPILI DAVID	M	MWENSE	FINKESENGE
128.	CHIBALE .C. JOSEPHINE	F	MWENSE	FRA
129.	MWILA RICHARD	M	MWENSE	FRA
130.	MUSAMA BENARD	M	MWENSE	FRA
131.	CHIPOSO EDAH	F	MWENSE	FRA
132.	MUSONDA NEWTON	M	MWENSE	NSAKALUBA
133.	CHIBWE IDESBALO	M	MWENSE	NSAKALUBA
134.	FUNDI HARRINGTON	M	MWENSE	NSAKALUBA
135.	MWELWA MERVIS	F	MWENSE	NSAKALUBA
136.	BUPE MATHEWS	M	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
137.	CHIBWE ALBERT	M	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
138.	CHISEMBE ELIAS	M	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
139.	KAWELEJUSTINA	F	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
140.	MUSONDA PAUL	M	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
141.	NG'ANDWEPATHIAS	F	LUNDASHI	BUYANTASHI
142.	BWANGA ELIZABETH	F	LUNDASHI	CHALWE
143.	CHABALA SUNDAY	M	LUNDASHI	CHALWE



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144.	CHAMA HENRY	M	LUNDASHI	CHALWE
145.	CHIKUMBISHADRICK	M	LUNDASHI	CHALWE
146.	CHIPAMPEJAMESON	M	LUNDASHI	CHALWE
147.	KAPYA DOUGLAS	M	LUNDASHI	CHALWE
148.	BWANGA MONICA	F	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
149.	CHIBWE ALEX	M	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
150.	NKANDU JOSEPH	M	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
151.	KAPANGA F KATITA	M	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
152.	KASONGOMANGALIT A	F	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
153.	MWILA JOSEPH	M	MAMBILIMA	MAMBILIMA SPECIAL SCHOOL
154.	CHILUFYA CYPRIAN	M	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
155.	MWANSA JULIUS	M	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
156.	KAPYA JUDITH	F	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
157.	MPUNDU CATHERINE	F	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
158.	MWANSA BRIAN	M	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
159.	MWAMBA JOYCE	F	MAMBILIMA	MUNYANGALA
160.	MUPENDA JOHN	M	MUNWA	MUTIMA
161.	CHIBESALEEVA	M	MUNWA	MUTIMA
162.	KOMBERHODAH	F	MUNWA	MUTIMA
163.	MUMBAMEASON	M	MUNWA	MUTIMA
164.	MULENGA SYDNEY	M	MUNWA	MUNWA
165.	MUSHIMBWE ALARM	M	MUNWA	MUNWA
166.	BUNDA ISAAC	M	MUNWA	MUNWA



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167.	CHISENGA VERONICA	F	MUNWA	MUNWA
168.	KALUSHA MARY	F	MUNWA	MULUNDU
169.	MUSUPILA BERNARD	M	MUNWA	MULUNDU
170.	MWALE DAVIES	M	MUNWA	MULUNDU
171.	MWANSA ROSE	F	MUSONDA	CHULA
172.	MWANDWELOVENES S	F	MUSONDA	CHULA
173.	MWAMBALAAUDIOU S	M	MUSONDA	CHULA
174.	KATUTA LEWIS	M	MUSONDA	KABILA
175.	MUTANDI ELIAS	M	MUSONDA	KABILA
176.	BWANGA VIOLET	F	MUSONDA	KABILA
177.	KASEBULA LUKA	M	MUSONDA	MUCHINGA
178.	MWANSA SYDNEY	M	MUSONDA	MUCHINGA
179.	CHANDA JUDITH	F	MUSONDA	MUCHINGA
180.	BESAKATEBE	M	MUSONDA	MUSONDA
181.	MUSEBEAGNESS	F	MUSONDA	MUSONDA
182.	CHIBEYELE TEDDY	M	MUSONDA	MUSONDA
183.	EMMANUEL CHIBWE	M	MPASA	TANGWA
184.	JANET KUNDA	F	MPASA	TANGWA
185.	JOSEPH MUSA	M	MPASA	BWELE
186.	JACKSON MWEWA	M	MPASA	BWELE
187.	RICHARD C ZULU	M	MPASA	KAYANIKE
188.	BWALYA STEVE	M	MPASA	KAYANIKE
189.	MWANSA DAVIES	M	MPASA	KATUTA
190.	MPUNDUMISHECK	M	MPASA	KATUTA
191.	STEVEN SWALA	M	MPASA	SEPE
192.	EPHRAIM CHIPANTA	M	MPASA	SEPE
193.	ALFRED CHALWE	M	MPASA	MICHELO



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194.	JOHN KABASO	M	MPASA	MICHELO
195.	DERRICK MWILA	M	CHIBEMBE	KAKANGABA
196.	ANDREW MWAPE	M	CHIBEMBE	KAKANGABA
197.	JONAS MWEWA	M	CHIBEMBE	KAKANGABA
198.	MUTALE ANN	F	CHIBEMBE	CHIBONDO
199.	MULENGA JOSEPH	M	CHIBEMBE	CHIBONDO
200.	MUSENGE DANIEL	M	CHIBEMBE	CHIBONDO
201.	CHIBALECHRISPIN	M	CHIBEMBE	MAJORITY
202.	KALUBASTANELY	M	CHIBEMBE	MAJORITY
203.	MWAPE FLORENCE	F	CHIBEMBE	MAJORITY
204.	MARY MABULA	F	CHIBEMBE	IFUMAMPELO
205.	ABRAHAM MPUNDU	M	CHIBEMBE	IFUMAMPELO
206.	CHALWECHIBALE ELIZABETH	F	CHIBEMBE	IFUMAMPELO
207.	WILSON MUSONDA	M	NSOMFI	CHINTOLE
208.	MARGARET MWABA	F	NSOMFI	CHINTOLE
209.	CHANDA PETER	M	NSOMFI	MWENDAGO
210.	KABELENGAKATEBE	M	NSOMFI	MWENDAGO
211.	KALUSHA BILLING	M	NSOMFI	KABUNDAFYELA
212.	MUKOMWA ISAAC	M	NSOMFI	KABUNDAFYELA
213.	CHIBWEGEOOFREY	M	NSOMFI	NKOMBA
214.	MWILASHADRECK	M	NSOMFI	NKOMBA
215.	SAIKOLOCHIBESA	M	NSOMFI	MUKOMANSALA
216.	MWEWARABBY	M	NSOMFI	MUKOMANSALA
217.	MACMILLAN LUBUNDA	M	NSOMFI	KASHIBA SECONDARY
218.	EXHILDAHNSANKAL IMBA	F	NSOMFI	KASHIBA SECONDARY
219.	DANIEL CHIKUMBI	M	KAPAMBA	KAPAMBA
220.	FRED MUCHELE	M	KAPAMBA	KAPAMBA



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221.	MORRIS KABASO	M	KAPAMBA	KAPAMBA
222.	DARIUS MWILA	M	KAPAMBA	CHELEKUMBI
223.	CHABALAGERSHOM	M	KAPAMBA	CHELEKUMBI
224.	CHOLA STEVEN KALONDE	M	KAPAMBA	CHELEKUMBI
225.	KASUBA DAVIE	M	KAPAMBA	NCHILAMUNDI
226.	KABASO ADAMSON K	M	KAPAMBA	NCHILAMUNDI
227.	NGWESHIAGNESS	F	KAPAMBA	NCHILAMUNDI
228.	JOYCE MAMBWE	F	KAPAMBA	SESACHINDOLOMA
229.	MWILAENOCK	M	KAPAMBA	SESACHINDOLOMA
230.	MWANSA JAMES	M	KAPAMBA	SESACHINDOLOMA

9)

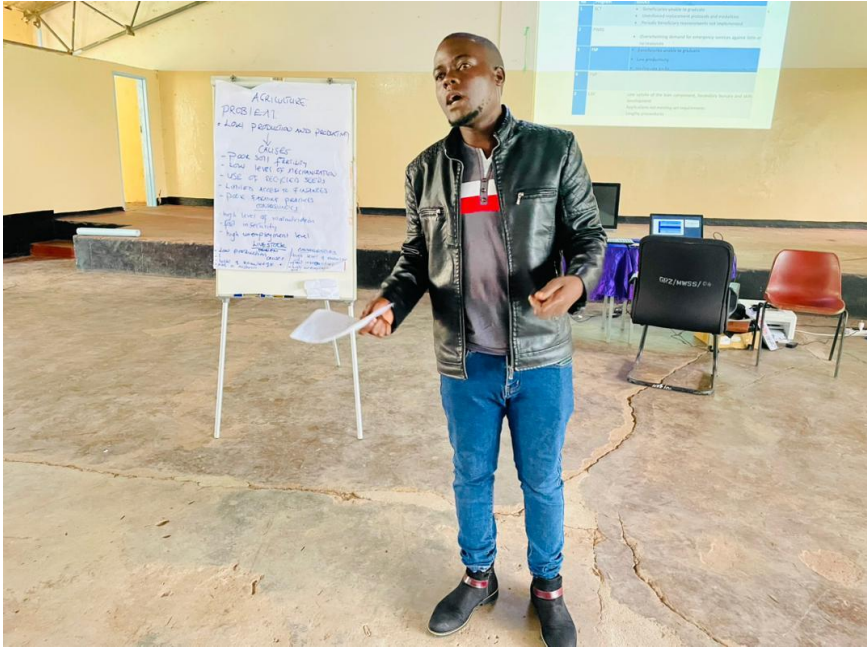








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