



MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2034

“A District which supports socio-economic development and a sustainable natural environment by 2034”

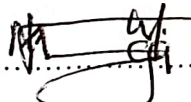


MWANSABOMBWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

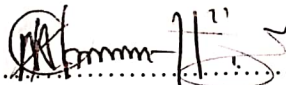
APPROVAL OF THE MWANSABOMBWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The MWANSABOMBWE Integrated Development Plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development by:

Mwansabombwe Town Council


Sign: 
Mr Mathews Habakkuk Mulenga
Ag. Council Secretary

Date: 26/03/24
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MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL SECRETARY
26 MAR 2024
MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 750002
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Date: 26/03/24

Sign: 
Mr Terrioh Chungu Mwape
Council Chairperson


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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
PLANNING
05 APR 2024
P.O. BOX 710194, MANSA.
LUAPULA PROVINCE.
Date: 05/04/2024

Provincial Administration, Luapula Province

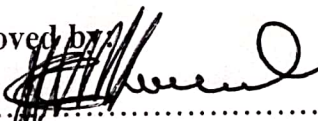
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Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

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05/04/24
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RIDGWAY LUSAKA

i. Foreword

In the past, Mwansabombwe District has been sorely dependent on the Luapula River for its economic activities. This however, has caused depletion of fish stocks in the Luapula River and surrounding water bodies in the district. Bad fishing methods have adversely affected the supply chain and economic activities in the district, as well as the general wellbeing of people. Mwansabombwe District has not been spared and this has resulted in low levels of revenue collection.

With the numerous challenges arising, the district must ensure that it attains and makes socioeconomic development the main priority. Mwansabombwe Integrated Development plan will focus on addressing various challenges being faced by the communities. This plan also outlines the district's key priorities areas in all the sectors of the economy and illustrates a series of programmes and projects in order to support the transformation of the livelihoods of the people in the district, hence the theme *"A District that supports social economic development and a sustainable environment"*.

The plan has been designed to address challenges in a more holistic and inclusive manner. Mwansabombwe District Integrated Plan will provide an overall direction by prioritizing the strategic development areas: Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance Environment.

I, therefore, wish to call upon all stakeholders to actively participate in the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan to contribute to achieving the district vision.



Terrioh Chungu Mwape
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

ii. Acknowledgements

The Mwansabombwe District Integrated Development Plan is an essential document which will be used to address current and emerging issues in the district during the implementation of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

During the process of formulating the District Integrated Development, wide consultations were made with key stakeholders at District, Provincial and National level. At District level Ward Development Committees, Traditional Leaders, civil society and members of the community were consulted. I wish to acknowledge the immeasurable contributions of our key stakeholders during the development of the Integrated Development Plan. I also wish to acknowledge the guidance and technical support rendered by Department of Physical Planning in the drafting of the plan. Further, I would like to thank the district heads of Department and staff of the Mwansabombwe Town Council for their commitment.

Finally, I wish to thank the Cooperating Partners GIZ D4D who provided the necessary support during the process of developing this document.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mathews H. Mulenga', written over a horizontal line.

Mathews H. Mulenga
Ag. COUNCIL SECRETARY

iii. Executive Summary

Pursuant to Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia, Mwanabombwe District has formulated the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which will be a yardstick for the development of the district for the next ten years from 2024 to 2034. The Plan is subject to review every after five (5) year to assess its performance. The Mwanabombwe District Integrated Development Plan will assist in prioritizing the many issues that the district is facing. Prior to the formation of the IDP, all the twelve (12) wards of Mwanabombwe District were adequately consulted through the traditional leaders, Ward Development Committees (WDC) and other Interest Groups who in return made submissions in different platforms. Communities were given opportunities during Community meetings in identifying the main issues being faced, proposed solutions and how they would contribute to resolve the identified issues. Some of the common issues identified by communities in all wards included among others; inadequate access to clean water, poor road network, poor communication network, inadequate health services, inadequate education facilities, low production and productivity and limited economic opportunities.

The plan presented the priority needs in the Spatial Development Framework which illustrates the physical development aspirations for the district with an objective of securing land for all sectoral developments within the IDP area while ensuring sustainable socioeconomic development. Furthermore, the Spatial Framework gives direction to future planning and development by providing guidance on developments that may be permitted for different land uses and how the environment can be protected amid the community needs. Three SDF scenarios were adopted for Mwanabombwe namely; the growth nodes approach to development, the environmental protection approach and the network connectivity approach. The Implementation and Capital Investment Plans clearly indicates the institutional arrangements to be put in place and ensure successful implementation of the IDP. It sets out the programs, objectives, strategies, outcomes, targets, resources required, lead agencies and support agencies for each strategic objective outlined in the Development Framework. The Capital Investment Plan provides financial information relating to the achievement of each outcome of the IDP. It breaks down how the IDP will be financed using both internal and external revenue. Internal revenue will include funds generated from sources like tax, permits and charges, business ventures, and rates. External revenue will include funds drawn from Government grants, the Constituency

Development Fund and other sources. The monitoring plan has also been developed to help periodically track progress of implemented programmes in order to assess the impact in communities by way of measuring actual performance against set targets.

The ultimate goal of Mwanabombwe IDP is “to be a District which supports socio-economic development and a sustainable natural environment by 2034”. To attain this vision, it is my sincere hope that the private sector, Donors, non-government organizations, Civil Society organizations, the Church, communities, traditional leaders and Government will work together to realize the aspirations and expectations of the people of Mwanabombwe District who are the real custodians of this development plan.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rosemary Mwiche', written over a faint, illegible background.

Rosemary Mwiche
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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vi. Abbreviation List /List of Acronyms

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
HGSM	Home Grown School Meals
NACZ	National Arts Council of Zambia
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CAG	Cluster Advisory Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INRIS	Integrated National Registration Information System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMS	Management Monitoring System
MPSAs	Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies

MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDCC	National Development Coordinating Committee
NDP	National Development Plan
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PWD	Person with Disabilities
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
CBD	Central Business District
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
HH	Household
IDP	Integrated Development Plan

PART 1

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Mwansabombwe District has formulated a Ten (10) year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to run from 2024 to 2034 with a periodic review every five (5) years. The IDP will provide an overall framework for development of the district and will be used as a tool to guide and inform planning, budgeting, management, and decision-making by all sectors in the Local Authority area. The IDP places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic and spatial planning. This is in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act no. 3 of 2015 which requires all Districts in Zambia to have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as its principal planning instrument. In reference to the guidelines, Council under minute number **MTC/02/04/21** held on 9th April 2021 made resolutions to commence the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan. Publication to the Community was done through the print media and posters which were stuck in strategic areas in the district such as markets, bus stops, laybys, street poles, churches, for the community to be aware of the preparation of the IDP. An IDP team which comprised the District Departmental Heads, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), faith based organizations and other key stakeholders was constituted to co-ordinate and facilitate the formulation of the IDP. The task teams comprised of technocrats from various departments and other key stakeholders.

The plan is an outcome of extensive consultation with various key stakeholders as demonstrated by the development priorities that each of the wards in the district put forward. A survey was undertaken to determine the community's current socio-economic status, the main issues faced and future developmental aspirations in the Planning Survey and Issues report. The Development Framework set out the goals, objectives strategies and programs to be put in place in order to address the issues identified in the planning survey while taking into account the spatial aspect. The Implementation plan sets out the cost and timeline for implementation of capital projects as well as the road map for Local Authority to finance the plan. The Monitoring Plan outlines how implementation of programs will be tracked and by who.

1.2 Background

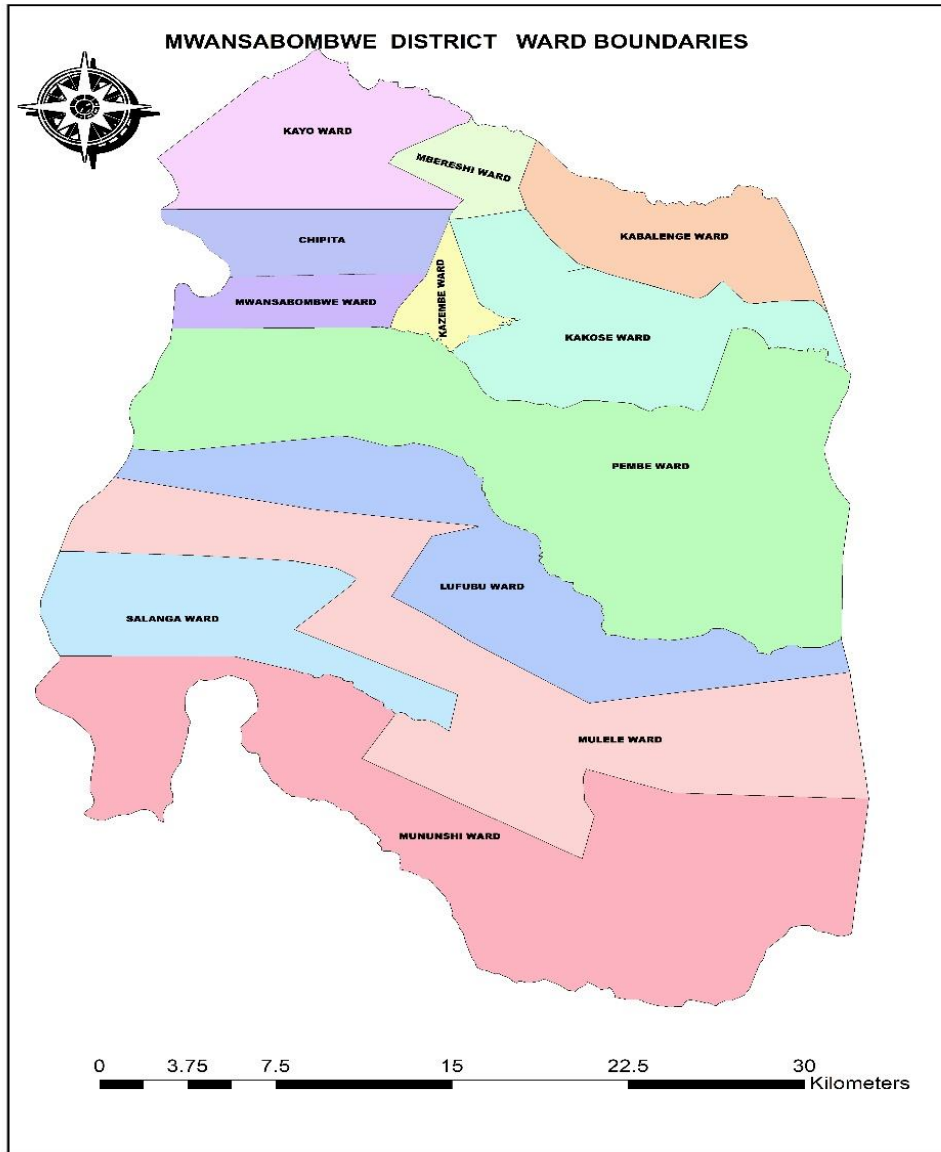
Mwansabombwe was declared a District in 2012 hence is a relatively new District born from Kawambwa District and its boundary narrative originally mimics that of Mwansabombwe Constituency covering an extent area of 1200 km. sq of which 64 square kilometers is state land.

The intent to delimit Mwansabombwe to a District was motivated by the need to bring services closer to the people as well as trigger development with a focus in areas of its already existing potential. The latter was evidenced by establishment of a number of Government Departments which included Mwansabombwe having its first ever Town Council.

Mwansabombwe is located on the Northern part of Zambia in Luapula Province neighboring four Districts namely: Chipili in the South East, Kawambwa in the East, Nchelenge in the North and Mwense in the South). In addition, the district shares an international Boundary with Democratic Republic of Congo on its extreme West whose main dividing feature is the Luapula River. The district has the Muchinga escarpment which runs along the boundary with Kawambwa and lagoons and wet lands along the boundary with the DRC.

The district has 12 wards as shown in the figure 1 below, with Pembe Ward being the largest covering a total 254 square kilometers and Kazembe ward being the smallest covering an extent 13 square kilometers.

Figure 1: Boundaries of Mwansabombwe District



Source: (Planning Department, 2022)

1.2.1 Significance of the Mwansabombwe IDP

The Integrated Development Plan for Mwansabombwe District is a forward approach to planning that gives an overall framework for strategic development driven by community needs and stakeholder participation. It is aimed at strengthening and coordinating the works of the local community, and different spheres and tiers of Government by ensuring efficient and effective use

of resources.

In the past, resources from different spending agencies were planned for without taking into consideration the spatial aspect as well as plans of other sectors. Thus, an inclusive and integrated approach is a new way of planning that takes into account plans for all sectors and attaches a spatial aspect to development.

The plan takes into account the current socio- economic conditions of local areas and available resources to improve the socio-economic environment within the IDP area. It establishes a framework for how the spatial dimensions would be utilised, the desired infrastructure, services and how the environment should be protected.

The IDP will guide service delivery by identifying the least serviced areas where the district can focus its scarce resources. This will help ensure that realistic project proposals are adopted based on the priority needs of the community and can be used as a guide for potential investors.

1.2.2 Scope of IDP

The scope of the IDP will cover entire Mwanabombwe District

1.2.3 Devising of the IDP

The Mwanabombwe IDP was guided by the Zambian Government as a basis to spur development in the area. The development of the Mwanabombwe IDP was done in accordance to the guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

The process considered the following: -

Preliminary

- Preparation of the planning programme
- Undertaking the planning survey
- Preparation of the planning survey and issues report
- Preparation of the Development Framework including Spatial Development Framework
- Preparation of the implementation programme
- Seeking approval

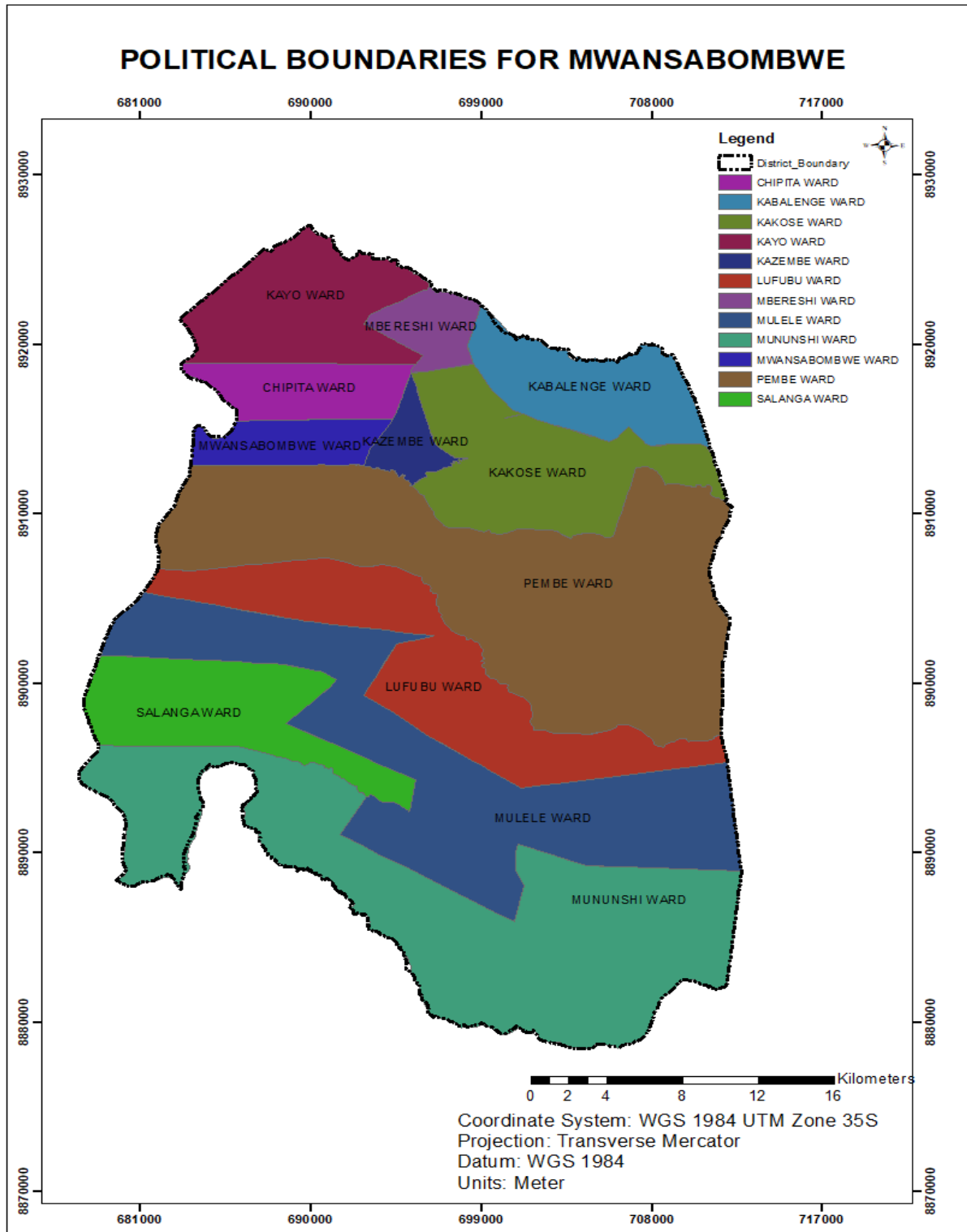
The Planning programme provided a detailed guide of the approaches and methodology for the

preparation of the IDP. The IDP was prepared using a highly consultative and participatory approach by the IDP Team working with the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) within the district.

1.2.4 Political Structure

The District is comprised of one (1) Constituency called Mwansabombwe which is further divided in twelve (12) wards namely Mununshi, Mulele, Salanga, Lufubu, Pembe, Mwansabombwe, Kazembe, Chipita, Kayo, Mbereshi, Kabalenge and Kakose as illustrated in the figure 2 :

Figure 2: political boundaries for Mwansabombwe



(Planning Department, 2022)

1.2.5 Governance Structure

Mwansabombwe District has two (2) types of Governance structures i.e. the District Administration operating under the office of the President and the Local Authority (LA) under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD). These structures play vital roles in the provision of services on behalf of Government. Administratively the District is currently operating in Lufubu along the D79 road (Mansa – Nchelenge Road) where some Government Departments are stationed. Others are stationed in Kazembe as most departments have not yet built office space in the Township.

1.2.5.1 District Administration and Council

The District Administration is headed by the District Commissioner (DC) while at Local Government level the management of the Local Authority is divided in two (2) levels; the Political level and the technical level. His Worship the Council Chairperson is in-charge of the Political level while the Council Secretary heads the technical level as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Local Authority. The District programs are further coordinated through a District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which is co-chaired by the District Commissioner and Council Secretary. The reports and resolutions from the DDCC are submitted to the PDCC chaired by the Permanent Secretary (PS) of Luapula Province.

1.2.5.2 Traditional/ Customary Leadership

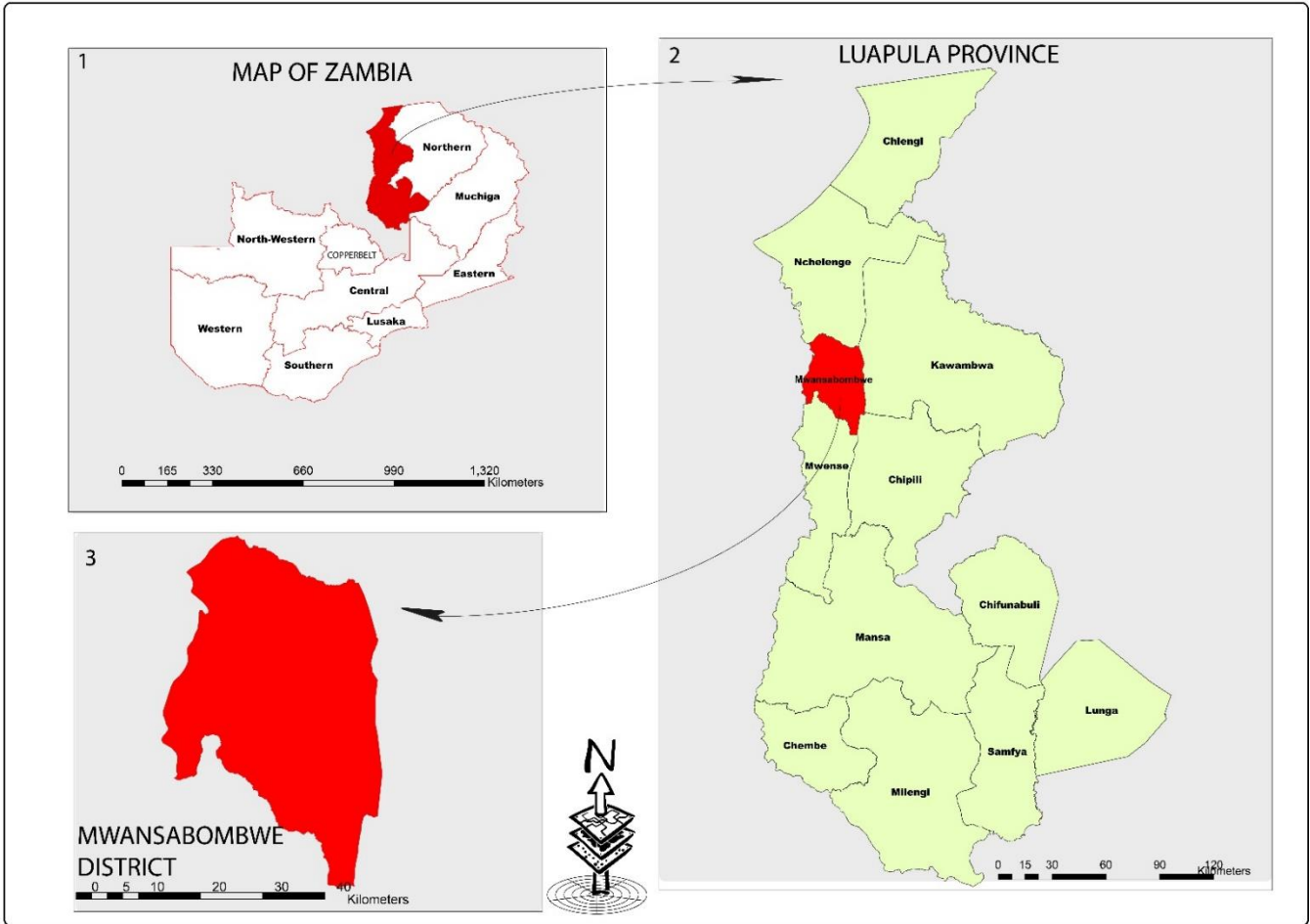
Mwansabombwe District is predominantly rural thus traditional leadership plays a vital role in the governance system within the catchment areas/ chiefdoms. Mwansabombwe has only one (1) type of Traditional Establishment: The Lunda people under His Royal Highness Mwata Kazembe. His Royal Highness is represented in the Council as enshrined in the Zambian Constitution. Most of the vast land in the district is customary thus there is always enhanced collaboration between the Traditional leadership and the Government Departments in administering spatial development.

1.2.6 Geographical Location

Mwansabombwe is one of the twelve (12) Districts in Luapula Province of Zambia. It is located approximately 950 km in the North Eastern direction of Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia and approximately 182 km from the Provincial capital Mansa. Mwansabombwe District covers a total surface area of 1,152 square Kilometres. The map in figure 3 shows the location of

Mwansabombwe District.

Figure 3: location of Mwansabombwe District



Source: (Planning Department, 2022)

1.2.7 Vegetation

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

The flood plain adjoining represents a distinct vegetation type, consisting of wide treeless expanses with raised areas of evergreen swamp forest vegetation alternate with numerous wetland areas (dambos).

Some forests covers have paved way for agriculture activities. Population shift has also negatively affected the natural vegetation as human economic activities expand on the land. This has resulted into a clearance of natural vegetation in some parts of the district.

1.2.8 Soils

They are mainly leached soils formed under a regime of sharply contrasting wet and dry seasons. The soils are severely leached, sandy loams of acid reaction (the pH usually varying between 4 and 5). Such soils (except those on the mountain slopes) are considered to be of very low agricultural potential and cannot sustain even moderate levels of agricultural production without regular inputs of lime and plant nutrients, as well as laborious measures for protecting the soils against erosion (ridging).

1.2.9 Hydrology

The Muchinga escarpment forms a watershed for the streams that feed the Luapula River on the Zambian side. Ntumbacushi Falls is formed when the Ng'ona River plunges on the Ntumba Mountain. The larger part of the district forms a system comprising the Luapula River Valley, the swamps leading into Lake Mweru is generally referred to as "the Valley".

The district is mainly drained by the Luapula river, on the western border with Congo DR. Other streams include the Mbereshi river which forms the northern boundary with Nchelenge drains into the Mofwe lagoon; the Ng'ona River, the Lufubu River which drains into the Pembe lagoon and the Mununshi river which drains into the Kaombe lagoon, all which eventually drain into the Luapula River.

1.2.10 Climate

Mwansabombwe experiences generally warm to hot climate. Geographically Mwansabombwe lies within a zone of seasonally high rainfall (1,000-1,500 mm/annum); Altitudes vary from 900 m above sea level in the Valley to over 1,300 m on the Muchinga escarpment. The cool, dry season is pronounced, usually lasting from April till October by which time mean temperatures approach 30°C.

PART TWO

PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2 PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

Part two of the IDP is the Planning Survey and Issues report which is divided into two sections; demographic analysis and thematic analysis. The Demographic analysis provides statistical data on population trends of the district disaggregated by age, sex and ward projected over the next ten years. The thematic analysis assesses the existing state of development, performance of a sector in relation to national and provincial standards, the changes anticipated over the next ten years, the environmental and climate change issues that may arise and core issues for each of the sectors adopted under Mwanabombwe IDP.

2.1.1 Demographic Analysis

2.1.1.1 *Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates at district and ward levels.*

Mwanabombwe demographic profile should be analyzed and understood within the broader context of national and provincial population growth trends. National population has grown from 13,092,666 in 2010 to 19.6 million in 2022 (Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022) reflecting a growth rate of 3.4 percent (Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022) and is projected to increase to 24.9 million in 2030 and 44.2 million in 2050¹. About 41.8 percent live in urban centres which have a 4.35 percent growth rate and which is expected to double from 5.8 million (2017) to 11.9 million (2030) and 26.8 million (2050).² Mwanabombwe is located in Luapula Province one of the newly created districts and the main economic activities are fishing and crop cultivation.³

The population of Mwanabombwe District after splitting from Kawambwa in 2012 was estimated at 45,294 of which 22,008 were male and 23,286 were female with an estimated 9,297 households (see table 1) (CSO, 2010). The population in 2024 is estimated to stand at 72,842, which is also our base year for the IDP (GRID3, 2022). The population in 2015 was estimated at 51,748 with a population density of 45 people per square kilometer in comparison to Luapula province which stands at 19.6 people per square meter. This is because Mwanabombwe has an area which is only 2.4% of Luapula with a population percentage of 3.8% to that of Luapula. The population is mainly concentrated in areas along the main trunk road (Mansa- Nchelenge road) with Mwanabombwe ward having the highest population of 8,085.

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition

² UNDESA, 2014

³ CSO, 2010

Table 1 : Historic Demographic and Gender Disaggregated Data

Category	2010		2015		2020		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sub-totals	22,008	23,286	25,144	26,604	32,283	33,224	35899	36943
District Totals	45,294		51,748		65,507		72,842	

(Central Statistical Office, 2010) (GRID3, 2022)

From the above table, it can be seen that population has been steadily rising from 45,294 to 72,842 in our base year, an increase of 27,548 representing 61%. This can be attributed to it being declared a district which has resulted into an influx of people and resources. It can also be observed that the population for females has always been slightly higher than that of males.

Table 2 indicates the number of households and disaggregated population by ward in 2010 before the delimitation of new wards in 2019.

Table 2: Number of Households and Total Population in the District, Ward and Sex 2010

Province, District, Constituency, Ward	Number of Households	Total Population	Population By Sex	
			Male	Female
		Total	Male	Female
Luapula Province	194,962	991,927	488,589	503,338
Mwansabombwe District	8,803	45,294	22,008	23,286
Mwansabombwe Constituency	8,803	45,294	22,008	23,286
Mbereshi Ward	1,250	6,357	3,129	3,228
Kayo Ward	1,592	8,406	4,155	4,251
Chipita Ward	148	752	378	374
Kakose Ward	1,053	918		
Mwansabombwe Ward	1,048	5,495	2,599	2,896
Kazembe Ward	-	4,388	2,106	2,282
Lufubu Ward	643	3,304	1,650	1,654
Pembe Ward	-	3,965	1,908	2,057

Mulele Ward	2,116	6,889	3,307	3,582
Mununshi Ward	953	4,820	2,293	2,527

Source: (GRID3, 2022)

From the above table Mulele ward and Kayo had the highest number of households at 2,116 and 1,592 respectively. Kakose ward had the least number as it is mainly a farming area having mostly makeshift houses. Kazembe and Pembe are newly created districts cut off from Mwansabombwe and Lufubu wards respectively.

Table 3 shows population estimates for 2020 after the delimitation of new wards.

Table 3: Sex Disaggregated Population (2020)

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Mununshi	3,432	3,533	6,965
Mulele	3,665	3,771	7,436
Salanga	2,807	2,891	5,698
Lufubu	2,575	2,652	5,227
Pembe	2,449	2,520	4,969
Kakose	781	805	1,586
Kabalenge	1,504	1,546	3,050
Mbereshi	2,773	2,853	5,626
Kazembe	3,604	3,706	7,310
Mwansabombwe	3,984	4,101	8,085
Chipita	2,125	2,187	4,312
Kayo	2,584	2,659	5,243
DISTRICT TOTALS	32,283	33,224	65,507

Source: (GRID3, 2022) (Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022)

From the tables above Kakose Ward is the least populated followed by Kabalenge and Chipita wards respectively. The main reason is that these areas are mainly used as agriculture farming areas with seasonal settlers. The areas are also covered partly by mountains and escarpments. The highest populated Wards are Mwansabombwe Ward followed by Mulele and Kazembe.

Mwansabombwe and Kazembe are at the CBD where the Royal Palace is located and has high economic activity hence the high number of settlers. Mulele ward was split in two after the 2019 ECZ delimitation program. The main economic activities are agriculture and fishing as the ward has vast bare land, water bodies and is closer to the neighboring DRC thereby making it easy for trade activities to take place.

Table 4: Population growth Rate per ward in the Base year

Ward	Total population (2020)	total population in 2010	growth rate
Mununshi	6965	4820	4.5
Mulele	7436	6889	9.1
Salanga	5698	-	-
Lufubu	5227	3304	5.8
Pembe	4969	3965	2.5
Kakose	1586	918	7.3
Kabalenge	3050	-	-
Mbereshi	5626	6357	3.6
Kazembe	7310	4388	6.7
Mwansabombwe	8085	5495	4.7
Chipita	4312	752	4.7
Kayo	5243	8406	-3.8
DISTRICT TOTALS	65507	45294	4.5

Source: (Central Statistical Office, 2010) (GRID3, 2022)

From the above table Salanga and Kabalenge do not have any information by 2010 as they are newly created wards after delimitation exercise of 2019. Mulele has the highest growth rate followed by Kakose and Kazembe. Mulele is mainly has vast arable land for growing of crops such as cassava and maize. The area is also sharing a border with DRC and the Luapula River is narrow along the ward making it easy to cross and make cross border trade. This has attracted

people wanting to settle and make a living on land. Kakose ward was mainly a farming area in the 2010's but has attracted people who have permanently moved to the area to farm and make a living from there. Kazembe Ward houses the CBD and is where economic activity is highest. The area also houses various government departments and has standard housing resulting in inflow of the population to the area.

Kayo Ward has a growth rate of -3.5 due to the fact that it was split into two and the upper part which had a high population has been taken to Mbereshi Ward.

2.1.1.2 Population Density at Ward Level

The population density for Mwanabombwe District is about 57 persons per square kilometer way above the National average of (26.1) and the regional average of 29.9 persons per square kilometer meaning there are more people per square kilometer in Mwanabombwe; the population growth is estimated at an average of 2.2 per cent per annum from 35,546 in 2000 to 45,294 in 2010. Table 5 shows a breakdown of population density at ward level. The population densities are further show by a special map of figure 4.

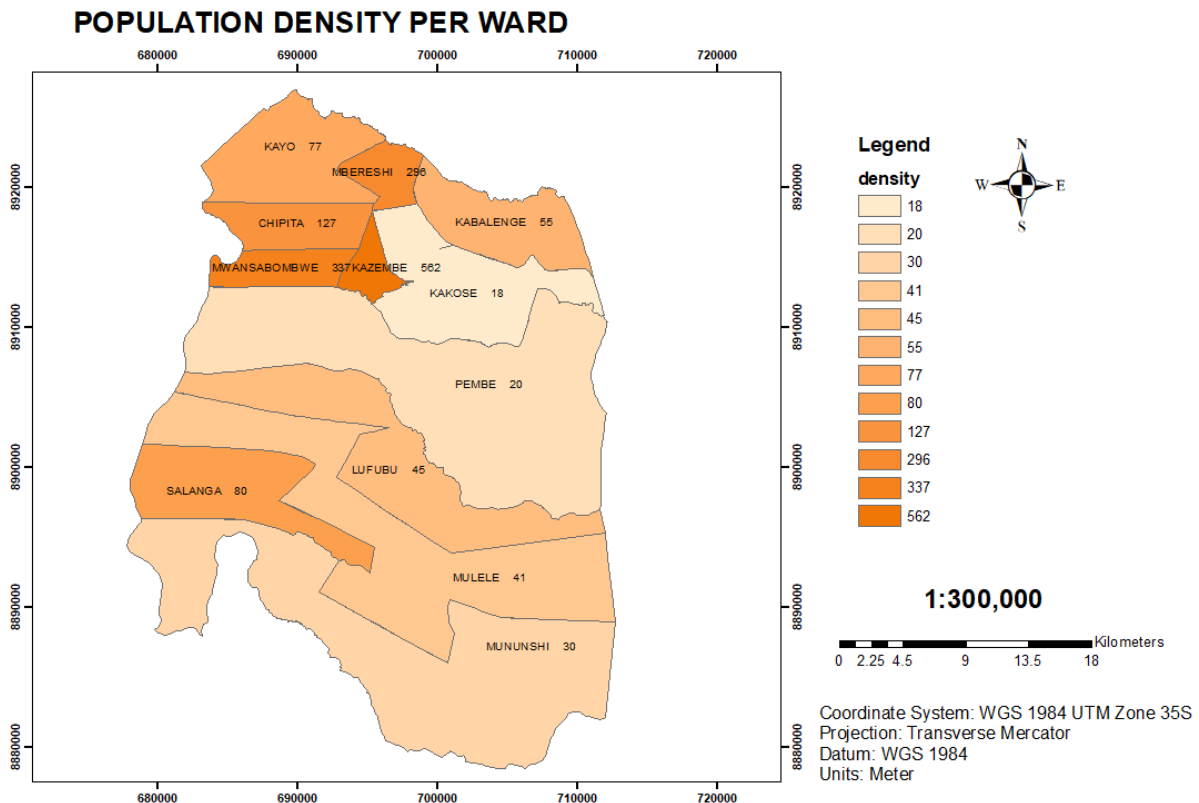
Table 5: Population Density per Ward

Ward	Total population (2020)	area per sq. km	population density
Mununshi	6965	235	30
Mulele	7436	183	41
Salanga	5698	71	80
Lufubu	5227	115	45
Pembe	4969	254	20
Kakose	1586	87	18
Kabalenge	3050	55	55
Mbereshi	5626	19	296
Kazembe	7310	13	562
Mwanabombwe	8085	24	337
Chipita	4312	34	127

Kayo	5243	68	77
DISTRICT			
TOTALS	65507	1158	57

(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 4 : population density per Ward for Mwansabombwe



Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 4 above shows the spatial arrangement of the wards with their population densities indicated.

2.1.1.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The population growth rate of Mwansabombwe is estimated at 2.2 percent compared to a national average of 2.93 percent and that of the surrounding districts of Kawambwa at 2.8 percent and Nchelenge at 3.6 percent (Central Statistical Office, 2010). Table 6 shows the

comparative population growth rate of Mwansabombwe with neighboring districts.

Table 6: Population Growth Rates for Rural and Urban Areas

District	RATE OF GROWTH	
	Overall	Rural
Mwansabombwe	2.2	2.2
Kawambwa	2.8	2.8
Nchelenge	3.6	3.6

Source: (Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022)

The growth rates for neighboring districts are higher than Mwansabombwe as they are older established districts having more public infrastructure and a more diverse economic base.

2.1.1.4 Estimated Population at Base Year

The base year for Mwansabombwe IDP area is set at 2024. The population at base year is estimated at 72,843 comprising of 35,900 males and 36,943 females.

2.1.1.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

2.1.1.5.1 Age Distribution and Dependence Ratio

Table 7 shows the age distribution of Mwansabombwe District as of 2020. It is also worthwhile noting from segments of the population that age groups that range from 0-19 years constitute the highest population at 37,049. The distribution shows that the population has a downward slope which is attributed to high fertility rates caused by low levels of employment, literacy rates and access to reproductive health services in the district.

Table 7: Age Distribution in Mwansabombwe

Age Group	Population
0-9	20,679
10-19	16,370
20-29	9,745
30-39	7,447

40-49	5,292
50-59	2,962
60+	3,012

SOURCE: (GRID3, 2022)

Table 8 highlights dependency ratios for the district as compared to the provincial statistics. Dependency ratio for Mwansabombwe was calculated by adding the population of people below the age of 19 years and population of people above 60 years old, dividing that by the number of people who are in active labour force that is population between 20-59 years old. The dependency ratio for Mwansabombwe as of 2020 stood at 157.4 in comparison to that of Luapula which stood at 102.2 in 2010. This shows a high dependency ratio which can be attributed to high teenage pregnancies, early marriages and high fertility rate of the district. This indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services.

Table 8: Age Dependency Ratios

	MWANSABOMBWE
Child Dependency Ratio	145.6
Aged Dependency Ration	11.8
Overall Dependency Ratio	157.4

SOURCE: (GRID3, 2022)

2.1.1.5.2 Gender Distribution and Structure of the Population

In terms of gender distribution and disaggregation, Mwansabombwe District as at 2010 had 22,008 males and 23,286 females. Data obtained from Grid 3, 2020 estimates that historical demographical data continues to show an upward growing trend to 32,283 males and 33,224 females in 2020. The sex ratio for Mwansabombwe is 105 as compared to the national average of 95.4 (GRID3, 2022) (Mwansabombwe DHO, 2022). Being a rural district, the average household size is between 6 and 8 people per household of which many are female headed households. Age

Distribution in Mwanabombwe District reflects a young and youthful population with over 77 percent of the population below the age of 35 years.

2.1.1.5.3 Fertility and Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy

Table 9 below illustrates the key demographic health indicators for Mwanabombwe. The total fertility rate (TFR) for Luapula is 5.0 while the crude birth rate of Mwanabombwe is 29.0 per 1000.

Table 9 : Key Demographic Health Indicators

CATEGORY	2021		2022		2023	
	NUMBE R	%	NUMBE R	%	NUMBE R	%
Children 0-11 Months	2981	4.989	3050	4.989	3126	4.989
				22.76		22.76
11 Months to 5 Years	13602	22.768	13914	8	14267	8
5 Years ton 14 Years	20312	34	20779	34	21305	34
Women of Childbearing Age (15-49)	13143	22	13445	22	13786	22
ALL Adults (15+)	27480	46	28113	46	28825	46
Total Male (All Ages)	29154	48.8	29824	48.8	30580	48.8
Total Female (All Ages)	30587	51.2	31169	51.2	32083	51.2
Total Population	59741	100	61135	100	62663	100
Population Growth Rate		2.5		2.5		2.5
Expected Pregnancies	3239	5.422	3314	5.422	3398	5.422
Expected Deliveries	3141	5.258	3213	5.258	3295	5.258
Live Births	3080	5.156	3151	5.156	3231	5.156

(Mwanabombwe DHO, 2022)

2.1.2 Population Projections

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

Table 10 below shows the population estimates for the base year which is 2024 which is the start date for the implementation of the IDP. The population is projected by sex in five, ten and twenty

years starting 2023.

Table 10: Population Estimate by Gender and Year of Mwansabombwe

2023		2024		2028		2033		2043	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
34,959	35,976	35,900	36,943	39,923	41,081	45594	46913	59475	61190
70,935		72,843		81,004		92507		120665	

Source: (GRID3, 2022)

from the above table it can be observed that population between 2023 and 2024 increases by about 2.7% then by 11.2% between 2024 and 2028 which is a five-year period. The population for Mwansabombwe between 2023 and 2043 is expected to increase by over 70% as can be observed in table 10.

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

The Zambia Central Statistical Office defines urban areas as settlements with at least 5,000 residents in which most of the labor force are not engaged in agricultural activities (CSO, 2010). The district has areas with populations higher than 5,000 but more than half of the said populations are engaged in agriculture. As a result, the district does not have an urban population.

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

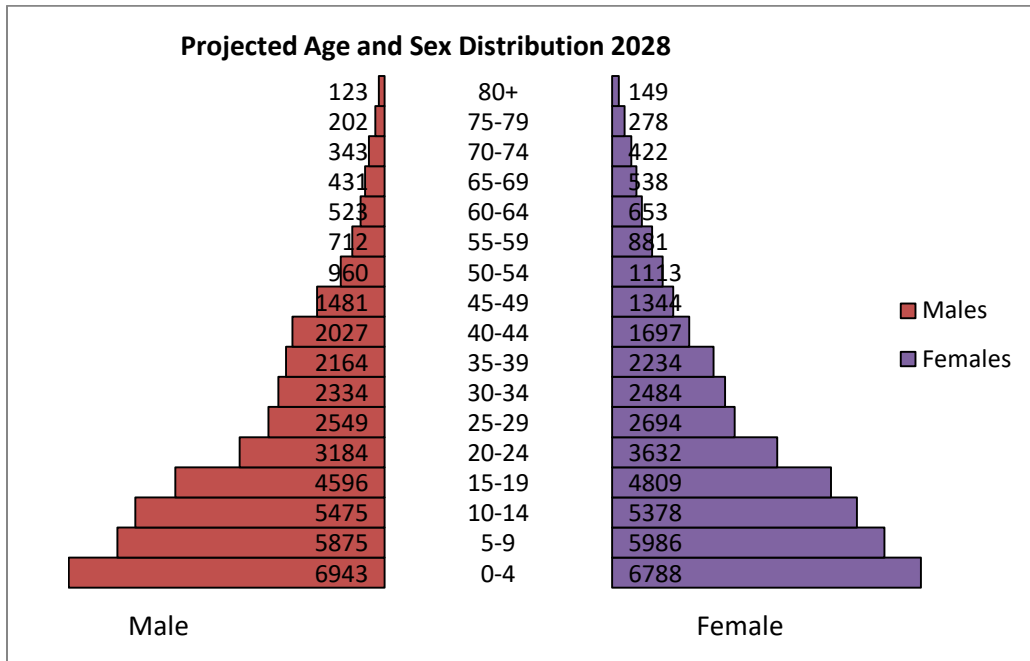
The district is all rural and the estimate of population for the next 5,10 and 20 years will be as shown in table 11. Table 11 presents population estimates for the district of Mwansabombwe over the next two decades, categorized by gender. The total population increases from 70,935 in 2023 to 120,665 in 2043 which is a 70% increase in population. Both male and female populations experience growth throughout the period with females consistently outnumbering the males in each year

Table 11: Population Estimate by Gender and Year of Mwansabombwe

2023		2024		2028		2033		2043	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
34,959	35,976	35,900	36,943	39,923	41,081	45594	46913	59475	61190
70,935		72,843		81,004		92507		120665	

Source: (GRID3, 2022)

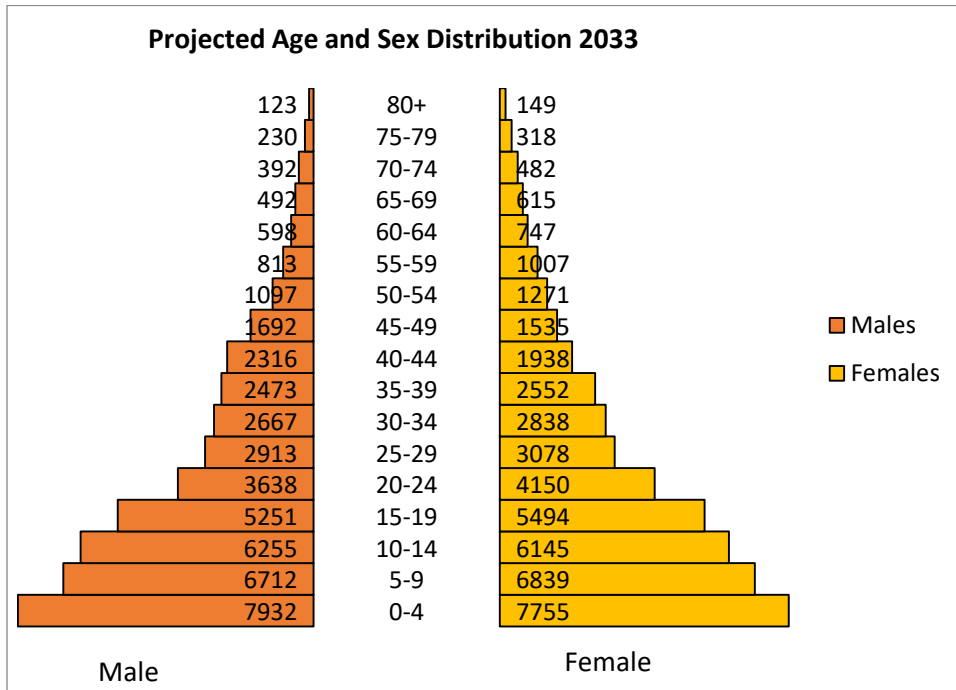
2.1.2.4 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Year 5 and Year 10.
 Figure 5: age and sex distribution in 2028



Source: (GRID3, 2022)

With reference to figure 5, by 2028, it is expected that in the younger age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14), there will be more males than females, but this trend will begin to shift at cohort 15-19 where the number of females will exceed males. This pattern continues as we move to older age groups, indicating a growing number of females in the population.

Figure 6: Age and sex distribution



Source: (GRID3, 2022)

The projected pattern for 2033 in figure 6 as the case is in figure 5 shows some similar trends in the younger age groups. The data reveals a distinctive shift in demographics, emphasizing the importance of considering age and gender variations for planning services and programs, particularly as the population ages.

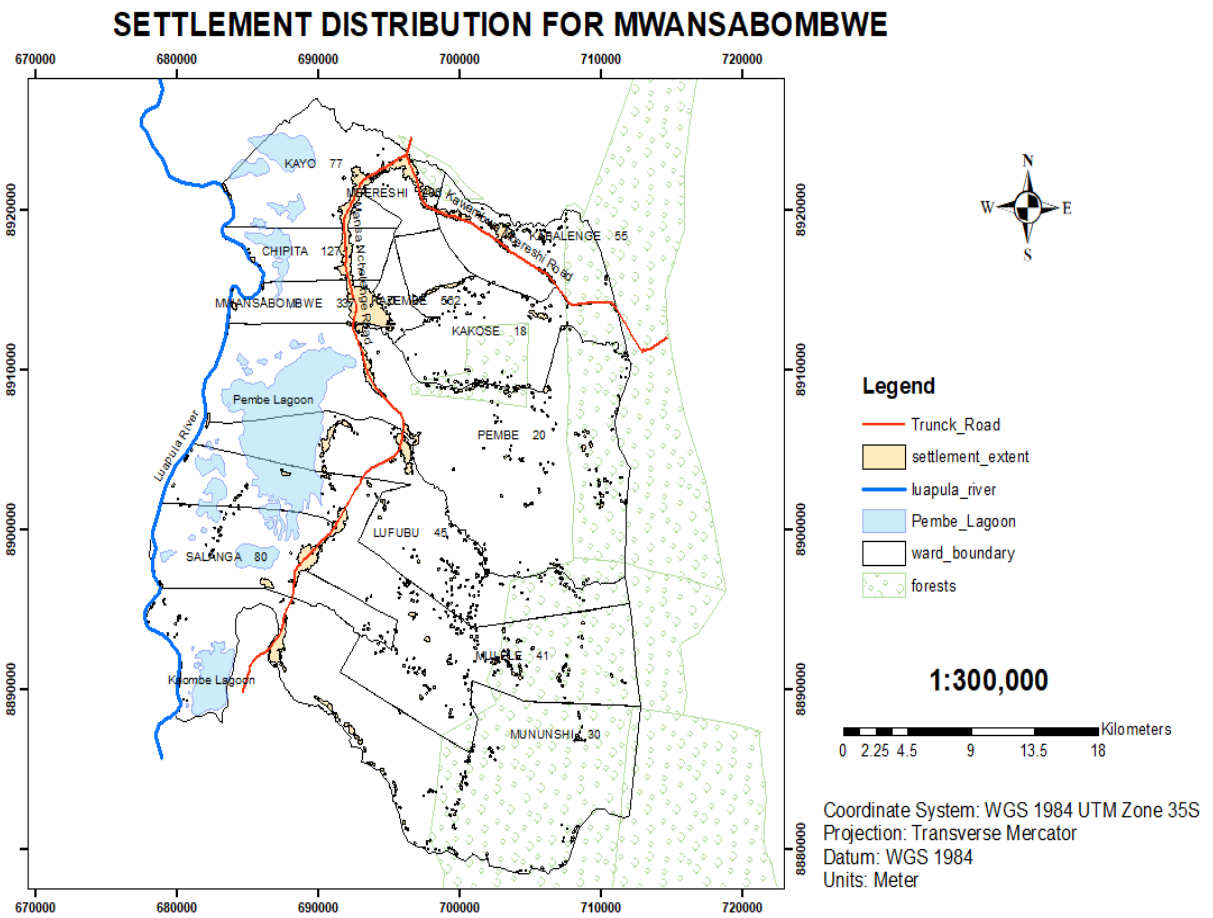
2.1.3 Assessment of the Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District

2.1.3.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

Mwansabombwe District is urbanizing at a very low pace despite being declared as a district back in 2012 though population has steadily increased over the years. A township area of approximately 64sq km has been gazzated in Lufubu Ward; however, development has been slow due to lack of electricity and water supply. The remaining 1157 sq km of land is under customary tenure. Settlements are mostly concentrated along the main trunk road (Mansa- Nchelenge road and Nchelenge – Kawambwa road). The settlements are in close proximity to prominent facilities of trade and commerce and near water bodies such as Salanga, Katotoma, Pembe and Chipita where the main economic activity is fishing in the Pembe Lagoon and other nearby rivers (see figure 7). In Mbereshi, the settlement runs along the Nchelenge Kawambwa road near the

Mission Hospital and Nursing School. In Kazembe, settlements surround the Lunda Royal Establishment Palace and Chinyanta market, with standard housing being developed northward towards the main arena where the famous Mutomboko Ceremony is held. Scattered small fish camps can be found along the Luapula River and in farming settlements west of the main road, near forest reserves.

Figure 7: map showing settlement patterns for Mwansabombwe District



(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

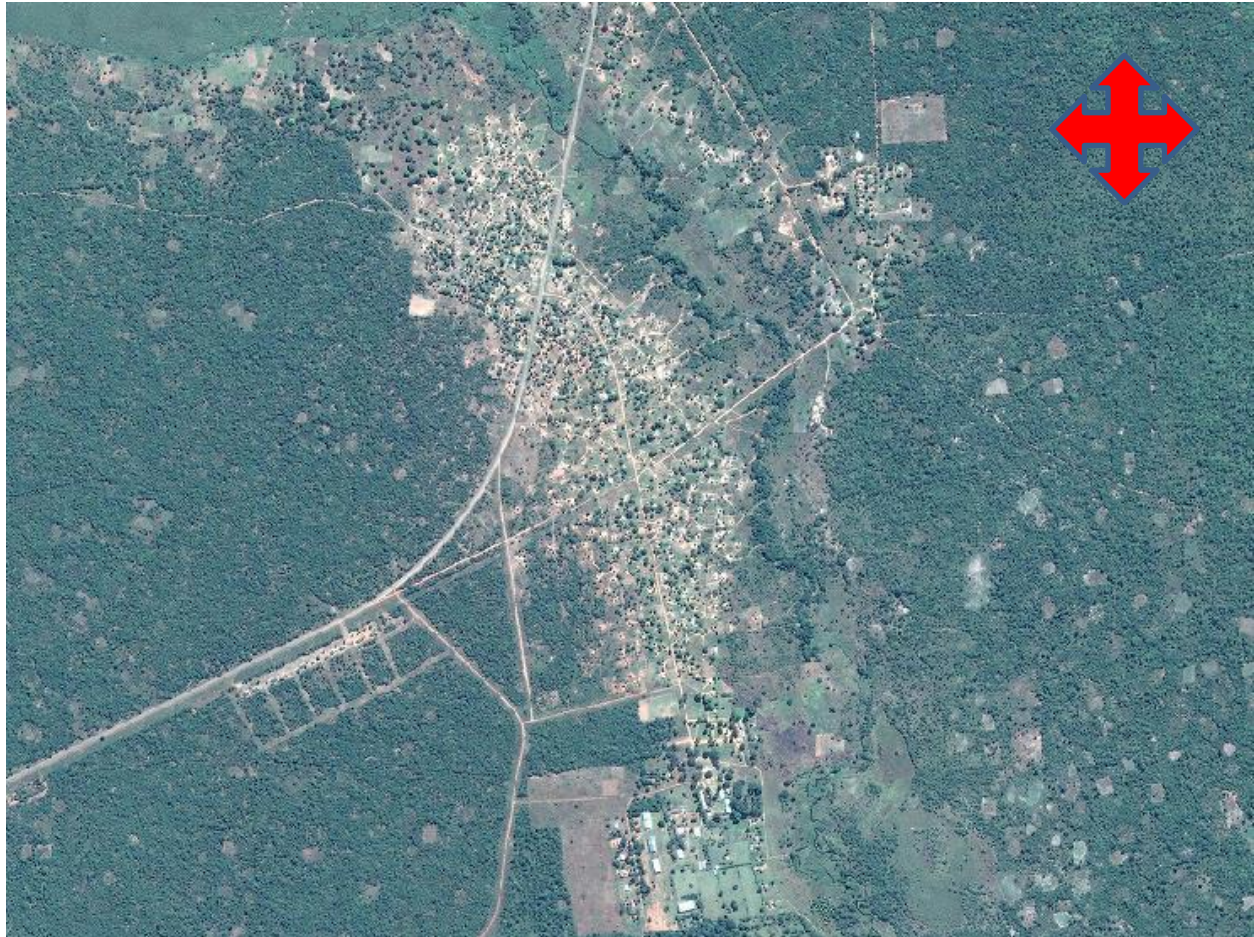
Figure 8: Image showing settlement pattern for Kazembe and Mwansabombwe Wards near Chinyanta Market



(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

The maps in figure 8 and 9 shows that some settlements are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. It is worth noting that, settlement patterns are important in that they determine the service provision in the district. The map below gives details on the settlement patterns.

Figure 9: map showing settlement pattern for Lufubu Village following the main road and in close proximity to DONBOSCO Training school.



(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

2.1.3.2 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Urbanization in Mwansabombwe has been slow despite the rapid natural population increase and influx of non-agricultural work force after being declared a district in 2012. A number of urbanizing villages and growth nodes have developed in Mwansabombwe such as; Chinyanta Village which is at the border between Mwansabombwe and Mwense due to commerce at the barrier and the Mununshi Banana Estate which has been able to employ locals and boost business. Salanga Village has had a rapid growth in population and diversification of the work force towards commerce and formal employment as more service infrastructure is being built. Kazembe Ward has seen the most urbanization due to increase in school, health and institutional infrastructure. It also hosts government departments and modern market infrastructure. An influx

of civil servants has also seen increased investment into standard housing infrastructure to house the working class. Another major infrastructure which will pull the population into Kazembe will be the District Hospital once it is completed. Mukamba Village is slowly urbanizing due to an influx in population and increase in commerce and trade. Mbereshi village houses some major infrastructure such as Mable Shaw Girls Mission School and Mission Hospital. It is also housing the newly opened up Mbereshi College of Nursing and Midwifery and as a result seen a major influx of population both students and non-agriculture workforce and also construction of standard housing.

2.1.3.3 Urban Expansion/Peri-Urban Areas

Mwansabombwe District is all rural; however, there are emerging areas that are showing potential for urbanization in the nearest future as evidenced in the increase in standard housing and service infrastructure as well as non-agricultural workforce. Areas showing such potential are Kazembe and Mbereshi. Therefore, such areas have to be planned for or risk increase in uncoordinated development. This urbanization will be key in the socio-economic transformation of the district and diversify from a predominantly agriculture economy to a dynamic economy creating job opportunities and wealth creation as well as providing social services. The district is strategically located along the Mansa Nchelenge Road with links to more developed neighbors such as Mwense to the south, Kawambwa to the East, Nchelenge to the North and DRC Congo to the west.

2.1.3.4 Informal Settlements

The total land area for Mwansabombwe District is 1157sq km of which only 64sq km is state land. The state land has two unplanned settlements namely Lufubu Village and Mumbolo Village which were in existence before the gazzation of the Township area. The rest of the traditional area is all informal and unplanned this can exemplified by figure 10 below.

Figure 10: plot allocation in Kazembe village



Source: (Planning Department, 2022)

2.1.3.5 Other Land Uses

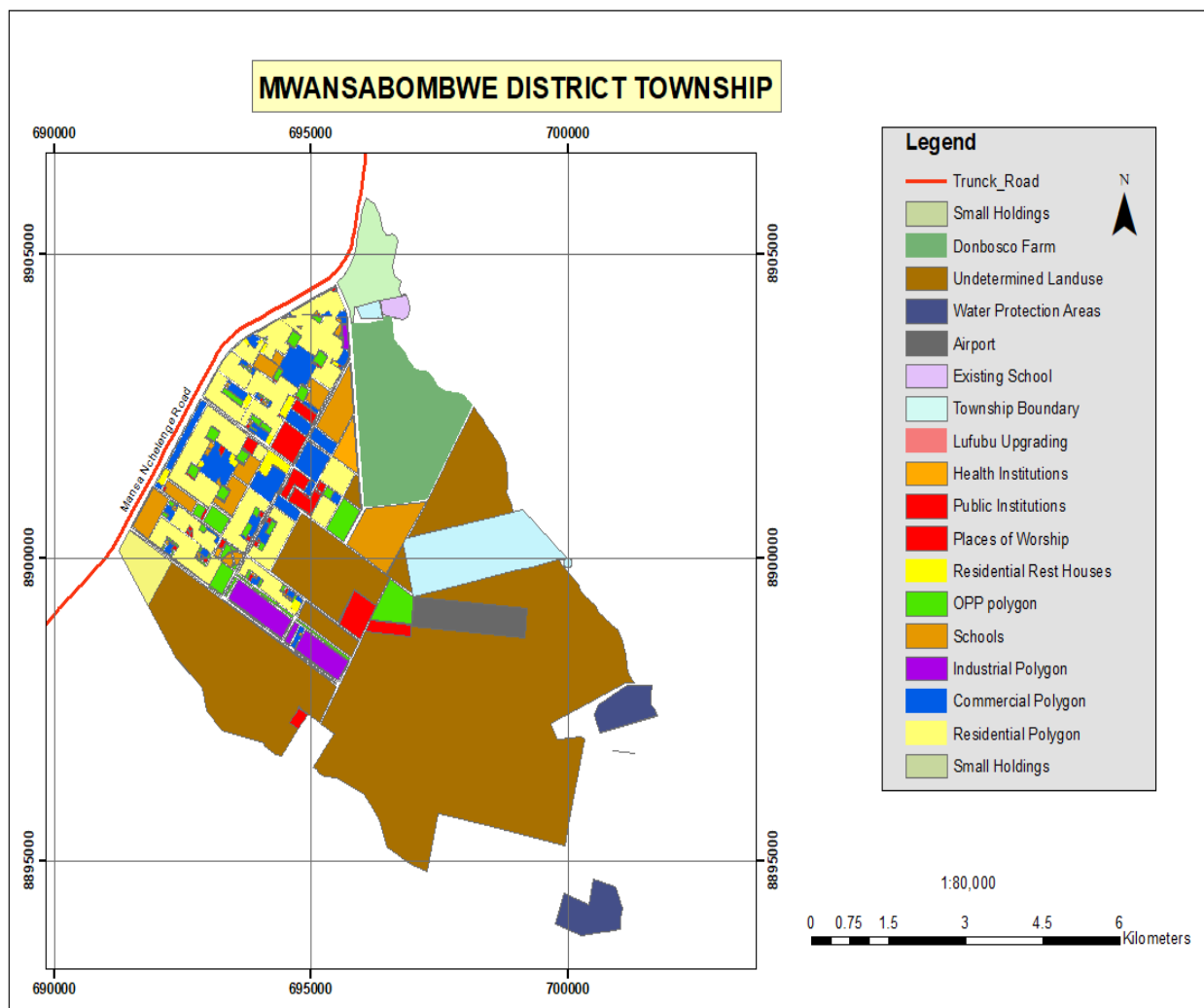
The planned township layout has various land uses which include among others the following:

- i. Over 3,879 properties comprising of high, medium, low cost residential and hospitality.
- ii. 59 planned properties of institutions comprising of police station and camp, police posts, learning institutions, health and utility institutions.
- iii. 68 transport related properties comprising of service stations, bus stations, lorry and car parks, motel and airstrip.
- iv. 11 administration plots of both local and central government.
- v. 82 public building plots comprising places of worship, cinemas and clubs, public conveniences, museum and town hall.
- vi. 56 industrial properties.
- vii. 209 commercial plots comprising of retail markets, offices, shopping malls and banks.

- viii. 70 planned open spaces comprising public parks and play grounds, golf course, stadium, public open spaces and green belt.
- ix. 13 properties comprising cemetery, undetermined land use and water protection areas among others.
- x. These properties will be serviced by a planned road network of over 134 kilometers

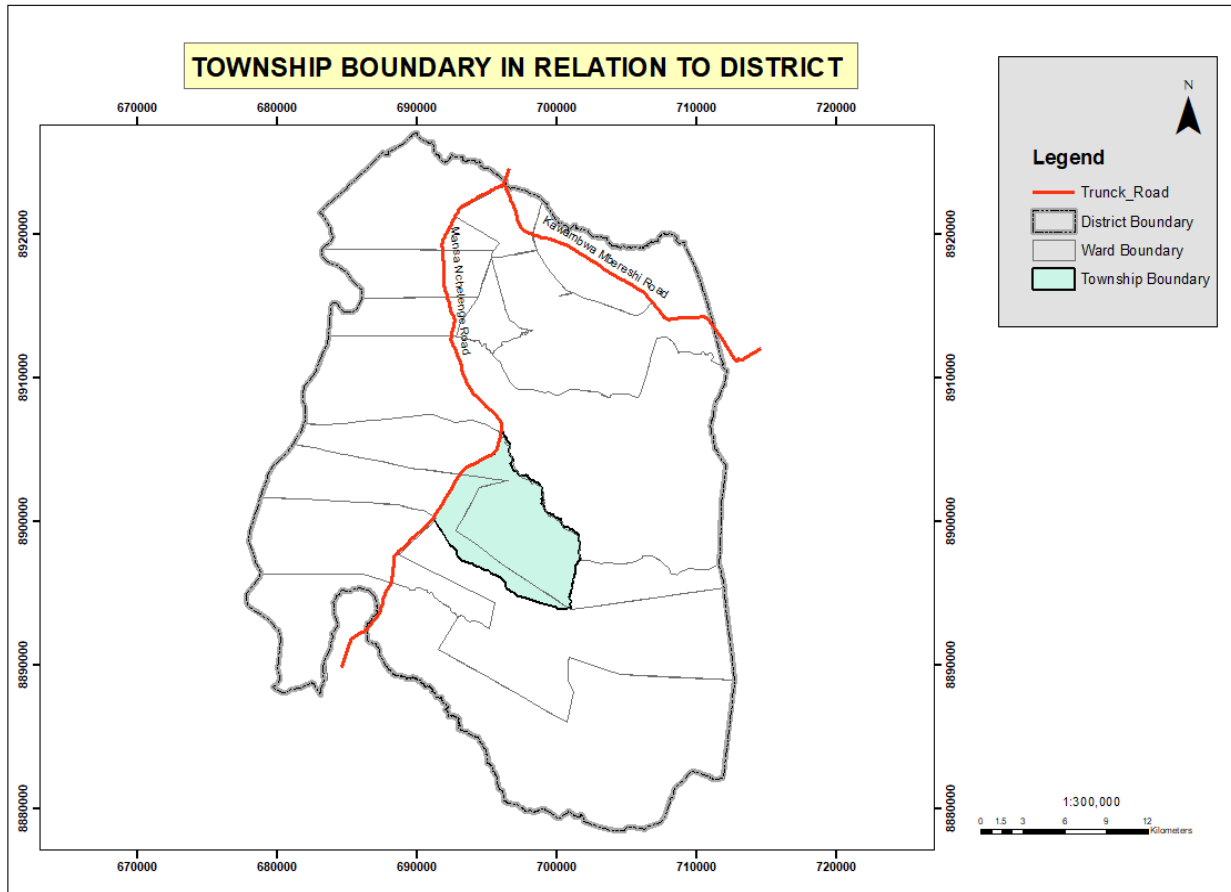
The location of the township is shown in figure 12 while the detailed plan of the aforementioned land uses is shown in figure 11.

Figure 11: land use plan for the Township area in Mwanabombwe.



(Mwanabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 12: Township Boundary in relation to the District



(Planning Department, 2022)

2.1.4 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

2.1.4.1 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Overall Settlement Pattern

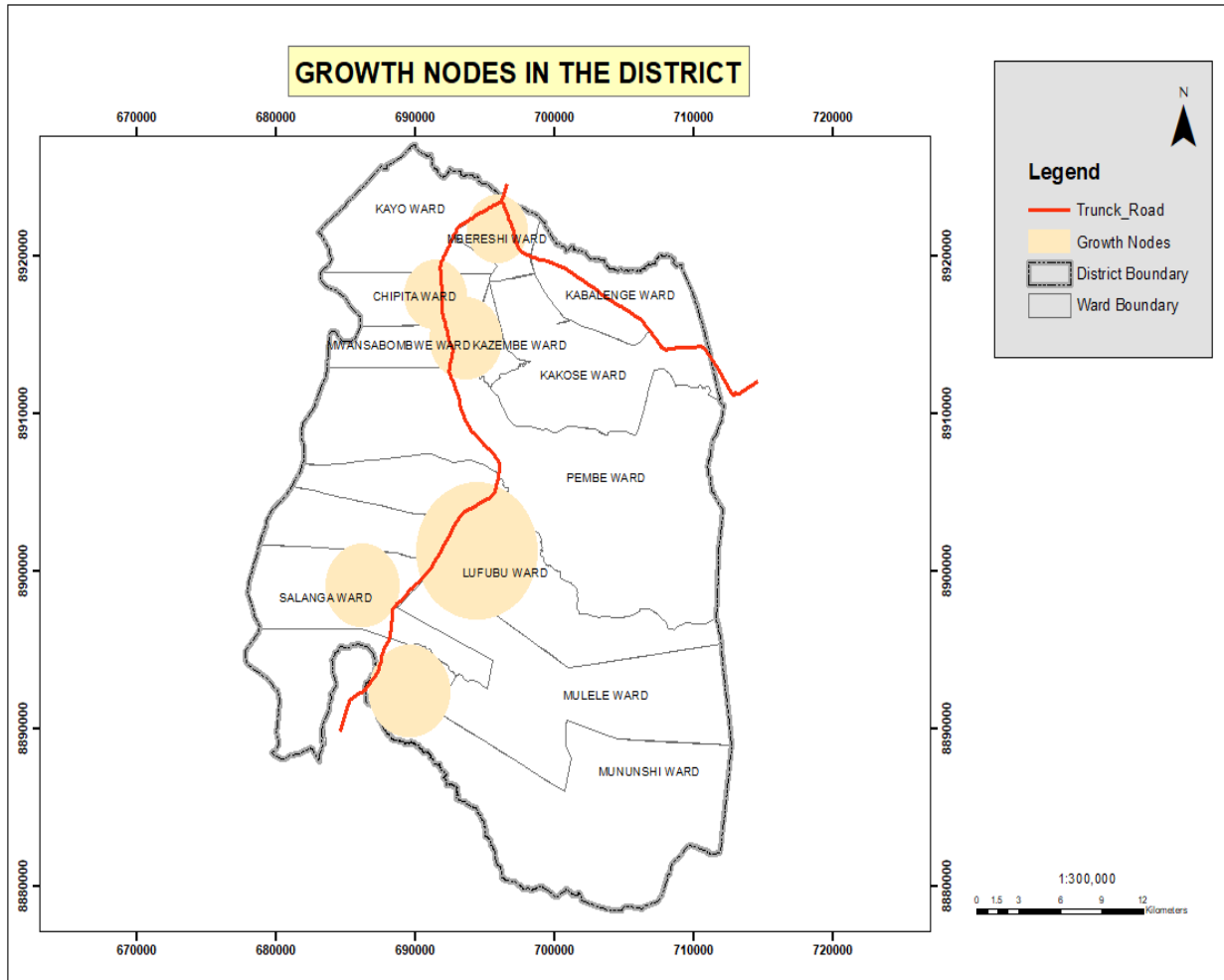
With a population growth rate of 2.7, the booming population for Mwansabombwe will result in the need for provision of adequate basic social services and infrastructure to cater for the growing population. The provision of more school infrastructure, health infrastructure, water and sanitation infrastructure among others in or near the currently existing settlements means more land will be required. Also, such infrastructure will be accompanied by a workforce who will require more standard housing resulting in growth of settlements. The planning boundary for the IDP area is the whole 1157 sq km of the district of which only 64 sq km is state land. From the 64sq km of state lands only 25 sq km is planned and has an approved layout. The remaining 39

sq. km is banked. Therefore, there will be need for planning agreements with the traditional leadership in order to have coordinated development. However, if the present state of development continues it will result in growth of informal settlements and urban sprawl, with no proper road networks, making it difficult to provide social services such as water, electricity, sewer systems, space for new social infrastructure among others.

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

The increase in population for urbanizing areas will result in an increased demand for basic social infrastructure and services. Current infrastructure is inadequate to accommodate existing population. More schools, markets and health facilities are being built to accommodate the growing population. Existing basic infrastructure will be demolished to pave way for standard infrastructure as evidenced at Chinyanta Market where citizens are purchasing shops in poor state and houses near the market and constructing modern infrastructure. Similarly, thatched houses are being purchased from the poor located near infrastructures of significance and then standard housing infrastructure is built to accommodate the non-agriculture workforce as can be evidenced in Mbereshi Village where most thatched houses near the Mission Hospital have over the years been demolished and standard houses built. This aforementioned phenomenon is illustrated in figure 13 showing areas of potential growth. The areas as indicated includes Mbereshi junction in the far north, Lufubu in the center and around Mununshi in the far south.

Figure 13: Areas Where Growth will occur



(Planning Department, 2022)

2.1.4.3 Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion

Land for future urban expansion is available in Mwanabombwe. The District Township has approximately 39 sq. km of undermined land which can be used for future expansion. Settlements in the traditional areas are mostly concentrated along the main trunk roads and are densely populated in small settlements leaving other spaces vacant. Pembe ward for example has a total area of 254 sq. km and a population density of 20 people per sq. km. Kazembe ward being the most densely populated has a total area of 13 sq. km with a population density of 562 people per sq. km and all these people occupy just a small area surrounding the palace and Chinyanta market. This compact kind of settlement pattern provides an opportunity of land at the periphery

to be planned for through planning agreements.

2.1.4.4 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements – New, Expanding and Densifying

Consequently, the land use of certain areas will change. The increase in population will result in increase in demand for services resulting in land use changes from agriculture to other uses such as residential, commercial, institutional and industrial areas. Some settlements will have uncontrolled sprawl due to expansion while others will densify to accommodate a larger number of people nears where services are located. More land resource will be required to accommodate the growing population.

2.1.4.5 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Other Land Uses

Continuation of population growth will have various effects on other land uses such as extensive shifting cultivation and slash and burn practiced by most of the farmers in Mwanabombwe due to lack of resources to purchase fertilizers. It will also lead to increased demand for energy supply such as charcoal and firewood. There will also be an increased demand for electricity resulting in the cutting down of trees where power lines will pass.

The above scenario of indiscriminate cutting of trees will result in climate change issues such as unusually heavy rains destroying crops and buildings, droughts resulting in crop failure as was evidenced in the 2021-2022 farming season where Mwanabombwe experienced draught at the beginning of the season resulting in poor yields and heavy rains afterwards causing roofs to be blown out from various buildings and flooding.

Also, high demand for land to farm and settle will result in encroachment of protected areas such as forest reserves and water bodies as evidenced in Kapweshi and Mubende forest reserves which have been extensively encroached by human activity.

2.2 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

2.2.1 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Mwansabombwe district has abundant water sources and currently the population accessing safe and clean water stands at 64%. The district has both piped and handpump boreholes which is accessed by people as the main sources of water. In the recent years the district upgraded 18 handpump boreholes into kiosks in villages such as Chipunka, Mumbolo, Chomba, Lubansa, Kabalenge, Chimpunu, Mubanda, Masele, Chipota, Matabishi, Fuyafuya, Mulumbwa, Matungu, Nakabmba, Chofwe, Kalasa, Kapesa and Mondo. Additionally, 6 new small piped water schemes have been put up at Mukamba school, Kalasa school, Kashe school, Seesa health post, Chubulwa and Salanga clinic.

2.2.1.1 *Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level*

- Provide for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resource and its ecosystems;
- Provide for the equitable, reasonable and sustainable utilization of the water resource;
- Ensure the right to draw or take water for domestic and non-commercial purposes, and that the poor and vulnerable members of the society have an adequate and sustainable source of water free from any charges;
- Create an enabling environment for adaptation to climate change;
- Provide for water reticulation in all growth Centres.

2.2.1.1.1 *Key Priorities of the 8th National Development plan and how it will be implemented at local level.*

2.2.1.1.1.1 *Strategy 1: Improve access to clean and safe water supply*

In the Plan period, Mwansabombwe district will prioritize the provision of clean and safe water across the district, especially in wards where there have been water deficiencies. Key measures to be implemented will include development and maintenance of water supply infrastructure, water quality monitoring and protection of aquifers and other water sources. The implementation of these measures is expected to lead to an increase in access to clean and safe water from 64% to 85% percent by 2034.

2.2.1.1.1.2 *Strategy 2: Improve Sanitation Services*

To improve sanitation services across the district, Mwansabombwe district will strengthen sewerage and solid waste management by enhancing financing to address the constraint of

inadequate infrastructure and promoting sustainable sanitation practices, including personal hygiene promotion and solid waste management, among others. With these interventions, the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation is expected to improve from 64% percent in 2018 to 90% percent in 2033 respectively.

2.2.1.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector of National plan/Strategies and how it will be implemented at local level.

In order to improve access to clean and safe water supply and improved sanitation, the district will promote investment in the water and sanitation sectors and establish a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector that will facilitate mobilization of local and external financing for water supply and sanitation programmes, including the engagement of public-private partnerships. Further, the enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector through construction of water kiosks, small water schemes and ablution blocks in public institutions. To this end, wards will be supported in identifying areas of need for water supply and sanitation services as well as plan for the provision of such services to reduce developmental inequalities. Furthermore, the district will ensure compliance with regard to Infrastructure development and maintenance as well as water quality monitoring.

2.2.1.1.3 Status implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.

Water Supply and Sanitation implementation programmes which includes;

- a) Infrastructure development and maintenance (boreholes and water reticulation system),
In the year 2022, the district rehabilitated 75 and drilled 46 boreholes.
- b) Upgrading existing 18 boreholes into small piped solar powered water schemes with 10,000 litres water tank capacity.
- c) Sanitation and hygiene promotion through CLTS/SLTS approach.

2.2.1.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development.

Mwansabombwe District has two main piped water schemes in Kazembe with capacity of 60,000liters managed by the local authority and 120,000liters managed by the Lunda Native Authority respectively. The total number of 1,300 households benefit from the two water

schemes. Furthermore, 18 hand pumps boreholes have been upgraded into solar powered water Kiosks benefiting 450 households.

2.2.1.2.1 Assessment of the overall Performance of the District.

Mwansabombwe District has an abundance of water sources, both surface and ground water. The major water bodies present is Luapula, Ng’ona, Lufubu, Mbereshi and Mununshi. Mwansabombwe is mainly drained by the Luapula River to the west.

The service provision under water and sanitation sector in the district is the amount of quality water supply for consumption and the water supply coverage. Water supply in settlements that are being improved are supplied through the installed hand pump boreholes, Kiosks and small piped water system by Council.

Table 12: Current Growth Centre Water Reticulation System.

Area Name	No. of HH	No. HH connected piped water	No of communal taps	No. HH using Communal Water points
Kazembe	2,004	198	11	610
Mwansabombwe	1,416	79	27	440
Mbereshi	1,224	91	40	310
Salanga	1,231	0	12	120
Lufubu	981	21	25	25
Kabalenge	642	15	6	55
Mulele	873	0	2	40
Mununshi	1,995	0	2	67
Chipita	1,047	0	19	56
Kayo	1,363	1	16	25
Kakose	234	1	1	10
Pembe	573	0	9	46
Total	13,583	406	170	1,804

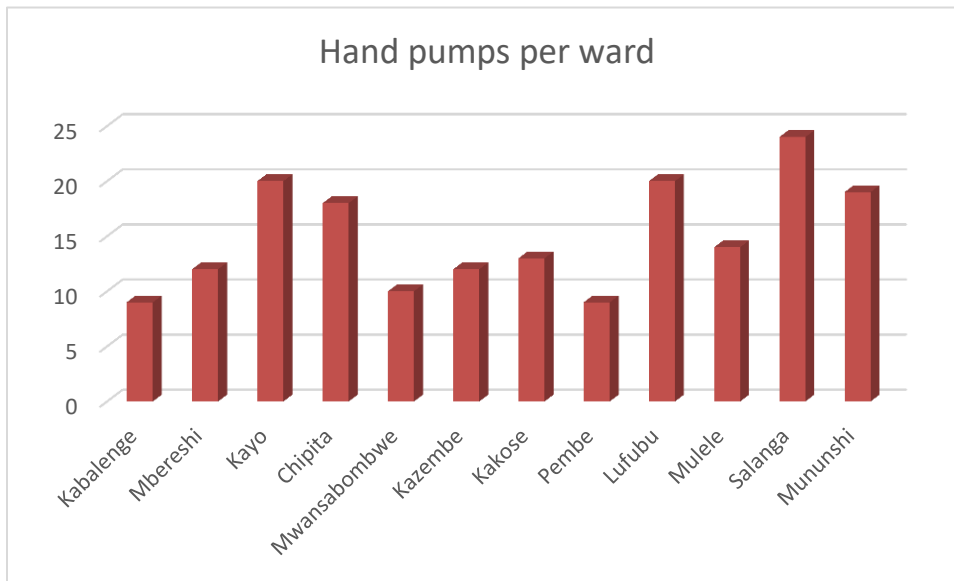
(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2024)

The data in table 12 reveals that only 13% of households have access to piped water either from a Kiosk or water reticulation system. Additionally, the district has a total number of 189 functional boreholes giving above 4,725 households accessing to safe drinking water. At national level, the targeted population is 80% having access to safe drinking water. Therefore, as a district having achieved 64% population accessing water is a step in the right direction.

2.2.1.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and Identification of Communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Mwansabombwe district has made progress in ensuring that communities have access to safe and clean water supply through the sinking of hand pump boreholes, upgrading of existing hand pump into solar powered water source. However, 36% of some community’s access water from shallow wells, streams and rivers near them which poses a risk of getting sick from water borne diseases as water from such sources is not safe

Figure 14: Hand Pumps per ward

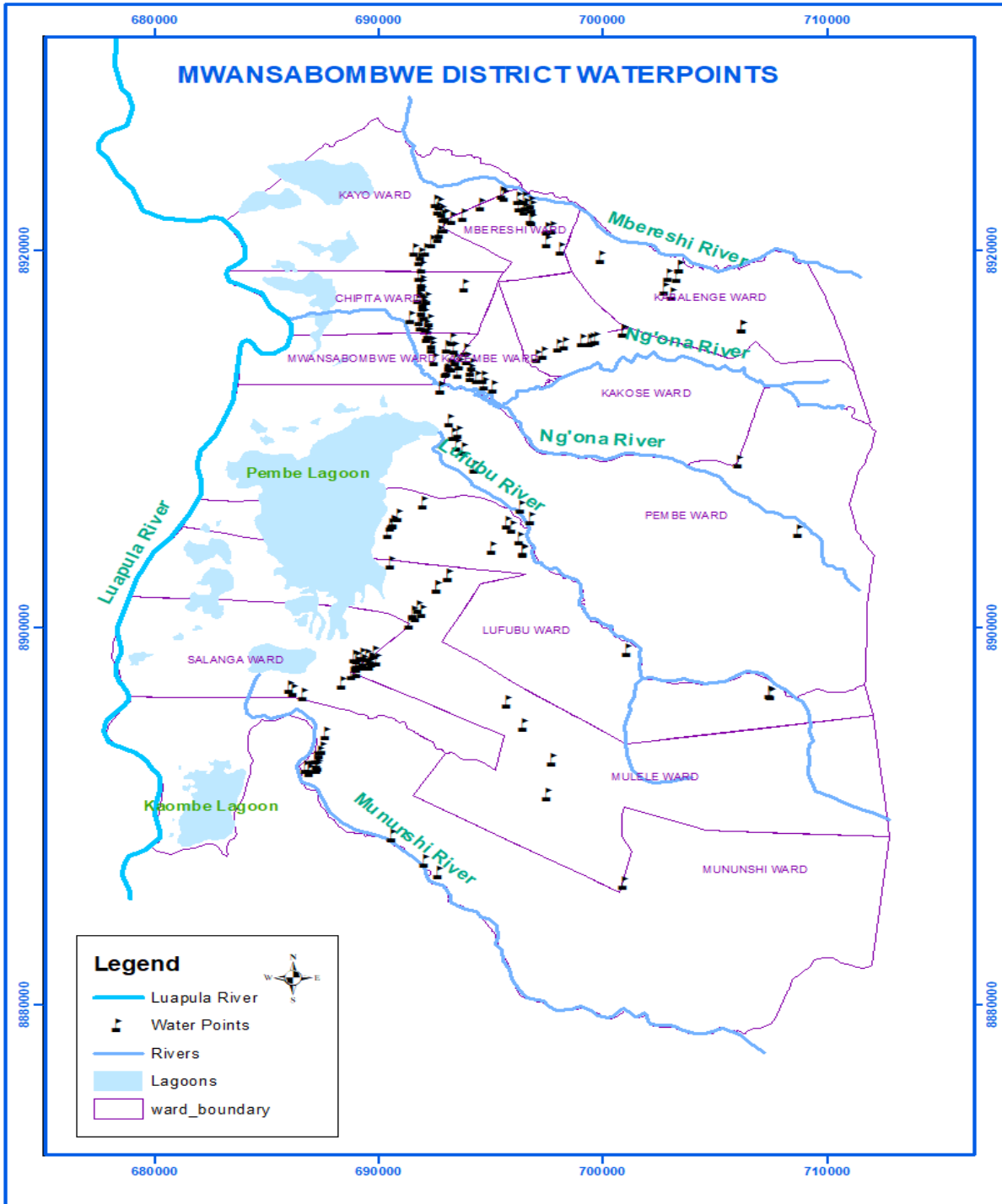


Source. (Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2024)

The figure above indicates that Salanga ward has the highest number of boreholes because of being densely populated while Kabalenge ward has the least number of boreholes

because it is less populated. Mwansabombwe and Kazembe wards have fewer handpump boreholes because of the existing water schemes that serve the two wards.

Figure 15: location of water points in the district



Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

The above map shows the handpump boreholes doted across the district.

2.2.1.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector of Compared Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification of shortfalls.

Ideally water for consumption must be of good quality which should be free from contamination, as tightly regulated by global, state and federal agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO). Water treatment must occur before the water reaches the consumer. The quality of service offered is average due to a number of issues, which include non-availability of resources to maintain the existing water facilities and the extent of coverage which is not adequate to meet the population demand. Frequently, boreholes breakdown and other water supply facilities not only restricts services to a small number of consumers, but also leads to relatively high-water demand.

The district total water supply stands at 64% of the populations having access to clean water; against the national target of having 80% population accessing safe water. Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

2.2.1.2.4 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the overall performance of the sector

From the community consultations, the submissions were that hand pump boreholes frequently break down hence preferring piped water to hand pumps. Selected communities especially those with G.I. pipes experience rusty water hence preferring replacing the G.I pipes with stainless pipes. Pumping of water from hand pumps is strenuous to an individual hence the preference for water taps.

2.2.1.2.5 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the availability of service and identification of communities who do not have access

The issues constraining effective development and management of the water sector in Mwanabombwe district consist of:

- Inadequate funding towards water resources management;
- Inadequate access to safe and clean water sources in some communities such as Wasalangana, Bwebwe, Matipa, Mutyame, Chimbini among others.

2.2.1.2.6 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Quality of Services.

The inadequate access to clean water supply was a major issue that stakeholders discussed. Some communities cover over 1km distances to get to a water point which is above the minimum recommended distance of 500 meters round trip. The long distances covered contribute to children's absenteeism from school as they spend several hours fetching water; the same was lamented by the women that their productive time is reduced as they spend several hours of their days fetching water. This prevailing situation also contributes to the high levels of poverty in the district. Some boreholes in the communities have become dry due to the reduction in the water table in the district. There are plans to upgrading hand pumps boreholes with high water yield into small piped water schemes was another concern from the stakeholders. Erratic supply in existing water schemes. The turnout time in addressing issues of reported breakdowns of water systems.

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

2.2.1.3.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

The population for Mwanabombwe District is expected to reach above 82,000 by the year 2030. What this will entail is an increase in demand for clean water supply and sanitation services. The already existing infrastructure do not currently meet the demand, therefore, there will be need for rehabilitation of existing thirty (30) boreholes, drilling of additional thirty (30) boreholes, thirty (30) water kiosks, thirty (30) water schemes to service the increased population and twenty-four water borne toilet facilities.

2.2.1.3.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The district is likely to have some communities expand due to favorable economic activities; the said areas would need water supply and sanitation facilities.

Table 13: Proposed areas for construction of mechanized pipe water system.

Name of the area	Est pop	Water facilities required	Sanitation facilities required
Kabalenge	6,791	Three (3) Small piped water scheme of 10,000ltrs tank	Two (2) Flushable toilets one at the school and one

		capacity	at the market
Mbereshi	2,659	Three (3) Small piped water scheme of 10,000ltrs tank capacity	Two (2) Flushable toilets one at the school and one at the market
Kayo	5,835	Three (3) Small piped water scheme of 30,000ltrs tank capacity	Two (2) Flushable toilets one at the school and one at the market
Chipita	5,165	Three (3) Small piped water scheme of 30,000 ltrs tank capacity	Two (2) Flushable toilets one at the school and one at the market
Mwansabombwe	7,275	One (1) Small piped water scheme of 60,000 ltrs tank capacity	Two (2) Flushable toilets one at the school and one at the market
Kazembe	15,287	Small piped water scheme of 40,000 ltrs tank capacity	one (1) Flushable toilets one at the school
Mununshi	5,801	Small piped water scheme of 30,000 ltrs tank capacity	one (1) Flushable toilets one at the school
Pembe	3,177	Small piped water scheme of 30,000 ltrs tank capacity	Flushable toilets at school and market
Lufubu	4,891	Small piped water scheme of 60,000 ltrs tank capacity	Flushable toilets at school and market
Mulele	3,780	Small piped water scheme of 30,000 ltrs tank capacity	Flushable toilets at school and market
Salanga	6,287	Small piped water scheme of 40,000 ltrs tank capacity	Flushable toilets at school and market

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2024)

The table above shows that Mwansabombwe and Kazembe wards requires over 40,000ltrs water capacity because the population in these wards is expected to increase due to the newly constructed district hospital.

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

2.2.1.3.3.1 Water Supply

Provision of water infrastructure through Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes will attract human activity to access the service such as settlements, economic activities of farms and businesses. Provision of communal water taps will mean households will be clustered around the water points to ease access. This will also contribute conversion of land use to urban agriculture. The mechanized water points will entail reduced number of shallow wells as the distance from the household to the water point will be minimized.

Construction and rehabilitation of furrows will enable the district provide water for both human and animal consumption as well as placement of agriculture farms along the bodies entailing non seasonal farming.

2.2.1.3.3.2 Improved Settlement Sanitation.

The growth Centre onsite sanitation levels are at 3.1% average as shown in the Table below. This is because, many households use pit latrines.

Table 14: Households with flushable toilets.

Ward Name	No. of HH	No of HH with flushable toilets
Mbereshi	546	58
Kazembe	2,004	127
Kabalenge	682	26
Mwansabombwe	1,416	18
Lufubu	981	21
Pembe	616	5
Mununshi	1,163	2
Total	7,408	257

(Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2024)

The table above shows that 3% of households have access to improved sanitation.

2.2.1.3.3.3 Rural Sanitation

The land which is subjected to open defecation will be reduced and the number of pit latrines will also go down as flushable toilets have a longer lifespan. The Open Defecation Status defines the sanitation levels in the rural parts of the district. The construction of durable low-cost latrines is one of the proposed investments. This will curb the challenge of open defecation which is a result of unusable and collapsed latrines during the rainy season and outbreaks of diseases especially diarrhea.

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

Climate change has had an impact on water supply in Mwanabombwe district. This is due to changes in the rainfall pattern (low rainfall) which in principle reduces the amount of water seepage to aquifers. Thus, the drilling depth of water is slowly increasing from 25 meters to 60 meters and above.

2.2.1.4.1 *The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on the Environment and Climate Change*

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change results in straining already stressed water resources, eco-systems, and derived systems, which is used to service the district. The current trends that have an impact on the water environment in Mwanabombwe district are activities such as river sand mining in some streams and rivers such as Ng'ona River. Deforestation of river banks and water recharge areas due to charcoal burning. These activities lead to climate change in that they all involve vegetation removal and massive damage to different natural cycles.

2.2.1.4.2 *Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues On The Sector*

Climate change effects remain an overriding concern to sustaining water sector progression in improved service delivery. Diminishing water resources are evidenced by declining water levels have been experienced earlier than expected, from year to year.

2.2.1.5 *Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups*

The need to have water and sanitation facilities closer to households in order for the elderly, differently abled and children to have easy access to the service can lead to good hygiene practices. Mwanabombwe lacks adequate sanitation systems that are accessible, clean and available. Adequate sanitation is one that is acceptable for the user and provides a safe,

convenient, private, secure and dignified place and complies with the socio-cultural norms of society (e.g. smell and reuse aspects).

2.2.1.5.1 Women and Girls

Women and girls bear the burden of fetching water from the streams and other water points. Available services and facilities are not usually user friendly to vulnerable groups such as the persons with disabilities. The facility design and operating means of existing water points is not inclusive. Further, the allocation and distribution water points are not adequate thereby causing women and girls walk very long distances to access water and some time at late hours

2.2.1.5.2 Men and Boys

Men and boys are able to use the current pumping technology of water and are usually trained as pump menders. Water points are usually far from the villages and cause elderly people cover long distances.

2.2.1.5.3 Youths

Youths comprise the largest part of the population and are the most affected when it comes to Water and Sanitation issues. Available services and facilities are user friendly to this group. The facility design and operating means of existing water points is inclusive. Further, the allocation and distribution water points are not adequate thereby causing women to spend a lot of time fetching water.

2.2.1.5.4 Disabled

Disabled people are unable to access water due to pumping technology available in the district such as windlass. Available services and facilities are not usually user friendly to this vulnerable group. The facility design and operating means of existing water points is not inclusive. Further, the allocation and distribution water points are not adequate thereby causing women and elderly people walk very long distances making it difficult to access safe and clean water.

2.2.1.5.5 HIV/AIDS

Most women and vulnerable groups have less knowledge on cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and are victims of pregnancies from contractors who come in the district to do water projects.

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

2.2.1.6.1 Summary of core issue

Inadequate access to clean, safe water and sanitation services

2.2.1.6.1.1 Justification;

This can be evidenced through high number of diarrheal cases, long distances to water sources that exceeds the standard 500 meters or less and high number of non- functional boreholes.

2.2.1.6.2 External Factors Contributing to the Issue

Water plays a cardinal role in socio-economic development and is fundamental for sustaining all forms of life however, the provision of water and access to water supply and sanitation continues to be a challenge in Mwanabombwe. Stakeholders in the district highlighted external factors in the provision of water supply and sanitation which need to be considered in future. Among them are; erratic funding for projects, low budget allocations for WASH services, limited private players in the water sector, climate change issues resulting in low yield of boreholes, collapsing of water points and pit latrines, lack of SOMAP shop for spare parts, lack of drilling equipment by the Local Authorities.

2.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR SERVICES

2.2.2.1 *Key government priorities to be implemented at the local level*

2.2.2.1.1 *Key priorities of the 8th National development plan and how they are to be implemented at local level the key priorities*

Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in Mwanabombwe is evidenced through deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, encroachment of protected areas, unsustainable fishing, loss of biodiversity, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and uncontrolled human settlements. Zambia's vision of attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030 emphasizes development that is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles. To address these challenges and work towards attaining the aspiration of the vision 2030, the 8th national development plan has the following priorities: -

1. Strengthen climate change mitigation adaptations.
2. Enhanced natural resources management.
3. Promote integrated environmental management.

The district will increase education and awareness-raising on the importance of sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources. This will ensure that the people of Mwanabombwe understand the impact of poor environmental practices and take necessary actions to contribute to environmental sustainability.

The district will also continue reforestation and afforestation programmes through promotion of commercial plantations and value-addition to forest products. The plan will be implemented in line with the strategies and programmes of the 8th national development plan towards the attainment of the vision 2030.

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

The key priorities of the sector national plans and include the following: -

2.2.2.1.2.1 Forest Act of 2015

The Act provides for sustainable management of forest resources through community and private sector participation and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms. Community forest management (CFM), Joint Forest management (JFM) and private forests are participatory forest management

categories provided for in the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 aimed at ensuring that stakeholders participate in the conservation and management of forests. Therefore, the district emphasizes the protection and management of forest resource through patrols, inspections and community sensitization. The district will work towards restocking of over 300 hectares of land earmarked for plantation establishment.

The departmental strategic plan for 2022-2023 has set out to rehabilitate of degraded areas for afforestation purposes. This will involve identification and planting of degraded areas and promote natural regeneration.

Dissemination of information is key in ensuring that sustainable management of the forest resource is enhanced. The department will continue to promote school and community sensitization on forest sustainable forest management and ensure that trees are planted for the betterment of the environment and improvement of people's livelihood.

2.2.2.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District.

The key government priorities being implemented at local level includes: raising awareness about importance of forests through sensitization meetings, protection and management of forests through routine patrols, creation of fire guards, establishment of exotic eucalyptus and pine trees and beekeeping development.

2.2.2.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

2.2.2.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The district comprises 12 wards, but the tree planting strategy is concentrated in only five of them (Mulele, Kabalenge, Kakose, Lufubu, Pembe). Identifying and addressing this gap is crucial to ensure a more widespread and equitable distribution of tree planting efforts across all wards, promoting balanced environmental conservation. Additionally, the recommended frequency is 32 patrols per year and the district has conducted a total of 90 patrols, the average patrol frequency remains at 18 patrols per year. This indicates a substantial gap between the current patrol efforts and the recommended frequency.

An assessment on forestry encroachment was carried out. Table 15 shows the status of national forestry reserves in Mwanabombwe. It outlines the current status of four forests, namely Kapweshi National Forest (P.101, 3,858 hectares), Mbereshi National Forest (P. 265, 30,000

hectares), Kapoli Local Forest (P 247, 1,615 hectares), and Mubende National Forest (16,924 hectares). All these forests are reported as "Encroached." The total combined area of these forests is 52,397 hectares, emphasizing a pressing issue of encroachment that poses a significant threat to their ecological health. Urgent conservation and management actions are required to address and mitigate the encroachment challenges, ensuring the protection and sustainability of these vital forest ecosystems.

Table 15: status of National Forests

No	Name of the forest	Forest no	Hectare	Status
1	Kapweshi National Forest	P. 101	3858	Encroached
2	Mbereshi National Forest	P. 265	30,000	Encroached
3	Kapoli Local Forest	P247	1,615	Encroached
4	Mubende National Forest		16,924	Encroached
	TOTAL		52,397	

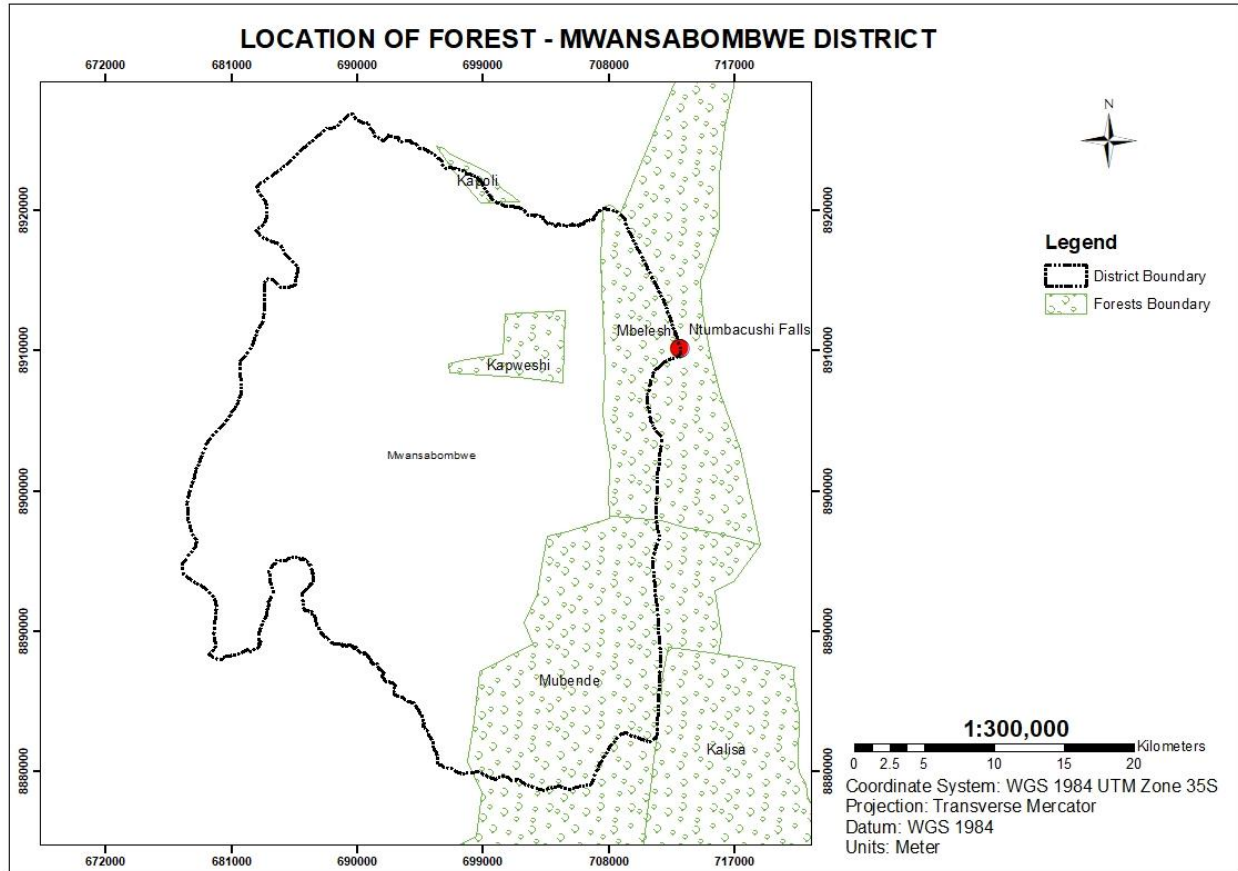
Source: (Forestry Department, 2024)

2.2.2.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Mwansabombwe district maintains 52,397 hectares from three (3) National Forest and one (1) forest reserve namely Kapweshi ,Mbereshi and Mubende national forests while the local reserves is Kapoli reserves. These protected forest reserves are distributed across the district.

Other communities that need forestry services such as Kayo, Salanga, Kakose and Mulele wards.

Figure 16: map showing location of forest reserves



Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

2.2.2.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

The quality of forest services in the district has been affected by inadequate planting. The following are some of the forest services provided in the district;

1. Extension of existing forest
2. Establishment of new forest Plantation
3. Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas

Very little is being done in line with the above services areas due to inadequate funding. The district has a short fall of pine trees, shortage of manpower affecting extension services, encroached forest land by local people.

Currently the district has inadequate staff to effectively deliver extension works such as beekeeping, sensitization on tree planting, and how to conserve and manage the forests.

Mwansabombwe district lacks soft wood timber as demanded by the communities, from 2008 to 2019, the district would supply the people with soft wood timber of about 92.27m³ annually. From 2020 to date there has been no supply of soft wood timber because all trees are not of age for production. This trend has put pressure on the indigenous forest for timber production and this has resulted to increased rate of deforestation due to high demand of timber for carpentry and constructions.

Beekeeping is one of the key priorities of the forestry sector in improving livelihood of the rural community and promoting sustainable management of the forest resources. The potential in beekeeping is not harnessed as the community lack capital for them to practice modern beekeeping for high yield honey and bees wax and production and ideal for sustainable management of the forest resources.

2.2.2.3 Assessment Of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations.

In order to reach out to the local communities of Mwansabombwe district, the sector reaches out to people that call on the office and in communities especially those who inquire on the cost of production and conveyance permits for, charcoal, fuel wood, timber production and any concerns regarding environmental protection.

The community further raised the following concerns;

1. High fees for forest products
2. Inadequate forestry officers to adequately offer forestry extension services
3. The district also has high level of deforestation, as most of these people have settled in these forests.
4. Mostly communities depend on the forest for energy and other forest produce. The forestry officers have challenges to access some of the wards such as Mulele where these forests are to sensitize the people on the services the forests provide if kept well and intact.

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

Through what has been delivered there has been compliance and community resilience seem to be achievable. The sector has a number of activities which are not being implemented fully up to standard for example forest reserves which are to be protected by forest guards are not protected,

this is compromising and defeating the purpose of conserving these forests reserves. The established plantations and nurseries need continuous supply of timber and wood but it needs expansion.

2.2.2.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The sector is open to the general public, communities and individuals for all grievances with regards to forestry management. The community has also through dialog meetings come up with suggestions and recommendation on how manage forest reserves. It has also been noted that the district forest office has less man power to curb illegal activities within the district as it is vast and porous with its borders. The community also raised concerns in terms of knowledge gap not being aware about certain services provided by the office.

The forestry extension services will require to be extended to other wards namely, Kakose, Mulele and Kayo.

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

2.2.2.4 *Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years*

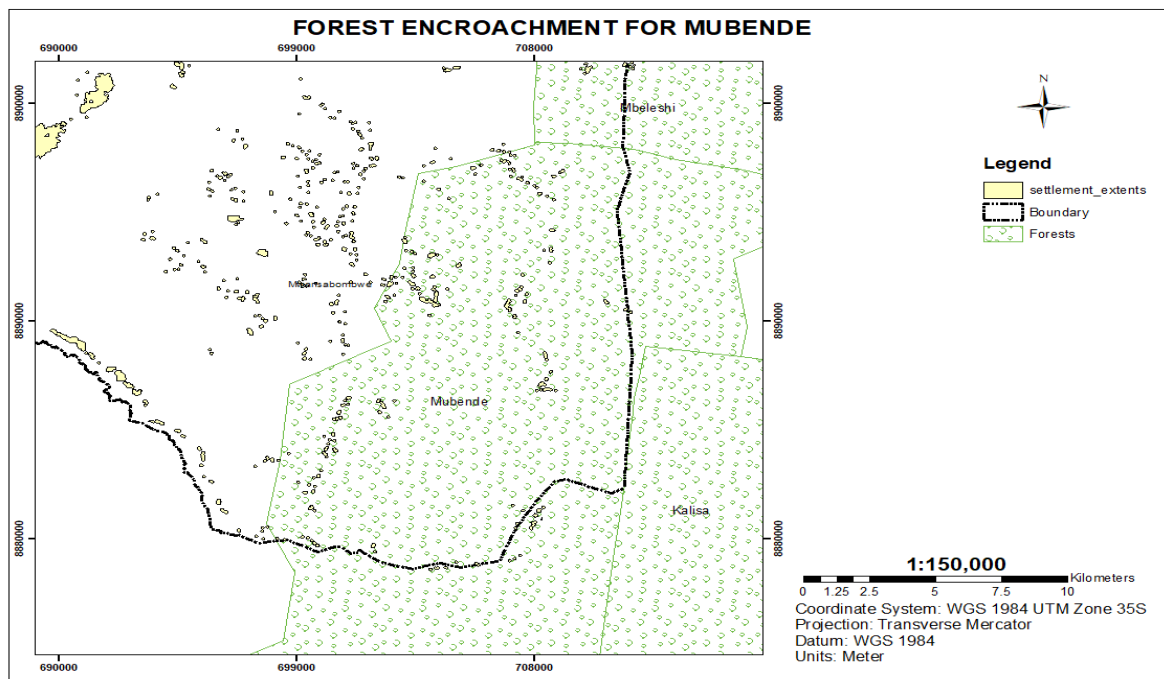
2.2.2.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

Mwansabombwe district's population keep on increasing therefore there will be high demand on the few services the district offer. There will be need to build more schools and health facilities to reach people's demand, as the population increases the forest will suffer more as many people depend on forest products for their survive. Charcoal production, timber, Fuel wood, unsustainable agriculture activities will be the major practice for income generation, therefore leading to a massive deforestation. The practice of Chitemene system type of farming poses many threats of which include food security, land degradation, pollution, and desertification, depletion of soil fertility, wildlife endangerment and soil erosion. In this case the people in Mwansabombwe will experience change in rainfall patterns, the rains will either increase or decrease, in cases where rains decrease, there will be hunger, shortage of water. Where heavy rains pour there will be floods in areas where drainage systems is not available.

2.2.2.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

In the next 10 years areas may become populated which will mean, the communities will now start to encroach the near forest reserve namely Kapweshi.,Kapoli and Mbereshi. This will lead to exploitation of forest resources, cutting down of trees to create space for constructions, farming, charcoal burning and more illegal activity, however, this will lead to a loss of the forest reserves near communities. Like the current situation where Kasamba Village is in Kapweshi forest reserve and Kasengu and Shitima villages in Mubende forest.

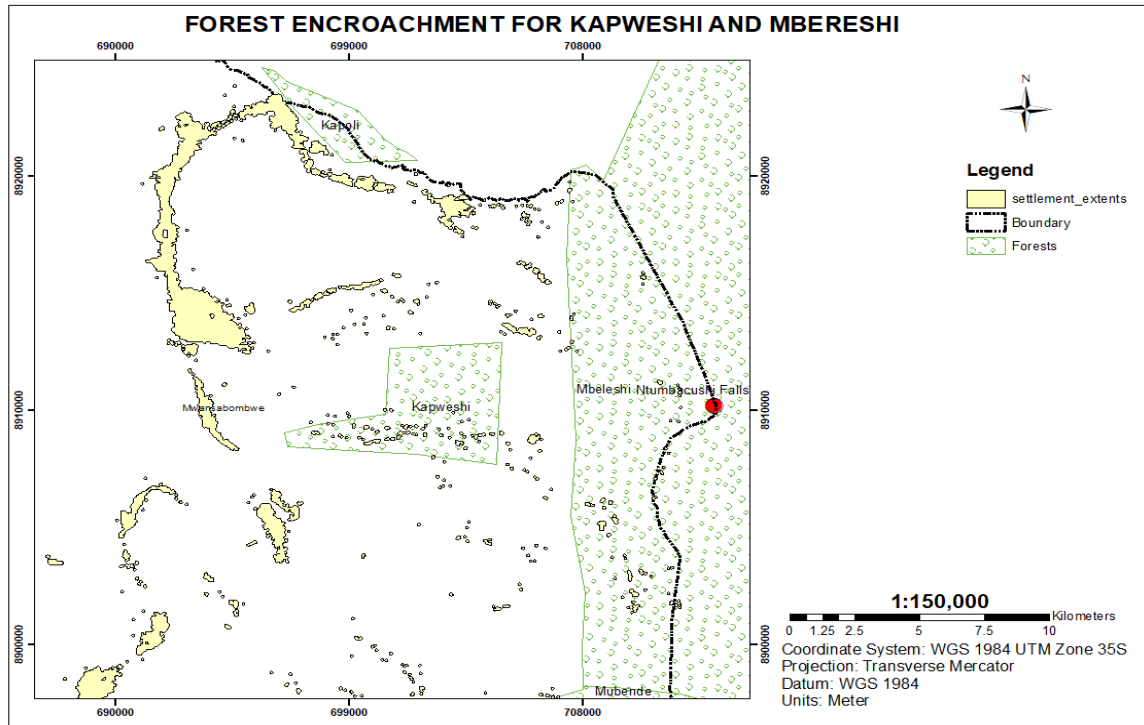
Figure 17: encroachment of Mubende forest by squatters



Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

Figure 17 above shows the level of encroachment in Mubende by settlers and farmers. This encroachment can further be analyzed from figure 19 using a time series map.

Figure 18: encroachment for Mbereshi and Kapweshi

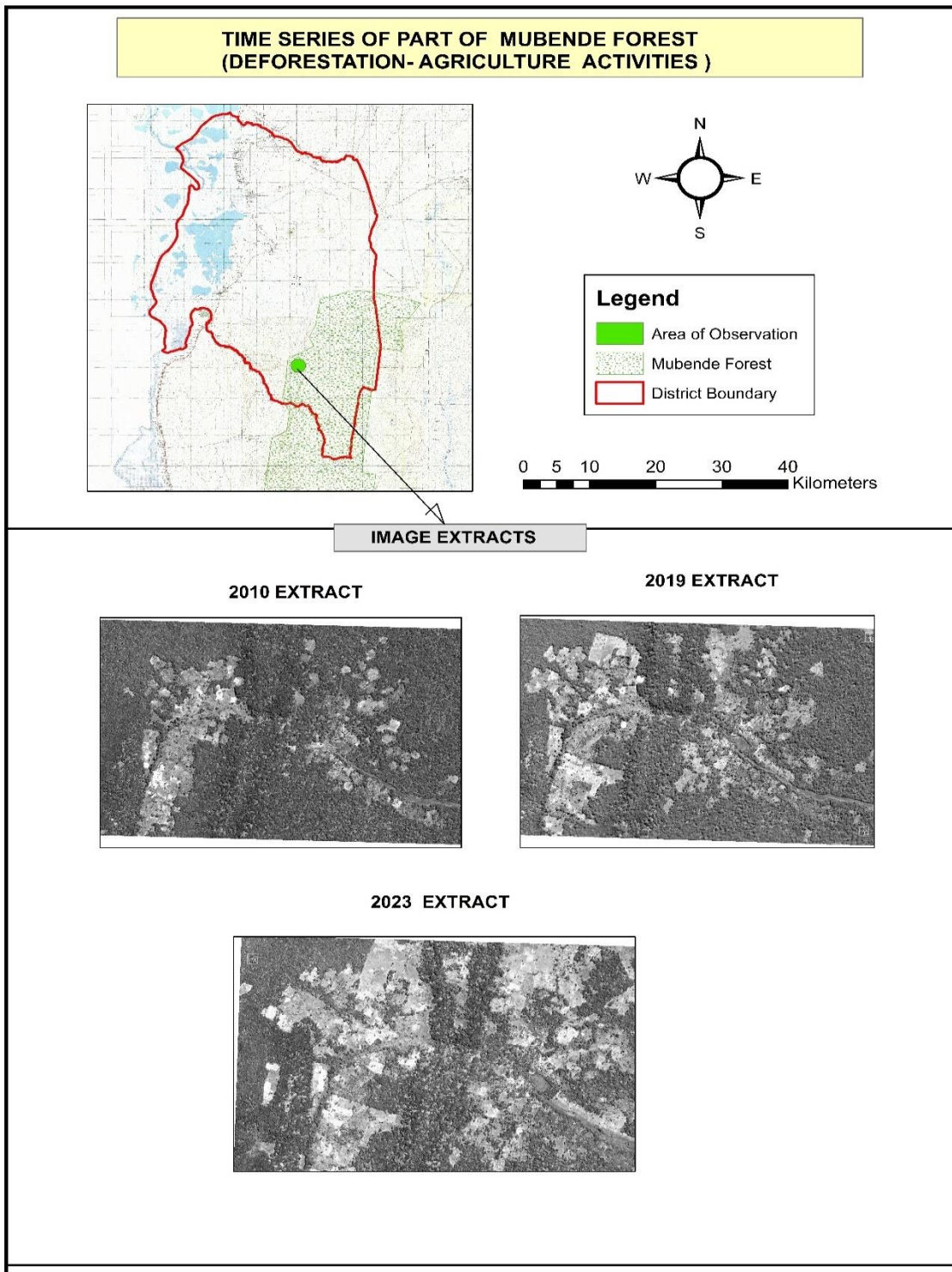


Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

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

Mwansabombwe district is currently investing in plantation establishment, it is managing about 87.5ha of timber ranging from 1-14years old, the investment is ongoing which will affect population distribution, and there will be displacement of squatters who have settled in the forest reserves. Squatters will also have to move their farms from the forest reserves to villages. These investments will also pull people to come and settle near the forest reserves such as Lufubu village in order to benefit from employment opportunities once the production of soft wood in the plantation commences. Figure 19 provides evidence of an increase of farming activities in the forest reserve. The Landsat image which is in grey scale shows that some of the white patches which represent agriculture extents have been expanding over time.

Figure 19: forest encroachment by squatters and their farms in Mubende



Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

2.2.2.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

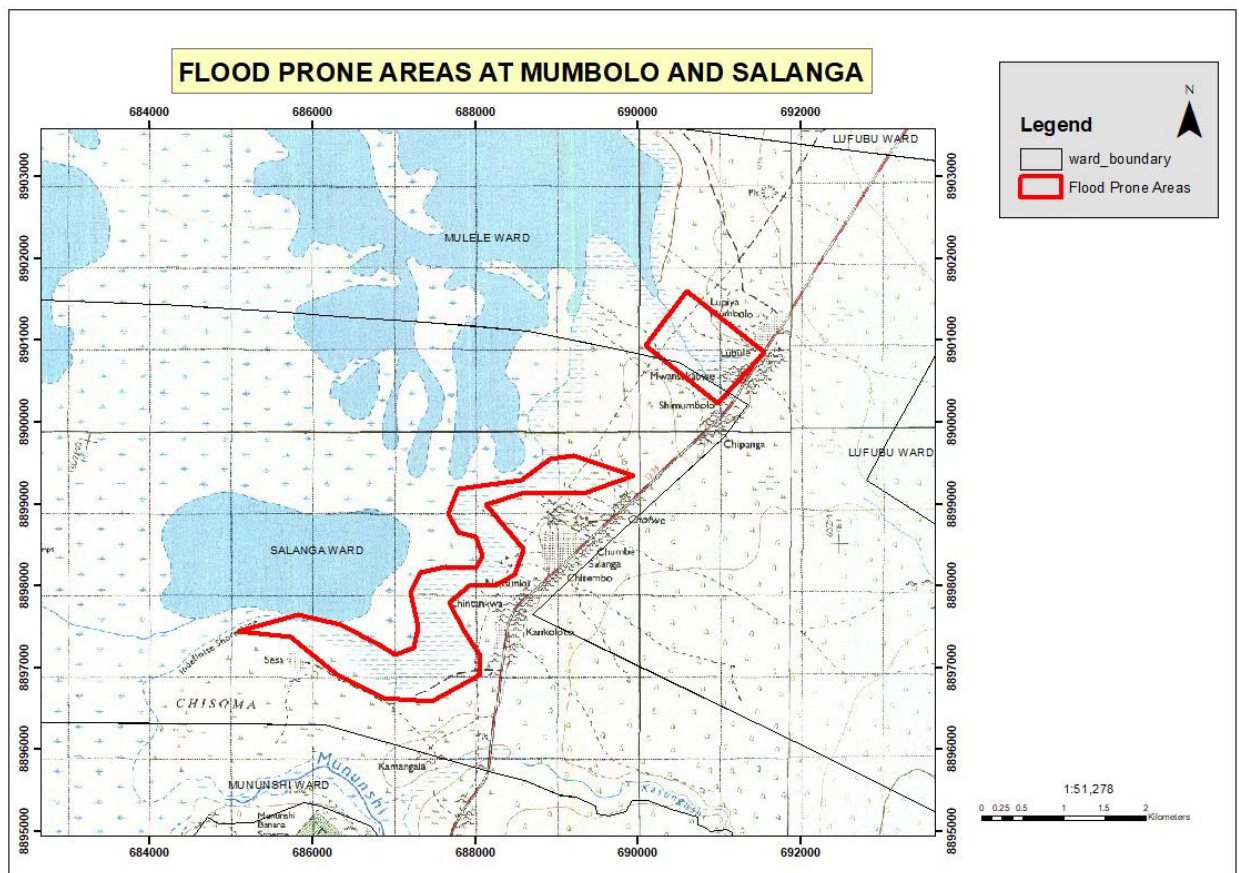
2.2.2.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on the Environment and Climate Change.

The current trend of cutting down of trees has negative consequences like soil erosion, water pollution from siltation, and reduced soil fertility. Additionally, the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture contributes to land pollution. However, the ongoing tree planting initiative aims to address these issues positively.

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

Climate change has significantly impacted the forest sector by leading to increased risks of wildfires, alterations in animal and plant populations, and heightened vulnerability to floods. These changes pose direct threats to forest ecosystems, biodiversity, and the health of forested lands. Figure 20 illustrates affected areas such as Mumbolo.

Figure 20: Map showing flood prone area at Mumbolo



Source: (Planning Department, 2024)

As can be seen from the above image, areas close to water bodies such as the Pembe lagoons are have become more flood prone.

2.2.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.2.6.1 Women and girls

With the frequency in gender discrimination, and social norms and practices, girls in Mwanabombwe become exposed to possibility of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, child domestic work, poor education and health or inadequate healthcare, sexual abuse, exploitation and violence. In the past girls were more likely than boys to never set foot in a classroom and be denied equal opportunities, women were not allowed to go to work, as they remained cooking for their husbands.

2.2.2.6.2 Men and boys

Indeed, forestry is an industry with highly gendered division of labour in which men and boys dominate across range of activities, including harvesting, production, silviculture and management. Boys and Men are also involved in cutting tree for timber and charcoal burning which has negatively affects the environment.

2.2.2.6.3 Youths

The forestry jobs are increasingly being abandoned by young people particularly due to lack of information, communication and job opportunities in the forestry sector. It is imperative that we raise awareness among young people about forestry so that youth can actively participate in sustainable forestry management.

2.2.2.6.4 Disabled

The participation of the disabled persons in the sustainable management of the forest and the environment is equally important. The disabled will be embraced in forestry extension and beekeeping so that they contribute in one way or the other in management conservation and management of the forest. One important task for people working in the forestry sector is to change negative attitude toward disabled persons. More than ever we need to accept the fact that man in his work may not always be in optimal condition. Physical and mental changes can occur due to aging, injuries or accidents. Any one of us can be disabled tomorrow. There will be need for gradual inclusion of the physically handicapped in the forestry sector.

2.2.2.6.5 HIV/AIDS

The combination of high incidence of HIV related illnesses and the scarcity of health services in some communities has led to greater dependence on medicinal plants to alleviate some of

symptoms and conditions associated with HIV. The forest sector undoubtedly has a role to play in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS and the mitigation of their impact. One component of intervention in the forestry sector will be directed towards supporting sustainability of the forest benefits on which households and communities affected by HIV rely.

2.2.2.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To the Issue

Table 16: summary of core issues

CORE ISSUES	CAUSES	SOCIAL GROUP	AREA	PROPOSED SOLUTION
Over dependency on unclean source of energy (charcoal, firewood)	High cost of clean energy sources (Electricity, gas and solar energy)	ALL	All	-Afforestation -Sensitization
Climate change	Volcanic activity	All	All	-Evacuation plan
Flooding	Deforestation	All	Pembe, Salanga	-Plant more trees
Environmental factor	Global warming	All	All	-Use of Renewable energies like solar

2.2.2.7.1 Core issues summary

Deforestation is on the increase which may contribute to climate change. Therefore, there is need for afforestation in all the wards in order to mitigate climate change.

2.2.2.7.1.1 Justification

the issue may be justified as evidenced in the high dependency on unclean sources of energy (charcoal, firewood) as three quarters of households are not connected to clean energy sources. Floods and draughts as experienced in the district. Encroachment of large a parts of forest reserves.

2.2.2.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

Some of the main factors contributing to the issue are the high cost of clean energy sources (electricity, gas and solar energy). Low levels of technology transfer on clean energy sources. Poverty also contributes especially for low income earning households.

2.2.3 TRANSPORT SERVICES

2.2.3.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At Local Level*

2.2.3.1.1 Key priorities of the 8th National Development plan at local level and how they are to be implemented at a local level

In line with the 8NDP, Mwanabombwe district shall endeavor to improve network connectivity through road maintenance and rehabilitation, formation of new roads, crossing points, bridges, culvert and clearing of canals.

2.2.3.1.2 Key priorities of sector specific National plan /strategies and how they are to be implemented at a local level.

According to the Vision 2030, Mwanabombwe district in particular should have a well-developed and maintained socio-economic infrastructure, which includes water and road transport infrastructure in order to achieve affordable and efficient connectivity. According to Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019, empowers local authority to establish and maintain roads as well as crossing points. Mwanabombwe shall take care and maintain all public roads, bridges and to remove all obstacles there from.

2.2.3.1.3 Status of implementation of Existing plans and strategies in the district

2.2.3.1.3.1 Road infrastructure construction

The district had contracts for 74.2km feeder roads to be upgraded into graveled in the year 2021-2022, however the said contracts were cancelled due to none payment towards mobilization. Additional 15km of township roads have been earmarked for gravelling, installation of culverts, road signs and drainages. The district also intends to open up gravelling and installation of culverts on 115km of roads.

2.2.3.1.3.2 Road infrastructure maintenance.

The district has been carrying out routine maintenance in terms of road patching of 47.3km every year on the Mansa-Nchelenge Road. Additionally, rehabilitation of 55.6Km feeder roads have been maintained.

2.2.3.1.3.3 Canal infrastructure upgrading and rehabilitation

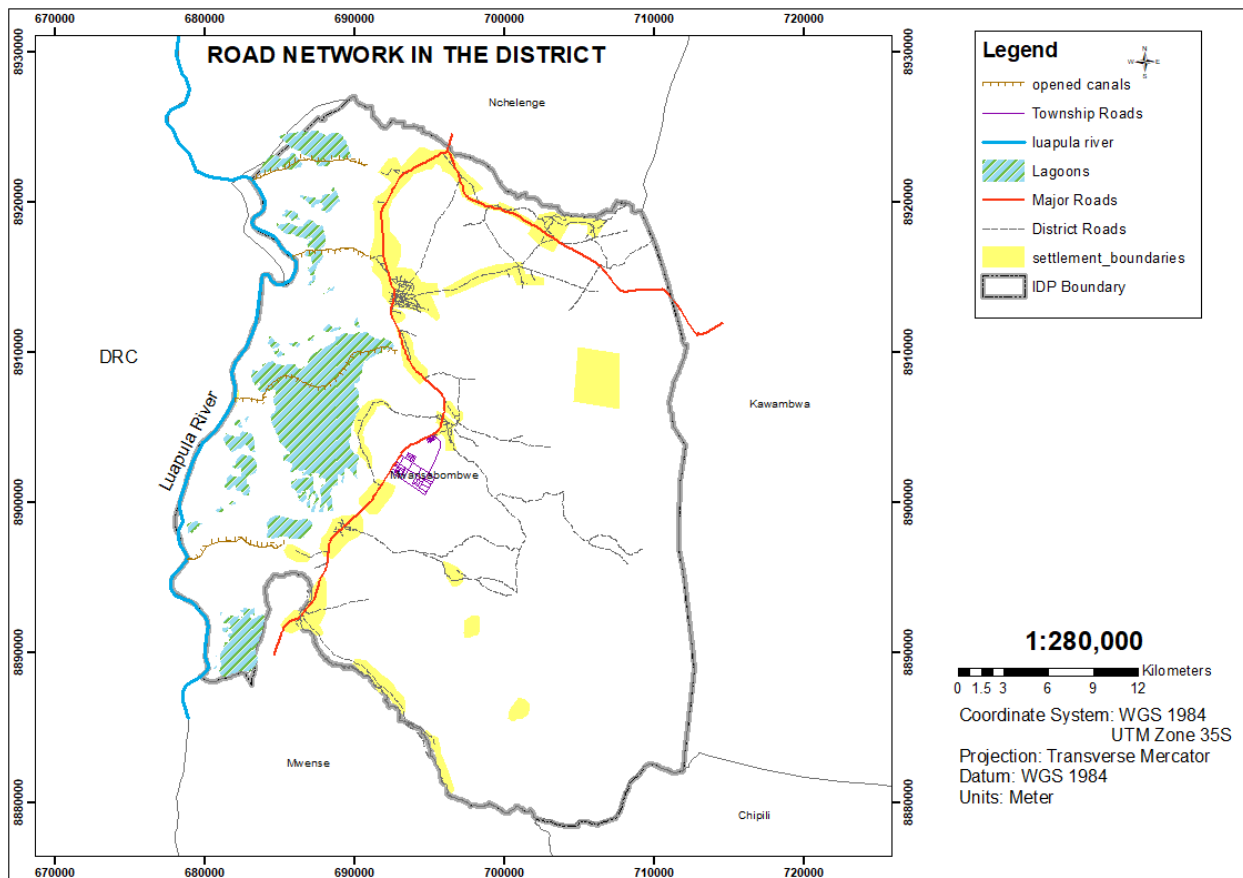
The district has cleared 12km long, 3m deep and 5m wide of canals such as Chipepa, Pembe, Seesa and Mukamba towards the Luapula River.

2.2.3.2 Assessment Of The Existing State Of Development

2.2.3.2.1 Assessment of the Overall performance of the district.

The district has been carrying out routine maintenance every year on the Mansa-Nchelenge Road as well as local roads; however, no roads have been upgraded to bituminous. The district has cleared some strategic canals towards Luapula River connecting the district with neighboring DRC. Mwansabombwe Township is connected with roads making a total distance of 45.5km and only 15.8km is graveled while the other roads are under road formation.

Figure 21: Road Network in the District



(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 21 displays the spatial layout of roads in the district with the trunk road being the only tarred road in the district. Some access roads have been graveled and some formed while others are in the form of foot paths. Four canals have been opened up to connect the district to the neighboring DRC through the wetlands and lagoons.

2.2.3.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do have access to basic services and facilities.

Mwansabombwe district is connected by a number of feeder roads. A total distance of 130km is composed of various roads as tabulated below with requirements in order to make them easily passable.

Table 17: Table of road and required culverts.

Road Name	KM	Road Type	Ward(s)	Bridge Name/Culvert and requirement
Kashita-kasamba –Kashe villege	19.1	Not graveled	Pembe/ Kakose	Kashe bridge
Salanga to Kasese primary school	12.3	Not graveled	Salanga	4 culverts
Kazembe traffic circle via koni to D79	10	Only formed	Kazembe/ Kakose	3 culverts
Mbereshi hospital to Mabel Shaw	1.3	Not Gravel	Mbereshi	1 culvert
Lufubu to Chimpusa	10	Gravel	Lufubu	Non
Kapweshi	6	Only formed	Lufubu	Chituta bridge and 2 culverts
Seesa	2.8	Only formed	Mulele	Non
Mumbolo to Katotoma	8.5	Partly Graveled	Mulele/Lu fubu	Non
Chimpunu to Wasalangana	2.3	Only formed	Kakose	Wasalangana bridge
Lufubu sign post to Chibanga/Kalenga	20	Not graveled	Lufubu	Chibanga 1 and Chibanga 2 bridges and 3 culverts
Kazembe villege access roads	12	Not Graveled	Lufubu	7 culverts

Chiilange via Pembe clinic	1.6	Only formed	Pembe	Non
Mununshi to kapesa	13	graveled	Mununshi	5 culverts
ZESCO via Chilindi to D79	2.2	Only formed	Mbereshi	Non
Kapesa to Kasengu	8.1	Only formed	Munushi	5 culverts
Total (Km)	130			

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

The roads mentioned above would require gravel so that the maintenance and putting up of signage's would be easy.

2.2.3.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

Road transport is the main transportation system used in the district. There is one main trunk road (D79) which passes through Mwansabombwe Township. This forms the central connector or conduit to neighboring Districts of Mwense, Nchelenge and Kawambwa. The D79 comes as a single carriage road from Mwense and currently needs maintenance as it has developed potholes. However, in terms of the air transport Mwansabombwe district does not have an air strip.

Table 18: District roads in Mwansabombwe and their status

Road Name	Road Type	Total Km	Km In Good Condition
Mansa – Nchelenge road	Bituminous	39	Nil
Kashita-Kasamba – Kashe village	Un paved road	19.1	5km
Salanga to Kasese primary school	Un paved road	12.3	0
Kazembe traffic circle	Un paved road	10	0

via koni to D79			
Mbereshi hospital to Mabel Shaw	Un paved road	1.3	0
Lufubu to Chimpusa	Un paved road	10	0
Kapweshi	Un paved road	6	0
Seesa	Un paved road	2.8	0
Mumbolo to Katotoma	Un paved road	8.5	0
Chimpunu to Wasalangana	Un paved road	2.3	0
Lufubu sign post to Chibanga/Kalenga	Un paved road	20	0
Kazembe village access roads	Un paved road	12	0
Chiilange via Pembe clinic	Un paved road	1.6	0
Mununshi to kapesa	Un paved road	13	0
ZESCO via Chilindi to D79	Un paved road	2.2	0

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

Table 24 shows the status of existing roads in Mwansabombwe district.

2.2.3.3 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

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

During the public consultations, the communities in all the 12 wards identified poor road networks as a main challenge that needed to be addressed in order to improve productivity. Therefore, the communities proposed rehabilitation of road works, construction of crossing points and culverts.

2.2.3.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The district identified main roads and bridges for connectivity that were critical such Lufubu DONBOSCO Catholic to Chitipa community, Kasamba to Bwebwe, Lufubu to Ngalama, Salanga to Mulele and Kapesa to Kasengu.

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

In the township Mwansabombwe District is connected with roads making a total distance of 45.5km and only 15.8km is graveled while the other roads are under road formation. Members of the community proposed to have the remaining roads to be graveled.

Table 19: township roads in Mwansabombwe district.

Road Name	KM	Road Type	Ward(s)	Bridge Name/Culvert
Township roads	15.5	graveled	Lufubu	8 culverts
Township roads	30	Road formation	Lufubu	0
Total (Km)	45.5			

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

The table above shows the breakdown of the 45km township road network in relation to its status. As highlighted 15.5km has been graveled and eight culverts installed. The remaining 30km has been worked on to road formation stage.

2.2.3.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next ten years

2.2.3.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change.

The focus on the road transport is for expansion and modernization 130 km of roads of Mwansabombwe to increase access to other neighboring districts and regional markets. Furthermore, the district would focus on the development and rehabilitation of 12 km of canals to service fishing camps through increased trade and service delivery.

2.2.3.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

With a view of enhancing Socio-economic development, the district would focus on

improvement road network in order to reduce cost of transport, travel time, increase job creation of skilled and non- skilled labor. This will translate into increase in business opportunities and increased income at household level as well as promoting the movement of goods and services. Communities where growth will occur include; Chinyanta, Salanga, Lufubu, Kazembe, Chipita and Mbereshi.

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

The population is likely to Change as a result of good road network which will affect settlement pattern. Currently, most human settlements are along the roads and hence this trajectory is unlikely to change. Opening up of new roads will lead to displacement of existing natural environment, agricultural fields and human settlement.

2.2.3.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

The use of road transport has potential negative impacts on the environment and climate change. The major source of energy for cars, trucks and other motorized vessel are fossil fuels, which contributes to the emission of greenhouse gases which are a major contributing factor to climate change, in addition the stretch where the roads pass requires clearing of vegetation and deforestation that contribute to climate change. Improperly done road works can lead to soil erosion through drainage.

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

The potential negative impact of road transportation on the environment can be degradation of air quality. In addition, due to the poor state of the roads in the district, mostly constructed from gravel material, there is high dust emission resulting in air pollution especially during dry season. Conversely, climate change has an impact on the road infrastructure given an example if there is prolonged rain fall, roads become weakened and gets damaged, floods, wash-away bridges soil erosion etc.

2.2.3.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The roads in the district do not have drainages and these results into road surfaces developing big galleys during rainy season which results into Men and boys being hampered as a result of the poor road network.

Youths, during road construction gets carried away with bad behavior and engaged themselves in sexual activities. This is due to a number of people who comes during road constructions. Disabled also would get affected as some roads gets to be blocked in order to facilitate movements, HIV/AIDS, the infection rate goes up whenever big project to do with construction is being carried out.

2.2.3.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

2.2.3.7.1 Summary of issue

Poor transport infrastructure in the district.

2.2.3.7.1.1 Justification

The reasons why this is the main issues is because: Poor Road network as evidenced by pot holes, washed away roads, Poor water crossing points at Chibanga and Chitipa brigde in Lufubu ward, Kapesa bridge in Mununshi ward, Phiri bridge in Kazembe ward, Kashe bridge in Kakose ward and Chituta bridge in Lufubu ward, Clogging of waterways due to over- growth of algae.

2.2.3.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

Lack of fund for maintenance of trunk roads by RDA, low budget allocation for water and road infrastructure development, limited dredging services, occasional heavy rains delaying construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure.

2.2.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.

2.2.4.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At A Local Level*

Mwansabombwe district has an established solid waste management plan which shows the road map on the waste collection in the district. The collection of waste covers public institutions such markets and few households. Recently there a lot of requests from household owners for the refuse bins so that services can be extended to them.

The district has one dump site, two (2) refuse bays and forty eight (48) bins placed in markets and few business houses. The business houses are being charged a fee for waste collection and the money is channeled towards purchase of fuel for garbage collection.

2.2.4.1.1 *Key priorities of the 8th National Development plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level*

According to the 8th National Development Plan the main focus is on ensuring Solid Waste Management Improves by expanding waste management infrastructure. The drive will be on reversing unsustainable environmental and natural resources management practices. Specific measures to be implemented will be; building capacity in environmental protection. Other measures will include the promotion of sustainable consumption and production, including recycling, reducing resource use and reusing of resources in line with the circular economy principles and norms. Mwansabombwe district will also enhance compliance monitoring of businesses houses, enforce effective management of hazardous chemicals and other waste as well as improve environmental quality monitoring.

The following are the programs that will be instrumental in achieving the objective:

- a) Pollution prevention and control
- b) Chemical and waste management
- c) Environmental compliance tracking
- d) E-waste disposal

2.2.4.1.2 *Key priorities of sector specific National plan /strategies and how they are to be implemented at a local level.*

Mwansabombwe District through the Local Authority is mandated to provide waste management services and is guided by various laws with the main one being the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018. The Local Authority will achieve this through regulation and

management of all solid waste by; fencing of the dumpsite, provision of waste collection services, procurement of appropriate waste collection vessels, regular sensitization and implementation of the keep Zambia clean campaign. The Local Authority will ensure that government policies are enforced as the district continues to develop parameters to prevent communicable diseases that arise as a result of poor waste management.

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

Mwansabombwe District despite being rural in nature generates urban waste (plastics, bottles, metals, paper based waste materials e.g. card boards), however, it does not have a legal dump site, landfill site or recycling facilities in place. The Local authority undertakes collection 25 tonnage of waste twice in a week mainly in markets and business houses within the district which is disposed off at a temporary dump site. Currently there are two (2) refuse bays situated at Kazembe and Mukamba.

The table 20 below shows that Chinyanta market has more refuses bins than other areas. This is attributed to the fact that the said market is centrally located and a lot of trading take place

Table 20 : Refuse bins available and refuse bays

S/n	Area	Plastic wheeled bins	Metallic bins	Refuse bay
1	Chinyanta market	20	12	1
2	Mukamba market	1	1	1
3	Civic centre	1	1	0
4	Lufubu market	1	1	0
5	Salanga market	2	2	0
6	Mununshi	2	2	0
7	Mbereshi	1	0	0
8	Mumbolo	0	1	0
Total		28	20	2

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2024)

The table above shows that Chinyanta market has more refuse bins as opposed to others areas. This is due to the fact that the said market is located centrally.

2.2.4.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

2.2.4.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Waste collection takes place in public places such as markets, few institutions and household level. The waste is dumped at temporal dump site in Chipita ward as the designated dump site.

2.2.4.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The District has only two refuse bays and one temporal dump site. Forty eight bins scattered across the district and five incinerators in five health facilities. Several areas lack skip bins such as; Salanga, Mununshi, Lufubu, Mbereshi and the two hospitals. Several public institutions also lack Incinerators such as; Chokwe RHP, Pembe RHP, Seesa RHP, Lufubu Clinic, Salanga Clinic and Chipunka. The Local Authority has only one improvised truck for waste collection. The district lacks a designated waste disposal truck.

Table 21 : Showing the existing collection facilities and what is needed.

S/n	Area	No of bins	No of bins required	No of Skip bins
1	Chinyanta market	32	6	1
2	Mukamba market	2	3	0
3	Civic centre	2	3	0
4	Lufubu market	2	4	1
5	Salanga market	4	4	1
6	Mununshi	4	4	1
7	Mbereshi	1	4	1
8	Mumbolo	1	2	0
Total		48	30	5

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2024)

The table above indicates that 30 bins should be procured and 4 refuse bays or skip bins to be placed in selected markets for easy storage of waste and disposal.

2.2.4.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

The district collects an average of 35 tons of waste per month. The waste collected is from

Lufubu, Kazembe, Kayo, Mununshi and Salanga markets. While Kakose, Chipita and Pembe wards are not serviced with solid waste management.

2.2.4.3 Assessment of the Existing State of development Based on Issues Arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

The following came up from public consultations; the waste collection is limited to markets and does not extend to households, refuse bins are also limited to a few public places such as the markets which leads to promotion of indiscriminate disposal of waste.

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

Issues arising from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector are that; while the sector is providing the service to some level, it is not enough; there is need for more efforts to ensure the service is expanded to all the communities.

2.2.4.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

From public participation the following came up; non inclusiveness and availability of proper waste collection services, lack of adequate equipment's as currently only one truck is available to collect garbage throughout the district, bins are only located in market places, garbage collection does not extend to many households.

2.2.4.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the quality of Services

Collection of garbage takes long hence, all the communities engaged proposed that in order to maintain clean and health environment, the collection of waste should be done 3 times in a week and opposed to once a week. There is need also to increase man power so that there could be efficient in the waste collection.

2.2.4.4 Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

2.2.4.4.1 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next ten years Quantify future demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change.

Waste generation is expected to increase as the population grows owing to the fact that the district is increasing in human labour in different sectors, thereby leading to increased amount of waste generated. The following facilities will be required; thirty bins, five skip bins, one skip truck.

2.2.4.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The district is currently overwhelmed with the waste generation especially in Kazembe, Mwanabombwe wards. Areas where growth will occur are; Chipunka, Salanga, Township, Kazembe and Mbereshi. With the projected increase in population, the district will continue to expand the service.

2.2.4.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment And Development Programmes On Land Use and Population Distribution.

The likely impact of waste management services are the construction of a dumpsite will change land use from a green belt area to a waste disposal site, increased population will lead to increased generation of waste thereby putting pressure on the services being offered, this will entail more refuse bays being constructed.

Increased solid waste has led to environmental degradation which poses a risk of reduced land for developmental activities. Undesignated dumping sites have a negative impact on population distribution as a result human settlements are more likely to shift away from poor sanitation areas. This will bring about unplanned settlements and encroachments.

2.2.4.5 *Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change*

2.2.4.5.1 The Impact Of Development Trends in the Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

The rising levels of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere are causing changes in climate and some of these can be traced to solid waste. The manufacturing, distribution and unsustainable use of consumable products results in greenhouse gas emissions. Disposal of solid waste in undesignated dumping sites such as burning of solid waste in refuse pits leads to increased emissions of greenhouse gases which also adversely affects climate change. Waste prevention and recycling are sustainable ways to help mitigate climate change. This is due to the fact that there is currently no sustainable means of waste disposal which is as a result of inadequate transportation and refuse receptacles.

2.2.4.5.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on Solid Waste Management

Environmental and climate change issues impact solid waste management through; it's difficult to transport waste when it is raining, dump sites are turned into breeding spots for diseases when there are heavy rains and high temperatures. Increased downpours lead to spread of waste from

designated points to undesignated points which increases the cost of collecting solid waste as working area is increased.

2.2.4.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.4.6.1 Women and girls

Gender issues are present in waste management, from daily handling activities through to decision-making processes. In waste management programs, the disregard of views and contributions by women and girls has resulted in strategies that do not comprehensively address the waste issue; this prevents long-standing and sustainable outcomes, while increasing existing gender inequalities.

2.2.4.6.2 Youths

There are a number of critical waste management matters which were identified, namely; lack of meaningful involvement and participation of youths throughout the decision-making processes of planning and implementation of the programs, neglecting their significant role in waste management. Lack of inclusion of youths in recycling solid waste has also contributed to its increase. It is said that waste is a resource hence involvement of the youths in such can create employment.

2.2.4.6.3 Disabled

When it comes to the different abled people there are cases where messages target individuals in general, disregarding disabled people on their specific roles and knowledge which they possess. Furthermore, information and education materials that are rooted in gender stereotypes tend only to be directed to people who are not disabled.

2.2.4.6.4 Men and boys

There are a number of critical waste management matters which were identified, namely; Lack of meaningful involvement and participation of men and boys throughout the decision-making processes of planning and implementation. It is common in the rural set up that waste (garbage) is collected by men and boys.

2.2.4.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Proper waste management has a role to play in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and the mitigation of their impact. For instance, poor disposal of medical waste can contribute to rising infections of HIV/AIDS and other related diseases; therefore, waste generated should be

separated at the point of generation.

2.2.4.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

2.2.4.7.1 Summary of the core issue

Poor Solid Waste Management and lack of waste collection equipment's.

2.2.4.7.1.1 Justification

Arising to the fact that the indiscriminate of waste is on the increase due to lack of waste disposal collection facilities such as bins, refuse bays, skip bins and skip truck.

2.2.4.7.2 Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

The major external factors contributing to the issue are; inadequate investment in Waste management sector, low budgetary allocation to waste management, indiscriminate disposal of waste along the roads which contribute to poor waste management and inadequate human resource to enforce the laws with regards to waste disposal.

2.2.5 EDUCATION SECTOR

2.2.5.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At the Local Level*

2.2.5.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and how they are to be implements at a Local Level

The 8NDP focuses on access to education for all at all levels, that is, Early Childhood Education, Primary and Secondary. This is to be attained through enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education, student access to loans/bursary for education, human resources improvements through recruitment, deployment retention and training.

Other results are in the areas of increased access to skills training through internship and apprenticeship training in collaboration with industry, curriculum revision including adoption of two-tier learning track and alternative modes of training which recognizes prior learning, improved technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills, increased access to higher education and promotion of science, technology and innovation in ECE centers, primary schools, secondary schools and tertiary institutions. Source: 8NDP: (2022, 75)

At the local level, enhancing access to quality, equitable and inclusive education will be achieved through the implementation of various government programs being driven by government policy on the education sector such as; Infrastructure development, human resource development, free education and re- entry policies as well as provision of adequate and curriculum appropriate learning and teaching materials

Other legal frameworks are; the Education ACT number 23 of 2011 which regulates the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education, provide for the establishment, regulation, organization, governance, management and funding of education institution and the Vision 2030 which focuses on developing quality human capital, including investing in quality education and skills development.

Education in all its forms is expected to produce an efficient and inclusive labor force which can resolve mismatches in workforce demand and supply and enable all citizens to participate in and benefit from the nation's economic growth.

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

2.2.5.1.2.1 Reduce the high teacher/pupil ratio

Mwansabombwe district has some schools with very few teachers and it is the priority of government to have more teachers recruited and deployed to the district and the country at large. The district is focused on reducing the teacher/pupil ratio in all the schools in the district so as to meet the national target from 1/122 to 1/25 at ECE, from 1/60 to 1/45 at Primary and from 1/54 to 1/35 at secondary respectively by 2028. This will be done through staff placement of deployed teachers to schools with low staff levels and ensuring teacher retention through motivation by awarding teachers with deserved allowances.

Table 22: Number of Teachers by District, Province and National

MWANSABOMBWE			LUAPULA		NATIONAL	
TEACHER						
Number of Teachers	Primary School	226	Primary School	6,265	Primary School	83,160
	Secondary School	251	Secondary School	2,573	Secondary School	35,391

Source: (Education Statistical Bulletin, 2020)

Table 22 shows the staffing levels of Mwansabombwe district in comparison to the provincial and national staffing levels. At provincial level, the district only shares 3.6% of the primary teachers and 9.8% of the secondary teachers. At national level, the district shares a meager 0.27% for primary teachers and 0.7% for secondary.

Table 23: Pupil Enrollment by District, Province and National

MWANSABOMBWE			LUAPULA		NATIONAL	
ENROLLMENT						
Number of Pupils	Primary School	16,416	Primary School	289,435	Primary School	3,415,770
	Secondary School	6,817	Secondary School	60,252	Secondary School	889,456

Source: (Education Statistical Bulletin, 2020)

Table 23 shows the pupil enrollment of Mwanabombwe district in comparison to the provincial and national staffing levels. At primary, the district contributes 5.7% to the provincial enrollment and 0.48% to the national enrollment while at secondary, the districts contribute 11.3% and 0.77% to the provincial and national enrollments respectively.

Table 24: Teacher/Pupil Ratio by District, Province and National

MWANSABOMBWE			LUAPULA		NATIONAL	
TEACHER/PUPIL						
Ratio	Primary School	30.2	Primary School	46.2	Primary School	56.5
	Secondary School	65.4	Secondary School	23.4	Secondary School	26.1

Source: (Education Statistical Bulletin, 2020)

Table 24 shows the district teacher pupil ratio in comparison to the provincial and national ratios. At primary level, the district has a lower teacher pupil ratio in comparison to the provincial and national ratios while at secondary, the district has a higher ratio than both the provincial and national ratios.

2.2.5.1.2.2 Improve Water and Sanitation in Schools

The Education District Strategic Plan (2022 – 2026) indicates that Ablution blocks should be built at every school in the district to replace the VIP toilets and pit latrines that are currently in use. This follows the government plan of improving quality of sanitation in schools which also improves hygiene and sanitary provision and menstrual hygiene among female learners.

2.2.5.1.2.3 Reduce Pupil Dropout

The free education policy introduced by the government in 2021, is being implemented in Mwanabombwe district and currently the education sector is working with the community to bring back into school all the dropouts through community engagement and sensitization.

Table 25: District Pupil Dropouts by Reason and Gender

REASON	YEAR											
	2019			2020			2021			2022		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
ILLNESS	2	3	5	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	5	7
ECONOMIC	42	40	82	31	27	58	32	31	63	22	21	43
MARRIAGE	1	5	6	2	6	8	2	7	9	1	5	6
EXPULSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2
PREGNANCY	0	72	72	0	91	91	0	70	70	0	83	83
ORPHANED	13	11	24	8	4	12	5	5	10	5	3	8
DEATH	4	2	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	0	3	3
OTHER	27	20	47	61	58	119	19	21	40	39	38	77
TOTAL	89	153	242	106	194	300	62	140	202	71	158	229

SOURCE: Mwanabombwe DEB Data Base 2022

Table 25 Shows the pupil dropout by gender and reason from 2019 to 2022. The table further illustrates an increase in the dropout figures from 2019 to 2020 owing to the disruption of schools due to the COVID- 19 pandemic. However, dropout rates reduced by 40.2% in 2021 and 43.2% in 2022

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

At the moment the district is implementing the following programs in line with the 8NDP:

- I. Re-entry policy which involves bringing back in school all learners who fall pregnant while at school. This is being implemented by every school in the district and children come back after a year from the time they gave birth.

Table 26: Re- entry Pupils by Grade Level and Year

Year	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	Total
	Re-admitted	Re-admitted	Re-admitted	
2021	55	36	17	108
2022	68	28	31	127

2023	32	21	19	72
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SOURCE: (Mwansabombwe DEBS Office, 2023)

Table 26. Demonstrates an upward trend in the number of re- entry pupils from 2021 to 2023 by 69.2%. This is an indication on how the re- entry policy is performing in the district

II. Infrastructure Development

Increasing classroom facilities and furniture for learners; Mwansabombwe district has been rehabilitating at classrooms at school level and building more classrooms lobby through the central government and CDF as well as procuring desks for learners to ensure that no pupil continues to sit on the floor after 2024. So far, the Local Authority has procured 1433 double sitter desks under 2022 CDF, 1200 double sitter desks and 900 borax under 2023 CDF and 80 double sitter desks from the Provincial Education Office.

Table 27: Number of Classrooms and Desks by Year

Year	Number of Desks Available	Number of Classrooms existing
2021	1370	191
2022	2813	203
2023	4013	211

SOURCE: (Mwansabombwe DEBS Office, 2023)

Tabel 27. Illustrates the level of infrastructure development in the district. For the desks, the district had an increase in the number of desks by 65.7% in the period between 2021 and 2023. For the classrooms, the district registered a minimum of 9.5% in the same period.

- III. Early Childhood Education (ECE) has been introduced at all the 29 primary schools in the district to enable learners being enrolled at Grade 1 to have pre-school experience. However, all the 29 schools do not have stand- alone age-appropriate infrastructure for the pre- school learners and hence make use of annexed classrooms.
- IV. The district has also been carrying out a program known as Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) which is a feeding program in 29 schools. The program aims at providing meals

to learners in primary schools so as to provide nutrition and help the learners to concentrate during learning time as well as to improve the class attendance

2.2.5.2 Assessment of The Existing State of Development in Education

Mwansabombwe district in 2012 only had One (1) secondary school (Mabel Shaw Girls' Secondary) and Twenty- Five (25) primary schools with an enrollment of 14,213. In 2013, two primary schools were upgraded to the status of One (1) combined school running from ECE (Early Childhood Education) to grade 12, that is, Chinyanta and One (1) pure secondary school, that is, Kazembe Secondary. Further, three (3) more primary schools were upgraded to Combined schools by 2021, that is Mukamba, Mumbolo and Salanga. Currently, all the public and Community schools have annexed Early Childhood Education Centers and the district enrollment has increased from 14,213 pupils in 2012 to 20,523 pupils in 2023.

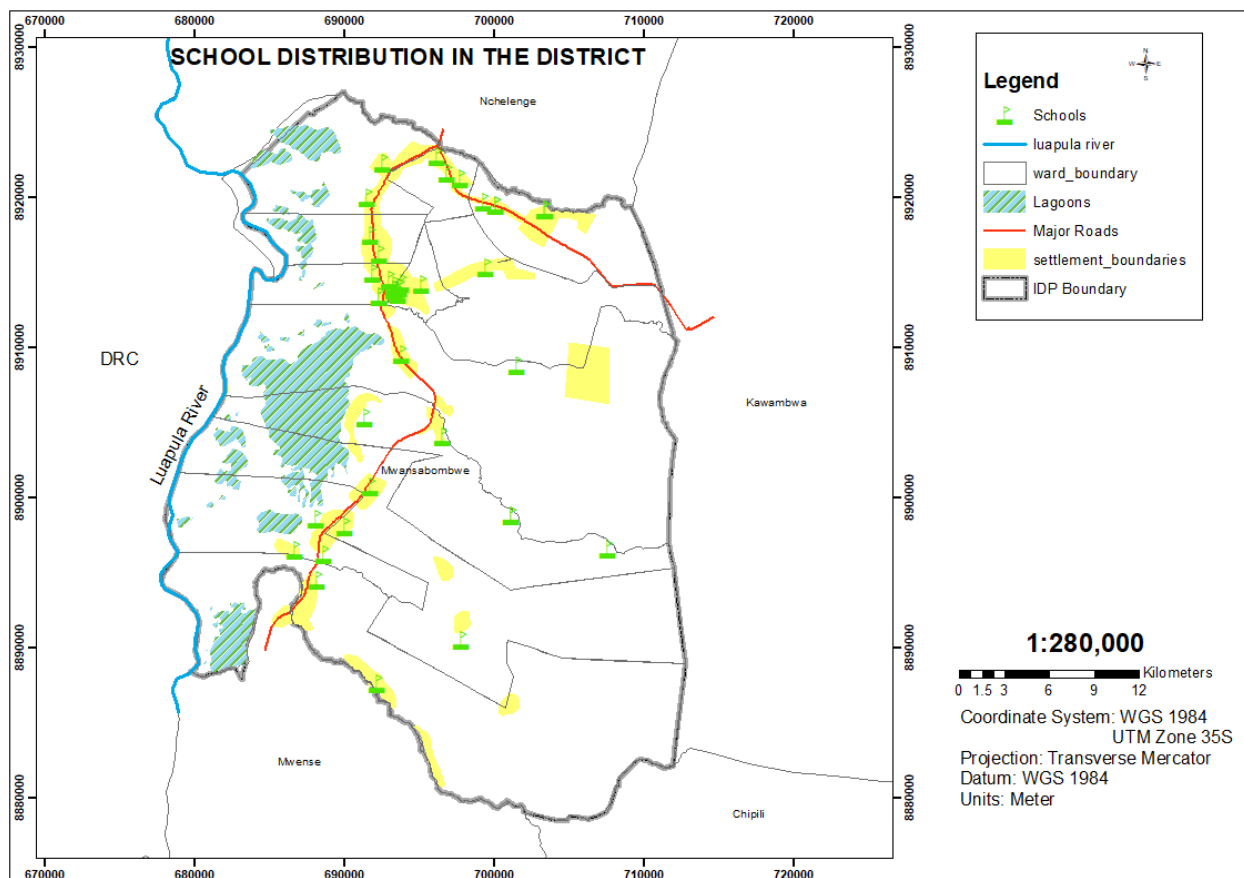
Table 28: Number of Classrooms by District Province and National

MWANSABOMBWE			LUAPULA		NATIONAL	
STATUS OF STRUCTURE	Permanent	229	Permanent	4,748	Permanent	61,306
	Incomplete	11	Incomplete	264	Incomplete	5,973
	Temporary	14	Temporary	374	Temporary	5,903

SOURCE: (Education Statistical Bulletin, 2020)

Table 28 illustrates the number of classrooms in the district by structure status in comparison to the provincial and national numbers. At the provincial level, Mwansabombwe represents 4.8% of the permanent classrooms, 4.2% of the incomplete classrooms and 3.7% temporary classrooms while at national level, the district represents 0.37% of the permanent classrooms, 0.18% of the incomplete classrooms and 0.22% temporary classrooms.

Figure 22 : School Distribution in the District



(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 22 shows the school distribution in relation to settlement patterns of the district. It can be observed from the figure that school and settlements are concentrated along the main trunk road.

2.2.5.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

2.2.5.2.1.1 Examinations

Mwansabombwe has been recording steady progress in terms of performance in national examination for the past Five (5) years. The district has set a target to be the best performing district in the province. Below are figures indicating the district performance against the provincial and national performance from 2018 to 2022 for each respective examination level.

Table 29: Performance in National Examination by District, Province and National

MWANSABOMBWE			LUAPULA		NATIONAL	
	7389					
	Grade 7	100%	Grade 7	100%	Grade 7	100%
PASS RATE	Grade 9	50%	Grade 9	93.1%	Grade 9	90.6%
	Grade 12	92%	Grade 12	58.79%	Grade 12	63.90%

SOURCE: <https://www.exams-council.org.zm>

Table 29 illustrates the district performance in national examinations in 2022. At grade 7, the national policy on examination was automatic progression for the candidates who sat for the examinations. At grade 9, the district performance was average and below the performance of the province and the nation. At grade 12, the district performance was exceptional in comparison to the provincial and national performance.

2.2.5.2.1.2 Policies in Examinations

2.2.5.2.1.2.1 School Based Assessment (SBA)

In Zambia, continuous assessment (CA) is defined as an on-going, diagnostic, classroom-based process that uses a variety of assessment tools to measure learner performance (MOE, 2005:5). Over the years, examinations have been used for selection and certification, without formal considerations on school-based continuous assessment as a component in the final examinations at Grade seven level. The Ministry of Education introduced School Based Continuous Assessment for two reasons: To improve teaching and learning and to collect school-based marks to be added to the final examination marks for certification and selection. This is where candidates are assessed in competences of specific skills and results added to final examinations. Assessments are prepared and results processed at school level.

The district has been recording steady progress in national examinations, showing an upward trajectory in the past four years as illustrated above.

2.2.5.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The analysis of the educational landscape in Mwanabombwe district reveals both strengths and notable gaps. The district has a total of 36 schools distributed across its wards, with Kazembe ward hosting the highest number of education facilities. In contrast, Pembe ward has the least, with only one primary school. Examining the distribution of students across different wards in table 30 exposes certain short comings in terms of pupil numbers. While some wards, such as Kazembe, have a relatively high total student population (3538), others like Pembe have significantly lower numbers (766). This disparity suggests discrepancies in educational access and opportunities among the wards (save population).

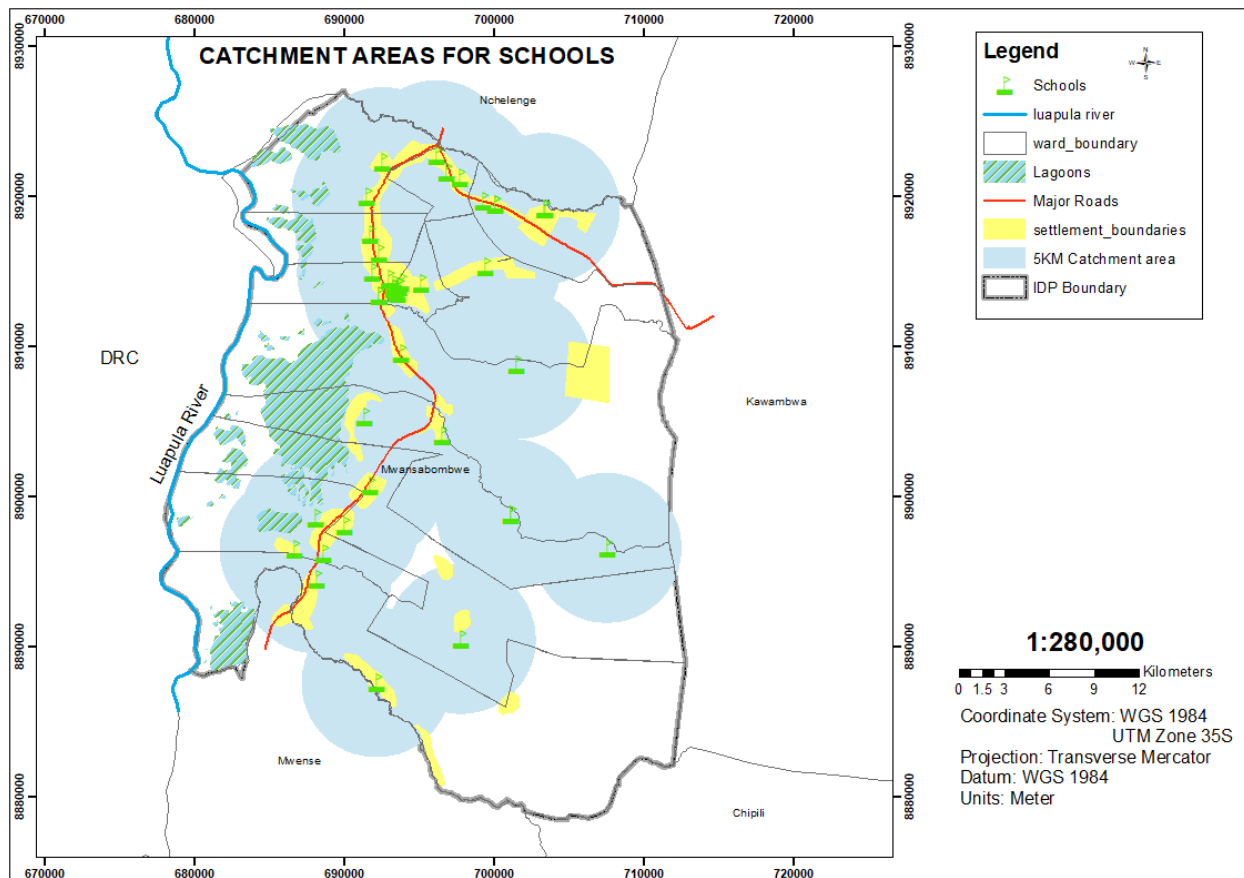
Table 30: Number of Boys and Girl pupils per ward

S/N	WARD		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Chipita		973	953	1926
2	Kabalenge		590	606	1196
3	Kakose		375	244	619
4	Kayo		817	858	1675
5	Kazembe		1750	1788	3538
6	Lufubu		933	953	1886
7	Mbereshi		780	1255	2035
8	Mulele		1021	1010	2031
9	Munushi		1096	1069	1096
10	Mwanabombwe		1004	970	1974
11	Pembe		406	360	766
12	Salanga		883	898	1781
	DITSRICT TOTALS		10628	9895	20523

SOURCE: (Mwanabombwe DEBS Office, 2023)

Table 30 shows the number of pupils by gender per ward

Figure 23: 5km Catchment Areas for Schools



(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 23, illustrating a 5km catchment buffer for specified schools, reveal significant gaps in specific regions, notably Mulele, Salanga, Mununshi, and Lufubu. The existence of these gaps simply shortcomings in the coverage and accessibility of educational facilities within these areas. The absence of schools within the designated catchment buffer raises concerns about the accessibility of education for residents in Mulele, Salanga, Mununshi, and Lufubu, possibly resulting in increased travel distances for students and potential impacts on attendance rates and educational outcomes

2.2.5.2.3 Assessment of the Quality Of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators Of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

2.2.5.2.3.1 Literacy Levels in the District

In 2015, Luapula Province had a literacy rate of 48.1 percent. Literacy rates for rural and urban areas were 58.3 and 78.3 percent, respectively. Males had a higher literacy rate (67.2 percent)

than females (59.0 percent). When literacy rates in districts are compared, Mwanabombwe had the third lowest rate of literacy for the population aged over 5 years in the province. Literacy rates among the youth population (aged 15 - 24 years) were higher at 66.4 percent but continued to be significantly lower than the average for the province as a whole and the lowest for districts in Luapula province. In 2016, the district early grade reading levels for grades 1 to 4 stood at 29 percent (Mwanabombwe District Education Strategic Plan, 2015). However, in 2020 low literacy levels continued to be an issue in the district with high levels among the older adult population. Not only does a lack of literacy limit economic capacities but it also can have effects in terms of general issues such as health as understanding vital information can be impeded by a lack of literacy.

2.2.5.2.3.2 Pupil- Teacher Ratio

In 2020, the overall district pupil- teacher ratio was estimated at 73:1, while for early childhood education it was estimated at 101:1, for primary schools it was estimated at 74:1 against the national standard of 1:45 and secondary schools it was estimated at 62:1 against the national standard of 1:35. These ratios were higher than the recommended standards. At ECE level, the pupil/teacher ratio was high implying that teachers were subjected to double- shift and multi-grade classes.

2.2.5.2.3.3 School Drop-Out Rates

The dropout rate indicates the proportion of pupils who leave the system without completing a given school year. The disaggregated dropout rate in the table below across grade levels for the past 4 years shows that there were more girls (66.3 percent) dropping out from schools compared to boys (33.7 percent). The reasons accounting for the high dropout rate among girls include early marriages, preference for male children schooling over that of girls, financial difficulties and long distance to school facilities (see table below).

Table 31 : pupil dropouts by reason and year:

REASON	YEAR											
	2019			2020			2021			2022		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
ILLNESS	2	3	5	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	5	7
ECONOMIC	42	40	82	31	27	58	32	31	63	22	21	43

MARRIAGE	1	5	6	2	6	8	2	7	9	1	5	6
EXPULSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2
PREGNANCY	0	72	72	0	91	91	0	70	70	0	83	83
ORPHANED	13	11	24	8	4	12	5	5	10	5	3	8
DEATH	4	2	6	1	4	5	1	3	4	0	3	3
OTHER	27	20	47	61	58	119	19	21	40	39	38	77
TOTAL	89	153	242	106	194	300	62	140	202	71	158	229

Source: (Mwansabombwe DEBS Office, 2023)

2.2.5.2.3.4 Completion Rate

Overall, the completion rate measures both an education system's coverage and learners' attainment, which makes it a more comprehensive indicator of school quality than gross or net enrolment rates or cohort survival rates. However, the completion rate steadily declines at higher education levels. In 2018, completion rate at grade 7 was at 84 percent, grade 9 was at 90 percent and grade 12 was at 98 percent. Grade 12 completion rate was higher compared to grade 7 and grade 9 completion rates. The low completion rate at Grade 9 contributes to unsatisfactory performance at Grade 12.

2.2.5.2.3.5 Pupil- Classroom Ratio

In 2022, the number of learners per class was 97 pupils against the national standard of 45 learners per class at primary and 35 at secondary. The pupil- classroom ratio increased marginally at grade 1-7 arising from the continuous upgrading of some primary schools into secondary schools. Given that scenario, there is need to invest in infrastructure development to meet the required standard of 300 additional classrooms for quality education service delivery.

2.2.5.3 *Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations*

Most of the schools in the district do not have adequate water and sanitation facilities. As at 2022, the district had 6 schools with borehole facilities that were not working leaving the schools with streams and unprotected wells as the only source of water.

In 2022, of the 36 schools in the district, only 3 schools (8%) had waterborne toilets while the rest have pit latrines and make-shift dug out toilets leading to compromised hygiene. It is

estimated that 344 pit latrines are required for schools to meet current standards.

There is inadequate accommodation for staff in the district. As at 2022, the district had 212 staff houses against a teaching staff of 487 teachers and 26 non- teaching staff. Of the teachers houses available for staff 41 houses are in a dilapidated state which makes them inhabitable.

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

From the public perspective and verification exercises taken, the following concerns were raised with regards to the performance of the sector in the district;

- i. Children in communities that have no secondary schools are subjected to walk long distances to access secondary education. This contributes to pupil dropout, lack of concentration in class because of fatigue from walking and absenteeism.
- ii. The lack of infrastructure reduces the teacher/pupil contact time because schools are forced to employ class shifts so as to accommodate all the learners in school. The inadequacy is further amplified by the over- enrollment in schools that has resulted from government policies such as the free education and re- entry policies
- iii. The poor soil formation has also contributed to the poor sanitation in schools as the pit latrines and VIP toilets are constantly exposed to crumble. The most vulnerable areas are, Pembe, Mulele, Lufubu, Kazembe, Mwansabombwe, Kayo and Chipita wards.

2.2.5.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

From the public perspective and verification exercises taken, the following communities need schools, that is, Mbereshi, Kayo, Chipita and Pembe wards. Furthermore, the district only has 2 secondary schools with boarding facilities out of 8 secondary schools. This has made pupils vulnerable to various social ills such as child pregnancies and alcohol and substance abuse as they opt to rent houses in villages nearby their schools. By 2028, four day secondary schools should have boarding facilities, that is, Kabalenge secondary in Kabalenge ward, Chinyanta Combined in Mununshi ward, Mukamba Combined in Kayo ward and Mumbolo Combined in

Mulele ward as well as adding 4 more boarding facilities at Kapale secondary in Kazembe ward.

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

Despite having a good number of schools in the district, the quality of education being offered is not up to standard due to inadequate teaching and learning materials, desks, classroom space and number of teachers although the latter has been cushioned by the 91 teachers that were recruited in 2022. The challenge, however, is that there is shortage of staff accommodation in most schools which may also affect the work efficiency of the new teachers who may be demotivated. There is need to invest in housing units in all schools so that the district has a motivated workforce

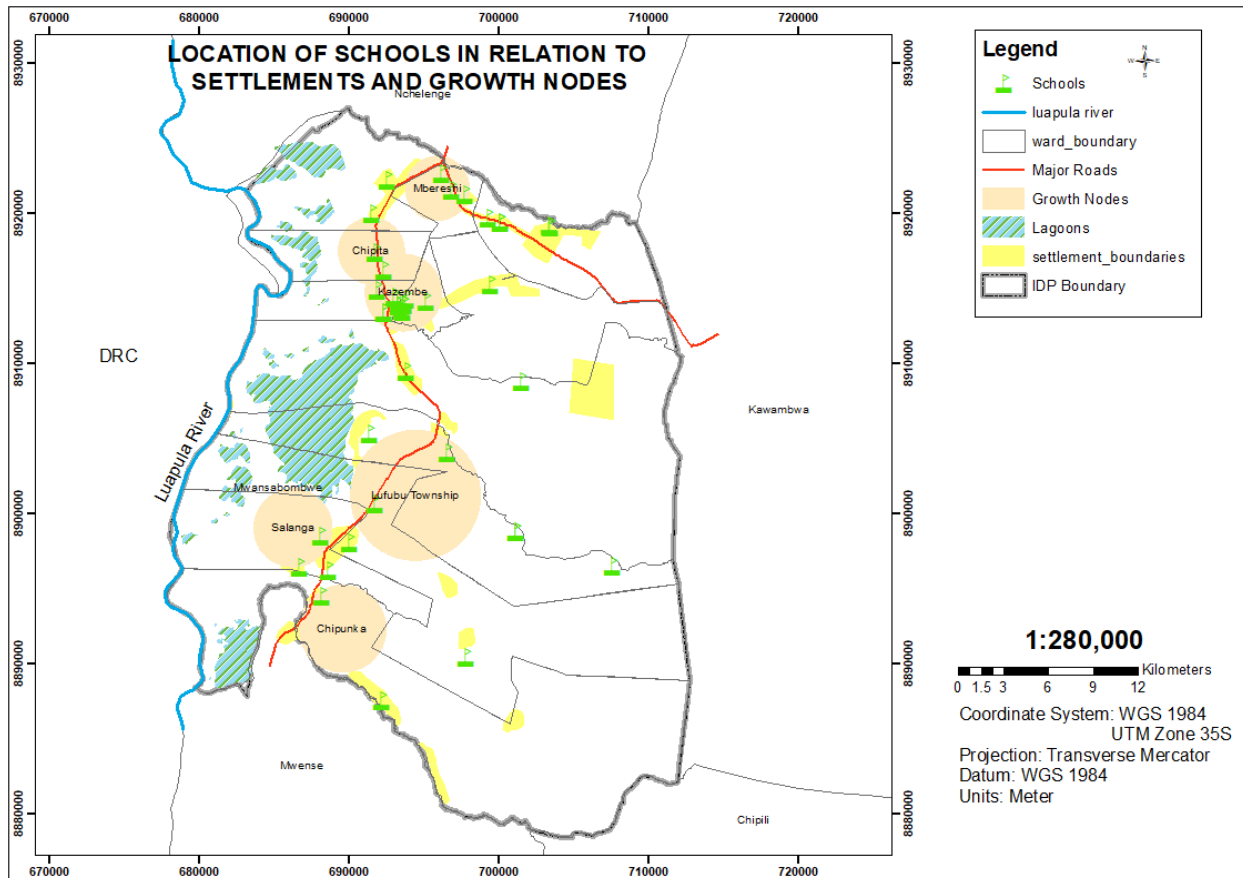
2.2.5.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Mwansabombwe is a predominantly rural district and the growth forecast for the district for the next ten years is relatively low in comparison to that forecast for other districts in the province. The ZAMSTAT projects that the overall numbers in the child age groups (0 to 15 years) will remain relatively unchanged up to 2034. There will, however, be an increase in the numbers in the secondary school age groups necessitating up to 900 extra places at secondary level.

2.2.5.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

Much of the population growth is anticipated in Kazembe, Mwansabombwe, Chipita, Salanga and Mununshi wards. The increased population growth demands for the construction of a secondary school in each respective ward and 29 stand- alone age-appropriate infrastructure and furniture for the learners at all the 29 centers.

Figure 24: Schools and Future Growth Areas



(Planning Department, 2022)

The map above shows the spatial relationship of the schools, settlement extents and growth nodes which are areas earmarked for growth of the district. The Lufubu township shows no settlements or school inside as the area has not yet been developed. The growth node with the highest number of schools is Kazembe followed by Mbereshi with Chipunka having the least number of schools.

2.2.5.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The district has thinly spread secondary schools with only Two (2) with boarding facilities, that is, Mabel Shaw Secondary and Kapale Secondary. Pembe and Chipita wards have no secondary schools and need one respectively as they are densely populated with secondary school going children who travel distances of not less than 5 Kilometers to access secondary education services.

Mwansabombwe ward needs a school at Kasao village. The area only has a community school which has no infrastructure and learning takes place under a tree. The village has a lot of school going children who walk long distances to access education facilities.

Kabalenge Day secondary school in Kabalenge ward, Chinyanta Secondary in Mununshi Ward and Mukamba Combined in Kayo ward need boarding facilities in order to maximize their service to their full potential. Learners come from distant places and as a result, this has been an impingement on enrollments.

2.2.5.4.3 Assessment of Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investments and Development Programs on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Infrastructure development has been the major investment in expanding the education sector in the district. Through the Local Authority, the district has built new schools in Six (6) wards in the period between 2019 and 2022, that is, in Mwata Chinkonkole primary in Kazembe ward, Kankoloto primary in Salanga Ward, Trywell primary in Mulele ward, Chipita primary in Chipita ward and Nakabamba primary in Mwansabombwe ward.

Other projects were the completion of a 1×3 classroom blocks at Mukamba Combined in Kayo ward and at Mumbolo Combined in Mulele ward respectively, completion of a 1×2 science laboratory block at Kazembe Secondary in Kazembe ward and construction of a 1×3 classroom block at Lufubu primary in Lufubu ward

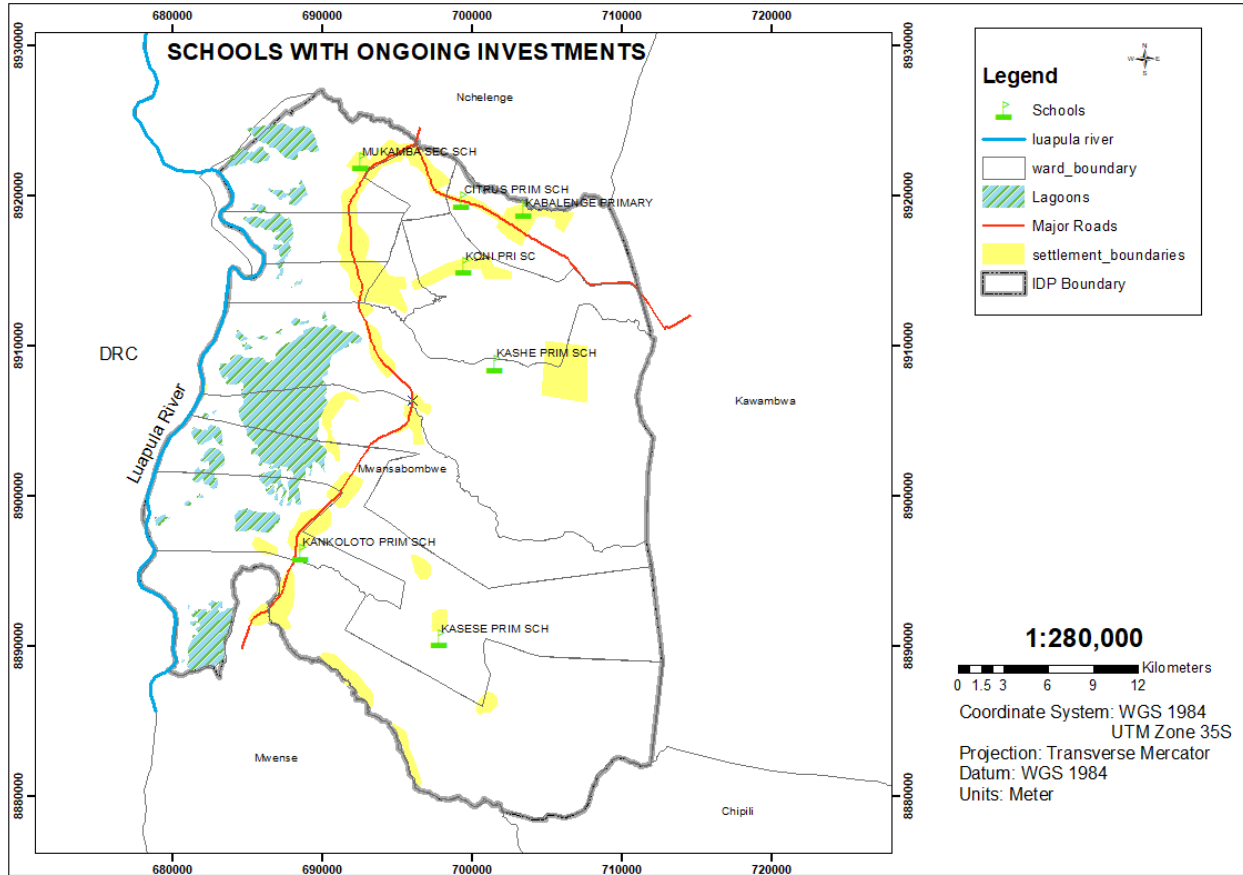
These developments trends have impacted land use by decongesting settlement areas. This will bring about sustainable use of land. Schools that are being built in farming settlements like Kashe primary in Kakose ward are helping by creating a healthy population distribution pattern which is key in sustainable land use and environmental conservation.

Most of the teachers in Mwansabombwe district reside within the central business district in Kazembe village due to the lack of government quarters at their stations as well as the lack of proper housing units in the communities where their work stations are located. Building of staff houses at all the schools will not only alleviate the accommodation challenge but it will decongest Kazembe village by redistributing that part of the population.

In term of land utilization, once teachers are provided with accommodation at schools that are in farming settlements they will engage in agriculture activities as land for cultivation is accessible in place in the outskirts like Kankoloto primary and Kasese primary in Mulele ward, Kashe primary and Koni primary in Kakose ward, Citrus primary and Kabalenge secondary in

Kabalenge ward and Mukamba Combined in Kayo ward. Figure 25 illustrates the location of the discussed schools.

Figure 25: Schools with ongoing investments



(Planning Department, 2022)

2.2.5.5 Assessment of impact of environment and climate change

2.2.5.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

Mwansabombwe district has not been spared by impacts of climate change with droughts and floods increasing in frequency. The district has experienced some floods in Pembe ward, Mulele ward and parts of Lufubu ward. In the middle of the 2023 rainy season, the district experienced droughts across the wards.

In line with the country's National Climate Change Learning Strategy of 2021, the education sector in Mwansabombwe has aligned itself with the strategy by educating the learners on environmental protection and climate change. Most of the population in the district are engaged in farming and use firewood and charcoal for energy resulting in the rampant cutting of trees and

hence the need to be given information on issues concerning climate change and the environment.

The district has ensured that contents in the education curriculum on climate change and environmental protection are taught in class. Children are an influential factor in disseminating information to the community on what they learn in school, and as more schools are built, access to this information will increase with enrollments to effectively sensitize communities on the need to combat climate change and protection of the environment.

Following the pronouncement of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr Hakainde Hichilema, to provide desks for all the learners in schools, the District through the Local Authority has embarked on the procurement through the Constituency Development Fund. The impact of this development plan will be the cutting down of trees for timber which may result in environmental degradation and climate change.

In order to respond to the imminent danger of deforestation, the district, through the Forestry department has a strategic plan to plant Twenty (20) thousand hectares of trees. This will cushion the impact of the desk manufacturing industry that has recently registered a boom.

2.2.5.5.2 Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

There are a number of issues affecting the education sector as impacted by environmental and climate change. The following are issues faced by individual schools;

1. Chibanga primary in Lufubu ward whose road network goes through flood prone areas has a bridge to cross that floods every year and cuts off pupils and teachers when flooded.
2. Katotoma primary on the banks of Pembe lagoon and flood prone. Villages near the school experience floods which makes the roads impassable for pupils going to school
3. Kashe primary is also in the flood prone area as it is near the Tumba Chushi rainfall belt. During heavy rainy season, the road leading to Kashe becomes impassable, thereby cutting it off from the rest of the district
4. Rainstorms have also been damaging infrastructure by blowing off roofs and causing damage to the buildings
5. Climate change has also affected food security in the district thereby causing a hunger situation which keeps children away from school.

6. Malnutrition is also a cause of poor health and disease keeps children away from school.

2.2.5.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.5.6.1 Women and Girls

The district faces a number of issues affecting the women and girls. Among the issues faced are; lack of facilities for menstrual hygiene in schools such as bathrooms for washing when on menses, lack of facilities for menstrual towel disposal. Mwanabombwe is a poor rural District and very few parents can afford to buy sanitary pads for their girl children. As a result, most of the children shy away from school when they are having their menses as they take the confidence away.

Women and girls have been the most victims of gender - based violence from time immemorial and Mwanabombwe District has not been spared from the vice. In 2023, the Ministry of Education rolled out a training of trainers in Luapula province on School Based Gender Violence (SGBV), in which a team from the district participated and school guidance teachers have since been trained to sensitize learners on SGBV.

The girl child has been a victim of child marriages and early pregnancies in Mwanabombwe district. The district therefore has welcomed the re- entry policy to re- admit dropout pupils into school. The free education policy as well is being used to encourage the girl child to get back into school

2.2.5.6.2 Men and Boys

The main commercial livelihood in Mwanabombwe district is fishing. This affects the education of the boy child as in most cases, their parent go with them to teach them their trade. This takes up the children's interest in schooling who end up to opt to continue fishing. Mwanabombwe district does not have a pure boys' boarding secondary school. This denies the boy child the opportunity to have a different learning experience were they are able to express themselves as boys.

Mwanabombwe district has schools that are located in the remote areas of the district. Only male teachers get to be deployed to such school as female teachers are treated with affirmative action. This also makes it difficult for the male teachers to positively inspire the boy child with a promise of a better life outside their environment.

2.2.5.6.3 Youths

The district has a youthful population and this is one of the strengths it boasts about. However, there are issues that are affecting the youth and impeding their development into vibrant citizens of the larger society. These Child marriages, early pregnancies and substance abuse among others. The education sector has been having a lot of school dropouts due to the vices mentioned above.

2.2.5.6.4 Disabled

Mwansabombwe district has Thirty- Six (36) schools and out of these, only Two (2) schools have Special Education Needs (SEN) units, that is Kafumbe primary in Mwansabombwe ward and Mukamba combined school in Kayo ward. The units are meant to accommodate pupils with special education needs such as the disabled.

The district has no school that has class infrastructure that has features built to appropriately accommodate the disabled.

2.2.5.6.5 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS disease affects everyone, that is, both the old and young. In the education sector, issues affecting people living with HIV/AIDS are as follows;

1. Discrimination from both society and workmates for teacher. For pupils it from their peers
2. Lack of supervised adherence to medication which puts pupils at risk

2.2.5.7 *Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue*

2.2.5.7.1 Summary of core issue

Poor quality of education service provision.

2.2.5.7.1.1 Justification

Poor accessibility for some areas; low parent involvement; high teacher pupil ratio; inadequate infrastructure such as desks, class room blocks, learning materials; Cultural beliefs and Negative Attitude Towards Education.

2.2.5.7.2 External Factors Contributing to the Issue

- Accessibility

- i) Secondary schools are not evenly distributed posing causing a problem of accessibility due to long distance and sometimes calling for learners to shift in the nearby villages to squat.
- ii) It is also due to affordability as parents are unable to pay for school requirements such as uniforms, books, shoes, due to low or no income.
- iii) Inadequate education infrastructure - this could be due to policy issues and non-availability of cooperating partners in the sector
- iv) Poverty is causing failure for most of the learners to continue with school
 - Parent involvement
 - i) School administrators are not committed to parent associations or boards
 - Non-delivery of Quality of Education
 - i) Inadequate teachers in schools
 - ii) Inadequate funding of schools
 - iii) Inadequate infrastructure
 - Lack of Family Support caused by
 - i) Female headed families due to number of divorces and deaths
 - ii) Distance relatives are not helping their families towards attaining education
 - iii) Early marriages causing children to dropout from school
 - Cultural beliefs and Negative Attitude Towards Education
 - i) Early marriages and pregnancies
 - ii) Fishing
 - iii) Perceived lack of immediate benefits to the family.

2.2.6 COMMUNICATION AND ICT SECTOR

2.2.6.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At A Local Level*

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

- (a) The 8NDP emphasizes improving ICT infrastructure for service delivery. This can be achieved by investing and upgrading existing telecommunication services. Mwanabombwe district is privileged to have the three mobile network providers namely Airtel, MTN and Zamtel which are offering telecommunication services to most parts of the district.
- (b) The Plan also provides for electronic services (transformation from traditional face to face communication to online services). This can be achieved by up scaling ICT services and enhancing ICT education in the Zambia Education Curricular.

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

- a) Zambia Information and Communication Technology Policy (2006, 27) outlines that Zambia has to integrate ICTs in the education system and develop the nation's research and development (R&D) capacity to support, facilitate and contribute to the development of key sectors of the economy including the development of appropriate local ICT products and services. The district has embarked on ICT infrastructure development and through the Ministry of Education, will ensure the deployment of more ICT teachers and also equipment in the education sector in order to improve and expand access to education, training and research facilities.
- b) The district will modernize the education delivery system with the aim of improving quality of education and training at all levels by 2028. This will be done through connecting all public institutions of learning to the national electricity grid as well as putting up network boosters in the 12 wards. Government through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has directed that all public institutions should be connected to the national grid. This will lead to an improved education delivery system.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been identified as a catalyst for socio-economic development by promoting competitiveness as well as being an enabler of good governance. This will be achieved through investment in and upgrading existing telecommunication services. This can be done through partnering with organizations/institutions

such as Don Bosco which can introduce ICT training as a way of expanding knowledge and promoting research.

In terms of infrastructure development, the district needs to construct computer laboratories at Chinyanta, Kabalenge, Kazembe, Mukamba, Mumbolo and Salanga secondary schools respectively. The district also needs to construct a library and stock it with computers and connected to the internet as well as ICT learning materials. This will promote the growth of the ICT sector and encourage more locals to easily access the services.

Furthermore, the Local Authority through empowerment initiatives such as the Constituency Development Fund-CDF skills training component will deliberately sponsor some youth groups who can operate internet cafes which are non-existent in the district.

This will help in achieving one of the goals of the vision 2030 which focuses on increasing access to ICT services such as Internet users to 1,000,000 by 2030.

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

Government has introduced ICT as a subject in the Zambia Education curriculum and Mwanabombwe district has made strides in equipping schools with ICT materials through the distribution of 267 computers in schools.

There has also been an increase in the number of people having access to social services through telecommunication services such as members of the community on the Social Cash Transfer and Supporting Women Livelihood Grants

2.2.6.1.4 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

The Ministry of Education has introduced ICT as a subject in the education curricular. Currently, all the 36 schools in Mwanabombwe district are offering the subject to the learners despite the inadequate learning and teaching materials as well as the lack of connectivity of some schools to the power grid. Presently, the district only has 5 ICT trained teachers which has forced some schools to assign untrained teachers in ICT to teach pupils in ICT classes

2.2.6.1.5 Assessment of Overall Performance of the District

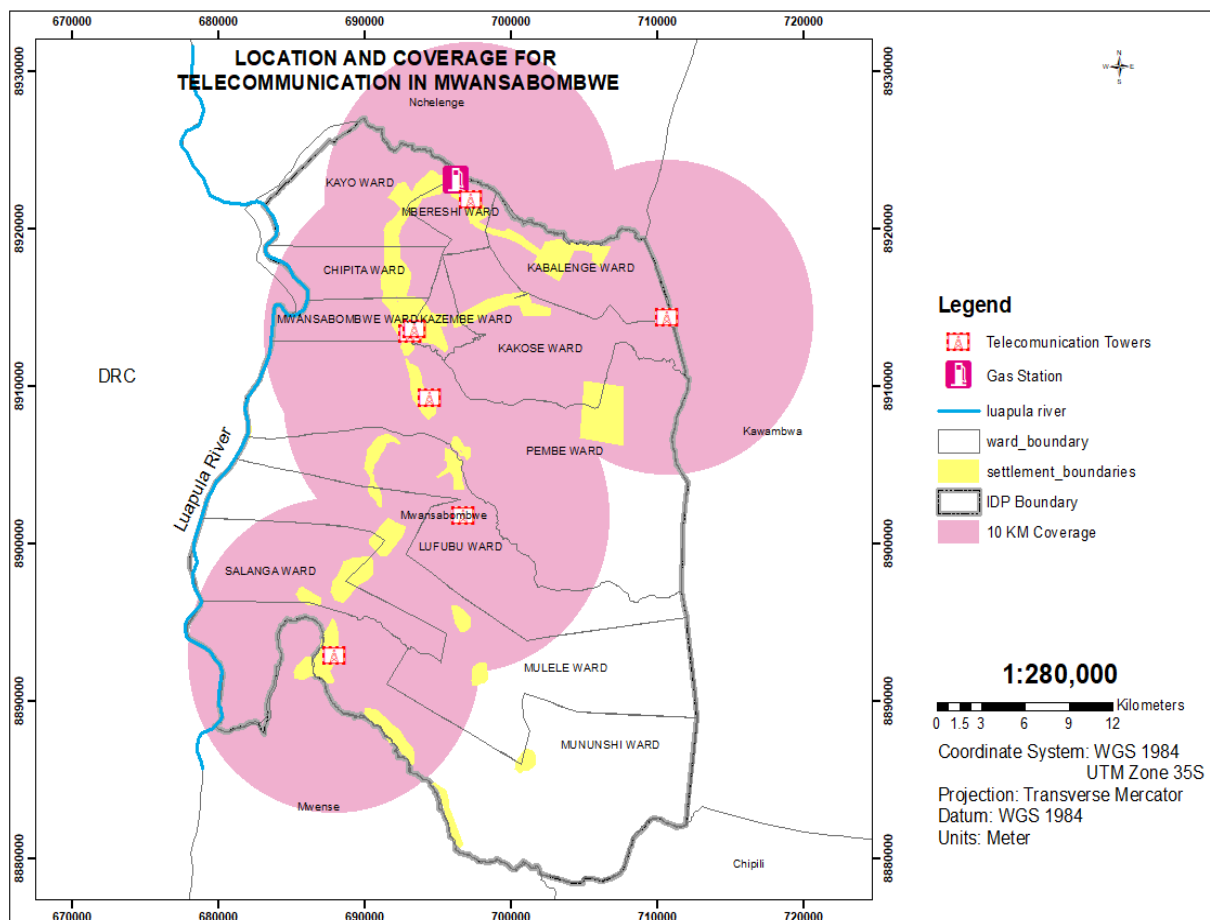
Mwansabombwe District has made tremendous progress with regards to telecommunication through the installation of telecommunication transmission towers. Currently, twelve (12) mobile telecommunications towers have been installed strategically across the district (see table 30). Additionally, it can be observed that figure 26 entails that almost the entire district is supposed to be covered following the standard 10km buffer, however this is not the case because of older microwave technologies still sitting as active equipment on these towers. Such systems lower data transmission speeds compared to newer technologies. Secondly the Limited band width which ranges between Edge (E) and 2G entails fewer simultaneous connections and less data transmission compared to newer generations (3G, 4G, or 5G).

Table 32: location of communication towers by ward

AREA	WARD	NETWORK	NUMBER OF TOWERS
KAZEMBE MARKET	KAZEMBE	AIRTEL/MTN/ZAMTEL	THREE
CHIILANGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PEMBE	AIRTEL/MTN/ZAMTEL	ONE
TOWNSHIP AREA	LUFUBU	ZAMTEL	ONE
MBERESHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	MBERESHI	AIRTEL/MTN/ZAMTEL	THREE
CHINYANTA PRIMARY SCHOOL	MUNUNSHI	AIRTEL/MTN/ZAMTEL	THREE
NTUMBACHUSHI	KABALENGE	AIRTEL	ONE

Source: Mwansabombwe Town Council: Planning Department, 2022

Figure 26: Telecommunications Coverage in the District



(Planning Department, 2022)

Another performance parameter is the mobile money services. There has been an increase in the number of people accessing mobile money services which has been made possible by mobile service providers present in the district, that is, Airtel, MTN, Zamtel. Furthermore, banking sector has also tapped into the improved ICT sector by introducing mobile banking.

2.2.6.1.6 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

Despite the District having eleven telecommunication towers, most far-flung areas in the district still have no network coverage due to the long distances to communication towers, terrain types, atmospheric conditions and overlapping of networks. The district has IHS ZAMBIA and

INFRATEL ZAMBIA as companies housing the three mobile towers namely Airtel, MTN ZAMBIA and Zamtel.

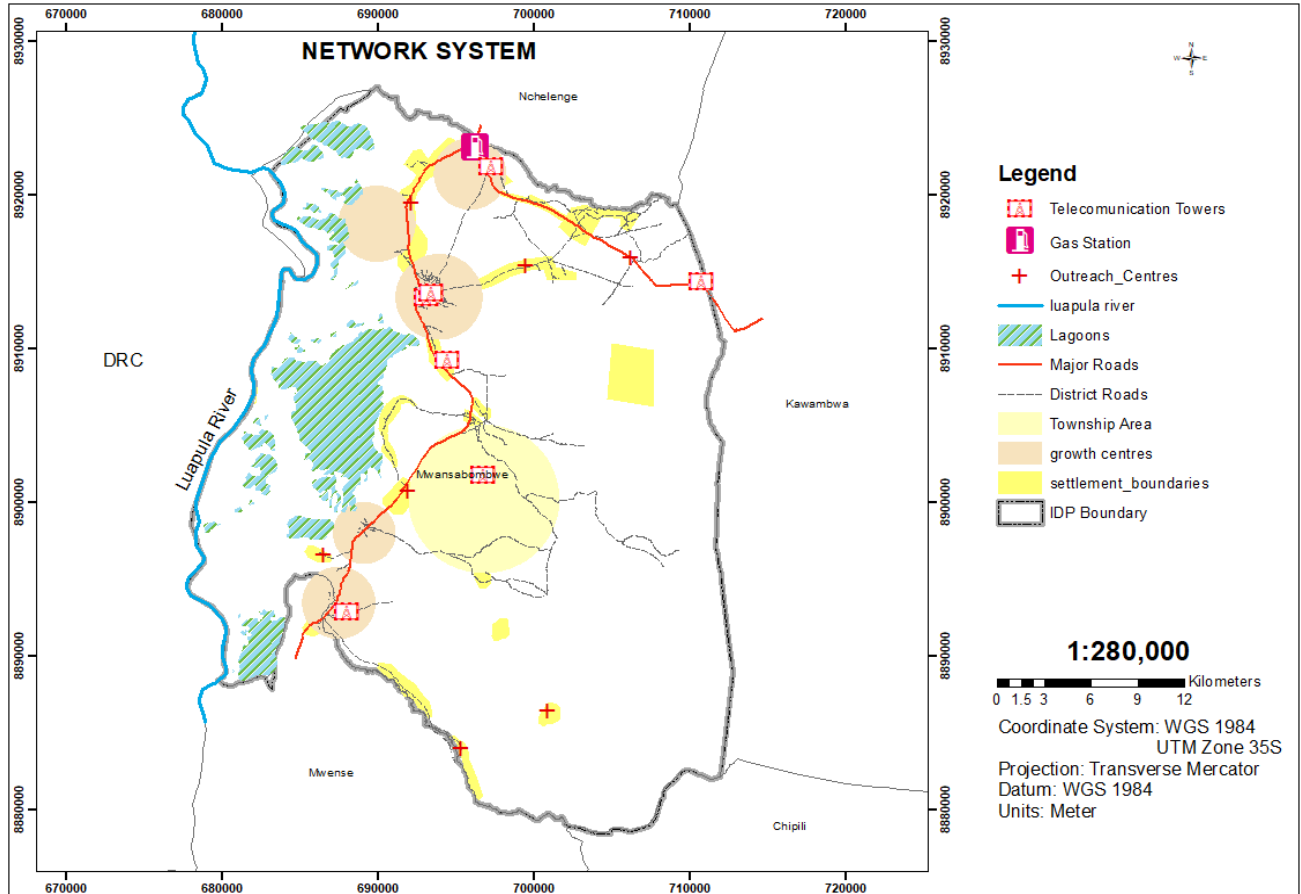
The other factor affecting the information telecommunication sector in the district is the absence of a radio station leading to a serious information gap. Thirdly, the district lacks optic fibre cables compared to our neighboring Districts Mwense and Kawambwa. This tends to affect the communication system.

Despite the strides made in the education sector of offering ICT lessons from primary to secondary, there are serious shortages in ICT learning and teaching materials as well as the lack of computer laboratories in schools. As at 2023, the district only had 2 secondary school with computer laboratories.

2.2.6.1.7 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and identification of shortfalls.

The quality of a service network tower is generally dependent on its buffer or radius covered. As of 2021, Zamtel has more coverage than Airtel and MTN respectively in Mwansabombwe District due to the number of towers and their distribution across the district

Figure 27: Map showing the location of network towers



Source: (Planning Department, 2022)

In terms of broadcasting services Mwansabombwe is covered by major broadcasting entities such as ZNBC TV, DSTV, TOPSTAR and MUVI TV. In terms of radio coverage, the district is serviced by ZNBC radio 1 and 2 and Lukwanga Radio based in Kawambwa District.

Table 33: network coverage in relation to polling Districts

S/n	Polling station name	Ward	Approx Dist from Civic centre (km)	Mobile network
1	Kasao school	Mwansabombwe	13	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z

2	Kafumbe school	Mwansabombwe	12	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
3	Local Court	Mwansabombwe	12	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
4	Kazembe police	Mwansabombwe	12	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
5	Mushindike school	Kazembe	13	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
6	Kazembe school	Kazembe	14	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
7	Kapale school	Kazembe	16	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
8	MwataChinkokole	Kazembe	15	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
9	Koni school	Kakose	19	MTN, Airtel and Cell Z
10	Kashe school	Kakose	20	No network
11	Wasalangana village	Kakose	19	No network
12	Kabalenge school	Kabalenge	17	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
13	Citrus school	Kabalenge	18	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
14	Chimpunu outreach post	Kabalenge	24	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
15	Mbereshi school	Mbereshi	26	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
16	Chilindi school	Mbereshi	25	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
17	Mukamba school	Kayo	18	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
18	Lubansa school	Kayo	16	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
19	Kalasa school	Chipita	15	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
20	Chipita school	Chipita	14	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
21	Chipepa fisheries	Chipita	14	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
22	Mubanda centre	Pembe	11	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
23	Chiilange school	Pembe	10	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
24	Kasamba village	Pembe	22	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
25	Lufubu clinic	Pembe	3	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
26	Chibanga school	Lufubu	25	No network
27	Kalenga school	Lufubu	14	No network
28	Lufubu school	Lufubu	4	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
29	Katotoma school	Lufubu	13	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
30	Mumbolo school	Mulele	7	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
31	Trywell school	Mulele	13	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z

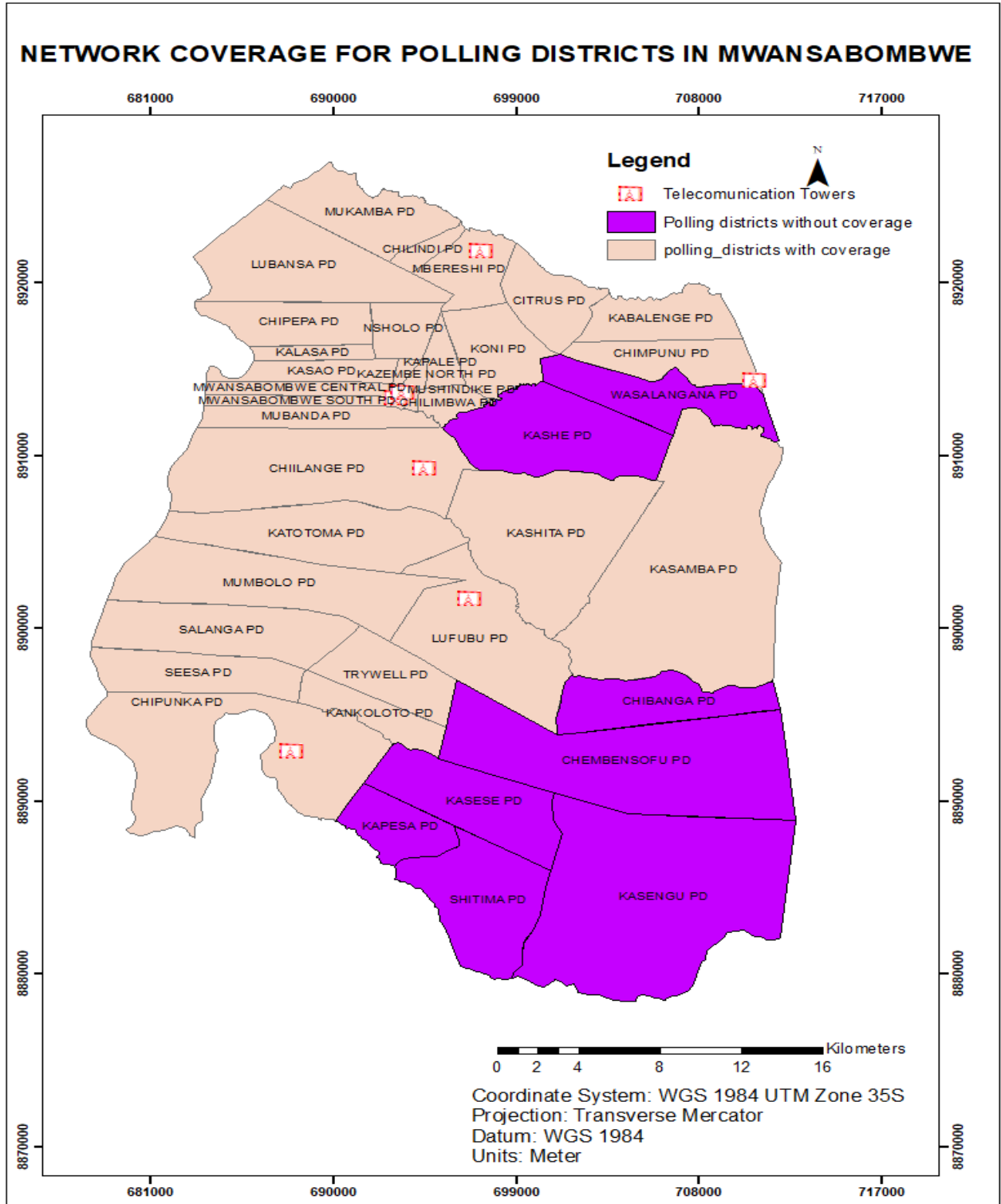
32	Chembe nsofu	Mulele	18	No network
33	Kasese	Mulele	22	No network
34	Salanga school	Salanga	12	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
35	Sesa school	Salanga	16	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
36	Kankoloto school	Salanga	15	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
37	Chinyanta school	Mununshi	17	MTN,Airtel and Cell Z
38	Kapesa school	Mununshi	23	No network
39	Shitima village	Mununshi	28	No network
40	Kasengu village	Mununshi	38	No network

Source: (Mwansabmbwe Town Council, 2023)

Table 33 above shows that nine out of forty polling Districts do not have any network access while the remaining thirty one are covered by all the three network types. The polling districts are further shown in a spatial content in figure 33.

Figure 28 below shows location of polling districts in relation to communication towers to highlight which areas are serviced and those that are not. As can be seen in the figure Wasalangana and Kashe are in close proximity to the tower in Nachimpunu but lack coverage because of the Muchinga Escarpment which passes through both zones and the landscape for the area is mountainous with high tree heights. The same can be said about Chibanga, Chembensofu and Kasengu and Shitima as these areas are in the forest reserve and is partly covered by the Muchinga Escarpment.

Figure 28: polling District boundaries



Source: (Mwansabmbwe Town Council, 2023)

2.2.6.2 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations

In terms of ICT in schools, only two of the thirty-six schools in the district have computer labs. This has hampered the delivery of quality ICT lessons in schools. Another contributing factor has been inadequate staff trained specifically in ICT to administer such lessons in schools

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

Currently, the district is serviced by three (3) mobile phone service providers and the coverage is at 48%. However, there is low internet connectivity as well as intermittent network disruptions across the district.

2.2.6.2.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Poor network and the lack of it in some places in the district has affected public participation in the sector. Communities that are in need of communication technology as at 2023 are; Kakose, Kabalenge and Kapesa in Mununshi ward.

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

The quality of services currently is poor. The mobile service providers do not have local service centers where people can easily access assistance in resolving their technological challenges, as a result, members of the community are forced to travel to Either Nchelenge or Mansa to access services offered by service centers.

2.2.6.3 Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

2.2.6.3.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

The population in Mwansabombwe will increase from 58,919 according to the Central Statics Office (CSO) in 2022 to approximately 92507 in ten years' time. This will lead to increased demand for improved information and telecommunication services. The estimated population expansion implies that demand for ICT services will grow as more schools will be built and

people using telecommunication services will have increased.

2.2.6.3.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed

There will also be need to erect ten more telecommunication towers in the far flung areas indicated above as well as in the new township area, which is most likely to have more population and more facilities such as government offices, shops needing the Information Communication Services.

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

Mwansabombwe district is on its path to social and economic growth. With the operationalization of the new township area, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in the population of people in the district. This will call for more information communication services in addition to the already existing number.

The proposed increase in the number of telecommunication towers will lead to increased ICT activities such mobile money businesses and improved communication. There will also be an increase in the population to areas that will have improved ICT as this will eventually lead to most areas being connected to the electricity grid.

2.2.6.4 *Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change*

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

The integration of advanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is anticipated to decrease reliance on paper, enhancing efficiency and reducing environmental pollution linked with traditional communication methods.

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

Environmental and climate-related events such as floods and strong winds, pose risks to ICT infrastructure, including towers and electricity grids. Instances of heavy rainfall which are common to our district often result in power outages, subsequently causing disruptions in communication services.

2.2.6.5 *Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups*

2.2.6.5.1 Women and girls

Anticipated positive developments include an increased technological literacy among women and girls and improved communication through the use of cell phones as well as access services like mobile money, ultimately enhancing their economic well-being. Social media platforms have also offered an extra alternative for product and service sales.

2.2.6.5.2 Men and boys

Advancement in the ICT sector will provide employment opportunities and with advent of e-commerce, members of the community can now engage in online sales. In terms of education, ICT provides online learning which eliminates the cost of physical travel to learning institutions for men and boys will eliminate the need for physical travel to various locations.

Youths

ICT expansion is expected to impact on the youth through increased innovation. In the current technological landscape where businesses are flourishing, the youths are able to acquire information through enhanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to promote and expand their ventures.

2.2.6.5.3 Disabled

This group is often seen as vulnerable. However, with better access to information and communication technology, they can easily obtain information and participate in social and economic activities without facing discrimination. The enhanced ICT would grant them access to technological features like storytelling, presented in a user-friendly format. The primary challenge lies in acquiring the necessary gadgets and internet bundles, particularly for individuals from vulnerable families.

2.2.6.5.4 HIV/AIDS

Improvements in technology can revolutionize health education by providing readily available information, eliminating the need for physical lessons or in-person communication. Online platforms also facilitate support groups where individuals from different locations can engage in open discussions without judgment. Furthermore, the internet serves as a rich resource for

information, offering sensitization and research materials on HIV/AIDS-related issues.

2.2.6.6 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To the Issue

2.2.6.6.1 Summary of core issue

Poor telecommunication and ICT infrastructure is affected by external factors such as lack of electricity, poor network connectivity and internet access.

2.2.6.6.1.1 Justification

Mwansabombwe, being primarily a rural area, has resulted in the strategic placement of communication towers by network providers along trunk roads. Unfortunately, this approach has left out more remote and less populated areas such as Kapesa, Shitima, and Kasengu in Munushi ward, Chembe Nsofu, and Kasese in Mulele ward, as well as Chibanga and Kalenga in Lufubu ward, resulting in inadequate network coverage. The district faces a digital divide due to a lack of essential infrastructure such as electricity, computers, and mobile network services in most areas, hindering the implementation of ICT activities. In the education sector, a shortage of ICT teachers poses a challenge, leading to learners lacking the necessary technical skills to operate hardware and software effectively.

2.2.6.6.2 External factors contributing to the issue

The core issue of poor network connectivity and limited internet access in Mwansabombwe is influenced by several interconnected external factors. Economic constraints play a significant role, with widespread poverty, especially in remote areas, limiting phone ownership. Even among those with phones, the struggle to afford data bundles for internet access intensifies the challenge. Moreover, the absence of public facilities like internet cafes in rural communities, except in specific areas like Kazembe, Mbereshi, and Salanga, worsens the digital divide. This limitation restricts computer and internet access for many residents. Additionally, infrastructure gaps, notably the lack of electricity connections in most areas, further impede accessibility to digital resources and services, compounding the overall issue of poor network connectivity and limited internet access in the district.

2.2.7 SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

2.2.7.1 *Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level*

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

To achieve sustainable and human social development by significantly reducing poverty, vulnerability and inequality through improved coordination and provision of social protection programmes aimed at improving welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable. This will be implemented at the local level empowerment packages under social security packs and training of beneficiaries on business and life skills.

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

The Social Services sector has prioritized poverty reduction and reducing all forms of inequalities/vulnerabilities at household level. Therefore, the government has enhanced quite a number of social protection programmes that are being implemented in the districts. The following social services programmes are being implemented namely:

- The FSP program is aimed at empowering poor but vulnerable farmer households with agriculture inputs and livelihood skills in order to improve productivity, nutrition, food security and incomes for self-sustainability. Each beneficiary is entitled to 1x10Kg Maize Seed, 2x50Kg D Compound and 2x50Kg Urea and 10Kg Legume (Beans, Groundnuts, Soya) for two consecutive years and then they are weaned off. The program is reinforced by Alternative Livelihood intervention where poor households are given livestock (*FSP Implementation guidelines 2009*)

The sector promotes household income through grants to women from poor households under the Support Women's Livelihoods initiative (\$200 each). Women groups are also being supported under local government through CDF. The supported women are also trained in business skills, sexual reproductive health, good farming practices, food processing and entrepreneurship.

Enhance Welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

The aim of the Government is to enhance welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable people. This is being achieved through a number of programs such as;

- Food security pack program
- Livestock support through alternative livelihood intervention
- Income support, life and business skills through grants to individual women and groups through the Support Women’s Livelihood program and Women empowerment.
- Adult Literacy trainings

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

The district is currently implementing a number of programs in the social sector as follows;

Food security packs

2.2.7.2 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development State of Development in the Social Service Sector

There are a number of Social Services being provided in the District by Government, Private sector and NGOs. The targeting protocols for a number of programs have been revised to include social cash transfer beneficiaries on both the Food Security Pack and Support Women’s livelihood program, under a model called the Cash Plus model. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been adopted in all programs being implemented in the district.

- I. Food Security Pack
- II. Alternative livelihood program
- III. Supporting women programmes
- IV. Constituency development fund empowerment programmes

Table 34: ANNUAL FSP CASE LOAD ALLOCATION

SN	CROPPING SEASON	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL EXITED	REASON FOR EXIT
1	2016/2017	300	50	Food secure
3	2018/2019	450	250	Food secure
4	2019/2020	330	200	Food secure
5	2020/2021	300	130	Food secure

6	2021/2022	2200	400	Food secure
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Source: (Mwansabombwe District Community Development 2022)

The table above shows historic FSP case load starting from 2016/2017 farming season where the total beneficiaries were a mere 300 as compared to six years later in 2021/2022 season where the total beneficiaries had risen to 2,200 representing a 633% increase. The program is designed in such a way that beneficiaries are supposed to graduate after a period of two years.

Under this program, there are 1517 beneficiaries presently benefitting from farming inputs in terms of seed and fertilizer. 1x10kg maize seed, 1x10kg legume, 2x50kg d-compound and 1x50kg urea is given to each farmer for two consecutive years before they can graduate. All Sub-Centers namely; Mbereshi, Kazembe, Lufubu, Salanga and Chipunka received the inputs. The vulnerable but viable farmers are always trained before being put on the program on best farming practices.

V. Alternative Livelihood Intervention

Table 35: alternative livelihood beneficiaries

SN	YEAR	No OF GOATS	No OF BENEFICIARIES
1	2014	20	10
2	2022	76	23

Table 35 indicates number of goats and the total beneficiaries under alternative livelihood programme. The programme was only funded twice in 2014 and 2022.

This one is a livelihood intervention where government supports poor households with livestock besides them just growing crops. Over the years, the funding for procurement of livestock has been erratic. Presently, there are 76 goats in Mulumbwa CWAC of Lufubu Sub-Centre as of 2022. Each beneficiary under ALI is given 2 she-goats and 1 he goat, The program is sustained through a pass-on gift whereby if the livestock reproduces, one is passed on to the next beneficiary.

VI. Support Women's Livelihood

Table 36: women's livelihood beneficiaries

S/n	Phase	Target Group	beneficiaries Paid and trained	# of community trainers	Areas of operation	Entitlement (K)
1	Two (2018)	Women	428	21	11 Cwacs	2,700.00
2	Three (2019)	Women	419	18	8 Cwacs	2,700.00
3	Four (2021)	Women	353	19	11Cwacs	3,790.00
4	Five (2022)	Women	443	20	11 Cwacs	

Table 36 highlights the phases and entitlements for women's livelihood programme from 2018 up to 2022 with a total of 1,643 women benefiting.

The district is increasing household incomes for poor households in the fight against poverty through grants and business skills. Through these grants, women from poor households have gone into small businesses and are actively involved in savings groups where they get loans to boost businesses and also save their profits. There has been an overwhelming response recorded in the district where over 20 savings groups outside of the SWL program have been recorded. The department is yet to go into the 6th phase but currently, 443 beneficiaries are yet to receive their \$200 grant each in kwacha. Mentorship support to all savings group in the district which are over 90 groups with about 2000 women participating in savings activity.

VII. Women And Gender Groups

Table 37: funding for beneficiaries by year and source of funds

S/n	Active Groups	Target	2015 Funding	2020 CDF	2022 Funding	2022 CDF	Areas of operation
1	73	Women	5 groups K5,000 each	2 groups sewing machines/ K10,000.00	20 groups K12,000 each group	24 Women groups	All cwacs

20 women groups were funded with K12,000 each in 2022 and CWACs in their respective areas have been monitoring the projects. They ventured into income generating activities like fish trading, farming, poultry and livestock production. Others went into Kantemba businesses, tailoring and selling of second-hand clothing. 17 groups were funded under 2022 CDF and these too are being monitored.

2.2.7.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

In terms of performance of all social protection programs being provided by the department, FSP covers the most part with 1517 registered under the same. SWL has 443 under phase 5 implementation and a number of women's groups were empowered with grants. The table 37 gives a summary of district performance at present.

Table 38: summary of district performance

POVERTY REDUCTION AREAS	TARGET	ACHIEVED	NOT ACHIEVED	REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING	COMMENT
Establishment of functional Grievance Referral Mechanism (GRM)	25	25	-	-	Implemented as planned
Women Empowerment – Supporting Women Livelihood	3,000	2,200	800	The program ended in 2022 phase 5	The program did not go beyond phase 5 hence not reaching the target
Formation of Women's Clubs – benefit from grants	20	15	5	Not meeting the requirements for registration	All 15 women's clubs benefited from CDF grants
Training of women in Life and Business Skills	3,000	2,200	800	The program ended in 2022 phase 5	The program did not go beyond phase 5 hence not reaching the target
Supporting communities in Self-Help projects	1	1	-	-	Still under implementation
Supporting vulnerable but viable households with agriculture	1,517	1,517	-	-	Implemented as planned

Food Security Pack					
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Source: (Mwansabombwe Community Development Office)

The above table shows the district performance in terms of implementation of social service programs including the targets, what was achieved and what was not achieved. As can be observed, most programs such as FSP were achieved 100% as these programs received full funding while programs without full funding were not fully implemented.

2.2.7.2.2 Assessment of the Availability Of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The Social protection programs is being provided in the district in all wards through CWACs. The District also has community structures like CWACs and Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) who assist Department of Community Development in service delivery. However, due to the vastness of the Sub-Centres, there is need to introduce the presence of more officers in order to ensure quality services delivery.

There no investments regarding recreational facilities due to inadequate funds and lack of knowledge of the benefits thereof. Currently, football is practiced at a large scale as a form of recreation, while other forms of sport are not popular. Despite this phenomenon, there has been no public playing field as communities tend to use school playing grounds.

Other forms of recreation most common among community members are church groupings, basketball, netball, pool table playing and alcohol consumption. The district has one Police station based in Kazembe. Hence communities such as Mununshi, Salanga, Mbereshi, Kayo do not have Police Service.

2.2.7.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

Delivery of quality services by the department is marred by mainly inadequate funding to programs. Programs like the Self Help and Adult literacy have never been funded since the inception of the department in the district.

The number of vulnerable beneficiaries assisted is small compared to the demand of such services in the community. The prevailing status is that there are a lot of vulnerable but viable farmers that could be assisted but only a fraction of these is supported with inputs.

2.2.7.3 Assessment Of The Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

The success and sustainability of all programs is hinged on the ability to make follow ups and routinely offer monitoring and mentorship. A lack of funding and low funding in some cases makes logistics impossible to conduct monitoring. The vastness of the areas of operation for the officers in the sub-centres makes work difficult. There is therefore, need to divide these areas as camps like agriculture does so that there is provision of quality services.

The district has a shortage of Government owned office spaces for effective service delivery leading to Departments renting houses and turning them into offices. There is also a shortage of staff houses and standard housing for rent in the district therefore making it a challenge to retain staffs who are service providers.

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

From inception of FSP program in 2006 when it was implemented through Preventive Against Malnutrition (PAM) organization, beneficiaries used to get 2x50kg urea, 2x50kg D/compound, 1x10kg maize seed, 1x10kg legume and cassava cutting per each beneficiary. Recently, there has been some alteration with the pack composition of farming inputs. As opposed to 2x50Kg bags of Urea, beneficiaries now only receive 1x50kg bag of Urea fertilizer. This has also been affecting the yields by affecting crop performance. The district has no storage facility for inputs as well as pay backs.

2.2.7.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

There no investments regarding recreational facilities due to inadequate funds and lack of knowledge of the benefits thereof. Currently, football is practiced at a large scale as a form of recreation, while other forms of sport are not popular. Despite this phenomenon, there has been no public playing field as communities tend to use school playing grounds.

Other forms of recreation most common among community members are church groupings, basketball, netball, pool table playing and alcohol consumption. The district has one Police station based in Kazembe. Hence communities such as Mununshi, Salanga, Mbereshi, Kayo do not have Police Service.

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

The coverage of Social cash transfer has covered all the wards and the beneficiaries have liked and welcomed the service. Programs such as Food Security Pack, Alternative Livelihood intervention has aviated poverty in many households

2.2.7.4 Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

The services being undertaken will see many households become self-reliance and poverty being reduced. The food security pack shall contribute to many households having food in their homes throughout the year.

2.2.7.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

All sub-centres will need to be supported with staff, there is need to have two or more officers for quality assurance in the implementation of programs. There are only two motorbikes against five field officers leading to issues of mobility. In terms of service provision, under FSP, there is need to go back to giving farmers 2 bags of 50kg urea as opposed to one. And all social protection programs increased to cover a large number of poor households.

The table below will give an outlook of the vastness of sub-centres that each officer is manning.

Table 39: Staffing at sub centres

s/n	Name of Sub-Centre	Cwacs present	No of officer present	Recommended staff
1.	Mbereshi	-Kabalenge, Mulalami, Chipete, Mukamba, Lubansa, Kalasa, Chipita	1	3
2.	Kazembe	-Kasasa, Nakabamba, Chansongo, Koni, Shamende, Chipota	1	2
		-Nsensema, Kapweshi, Katotoma,		

3.	Lufubu	Mulumbwa	1	2
4.	Salanga	-Mumbolo, Salanga, Mulele, Seesa	1	2
5.	Chipunka	-Mununshi, Mashimbi, Kapesa, Kansenda, Shitima	1	2

Source: 2023 GRZ establishment CDSS

The prevailing situation is that each officer will have to supervise and monitor beneficiaries of all social protection programs being implemented by the department in the sub-centre.

There will also be need for construction of five police posts to address the issue of rampant crime.

In order to address the issue of lack of recreational facilities, there will be need to construct two stadia housing different activities and two additional community halls.

2.2.7.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Population is likely increase in areas such as Mbereshi, Salanga, Kayo, and Kazembe. It is therefore, expected that there will be an increase in demand for farming inputs for vulnerable but viable farmers in these areas. There will also be need to construct a storage facility for safe keeping of farming inputs in the district to be situated in the Township area.

There will also be need for deployment of adequate staff to man all sub-centres so that they ease the existing burden of supervision, training, mentorship and monitoring of a lot of beneficiaries against one officer.

There will also be need for construction of five police posts, one at Kabalenge, one at Mbereshi, one at Chipita, one at Salanga and one at Chinyanta.

In order to address the issue of lack of recreational facilities, there will be need to construct two stadia housing different activities, one in Kazembe and another in the Township area. The District is currently constructing a community hall in Kazembe. There will be need for two more community halls with libraries, one in Mbereshi and another in Lufubu.

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

There is likelihood that as population increases in the district, more farming land will be required by the beneficiaries on Food Security Pack (FSP) program for the increased household food

security and improvement in their social economic status. The areas likely to experience an influx of population and change of land use from forest to residential and farming blocks are; Katotoma, Mbereshi, Lubansa, Mukamba and Seesa.

2.2.7.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

2.2.7.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

In order to farm, farmers cut down trees (deforestation) and the downside of this are issues of soil erosion, floods, increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and climate change. Land clearing also means reduced vegetation for livestock.

Farmers are given fertilizer in order to increase crop yields due to lack of soil fertility however, excess use of fertilizer affects the health of the soil by damaging many properties of the soil that in the long run will reduce its fertility and make it more challenging to grow healthy, high volume crop yields.

Most women go into fish business here and over reliance on fishing has contributed to the depletion of fish reserves in the water bodies. Aquatic life is also affected negatively by the continuous use of chemicals/pesticides by farmers which eventually end up in water bodies.

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

The issues of climate change make the government efforts of reducing poverty and vulnerability a far-fetched reality. If farmers that are given help are affected by droughts and floods then they remain at the same level of poverty. Similarly, farmers doing fish trading and livestock rearing may be affected by animal disease leading poor productivity. This means that the grants they are given just goes to waste and they go back to the same position. Though many, the following impacts are major:

- Low crop yields will mean that there will be hunger due to food shortages and low incomes since they will not be able to sell part of their produce. They will then fail to meet even other basic needs that relate to nutrition, health and education.
- Depleted fish reserves, and reduced ability of livestock to survive due to lack of vegetation means no source protein thereby causing malnutrition. This affects income also since fishing and livestock farming of goats and pigs is the main business that our women go into.

2.2.7.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In line with ***FSP 2009 implementation guidelines***, all gender groupings and vulnerable people have been considered by Department of Community Development's service delivery. Below is a more descriptive narration on issues relating to gender and vulnerable groups;

2.2.7.6.1 Women and girls

Our cultural norms in the district make it difficult for women and girls to thrive. They have less or no access to property and land and are not given a chance to decide on matters that pertain to their development. That is why women are targeted in the Support Women's Livelihood Program and also through the formation of Women groups under the government program of Women Empowerment. There is also a category in the Food Security Pack Program in the beneficiary selection of Female Headed Households and also Child headed household be it girls.

2.2.7.6.2 Men and boys

Despite men and boys having a better chance at accessing land, the challenge has been that the number of poor house-holds being headed by men or boys is more compared to the help that comes in form of farming inputs. There have been efforts also by the sector to involve men by adopting the cash plus model of targeting SWL where even houses headed by men are helped as long as there are females of age 19-64 living there.

2.2.7.6.3 Youths

The youth make up the majority of the population, however their lack of interest in farming and participating in their own development discourages the officers to engage them. In 2018, many youth- girls were helped under the SWL program but the way they utilized the funds left much to be desired there was no much impact made. Nevertheless, with much training and sensitization, they are slowly coming up.

2.2.7.6.4 Disabled

These are targeted under the Disabled Headed household caption but they usually shy away from developmental issues.

2.2.7.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Currently, there are no issues with people living with HIV/AIDS accessing social protection services. There is no discrimination and in-fact there is a criterion which also targets the terminally ill.

2.2.7.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

2.2.7.7.1 Summary of Core Issues

Inadequate provision of social services.

2.2.7.7.1.1 Justification

Only a few benefitting from the SWL/FSP/Women Empowerment Programs, A lack of payment and sometimes delayed payment of social cash transfer/SWL, inadequate staffing levels to fully service the community, inadequate social infrastructure such as play grounds, recreational centres, juvenile correctional services.

2.2.7.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

delayed funding to districts by HQ, there is high demand for these programs across the whole nation due to high levels of poverty and only a few resources to address poverty, inadequate funding for social infrastructure.

2.2.8 COMMERCE TRADE AND INDUSTRY

2.2.8.1 *Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level*

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

The 8th NDP emphasizes the provision of easy access to markets for local products. In view of the projected increase in Mwanabombwe population that is expected to reach 92,5007 by 2034, the district has embarked on creating an enabling environment for trade and commerce for both domestic and international markets. This will be done by value addition to local products through improvement of the quality, setting up of trading facilities and improved transport network.

2.2.8.1.2 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

The objectives of the Zambia Development Agency Bill (2006) focus on economic growth and development by promoting trade and investment in Zambia through an efficient, effective and coordinated private sector led economic development strategy. It ensures that the private sector takes advantage of the benefits from international and regional trade agreements. At the local level, the district has created an environment for the local communities to participate in economic activities by providing various empowerment initiatives to members of the community. In Mwanabombwe, the empowerment undertaking is being implemented through the Social Welfare Department and the Local Authority through the Constituency Development Funds.

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

Mwanabombwe is endowed with abundant waters bodies which support the fishing industry as the main economic activity. Timber cutting and processing is another economic activity undertaken in the district with as well as agriculture production. The main crops produced include maize and cassava although production and productivity in the agriculture sector is low. Through CDF, Government's policies are being implemented in to spur development through the empowerment of communities under the different components of the fund, that is, women empowerment and youth empowerment, boarding fees and skills training bursary as well as grants and loans. Financial support for businesses is being accessed through the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission.

2.2.8.2 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development

Mwansabombwe District has small markets located in Mununshi, Salanga, Lufubu, Chipita, Mbereshi and Kazembe wards. In addition to the existing markets, the Local Authority has plans to construct a new market in the new township by 2025. Neighboring districts also offer market locally produced goods as well as the Democratic Republic of Congo.

2.2.8.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Trade and commerce had low performance due a number of factors including low production and productivity in agriculture, fisheries and livestock, lack of value addition to locally produced goods, inadequate trade infrastructure, and poor transport infrastructure.

2.2.8.2.2 Assessment of the Availability Of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The trade and commerce sector is serviced by both local and markets beyond the boundaries of the district. However, Mwansabombwe has inadequate trade infrastructure with small markets constructed at Mununshi, Salanga, Lufubu, Kazembe, Chipita, Mukamba and Mbereshi while Kakose, Mulele, Pembe, Kabalenge and Kayo do not have markets. Poor transport infrastructure has negatively affected trade and commerce by limiting mobility of both humans and goods.

2.2.8.3 Assessment of The Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

The geographical location of Mwansabombwe District bordering Nchelenge, Kawambwa, Mwense and Chipili districts as well as the Democratic Republic Congo gives it a comparative advantage when it comes to trade and demand for goods and services such as goats, cassava, maize and mealie meal and citrus fruits. However, there is no properly structured markets for local products. Mwansabombwe has fairly good road connectivity and most areas are accessible by road although these roads need constant maintenance as they are yet to be upgraded to bituminous standard. The district has a youthful population who can provide a ready labour market for prospective industries.

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

The people complain of the inadequate spaces in the markets. At current stage, the markets have

a lot of population and hence need to have more spaces.

2.2.8.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

Apart from Salanga, Mununshi, kayo, Mbereshi and Kazembe all the remaining wards do not have market structures. The trading places lacks basic needs such as water and good sanitary facilities.

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

The local authority is trying to provide quality service but it's being compromised by the increase and unplanned shops within the market. There is need to plan for bigger market especially at Kazembe so that even those selling outside come to trade in the markets.

2.2.8.4 *Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years*

There is need to construct a big modern market in Kazembe and also plan for the construction of modern trading stands to replace those make shift stores.

2.2.8.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

The district intends to extend markets infrastructure in Mbereshi, Salanga, Kazembe and Mwansabombwe wards where population increase is likely to occur.

2.2.8.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

When a lot of people are into trade, it means that a lot of land that is not occupied will be occupied and when the expansion is done in all the wards will mean that there will be evenly distribution of the resources and that most of the people will not be in poverty. Currently the only big market is in Kazembe and when the construction is well planned, all the wards will be covered.

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

The expansion of trading structures, increase in CDF towards empowerment, the population in Mwanabombwe is likely to expand. Literacy on financial management is key in order to ensure that funds are put into good use.

2.2.8.5 *Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change*

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

Every development comes with own challenges. The environment is likely to be affected because there will be generation of a lot of waste and other negative aspects of life and if not well taken care of, it may affect the general population and lead into disease outbreaks. In trying to foster development, people will go into farming and this will be done by cutting trees and when trees are cut, they will affect the rain pattern.

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

Environmental and climate change can affect trade if not well taken of. The increase in the uncollected garbage will provide room for disease outbreak and also adverse climate change will impact negatively in the provision of service. If the rain does not come during one particular year, it will mean that even the farm produce to be sold to the markets will be reduced and again if too much rains are experienced some time, they affect the growth of crops there by affecting the trading sector.

2.2.8.6 *Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups*

2.2.8.6.1 Women and girls

The women and girls are mostly affected if they do not have enough resources to cater for themselves. most times vulnerable groups are usually mistreated. Due to lack of resources to take care of themselves, most times women and girls are harassed either sexually or physically.

2.2.8.6.2 Men and boys

The men and boys also face challenges if not well taken care of men and boys are not integrated into the developmental programs they can become a problem either by engaging in issues of theft. These negative vices will impact negatively in the development of the trading sector.

2.2.8.6.3 Youths

The youths can either be impacted positively or negative depending on policies prevailing, if youths are integrated in budgets and allowed to conduct business, they can contribute positively and if the vice versa happens they can become a problem. The positivity of the outcomes of youths will depend on what planned activities prevailing in the market.

2.2.8.6.4 Disabled

People living with disability are always side-lined when it comes to issues of development. It is important for all sector plans to include the people with disability in their plans. Furthermore, they should also be empowered so that they contribute towards the economic growth in the trading sector.

2.2.8.6.5 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is across cutting issue when it comes to development where there is population growth expect also HIV/AIDS to be present. Therefore, there is need to put up mitigation measures to reduce its increase, people should be sensitised on the dangers and also include in budgets an allocation on the vice.

2.2.8.7 *Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue*

There are various external factors contributing to HIV/AIDS and these include poverty, unemployment and growth in population.

2.2.8.7.1 Summary of core issue

Poor trade and commerce environment.

2.2.8.7.1.1 Justification

The district has inadequate trading infrastructure coupled with poor connectivity between production areas and markets. Low production and productivity for produce. Long distances to access materials and equipment not found in the district.

2.2.8.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

Inadequate funding for trading infrastructure development and road infrastructure. Low spending capacity of the population due to small economic base as most of the population is in the informal sector with low income.

2.2.9 HEALTH SECTOR

2.2.9.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At A Local Level*

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

In order to improve good health services in the district, the health sector will focus on the strengthening public health in the district through disease prevention and control, Health education promotion, maternal healthcare, Child survival development, Family planning promotion, Epidemic preparedness prevention and control, Mental health and substance abuse management, and Health security and surveillance.

- Increasing access to quality healthcare through; (1) Infrastructure development (2) Medicines and medical supply chain management (3) Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance (4) Health insurance promotion (5) Human resource development
- Strengthen the integrated health information system: this will be achieved through health information management system integration and Integrated health care financing.
- Promoting the involvement of stakeholders in healthcare delivery

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

The sector's mission is to provide equitable access to cost-effective, quality healthcare services as close to the family as possible; with a vision to have a nation of healthy and productive people in order for them to contribute to the socio-economic development of Mwanabombwe in particular, and Zambia in general.

During 2024-2033 the main district health priority areas will include: strengthening prevention and Primary Health Care (PHC); Maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health and nutrition; Communicable diseases - malaria, HIV and AIDS, STIs and TB control; Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs); and strengthening of the integrated health support systems. These priorities will be implemented at the community, health facility, Hospital and district levels with a view to improve the health status of the people in the district.

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

The sector is implementing the national health strategic plan 2022-2026 and Medium term

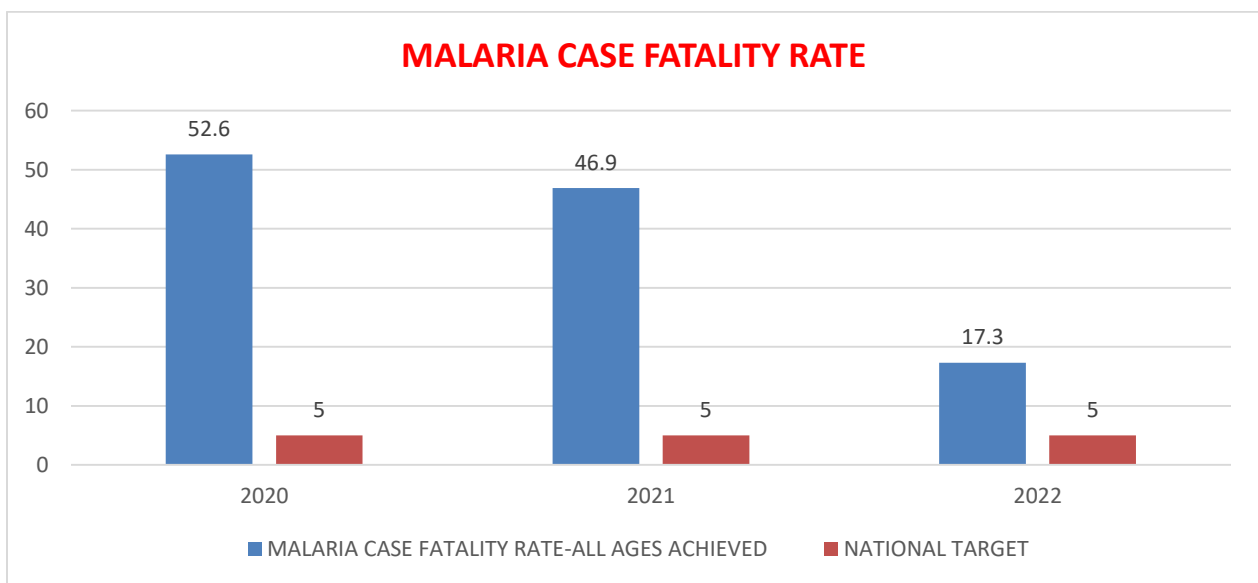
Expenditure Framework action 2023-2025. As a result, the district has seen the construction of a new level one hospital, one maternity annex and seven (7) health posts.

2.2.9.2 Assessment of The Existing State Of Development

2.2.9.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The health sector has continued to record infrastructure development in the District with the construction of the Health Posts, district hospital and Annex. Furthermore reduction in disease burden as shown below;

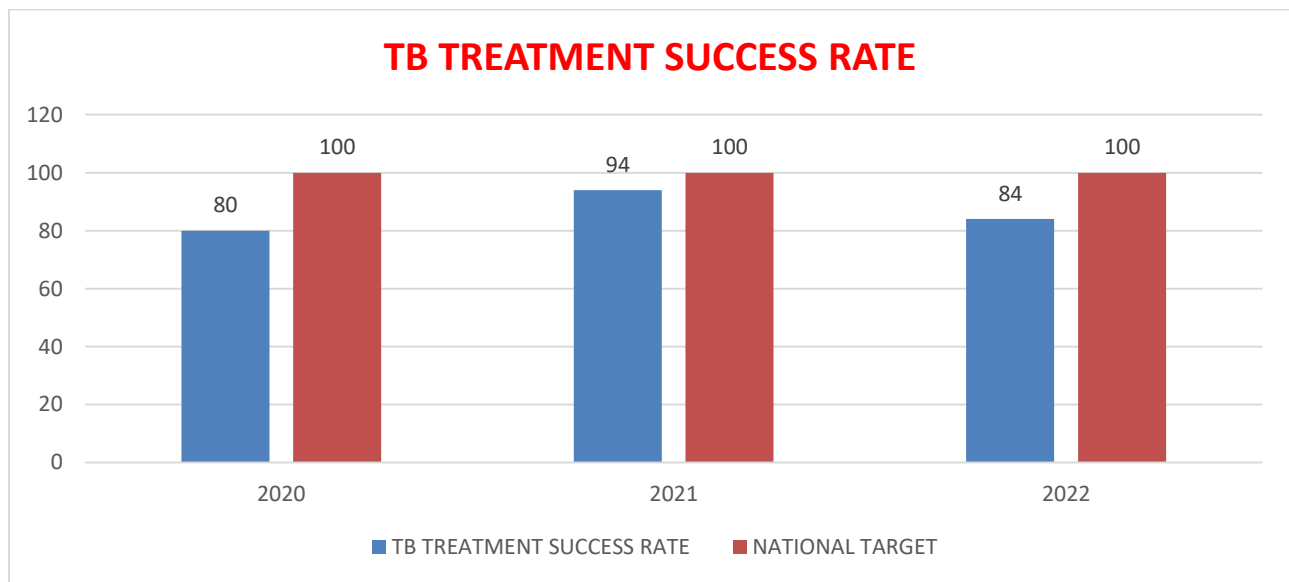
Figure 29: Malaria case fatality



(DHIS2, 2023)

Figure 29 shows malaria case fatality rate trend shows a steady reduction in the period under review due to four main interventions implemented namely, indoor residual spraying (IRS), Malaria case management, Intermittent presumptive treatment of malaria in pregnancy, and distribution of Insecticide treated nets with the support from Global Fund, PAMO plus, and GRZ.

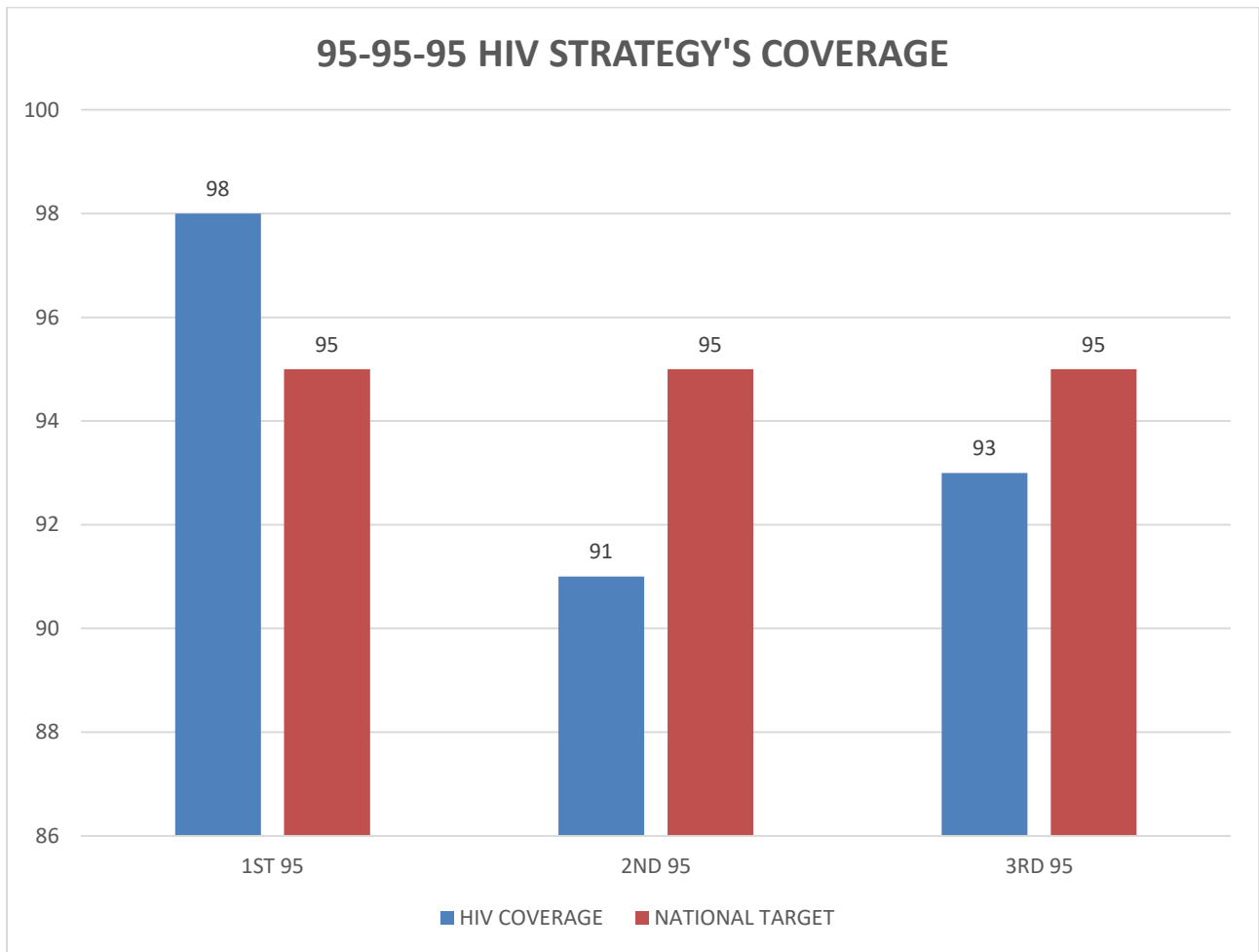
Figure 30: TB treatment success rate and cure rate



(DHIS2, 2023)

The graph above shows trend of TB treatment success rate and cure rate in the year 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022. Reduced support towards TB treatment supporters and courier services contributed to reduction in the treatment success rate.

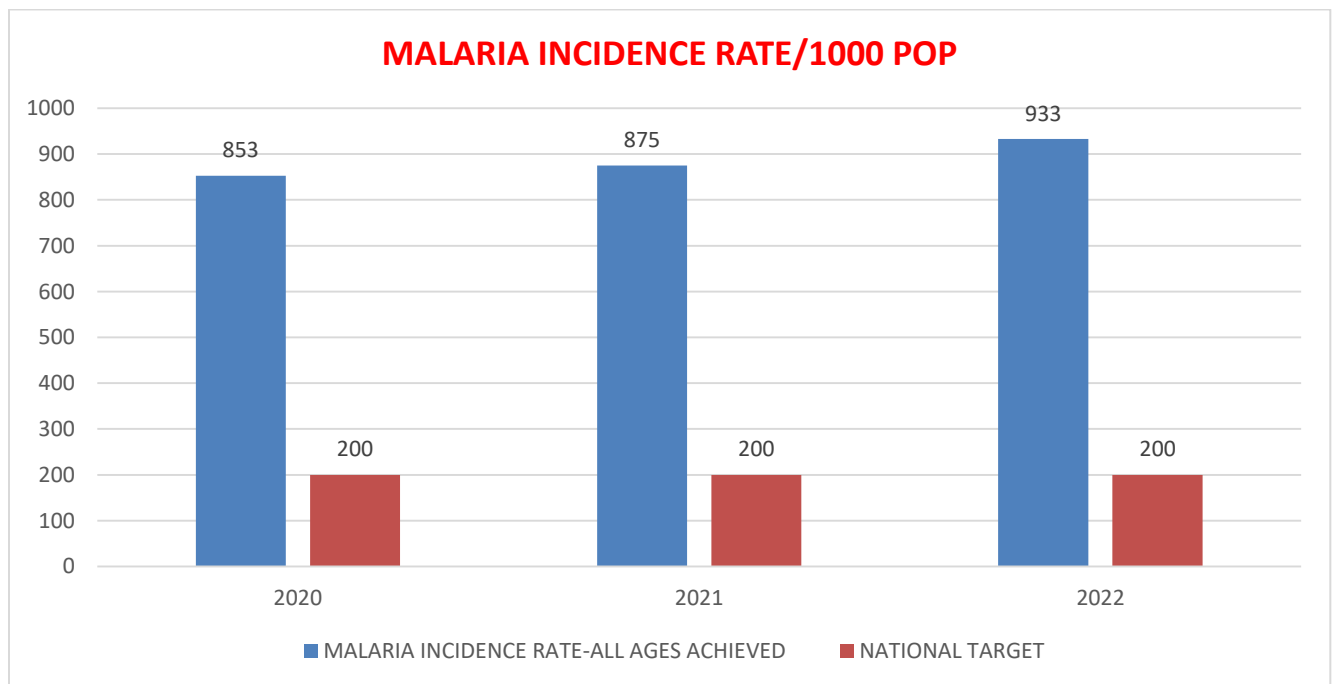
Figure 31: Malaria incidence rate all ages per 1000 population



(DHIS2, 2023)

The graph in figure 31 above shows that the district is performing well in the first 95, in the second 95 the performance is below the target, and the last 95 is also below the target which is 95%. Failure to reach the target was mainly due to inadequate adherence counseling and failure to adhere to treatment guidelines.

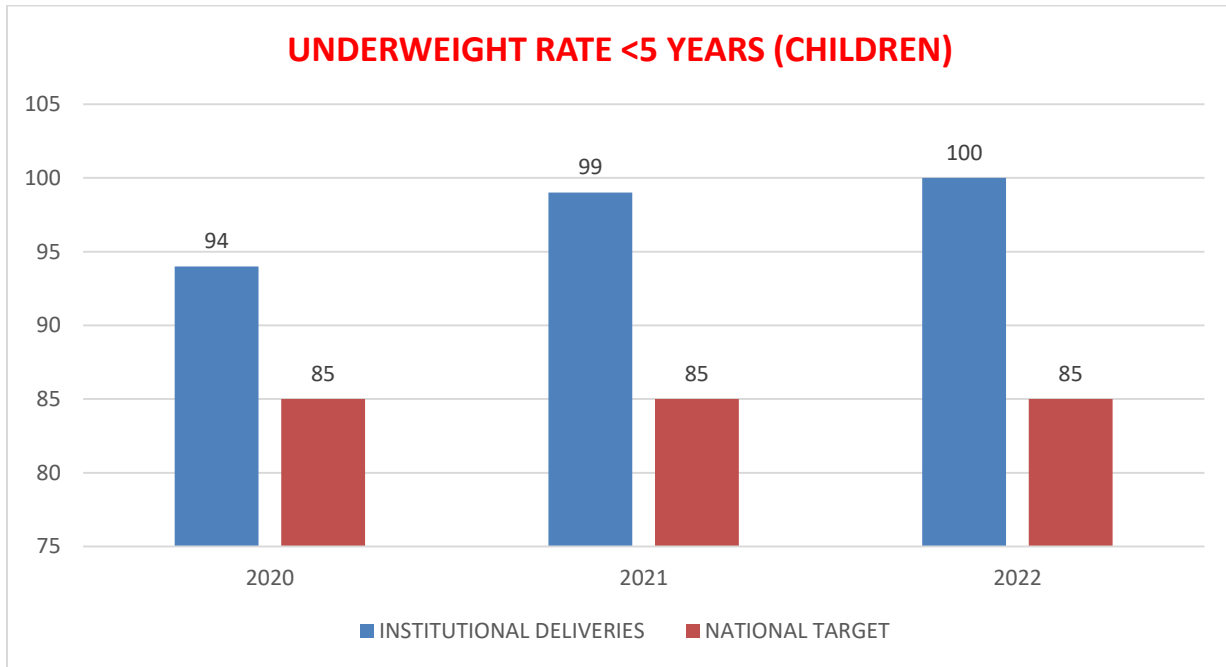
Figure 32: Communicable Disease Prevention and Control



(DHIS2, 2023)

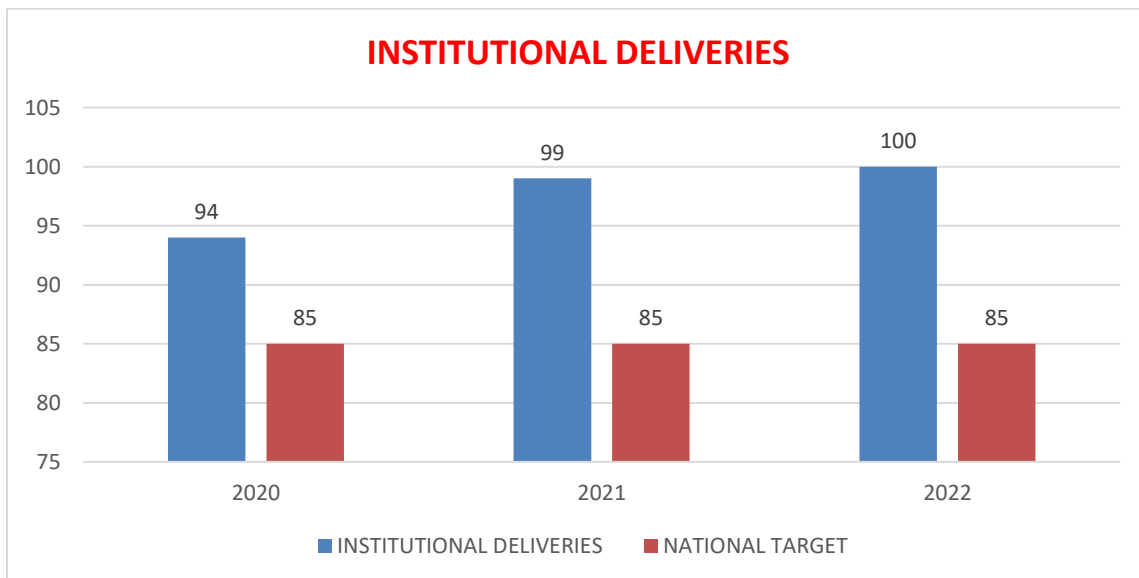
The graph in figure 32 above shows that malaria incidence has been increasing from 853/1000 population in 2020 to 933/1000 population. This shows that malaria remains a serious public health threat. Misuse of ITNs, refusals of IRS, and poor health behaviors contributed to increased malaria incidence.

Figure 33: Communicable Disease Prevention and Control



(DHIS2, 2023)

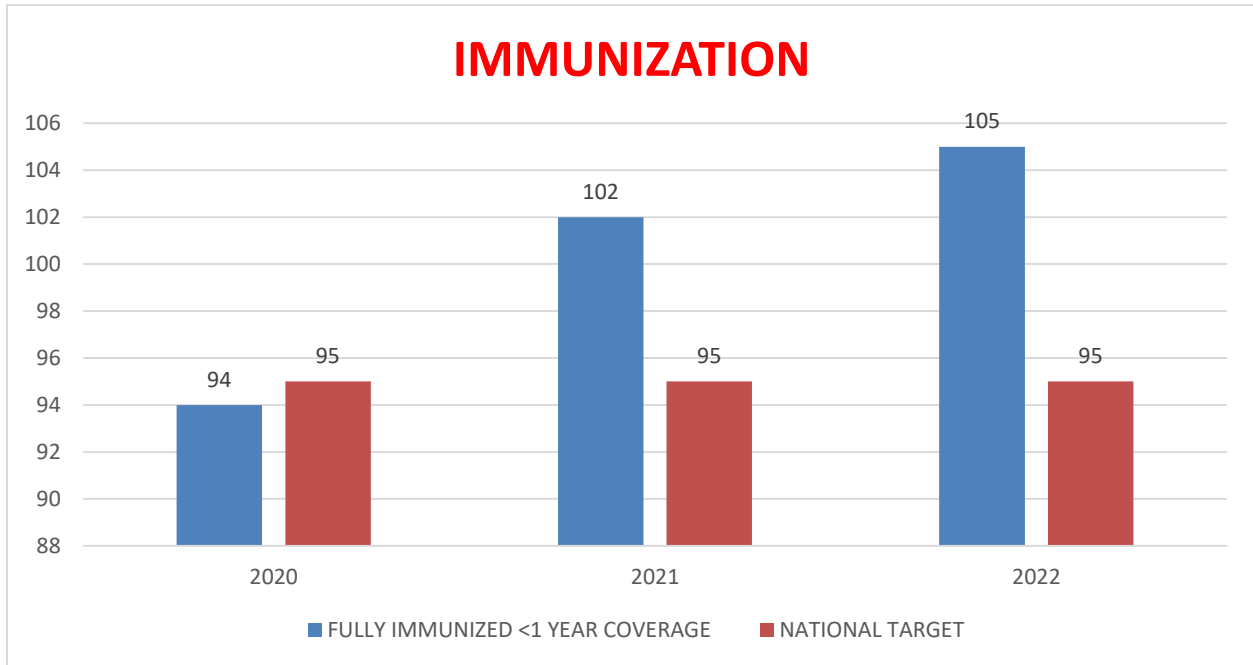
The graph shows that underweight rate in children in the last three years has been below 1 percent.



The graph above shows institutional deliveries against national targets. In all the respective years

the district managed to achieve beyond the target.

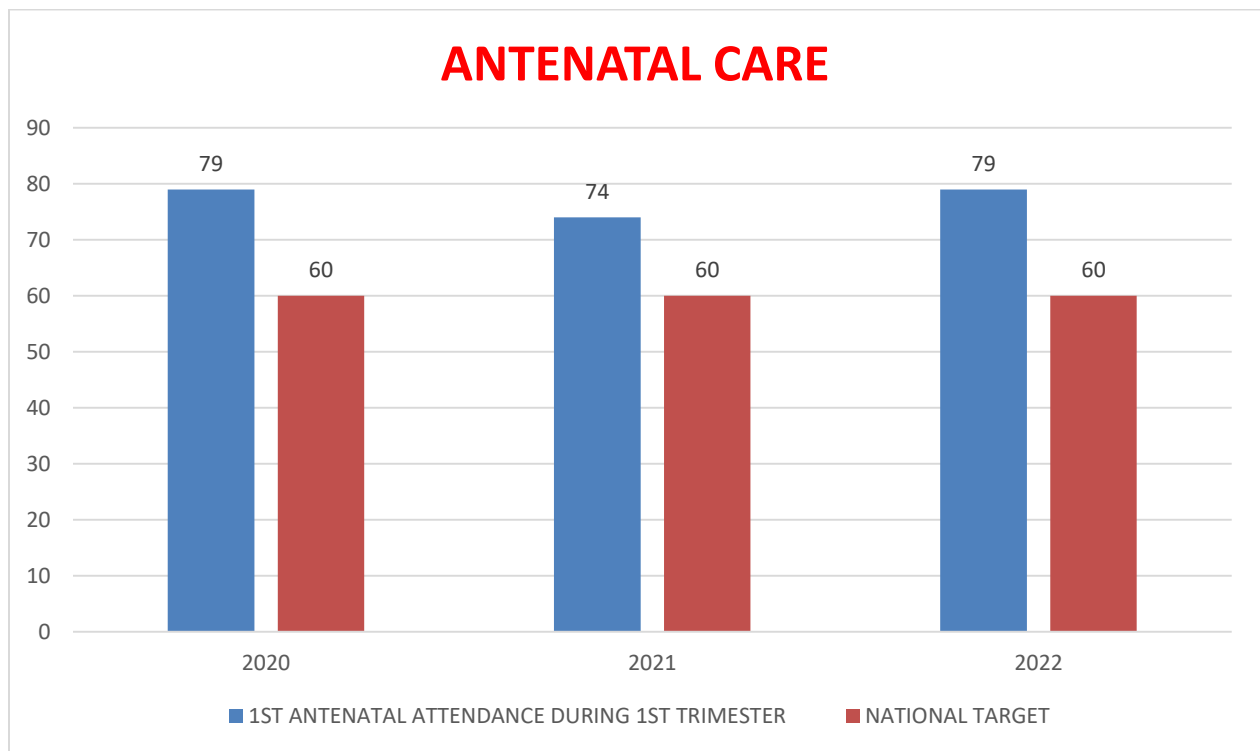
Figure 34: Child Health and Nutrition



(DHIS2, 2023)

The graph shows in figure 34 above that percentage of fully immunized children under one year increased from 94 percent in 2020 to 105% in 2022. The district intensified outreach immunization activities in order to capture more children. The availability of qualified staff in all the 12 health facilities also helped improve the performance.

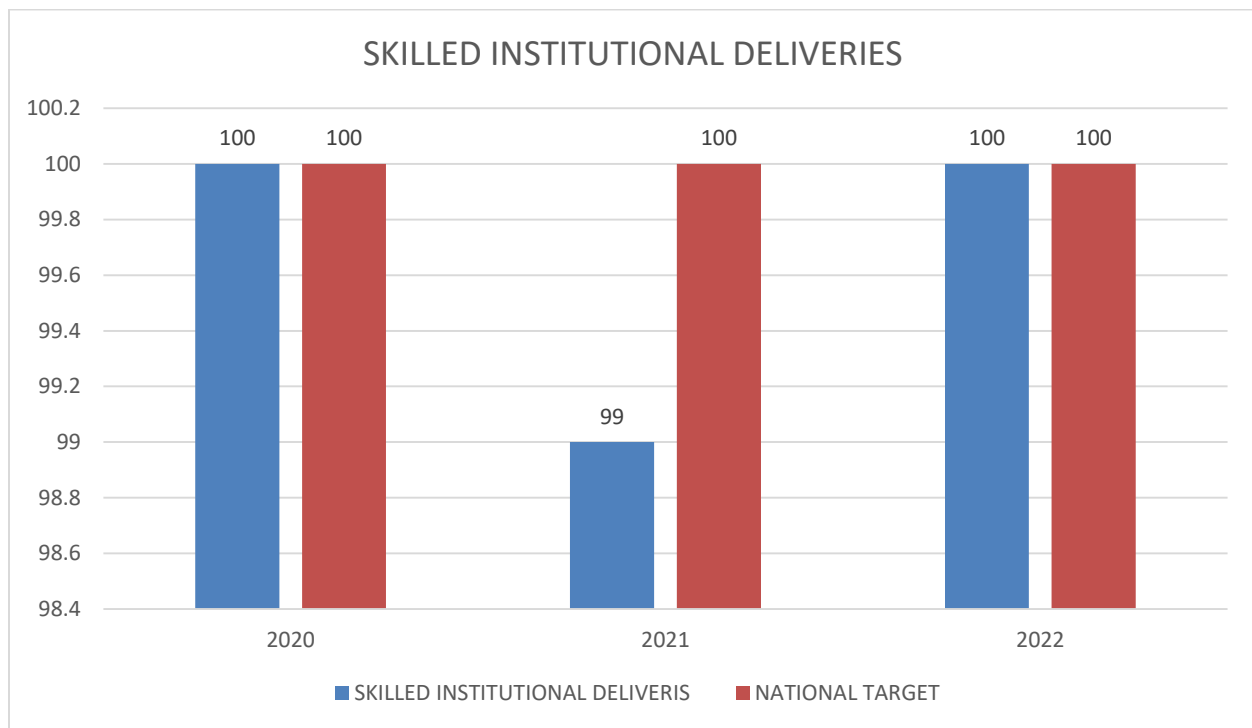
Figure 35: Reproduction and Maternal Health



(DHIS2, 2023)

The graph above shows that percentage of 1st antenatal attendance in the 1st trimester is has been hovering around 79% in the last three years.

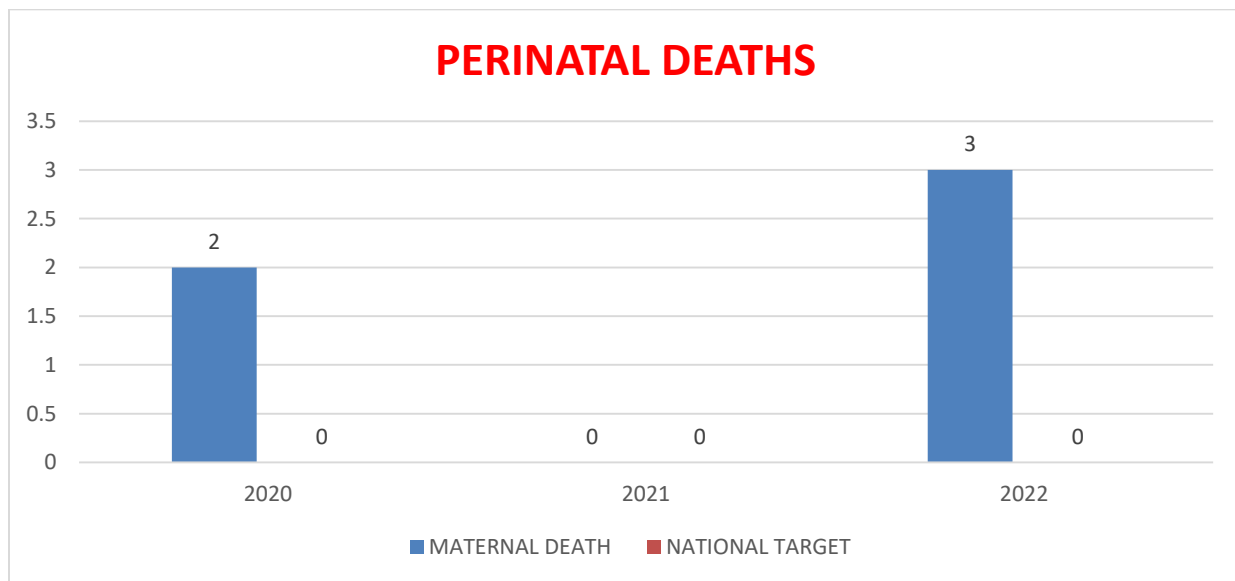
Figure 36: Reproduction and Maternal Health



(DHIS2, 2023)

The graph in figure 36 above shows that skilled deliveries have been hovering around 100% in the last three years. This was mainly due to increased demand creation on the importance institutional deliveries. The received support from USAID and SIDA to support reproductive and maternal health services.

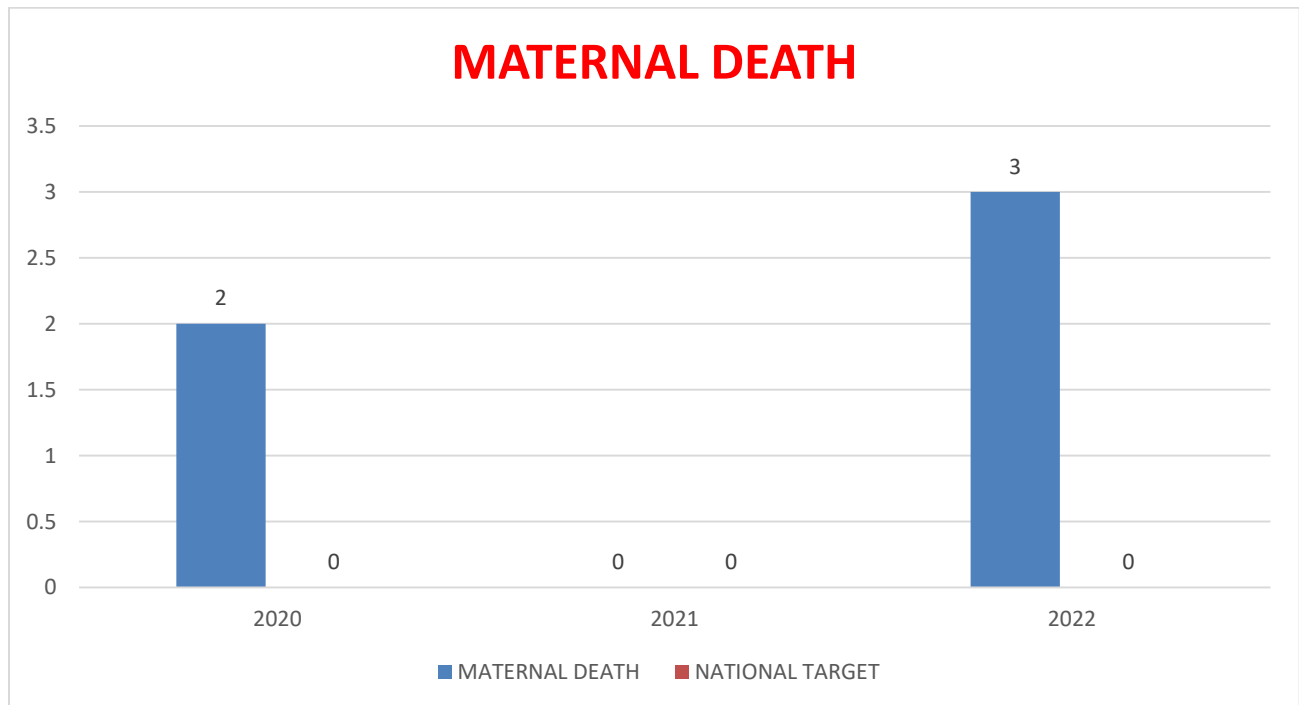
Figure 37: Reproduction and Maternal Health - stillbirths



(Mwansabombwe DHO, 2022)

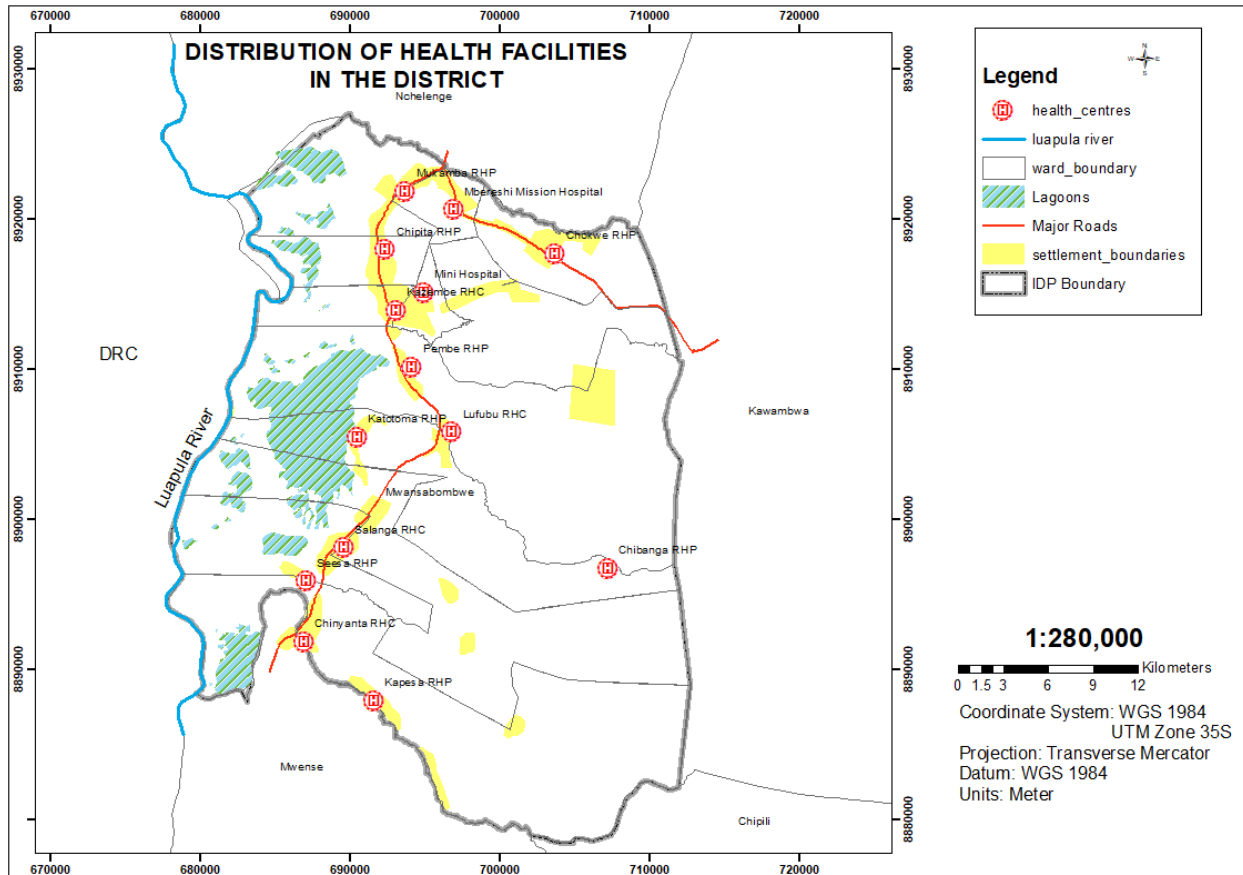
The graph in figure 37 shows that the district recorded increased number of macerated still birth in 2022. Fresh still births reduced in 2021 but started rising again in 2022. The increase was due to untreated syphilis and late treatment of malaria in pregnancy as a result of non-availability of benzathine and antimalarial in the district. Figure below shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

Figure 38: maternal deaths in Mwansabombwe



The graph above shows that in 2020 and 2022 the district did not meet the target on maternal mortality by recording 2 and 3 maternal deaths in the respective years. In 2021 the target was met.

Figure 39: Distribution of Health facilities



(Planning Department, 2024)

The map above shows health facilities coupled with settlement extents across the district.

2.2.9.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and Identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and Facilities

2.2.9.2.2.1 Services Availability

Table 40: Service Provision

HEALTH SERVICES	WARDS ACCESSING THESE SERVICES.
Antenatal care services	All wards
Adolescent health services	All wards
STIs services	All wards

Postnatal care services	All wards
TB services	All wards
Child health and nutrition services	All wards
HIV/AIDS services	All wards
Strengthening of the integrated health support systems	All wards
Cervical Cancer Services	All wards
Environmental health services	All wards
Maternal health service	All wards
Community health services	All wards
Health promotion services	All wards
Disease surveillance services	All wards

(Mwansabombwe DHO, 2024)

2.2.9.2.2.2 Communities Who Do not have access to basic services and Facilities

Despite having 12 health facilities in the district, it must be mentioned that some communities are situated far from health facilities. This makes it difficult for people to access health care services. Therefore, there is a need to construct health posts in Mumbolo, Kabalenge, Chembensofu Koni, Shitima, Matabishi, Township and Lubansa community.

Table 41: Distribution of Health facilities by ward.

AREA	Ward	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE NOT ACCESSED
Mumbolo	Mulele	Health Post, Maternity annex
Shitima	Mununshi	Health Post, Maternity annex
Matabishi	Kazembe	Health Post, Maternity annex
Herodi or Kanyanta village	Kayo	Health Post, Maternity annex
Chembensofu	Mulele	Health Post, Maternity annex
Lufubu Township	Lufubu	Health Centre, Maternity annex

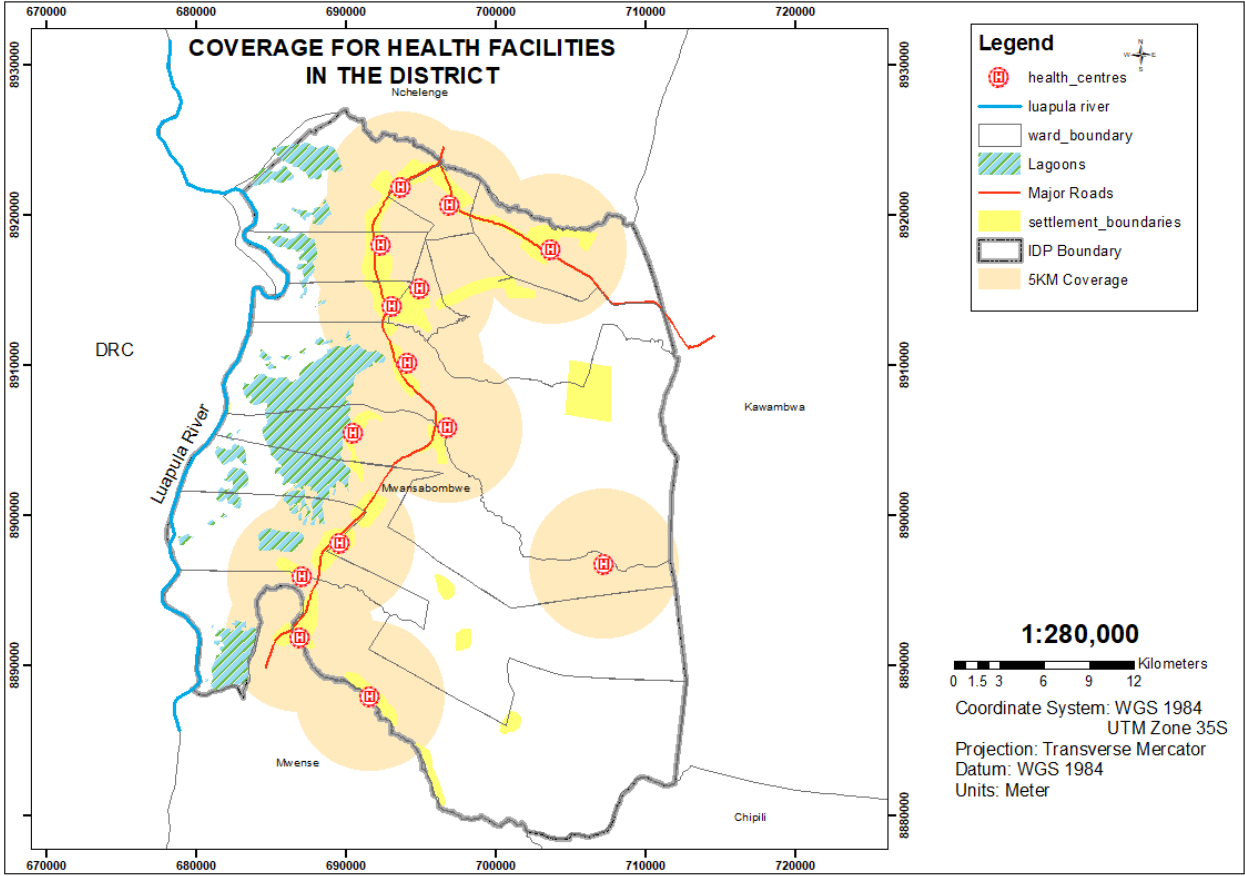
Chilindi	Mbereshi	Health Post, Maternity annex
Koni	Kakose	Health Post, Maternity annex
Salanga	Salanga	Maternity Annex
Pembe	Pembe	Maternity Annex
Katotoma	Lufubu	Maternity Annex
Mukamba	Kayo	Maternity Annex
Lufubu	Pembe	Maternity Annex
Chipunka	Mununshi	Maternity Annex
Chipita	Chipita	Maternity Annex
AREA	Ward	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED
Mumbolo	Mulele	Health Post
Shitima	Mununshi	Health Post
Kafusha	Kazembe	Health Post
Lubansa	Kayo	Health Post
ChembeNsofu	Mulele	Health Post
Lufubu Township	Lufubu	Health Post
Chilindi	Mbereshi	Health Post
Koni	Kakose	Health Post
Salanga	Salanga	Maternity Annex
Pembe	Pembe	Maternity Annex
Katotoma	Lufubu	Maternity Annex

Mukamba	Kayo	Maternity Annex
Lufubu	Pembe	Maternity Annex
Chipunka	Mununshi	Maternity Annex
Chipita	Chipita	Maternity Annex

(Mwansabombwe DHO, 2024)

The table above indicates the areas that need health facilities which will be considered should the funds be made available.

Figure 40: Coverage for Health Facilities in the District



(Planning Department, 2024)

Despite having 12 health facilities in the district as shown in the figure above, it must be

mentioned that some communities are situated far from health facilities. This makes it difficult for people to access health care services. Therefore, there is a need to construct health facilities in areas mentioned in order to bring health service closer to the people.

2.2.9.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and Identification of Shortfalls.

The quality of provision of health services has been good at all times however; the infrastructures in most of the health facilities are dilapidated. The district has a short fall of 8 health facilities and 8 maternity annexes.

The following are the main challenges for health promotion and education:

- i. Policy gaps
- ii. Inadequate health knowledge among community members.
- iii. Myths and misconceptions.
- iv. Low-risk perception by community members.
- v. Low self-efficacy to undertake behavioral change.
- vi. Emerging diseases and other health threats such as covid-19

2.2.9.2.3.1 Reproductive and Maternal Health

The district performance in reproductive and maternal health in the last three years has been fairly good; however, the shortage of health infrastructure poses a threat on maternal outcomes. Home deliveries are still being recorded because some communities travel long distances to access to reproductive and maternal health services. More maternal annexes needs to be constructed in the district.

2.2.9.2.3.2 Neonatal and Child Health and Development

The district is recording high numbers of mortality especially the perinatal deaths. Therefore, there is need to train and deploy more health workers in the district who turn will manage the childhood illnesses according to national guidelines.

2.2.9.2.3.3 Adolescent Health Services

Adolescent health services are important component of the health sector. Adolescents make a significant proportion of the district's population, therefore, the need to take care of their health

needs. Nutrition Healthy nutrition is critical in the prevention of diet-related risk factors, such as overweight and obesity, and associated non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Currently, Mwanabombwe district faces a double burden of malnutrition, manifesting as both nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, which contribute to morbidity and mortality across all phases of life. The most nutritionally vulnerable populations are mothers, adolescents, Infants, and young children. These need focused attention to avoid worsening the poor nutrition status reflected through selected indicators across the Reproductive, Maternal. Neonatal, Child Adolescent Health, and Nutrition continuum of care.

2.2.9.2.3.4 Malaria

Malaria remains the number one cause of morbidity and mortality in Mwanabombwe district with incidence rate per 1000 population standing at 953/1000 in 2022, and malaria case fatality rate standing at 17/1000 population in 2022.

2.2.9.3 *Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations*

The district has one level-one hospital (Mbereshi Mission Hospital), seven health centers (7) health centers (Mbereshi HAHC, Mukamba, Kazembe Zonal Health Centre, Lufubu RHC, Salanga RHC, and Chipunka RHC), and five (5) (Pembe HP, Katotoma HP, Kapale HP, Chitipa HP, and Kapesa HP).

2.2.9.3.1 *Issues from the Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector.*

The issues coming from the public participation are as follows:

- Inadequate health facilities (health centres)
- Inadequate maternity annexes
- Lack of running water in health facilities
- Inadequate staff houses for health workers
- Shortage of medicines and other medical supplies
- Inadequate transport especially ambulances
- Inadequate man power.

2.2.9.3.2 Issues from the Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and Identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and Facilities.

- Mumbolo community covers long distances to access health services as the area lacks health infrastructure.
- Poor accessibility of road network in Chitipa area resulting into lack of ambulance services
- Inadequate maternity annexes at Katotoma, Pembe, Lufubu, Salanga, Sesa, Chipita, Mukamba, Chokwe.

2.2.9.3.3 Issues from the public participation process relating to the Quality of Services

Mwansabombwe district has health facilities in each ward however, the quality of services delivery is affected by the following;

1. Shortage of human resources in some health facilities
2. Some health facilities are not connected to the national grid
3. Bad road network in the district affecting the ambulance and outreach services
4. Lack of running water in some health facilities thereby affecting cleaning in order to reduce infection prevention.
5. Lack of conducive district administrative offices for district health office program officers

2.2.9.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

2.2.9.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

Due to rapid population growth the district will experience increased demand for health services which will call for construction of more health facilities.

Table 42: Services needed by facilities.

SERVICES NEEDED	Facilities
Dental services	All facilities
Family planning services	All facilities
ART services	All facilities
Referral services for emergencies	All facilities

Integrated outreach services	All facilities
VMMC services	All facilities
Maternal Health services	All facilities
Public health security services	All facilities
Adolescent health services	All facilities
Men's clinic services	All facilities
Child health and nutrition services	All facilities
Health promotion services	All facilities
Integrated outreach services	All facilities
Environmental Health Services	All facilities
In-patient services	All facilities
Mental health services	All facilities
OPD services	All facilities

(Mwansabombwe DHO, 2024)

2.2.9.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Population growth is expected in Mumbolo area, Koni area, Kabalenge, Seesa, Chipita, Lubasa, Mukamba, Kapesa, Katotoma, Matabishi, and Pembe.

2.2.9.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment And Development Programmes On Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Continuation of a bigger population has the potential to cause more disease burden as there will be shortage of water supply which is likely to water related disease and water borne diseases. Furthermore, there is displacement of people when infrastructures are being put up.

2.2.9.4.4 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

Land degradation, health activities to transportation of medical supplies contribute to green gas emissions, the use of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and disinfectant in health care lead to the related pollutants into water systems which may result into contamination and cause diseases.

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

- Exerts significant strains on health systems, simultaneously increasing demand for health services whilst also impairing the system's ability to respond.
- Climate change impact on safe drinking water and sanitation leading to water borne diseases
- It also impacts on the quality of air and due air pollution
- Increased mental health issues

During rainy season roads become impassable due to poor state thereby making it difficult for the sector to provide equity of access to quality health services as some areas become unreachable. Climate change impact health service delivery negatively, therefore, there is a need for the district to come up with resilience measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on health service delivery. Climate change affects our health and well-being through the impacts of extreme events, worsening air quality, changes in the spread of infectious diseases, threats to food and water quality and quantity, and effects on our mental health. Furthermore, climate change undermines many of the social determinants for good health, such as livelihoods, equality, and access to health care and social support structures.

2.2.9.5 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

High teenage pregnancies, increased gender-based violence, and marginalized and vulnerable groups are some of issues arising relating to gender groups vulnerable groups that are affecting the district. In order to address these social issues concerted efforts from all stakeholders in the district are needed.

2.2.9.5.1 Women and girls

Women and girls' nutritional status has important implications for her health as well as for the health of her children. Malnutrition results in reduced productivity, increased susceptibility to infections, slowed recovery from illness, and a heightened risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. A woman who is underweight, with short stature, anemia, or other micronutrient deficiencies has a greater risk of intrauterine growth restriction, intrauterine fetal death, and obstructed labour. Other risks include, low birth weight babies, death from postpartum hemorrhage and increased morbidity for herself and her baby.

2.2.9.5.2 Men and boys

Men and boys are relatively least affected by disease and health burdens as their exposure rate is minimal as compared to the women and girls. This is compounded by cultural factors as well as educational opportunities.

2.2.9.5.3 Youths

Youths are especially vulnerable because of their unique physiologic and socio-economic characteristics.

2.2.9.5.4 Disabled

Those with physical needs include high-risk mothers and infants, the chronically ill and disabled and persons living with HIV/AIDS, chronic medical condition include respiratory diseases, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia and heart disease.

2.2.9.5.5 HIV/AIDS

Issues of HIV/AIDS are crosscutting among both genders and all age groups. However, women and girls are more vulnerable due to socio-economic and cultural factors.

2.2.9.6 *Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue*

2.2.9.6.1 Summary of core issue

High disease burden

2.2.9.6.1.1 Justification

Primary health care is affected by many factors which include but are not limited to; inadequate laboratory facilities in the district Mwanabombwe, inadequate HIV commodities, few ART sites, and lack of GMP shelters in the outreach centres. Inadequate maternity annexes, health centres, health posts, and staff houses.

2.2.9.6.2 External factors contributing to the issue

Inadequate funding for equipment, materials and infrastructure development. Poor road networks and lack of electricity and clean water. Long distances to acquire health services as some facilities only offer basic services i.e. health post, and outreach posts.

2.2.10 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

2.2.10.1 *Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented At A Local Level*

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

The Key Priorities in line with the 8th National Development Plan is to have a diversified and climate smart agriculture sector through agriculture production and productivity. This will be implemented at the local level through; agriculture mechanization, farmer input support, agribusiness development, Irrigation development and extension services support.

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

The agriculture sector has several key priority plans that will be implemented at the local level as follows;

- Implementation of the national proposed reforms under Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) to more effectively contribute to the growth of the agriculture sector through Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP). The scope of this comprehensive programme will include provision of inputs through the electronic agro-input system, extension service support, access to finance, support to value-addition, storage and logistics as well as the provision of inputs through the electronic agro-input system.
- The sector will promote crop production and irrigation development with priority to research and development in improved varieties and breeds of crops (including tree crops production), livestock and fish.
- The sector will also promote increased hectareage under production and enhance productivity through agricultural mechanization. Farming block development with special focus on diversification of crops and expansion of the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, which entails the creation of specialized agricultural production and processing zones.

2.2.10.1.3 *Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District*

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently implementing several activities. Under the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) the Ministry is currently supporting 2000 farmers with inputs that is 3x50kg bags of D compound and 3x50kg urea and 10kg maize seed. The table 43 below summarizes the number of beneficiaries;

Table 43: Farmer Input Support Program (FISP)

Activity	Indicator	Activity Target	Activity Actual
Farmers accessing agricultural inputs, FISP	No of Small-Scale Farmers accessing inputs	2000	2000

From the above table it can be observed that the total allocated target for Mwanabombwe under FISP is met 100%.

Further, the Ministry of Agriculture conducts a program called agriculture production and productivity where the following activities are being done;

Table 44: Agriculture Production and Productivity

Activity	Indicator	Activity Target	Activity Actual
Supervision and Backstopping	No of visits	12	37
Farmer Registration	No of Farmers registered	2000	2163
Farmer Trainings in Smart Agricultural practices	No of farmers trained	650	1592
Field days	No of field days held	26	17
Farm visits	No of farmers visited	1560	2304
Community meetings	Number of meetings conducted	624	624
Agricultural Information,	No. Articles, News Items produced and	60 news items and 40 radio programmes	12 news items were produced and 7 radio

Collection and Dissemination	disseminated		programmes
Promotion of Farm Power and Mechanization	No of farmers trained	20 farmers trained	34
Promotion of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes	No of sites established	15 sites established	10
Promotion of land conservation	No of farmers trained	1 group of 10 members/block *No. of blocks	27 farmers trained in two blocks

Source: (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022)

In addition, the ministry also has another program called Agriculture promotion and marketing. The activities below are currently being conducted

Table 45 : Agriculture Promotion and Marketing Program.

Activity	Indicator	Activity Target	Activity Actual
Inspection of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure	No of Inspections	2 Inspections	2 inspections conducted
Collection, Analysis & Dissemination of Agricultural Marketing Information	No of reports Disseminated	48 reports disseminated	48 reports disseminated

Entrepreneuership Training and Development	No of farmers trained	200 farmers trained	257 farmers trained
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(Ministry of Agriculture, 2022)

2.2.10.2 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development

2.2.10.2.1.1.1 State of Development in the Agriculture Sector

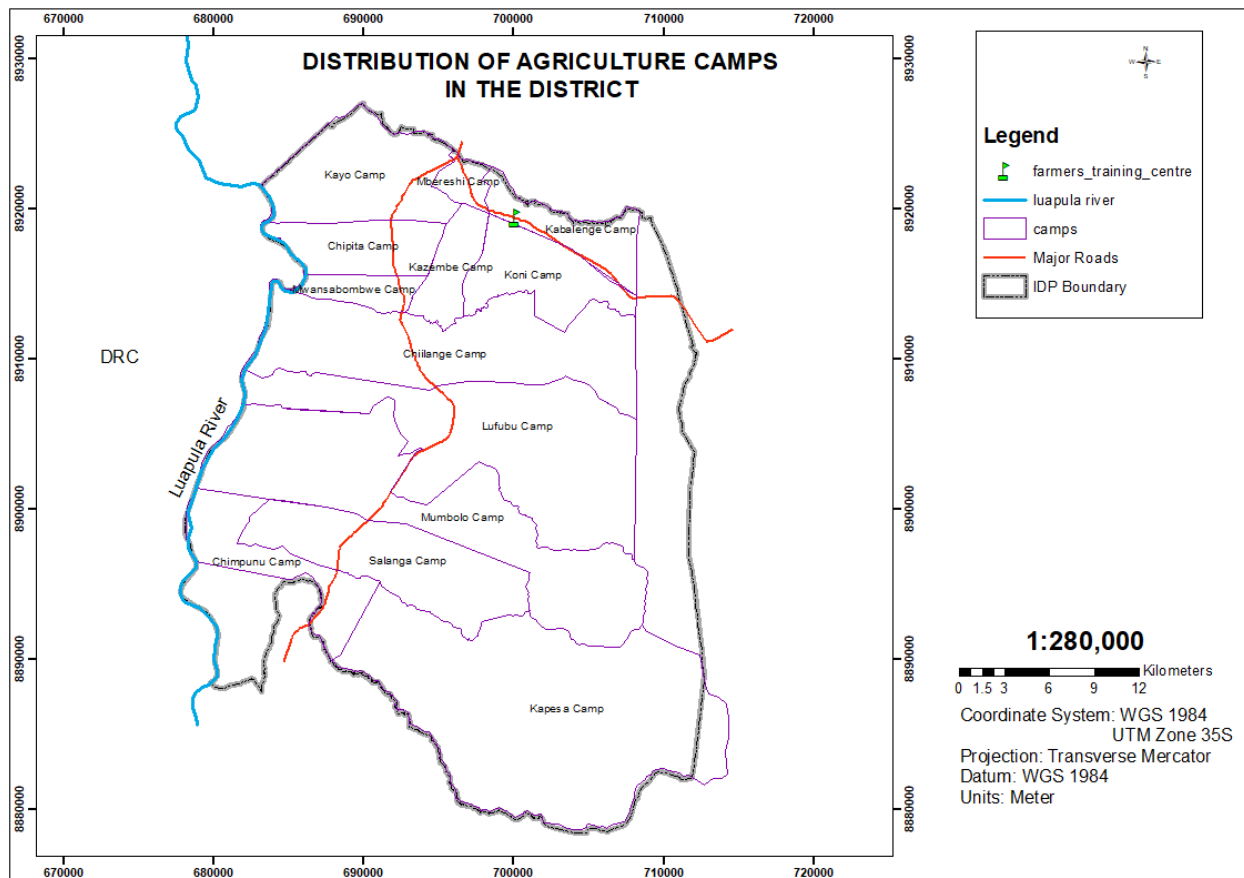
In Mwanabombwe district, the agriculture sector forms the major economic activity that drives people’s livelihoods in terms of food security, income and nutrition. Predominantly, all the farmers in the district are Smallholder farmers that depend on hand hoe for cultivation.

The district has several water bodies were gravity-based furrow irrigation system have been constructed for agriculture use. Temperature varies with seasons of the year, about 15°c to 38°c. The district receives annual rainfall ranging between 1,000mm and 1,400mm. The rainfall distribution affords a long planting period of not less than 5 months.

Current agricultural activities being implemented are divergent in nature including fish farming, crop and livestock production. The major crops being grown include Cassava, Maize and Sweet potatoes. Other crops include Groundnuts, Rice and Bambara nuts. Further, tree crops, mango and palm trees are the most dominant species found throughout the district. Few farmers are also involved in vegetable production namely rape, cabbage, tomato and onion. Of these vegetable crops, tomato is currently produced in abundance. However, majority of these farmers are operating on a small scale.

The total number of small-scale farmers registered under the Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System is 8093. 4832 farmers are male while 3261 are female. Two thousand (2000) farmers receive subsidized inputs from government under the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP).

Figure 41: Distribution of Agriculture Camps in the District



(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 41 highlights the spatial distribution of agricultural camps in Mwansabombwe district. The district has thirteen camps and one farmers training centre located in kabalenge camp.

2.2.10.2.1.1.2 Extension Service Delivery

The agricultural sector has set up stationed camp extension officers in each of the agricultural camps to service the farming population. The extension officers promote technology transfer to the target smallholder farmers in order to increase production and productivity and ultimately enhance household food security, nutrition security and income.

2.2.10.2.1.1.3 Agricultural mechanization

Under the Agricultural Extension Services, training of work oxen is being done in Koni Agricultural Camp. Three (3) pairs of oxen have since been trained and cattle owners are being trained on Animal Draught Power. The trainings are ongoing. Between 2022 and 2026 the district

aims at training 40 pairs of oxen.

2.2.10.2.1.1.4 *Farmer Input Support Programme.*

The government has maintained the 2000 small scale farmers on input subsidy. The inputs for each farmer include: 3x50kg of D. Compound, 3x50kg Urea, 10kg Maize seed, and either 25kg of soya beans or 20kg Ground nuts is given to each beneficiary.

2.2.10.2.1.1.5 *Agroforestry and tree crops development*

The district intends to promote agroforestry systems and technologies and other water, soil and biodiversity conservation techniques in order to significantly reduce ecosystem disturbance and enhance production and productivity. The promotion will largely involve planting of nitrogen fixing species which will ultimately improve soil fertility levels and reduce over use of artificial inorganic fertilizers. Fruit tree crops such as avocado, palm trees and other citrus plants will be highly promoted in order to let farmers access increased household income and nutrition. .

2.2.10.2.1.2 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Major Crops Grown

Table 46: Main crops grown in the district

MAJOR CROPS	MINOR CROPS
Cassava	Groundnuts
Maize	Bambara nuts
Sweet potatoes	Mixed Beans
MAJOR TREE CROPS	MINOR TREE CROPS
Palm	Orange
Mango	Avocado
	Lemon
	Pawpaw
	Guava

Source: Mwanabombwe District Agriculture Office (2021)

Farmers in the district are engaged in various farming activities and the main crops grown are Cassava followed by Maize with the least farmed being beans. The main trees planted across the

district are palm trees followed by mangoes. These can be observed from most of the households in the district. The least farmed are paw paws and Guavas which are rarely found in the district.

Table 47: Irrigation status

Name of facility	Year constructed	Type of infrastructure	Length of canal (km)	Comments / Challenge
Kapweshi 1	2014	Temporal weir	5	The district only has temporal weirs which are reconstructed yearly.
Kapweshi 2	2022	Temporal weir	0.4	The district only has temporal weirs which are reconstructed yearly

Source: Mwanabombwe District Agriculture Office (2021)

From the above table district only has two temporary weirs which are located in Kapweshi of Lufubu ward. The weirs therefore, need maintenance yearly to ensure that they remain functional.

Table 48: Common Pests and Diseases

Pest/Diseases Observed	Action Taken	Comment
Fall Army Worms	Farmers are advised to spray their maize fields with insecticides received from the ministry of agriculture.	The pests are usually managed.
Aphids and Diamond Back moth caterpillars	Farmers are advised to use systemic and contact pesticides such as Fenikill, Doom and Dimethoate. Use of resistant	These pests are predominant in leafy vegetables.

	varieties and practicing crop rotation are also encouraged.	
Tuta absoluta and red spider mites	Farmers are advised to use systemic and contact pesticides such as Dudu, Malathion and Phoskill. Use of resistant varieties and practicing crop rotation is also encouraged.	These diseases are predominant in Solanaceous family but are at manageable levels.

Source: District Agriculture Office (2021)

The district has 2000 FISP beneficiary farmers producing maize crop annually with an average of about 60 tones and the remaining 5000 farmers approximately produce 20 tones. About 5000 farmers grow cassava but currently only about 300 tones are produced due to Cassava Brown Streak Virus and other diseases. The district conducts at least 24 demonstration plots per year and over 20 Field days annually to raise awareness among farmers on different agronomical practices and new technologies. The district also promotes irrigation development in all the 12 camps to enhance horticultural production. As a way of increasing income among farmers, the district has established farmer business schools in all the camps. To further aide agricultural knowledge to farmers, the ministry conducts 8 zone meetings every month in each camp. Farmer registration is also on-going to capture as many farmers as possible. Promotion of climate smart agricultural practices is also being done.

2.2.10.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The agricultural sector provides extension services delivery to all small-scale farmers in the district. The district has a Farmer Training Centre in Kabalenge Agricultural Camp which is dilapidated and needs urgent attention. The district also has five (5) camp houses for staff in Chipunka, Lufubu, Mwansabombwe, Salanga and Kabalenge camps but they are all inhabitable due to dilapidation. The district also has nine (9) motorbikes, that is four (4) runners and five (5) non-runners. The ministry has two (2) old vehicles which require regular maintenance to ease extension delivery. However, all the camps should have a camp house which also acts as an

office at camp level and the district office should have an office block which is currently not there. There are currently three (3) operational depots in the district but three (3) more should be constructed to reduce on transportation cost of maize produce to food reserve agency (FRA). The district has no bulking centers, cold room, agro-shops and modern rice processing machinery to improve storability and value addition of produce needed by all the farmers.

The tables below show a summary of the staffing levels and the population of Mwanabombwe

Table 49: Summary of staffing levels to farmers

Block Name	No. of camps	No. of zones	No. of villages	No. of H/holds	Total Population	Number of Registered Farmers		
						M	F	Total
Mbereshi	6	28	63	14117	58961	3624	2445	6069
Salanga	6	24	58	9389	21473	1208	816	2024
Total (District)	12	52	121	23506	80434	4832	3261	8093

(Ministry of Agriculture, 2022)

The district has 26 members of staff out of the establishment of 43 representing 60.47%

2.2.10.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

The ministry of agriculture should have all the position filled in based on the establishment but several positions are not filled, thereby compromising service delivery to farmers. For example, the national standard for farmer to Camp Extension Officer ratio should be 400 to 1 but currently the ratio is above 800 to 1 camp officer in Mwanabombwe. Further, most farmers use hand hoes for land cultivation instead of animal draft power and Tractors. Despite the fact that the government promotes use of hybrid seed varieties, most of the farmers are still using recycled seeds which reduce production and productivity of their crops. Each Camp Extension Officer should have a camp house and a motorbike but in Mwanabombwe the existing five (5) houses are dilapidated and some camp officers have no motorbikes making it difficult to reach out to

farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture should have a well secured office block with good vehicles for easy monitoring and backstopping but currently the district office is squatting at Mbereshi Farmer`s Training center with two old vehicles which require maintenance regularly. In the recent past, all the officers working under the ministry were entitled to lunch and night allowances while working within the district which motivated officers to work for longer hours and reach out to many farmers but currently both allowances were removed. Due to the rising population and depletion of fish in Luapula River, most of the people have become farmers causing more demand on inputs from government. There are over 12000 farmers in the district compared to the past years where the number of farmers was about 3000. Mbereshi farmer`s training center used to have perfect infrastructure with running water but currently the infrastructure is dilapidated with no running water.

2.2.10.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

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

The performance of the Sector in the district has not lifted many farmers out of poverty and addressing food and nutrition security. Farmers lack access to finance and mechanization of farming operation and access to improved technologies. Market for farm produce has been poorly arranged resulting in farmers losing money to crop traders. Non-functional value chain and lack of value addition to most agriculture produce produced in the district.

2.2.10.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The farmers appreciated the services provided by the agriculture assistants in the agriculture camps and the district staff. However, farmers expressed concern on officers working in the camps without motorbikes and this is also making it difficult to reach out to farmers staying outside the 5Km radius for provision of extension services. The farmers also complained of not being able to access agriculture inputs under FISP. The farmers also expected Government to provide them with machinery like tractor for them to grow into emergent and commercial farmers. Financial services are difficult to access by farmers to invest in farming as well as a reliable market for their produce. Further, farmers were concerned with the camp officers staying away from their camps due to lack of accommodation. All the farmers in the district have access

to the camp extension officers based in the communities.

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

The services provided to farmers are in line with the aspirations of the National Agriculture Policy for 2017 to 2021 based on approved annual work plan backed by the Output Based Budget. However, a lot of gaps have been observed in the implementation of planned activities. This is mainly attributed to erratic funding and inadequate motorized transport. Late delivery of inputs and inadequate inputs allocated to each farmer.

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

The agriculture sector is the largest employer in the district and it is the backbone of the district's economy. The population of Mwanabombwe district is about 58919 (Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022) with an annual growth rate of 2.2% with people actively involved in farming estimated at 10,000. The larger part of the population depends on few economic activities but is mainly driven by farming biased towards maize and cassava production. The majority of farmers depend on pineapple as the major cash crop with 1,573 households growing pineapple (CSO, Crop Survey, 2018). As the population of the district increases, we expect that the demand for advisory agriculture services to increase and the officer farmer ratio which is supposed to be 1: 250-300 to increase to ratios of over 1: 700. Further, the demand for agriculture produce will increase as well as the demand for agricultural inputs. This will put pressure on the Farmer Input Support Programme and on machinery like tractor under the Chiefdom led agriculture mechanization project. Irrigation facilities will be needed by the farming communities in a bid to grow crops without depending on the rainfall. Furthermore, bulking centres and refrigeration facilities will be needed by the farmers to promote marketing and reduce on postharvest losses. Framers will need agro products like chemicals, seeds and fertilizers to boost crop production to meet the market demand especially at the fruit factory which will provide a ready market for their produce. Private sector players will be needed to provide services like tractors, transport and others services.

2.2.10.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

- Rehabilitation of Mbereshi Farmers training center.
- There are currently no permanent weirs in the district but due to population increase in the next 10 years, there will be a need for 3 or more permanent were being built.

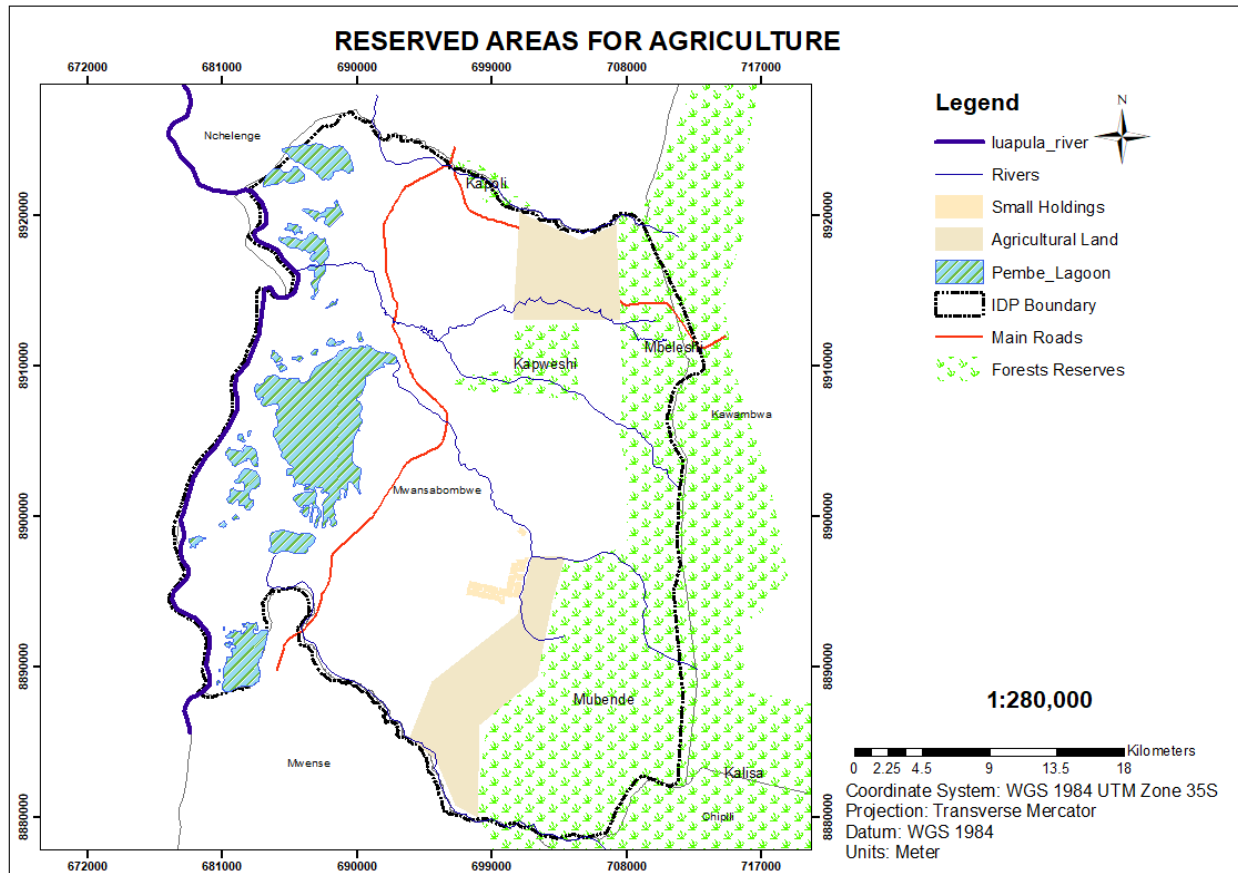
More camp officers should be employed as summarized below.

- In the next 10 years 12 satellite depots should be constructed under FRA for easy buying and selling of agricultural crops
- 5 bulking centers, 12 Agro-shops and 5 modern rice processing machinery should be put in place to serve the community.
- Construct 30 camp houses for all Camp Extension Officers so that the Officers are stationed within the camps closer to the farmers.
- Construction of 10 houses for district based staff.
- Construct an office block for DACO's office to accommodate all district based staff.
- Improve the transport crisis in the district; purchase 2 vehicles for the district and 30 motorbikes for all Field Officers.
- Revamping of the Mbereshi Farmers Training Centre i.e;
 - ✓ Renovation of hostels and houses
 - ✓ Restart livestock production i.e piggery, poultry, goats and cattle
 - ✓ Purchase of a tractor and trailer and implements
 - ✓ Production of cereals and horticultural crops all year round
 - ✓ Promotion of fruits tree production across the district
 - ✓ Promotion of fruits tree production across the district

2.2.10.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

With the projected population increase across the district growth is likely to take place across the district but the expansion will be more in Mbereshi, Kayo, Chipita, Mwansabombwe and Salanga camps resulting in more demand for services and facilities. The number of farmers is also likely to double thereby, increasing the demand for more inputs under FISP, Irrigation and horticultural production.

Figure 42: agriculture farming areas



(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 42 above shows agricultural reserve areas for agriculture farming which are located close to the Mubende and Mbereshi forest reserves. The figure also shows the location of existing water bodies such as rivers and lagoons.

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

The major impact is on inorganic fertilizers and chemicals being distributed every year to farmers to temporarily improve the soil and pests/disease situation. However, fertilizer will result in the soils being acidic and infertile across the district reducing yield and productivity. This will mean conversion of additional land in search of more fertile land leading to land use changes. Chemical distribution will result in unhealthy population due to consumption of residue chemicals and also depletion of aquatic organisms. Due to increased population, there is more

demand for farm land leading to cutting down of trees resulting in change of existing land uses to agricultural use.

Intensification of crop diversification among farmers will result in increased demand for farm land which might result in some of the forest reserves being encroached for farming purposes and settlement. Promotion of agriculture as a business and mechanization will result in increased production and productivity but will demand for more land and movement of farmers to new farming areas.

2.2.10.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

2.2.10.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector on the Environment And Climate Change

- The cutting down of trees to clear farming land, can bring a negative impact on the environment in the long run. The lack of transpiration from trees to produce rains may result in reduced rainfall causing prolonged dry spells and droughts and also small water bodies, end up drying. It also causes soil erosion and there'll be no shed for the animals to sit under.
- Fertilizer makes the soils acidic when used for more than 2 years consecutively. Continued use of artificial pesticides will results in an unhealthy population due to consumption of residual chemicals that remain in the crop when sprayed. Chemicals kill macro and micro living organisms which are beneficial to the agricultural process.
- Aquatic life will be affected negatively due to continuous use of chemicals/pesticides which eventually end up in water bodies.

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

- The impact of climate change on Agriculture may result in low production and productivity which will affect other sectors such as education and health. Heavy down pour of rains can cause damage to infrastructure such as schools, health infrastructure and roads among others thereby disrupting service provision from these facilities. And the reduced production of food will result in a malnourished and unhealthy population.
- The entire value chain of production will be affected due to low production.

2.2.10.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.10.6.1 Women and girls

Women and girls are usually sidelined when it comes to accessing agricultural services such as land, agricultural inputs and agricultural finance. Making it difficult for women and girls excel in this sector.

2.2.10.6.2 Men and boys

Despite men and boys having a better chance in accessing land, they still have challenges in accessing agriculture finance due to the complicated and lengthy requirements. Making it difficult for them to expand and grow in this sector.

2.2.10.6.3 Youths

Most Youths lack interest and agricultural skills; they consider agriculture as a sector for old people.

2.2.10.6.4 Disabled

Most disabled people do not involve themselves in the agricultural process partly because of the nature of the agricultural activities being more physical.

2.2.10.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Currently, there are no issues with people leaving with HIV/AIDS accessing agricultural services.

2.2.10.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To The Issue

2.2.10.7.1 Summary of Core Issue

Low agricultural production and productivity

2.2.10.7.1.1 Justification

The reasons for low production and productivity being the main issue are as follows; Inefficient agricultural extension service delivery; low levels of agricultural mechanization among smallholder farmers; high dependence on rain-fed agriculture compounded by low levels of irrigation; agrochemical misuse leading to contamination of natural water bodies; inefficient agricultural markets for inputs and outputs; high post-harvest losses especially for pineapples due lack storage facilities, limited access and availability to agricultural finance and credit facilities; low private sector participation and investment in agricultural development; unsustainable use of natural resources and low resilience to Climate Change effects.

2.2.10.7.1.2 External Factors Contributing to the Issue

- Contamination of the environment from the use of chemicals e.g. fertilizers, pests and disease
- Disturbance in the rain pattern due to continued cutting down of trees for agriculture purposes leading to a change in climate
- Low adoption rates of technologies among farmers
- Limited availability of agro shops for easy procurement of inputs
- Limited access to agriculture finance among farmers
- Pests and diseases such as Cassava brown streak virus, Fall Army Worms and Tuta Absoluta

2.2.11 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

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

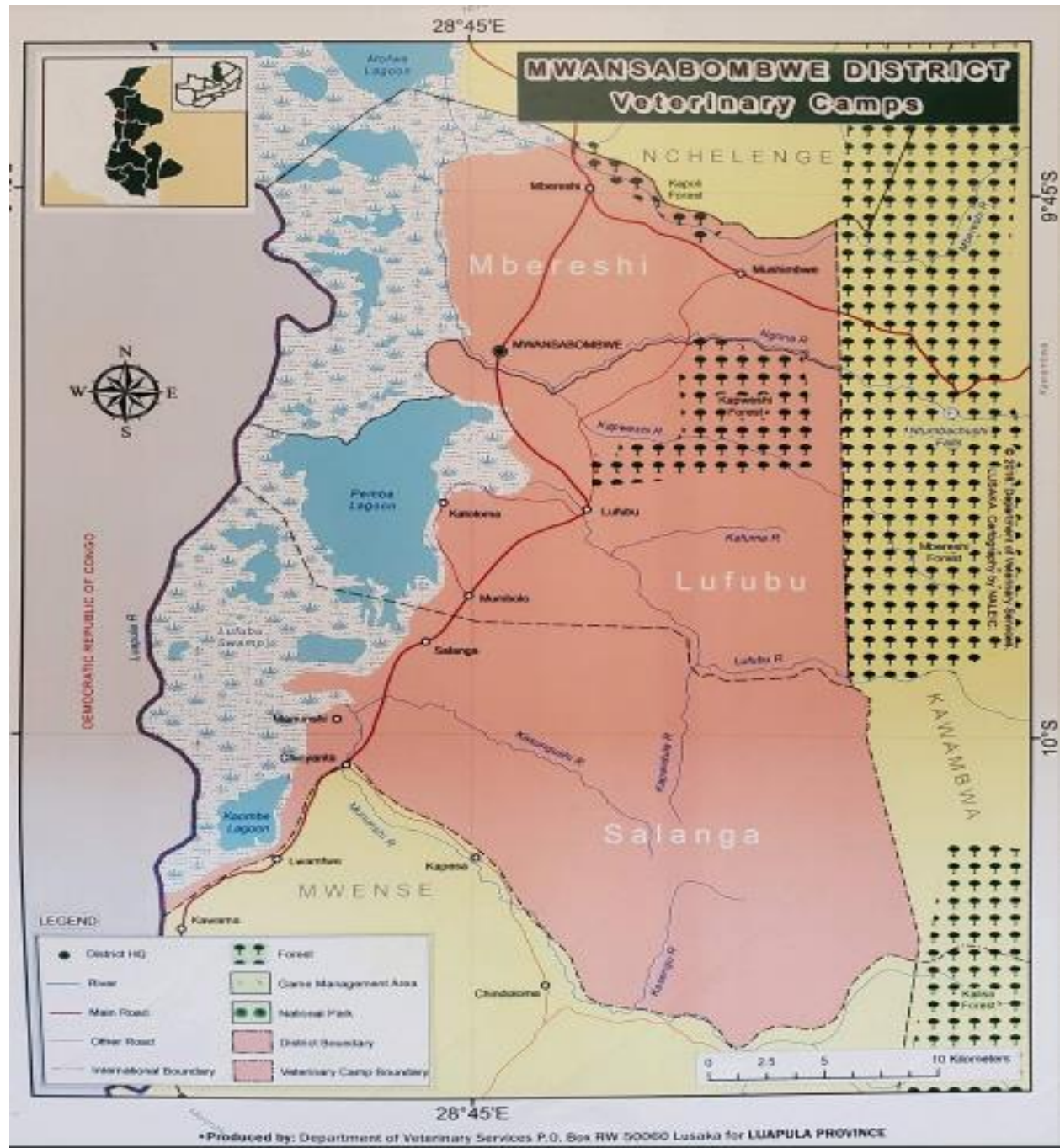
At the local level, Mwanabombwe district has interventions in fisheries aimed at promoting investment for increased fingerling production and establishing as well as operationalizing fish breeding and freezing centres, as measures to bridge the domestic fish deficit and expand into the regional market. Livestock production in Mwanabombwe district will be enhanced through establishing community- managed livestock service centres, livestock insemination centres and veterinary services.

2.2.11.2 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

The livestock sector is currently structured administratively into zonal regions prominently called Veterinary camps; each technically manned by veterinary, livestock and/or fisheries assistants. However, Mwanabombwe district has a total of three veterinary camps; Mbereshi, Lufubu and Salanga veterinary camps.

Originally, the ethnic tribal groupings of district were fishermen. In the recent years, there has been a gradual transition of more farmers venturing into livestock farming and appreciating the value of livestock. This change has been brought about through the introduction of livestock stocking and restocking programs. Additionally, the government policy directive to stimulate the development of the livestock sector has also contributed to a paradigm shift and fostered a commercial outlook of livestock rearing in the populace of the Mwanabombwe.

Figure 43: Veterinary Camps in Mwansabombwe



(Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 2022)

Figure 43 shows the spatial location of the three agricultural camps with Salanga in the south and Mbereshi in the north.

2.2.11.2.1 Status of implementation of existing plans and strategies in the district

A number of livestock farmers have benefited from the governments' various programs such as the Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Program (ESLIP), Heifer International with a vision to increase livestock production and productivity. Currently the district is still in the production phase and has a growing population of livestock such as cattle, goats, poultry and pigs among others.

2.2.11.3 Assessment Of The Existing State Of Development

The table below illustrates the estimated livestock population per vet camp in the district

Table 50: Livestock population

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village chickens	Broilers	Layers	Guinea fowls	Quails	Ducks
Mbereshi	158	7862	16	443	145	9840	2500	209	453	0	306
Lufubu	142	3192	78	415	76	6321	1800	78	321	167	134
Salanga	109	5213	23	289	58	4332	500	200	203	0	243
District total	409	16267	78	1147	279	20493	4800	487	977	167	683

(Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 2022)

From the above table, it can be seen that the district produces a number of livestock, but mostly at a subsistence level. Village chicken and goats are the highest produced representing 44% and 35% of the total population of livestock respectively while sheep is the least breed animal at 0.2%.

2.2.11.3.1 Overall district performance, Quality of livestock and fisheries services.

The district has over 500 beneficiary farmers who have benefited from the livestock stocking and restocking Programme over the past 8 years: 79 of which received beef cattle either as first beneficiaries or through the pass on the gift model. Annually the cattle population increases in the district by 10% to 15% on average although most of the calves 60 to 65% of calves born annually are male. This has led to slowing down the progress of the Programme. The district has high goat population some of which were stocked during the Luapula livestock development Programme. The district has population of 20,439 village chicken according to the 2017 livestock census, poultry farming contributes significantly to household food security, while requiring minimum inputs such as disease control and supplementary feeding. However, Newcastle disease is one of the biggest barriers in poultry production among small scale farmers in the district. Mwansabombwe district records at least 500 cases of Newcastle disease in all the 3 veterinary camps in the quarterly. The department of veterinary services remains key to providing extension services to sensitize farmer to vaccinate their chickens in order to prevent the spread of infection.

The district mainly depends on fishing as a source of livelihood. Mwansabombwe district has an average annual output of 30 to 35 metric tons of fish produced from the natural water bodies which has significantly reduced mainly due to poor fishing methods, lack of alternative sources of income and low compliance levels. The district has close to 150 fish farmers but only 83 are active and have their ponds stocked with fish. Mwansabombwe has great potential in aquaculture as it provides for an indirect alternative to fishing; the district is also blessed with good sources of water and has abundant land.

Low staffing levels of extension officers to effectively carryout livestock and fisheries extension service delivery has been one of the major constraints. The current farmers to extension staff ratio stand at (800: 1) as opposed to the standard of (200: 1) ratio. The transport situation similarly needs to be bridged up for both the district and extension staff to help in meet the targets.

2.2.11.3.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The district has three banana boats and one speed boat for fisheries services. There is one office block located at Chipepa in Chipita ward. Extension officers in the three blocks do not have

houses or offices in the camps hence they are stationed at the main offices which poses a challenge in service delivery. low staffing levels of extension officers to effectively carryout livestock and fisheries extension service delivery has been one of the major constraints. As at 2022, the district had 3 extension officers giving the farmer/extension staff ratio of (800: 1) as opposed to the national standard of (200: 1) ratio.

The inadequate means of transport has also limited the mobility of both extension and district staff to deliver extension services to the farming communities.

2.2.11.3.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators Of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

Delivery of fisheries and livestock services in the district has been low due to the low staffing levels and the inadequate veterinary services. Currently, the district has no dip- tank for livestock which makes livestock vulnerable to paste related diseases.

Fishing is one of the economic mainstays in the district. Nonetheless, the fish- ban has been a challenge to fully effect as there has been low enforcement to observe the ban to allow for breeding. As a result, fish population has been on the decline.

2.2.11.4 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community And Stakeholder Consultations

Mwansabombwe districts rich endowment of water resources provide the foundations for supporting fisheries development. Water bodies include the Luapula and Ng'ona rivers, the Pembe and Kaombe lagoons. Although, they are illegal settlements, the district has fishing camps dotted along the Luapula River.

For livestock, the district has 3 farming camps, that is, Mbereshi, Lufubu and Salanga with each camp being managed by 1 extension officer. This proves to be a challenge for farmers to access extension services. This is also hampered by the inadequate means of transport for extension and district officers.

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

Fisheries allow for income generation almost year-round and participation in the sector is very broad, including women, youth and the poor who have few alternative income opportunities.

Fisheries also serves as a 'safety net' function for the rural families in the district either seasonally or in times of economic downturn. This ultimately is the reason communities have a bad attitude towards controlled fishing and as a result, there's poor enforcement of the fish-ban

2.2.11.4.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The district fisheries and livestock office is the one that offers veterinary services centrally while staffing levels are low as the district only has 3 extension officer to deliver services across the 12 wards. This implies that, some wards have no physical presence of livestock services. There is need to deploy 9 more extension officers to the district so as to have physical presence of officers in each ward. Currently, the wards that need extension officers are, Kakose, Kabalenge, Kayo, Chipita Mwansabombwe, Kazembe, Pembe, Mulele and Mununshi.

2.2.11.4.3 Public participation process to the available services

2.2.11.4.3.1 Goat rearing

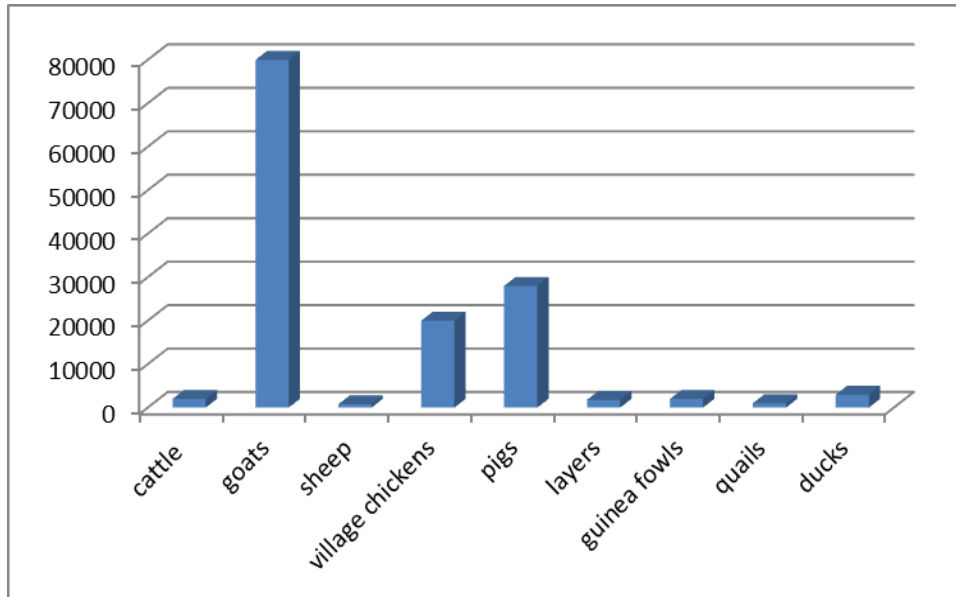
Goat production is perhaps one of the most prevalent and quicker sources of livelihood for the small-scale farmers in Mwansabombwe district. The district has a wide array of goat breeds but the most predominant being the local and mixed breeds. In the recent past, there has been an increase in demand for live goats in the Democratic Republic of Congo border towns, such as Kashiba with an estimate of over one thousand goats being sold from the district in each year.

However, current goat rearing practice is characterized by lack of business perception at a commercial level, and is more or less driven by traditional perception that promote free-range pastoral systems, and thus limiting production and productivity

2.2.11.5 Assessment of Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten years

2.2.11.5.1 Future demand for services and facilities based on estimates of population change in the district.

Figure 44: Projected livestock population by 2030



(Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 2022)

Livestock population especially with regards to goats, cattle, village chickens is expected to rise due to the anticipated continuous demand. Population of goats is expected to rise to over 70,000 representing a 337% increase.

2.2.11.5.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

With the increased number of farmers engaging in livestock keeping across the district, Mununshi, Kayo and Kabalenge wards are the communities that have potential for animal husbandry because of the availability of grazing land.

2.2.11.5.3 Assessment of the likely Impact of Ongoing Development Programmes on land use and Population Distribution Patterns

The stocking and restocking Programme has a number of diverse impacts on the environment. Due to the growing demand for protein source. The livestock population has accelerated during the past 10 years. Livestock production requires large amounts of land e.g. the stocking rate for

beef cattle is 1 bull or cow per 4 hectares of grazing land per year. Small scale farmer practice method that lead to overgrazing and monoculture grazing systems which result in soil erosion. Soil erosion leads to loss in fertility and vegetation cover livestock also contributes large to active that may lead to water pollution, run-off from animal waste into rivers also pollutes nearby drinking sources, resulting in health challenges for people living nearby. Deforestation because trees are cleared away for grazing space.

The above-mentioned impacts combined make it clear that responsible livestock production practices should be put in place if we wish to grow the livestock subsector in the district with scarifying our environment's health which may also lead to human displacements.

2.2.11.5.3.1 Fisheries Development Services

Fisheries department include: extension services, Research, marketing of the fish produced, provision of training, as well as promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPP) to fish farmers. Fish farming is a viable activity undertaken in the wetlands along the rivers and lagoons such as N'gona River and Pembe lagoon respectively in the district. This in return enhances food supply and provides a source of income for many households in Mwanabombwe district. Despite the government policy in promoting aquaculture and aquaculture development fund, very few farmers have ventured into fish farming.

2.2.11.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.2.11.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment And Climate Change.

The unsustainable practices such as massive clearing of land for crop farming, fish farming and livestock grazing replaces the vegetation with bare land which reduces the number of carbon sinks thereby contributing to climate change. Additionally, the methane realized from the cow dung negatively impacts the environment as it is a greenhouse gas which also contributes to human induced global warming and climate change. A number of chemicals used in livestock production also negatively affect the environment through contamination of soil, water and vegetation. It is also important to note that these chemical agents are also toxic to other living organisms including aquatic life.

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

Drastic changes in weather events such as abnormally high and poor rainfall patterns have

resulted in reduced nutritive quality of the available pastures. Consequently, the livestock production and productivity has reduced. Households will therefore become food insecure due to uneven distribution of rainfall, increasing droughts and occasional floods. Global warming has also impacted livestock directly, through increased stress, increased livestock morbidity and mortality rates. Climate change has a negative impact to fish farming and livestock production through increased production costs of adaptive techniques.

2.2.11.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the past, access to extension services, livestock rearing projects has mainly benefited men in the district as compared to women and other vulnerable persons. Tradition and culture detect that men must be direct beneficiaries as they are the head of house and women are not decision makers in homes. These perceptions deprive women and other vulnerable members of society from having an equal opportunity to access extension services and benefit from livestock projects. However, some interventions have mainstreamed gender by having equal representation of women and men beneficiaries in the livestock development support programmes. This has helped empower women, the youths, differently abled as well as the health challenged (HIV/AIDS patients) etc.

2.2.11.8 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issues.

2.2.11.8.1 Summary of core issue

Low production and productivity for fish and livestock.

2.2.11.8.1.1 Justification

- a. Lack of livestock Service Centers and its accessory infrastructure such as slaughter slabs, Livestock quarantine sector, loading bays etc.
- b. Lack of dip tanks to help reduce the Tick-Borne Disease burden in cattle populations
- c. Lack of a gazetted /established range land in the district posing risk of a rise in animal human conflicts.

2.2.11.8.2 External factors contributing to the issue

- a. Effects of climate change negatively impacting the livestock nutritional base
- b. Inadequate transport district and field extension staff to effectively and efficiently monitor and deliver the needed advisory extension services as planned.

- c. Low staffing levels of livestock extension staff – as opposed to the ideal 200:1, the current staffing level of livestock farmer to extension staff ratio is at 800: 1
- d. Inadequate animal identification and traceability system (e.g. no brand marks have been developed in the district)
- e. Investments in the livestock sector are very low despite available potential through engagement/ more collaboration through Public-private partnership.

2.2.12 ENERGY SECTOR.

2.2.12.1.1 Key priorities of the 8th National Development plan and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

The 8NDP aims at enhancing energy infrastructure development in order to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply to households, businesses and industries. This will be achieved through set ups of solar power plants, solar home systems, connections of households through REA, connections through ZESCO.

2.2.12.1.2 Key priorities of sector specific National plan /strategies and how they are to be implemented at a local level.

The Local Authority and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) have signed MOU which will facilitate the electrification of all government institutions in the district. The council has planned to connect all health facilities and schools to ZESCO power supply. This will happen with collaboration with ZESCO and REA.

2.2.12.1.3 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

In the far places in Mwanabombwe, a proposed development has been made to install solar power and to add more transformers. Government of Zambia has embarked on a policy aimed at diversifying its electricity mix through the implementation of clean energy projects such as solar and wind.

The district managed to connect the newly constructed hospital to the national power grid as well individual households. Furthermore, 1,200 household in Pembe and Mununshi were connected under REA

2.2.12.2 *Assessment Of The Existing State Of Development*

2.2.12.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The supply of ZESCO energy in the district has not been consistent as intermit supply is experience due to climate change and many houses are not connected to energy. A total of 3000 houses are connected to the electricity as compared to 8,803 which is the total housing stock in the district. Of these connections 1,200 households are connected through REA. The rest of the households use other alternative sources of energy such as charcoal and wood for cooking and heating, candles and paraffin lamps for lighting. The national standard for usage of clean energy

is 15kva per household compared to Mwanabombwe which is at 1.5kva this shows that we are way below standards in terms of connectivity to clean energy.

2.2.12.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The district is highly dependent on ZESCO supply. All business in the district uses hydro for their operations. Furthermore, the district has areas that do not have access to the electricity grid such as Koni, Kalenga, Chibanga, Katotoma and Kashe. These areas sorely depend on other forms of energy such as charcoal and firewood.

2.2.12.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

Hydro is the main source of energy in the district. However, there is an increased demand for the use of solar energy especially in the water sector. Therefore, investment in solar energy going forward is the alternative.

2.2.12.3 Assessment of the Existing State of development Based on Issues Arising from community and stakeholder consultations

The communities at large are not satisfied with the management of hydro energy due to consistent load shading which is affecting business and general livelihood. In view of the issues of ZESCO communities wish to have alternative source.

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

The general feel of the public in the district wishes to have energy across the district. There is need for the department to improve on connectivity processing so that communities can have connections done within shortest periods of time once connection fee is paid.

2.2.12.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The district is growing and one of the areas that have poor energy access are communities far from the main road such as Chibanga, Kalenga, Kasese, Shitima, Chipunu, Wasalanga, Kashe,

and Kasamba.

The district has planned to connect seven (7) health facilities, thirteen (13) schools, eight (8) government offices, thirty-two (32) government houses, one (1) sanitary facility and four (4) markets to national power grid.

2.2.12.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the quality of Services

- Intermittent power supply in the district affects the quality of services in energy sector.
- ZESCO utility company take too long to connect their clients to power supply.

2.2.12.4 Assessment of the Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

2.2.12.4.1 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next ten years Quantify future demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change.

The district expects increased economic activities which will lead to increased demand for energy services. More markets, construction of health facilities, construction of schools, constructions of houses and water reticulation will come up in the next ten years leading to increased demand for power supply.

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

The construction related to ZESCO's installing poles, bush clearing is usually the major aspect that impact on the environment which later lead to deforestation and displacement of settlement.

2.2.12.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

2.2.12.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

Energy sector is one of the key drivers of the economy because it turns the wheels of economic activities in the food processing industries, agriculture sector, trading sector, fish industry, etc.

Energy sector activities also impact negatively in sense that those who use charcoal and fire wood cause deforestation affecting rainfall patterns.

2.2.12.5.2 The Impact of the Environment and Climate Change on the sector

The sector has not been spared from effects of climate change as evidenced by heavy rains and strong winds have resulted in power disruptions due to trees falling on power lines. Due to the same heavy rainfall has resulted in the weakening of pole line foundations hence the frequent falling of poles. On the other hand, the overall low rainfall pattern at country level has resulted in low generation of power leading to load shedding and intermittent low voltage at district level.

2.2.12.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.12.6.1 Women and girls

Women and girls always require energy in order to manage homes, therefore lack of clean energy has led to poor performance in schools due to time spent in collection of firewood and preparation of meals at household level

2.2.12.6.2 Youths

Youths have greater needs for energy in running business and studies. Therefore, the current deficits in the energy sector have affected them negatively. Furthermore, the limited access to energy has contributed to poor access to information as the current trend of information sharing is electronic.

2.2.12.6.3 Disabled

The disabled heavily rely on the energy/ power supply for assistive devices and medical equipment. The absence of reliable power may restrict the access to essential services impacting their overall wellbeing and way of life.

2.2.12.6.4 Men and boys

Energy is an industry with highly gendered division of labour in which men and boys dominate across range of activities, including harvesting and production. Usage of electrical and mechanical equipment's enhances the quality of work in the shortest time thereby improving productivity. Intermittent or low power supply hinders productivity as it takes longer to provide the needed services.

2.2.12.6.5 HIV/AIDS

The combination of high incidence of HIV/AIDS related illnesses and the scarcity of energy services in some communities has led to greater dependence on wood fuel. The energy sector

undoubtedly has a role to play in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS and the mitigation of their impact. A number of diagnostic and testing services such as viral load testing require power connection. The current intermittent power supply in the district has contributed to the poor management of affected patients.

2.2.12.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To the Issue

2.2.12.7.1 Summary of core issue

Poor access to clean energy

2.2.12.7.1.1 Justification

Only about 3,000 households against a total of over 8,000 households are connected to clean energy. The rest of the households especially low-income homes have turned to alternatives such as fire wood and charcoal for heating and cooking.

2.2.12.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

- Delayed connection of paid-up households by the ZESCO
- Poor service delivery
- Low investment in the energy sector

2.2.13 HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

The 8NDP will be the guiding principle as regards Housing and Infrastructure development in the district in order to ensure the attainment of national objectives. Housing and infrastructure development cuts across all the four Strategic Development Areas of the 8NDP as infrastructure is key to every sector of the economy which require good access and economic roads, power and energy, drainages, water reticulation systems, aviation to mention a few.

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

As stated above, issues of housing and infrastructure are cross cutting all sectors of the economy and support all strategic development areas in the 8NDP which include:

- i. Economic transformation and job creation
- ii. Human and social development
- iii. Environmental sustainability
- vii. Good governance environment

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

The key Government priorities to be implemented at the local level include the Vision 2030 of making Zambia a Prosperous Middle-income Nation by 2030 guided by National Development Plans like the current 8NDP from 2022 to 2026 under the theme “Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods.” These will be anchored on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure global conformity with development standards. The quest for development, with a focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 11 is unique because it deals with cross cutting issues of space, living conditions and functions of the local government. SDG number 11, aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

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

The district has embarked on robust infrastructure development programs in terms of education and health facilities, work space for District Administration, Civic Centres, District health Office, opening up of township roads and upgrading of unplanned settlements. So far, more classroom blocks are under construction through Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Additionally, 2 Health posts and houses at health institutions have been put up.

2.2.13.2 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development

2.2.13.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

There has been a significant increase in the number and quality of the services that are being implemented. In the outskirts most people do not even understand the types of services that are offered since because of being far away from municipal development. The main focus has been to offer social investment and development programs in the form of roads and structures to house the service provision authorities. As already mentioned there has been a public outcry at every gathering about the need for more road maintenances.

2.2.13.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Relevant to this Sector and identification of Communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities Housing infrastructure

2.2.13.2.2.1 Education

Under the education sector in the district, housing is a huge source of concern as most schools do not have the much needed structures. The total number of staff houses under education which is around 150 and of this number over 100 of them are dilapidated. The sector plans to construct 100 more houses and 10 boarding dormitories. Furthermore, the total number of staff houses under health is 18 and of this number 7 are dilapidated and require renovations. Nevertheless, the sector has plans to construct more 20 houses at different health institutions in the district to help cushion the deficit.

The agriculture sector is badly harped in terms of housing there are only few houses available for them. And a lot of members of staffs live in rented houses. Public Infrastructure Public institutions are greatly affected by insufficient Public Infrastructure in the district to cater for the various sectorial needs.

2.2.13.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services Relevant to this Sector Compared to Key Indicators of Performance and Historic Performance and identification of shortfalls.

With time the community has come to appreciate the services offered by the sector as they have started complying with the regulations and policies guiding infrastructure development. Developers have started coming to consult on their developmental projects and plans before undertaking any constructions or making adjustments to existing structures as the local authority sensitized on the need to have architectural drawings be verified by the engineers to ensure adherence to standards.

2.2.13.3 Assessment of the Existing State Of Development Based on Issues Arising From Community and Stakeholder Consultations

The general housing infrastructure in the district is very low compared to the demand for housing in the district. In this regard, the district is expanding by encouraging private sector to construct more housing infrastructure.

2.2.13.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

On several occasions the public has appealed for delivery of these services even in the furthest corners of the district. Most of the land in the district is under the customary leadership and this has limitations on our delivery of basic planning services. The available machinery that is used for road maintenances has not been able to reach some parts of the district due to limitations of access roads.

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

2.2.13.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

In the next ten years the population of the district is going to significantly increase which entails for the need for increased service delivery and facilities. Currently there is no water utility service available. There would be great need for the expansion and upgrading of the road network. This may be costly especially in the peripherals of the CBD as the planning services are not adequate right now hence there would be need for compensations to be considered.

2.2.13.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Arising from the trend patterns of growth in the district, communities are likely to grow in areas

like Mwanabombwe includes Kabalenge, Mbereshi, Kayo, Chipita, Kazembe, Lufubu, Salanga and Mununshi provision will be required in these areas. This is the reason why Local Area Plans (LAPs) have been planned for in order to ensure efficient planning and provision of quality services.

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

The current trends of development are centred or aligned in proximity of the central business district. This has led to a rural urban drift because people have been seeing a sharp improvement of services being offered around the CBD. The continued trend will result in a centred growth of population if no services are taken to the various rural communities. The high service demands will result in overload on the urban facilities leaving the developments in the village underutilized. The education sector is the primary area of concern in as far as rural urban drift is concerned because the projected increase in population is not matched by the increase in school facilities. Equally, the health sector will be adversely affected because the current clinic is not adequately equipped to cater for the current population worse still an increment thereof.

2.2.13.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

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

Mwanabombwe district lies very close to the Congo rainfall belt and it is where the source of the mighty Zambezi River is with a lot of its tributaries. The unplanned settlement is likely to disturb the percolation or collection of the excessive rainfall water by the underground water bodies. Already there has been an increase in deforestation and disturbance of water bodies by uncontrolled construction of weirs for personal use. The current method used for disposal of sewer is likely to become worse as the population grows and this is likely to cause massive pollution thus disturbing the flora and fauna. This may result in less soil support and formation of deserts. Such trends are a huge contribution to climate change and environmental degradation as elaborated.

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

There has been an observation on tendency of roads and drainages being highly eroded including the foundations of old structures in the district. The erosions are attributed to the heavier down pours than anticipated and this has resulted in continuous subsidence of foundations that were

not adequately footed or blinded. The roads now have to be periodically maintained after and during the rainy season to make sure the eroded laterite are replaced. This has proved to be very costly for our sector as such works are usually not budgeted. The allocated resources are no longer enough to cater for this unforeseen detriment.

2.2.13.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.13.6.1 Women and girls

Women and girls are more vulnerable to shocks of poor housing and road infrastructure as most of them do not have rights to own land where they can put up houses needless to say even if they could have; they lack capacities to develop decent housing. Bad roads and lack of essential social amenities affect women the most as they have to walk long distances to access the required services such as education, health and groceries.

2.2.13.6.2 Men and boys

Men and boys are relatively well placed as compared to women and girls as they can own land, they can succeed possessions and they have masculinity energy to overcome certain shocks that come with poor infrastructure

2.2.13.6.3 Youths

Youths are generally more vulnerable to the shocks of poor infrastructure or the lack of it as they are the neediest of the basic social amenities and recreation lack of which may result in juvenile delinquency and social turbulence.

2.2.13.6.4 Disabled

The disabled are even at the mess as most households neglect the disabled in society. Sometimes even society does not consider creating conducive environments to accommodate the disabled in accessing various services. The designs of most structures are not accommodative to the disabled, hence making them even more vulnerable than the rest.

2.2.13.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Bad infrastructure affects people with HIV/AIDS in many ways as it hampers quick access to quality health and nutrition services

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

2.2.13.7.1 Summary of core issue

Inadequate housing infrastructure.

2.2.13.7.1.1 Justification

Only about 150 standard housing infrastructures have been built for government staff in the district of which about 100 are in a dilapidated state. Housing stock by private sector which meet the basic standard are less than 1,000. This has led to most staff who have been deployed to work at various stations to prefer to stay in more developed areas and commute to and from work.

2.2.13.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

Lack of well graded roads around the district and proper housing. None adherence to the layout maintenance schedule for housing and infrastructure. Limited resources for extending services to the remotest areas of the district. Inadequate funding for housing infrastructure to house the work force. Low investment by the private sector into housing development.

2.2.14 TOURISM, ARTS AND CULTURE

The district is endowed with rich natural heritage and, tourism attractions such as Pembe Lagoon, Kaombe lagoon, and Ntumba Chushi falls. The hospitality industry in Mwansabombwe district is predominantly run by the private sector and is characterized by lodges and guest houses. The district is home to the famous Mutomboko Traditional Ceremony of the Lunda people of Luapula province. Mwansabombwe also, has a number of indigenous fruits such as Amakole, jack fruit, Masuku, Mango and Mandalena. Mwansabombwe is further known for the production of crafts such as pounding mortars, reed mats, baskets, stools, pottery and sculptures.

Despite having abundant natural resources, the tourism and hospitality industry in the district has not been exploited to its full potential. In order to make Mwansabombwe more competitive in the province the focus will be to promote tourism industry beyond the traditional sites and products. Investment potentials lie in the establishment of a cultural village which will have a production center for arts and crafts; dance performances, exhibition of various traditional and cultural activities and cultural festivals.

Other opportunities exist in recreational activities such as boat cruising, fishing, bird viewing, and reptile parks. The hospitality industry also provides opportunities in hotels and lodges, camping sites, bar and restaurants as well as safari lodges. To further enhance the tourism sector in the district, strategic marketing of existing and potential attractions will need to be undertaken. The enhancement of tourism and hospitality industry will not only offer economic benefit to local communities, but also will enable them participate more actively in the conservation of their natural resources, historical and cultural attractions.

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

The 8th NDP emphasizes Government's commitment to revamp the tourism sector and support its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it presents opportunities for job creation for local communities. This will be done at the local level through supporting activities such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance, development of infrastructure, and provision of incentives to attract private investment.

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

According to the Vision 2030, Zambia's Key priority is to be a major tourism terminus of choice with unique structures by 2030. This key priority will be achieved through arts and culture infrastructure development, music and arts festival development promotions, enhanced tourism campaigns, diversifying tourism products by 2030 and increasing the participation of locals in the industry.

The NAC No.31 of 1994, prioritizes legalizing and protecting arts and culture development in Zambia through facilitation of formal registration of artists under the National Arts Council of Zambia (NACZ) coupled with investing heavily in arts and culture infrastructure development enabling the sector to provide good services such as cultural village, museum, crafts centres, art galleries, curio shops, rest houses, lodges and good roads to places of tourism attraction. Music and arts festival development promotion implemented at a local level by organizing talent shows, exhibitions, music and dance festivals, and traditional foods exhibitions encouraging the locals to participate and contribute positively to the growth of the district economy.

The other strategy is to enhance domestic tourism campaigns through the involvement of the Mwanabombwe district residents traveling or visiting tourist attraction places within the District and Zambia at large.

Diversification and research promotions strategy which involves safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) through the process of identification, inventorying, research, documentation, protection, preservation, promotion, enhancement, recognition, revitalization, awareness raising and transmission, (through formal and non-formal education), as well as revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage. Conducting Intellectual Property Rights campaigns with artists in a bid to promote Human Rights and to promote inculcation of national values and principles through dialogue with artists. Facilitating meetings to discuss moral decay Events/ Cultural Entertainment e.g. mother tongue program.

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

Arts and Culture, is one of the government institutions that make contributions to economic activities and jobs creation of the country, through the Expressive Arts. Currently the sector is

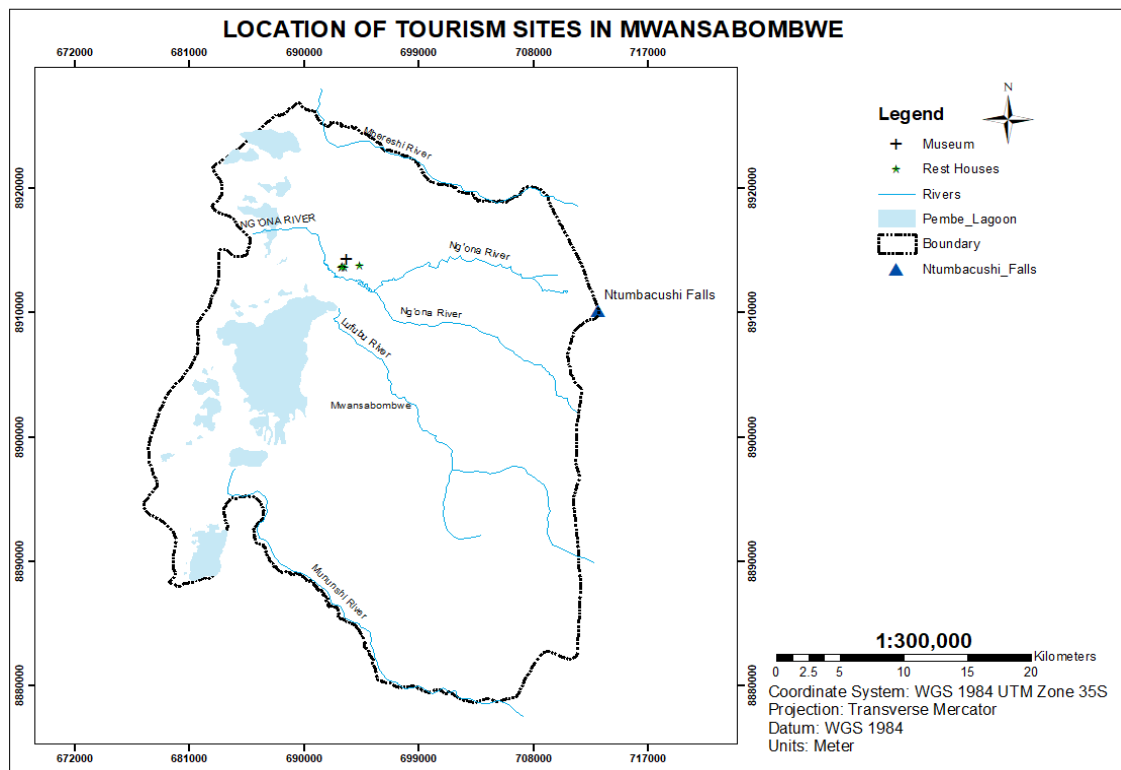
supporting the Umutomboko Ceremony, constructed a museum, is supporting artists through capacity building trainings, exhibitions for traditional foods and crafts among others.

2.2.14.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

2.2.14.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the district

The district has only one cultural officer attending to all tourism and arts. The Sector has one community Museum constructed at the Mutomboko Traditional Ceremony arena in the district though still not operational as the facility is not fully furnished. Land for a Cultural Village is yet to be secured. The Arts, Cultural and Traditional Affairs office has no office space, Tourism and Arts infrastructures are still a big challenge for service delivery in the district as the sector has not fully been exploited. The Sector has not yet started safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) because there has been no funding for the programme. On the very small scale, the office manages to have some few entrepreneurship promotion but only to limited places because of lack of funding, transport and man power.

Figure 45: location of tourism sites in the district



(Planning Department, 2024)

Figure 45 above shows the spatial location of tourism sites which include the museum, Ntumbachushi falls, various water bodies and rest houses in the district.

2.2.14.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

Tourism, Arts and Culture is multidimensional, multicultural and prevalent in every community but the potential has not been actualized due to lack of adequate capacity in terms human resource, mobility and promotional activities. The district has various tourism infrastructures such as lodges, guest houses, the traditional ceremony arena, a museum with assorted artifacts, water bodies and heritage sites. Most of these facilities cut across wards and therefore areas that do not have such facilities include mulele, Kazembe and Kakose.

2.2.14.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services relevant to this sector compared to key indicators of performance and historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

Figure 46: Existing Services and KPIs (Source Arts & Culture)

S/N	Existing Services	KPI	Targets	Shortfalls	Underlying Causes
	Arts and culture Infrastructure Development	No. of Tourism related infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated.	Acquire land for the Cultural village and operationalisation of the Museum.	Lack of Offices, cultural village and unoperational museum	Inadequate funding
	Tourism Promotion and marketing	No. of ICH inventories or research done. No. of local cuisine and crafts promotion No. of times the ceremony is supported per year.	4 per year Two per year Once a year	4 1 0	Support from the provincial office
	Tourism Development	No. of District cultural festivals	Once a year	1	No funding

		No. Of people trained in the curio and handcrafts making training.			
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(Mwansabombwe Town Council Planning Department, 2023)

The table above shows that the district should have a cultural village, community museum and office space for the district officers but currently the district only has a museum which is not operational. Also, the sector targeted to create a minimum of 50 jobs through promotion of musical and cultural festivals but it was not done due to lack funds.

2.2.14.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations

2.2.14.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector

The sector of Arts, Culture and Traditional Affairs is a blessing in the district, but the community feels that it lacks the necessary infrastructure like arts theatres, cultural village, museum, crafts centers, art galleries, curio shops, art exhibition centres, amphitheatre, resting houses, lodges, hotels, recreation centres and good roads to places of potential tourism attraction. These are some of the infrastructures they are looking for, which can help them have a better service. The community appreciates cultural entertainment events and Expressive arts that are spearheaded by the sector.

In another development, the sector has not started inventory intangible cultural heritage that is slowly disappearing. Lack of office space, transport and other office equipment is yet another challenge especially for the district officer who is supposed to work with the artists on the ground. Inadequate and inconsistent funding has equally hampered the smooth running of the sector.

2.2.14.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

Some of the issues that came up from the public participation are that the sector needs more

human resource to join the Cultural officer in the district who has been working without other helpers under him. This has contributed to the weak administrative structure of the sector and has also posed a challenge in capturing economic data, coordination of the segmented policies, poor infrastructure, and working with staff with little knowledge of the arts administration.

The issue that came up is that the artists and cultural groups feel they need more financial support from the sector.

These shortfalls have had a significant effect on the creative industry service delivery and well-being of the artists in Mwansabombwe.

2.2.14.3.3 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services

The community indicated that while the sector is doing something in the district through supporting the traditional ceremony, holding of traditional food and crafts exhibitions. Also, the sector through the district cultural office, reaches out to people that call on the office especially those who inquire on the registration of artists, production and selling of art products, tax to be paid to forest sector, entertainment, intellectual properties and music among others.

The community indicated that there is still room for the sector to do more. For instance, the community Museum located in Kazembe ward has to be operational and the sector also needs Arts and Cultural infrastructure such as a Cultural Village and Curio shop among others to be able to attract more tourists in the district.

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

2.2.14.4.1 Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based On the Estimates of Population Change

Current population in Mwansabombwe district is 58,919 according to Central Statistical Office 2022, as the population increases; there will be a lot of demand on many services. Since there will be increased demand for services, the sector will need construction of one cultural village, completion of one Community Museum and offices for the District officers. The sector will need a minimum of one more officer in the sector.

Further, the sector will carry out forty inventories in the next ten years; will continue to support the holding of the Mutomboko traditional ceremony in the next ten years. The sector will hold twenty local cuisine and crafts promotion in the next ten years, will also hold ten cultural

festivals, curio making and handcrafts making trainings for the next ten years.

2.2.14.4.2 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur and Where Future Services and Facilities are Likely to be needed.

With increased growth, issues of tourism, Arts and cultural facilities are anticipated to be needed in Pembe, Lufubu, Chipita, Salanga, Kayo, Kabalenge and Mbereshi wards due to their location and attraction sites available.

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

Despite land-use impact, land is required to support human and ecosystem needs. Urban areas promote economic growth and satisfy housing, industrial and commercial needs of growing human population. In the same vein arts are supported by land such as Arts and Cultural infrastructure. This trend of population increase and investment will destroy the land in various ways and eventually cause loss of soil fertility, soil erosion, siltation, climate change, global warming, water and air pollution, vegetation loss, topography destruction, water table destruction and recharge zones will be affected. Population distribution pattern might cause high encroachment in our protected forest reserves due to shortage of land and loss of soil fertility.

2.2.14.5 *Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change*

2.2.14.5.1 The Impact of Development Trends in the Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

It is expected that some trees will be cleared to pave way for the construction of a cultural village and offices. Furthermore, the anticipated increase in population will result in most of the forest areas being cleared to pave way for human habitation and also as a source of raw materials for crafts production.

There is also going to be change of land use from mostly farming activities and forestry to commercial use. The cutting down of trees will lead to deforestation which affects rainfall pattern as well.

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

The impact of environmental and climate change issues on tourism, arts, and culture is a significant concern in today's world. These sectors rely heavily on the natural environment and are deeply intertwined with the communities and cultures they represent.

The sector can be affected by climate change. For instance, income of artists and revenue for the government, this can be in case of the following devastating challenges; Extreme heat, heavy downpour and flooding will affect arts and cultural infrastructure including health, agriculture, forestry, transportation, air and water quality and many more. The effect stated can inconvenience the artists and the fans not to appreciate the arts in many ways. Hence, the artists and the government in the sector will lose out in terms of income generation resulting in a lot of families suffering.

Further, the impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector can include;

1. **Natural Disasters:** Climate change can lead to an increase in extreme weather events such as floods, and wildfires. These disasters can cause physical damage to tourist destinations, cultural heritage sites, and artistic venues, disrupting tourism and cultural activities.
2. **Changing Landscapes:** Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns can alter landscapes, affecting the aesthetic appeal of tourist destinations and the inspiration for artistic creations. For example, high temperatures experienced can diminish the attractiveness of the district to tourists from other locations.
3. **Biodiversity Loss:** Environmental degradation and habitat destruction can result in the loss of biodiversity, impacting ecotourism and wildlife-related activities. This, in turn, affects the cultural significance of nature-based practices and traditional knowledge.
4. **Cultural Heritage at Risk:** Climate change can pose a threat to cultural heritage sites, such as ancient monuments, historic buildings, and archaeological sites. For instance, heavy downpours, erosion, and increased storm surges can lead to their destruction or deterioration, risking the loss of valuable cultural treasures.

2.2.14.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

2.2.14.6.1 Women and Girls

Participation of women and girls and as equal partners in development must be tolerated. These groups are coming out that they do not have Arts and Cultural infrastructure where they could freely participate and express themselves. They also wish to access Artists Empowerment Funds and also where they could sell their art products. They also look forward for experienced

entrepreneurs who could motivate them to go forward in life. Expressive arts industry is crucial to ensuring household generate income for food security and poverty eradication. Sustainable economic growth in arts and culture cannot be achieved by efforts that exclude more than half of the rural population (women) involved in art industry. The community experiences a number of gender based violence to vulnerable groups like women, children and persons with disabilities some these causes are deeply rooted in culture.

2.2.14.6.2 Men and Boys

Men, but especially young boys are being inspired by contemporary artist which has resulted in a good number participating in music production and dancing. Nonetheless, the levels of exposure are limited hence the quality of production is still in its infancy.

2.2.14.6.3 Youths

The importance of youths in this sector cannot be over emphasized. Nonetheless, youths are deprived of the much needed recreation as investment in this sector is almost non-existent. Lack of recreation facilities makes youths indulge in drug and substance abuse among other bad vices as a means of keeping active. This is detrimental to the future generation's survival hence, the need to invest more in this sector

2.2.14.6.4 Disabled

The disabled are also not left out as facilities that are sometimes used to promote activities of this sector are not designed to accommodate them hence the need to redesign such facilities to become more inclusive.

2.2.14.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Challenges of HIV/AIDS in this area of the economy are very prevalent. Tourism, Arts and Culture if properly utilized can help mitigate the impact of this pandemic on the economy through creation of jobs.

2.2.14.7 *Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing To the Issue*

2.2.14.7.1 Summary of core issue

Inadequate tourism services in the district.

2.2.14.7.1.1 Justification

The district only has one museum which is not yet completed and therefore no intangible arts

have been collected for display. The current existing natural resources that can be made as tourism sites have not been fully exploited. The hospitality industry is also below par as compared to neighboring districts.

2.2.14.7.2 External factors contributing to the issue

The major external factor contributing to these issues is inadequate investment in the tourism sector and erratic funding of programmes. There are notable factors contributing to several issues identified in the sector in Mwanabombwe district. The underlying factors are mainly investment unlike policy and district stakeholder coordination which are rather strengths.

PART THREE

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The development framework sets out the long-term vision for the district. In this section, goals, objectives, strategies and programs are set out for each sector to address the priority issues identified in the issues report. The section also includes the Spatial Development Framework that will be a guide for decisions in the IDP area involving use and development of land. It indicates the desired spatial form for achieving the objectives and strategies for the Mwanabombwe IDP.

3.1 Vision for the District

3.1.1 Vision for the Long-Term Development of the District

“A District which supports socio-economic development and a sustainable natural environment by 2033”.

By “**Socio-Economic Development**” we entail, “a development that is people driven whose product leads to collective human economic enhancement.”

By “**Sustainable Natural Environment**” we mean “economic development that that is achieved without compromising the ability of the future generation from achieving their own needs.

Mission Statement

To provide a conducive environment for economic growth, effective and efficient public services; increased access to clean water supply, quality social amenities and improved road access and safety to our communities.

3.2 Policies to Direct Development

Policies to direct development in this aspect have been derived from the 8NDP and Vision 2030 to ensure that development objectives at this level feed into the national aspirations. These are:

- i. Provide clean and safe drinking water for Mwanabombwe residents by 2033
- ii. Reduced deforestation and improved quality of the natural environment.
- iii. Develop modern and efficient transportation infrastructure by 2033
- iv. Improved solid waste management services in the district
- v. Improve service provision in order to enhance sustainable fisheries and livestock production and productivity by the year 2033.

- vi. Increase production of cash crops in the district through crop diversification and mechanized farming methods.
- vii. To provide efficient and effective social protection services by ensuring that low-capacity households and people have sufficient income security to meet basic needs and protection 2033.
- viii. To provide adequate and quality education services by the year 2033.
- ix. To provide easy access to markets and capital in the district by the year 2033.
- x. To improve the quantity and quality of housing by the year 2033.
- xi. Provision of quality health care services to the people of Mwanabombwe.
- xii. By 2033, to physically and technologically interlink the district through provision of electricity and ICT services
- xiii. To improve the green economy through sustainable utilization of forest resources and ensure a balanced ecosystem/environment by the year 2033.

The following tables display information on the development frameworks from various sectors: -

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.3.1 WATER AND SANITATION

Goal: Increased population accessing adequate clean and safe water									
OBJECTIVE: Local authority to Increase access to safe and clean water from 64% to 85% by 2034.									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Improve water point facilities	Water infrastructure development	Upgrading and Construction of small piped water schemes	•Mumbashi,Fuyafuya, Nsata, Matabishi Kashita, Sondashi, Shimumbolo Chofwe.Nsonga, Manteni, Senkwe,Kamekela, Mwansabombwe	6	6	6	6	6	GRZ/CDF/CP
Promote and increase provision of boreholes	Water infrastructure development	Drilling of new hand pumps boreholes	•Musange,Mulalami, Kondamishi ,Kaweme,Wasalangana,Mubanda, Nsesema, Shimumbolo,Chofwe, Chisha,Chitembo, Mashimbi, Mutima,Senkwe, Kamekela,Chikoko,Mwenso, Muchanga, Mwenso,Mwanamwenda,Mutapa, Sendama, Matipa,Mushitu.Mututu, MwansaKabwe ,Chipanga,Ngalama	6	6	6	6	6	GRZ/CDF/CP

Promote and strengthen provision of safe water	Operation and Maintenance	Rehabilitations and repair of boreholes	Kaulu,Kasengu,Chipunka clinic, Sesa school,Sesa Village, Kafumbe school,Lushinga, Ndaso,Matungu,Senkwe 1,Fwifwi1,Kabalinde, Kabalenge school 2, Ndilila,Yamba, Nsata,Koni,Chisha, ChembeNsofu,Nsesema, Kashita, Sondashi, Lufubu school,Township-2 ,Chibanga school, Kabumbe , Kamekela, Kambikambi	6	6	6	6	6	GRZ/CDF/CP
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3.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Goal: Improved forest Management									
Objective: Forestry department to reduce deforestation by elevating the proportion of sustainable practices from the current 10% to 60% by year 2034									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Establishment of tree nurseries	Raise 450,000 pine seedlings and plant 300ha of land	Kapweshi plantation in Kakose ward	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	Local Authority, Forestry Department

		Support local communities with 25,000 seedlings of indigenous tree spp	Kakose, Mbereshi, Mulele, Mununshi, Pembe	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Local Authority, Forestry Department
		Support local communities with 25,000 seedlings of fruit trees	Kakose, Mbereshi, Mulele, Mununshi, Pembe	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Local Authority, Forestry Department
	Law Enforcement	Conducting 120 routine patrols	Kapweshi in Kakose, Mbereshi, Mubende in Mulele, and Kapoli	24	24	24	24	24	Forestry Department
	Promote Bee keeping Development	Training of 150 bee keeping farming	Pembe, Mulele, Mununshi	30	30	30	30	30	Forestry Department
	Awareness raising and sensitization	Conducting sensitization meetings among community members in 5 wards	Mbereshi, Kakose, Mulele, Lufubu and Kabalenge ward	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority, Forestry Department
	Identification and rehabilitation of degraded areas by natural regeneration	50ha put under natural regeneration	Mbereshi, Kakose, Mulele, and Kabalenge ward	10ha	10ha	10ha	10ha	10ha	Local Authority, Forestry Department

3.3.3 TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

GOAL: Developed modern and efficient infrastructure for easy transportation									
Objective: The Local Authority to improve and maintain good road accessibility from 30% to 70% by the year 2034.									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Strengthen road infrastructure provision	Road Infrastructure development in target communities	Conduct a needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities.	Kazembe Mbereshi Mununshi, Lufubu	4	-	3	-	2	LA and all devolved departments
		Hold consultative meeting with stakeholders	Kazembe Mbereshi Mununshi, Lufubu	4	-	4	-	4	LA and all devolved departments
		Conduct a comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA/RDA/

Conduct repairs and upgrades of roads.	All wards	100km	120km	150km	180km	210km	LA
Regularly inspect roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear.	all wards	4	4	4	4	4	LA
Open up new feeder and township roads	Shitima to Kasengu Kashita to Kasamba, Kawama to wasalangana	50km	80km	120km	150km	180km	LA and RDA
Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	All wards	3	10	20	30	50	LA
Construction of humps/rumble strips	Kazembe Mbereshi Mununshi, Mumbolo	4	8	8	8	8	LA
Installation of Road Signs	All wards	20	20	20	20	20	LA

3.3.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Goal: Improved waste collection and disposal.									
OBJECTIVE: Local authority to improve waste disposal and collection from 30% to 75% by 2034									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste Management	Formalization with ZEMA	Chipita	1					Works/Health
	Waste Management	Site preparation and establishment	Chipita		1			1	Works/Health
	Waste Management	Construction of engineered dump site	Chipita		1				Works/Health
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste collection and disposal	Installation of 6 skip bins	All Ward/s	2	2	1	1		Works/Health
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste collection and disposal	Rehabilitate 2 existing refuse bays	Kayo, Kazembe	1	1		1	1	Works/Health
	Waste collection and disposal	Placing of 50 refuse bins in strategic points	All wards	10	10	10	10	10	Works/Health

To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste management	Conduct sensitization meetings	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Public health
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste management	Carry out weekly cleaning	All wards	48	48	48	48	48	Public health

3.3.5 EDUCATION SERVICES

Goal: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education delivery.									
Objective: MOE to enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education services from 23% to 60% by 2028.									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Improving the quality of the learning environment	Infrastructure Development	Construction and establishing of 29 Stand Alone ECE Centers	All 29 primary schools in the district	6	6	6	6	5	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education
		Construction and establishing of 3 Secondary schools	Mbereshi ward	1					Local Authority, Ministry Of Education
			Chipita ward			1			
			Pembe ward					1	

		Construction of 15 1x3 CRB	Citrus, Chilindi, Lubansa, Chipita, Mushindike, Kabumbu, Kankoloto, Kashe, Trywell, Chiilange, Salanga, Mukamba, Mumbolo, Kabalenge, Mwata Chinkonkole	3	3	3	3	3	Local Authority, Education
		Construction of 12 boarding facilities	Kabalenge, Mukamba, Kapale, Chinyanta, Mumbolo and Salanga secondary schools	2	2	4	2	2	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education
		Construction of the district office block	Mwansabombwe Township CBD in Lufubu ward		1				Local Authority, Ministry of Education
		Construction of Science Laboratories	Mukamba, Mumbolo, Salanga schools	1	1	1			Local Authority, Ministry of Education

		Procurement of 2700 borax	Kabalenge, Mable Shaw, Mukamba, Kazembe, Kapale, Mumbolo, Salanga and Chinyanta secondary schools	540	540	540	540	540	Local Authority
		Procurement of 3500 double sitter desks	All 29 primary schools in the district	700	700	700	700	700	Local Authority
		Procurement of District Motor Vehicle	District Education office		1				Local Authority, Ministry of Education
	Teacher Deployment	Deployment of 36 ECE teachers	36 ECE centers in the district	7	7	7	7	8	Ministry of Education
		Deployment of 145 primary teachers	29 Primary schools in the district	29	29	29	29	29	
		Deployment of 160 secondary teachers	8 secondary schools in the district	24	24	24	24	24	
	Learning and Teaching Materials	Procurement of 3,480 ECE Pupils' Text Books	29 ECE centers in the district	696	696	696	696	696	Ministry of Education
		Procurement of 10,150 Primary Pupils' Text Books	29 Primary schools in the district	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	

		Procurement of 11550 Secondary Pupils' Text Books	8 secondary schools in the district	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	
		Procurement of 348 ECE Teachers' Guide	29 ECE centers in the district	69	69	69	69	72	
		Procurement of 696 Primary Teacher's Guide	29 Primary schools in the district	132	132	132	132	140	
		Procurement of 660 Secondary Teachers' Guide	8 secondary schools in the district	132	132	132	132	132	

3.3.6 TELECOMMUNICATION AND ICT

Goal	Improved information and communication technologies								
Objective	Local Authority to improve telecommunication and information technologies from 18% to 80% by 2028.								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Improve telecommunication and ICT	Internet infrastructure development	Putting up network boosters	All 12 wards	2	2	3	3	2	LA/MOE
	Enhance ICT teaching and learning in schools	ICT teacher recruitment and deployment	Chinyanta Combined, Kabalenge Day, Kapale secondary, Kazembe secondary, Mabel Shaw Secondary, Mukamba Combined	8	6	6	6	7	LA/MOE

			Mumbolo Combined Salanga Combined All 25 Primary schools						
		Purchase of computers for ICT teaching and learning	Chinyanta Combined, Kabalenge Day, Kapale secondary Kazembe secondary, Mabel Shaw Secondary, Mukamba Combined Mumbolo Combined Salanga Combined All 25 Primary schools	240	187	187	187	188	LA/MOE

3.3.7 SOCIAL SERVICES

Goal: Reduced poverty levels in households									
Objective: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to reduce household poverty by improving households' agriculture productivity by increasing the number of beneficiaries from 7,514 to 12,065 by 2028.									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Facilitate the provision of equitable and inclusive Basic	Food Security Pack (FSP)	Identification of 4,551 vulnerable but viable households with farming inputs support	All 25 CWACs in the District	1,517		1,517		1,517	MCDSS

Social Protection services		Conduct 125 trainings in agronomics best practices	All 25 CWACs in the District	25	25	25	25	25	MCDSS
		Distribute 7,585 packs inputs	All 25 CWACs in the District	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	1,517	MCDSS
	Alternative Livelihood Initiative (ALI)	Procure 1,980 Small animals/birds	4 CWACs	396	396	396	396	396	MCDSS
		Train 132 beneficiaries	4 CWACs	132	132	132	132	132	
	Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	Community sensitization	All 25 CWACs in the District	4	4	4	4	4	MCDSS
		Listing	All 25 CWACs in the District	1	1	1	1	1	
		Enumeration	All 25 CWACs in the District	1	1	1	1	1	
		Community validation	All 25 CWACs in the District	1	1	1	1	1	
		Giving grants to 7,076 beneficiaries	All 25 CWACs in the District	7,076	7,076	7,076	7,076	7,076	

3.3.8 TRADE AND COMMERCE

Goal: Improved environment for trade and commerce									
Objective: Local Authority to improve the environment for commerce and trade through infrastructure development from the current 6 to 10 by 2034.									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Building a supportive business environment	Infrastructure development	Construction of a modern market	Kazembe		1				Devolved & LA
		Construction of warehouses	Lufubu and Kazembe			1	1		Devolved & LA
		Constructions a cold room	Lufubu and Kazembe		1		1		Devolved & LA
		Extensive mixed farming on the 1000 hectares of land	Lufubu			1			Devolved & LA

3.3.9 HEALTH SERVICES

Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.									
Objective: MOH to reduce malaria incidence rate (all age) from 936 per 1000 population to 150 per 1000 population by end of 2028									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	Responsible Agency
Strengthen provision of patient centered health infrastructure and medical equipment	Malaria elimination	Conduct distribution of long-lasting treated nets	In all the 12 wards	4000	4000	35000	4000	4000	Ministry of Health
		Conduct Indoor residual spraying (IRS)	In all the 12 wards	One round	One round	One round	One round	One round	Ministry of Health

Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.									
Objective: Local Authority to improve the availability of essential drugs and medical supplies in all health facilities from 50% to above 70% by 2028									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	Responsible Agency
Strengthen the last mile distribution systems.	Medicines and medical supplies	SUTURE VICRYL 2 RB	District level						
		Procurement of 6000 SUTURE VICYRL 2 RC		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Health

	Procurement of 6000 SUTURE NYLON 2RC	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 12000 ABDOMINAL SWABS	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 6000 SUGICAL BLADES	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 3600 SPINAL NEEDLES	720	720	720	720	720	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 18000 KETAMINE	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 18000 BUPIVACAIN HEAVY	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 18000 of SUXAMETHONIUM	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 31200 METHYLATED SPIRIT 2.5L	6240	6240	6240	6240	6240	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 30000 AMOXICILLIN CAPSULES 250MG	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 30000 CLOXACILLIN CAPS 250M	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 30000 GAUZE ROLL	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 72000 COTTON WOOL	14400	14400	14400	14400	14400	Ministry of Health

	Procurement of 120000 OXYTOCIN	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 360000 FOLLEY CATHETER	72000	72000	72000	72000	72000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 120000 CANNULAE 20G	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 30000 CANNULAE 24G	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 36000 CANNULAE 18G	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 36000 CANNULAE 26G	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 42000 METRONIDAZOLE TABLETS 200M	8400	8400	8400	8400	8400	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 24000 METRONIDAZOLE IV	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 24000 CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 1200000 CIPROFLOXACIN IV	240000	240000	240000	240000	240000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 60000 NORMAL SALINE	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 72000 RINGERS LACTATE	14400	14400	14400	14400	14400	Ministry of Health

	Procurement of 6000 BP MACHINES	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 72000 ACCU CHECK MACHINE	14400	14400	14400	14400	14400	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 120000 ACCU CHECK STRIPS	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 120000 URINE BAG ADULT	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	Ministry of Health
	procurement of 120000 URINE BAGS PEADS	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 36000 HYDROCORTISON INJ	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 60000 DEXAMETHASON INJ	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 6000 SYRINGE 10ML	600	600	600	600	600	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 6000 SYRINGE 5ML	600	600	600	600	600	Ministry of Health
	Procurement of 8400 NEEDLES 21G	1680	1680	1680	1680	1680	Ministry of Health
Procurement of 8400 NEEDLES 23G	1680	1680	1680	1680	1680	Ministry of Health	

Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.										
Objective: Local authority to construct additional health facilities from the existing 14 to 19 by 2028										
Strategy	Program	Activity	Location priority	by	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	Responsible Agency
Strengthen provision of patient centered health infrastructure and medical equipment	Health Infrastructure development	Construct eight (5) new health centres in eight wards	Matabishi Township Kasamba Lubansa Mumbolo		1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Ministry of Health
	Health Infrastructure development	Construct nine (9) maternity annexes in eight wards	Seesa Chokwe Chipita Katotoma Pembe Salanga Chitipa Mukamba Chipunka			2	2	2	2	Ministry of Health
	Health Infrastructure Development	construction of 10 staff houses at nine health facilities	Chipita Kapesa Pembe Katotoma Chitipa Kazembe Seesa Chokwe Mukamba		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Ministry of Health

Health Infrastructure Development	Renovation of five (5) dilapidated health facilities	Mukamba salanga Lufubu Mbereshi HAHC Kazembe	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		Ministry of Health
Equipment and transport	Procurement of four (4) ambulances for emergency referral services	2 for the district hospital 2 for Mwansabombwe DHO		1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Mwansabombwe Council
	Procurement of six (6) utility vehicles in order to enhance service delivery in the district	2 for the district hospital 2 for Mbereshi Hospital 2 for Mwansabombwe DHO	2.00	2.00	2.00			Mwansabombwe Council
	Procurement of 20 motorbikes for health facilities in the district		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	Mwansabombwe Council
	procurement of 60 patient beds			60				MOH/LA
	Procurement of 60 patient mattresses			60				MOH/LA
	Procurement of 22 delivery beds				22.00			MOH/LA
	Procurement of 90 delivery sets for all health facilities in the district	All health facilities		18	18	18	18	18

	Equipment and transport	Procurement of 14 CCTVs for 14 health facilities in order to enhance security	Kazembe, Salanga, Mbereshi Hospital, Chipunka, Mbereshi HAHC, Lufubu	14						LA/MOH
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Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.

Objective: MOH to reduce the proportion of teenage pregnancy from 20.2% to 5% by 2034.

Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	Responsible Agency
sensitization meetings on age-appropriate comprehensive sexual education programs	Adolescent health	Hold adolescent health technical working group quarterly	At district level	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Health
		Hold 250 community engagement meetings	In all 12 wards	50	50	50	50	50	Ministry of Health

<p>Enhance the capacity of health workers in the delivery of adolescent/youth-friendly age and gender-sensitive sexual reproductive health services which includes contraceptives, maternal health services</p>	<p>Train 400 health care workers in adolescent health.</p>	<p>District level In all 12 wards</p>	80	80	80	80	80	Ministry of Health
	<p>Train 200 peer educators in adolescent health services</p>	<p>District level In all 12 wards</p>		50	50	50	50	Ministry of Health
	<p>Conduct 240 quarterly adolescent wellness days</p>	<p>In all 12 wards</p>	48	48	48	48	48	Ministry of Health

Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.									
Objective: MOH to increase the percentage of people living with HIV with suppressed viral load from 91% to 98% by end of 2034									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Location priority	by 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Enhanced viral load coverage especially in facilities with low viral load coverage and suppression.	HIV/AIDS	Provide ART services to HIV positive clients	in all 12 wards	92%	94%	96%	97%	98%	Ministry of Health

3.3.10 AGRICULTURE SERVICES

Goal: Increased production and productivity among small scale farmers in Mwanabombwe district									
Objective: MOA to improve production efficiency from 1.4 tons per hector to 5 tons per hector among small scale farmers in Mwanabombwe by 2028									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location priority	by 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Promotion of mechanized farming	Agricultural mechanization	Awareness meetings on mechanized farming among small scale farmers	Kapesa, Lufubu, Chipunka, Chiilange, Mumbolo, Koni, Salanga, Mbereshi, Kabalenge, Kayo, Chipita and	1	2	2	2	1	MOA/LA

			Mwansabombwe						
		To procure extension kits for officers	Mwansabombwe	20	20	20	20	20	MOA
Promotion of climate smart Agriculture	Agro-Forestry and tree crops development	Planting of 10000 Agro-forestry tree crops	Kapesa, Lufubu, Chipunka, Chiilange, Mumbolo, Koni, Salanga, Mbereshi, Kabalenge, Kayo, Chipita and Mwansabombwe	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	MOA/LA
	Transport and communication	Procure Three (3) utility vehicles	Mwansabombwe		1	1		1	MOA/LA
		Procure 20 motorbikes	Mwansabombwe		5	5	10	5	MOA/LA
	Staff recruitment	Recruitment of camp officers	Mwansabombwe	3	3	3	3	3	MOA/LA

To Strengthen agro and forestry-based processing capacity and marketing	Agro and Forestry Based Processing and Manufacturing Promotion	Increase proportion of small SMEs engaged in agro-processing and manufacturing	All the camps in Mwansabombwe	4	10	30	10	5	MOA/LA
	Agri-business development services provision	Increased access to Agri-business marketing services by small scale and medium farmers	All the camps in Mwansabombwe	200	500	1000	500	500	MOA
	Value chain linkages promotion	Increased number of small-scale farmers integrated into commercial value chains	All the camps in Mwansabombwe	10	20	20	50	10	MOA
	input Supply Diversification	Increase access to improved and diverse agricultural Inputs	All the camps in Mwansabombwe	500	2000	4000	2000	2000	MOA
	infrastructure development in the district	Construction of camp houses	All the camps in Mwansabombwe	2		5	7	11	MOA/LA

		Construction of staff 10 houses	Mbereshi Farmer`s training center	2 houses constructed	3 houses constructed		5 houses constructed		MOA/LA
		Construction of 1 office block	Mbereshi Farmer`s training center		1				MOA/LA
		construction of 4 1x5 farmers` hostel	Mbereshi Farmer`s training center		1	1	1	1	MOA/LA

3.3.11 LIVESTOCK

Goal: Increased livestock and fish production and productivity									
Objective: MFL to improve fisheries and livestock production and productivity from 15% annual growth to 40% per year by 2028									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
To promote sustainable livestock and fisheries production and productivity	livestock stocking and restocking (livestock placement)	To restock 1,215 improved village chickens	all the veterinary camp within the district	415	200	200	200	200	MFL
		Restock 210 hybrid (boar goats) goats	all the veterinary camp within the district	30	50	40	50	40	MFL

		Restock 134 pigs	all the veterinary camp within the district	4	40	30	30	30	MFL
		Restock 625 rabbits	all the veterinary camp within the district	25	100	200	100	200	MFL
		Restock 100 beef cattle	all the veterinary camp within the district	20	20	20	20	20	MFL
		Establish livestock multiplication centers	establish a livestock scheme in Kabelenge ward and Munushi ward		1		1		MFL, Private sector,CP
		Establish fish and aqua-parks hatcheries	establish aqua-parks in Kapwashi in Kakose, Kambikambi in kayo ward and Kabalenge in Kabalenge ward	2	2	2	2	2	MFL, Private sector,CP
	livestock and fisheries development extension service	formation of 60 livestock farmer groups in five years	all the veterinary camp within the district	12	12	12	12	12	MFL, MOA, CP
		Train 18,000 livestock farmers in sustainable livestock production and productivity	all the veterinary camp within the district	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	MFL, MOA, CP
		Deploy 4 general worker	within the district	2	2				PSMD

		Deploy 2 veterinary technician	within the district	1	1				PSMD
		Deploy 2 livestock technicians	within the district	1	1				PSMD
		Deploy 6 livestock assistant	all the veterinary camp within the district	1	1	2	2		PSMD
		Deploy 1 fisheries officer	within the district		1				PSMD
		Deploy 2 fisheries technicians	all the veterinary camp within the district	1	1				PSMD
		Deploy 6 fisheries assistant	all the veterinary camp within the district	2	2		2		PSMD
		conduct 80 transfer of technologies (to conduct field demonstrations)	all the veterinary camp within the district	16	16	16	16	16	MFL, MOA, CP
		To train 800 fish farmers in sustainable aquaculture development	all the veterinary camp within the district	160	160	160	160	160	MFL, MOA, CP
		To conduct 240 sensitization meeting in fisheries conservation	all the fishing camps within the district	48	48	48	48	48	MFL, CP
		To conduct 300 fisheries conservation patrol	all the fishing camps within the district	60	60	60	60	60	MFL, CP
Infrastructure Development		To rehabilitate 1 sub-district office	Chipita ward	1					MFL & MLGRD

		block						
		construct 1x3 district officer and mini veterinary clinic	Mwansabombwe town		1			MFL & MLGRD
		complete construction of livestock service center	Pembe ward	1				MFL & MLGRD
		establish and construct 3 dip tanks	Munushi ward, Lufubu ward and Kakose	1	2			MFL & MLGRD
		establish and slaughter facilities	Lufubu and Kalenge ward	1		1		MFL & MLGRD
		rehabilitate existing camp extension houses	Chipita ward and Munushi ward	8				MFL & MLGRD
		to construct 3 camp houses for livestock assistants	all the veterinary camps (salanga ward, kazembe ward and Mbereshi ward)		3			MFL & MLGRD
		To procure one off road vehicle for district extension staff	within the district			1		MFL & MLGRD
		To procure 4 motorbikes for camp extension officers	within the district	1	2	1		MFL & MLGRD
		To procurement of speed boat with 60HP engine	the speed boat to be stationed at Chipita fisheries station	1				MFL & MLGRD

		procurement of fiber boat with 40HP engine	the boat to be stationed at Chipita fisheries station			1			MFL & MLGRD
Improve disease control	Disease control	To conduct trainings in sustainable animal health care	all the veterinary camp within the district	72	72	72	72	72	MFL/MLGRD
		conduct routine vaccinations and surveillance of livestock diseases economic importance	all the veterinary camp within the district	1,200	1200	1200	1200	1200	MFL, MLGRD, CP
		To conduct community, sensitize meetings in Zoonotic disease (rabies and food animal disease) control and prevention	all the veterinary camp within the district	60	60	60	60	60	MFL, MLGRD, CP
		To train 2400 farmers in primary animal health care	all the veterinary camp within the district	480	480	480	480	480	MFL
		To train 400 farmers in livestock feed formulations	all the veterinary camp within the district	100	100	100	100	100	MFL & CP

3.3.12 ENERGY SERVICES

Goal: Increased households' access to electricity.									
Objective: Local Authority to increase the proportion of households connected to power from 3,000 to 7,000 by 2034.									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
To promote provision of clean energy	Household connectivity	Infrastructure expansion	All wards	100	300	500	700	800	LA/ ZESCO
	Household connectivity	Supply of transformer	5 wards	1	1	1	1	1	LA/ ZESCO
To promote provision of clean energy	Solar energy connectivity	Establishing of solar plants	Township, Kapesa, Koni		1		1	1	LA/ ZESCO

3.3.13 HOUSING SERVICES

Goal: Increased access to decent housing infrastructure.										
Objective: Local Authority to increase access to quality and affordable housing from 20% to 60% of the population by 2034.										
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible department	agency/
To strengthen and promote provision of decent housing	Infrastructure development	Acquire land for establishment of housing units	Township area	1	1	1	1	1	LA/Ministry infrastructure	of
		Construction of houses	Township area and in Wards	10	20	20	20	20	LA/Ministry infrastructure	of
Improving existing infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of staff houses	All wards	10	10	10	20	20	LA/Ministry infrastructure	of
Engaging of stakeholders in procedures in construction.	Community engagement	Conduct massive sensitization on housing regulation	12 Wards	2	3	3	3	3	LA/Ministry infrastructure	of

3.3.14 TOURISM

Goal: improved tourism services in the district									
Objective: Ministry of Tourism and Culture to achieve local tourism participation from 50% (district population) to 80% by Year 2028									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Promote Tourism Growth	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a Cultural Village	Kazembe Ward		1				Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs
		Completion of the Museum at the Arena	Kazembe Ward	1					Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs
	Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs
		Local cuisine promotion	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	
		Crafts exhibitions	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	
	Tourism Development	Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs
		curio Making-training	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	
		Hand crafts making -Training	Kazembe Ward	1	1	1	1	1	

3.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework for the Mwanabombwe District provides a framework for development that encompasses community aspirations and sectorial development. The strategies, programmes and projects of the Development Framework are directed towards resolving the issues identified in the district.

3.4.1 Identification of Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios That Might Be Able to Address the Identified Issues And achieve goals and objectives

Description of the scenario including rationale

3.4.1.1 Scenario 1: Growth Nodes Approach to Development

The first scenario chosen is the growth nodes approach which focuses on creating growth centres that will help direct development to desired areas that have the capacity and the resources to support a self-sustaining economy.

The growth centres will be areas of mixed-use development and have intensified commercial and social /institutional facilities. This scenario will focus on equitable distribution of public infrastructure and social amenities while taking into account the developmental needs of each area. The major growth centres proposed in Mwanabombwe are the current economic centre in Chinyanta, Salanga, Kazembe, Chipita and Mbereshi Ward. The other is the planned Township area that will house the CBD where all Government Departments will be built.

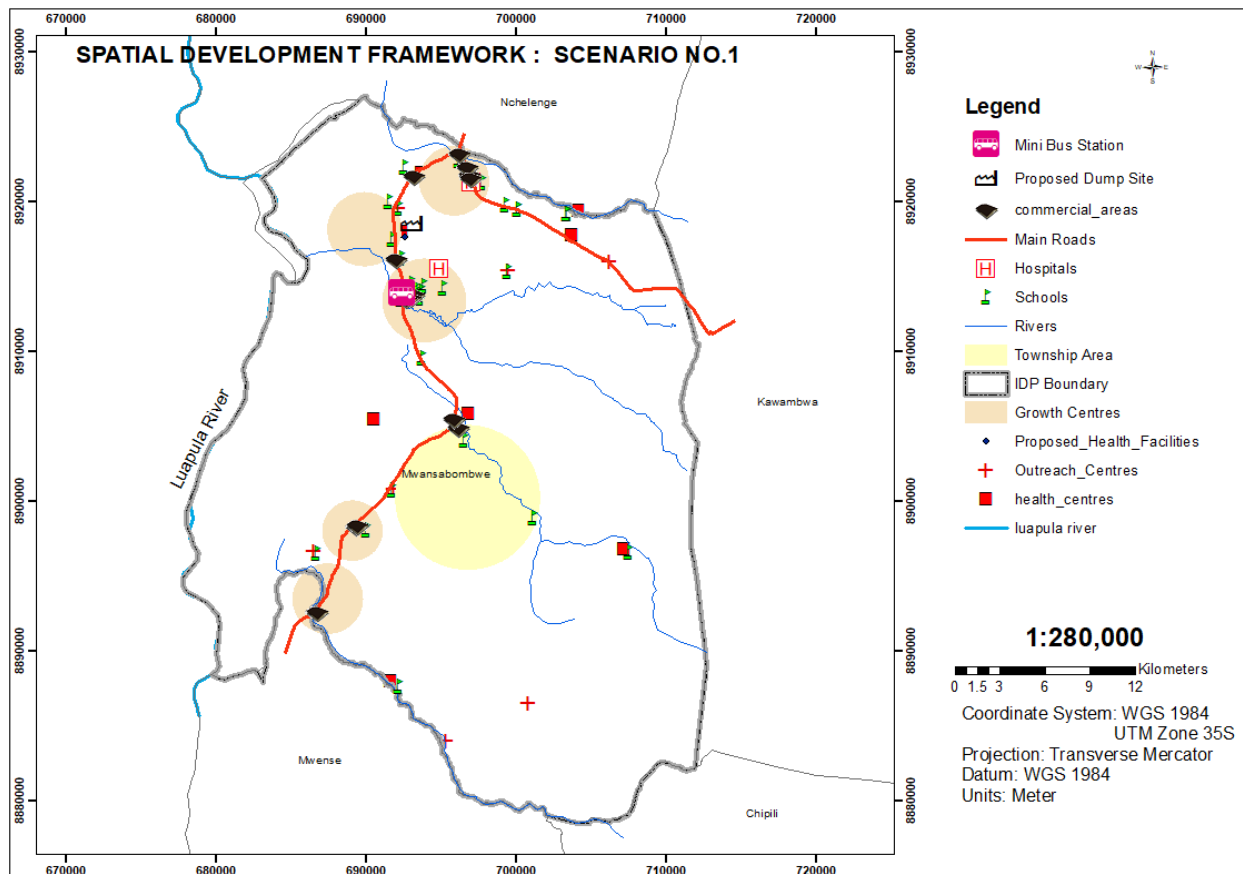
Table 51: spatial concepts and justification

S/N	Area	Spatial Concept	Outlining Policies	Justification
1	Mununshi	Densification	Agriculture And Livestock Farming,	Virgin land, Good transport network, adequate natural water bodies
2	Salanga	Densification	Population, Livestock Farming	Transport network, adequate natural water bodies
3	Lufubu	Growth Node	Planned Area With Mixed Land Use	Virgin land, close to the main transport network, planned area.
	Kazembe	Growth Node	Trade And Commerce,	Vast land, huge population,

			Mixed Development	Trade centre.
4	Pembe	Green Belt	Agriculture, Lumber Industry	Vast land, existing forest reserve, proximity to transport corridor
5	Chipepa	Corridor	Trade And Commerce, Livestock	Population and Proximity to trade centre, adequate natural water bodies for fishing and cross border trade
6	Mbereshi	Corridor	Trade And Commerce, Lumber Industry, Palm Plantation	Vast land, huge population, Proximity to two transport corridors

(Planning Department, 2022)

Figure 47: Scenario 1



(Planning Department, 2022)

3.4.1.1.1 Consideration of advantages of scenario

The scenario takes into account the already existing mixed-use development and intensifies the commercial and social /institutional facilities in those areas. The scenario focus on equitable distribution of public infrastructure and social amenities while taking into account the developmental needs of each area.

3.4.1.1.2 Consideration of disadvantages of scenario

The scenario does not take into account the environmental aspects of development such as protection of environmentally sensitive areas through zoning and buffering in order to reduce negative impacts of development on the environment.

3.4.1.2 Scenario 2: Environmental protection approach to Development:

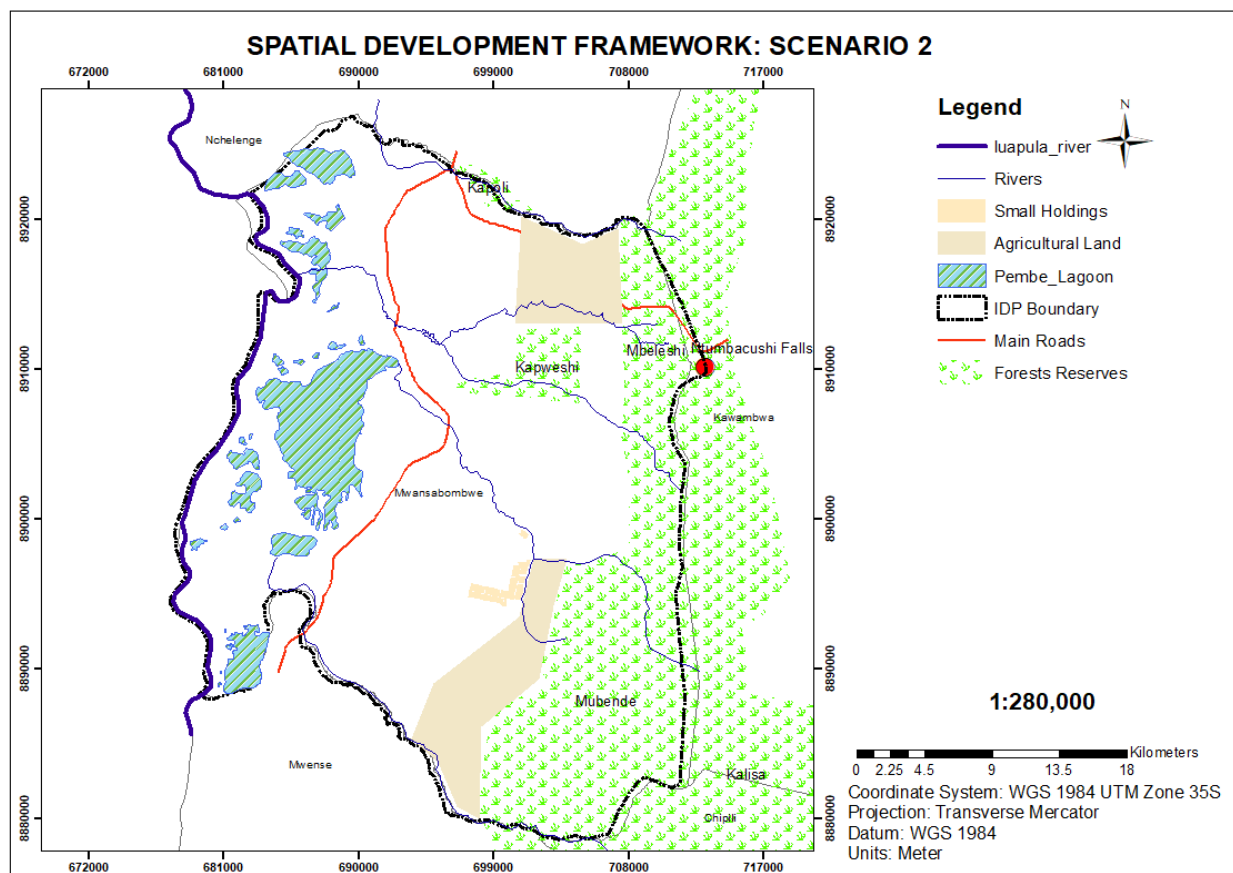
The second scenario is the environmental protection concept which aims at protecting valuable heritage resources, such as agricultural land, wetlands, forests and settlements. It highlights the Districts spatial zoning, with particular interest to the agricultural, forestry, livestock and heritage classifications. Various development control policies will need to be implemented such as buffering of streams, tourism sites and proper planning as well as demarcation of agriculture and forest land to prevent sprawl of the settlements. The District remains largely uninhabited, a status that is constantly changing due to population increase and the timber harvesting that has pointed the economic trajectory of the district.

Table 52: Principles of protection

S/N	AREA	CATEGORY	PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION
	Mununshi, Katotoma, pembe, Chipepa, Mukamba	Wetlands	Conservation
	Mubende, Kapweshi, Mbereshi	Forest Reserves	Regulated timber harvesting/ honey harvesting
	Kakose, Wasalangana, Chibanga, parts of Mununshi	Agriculture land	Creation of farm blocks/ resettlement

(Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

Figure 48: Scenario 2



(Planning Department, 2022)

3.4.1.2.1 Consideration of advantages of scenario

The scenario focuses on protection of the natural environment through zoning of various categories of land uses such as agriculture, wetland lands, forests and water bodies. This is done through implementation of various development control policies such as buffering of streams, tourism sites and proper planning as well as demarcation of agriculture and forest land to prevent sprawl of the settlements.

3.4.1.2.2 Consideration of disadvantages of scenario

The scenario only focuses on protection of the environment without taking into account socioeconomic development of the areas such as health services, educational services trade and commerce and the interconnectivity that should occur between different land uses.

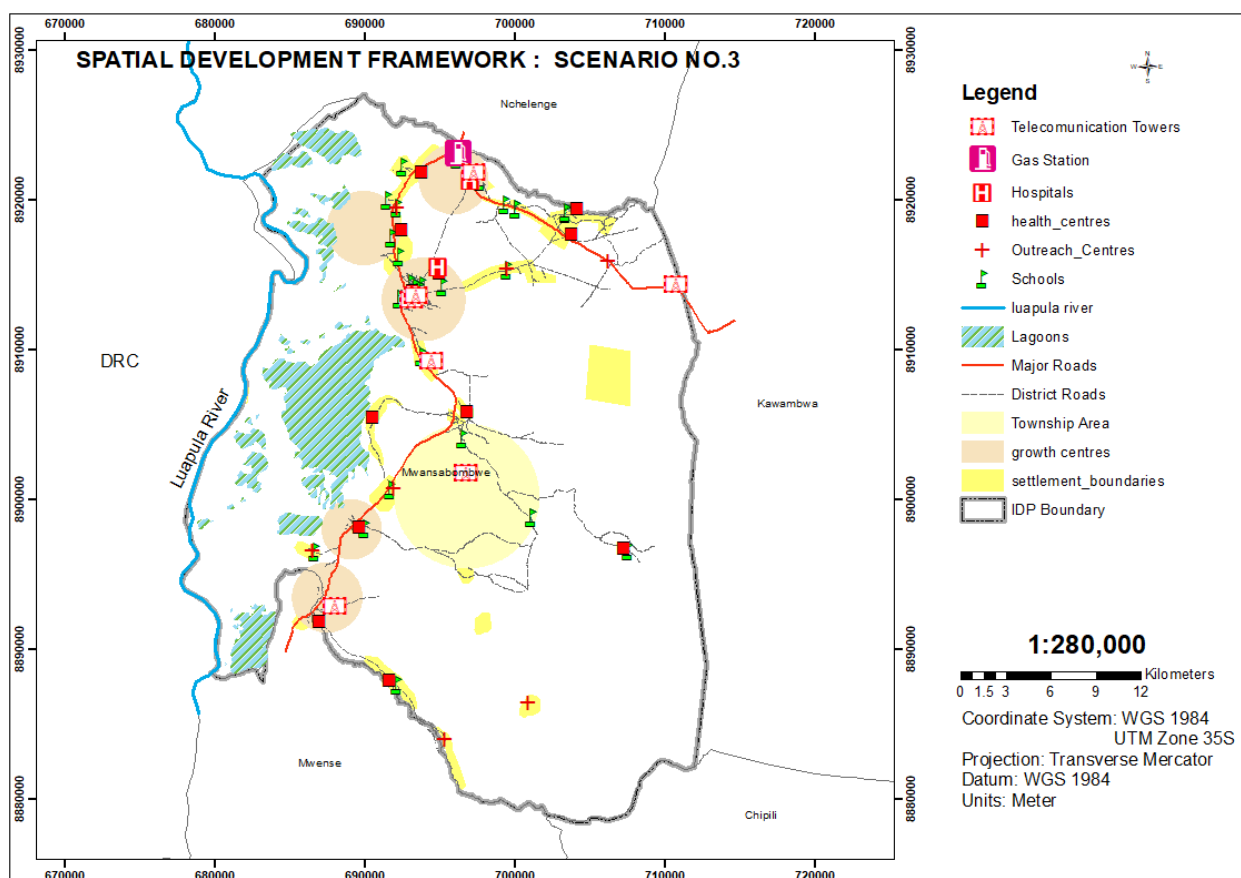
3.4.1.3 Scenario 3: Network connectivity

The third development scenario focuses on the networks and connectivity of the growth centres and public facilities.

The MSDF recognizes the importance of connectivity and network in order to achieve social economic development around the existing areas marked for growth. The growth nodes are all linked to the main trunk road which is D79. Kapesa – Chipunka road, Chibanga – Lufubu road and Kakose – Kazembe road will connect the farming areas to the D79 main road thereby providing easy access to markets for farm produce.

Canals at Seesa, Katotoma, Nsholo and Mukamba will provide easy market access to the neighbouring DRC. This will boost economic activity in nearby growth centres of Mbereshi, Chipita, Kazembe, Lufubu and Salanga. In addition to road connectivity, connectivity through communication is a key priority of the MIDP. As such, the MSDF has planned for network in all the growth centers and connection to the main electricity grid either through REA or ZESCO. This will ensure that all important information reach communities through various media such as news, briefs, relatable radio programmes, weather reports, etc.

Figure 49: Scenario 3



(Planning Department, 2022)

3.4.1.3.1 Consideration of advantages of scenario

The scenario focuses on the network and connectivity between growth centres with various land uses in order to boost socioeconomic development. It links the growth areas to designated agricultural camps, fishing areas, forests and markets in order to facilitate easy movement of goods and people. It also focuses on connectivity to electricity and network coverage through communication towers to ensure easy access to information.

3.4.1.3.2 Consideration of disadvantages of scenario

The scenario does not take into account the environmental aspects of development such as protection of environmentally sensitive areas through zoning and buffering in order to reduce negative impacts of development on the environment.

3.4.1.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

Description of the chosen scenario including rationale for the selection

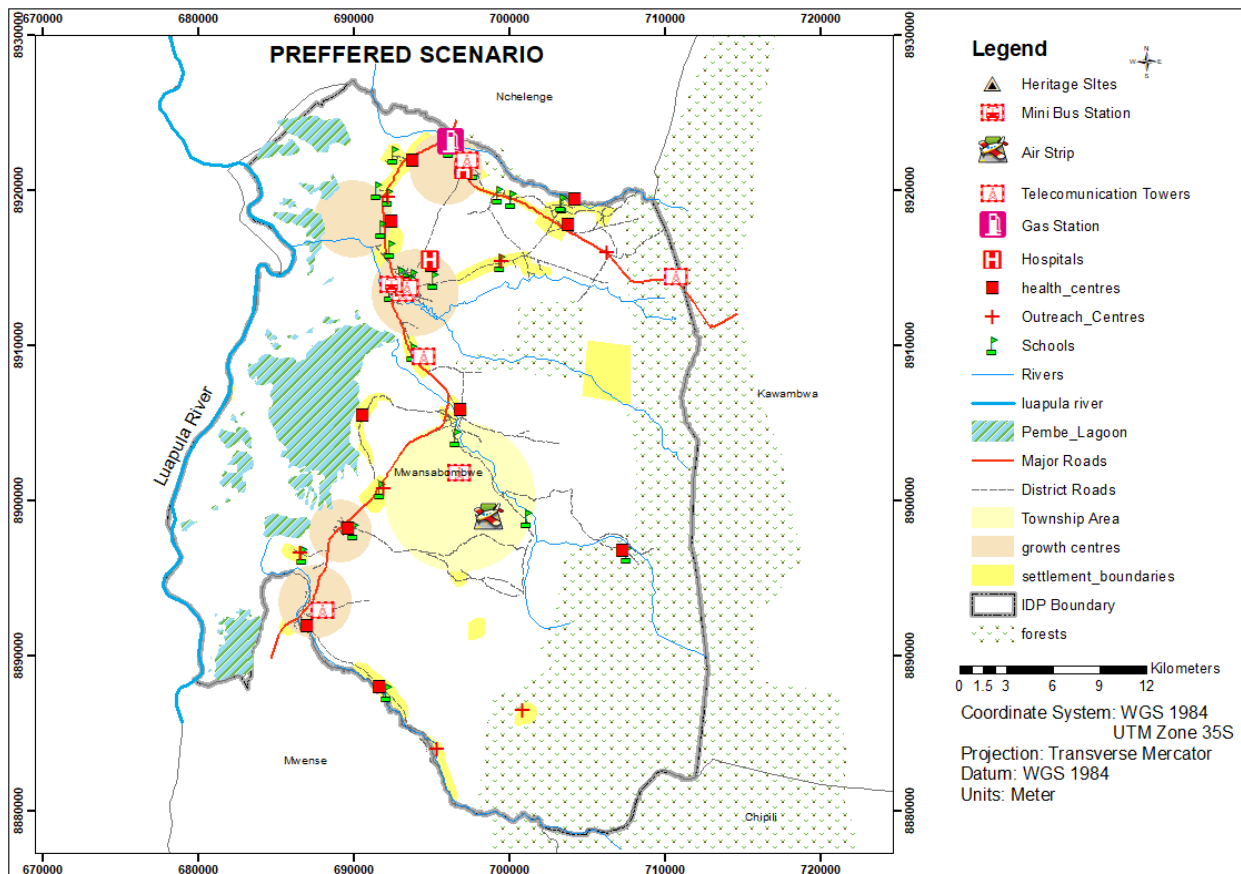
Following the analysis of the development scenarios, the scenario below has been chosen as the preferred scenario. The preferred development scenario indicated the various land uses that the district would like to prioritize. These include agriculture, agroforestry and apiculture, tourism and various growth centers that will be characterized by suitable forms of development. The forms include;

- **Densification:** densification which involves the grouping together of various land uses and zones to compact development and benefit from the returns on the amalgamation of development. This will aid in the provision of services (water supply sewerage, roads, and electricity). The existing settlement pattern for Mununshi and Salanga is already compact and will therefore easily support this development scenario.
- **Corridor:** This form of development runs along existing transport corridors to take advantage of the human and business traffic. Chipepa has water canals which traders use to transport goods to and from Congo DRC. The area is also rich with water bodies which are a source of livestock such as fish. Mbereshi is at the cross roads for Mansa-Nchelenge Road and Nchelenge Kawambwa Road and therefore benefits from the traffic of people and goods from these two main roads.
- **Nodal:** these are areas where a higher intensity of land use and activities will be supported and promoted. Kazembe and Lufubu areas have been targeted for setting up government offices, health and education services as well as urban markets and trading places. Kazembe being already established also houses the Royal Palace for His Royal Highness Mwata Kazembe and various Government and trading infrastructure. Lufubu area houses the District Township area which is planned to have various land uses.
- **Greenbelt:** This spatial development form focuses on the creation of spaces for the allocation of agricultural, livestock, apicultural and agro-forestry development. Pembe is home to the Kapweshi forest reserve and has vast virgin land which is currently being used for agriculture farming at a small scale.

These spatial development forms have been laid out in view of the character of the existing centres/settlements. Additionally, the road network has been planned to cater to the proposed growth centres and zones so as to leave no one behind. The growth centres and agricultural areas will be interconnected

with standard road infrastructure to aid in the movement of good and people. Also connectivity through network towers and electricity will further boost connectivity between settlements. In order to achieve a sustainable natural environment, protection mechanisms for existing natural features such as rivers, streams, lagoons, wetlands, water recharge areas and forests will be put in place.

Figure 50: Preferred Scenario



(Planning Department, 2022)

3.4.2 Identification of Activities Required for Implementation of the SDF to include supporting infrastructure development

- Stakeholders’ meetings
- Resource mobilization
- Task teams’ formulation
- Social economic survey
- Land survey
- Planning and council approval
- Construction
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Impact assessment.

3.4.3 LAND USE PLANNING OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.4.3.1 *Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving, Maintaining or Protecting the Environmental Aspects of Development*

3.4.3.1.1 Identification of the Areas to Be Improved, Maintained Or Protected

The areas identified for protection and maintenance are:

- Kaombe and Pembe Lagoons
- Mununshi river, Mulele stream, Kapweshi river, Lufubu River, Ngona River, Mbereshi River, Kabalenge furrow.
- Mubende forest, Kapweshi forest, Mbereshi forest
- All heritage sites.

3.4.3.1.2 Statement as To the Type of Development to Be Permitted Within the Identified Area

Any development to take place in the protected areas should have mitigation measures to ensure minimal damage to the environment. Fish cages can be permitted for water bodies and canals as routes for transportation of goods and people. Furrows can also be constructed for agricultural purposes. Tree planting and controlled harvesting of timber in the forest reserves including apiculture.

3.4.3.1.3 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

- Extend layout planning and zoning in the district to even traditional land to ensure defined zones for water bodies, forestry, agroforestry maintenance and development
- Establishment of Farm blocks and Schemes to centralize and aggregate agricultural development
- Focus development in growth centers by improving services, promote low-income and affordable housing to increase populations in urban areas

3.4.3.2 *Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving, Maintaining or Protecting the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development*

3.4.3.2.1 Identification of the Areas

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Fisheries and livestock
- Lumber industry

3.4.3.2.2 Statement as To the Type of Development to Be Permitted

3.4.3.2.2.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is a key sector for economic development in the District as it provides food and income for many people and contributes to national food security. Certain agricultural practices can however, have

negative environmental and social impacts, such as soil degradation, water pollution, and displacement of local communities.

To mitigate these negative impacts, development under agriculture should be carried out in a sustainable and responsible manner that balances economic, environmental, and social concerns. This will be achieved through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, such as conservation agriculture, organic farming and climate smart agriculture methods which will increase yield while mitigating the impact on the environment.

3.4.3.2.2.2 Tourism

Development under tourism will prioritize sustainability development methods which will take into account the economic, environmental, and social factors. Permitted developments will be those that prioritize conservation of natural and cultural resources and promote inclusive and equitable development.

In summary, development that will be permitted will be ones that prioritize sustainable and inclusive development that balance economic, environmental, and social considerations and promotes equitable access to basic services and opportunities for all residents.

3.4.3.2.3 Identification of Planning Activities Required to Implement the Policy

- Develop layout planning and zoning for different land uses
- Develop buffers for the various land uses to prevent encroachment
- Engaging with key stakeholders such as local communities, civil society organizations, private sector actors and government agencies to ensure inclusive and participatory planning processes.
- Development control exercises to ensure the right development is taking place in the right zoning

3.4.3.3 *Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes*

Identification of the Areas

Forest reserves of Mubende, Kapweshi and Mbereshi Lagoons, wetlands, water protection areas, all rivers and streams Mutomboko Arena, Museum, Ntumbachushi and the Palace.

3.4.3.3.1 Statement as To the Type of Development to Be Permitted

For forest reserves, permitted developments will be tree planting and replanting. Controlled harvesting of timber will also be permitted.

Fish cages, stocking and restocking of livestock in the water bodies, water harvesting for irrigation and

3.4.3.3.2 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

Forestry Department in collaboration with the Local Authority and Provincial offices to issue out concession licenses which are required to do inventories to ascertain merchantable volumes of trees and advertise to permit licensees to harvest timber.

Stocking and restocking of livestock, will require sensitisation and resource mobilisation in order to promote effective management and attract tourism.

Creation of access roads to allow easy access to viewing points such as water source points and plains were animals usually feed from.

3.4.3.3.3 Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

3.4.3.3.3.1 Identification of the Areas

- Historical Sites- some of the historical sites in the district are inclusive of the paintings / drawing by the sun people at Ntumbachushi falls, the museum which houses different types of artefacts, the royal palace and Mbereshi mission settlement.
- Natural forests - the District has three main national (Mubende forest, Kapweshi and Mbereshi forest Management Areas).
- Lufubu Township area - the district has gazetted Government land which is situated in Lufubu ward. The area has a well-planned out development plan for the area in terms of infrastructural development of roads, schools, housing units for residential areas etc.
- Water Sources – Mwansabombwe District is mainly covered by abundant sources of water bodies such as streams and rivers. Some of the water sources in the district are inclusive of: Mununshi river, Kapweshi stream, Lufubu river, Ngona River, Mbereshi river and Pembe lagoon.

3.4.3.3.3.2 Statement as To the Type of Development to Be Permitted

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

- Creation of game management areas.
- Farming and fishing along water bodies.
- Tourism activities through construction of facilities such as lodges, hotels etc. in the District to promote awareness of tourist sites such as the water falls and forest areas.
- Creation of bridges as crossing points over water bodies.

3.4.3.3.3.3 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

- Promotion of green growth.
- Enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
- Forming up of Natural resource management committee to enhance the protection of community forest.

- Enhancing of community sensitization on environmental matters and how they can be part of the environmental protection agenda.
- Revamping of the tourism sector through activities such as traditional ceremonies, music and dance. This will be done through the development of infrastructure, coupled with a supportive regulatory and licencing framework to attract private investment.
- Promotion of sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and renewable energy sources, such as biogas and solar.

3.4.3.4 *Informal Settlements*

3.4.3.4.1 Identification of the informal settlements to be upgraded

Lufubu and Mumbolo villages located at either edges of the Township boundary

3.4.3.4.2 General description of improvement inputs or other management responses required.

The two identified areas are at either ends of the Township boundary along the Mansa – Nchelenge road. These areas were established under the Local Traditional leadership before gazettion of the area into state land and were hence built with unstandardized construction technology and materials. The areas will therefore require the following inputs; data collection on existing properties, creation of layout plan, numbering of plan, survey of plots, offer of occupation licenses, provision of clean and safe water, provision of waste management system, provision of road network and electricity,

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

The type and standard of buildings should be those that will be approved by the Local Authority as prescribed by the Urban and Regional Planning act of 2015 regulations and planning regulations of 2020. The construction, extension of infrastructure and introduction of new buildings on plots should only be done with the approval of the Local Authority.

3.4.3.4.4 Identification of activities required for implementation

- Conduct an Environmental impact assessment,
- Conduct a needs assessment,
- Conduct Community consultative meetings,
- Data collection on existing state of settlement,
- Creation and numbering of layout plan,
- Conduct land survey in the identified areas,
- Produce township map.
- Offer occupancy licenses.

3.4.3.5 *Areas under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities*

3.4.3.5.1 Identification of the areas

Mwansabombwe District has one recognized chiefdoms namely; Mwata Kazembe chiefdom. The chiefdom is headed by His Royal Highness Mwata Kazembe of the Lunda people and is supported by sub-chiefs and village headmen/women together with chief's advisors.

3.4.3.5.2 Planning Activities Required to Implement the Strategy

- Stakeholder's engagement - This activity involves engagements with concerned communities, Traditional Leaders, community and faith-based organisations to collect their views regarding socio-economic and environmental factors for development of the project.
- Conducting a baseline survey to obtain data on heritage sites, shrines, burial sites, river/streams, source of streams, wetlands and game management areas, roads, power lines, fauna and flora, grazing areas, agricultural land, topography etc.
- Entering into planning agreements with traditional leadership for areas such as Chipunka, Salanga, Lufubu, Kazembe and Mbereshi. The aim of the policies is to promote preparation of land use maps for areas under customary authority in order to ensure easy provision of basic services such as health, education, opening up of roads and areas for public facilities. This will discourage developments in ecologically sensitive areas thereby ensuring that the environment is protected.

3.4.3.5.3 Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

- Stakeholders' engagement with Traditional Leaders, ward representatives, business community and the community at large.
- Resources mobilization for all the planned activities from the government, cooperating partners business communities.
- Spatial land use planning and survey for the proposed development and allocation of plots
- Provision of basic services.

PART FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan comprises of four sections; the capital investment plan indicating capital projects to be implemented including the cost and responsible agency, the Local Authority financial plan indicating budget projections for the next five years from the start of the IDP, a programme for preparation of Local Area Plans with proposed areas and a Monitoring and Evaluation plan with key indicators of performance.

4.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

4.1.1 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

GOAL: Increased population accessing adequate clean and safe water									
OBJECTIVE: Local authority to increase access to adequate safe and clean water from 64% to 85% by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Improve water point facilities	Water infrastructure development	Construction of small piped water schemes	Mumbashi 4, Fuyafuya, Nsata, Matabishi, Kashita, Sondashi, Shimumbolo, Chofwe, Nsonga, Manteni5, Senkwe, Kamekela, Kasao, Lupiya, Kaweme, Chipusa, Chokwe, Lendingoma, Shitima, Mutima, Kabumbe, Kafusha, Boma, Nsesema, Kanyanta,	400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	LA/Health

			Katanda,Lwali,Chatupa,Sesa,Kumbakumba							
Promote and increase provision of boreholes	Water infrastructure development	Drilling of new handpumps boreholes	Musange, Mulalami, Kondamishi, Kaweme, Wasalangana, Mubanda, Nsesema, Shimumbolo, Chofwe,Chisha, Chitembo, Mashimbi,Mutima, Senkwe, Kamekela, Chikoko, Mwenso, Muchanga ,Mwenso, Mwanamwenda, Mutapa,Sendama,Matipa,Mushitu. Mututu,MwansaKabwe, Chipanga,Ngalama, Chembe Nsofu 2	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/Health
Promote and strengthen provision of safe water	Operation and Maintenance	Rehabilitations and repair of boreholes	Kaulu.Kasengu, Chipunka clinic,Sesa school, Sesa Village, Kafumbe school, Lushinga,Ndaso,Matungu, Senkwe 1,Fwifwi 1, Kabalinde,Kabalenge school 2, Ndilila,Yamba, Nsata,Koni,Chisha, ChembeNsofu,Nsesema, Kashita, Sondashi, Lufubu school, Township-2 ,Chibanga school,	480,000	520,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	LA/Health	

			Kabumbe , Kamekela, Kambikambi						
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GOAL: Increased population accessing adequate and quality sanitation facilities.									
OBJECTIVE: Local authority to increase percentage of households and public institutions with improved sanitation facilities from 30% to 75% by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location priority	by 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Promote good sanitation and hygiene	Infrastructure development	Construction of water born sanitary facilities in public institutions	Kabalenge, Mbereshi, Mukamba market, Mukamba school, Lubansa school, Lufubu market ,Salanga market, Salanga school ,Chipunka school, Chinyanta school, Kazembe school,	2,750,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	LA

			Kabumbu school, Kafumbe school, Mushindike school, Koni school, Chilange school, Lufubu school, Katotoma school, Mukamba clinic, Lufubu clinic, Salanga clinic, Chipunka clinic.						
To promote provision of sanitation infrastructure to vulnerable households	Infrastructure development	Construction of low-cost latrines for the vulnerable	All wards	180,000	200,000	220,000	250,000	300,000	

4.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Goal: Improved forest Management									
Objective: Forestry department to reduce deforestation by elevating the proportion of sustainable practices from the current 10% to 60% by year 2034									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2034	Responsible Agency
Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Establishment of tree nurseries	Raise 70,000 pine seedlings and plant 50ha of land	Kapweshi plantation in Kakose ward	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	Local Authority, Forestry Department

4.1.3 TRANSPORT SERVICES

GOAL: Developed modern and efficient infrastructure for easy transportation									
Objective: The Local Authority to improve and maintain good road accessibility from 30% to 70% by the year 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location priority	by 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Strengthen road infrastructure provision	Road Infrastructure development in target communities	Conduct a comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards	All wards	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/RDA/
		Open up new feeder and town ship roads	Shitima to Kasengu, Kasamba, Kawama to Wasalangana Lufubu to Chitipa Mununshi to Chisekese Mukamba clinic to Mbereshi hospital	25,400,000	30,400,000	40,400,000	45,400,000	48,400,000	LA and RDA
		Crossing points (Bridges,	Lufubu, Mununshi, Kakose,	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	LA

		culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Kabalenge						
		Construction of humps/rumble strips	Kazembe, Mbereshi, Mununshi, Mumbolo	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	LA
		Installation of Road Signs	All wards	20,000	20,000	22,000	25,000	30,000	LA
		Conduct repairs and upgrades of roads.	All wards	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	LA

4.1.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Goal: Improved waste collection and disposal.									
OBJECTIVE: Local authority to improve waste disposal and collection from 30% to 75% by 2034									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste Management	Construction of engineered dump site	Chipita		750,000.00				Works/Health
		Maintenance				35,000		50,000	

	Waste Management	Installation of 5 skip bins and purchase of skip truck	All wards		5,000,000.00				Works/Health
	Waste collection and disposal	Rehabilitate 2 existing refuse bays	Kayo, Kazembe	15,000.00		20,000.00		25,000.00	Works/Health
	Waste Management	Placing of 50 refuse bins in strategic points	All wards	67,500.00	70,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	85,000.00	Works/Health

4.1.5 EDUCATION SERVICES

Objective: MOE to enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education services from 23% to 60% by 2028.									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Improving the quality of the learning environment	Infrastructure Development	Construction and establishing of 29 Stand Alone ECE	All 29 primary schools in the district	K3,900,000	K4,200,000	K4,500,000	K4,900,000	K5,000,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Education
		Construction and establishing of 3 Secondary schools	Mbereshi ward	K2,200,000		K2,500,000		K2,700,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Education
			Chipita ward						
Pembe ward									

		Construction of 12 boarding facilities	Kabalenge, Mukamba, Chinyanta, Mumbolo and Salanga secondary schools	K4,000,000	K4,200,000	K6,600,000	K4,700,000	K5,000,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Education
		Procurement of District Motor Vehicle	District Education office		1,500,000				Local Authority, Ministry of Education
To improve the quality of the learning environment	Procurement of Furniture	Procurement of 2700 borax	Kabalenge, Mable Shaw, Mukamba, Kazembe, Kapale, Mumbolo, Salanga and Chinyanta secondary schools	K1,050,000	K1,100,000	K1,200,000	K1,300,000	K1,400,000	Local Authority
		Procurement of 3500 double sitter desks	All 29 primary schools in the district	K1,050,000	K1,100,000	K1,200,000	K1,300,000	K1,400,000	Local Authority

4.1.6 COMMERCE AND TRADE

Goal: Improved environment for trade and commerce										
Objective: Local Authority to improve the environment for commerce and trade through infrastructure development from the current 6 to 10 by 2034.										
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location priority	by	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Building a supportive business environment	Infrastructure development	Construction of a modern market	Kazembe			4,500,000				Devolved & LA
		Construction of warehouses	Lufubu and Kazembe				3,500,000	5,000,000		Devolved & LA
		Constructions a cold room	Lufubu and Kazembe			500,000		800,000		Devolved & LA
	Income generation	Extensive mixed farming on the 1000 hectares of land	Lufubu			1,000,000				Devolved & LA

4.1.7 HEALTH SERVICES

Goal: Improved access to quality and affordable health care services with a reduced disease burden.									
Objective: Local authority to improve the quality of health care services and reduce disease burden from 50% to 80% by 2034.									
Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Strengthen provision of patient centered health infrastructure and medical equipment	Health Infrastructure development	Construct eight (8) health centers in eight wards	Lufubu Matabishi Kayo Mumbolo Chokwe, seesa, Koni, chilimbwa	4,800,000	4,900,000	5,800,000		4,800,000	Ministry of Health/Local Authority
	Health Infrastructure development	Construct eight (8) maternity annexes in eight wards	Chipita Katotoma Pembe Salanga Chitipa Mukamba Chipunka		4,000,000	4,100,000	4,200,000	4,300,000	
	Health Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 staff houses at nine health facilities	Chipita Seesa Pembe Katotoma Kazembe Seesa Kabalenge Mukamba	1,400,000	1,540,000	1,694,000	1,863,400	2,049,740	

Health Infrastructure Development	Renovation of five (5) dilapidated health facilities	Mukamba, salanga, Lufubu, Mbereshi HAHC, Kazembe	250,000	550,000	302,500	332,750	
Equipment and transport infrastructure	Procurement of four (4) ambulances for emergency referral services	2 for the district hospital 2 for Mwanabombwe DHO		2,600,000	2,700,000	2,900,000	3,200,000
Equipment and transport	Procurement of six (6) utility vehicles in order to enhance service delivery in the district	2 for the district hospital 2 for Mbereshi Hospital 2 for Mwanabombwe DHO	3,000,000	3,400,000	3,800,000		
	Procurement of 20 motorbikes for health facilities in the district	All health facilities	200,500	196,950	216,645	238,310	262,140
	Procurement of patient beds	All health facilities		240,000			
	procurement of 22 delivery beds	All health facilities			330,000		
	Procurement of 14 CCTVs for 14 health facilities in order to enhance security	14 health facilities					126,000

		Procurement of 90 delivery sets for all health facilities in the district	All health facilities	140,580	150,680	160,000			
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4.1.8 AGRICULTURE SERVICES

Objective: MOA to improve production efficiency from 1.4 tons per hector to 5 tons per hector among small scale farmers in Mwanabombwe by 2028									
Objective	Programme	Activities	location priority	by 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Promotion of mechanized farming	Agricultural mechanization	Procurement of a tractor and plow	All wards	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	MOA/LA
Promotion of mechanized farming	Agricultural mechanization	Construction of furrows	Kapesa, Lufubu, Chiilange, Koni, Mbereshi, Kabalenge, Kayo		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	MOA/LA
Promotion of mechanized farming	Agricultural mechanization	Procurement of Boom sprayer, planter, combine harvester	All wards			1,000,000			MOA/LA
Procurement of utility	Infrastructure, equipment,	Procure Three (3)	FTC and all the camps	200,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,800,000	MOA/LA

vehicles, and motorbikes	and transport improvement	utility vehicles for district staff and 20 motorbikes							
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4.1.9 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

GOAL: Increased livestock and fisheries production and productivity									
OBJECTIVE: MFL to improve fisheries and livestock production and productivity from 15% annual growth to 40% per year by 2028									
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location By Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
To promote sustainable livestock and fisheries production and productivity	livestock stocking and restocking (livestock placement)	To restock 1215 improved village chickens	all the veterinary camp within the district	72,625	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	MFL
		to restock 210 hybrid (boar goats) goats	all the veterinary camp within the district	45,000	75,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	MFL
		To restock 134 pigs	all the veterinary camp within the district	7,200	72,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	MFL
		To restock 625 rabbits	all the veterinary camp within the district	3,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	24,000	MFL
		To restock 100 beef cattle	all the veterinary camp within the district	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	MFL

Infrastructure Development	To rehabilitate 1 sub-district office block	Chipita ward		300,000				MFL & MLGRD
	construct 1x3 district office and mini veterinary clinic	Mwansabombwe town		2,000,000				MFL & MLGRD
	establish and construct dip tank		650,000	1,300,00				MFL & MLGRD
	establish and construct slaughter facilities	Lufubu and Kalenge ward	550,000		550,000			MFL & MLGRD
	rehabilitate existing camp extension houses	Chipita ward and Munushi ward	2,000,000					MFL & MLGRD
	to construct 3 camp houses for livestock assistants	all the veterinary camps (salanga ward, kazembe ward and mbereshi ward)		1,500,000				MFL & MLGRD
	To procure one off road vehicle for district extension staff	within the district				2,000,000		MFL & MLGRD

	To procure 4 motorbikes for camp extension officers	within the district	120,000	240,000	120,000				MFL & MLGRD
	To procure one speed boat	the speed boat to be stationed at Chipita fisheries station	600,000						MFL & MLGRD
	To procure one fiber boat	the speed boat to be stationed at Chipita fisheries station			250,000				MFL & MLGRD

4.1.10 ENERGY SERVICES

Goal: Increased households' access to electricity.									
Objective: Local Authority to increase the proportion of households connected to power from 3,000 to 7,000 by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
To promote provision of clean energy	Energy connectivity	Infrastructure expansion	All wards	5,000,000	6,300,000	7,700,000	8,800,000	6,000,000	LA/ ZESCO
		Supply and install transformer	5 wards	20,000,000		30,000,000		35,000,000	LA/ ZESCO
To promote provision of	Energy connectivity	Establishing of solar plants	Township, Kapesa,		5,000,000		10,000,000	12,000,000	LA/ ZESCO

clean energy			Koni						
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4.1.11 HOUSING SERVICES

Goal: Increased access to decent housing infrastructure.									
Objective: Local Authority to increase access to quality and affordable housing from 20% to 60% of the population by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
To strengthen and promote provision of decent housing	Infrastructure development	Acquire land for establishment of housing units	Township area	200,000.00	-	-	-	-	LA/Ministry of infrastructure
			Township area and in Wards	3,000,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	LA/Ministry of infrastructure
	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of staff houses	All wards	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/Ministry of infrastructure

4.1.12 TOURISM AND CULTURE

Objective: Ministry of Tourism and Culture to achieve local tourism participation from 50% (district population) to 80% by Year 2028										
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location	By	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Promote Tourism Growth	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a Cultural Village	Kazembe ward				1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs
		Completion of the Museum	Kazembe ward			500,000			500,000	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs

LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN

4.2 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

The Local Authority makes financial plans as a guide to give a measurable goal to work toward achievement of set goals. Outlined in this section are the revenue estimates for Mwanabombwe Town Council in the next five (5) years from 2024-2028.

4.2.1 Significant findings

Within Mwanabombwe District, taxes and levies are the primary sources of own revenue. It is found in most cases that tax and non-tax revenue is recorded to perform below targeted annual estimates. Bus station fees are currently considered as one of the major components of local taxes, which contribute to the highest proportion to the internally generated funds while property rates will be an additional component if actualized through opening of the new Township. In addition, the sale of plots within the newly established Township is likely to increase the revenue base. Nevertheless, the LA is financed mainly through the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers, of which 20% come from the Local Government Equalization Fund and 80% from Own-Source Revenues (OSR) and CDF.

Revenue collection at Mwanabombwe Town Council is characterized by low collection a efficiency resulting from;

- i. Tax base - what is to be taxed.
- ii. Tax coverage - who should pay and how much.
- iii. Capacity gaps - human and financial resources.
- iv. Weak enforcement in revenue utilization.
- v. Poor approaches to increasing revenue collection.
- vi. Low administrative capacity for the Council.

The Local Authority has potential to raise additional revenue, such as charcoal fee owing to increase in these activities, enforcement of fines to illegal developers and the proposal to own and operationalize. Local Authority property such as recreation facilities. The revenue assessment revealed that there are substantial gaps between reported and projected revenues, leaving room for further analysis on why projected revenues differ from reported actuals and how this affects budget implementation by the Local Authority.

4.2.2 Assessment of Overall Revenue-Raising Efforts

The major contributor to revenue mobilization consists of OSR, CDF and LGEF from the Government. The Local Authority sets rates, fees and charges taking into account planned expenditure and forecasts of LGEF and other grants from government. Specifically, the higher the fiscal capacity of a LA, the higher its potential to raise revenue. In practice, the amount of revenue that a Local Authority can actually raise from its community depends on what the community wishes it to do. The revenue-raising effort (collection efficiency) shows that the Local Authority has collected 75% which includes LGEF and OSR.

4.2.3 Assessment of Uncollected Revenue

Mwansabombwe Town Council has been facing challenges in collecting revenue especially residential rates as much of the developed area lies in the Chieftdom customary area. Revenue collection has been impacted by inadequate revenue points and sources. Subsequently, the Local Authority has been collecting at almost 75% of its overall targeted revenue to finance its activities.

Table 53: Financial performance from 2020- 2022

Revenue type	Annual Budget 2020	Actual 2020	Variance	Variance in %	Annual Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Variance	Variance in %	Annual Budget 2022	Actual 2022	Variance	%
Local Taxes	12,915	15,485	- 2,570	120	12,915	8,980	3,935	70	12,915	12,011	904	93
Fees & charges	704,348	435,600	268,748	62	2,351,898	549,607	1,802,291	23	2,267,860	1,085,876	1,181,984	48
Other Receipts	819,604	333,736	485,868	41	464,411	399,836	64,575	86	787,854	1,100,463	-312,609	140
Total Own Source Revenue	1,536,867	784,821	752,046	51	2,829,224	958,423	1,870,801	34	3,068,629	2,198,350	752,046	34
LGEF Transfers	8,991,841	8,556,276	435,565	95	8,691,841	7,987,345	704,496	92	10,164,596	10,364,596	-200,000	102
CDF	1,600,000	1,600,000	-	100	1,600,000	1,600,000	-	100	25,700,000	23,739,910	1,960,090	92
SUB TOTAL GRZ FUNDING	10,591,841	10,156,276		96	10,291,841	9,587,345		93	35,864,596	34,104,506		95
GRAND TOTALS	12,128,708	10,941,097	1,187,611	90	13,121,065	10,545,768	2,575,297	80	38,933,225	36,302,856	2,630,369	93

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

The table above establishes the financial performance for Mwanabombwe Council covering a period of three (3) years from 2020 to 2022. It has to be noted that our focus is based on the Own Source Revenue collections to provide guidance on future forecasts.

In year 2020, the Council managed to achieve 51% while the performance went down to 34% in 2021 due to external factors such as non-sale of Plots in the new Civic Centre coupled with the Covid 19 pandemic which contributed to closure of some businesses. However, the situation improved in 2022 as the Council succeeded to realize 72% of its own source revenue as displayed in the chart.

It is against this background that going forward, the Council remains determined to be robust in realizing own source revenues during operations at a minimum of 75%.

4.2.4 Assessment of Revenue Potential

Largely, the Local Authority has the potential to raise additional revenue through identification of new revenue collection points and creation of new business ventures. This could also be achieved by completing the planned infrastructure so as to boost revenue collection. Such efforts would lead to the Local Authority to be financially independent based on current levels of expenditure.

4.2.5 Revenue Projection and Financial Plan for the next 5 years (2024 – 2028)

Estimates of revenues for the next 5 years (2024 – 2028) are tabulated below. Total annual budgeted revenues for Mwanabombwe Town Council were used as part of historic data in forecasting future revenues based on annual average trends of 30% to 50% of actual performance as shown underneath:

Table 54: Financial Plan 2023-2028

Revenue type	Baseline Budget 2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Local Taxes	12,915.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Fees & charges	1,166,360.04	991,125.00	1,090,237.50	1,199,261.25	1,319,187.38	1,451,106.12	1,596,216.73
Other Receipts	1,889,354.24	373,025.18	410,327.70	451,360.47	496,496.52	546,146.17	600,760.79
Total Own Source Revenue	3,068,629.28	1,377,150.18	1,513,565.20	1,664,121.72	1,829,683.90	2,011,252.29	2,210,977.52
LGEF Transfers	10,164,596.27	10,180,231.80	16,800,000.00	16,800,000.00	16,800,000.00	16,800,000.00	16,800,000.00
CDF	25,700,000.00	28,313,902.00	30,600,000.00	30,600,000.00	30,600,000.00	30,600,000.00	30,600,000.00
Total Projected Revenue	38,933,225.55	39,871,283.98	48,913,565.20	49,064,121.72	49,229,683.90	49,411,252.29	49,610,977.52

Source: (Mwansabombwe Town Council, 2023)

4.2.6 Strategies to Increase Revenue Collection

- i. Operationalize New Valuation roll in property rates
- ii. Enforcement of revenue collection sources and points
- iii. Addition of revenue task forces to collect revenue
- iv. Develop a public reputation for quality and expertise
- v. Develop a good reputation in the community

4.3 PREPARATION OF THE LOCAL AREA PLANS

The preparation of Local Area Plans is provided for in Section 21 of the URPA of the Laws of Zambia:

“A planning authority shall use a local area plan as a planning instrument to provide detailed proposals for the development of an area designated for development under an integrated development plan.”

The Local Area Plans shows key areas of interest where development is to take place to realize the outcomes for the communities. The proposed Local Area Plans will adopt nodal development concept that comprises of different industries specifically lumber, Agriculture, Tourism, trade and commerce and administration to foster future development. The preparation of the LAP will be aligned with the implementation and financial plan and will consider the existing LAPs and those of the neighboring Local Authorities. The LAP will take into account the district land use standards and regulations.

The following table describes the Local Area Plans;

Table 55: -LAP

District	Nodes
Mwansabombwe	Mbereshi
	Kazembe
	Lufubu
	Salanga
	Chipunka

4.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN.

The monitoring plan has been developed to help periodically track progress of programs to be implemented in order to assess the impact in communities by way of measuring actual performance against set targets. Surveys will be utilized for data collection.

Therefore, a monitoring team will be established for the same purposes consisting of a team leader and other determined roles. The monitoring team will consist of the following:

S/N	Role	Responsibility	Organization	Reporting
	Team Leader	Performance tracking Communicate with stakeholders Appoint members	LA (1 member)	DDCC Department of Physical Planning
	Assistant Team Lead	Periodic/adhoc reports Compiling data Assist with performance tracking Assist with communicating to stakeholders	LA (2 members)	Team Lead
	GIS Expert	Harmonize Development Framework with the Spatial Development Framework Conduct GIS mapping as programs are being implemented Update maps according to progress made	LA (1 member)	Team Lead
	Data analyst	Develop and update database Data Collection Reports Analyzing data	Each sector (1 member)	Assistant Team lead

The following tables outline the monitoring programs from each sector which include output indicators and frequency of the exercise:

4.4.1 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

OBJECTIVE: Local authority to Increase access to safe and clean water from 64% to 85% by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Improve water point facilities	Water infrastructure development	6 upgrade of water schemes	6 upgrade of water schemes	6 upgrade of water schemes	6 upgrade of water schemes	6 upgrade of water schemes	Number of piped water schemes constructed	LA /NGO	Annual
Promote and increase provision of boreholes	Water supply	Improve 10 water point facilities	Improve 15 water point facilities	Improve 20 water point facilities	Improve 50 water point facilities	Improve 10 water point facilities	Increased population accessing safe water	LA /NGO	Annual
Promote and strengthen provision of safe water	Water supply	Drilling of 5 commercial boreholes in the Township	Drilling of 6 boreholes in selected villages	Drilling of 6 boreholes in selected villages	Drilling of 6 boreholes in selected villages	Drilling of 6 boreholes in selected villages	Increased population accessing safe water	LA /NGO	Annual

OBJECTIVE: Local authority to increase percentage of households and public institutions with improved sanitation facilities from 30% to 75% by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency

Promote good sanitation and hygiene	Infrastructure development	4 Ablutions block constructed	5 Ablutions block constructed	5 Ablutions block constructed	5 Ablutions block constructed	5 Ablutions block constructed	Number of ablution block with waterborne toilets constructed	CDF/GRZ/NGO	Bi Annual
Conduct monthly village inspections	CLT	31 ODF villages	31 ODF villages	31 ODF villages	31 ODF villages	31 ODF villages	Number of ODF villages certified	CDF/GRZ/NGO	Annual
Conduct monthly school inspections	SLTS	6 schools declared ODF	6 schools declared ODF	6 schools declared ODF	6 schools declared ODF	6 schools declared ODF	Number of ODF schools certified	CDF/GRZ/NGO	Annual
To promote provision of sanitation infrastructure to vulnerable households	Infrastructure development	60 improved water born toilets construction	60 improved water born toilets construction	60 improved water born toilets construction	60 improved water born toilets construction	60 improved water born toilets construction	Number of improved toilets constructed	CDF/GRZ/NGO	Annual

4.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Objective: Forestry department to reduce deforestation by elevating the proportion of sustainable practices from the current 10% to 60% by year 2034									
Strategy	Program	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Outcome Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Establishment of tree nurseries	14,000 Pine seedlings planted	14,000 Pine seedlings planted	14,000 Pine seedlings planted	14,000 Pine seedlings planted	14,000 Pine seedlings planted	Number of Pine seedlings planted	Local Authority, Forestry Dept	Annually

		5,000 fruit tree seedlings planted	5,000 fruit tree seedlings planted	5,000 fruit tree seedlings planted	5,000 fruit tree seedlings planted	5,000 fruit tree seedlings planted	Number of fruit trees planted	Local Authority, Forestry Dept	Quarterly
		5,000 indigenous trees planted	5,000 indigenous trees planted	5,000 indigenous trees planted	5,000 indigenous trees planted	5,000 indigenous trees planted	Number of indigenous trees planted	Local Authority, Forestry Dept	Quarterly
	Law Enforcement	12 patrols conducted	12 patrols conducted	12 patrols conducted	12 patrols conducted	12 patrols conducted	Number of patrols conducted	Forestry Department	Monthly
	Promote Bee keeping Development	30 farmers trained	30 farmers trained	30 farmers trained	30 farmers trained	30 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	Forestry Department	Annually
	Awareness raising and sensitization	5 wards sensitized	5 wards sensitized	5 wards sensitized	5 wards sensitized	5 wards sensitized	Number of wards sensitized	Forestry Department	Quarterly
	Identification and rehabilitation of degraded areas by natural regeneration	10ha rehabilitated	10ha rehabilitated	10ha rehabilitated	10ha rehabilitated	10ha rehabilitated	Number of hectares rehabilitated	Forestry Department	Annually

4.4.3 TRANSPORT SERVICES

Objective: The Local Authority to improve and maintain good road accessibility from 30% to 70% by the year 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Construction of new roads infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones	Road Infrastructure development in target communities	4 needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities.		3 needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities.		2 needs assessment to determine the most pressing infrastructure needs in the target communities.	Number of Needs assessment report produced	LA	Annual
	Road Infrastructure development in target communities	4 consultative meeting with stakeholders		4 consultative meeting with stakeholders		4 consultative meeting with stakeholders	Number of consultative meetings held	LA	Annual
		4 comprehensive condition survey of road and infrastructure needs in all wards					Number of surveys on roads conducted	LA	Annual
		Conduct repairs and upgrades of 100km of roads.	Regularly inspect roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear.	Conduct repairs and upgrades of 150km of roads.	Conduct repairs and upgrades of 180km of roads.	Conduct repairs and upgrades of 210km of roads.	Number of Km of roads repaired and upgraded	LA	Quarterly

		Conduct 4 Regularly roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear inspections.	Conduct 4 Regularly roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear inspections.	Conduct 4 Regularly roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear inspections.	Conduct 4 Regularly roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear inspections.	4 Regularly roads and bridges for signs of wear and tear inspections.	Number of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
		Open up 50km new feeder and town ship roads	Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	120km new feeder and town ship roads	150km new feeder and town ship roads	180km new feeder and town ship roads	Number of Km of roads opened up	LA and RDA	Quarterly
		Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Construction or humps/rumble strips	Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Crossing points (Bridges, culverts) construction or rehabilitation	Number of Bridges, culverts constructed and rehabilitated	LA	Annual
		Construction or humps/rumble strips	Construction or humps/rumble strips	Construction or humps/rumble strips	Construction or humps/rumble strips	Construction or humps/rumble strips	Number of humps constructed	LA	Quarterly
		20 Installation of Road Signs	20 Installation of Road Signs	20 Installation of Road Signs	20 Installation of Road Signs	20 Installation of Road Signs	Number of road signs installed	LA	Annual

4.4.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE: Local authority to improve disposal and waste collection percentage from 30% to 75% by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste Management	1	-	-	-	-	Size of the dump site identified and managed	LA	once
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste Management		1 truck purchased	5 Skip bin purchased	-	-	Number of skip bins and truck procured	LA	twice
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Waste disposal		1 refuse bay rehabilitated		1 refuse bay rehabilitated		Number of Rehabilitated refuse bays	LA	once
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Community engagement	Hold 2 meetings		Hold 2 meetings		Hold 2 meetings	Number of Established neighborhoods watch on waste management	LA	Bi annual
To improve provision of waste disposal and management	Keep Zambia clean Campaign	Weekly cleaning exercise	Weekly cleaning exercise	Weekly cleaning exercise	Weekly cleaning exercise	Weekly cleaning exercise	Number of cleaning exercise conducted	LA	Monthly

4.4.5 EDUCATION SERVICES

Objective: MOE to enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education services from 23% to 60% by 2028.									
Strategy	Program	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Outcome Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Improving the quality of the learning environment	Infrastructure Development	6 standalone ECE classrooms	6 standalone ECE classrooms	6 standalone ECE classrooms	6 standalone ECE classrooms	5 standalone ECE classrooms	Number of ECE Centers constructed	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education	Quarterly
		1 Secondary school		1 Secondary school		1 Secondary school	Number of Secondary schools constructed	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education	Quarterly
		1x2 science labs		1x2 science labs		1x2 science labs	Number of science labs constructed	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education	Quarterly
		3 1x3 CRBs	3 1x3 CRBs	3 1x3 CRBs	3 1x3 CRBs	3 1x3 CRBs	Number of 1x3 CRBs Constructed	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education	Quarterly
		2 Bording facility	2 Bording facility	4 Bording facility	2 Bording facility	2 Bording facility	Number of Boarding facilities constructed	Local Authority, Ministry Of Education	Quarterly
To improve the quality of the learning environment	Teacher Deployment Procurement of Furniture		1 District Office block				Number of District office block Constructed	Ministry of Education Local Authority	Monthly

		1 Motor Vehicle				Number of motor vehicles procured	Ministry of Education Local Authority	Once- off
	540 borax	540 borax	540 borax	540 borax	540 borax	2700 borax procured		Bi-annually
	700 double seater desks	700 double seater desks	700 double seater desks	700 double seater desks	700 double seater desks	3500 double seater desks procured		Bi-annually
Teacher Deployment	7 ECE Teachers	7 ECE Teachers	7 ECE Teachers	7 ECE Teachers	8 ECE Teachers	36 ECE Teachers Deployed	Local Authority Ministry of Education	Annually
	29 Primary Teachers	29 Primary Teachers	29 Primary Teachers	29 Primary Teachers	29 Primary Teachers	145 Primary Teachers Deployed		Annually
	24 Secondary Teachers	24 Secondary Teachers	24 Secondary Teachers	24 Secondary Teachers	24 Secondary Teachers	120 Secondary teachers Deployed		Annually
Learning and Teaching Materials	696 ECE Pupils' Text Books	696 ECE Pupils' Text Books	696 ECE Pupils' Text Books	696 ECE Pupils' Text Books	696 ECE Pupils' Text Books	3480 ECE Learners' Book procured	Ministry of Education Ministry of Education	Termly
	2030 Primary Pupils' Text Books	2030 Primary Pupils' Text Books	2030 Primary Pupils' Text Books	2030 Primary Pupils' Text Books	2030 Primary Pupils' Text Books	10150 Primary Learners' Book procured		

	Procurement of 11550 Secondary Pupils' Text Books	8 secondary schools in the district	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310	
	Procurement of 348 ECE Teachers' Guide	29 ECE centers in the district	69	69	69	69	72	
	Procurement of 696 Primary Teacher's Guide	29 Primary schools in the district	132	132	132	132	140	
	Procurement of 660 Secondary Teachers' Guide	8 secondary schools in the district	132	132	132	132	132	

4.4.6 TELECOMMUNICATION AND ICT

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN								
Goal	Improved information and communication technologies							
objective 1	Local Authority to improve telecommunication and information technologies from 18% to 80% by 2028.							
strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information
Improve telecommunication and ICT	Internet infrastructure	2 network boosters put up	2 network boosters put up	3 network boosters put up	3 network boosters put up	2 network boosters put up	Number of network boosters put up	LA/ Network providers
	Enhance ICT teaching and learning in schools	8 ICT teachers recruited and deployed	6 ICT teachers recruited and deployed	6 ICT teachers recruited and deployed	6 ICT teachers recruited and deployed	7 ICT teachers recruited and deployed	Number of ICT teachers recruited	LA/MOE
		240 computers for ICT teaching and learning deployed	187 computers for ICT teaching and learning	187 computers for ICT teaching and learning	187 computers for ICT teaching and learning	188 computers for ICT teaching and learning	Number of ICT computers deployed	LA/MOE

			deployed	learning deployed	learning deployed	learning deployed		
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4.4.7 SOCIAL SERVICES

Objective: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to reduce household poverty by improving households' agriculture productivity by increasing the number of beneficiaries from 7,514 to 12,065 by 2028.

Strategy	Program	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Outcome Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Facilitating the provision of equitable Basic Social Protection services for inclusive sustainable human and Community Development	FOOD SECURITY PACK (FSP)	1,517 beneficiaries		1,517 beneficiaries		1,517 beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries empowered	MCDSS	Quarterly
	ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE (ALI)	132	132	132	132	132	Number of Beneficiaries empowered	MCDSS	Quarterly
	SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER (SCT)	7,076	7,076	7,076	7,076	7,076	Number of Beneficiaries empowered	MCDSS	Quarterly

4.4.8 TRADE AND COMMERCE

Objective: Local Authority to improve the environment for commerce and trade through infrastructure development from the current 6 to 10 by 2034.									
Strategies	Programmes	Activities	location by priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible agency/ department
Building supportive business environment	Infrastructure development	Construction of modern market	Lufubu		1				Devolved & LA
		Construction of warehouses	Lufubu and Kazembe	1			1		Devolved & LA
	Infrastructure development	Constructions slaughter houses	Lufubu and Kazembe		1		1		Devolved & LA
	Income generation	Extensive mixed farming on the 1000 hectares of land	Lufubu			1			Devolved & LA

4.4.9 HEALTH SERVICES

Objective: Local authority to improve the quality of health care services and reduce disease burden from 50% to 80% by 2034.										
Strategy	Program	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target	Responsible Agency	Outcome indicator	Source of funds	Frequency
Strengthen provision of patient centered	Malaria elimination	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Ministry of Health	Number of long-lasting treated nets distributed	CDF/GR Z	Monthly

health infrastructure and medical equipment	Malaria elimination						Ministry of Health	Number of eligible structures sprayed	CDF/GR Z	Quarterly
	Health Infrastructure Development	2 health Centre's constructed	2 health Centre's constructed	2 health Centre's constructed	2 health Centre's constructed	2 health Centre's constructed	Ministry of Health	Number of health Centre constructed	CDF/GR Z	Quarterly
	Health Infrastructure Development	1 maternity annex constructed	2 maternity annexes constructed	2 maternity annexes constructed	2 maternity annexes constructed		Ministry of Health	Number of maternity annexes constructed	CDF/GR Z	Monthly
	Equipment and transport		1 ambulance procured	2 ambulances procured	2 ambulances procured	2 ambulances procured	Mwansabombwe Council	Number of ambulances procured	CDF/GR Z	Annually
	Equipment and transport	2 vehicles procured	2 vehicles procured	2 vehicles procured			Ministry of Health	Number of utility vehicles procured	CDF/GR Z	Annually
	Equipment and transport	5 bikes procured	5 bikes procured	5 bikes procured	5 bikes procured	5 bikes procured	Ministry of Health	Number of motorbikes procured	CDF/GR Z	Annually
	Equipment and transport	18 CCTV cameras installed	18 CCTV cameras installed	18 CCTV cameras installed	18 CCTV cameras installed	18 CCTV cameras installed	Ministry of Health	Number of CCTV procured and installed in 14 health facilities	CDF/GR Z	Annually

							Ministry of Health	Number of delivery sets procured and distributed to health facilities	CDF/GR Z	Annually
	Equipment and transport	18 deliveries sets	18 deliveries sets	18 deliveries sets	18 deliveries sets	18 deliveries sets				

4.4.10 AGRICULTURE SERVICES

Objective: MOA to improve production efficiency from 1.4 tons per hector to 3 tons per hector among small scale farmers in Mwanabombwe by 2028									
Objective 1									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promotion of mechanized farming	Agricultural mechanization			Procure 1 tractor and plow			Number of tractors procured	MOA/LA	Annually
	Agricultural mechanization		2 Furrows constructed	2 Furrows constructed	2 Furrows constructed	1 Furrow constructed	Number of furrows constructed	MOA/LA	Annually
	Agricultural mechanization			1 boom sprayer, 1 planter, 1 combine harvester procured					Once
Promotion of climate smart Agriculture	Agro-Forestry and tree crops development	Planting of 2000 agroforestry trees	Planting of 2000 agroforestry trees	Planting of 2000 agroforestry trees	Planting of 2000 agroforestry trees	Planting of 2000 agroforestry trees	Number of agro-forestry trees planted	MOA/LA	Annually

Enhancement of mobility, And enhancement of service delivery	Infrastructure, equipment, and transport improvement	2 motorbikes procured	1 land cruiser vehicle is procured	1 vehicle and 5 motorbikes procured	10 motorbikes procured	1 vehicle and 4 motorbikes procured	Number of vehicles and motorbikes procured	MOA/LA	Annually
	Agriculture development	3 extension officers employed	3 extension officers employed	3 extension officers employed	3 extension officers employed	3 extension officers employed	Number of extension officers employed	MOA/LA	Annually
	Agriculture development	20 extension kits procured	20 extension kits procured	20 extension kits procured	20 extension kits procured	20 extension kits procured	Number of extension kits procured	MOA/LA	Annually

Objective	To increase the number of farmers involved in the agricultural value chain by 40% by 2028								
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
To Strengthen agro and forestry-based processing and manufacturing capacity	Agro and Forestry Based Processing and Manufacturing Promotion	4 cooperatives engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	4 cooperatives engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	10 cooperatives engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	30 cooperatives engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	50 cooperatives engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	Number of cooperatives engaged	MOA/LA	Annually

Increase access to Agri-business development services provision by small and medium scale farmers	Agri-business development services provision	200 access agribusiness development services	500 access agribusiness development services	1000 access agribusiness development services	500 access agribusiness development services	500 access agribusiness development services	Number of farmers accessing agri-business services	MOA/LA	Annually
Integrate small scale farmers into commercial chains value	Value chain linkages promotion	10 small scale farmers integrated	20 small scale farmers integrated	20 small scale farmers integrated	50 small scale farmers integrated	10 small scale farmers integrated	Number of farmers integrated	MOA/LA	Annually
Improve and diversify input supply management system	input Supply Diversification	500 Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	2000 Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	4000 Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	2000 Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	2000 Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	Number of farmers accessing improved and diverse inputs	MOA/LA	Annually

4.4.11 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

OBJECTIVE: To improve fisheries and livestock production and productivity from 15% annual growth to 40% per year by 2028									
Strategy	Program	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Outcome indicator	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FREQUENCY
To promote sustainable livestock and fisheries production and productivity	livestock stocking and restocking (livestock placement)	415 improved village chicken	200 improved village chicken	200 improved village chicken	200 improved village chicken	200 improved village chicken	Number of livestock units increased	MFL	Annually
		30 boar goats	50 boar goats	40 boar goats	50 boar goats	40 boar goats	Number of livestock units increased	MFL	Annually
		4 pigs	40 pigs	30 pigs	30 pigs	30 pigs	livestock units increased	MFL	Annually
		25 rabbits	100 rabbits	200 rabbits	100 rabbits	200 rabbits	livestock units increased	MFL	Annually
		20 beef cattle	20 beef cattle	20 beef cattle	20 beef cattle	20 beef cattle	20 beef cattle	Livestock units increased	MFL

		establish 1 livestock multiplication scheme		establish 1 livestock multiplication scheme		livestock multiplication schemes established	MFL	Bi-annual
	establish 2 fish hatcheries and aqua-parks	establish 2 fish hatcheries and aqua-parks	establish 2 fish hatcheries and aqua-parks	establish 2 fish hatcheries and aqua-parks	establish 2 fish hatcheries and aqua-parks	Fish hatcheries and aqua-parks established	MFL	Annually
livestock and fisheries development extension service	formation of 12 livestock farmer groups	formation of 12 livestock farmer groups	formation of 12 livestock farmer groups	formation of 12 livestock farmer groups	formation of 12 livestock farmer groups	livestock farmer group formed	MFL	Quarterly
	3600 individual livestock farmers	3600 individual livestock farmers	3600 individual livestock farmers	3600 individual livestock farmers	3600 individual livestock farmers	3600 individual livestock farmers trained annually	MFL	Monthly
	2 general workers	2 general workers				2 general workers deployed	MFL	Annually
	1 veterinary technician public health	1 veterinary technician livestock control				2 veterinary technicians deployed	MFL	Annually
	1 livestock technician livestock placement	1 livestock technician forage and rangeland				2 livestock technicians deployed	MFL	Annually

	1 livestock assistant	1 livestock assistant	2 livestock assistants	2 livestock assistants		6 livestock assistants deployed	MFL	Annually
		1 fisheries officer				1 fisheries officer deployed	MFL	Annually
	1 fisheries technician capture	1 aquaculture technician				2 fisheries technicians deployed	MFL	Annually
	2 fisheries assistants	2 fisheries assistants		2 fisheries assistants		6 fisheries assistants deployed	MFL	Quarterly
	16 transfers of technologies	16 transfers of technologies	16 transfers of technologies	16 transfers of technologies	16 transfers of technologies	technologies transferred	MFL	Quarterly
	train 160 fish farmers	train 160 fish farmers	train 160 fish farmers	train 160 fish farmers	train 160 fish farmers	160 fish farmers trained	MFL	Monthly
	48 sensitization meetings	48 sensitization meetings	48 sensitization meetings	48 sensitization meetings	48 sensitization meetings	48 sensitization meetings conducted	MFL	Quarterly
	60 conservation patrols	60 conservation patrols	60 conservation patrols	60 conservation patrols	60 conservation patrols	60 conservation patrols conducted	MFL	Monthly
Infrastructure Development	rehabilitate office block					office block rehabilitated	MFL	Annual
		construct district office block				1 office block constructed	MFL	Annual

	establish and construct dip tank in koni village of kakose	establish and construct dip tank in munushi ward and lufubu ward					MFL	Annual
	complete construction of non-functional livestock service center					construction of livestock service center completed	MFL	Annual
	1 slaughter facility established		1 slaughter facility established			2 slaughter facilities established	MFL	Bi-annual
	rehabilitate 8 camp extension houses					8 camp extension houses rehabilitated	MFL	Annual
		construct 3 camp houses				3 camp houses constructed	MFL	Annual
			procurement of one-off road vehicle for district staff			1 off road vehicle procured	MFL	Annual
	procure 1 motorbike	procure 2 motorbikes	procure 1 motorbike			4 motorbikes procured	MFL	Annually
	1 speed boat					1 speed boat procured	MFL	Annually
			1 fiber boat			1 fiber boat procured	MFL	Annually

improve disease control	Disease control	72 trainings	72 trainings	72 trainings	72 trainings	72 trainings	72 training in sustainable animal health conducted	MFL	Monthly
		1200 livestock farmers	1200 livestock farmers	1200 livestock farmers	1200 livestock farmers	1200 livestock farmer	1200 livestock farmer trained	MFL	Monthly
		60 sensitization meetings	60 sensitization meetings	60 sensitization meetings	60 sensitization meetings	60 sensitization meetings	300 sensitization meetings conducted	MFL	Monthly
		480 livestock farmers	480 livestock farmers	480 livestock farmers	480 livestock farmers	480 livestock farmers	2400 livestock farmers trained	MFL	Monthly
		100 livestock farmers	100 livestock farmers	100 livestock farmers	100 livestock farmers	100 livestock farmers	400 livestock farmers trained	MFL	Semi-Annual

4.4.12 HOUSING SERVICES

Objective: Local Authority to increase access to quality and affordable housing from 20% to 60% of the population by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
To strengthen and promote provision of decent housing	Infrastructure development	10 housing units	15 housing units	20 housing units	30 housing units	40 housing units	Number of housing units constructed	LA/Ministry of infrastructure	Annual

Engaging of stakeholders in procedures in construction.	Community engagement	2 stakeholders' engagement	3 stakeholder engagement	3 stakeholder engagement	3 stakeholder engagement	3 stakeholder engagement	Number of stakeholders engagement meetings conducted	LA/Ministry of infrastructure	Annual
To strengthen and promote provision of decent housing	Infrastructure development	10 Houses rehabilitated	10 Houses rehabilitated	10 Houses rehabilitated	20 Houses rehabilitated	20 Houses rehabilitated	Number of houses rehabilitated	LA/Ministry of infrastructure	Annual

4.4.13 ENERGY SERVICES

Objective: Local Authority to increase the proportion of households connected to power from 3,000 to 7,000 by 2034.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Y1	Target Y2	Target Y3	Target Y4	Target Y5	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
To promote provision of clean energy	Energy connectivity	100	300	500	700	800	Number of households connected	LA/ ZESCO	Annual
To promote provision of clean energy	Energy connectivity	1			1		Number of solar energy plant connected	LA/ ZESCO	Annual

4.4.14 TOURISM AND CULTURE

Objective: Ministry of Tourism and Culture to achieve local tourism participation from 50% (district population) to 80% by Year 2028										
Strategy	Program	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Outcome Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Promote Tourism Growth	Infrastructure Development		1 cultural village completed				Number of Cultural villages constructed	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Quarterly	
		1 Museum					Number of Museum completed	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Quarterly	
	Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promotion	Mutomboko Traditional ceremony promoted	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Annually
		Local cuisine promotion	Local cuisine promotion	Local cuisine promotion	Local cuisine promotion	Local cuisine promotion	Local cuisine promotion	5 annual Local cuisine promotions done	Local Authority, Ministry Of Tourism and Traditional	Annually

								affairs	
		Crafts exhibitions	Crafts exhibitions	Crafts exhibitions	Crafts exhibitions	Crafts exhibitions	5 annual exhibitions promoted	Local Authority, Ministry of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Annually
Tourism Development		Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Mwansabombwe Cultural Festival	Number of District Cultural festivals held	Ministry Of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Annually
		curio Making-training	curio Making-training	curio Making-training	curio Making-training	curio Making-training	Number of Curio-making trainings held	Ministry Of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Annually
		Hand crafts making -Training	Hand crafts making -Training	Hand crafts making -Training	Hand crafts making -Training	Hand crafts making -Training	Number of Hand crafts making held	Ministry Of Tourism and Traditional affairs	Annually

5 CONCLUSION

The development of the Mwanabombwe Integrated Development Plan which envisages the future of the district is a legal mandate for the Local Authority as enshrined in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. It provides an overall framework for Development of the District.

The approach utilized in the formulation of the plan was highly participatory in order to incorporate community aspirations in the development frameworks. The plan started with demographic analysis of the district for the next ten years in order to plan for the future anticipated population growth of the district. The next stage was the Planning Survey and Issues report which highlighted the existing state of development, the quality of prevailing service delivery and key issues facing each area among different sectors as well as the development aspirations of the community. Some of the key issues identified were inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water, poor health service provision, poor quality of education provision, poor transport infrastructure, ineffective environmental management, low agricultural production and productivity, high poverty levels and poor energy sources among others. The Development Framework therefore, attempted to solve these problems by identifying key projects and programmes to address the key issues in order to improve the quality of service delivery and socio-economic status of the district.

The Spatial Development Framework included the identification of where local areas plans would be needed for implementation with a view to realize development in the district using key strategic areas of Mununshi, Lufubu, Salanga, Kazembe, and Mbereshi area. The Implementation plan deliberated on how much it would cost to implement the identified capital projects and when the projects would be undertaken and discussed the Local Authority financial capacity. With a view to track and measure performance of implemented projects, the Monitoring Plan was developed for various sectors outlined in the plan including the structure of Monitoring team at District level.

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7 APPENDICES

7.1 Council resolution to formulate IDP

7.1.1 Council resolution to adopt IDP planning programme

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY FULL COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT DON BOSCO-KAZEMBE ON 09TH APRIL, 2021 AT 10:40 HOURS.

PRESENT MEMBERS

Councillor John Mwewa	-	Council Chairperson
Councillor Justine Kapya	-	Member
Councillor Edward Chansa	-	Member
Councillor Chibwe Masenga	-	Member
Councillor Kapambwe M. Jennipher	-	Member
Councillor Jackson Kaunda	-	Member
Councillor Mpundu Morris	-	Member
Councillor Davy J. Chama	-	Member

IN-ATTENDANCE

Stanley Z. Mbewe	-	Council Secretary
Mika Chomba	-	District Planning Officer
Andrew M'tewa	-	Director of Works
Joyce Sabanyama	-	Chief Administrative Officer
Christopher Mwanza	-	Chief Human Resource Officer
Aim Kushikila	-	Deputy Director of Works
Mulenga Matthews H.	-	Deputy Council Treasurer
Reggie Kamupila	-	DACA – Council
Jack Tembo	-	Ag. District Medical Officer
Geoffrey Bwalya	-	Health Inspector
Charles Mulenga	-	District Forestry Officer
Reuben M. Chandwa	-	DACO – Agriculture

Donatello Singa	-	District Livestock and Fisheries Officer
Jestus Simutowe	-	District Accountant
Bridget Chola	-	District Social Welfare Officer
Glenda Nachinga	-	Public Relations Officer
Farao Lewis	-	OOP (SD) - Intelligence Office
Tamika M. Namukoko	-	Committee Clerk (Minuting)

NATIONAL ANTHEM/PRAYER

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the National Anthem was sung followed by a prayer from Mr Bright Katwishi.

QUORUM

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the quorum was formed.

APOLOGIES

Councillor Blaston M. Muonga	-	Vice Council Chairperson
Councillor Christine Ng'andwe	-	Member
Councillor Kasali K. Frank	-	Member
Dr. Mary K. Maambo	-	District Education Board Secretary
Elizabeth Musesa – Mutandwa	-	District Community Development

NOTICE OF MEETING

A notice of meeting was read by the Council Secretary in accordance with the Standing Order and Section 15(1) of the *Local Government Act No. 2 Of 2019*.

CHAIRPERSON'S COMMUNICATION

The Council Chairperson expressed gratitude to all members present in the meeting.

He went on to inform the house that the five (5) year mandate that the people of Mwanabombwe had given them to serve was coming to an end. He said that it had been a journey through which the Council had seen numerous successes and challenges.

He highlighted some of the successes that the Council had achieved as being, the formulation of the Mwanabombwe Integrated Development Plan that would integrate spatially the social, economic and environmental aspects of the district, the implementation of infrastructure and empowerment projects within the District. Members also learnt that the Council had scored success in the Education, Health, Road, Water and Waste Management sectors.

Further, the Council Chairperson went on to commend Management and staff of Mwanabombwe Town Council for the support, hard work and commitment to duty without which Council could not have achieved what they did in their tenure of office.

In conclusion, the Council Chairperson thanked His Royal Highness Mwata Kazembe, fellow elected Honorable Councillors, the District Commissioner, the Council Secretary and Management, all Heads of Government Departments and Devolved Ministries, Political party leaders and the people of Mwanabombwe for the support rendered to him and the Local Authority in the implementations of various Council programmes.

With these remarks he declared the meeting open at 10:40 hours.

MTC/06/04/2021: PLANNING PROGRAMME FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

It was reported to the Council that the Local Authority had started the formulation processes of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). After the training that took place from 1st to 5th March, 2021 in Mwanse, the IDP Team members and Technical Staff to spearhead the IDP formulation process had been appointed and trained. In addition, meetings to inform various stakeholders of the IDP formulation process had been held also.

Members went on to learn that the IDP Team had also formulated the planning programme that highlighted the schedule of activities, resources and timeframe under which they would have to be achieved.

Further, members were informed that the planning programme needed to be adopted by the Council before it was submitted to the Provincial Planning Authority for onward submission to the Ministry of Local Government according to the Urban

and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the guidelines for integrated development planning.

After a brief discussion on the matter, and upon a proposal by Cllr. D. J. Chama which was duly seconded by Cllr. J. Kaunda it was,

RESOLVED THAT:

The Planning Programme for the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) be **APPROVED**.

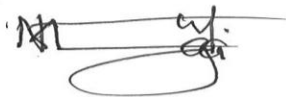
CLOSING REMARKS

The Council Chairperson expressed gratitude in the manner the meeting was conducted which was a sign of team work.

He went on to tell members that he had no doubt that Council would continue working hard in the implementation of all the activities and programmes in the District for the betterment of the people of Mwanabombwe. He also thanked management and councillors for according him the opportunity to lead them in the five (5) years he had been Council Chairperson.

There being no other business to transact the Council Chairperson declared the meeting officially closed at 12:05 hours with a prayer by the Health Inspector, Mr. Geoffrey M. Bwalya.

I CERTIFY THAT THE MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY FULL COUNCIL MEETING OF 09TH APRIL, 2021 IS A TRUE RECORD OF COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.



Mathews H. Mulenga
Ag. COUNCIL SECRETARY

05/04/2024

DATE

7.1.2 Plans committee meeting providing an update on IDP preparation after 2021 general elections.

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE PLANNING, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING OF TUESDAY 18TH MAY, 2022 HELD AT THE CIVIC CENTRE AT 10:15 HOURS.

COUNCILLORS PRESENT:

Blaston M. Mpundu	-	Committee Chairperson
Monica Mbangu	-	Member
Kapembwa Otis	-	Member
Mwape Patson	-	Member
Kelvin Chabulembwa	-	Member (Provincial Planner)
Milambo Ngosa	-	Ex Officio
Terrioh Mwape Chun	-	Ex Officio

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Mathews H. Mulenga	-	Acting Council Treasurer
Aim Kushikila	-	Director of Works
Lewis Kunda	-	Ag / District Planning Officer
Reggie Kamupila	-	Chief Administrative Officer
Jestus Simutowe	-	Deputy Council Treasurer
Nyambe Nyembe	-	Public Health Officer
Dorris Chibwe	-	Assistant Community Development Officer
Bridget Bwalya	-	Forestry Technician
Mailesi Moyo	-	Administrative Officer – (Minuting)

APOLOGIES:

Edger C. Mulwanda	-	Council Secretary
Elizabeth Musesa M.	-	District Community Development Officer
Edmund Kampape	-	Ag/District Social Welfare Officer

Christopher Mwanza - Chief Human Resource Officer
Rodrick Tembo - Internal Auditor

PRAYER:

Before the commencement of the meeting, the house was led into a prayer by Public Health Officer Mr. Nyambe Nyambe.

NOTICE OF MEETING:

The Notice of meeting was read in accordance with Section 22(1) of the *Local Government Act of 2019* by the Council Treasurer who was acting on behalf of the Council Secretary.

CHAIRPERSON'S OPENING REMARKS:

In the opening remarks, the Committee Chairperson welcomed councilors and officers for attending the meeting in the second quarter. He encouraged members to actively discuss issues of development in the district and to seriously implement everything discussed during the deliberation of the meeting. After that he declared the meeting officially open at 10:16 hours.

**PWDREC/76/05/2022: STATUS REPORT ON THE INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCESS.**

Mwansabombwe Town Council was in the process of drafting the planning survey and issues report. Thirteen themes were adopted for Mwansabombwe as follows; energy, water and sanitation supply, education services, health services, roads and transportation, trade and commerce, ICT and Communication, Environmental Services, Social Services, Housing Supply, Solid Waste Management, Population and Agriculture Services.

The following activities were undertaken for all the thirteen (13) themes:

- Reviewing of existing plans, policies and strategies and how they would be implemented in Mwansabombwe.
- Impact of these plans, policies and strategies on the social economic development, environmental condition, population and settlement pattern for Mwansabombwe District.
- National and regional service standards and how they would compare with Mwansabombwe.
- Assessment of the existing levels of development for each theme.
- Core issues for each theme, their causes, social group affected their location and proposed solutions.
- Missing data for each theme had also been identified.

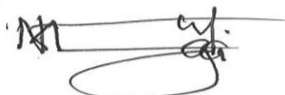
Reports from each of the task teams created to tackle each theme were currently being drafted by the Integrated Development Plan team.

Thereafter, the report was, **NOTED**.

CLOSING REMARKS AND PRAYER

In his closing remarks the Chairperson thanked all members of the Committee for being in attendance and their positive contributions. He further urged them to continue with the same spirit. The closing prayer was blessed by Bridget Bwalya. There being no other business to transact the meeting was closed at 11:25 hours.

I CERTIFY THAT THE MINUTES OF THE PLANNING, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING OF TUESDAY 18TH MAY, 2022 HELD AT THE CIVIC CENTRE AT 10:15 HOURS, IS A TRUE RECORD OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.



Mathews H. Mulenga
AG/COUNCIL SECRETAR

05/04/2024

DATE

7.1.3 Council resolution to adopt plans committee meeting

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY FULL COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT DON BOSCO-KAZEMBE ON 24TH JUNE, 2022 AT 10:30 HOURS.

PRESENT MEMBERS:

Councillor Ngosa Milambo	-	Vice Council Chairperson
Councillor Justine Chishala	-	Member
Councillor Otis Kapembwa	-	Member
Councillor Christine Ng'andwe	-	Member
Councillor Blaston M. Muonga	-	Member
Councillor Chansa Nelson	-	Member
Councillor Kapya John	-	Member
Councillor Chanda Kabwe	-	Member
Councillor Monica Mbangi	-	Member
Councillor Ngosa Justine	-	Member
Councillor Patson Mwape	-	Member

IN-ATTENDANCE:

Mathews H. Mulenga	-	Acting Council Secretary
Morton Sikazwe	-	District Commissioner
Christopher Mwanza	-	Chief Human Resource Officer
Reggie Kamupila	-	Chief Administrative Officer
Aim Kushikila	-	Director of Works
Dr. Kabamba Misheck	-	District Health Director
Dr Mary M. Kanyimbo	-	District Education Board Secretary
Zikita Vincent	-	S.I – Police
Siame Peter A.	-	Officer in Charge – FTC
Rev. Fumi Mutale	-	Mayor's Chaplain
Martin Siwakwi	-	Deputy Director of Works

Rodrick Tembo	-	Internal Auditor
Joseph Kapasa	-	Assistant Procurement
Edmund Kampape	-	Ag/ District Social welfare Officer
Aaron Nkole	-	Human Resource Officer
Glenda Nachinga	-	Public Relations Officer
Lewis Kunda	-	Ag/ District Planning Officer
John Chikwanda	-	Executive Officer
Geoffrey Bwalya	-	Senior Health Inspector
Reggie Kamupila	-	Chief Administrative Officer (Minuting)

NATIONAL ANTHEM/PRAYER

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the National Anthem was sung followed by a prayer from Reverend Fumi Mutale.

QUORUM

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the quorum was formed.

APOLOGIES

Terrioh M. Chungu - Council Chairperson

NOTICE OF MEETING

A notice of meeting was read by the Council Secretary in accordance with the Standing Order and Section 15(1) of the *Local Government Act No. 2 Of 2019*.

CHAIRPERSONS COMMUNICATION

The Vice Council chairperson sitting in for the Council Chairperson welcomed every one present to the Ordinary Council meeting and indicated that he was very much honoured to have stood in front of everyone to grace the ordinary full council meeting. He was happy to report that the council Chairperson was out on leave. He informed the members that the district of Mwanabombwe would be hosting the Umutomboko ceremony on 30th July, 2022 after two years. He called upon all the leaders to take an active role in ensuring that all communities were

kept clean and hence to engage all community members to clean their places and also the compliment the efforts of the local authority of keeping and maintaining the environment through the keep Zambia clean and health campaign program.

He further, informed the house that it was recently that the District held the Agriculture and Commercial show where various groups exhibited various goods and services which was good for development. He also called upon every one present to encourage their communities to form cooperatives as such groups would make it easier to access empowerment.

He told the fellow councillors that the government was committed to improving people's livelihoods through initiatives such as the Constituency development funds which had since increased to 25.7 million kwacha. He said also that the office of the Council Chairperson was aware of the number of the projects that would be implemented and not all projects would be implemented at once and hence there was need for the councillors to help on the sensitization of the community members on the disbursement of the Constituency Development Funds and also the implementation of projects throughout the entire district.

In his conclusion he called on all the councillors to be open minded and freely discuss matters that would contribute to the development of the district.

MTC/34/062022:

ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF THE PLANNING, INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 18TH MAY, 2022

Upon a proposal by Councillor Blaston M. Muonga and seconded by Councillor Patson Mwape,

It was **RESOLVED THAT:**

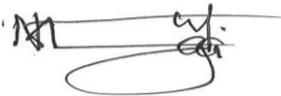
The minutes **PWDREC/70/05/2022** to **PWDREC/78/05/2022** be **ADOPTED** as part of the Council proceedings

CLOSING REMARKS AND PRAYER

The Chairperson expressed gratitude in the manner the meeting was conducted which was a sign of team work. He went on to encourage members to be coming early for the meeting and finish on time. The vice Council Chairperson thanked all Devolved Departments for bringing their reports to Council, he had no doubt that Council would cooperate and work hard to implement all the activities and programs in the District for the betterment of the people of Mwanabombwe.

There being no other business to transact the Chairperson declared the meeting officially closed at 12:23 hours with a prayer by Reverend Fumi Mutale.

I CERTIFY THAT THE MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY FULL COUNCIL MEETING OF 05TH APRIL, 2022 IS A TRUE RECORD OF COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS



**Mathews H. Mulenga
AG/COUNCIL SECRETARY**

05/04/2024

DATE

7.1.4 Council resolution to adopt the Mwansabombwe IDP

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY FULL COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT THE COMMUNITY HALL-KAZEMBE ON 26TH MARCH, 2024 AT 10:28 HOURS.

PRESENT MEMBERS

Councillor Terrioh M. Chungu	-	Council Chairperson
Councillor Ngosa Milambo	-	Member
Councillor Justine Kapya	-	Member
Councillor Justine Chishala	-	Member
Councillor Otis Kapembwa	-	Member
Councillor Christine Ng'andwe	-	Member
Councillor Blaston M. Muonga	-	Member
Councillor Chansa Nelson	-	Member
Councillor Kapya John	-	Member
Councillor Cynthia Makungu	-	Member
Councillor Patson Mwape	-	Member
Councillor Christopher Alwisho	-	Member

IN-ATTENDANCE

Mathews H. Mulenga	-	Acting Council Secretary
Lewis Farao	-	E.O
Cheela Harrison	-	ZP
Lwempa Siyenji	-	E.A
Nkhata Blessings	-	DCTAO
Dr. Josiah Zimba	-	Ag/ DFLCO
Kunda Chama	-	Statistician
Nyambe Nyambe M	-	Public Health Officer
Josephat C. Kabwe	-	DLO
Moses Simukonde	-	Assistant Accountant
Jestus Simutowe	-	Deputy Council Treasurer
James Ndole	-	Chief Human Resource Officer
Rev. Fumi Mutale	-	Council Chairperson's Chaplain

Natasha Mwila	-	Senior Buildings Inspector
Rodrick Tembo	-	Internal Auditor
Edmund Kampape	-	District Social Welfare Officer
Lumbwe Kalifungwa	-	District Planning Officer
Chewe Christopher	-	Planner – DPPH Luapula
Martin Siwakwi	-	Deputy Director of Works
Josephine Kabaso	-	Market Master
Mailesi Moyo	-	Administrative officer
Caroline Nyambe	-	Committee Clerk (Minuting)

NATIONAL ANTHEM/PRAYER

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the National Anthem was sung followed by a prayer from Reverend Fumi Mutale.

QUORUM

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the quorum was formed.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Upon a proposal by John, Kapya and duly Seconded by Cllr. Otis Kapembwa, it was,

RESOLVED THAT:

The Agenda be **ADOPTED**

APOLOGIES:

Mwiche C. Rosemary	-	District Commissioner
Dr. Abraham Bupe	-	District Health Director

NOTICE OF MEETING

A notice of meeting was read by the Acting Council Secretary in accordance with the Standing Order and Section 15(1) of the *Local Government Act No. 2 Of 2019*.

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON’S COMMUNICATION

The Council Chairperson began by expressing gratitude to each and every one for their dedication and commitment to the community and that serving the council was not just a

responsibility but a privilege thus, it was their tireless efforts that continued to drive positive change in their wards and beyond. He told members that the position of Vice Council Chair was pivotal in ensuring the smooth functioning of the council and it required someone with strong leadership skills, a deep understanding of the community's needs, and a passion for service. He urged them to carefully consider the qualities and capabilities required for that role as they moved forward with the election process.

Additionally, the Council Chairperson told members that the Ward Development Committee members played a crucial role in advocating for the specific needs and concerns of their respective wards. Their dedication to grassroots initiatives and community engagement was instrumental in shaping the future of their neighborhoods. He told members to take that opportunity to reaffirm their support for those individuals and the invaluable work they do.

Further, he told members that as they deliberated on those matters that day, they should remember the trust that had been placed in them by the residents they serve and that they should approach their discussions with open minds, mutual respect, and a shared commitment to upholding the values of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity.

In conclusion, the Council Chairperson told members how confident he was that together, they could make informed decisions that would continue to drive the community forward and that they could seize that opportunity to reaffirm their collective dedication to serving the best interests of all their constituents.

With those few remarks he declared the meeting officially open at 10:28 hours.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL SECRETARY

MTC/18/04/2024: ADOPTION OF MWANSABOMBWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Following the Council sitting on 9th April 2021 under minute number MTC/02/04/21 which resolved to initiate the planning process for Mwanabombwe Integrated development plan, Mwanabombwe District prepared an Integrated Development plan in accordance with section 40 of

the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015. The plan had set out the objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the district. The Local Authority invited any interested parties to inspect the draft plan and make submissions to the Local Authority during normal business hours from 22nd January 2024 to 22nd March 2024(for 60 days).

After a brief discussion on the matter and upon a proposal by Cllr. Christine N'gandwe and duly seconded by Cllr. Blaston Muonga, it was,

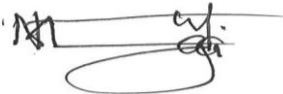
RESOLVED THAT:

The Mwansabombwe Integrated Development Plan be
ADOPTED.

CLOSING REMARKS/PRAYER

The Council Chairperson thanked everyone for attending the meeting. However, he had a concern on the poor attendance of officers, he told the Council Secretary to encourage them to attend meetings so that they could all move at the same pace.

There being no business to transact the Council Chairperson declared the meeting officially closed at 12:40 hours with a prayer given by Reverend Fumi Mutale.




Mathews H. Mulenga
Ag. COUNCIL SECRETARY

05/04/2024

DATE


7.2 Notification of the public of the commencement of Mwansabombwe IDP formulation in public newspaper




**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL**

**PREPARATION OF MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT: MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL AT IT'S SITTING ON 9TH APRIL 2021 UNDER MINUTE NUMBER MTC/02/04/21 RESOLVED TO INITIATE THE PLANNING PROCESS OF THE INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART V, SECTION 35 OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NO. 3 OF 2015 OF THE LAWS OF ZAMBIA.


Stanley. Z. Mbewe (Mr.)
COUNCIL SECRETARY


REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL SECRETARY
23 JUL 2021
MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 750002,
MWANSABOMBWE.

For any enquiries,
0977837266
mwansabombwecouncil@gmail.com

Civic Centre
P.O. Box 750002
MWANSABOMBWE


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7.3 Call for public scrutiny of Mwansabombwe draft IDP in public newspaper

for money, among others, to foster national development.
Ministry of Finance and National Planning acting Permanent Secretary for planning and

the same time yesterday launch of the PMAZ liaison desk. "Therefore, the role of PMAZ of promoting project management skills, capacity building in project

underscored regarding private government spending, especially the area of project expenditure



MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE MWANSABOMBWE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given that: Pursuant to section 40 of the Urban and Regional planning act. No. 3 of 2015, Mwansabombwe District has prepared an Integrated Development Plan, which will cover a period of 10 years.

The integrated Development Plan sets out objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the Development Plan. The draft plan is available for inspection at the Civic Center, Mwansabombwe Town Council, Mwansabombwe District Commissioner's office and Provincial Planning office during normal business hours from 22nd January 2024 to 22nd March 2024.

Mwansabombwe Town Council hereby invites any interested parties to make submissions in respect of the Mwansabombwe Integrated Development Plan to Mr. Mathews Mulenga, Mwansabombwe Town Council or Mr. Alfred Banda before 5:00 pm on 22nd March 2024. Submissions may be made in electronic format by e-mail to Mwansabombwecouncil@gmail.com or alfredkatawa@gmail.com by the same time and date.

Mathews H. Mulenga
Ag. Council Secretary

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL SECRETARY

16 JAN 2024

MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 750002,
MWANSABOMBWE.

RSO343739/23.01