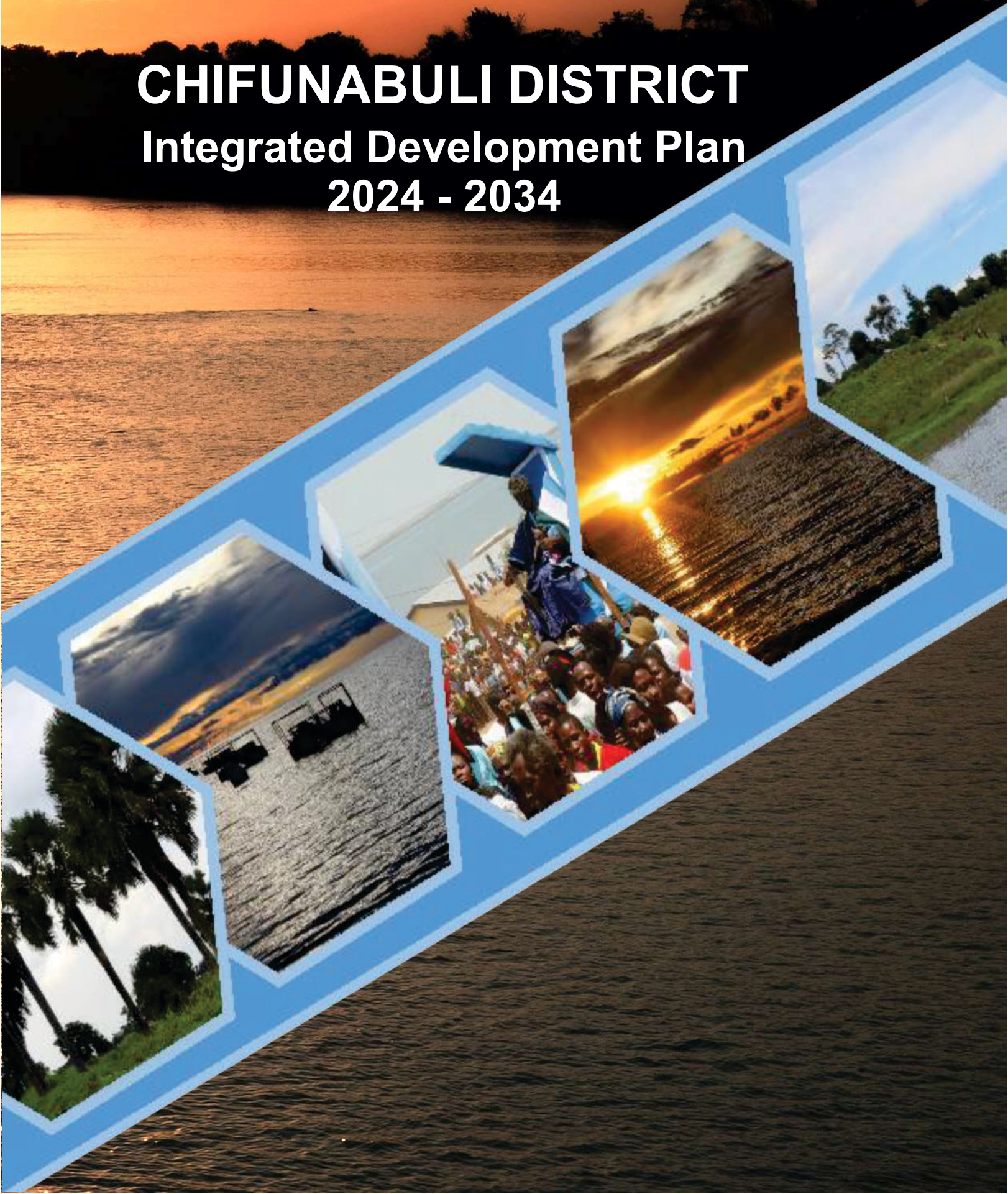




Republic of Zambia

# CHIFUNABULI DISTRICT Integrated Development Plan 2024 - 2034



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## List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADP	Animal Draft Power
ADRA	Adventists Development and Relief Agency
APMs	Area Pump Managers (Mindere)
ART	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CEEC	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFMG	Community Forest Management Groups
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CTC	Chifunabuli Town Council
CWACS	Community Welfare Assistant Committees
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DPSC	District Project Sub-Committees
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSP	Food Security Pack
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GIZ	German International Cooperation
GRID3	Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GPS	Global Position System
GRZ	Government Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICOF	International Coalition of Fellowships
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGC	International Growth Centre
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
JICA	Japanese International cooperation Agency
KfW	Kredistanstalt Fur Wiederau
LA	Local Authority
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MGEE	Ministry of Green Economy
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of health
NAMBOARD	National Marketing and Agricultural Board
NDP	National Development Plan
NFR	Natural Forest Regeneration
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMEC	Payroll Management and Establishment Control
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report

PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
PMRC	Policy Monitoring and Research Center
PWDRESS	Plans Works Development Real Estate Social Services
RWSS	Rural water Supply and Sanitation Services
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDA	Strategic Development Area
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SWL	Support Women's Livelihood
SWM	Solid waste management
PDO	Project Development Objective
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
SMES	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SOMAP	Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project
TB	Tuberculosis
TEVETA	Technical Education, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Training Authority Zambia
TRALARD	Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development
VB	Village Banking
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
V-WASH	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH	Water, Sanitation Hygiene
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WIDP	Ward Integrated Development plan
ZAEDP	Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
ZIAMI	Zambia Integrated agriculture Management Information System
ZP	Zambia Police
ZSA	Zambia Statistical Agency

## FOREWORD



This is the first edition of our Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The IDP forms the cornerstone of our planning process. The IDP is the business plan of the Municipality. It allows to continuously plan ahead, work and deliver the services we are responsible for, over the next ten years. It also creates the framework within which the Municipality will fulfil its mandate and apply its budget. The Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 and the Integrated Development Planning Guidelines of 2019 put all local authorities in Zambia on the trajectory of preparing Integrated Development Plans as primary tools to operationalize the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026) and other future National Development Plans at local level.

Integrated Development Planning cannot be achieved in silos because it involves addressing multi-sectorial goals and objectives drawn from plans and policies of higher order to mention the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia amended Act No. 2 of 2016, the Vision 2030, the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026) and the National Decentralization Policy of 2023 in line with government priorities. Hence there is need to embrace all government and private actors in the development process to guide results-based development programs and projects during the implementation of the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan (2024 -2034).

The Chifunabuli Integrated Plan (2024 – 2034), being a principal strategic planning instrument gives an overall framework for development within the local authority area; guides and informs planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the Municipality as it places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning. It is my sincere hope that the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan will bring about a number of benefits (help to make more effective and efficient use of scarce resources, help to maximize the returns from investment, help to speed up service delivery, help to attract additional funds, help to strengthen democracy and, hence, institutional transformation, promote inter-governmental coordination) to Chifunabuli District during and after its implementation.

Despite the challenges we have as a District, we are determined to create a local government environment to improve and enhance economic opportunities and improved living conditions for our residents.

Several infrastructural projects have been completed and commissioned including two 1 x 3 classroom blocks, one health center, one market shelter, one ablution block, and boreholes have sank; while some are nearing completion and there are also new projects underway. These projects are helping us to create an infrastructural backbone that is strong enough to support

expansion and growth throughout the entire District. Lack of Civic Centre in the Central Business Town of Kakasa, District Hospital, Police Station, sufficient housing and economic opportunities continue to be a challenge that we are working on to address, in full cooperation with our partners at various government levels.

The 2024/34 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) marks an important milestone in the development of local government on two folds. The Council has made significant progress to ensure that our Municipality deepens democracy, radically transform economic development and continue to deliver efficient and effective provision of basic services to residents of Chifunabuli District. Together with our partners at national and provincial government levels, we will deliver on the mandate given to us by the residents and there is no better time to reflect on the delivery of the Council than now.

We are committed to achieving our Vision of “**HAVING AN IMPROVED, DIVERSIFIED, INCLUSIVE AND PROSPEROUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT BY 2034**” through the effective and efficient delivery of basic service and we shall continue to invest in areas that will make the greatest social and economic impact within our Municipality. We will continue our programmes towards ensuring environmentally friendly energy sources as we expand our electrification programmes. Our Integrated Public Transport Network will play a critical role in the spatial transformation and revitalization of the Municipality. We, therefore, look forward to the connecting of our Musaila-Lubwe-Kasaba road to Lupososhi District, as well as tarring it as this will open up the District in the northern circuit. Working on the crossing points and embankments will improve transportation of our people and their produce to and from the markets within and outside the District.

The 2024/34 IDP period is going to be an exciting journey for our Municipality and I wish to encourage all residents, business houses, the community and non-government organisations to actively engage with the municipality and provide feedback on the IDP. Let us work together to achieve our vision and the strategic priorities that are outlined in the IDP that would build a caring and livable Municipality.



**CHARLES MWANSA MULENGA**  
**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**



## Executive Summary

The formulation of the Chifunabuli District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is timely in the context of the rapid population growth of Chifunabuli District which requires strategic planning and management. Chifunabuli District has developed a ten-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP), covering the period 2024 to 2034. This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was an input from all stakeholders in the District including government institutions, policy makers, traditional leaders, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and the Community thereby ensuring that no institution in the District works in silos This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is anchored on various policy documents such as the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015, the Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) among others.

The Methodology used to formulate this IDP involved the collection of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from public meetings which were held in all the Thirteen (13) wards of the District. Additionally, various workshops were held for various stakeholders in the District. Data collection tools such as face-to face interviews with identified key stakeholders were also conducted. Secondary data was collected from government policy documents and laws, and existing planning documents. The data analysis methods used include problem tree analysis and Geographic Information System for spatial data.

The vision of the 2024 to 2034 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is ***“To have an improved, diversified, inclusive and prosperous socio-economic environment by 2034”*** aimed at impacting positively on the provision of services in the District. Furthermore, to release this vision various goals and objectives have been formulated. Strategies are also in place to achieve the objectives. It is my hope that, the local authority and all stakeholders in the District use this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as a guide to inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in order to enhance service delivery in the District.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stanley Mukosa', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stanley Mukosa  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONNER  
CHIFUNABULI**



## Acknowledgments

The formulation of the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) would have not been realised without the invaluable support and contributions of sundry stakeholders. I am particularly indebted to the Germany International Corporation (GIZ) for their financial and technical support during the preparation of the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan.

Special tribute also goes to the IDP Core Team that was constituted drawing members from various government departments and the council to facilitate the planning process from inception to end. I would also like to thank various stakeholders from Chifunabuli District for their unwavering support and contributions made during the consultative process. These include; the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, the Traditional Authority and the Ward Development Committees.

This Integrated Development Plan reveals the collective efforts of all the government departments and other stakeholders in the District, following the outcomes of the Planning Survey and issues report. The IDP is beneficiary oriented, decentralized and responsive to many social and economic challenges our people face and will therefore aim at improving the quality of living of Chifunabuli residents through quality and affordable service delivery

To this end, I on behalf of Chifunabuli Town Council, Government departments and officials, Faith Based Organizations and Civil Society Organizations and indeed on behalf of our Traditional leaders, hereby pledge our devotion, impartiality and holistic engagement in the development planning process of the District. The residents of Chifunabuli are overwhelmingly expectant to have the goals and objectives of this plan achieved within the tenure of our integrated development plan culminating in 2034. I implore all implementing agencies in this development process to work towards achieving our intended objectives and satisfy the high expectations of all stakeholders involved.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Charity Chilambwe'.

Charity Chilambwe (Mrs.)  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

# **PART ONE: INTRODUCTION**

## **1.0 Introduction and Background**

The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia requires that all Districts in Zambia must have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as it is a principal planning instrument. In effect, every local authority must prepare its own IDP to guide development, planning and management for a period of ten (10) years and must be reviewed every five (5) years. An IDP is a legislative requirement and has the legal status to supersede all other existing plans that guide development in a District. An IDP can cover an entire or parts of an area within a local authority. Section 19 (3) of the aforesaid act states that:

*“An integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority”.*

The Chifunabuli Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) presents information on the assessment of the existing level of development in Chifunabuli District and on the assessment of future development needs and the identification of core issues differentiated by location, social groups and gender. The PSIR also presents information on context, causes and dynamics of core issues, as well as information on available resources and potentials that the District has.

The Chifunabuli PSIR is structured as follows: Introduction and background of the report; the demographic analysis of Chifunabuli District; population projections; assessment of the existing land use and settlement pattern in the District; assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on land use and spatial development patterns; and the sectoral and thematic analysis which provides information in terms of key Government priorities to be implemented, assessment of the existing state of development, assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations, assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years, analysis of impact of environment and climate change, issues arising relating to gender and vulnerable groups, and issue statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue.

## **1.1 Historical / Political Perspective**

### **1.1.2 Historical Perspective**

Chifunabuli is a District in Luapula Province, Zambia. It derives its name from a tale of a cruel man, who would go in villages, beating people, bullying them and confiscating their belongings. It is said that on one fateful day, villagers ganged up against him, seized him, tied a heavy stone to his legs, bundled him on a canoe and threw him into the lake where he drowned. When the ancestors accomplished their mission, they named the place Chifunabuli, which means, ‘breaking the Chain of Brutality’.

Additionally, it is in Chifunabuli District, where the white Catholic fathers from Canada first established a mission called Lubwe, named after the rocky landscape they found upon their arrival in 1905. Today, a red brick church, built by the missionaries in 1905, still stands strong on the banks of Lake Chifunabuli as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Lubwe Mission Catholic Church Built in 1905**



*Source: CTC, 2023*

The main tribe found in Chifunabuli District is the Ng’umbo tribe which is loosely affiliated to the Bemba tribe but is an independent tribe. The origins of the Ng’umbo tribe can be traced to the Kola Kingdom in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the 1500s they migrated from the Kola Kingdom and crossed the Luapula River into Zambia. Today the tribe’s geographical coverage is from Musaila to the south of Chifunabuli District and stretches to the borders of Lupososhi to the North. It also borders with the Ushi Chiefdoms of Mansa to the west of Chifunabuli District. Ng’umbo is considered a dialect of the Bemba language and is also spoken in Mufulira, Kitwe and Chingola located in the Copperbelt by native Ng’umbo people. It found itself on the Copperbelt because a good number of the Ng’umbo people drifted from the rural areas to urban areas to work in the mines in order to improve their economic status. In addition, many fish and cassava traders who come to trade in Chifunabuli conduct business in the Ng’umbo dialect as a language of communication. Interestingly non-Ng’umbo speaking people also use it for fun because of its artistic nature and linguistic peculiarities.

The territorial area of the Ng'umbo people is divided into five chiefdoms ruled by five (5) chiefs. There are three (3) chiefs on the main land; Senior Chief Mwewa, Chief Mwansakombe and Chief Chitembo while two chiefs are on the islands of Lake Bangweulu (Mbabala and Chishi) and are named Chief Mbulu and Chief Mulongwe.

### **1.1.3 Political Perspective**

Chifunabuli as a District was created in 2018 by splitting it from Samfya District. The political structure and governance in the District play a significant role in ensuring that government becomes more responsive to local needs, as well as ensures improved service delivery that is flexible and more likely to be directly relevant. There are two tiers of government in Zambia namely; National Government at national level and Local Government at District level. The National government delivers services such as foreign affairs, defense, and higher education. It makes national policies and sets priorities through legislation, norms and standards. The local government system, on the other hand, is based on District needs which are administered by the Local Authority. Local Authorities (Councils) deliver services as defined in the Constitution and the Local Government Act. A Local Authority is a distinct sphere with a measure of autonomy as provided under the law. Chifunabuli Town Council is a local authority in Chifunabuli District. It was established under the local government Act of 1991. Article 147 (2) of the Constitution of Zambia the (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 and the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 mandates the local authority to perform exclusive functions within its area of jurisdiction. The range of services which Chifunabuli Town Council is responsible for are listed in Annexure 1.

The management of Chifunabuli Town Council is divided into a twofold structure; namely; the political and Administrative wing. Council Chairperson and Councilors on one hand forming the political wing and the Council Secretary and Departmental Heads falling under the administrative wing. The Council Chairperson is the Political Head of the Council who among other functions superintends over policy making decisions, presides over Council meetings and attends ceremonial functions. The Council Secretary is the Principal Officer of the Council, who among other functions manages the institutionalization of strategic and performance management in the local authority. Additionally, the Local Authority liaises with the office of the District Commissioner on the implementation of development programmes and activities. The District Commissioner is the Chairperson of the DDCC while the Council Secretary is the vice chairperson. Furthermore, Chifunabuli Town Council is secretariat to the DDCC through the Head of Department for Development Planning.

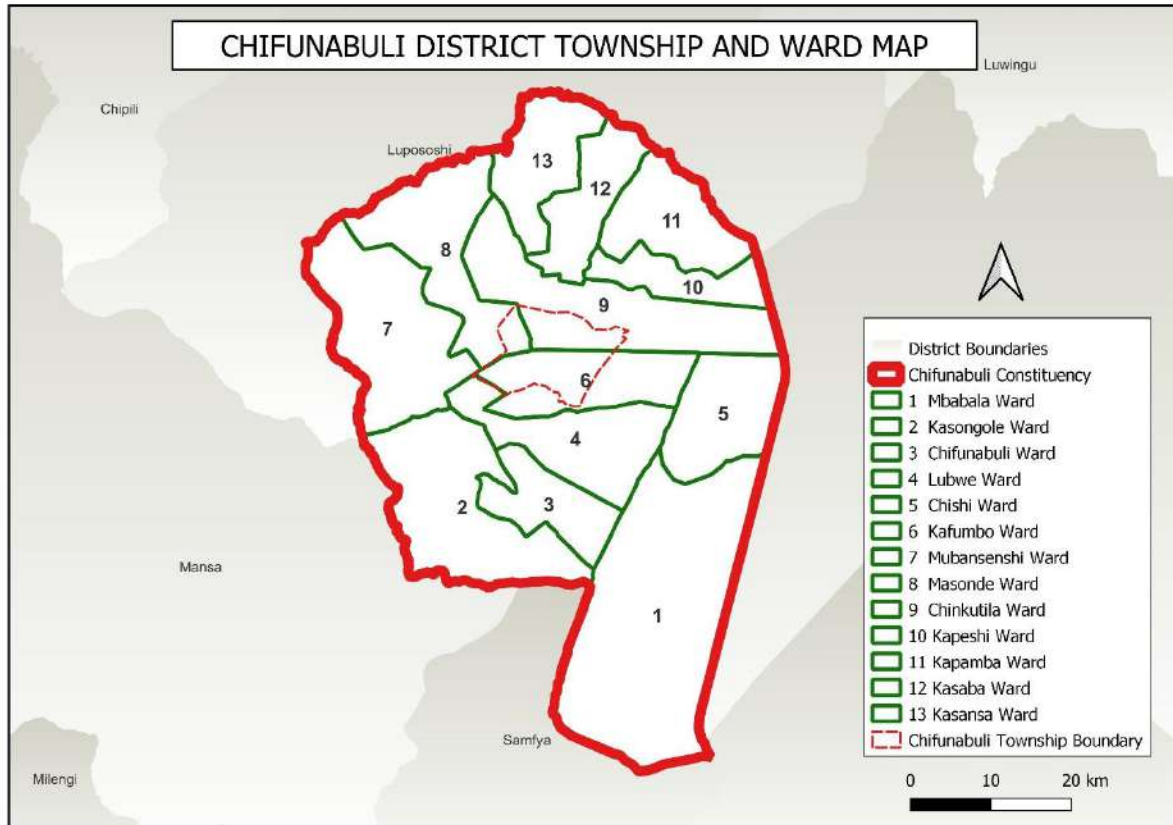
Chifunabuli has one constituency known as Chifunabuli Constituency. The constituency is represented by an elected Member of Parliament (MP). The District is further divided into thirteen (13) wards namely, Kasaba, Mbabala, Chishi, Kafumbo, Kapamba, Kasansa, Kapeshi, Kasongole, Masonde, Mubansenshi, Chinkutula, Lubwe and Chifunabuli. Each of these wards is represented by an elected area Councilor.

Under, Article 148 (1) of the Constitution it is provided that local governance shall be undertaken through substructures which include WDCs. In line with the decentralization policy, thirteen (13) Ward Development Committees (WDCs) were in 2021 established in all the wards in the District and are actively discharging their functions. The development of the District can only be sustained if the beneficiaries of the development are meaningfully involved. Where all key stakeholders both male and female both old and young and various interest groups take part in activities from initial planning stage, all through implementation and decision-making levels.

#### **1.1.4 Traditional Leadership**

Chifunabuli is predominantly a rural District. Therefore, traditional leadership plays an important governance role. Traditional leadership in Chifunabuli District comprises of a Senior Chief and four (4) other Chiefs who are assisted by village headpersons. The traditional leaders are key in fostering rural development. Further, traditional leadership is a key institution in the formation, preservation and modification of customary practices and is responsible for peace and unity in the District. Chifunabuli District has five (05) traditional leaders – His Royal Highness Senior Chief Mwewa, His Royal Highness Chief Mwansakombe, His Royal Highness Chief Chitembo, His Royal Highness Chief Mulongwe of Mbabala Island, and His Royal Highness Chief Mbulu of Chishi Island. Rural development is a development strategy designed to improve the socio-economic well-being of the rural communities. From the community perspective, rural development aims to make rural areas more attractive, productive and less vulnerable to natural hazards, poverty and exploitation. Achieving sustainable development in Zambia requires traditional leadership be to be included in local governance where decision making is needed for development planning and service delivery as is the case now where His Royal Highness Senior Chief Mwewa of the Ng’umbo people has been included in the Standing Committee for planning which is responsible for socio-economic; and spatial planning and development of the District. The map below shows the boundary for the constituency; wards; and the township boundary of Chifunabuli District.

**Figure 2: Constituency, Wards and Township Boundary**

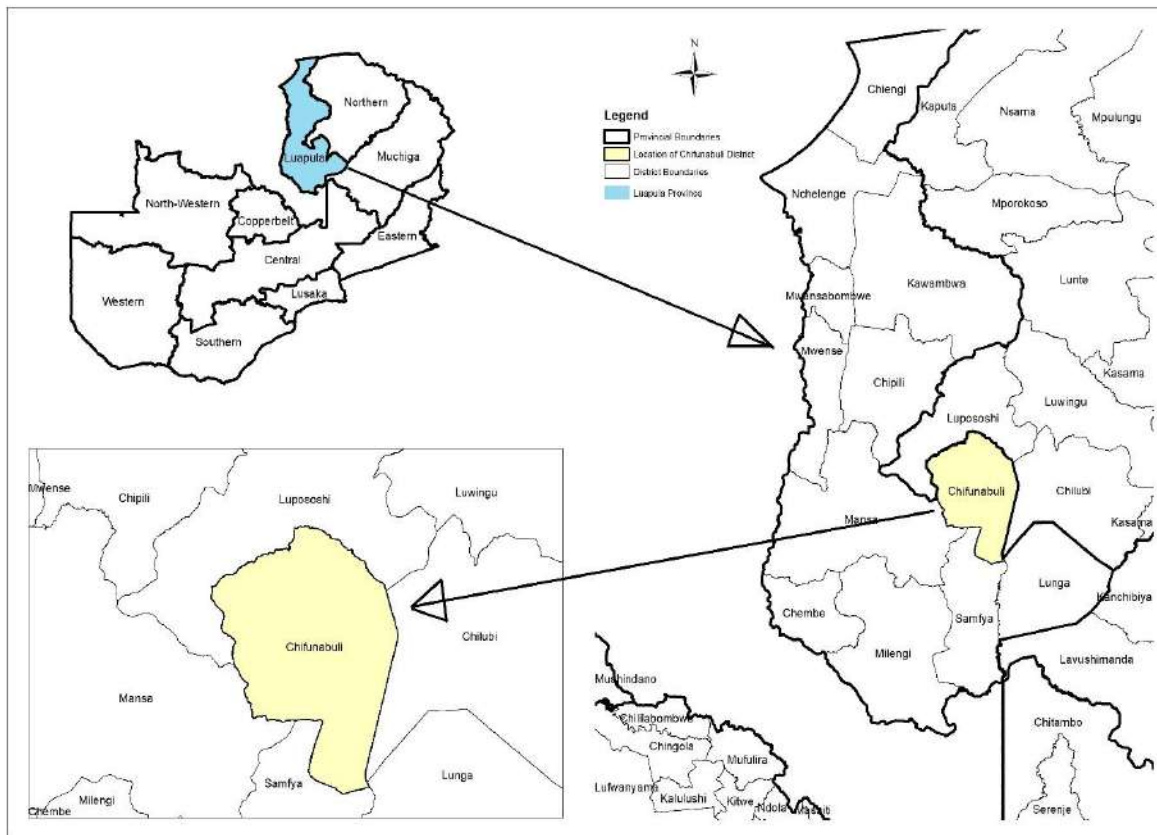


*Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, Grid3, 2023*

## 1.2 Geographic Location

Chifunabuli is one of the twelve Districts located in the South-East of Luapula province of Zambia. It is located approximately 110 km in the North Eastern direction of Mansa the provincial headquarters of Luapula province, and is located approximately 730 km North of Lusaka. The District is bordered by Lupososhi District to the North, Samfya and Lunga to the South, Chilubi District on Lake Bangweulu to the East Mansa District to the West. The integrated development plan (IDP) covers the whole District of Chifunabuli. The map that follows shows the location of Chifunabuli District.

**Figure 3: Location Map of Chifunabuli District**



*Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, Grid3, 2023*

### 1.3 Physical Environment

Chifunabuli District has a coverage area of 3, 098.659 km<sup>2</sup> and is rich in various natural water bodies, among them being lakes Chifunabuli, Kasongole and Kafumbo. The District comprises the mainland and two (2) islands namely; Mbabala and Chishi. Other notable features include marshes, swamps and a peninsula. Chifunabuli has an average altitude of 1,120 meters above mean sea level.

### 1.4 Geology

In terms of geology and hydrogeology, Chifunabuli generally sits on Granitoid rock formation composed predominantly of feldspar, quartz and mica. Granitoid formations have a low to medium permeability, and contain aquifers with modest water resources compared to porous rocks like sand stones.

## **1.5 Climate**

Chifunabuli District has three seasons namely: the rainy season which occurs from November to April; the cold and dry season from May to August; and the dry hot season from September – November. The average day temperature during the coldest month of June is approximately 16 degrees Celsius while temperatures go beyond 28 degrees Celsius during the hottest month of October. However, due to large water bodies, temperatures are moderated substantially. The evaporation rate is generally 160 mm but may go up to 200 mm in September. The average total rainfall is about 900 mm. The heavy rainfalls are experienced between January and March of each year and the average total monthly rainfall is 200 mm.

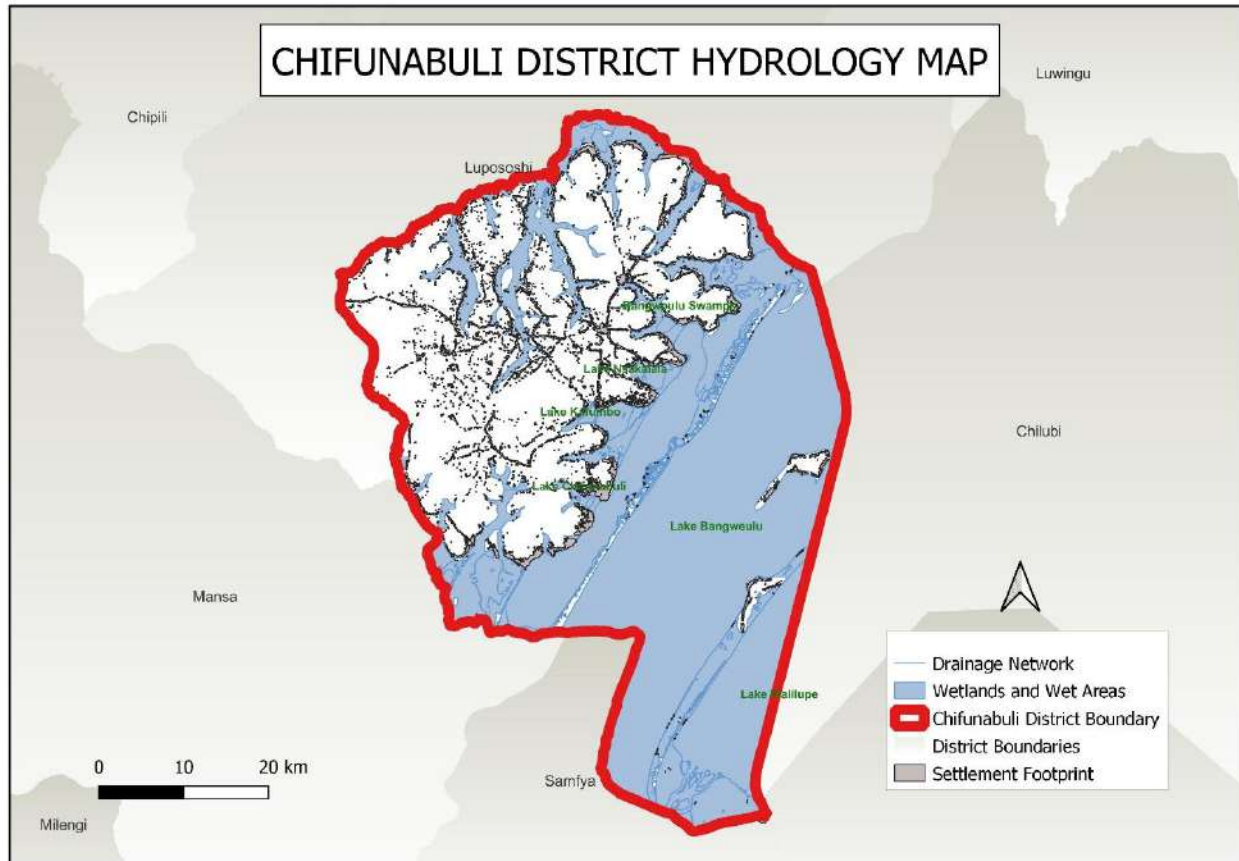
## **1.6 Topography**

The terrain of the District is a combination of rocky surfaces, undulating wavy outlines and generally flat surfaces. The Bangweulu Swamps, larger than the lake, extend from the north-west clockwise around to the south of the District. The main part of the District covers an area of roughly 120 km by 75 km. The swamps act as a check on annual flooding downstream in the Luapula River by releasing water slowly through many lagoons and channels. They help prevent the Luapula Valley from being flooded excessively in the rainy season.

## **1.7 Hydrology**

Much of Lake Bangweulu sits in Chifunabuli District which makes up much of the surface water in the District. Lake Bangweulu is one of the world's great wetland systems, comprising Lake Bangweulu, the Bangweulu Swamps and the Bangweulu Flats or floodplain. The Bangweulu system covers an almost completely flat area at an elevation of approximately 1,140 m. With a long axis of 75 km and a width of up to 40 km. A notable feature of the Bangweulu system is a series of parallel sandy ridges running south-west to north-east. Lake Bangweulu's permanent open water surface is about 3,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which expands when its swamps and floodplains are in flood at the end of the rainy season in April. The combined area of the lake and wetlands reaches 15,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The Bangweulu system is fed by about seventeen rivers of which the Chambeshi (the source of the Congo River) is the largest, and is drained by the Luapula River. The lake is connected to these rivers, and they to each other, by a complex mass of channels through the swamps that may become choked by vegetation and change their course; there is no easy navigation through them. Floating beds of papyrus may close up the channels to a width allowing only dugout canoes to pass. Motorized vessels are hampered by their width as well as by vegetation clogging propellers. Since colonial times attempts have been made to improve navigation and alter drainage patterns by cutting channels through the swamp. The following map shows the hydrology of Chifunabuli District.

**Figure 4: Hydrology Map**



*Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, Grid3, 2023*

### 1.8 Vegetation

Chifunabuli has an indigenous forest with a wide variety of flora. The District is generally covered by *Miombo* Woodlands, with the dominant tree species being *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia*, *Isoberlinia Angolensis* and *Oapiaspecus*. Other tree species also found in Chifunabuli include *Pterocarpus-angolensis* (*Mulombwa*) *Combretum*, *Syzygium* and *Albizia* species. Other tree species in the District include the Luapula Mahogany (*Trichilia drageana*), Masuku (*Uapaca kirkiana*), Umusheshi (*Marquesia*), Natal Mahogany (*Trichilia emetica*), Msuku (*Uapaca kirkiana*), Lwamba, Mupapa (*MitragynaStipolosa*), Mupapa (*Afzelia Quazensis*).

The grasslands are seasonally flooded and dominated by grasses of the genera, *Acroceras*, *Leersia*, *Sacceiolepis*, *Setaria*, *Loudetia* and *Trystachia*. *Hyparrhenia anemopaegma* is also a common species of grass in the grass ecosystem of Chifunabuli. Around the open water are

found *Nymphea caerulea* and *Nymphoides* spp. which are often associated with emergent species such as *Eleocharis* spp. and *Oryza longistaminata*. In an event that these grass species are burnt early they produce a green flush attracting hartebeest, puku and other grazers. Termitaria grasslands form the fringes of these grasslands which are typified by scattered termite mounds.

## PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

### 2.0 The Planning Survey and Issues

#### 2.1 Demographic Analysis

This section presents an analysis of the information relating to the population of Chifunabuli District in terms of historic and current levels; historic and current growth rates; as well as future levels or projections. The information analyzed also includes information on population structure in relation to gender. The analysis of the population data for the District has been done within the broader context of national and provincial population growth trends.

Historically, the population of Zambia by the year 2000 was 9,885,591, disaggregated into 4,946,298 and 4,939,293 males and females, respectively. The nation by then had more males than females. The national average annual intercensal population growth rate for the 1990-2000 period was 2.5% (CSO, 2003). The national population grew at an annual rate of 2.8 percent from 9,885,591 in 2000 to 13,092,666 in 2010 (CSO, 2012).

From the provincial level context, the population of Luapula Province where Chifunabuli District is located was at 775,353 by the year 2000 with an annual growth rate of 3.2% (CSO, 2003). Which was higher than the national growth rate. By the year 2010, the population of Luapula Province grew to 991,927 people but at a declined average annual growth rate of 2.5%, disaggregated into 488,589 males and 503,338 females, respectively compared to the growth in 2000. Projections show that the province would have a 2.3% annual population growth rate in the period between 2011-2020 (CSO, 2013).

From table 1.0 below, it can be deduced that much of the population in Luapula has been rural i.e., 87% and 80.4% in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Only 13% and 19.6% of the population was urban in 2000 and 2010, respectively. This scenario can be extrapolated to Chifunabuli District, and all other Districts in the province. By 2010, Chifunabuli District, which at that time was a constituency under Samfya District, was described as 100% rural (CSO, 2010). The total population by region; percentage rural and urban population for Luapula Province in 2000 and 2010 are given in table 1.0 below;

**Table 1: Total Population by Region for Luapula Province 2000 and 2010**

Census Year	Population by Region		Total	Percent by Region		Total
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	
2000	674,187	101,166	775,353	87.0	13.0	100.0
2010	797,407	194,520	991,927	80.4	19.6	100.0

*Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Based on the foregoing, the national population has historically been increasing and the trend is expected to continue in the next 10 years. The same can be said about the population for Luapula Province, and Chifunabuli District as well. The implication of this population increase trend is that there has to be forethought in terms of catering for future population increases where development planning in Chifunabuli is concerned.

## **2.2 Historic Population Levels and Growth Rates at District and Ward Levels**

In 1969 when the first national census of population was conducted, the population of Zambia stood at 4.1 million people with an estimated growth rate of 2.5% (ZSA, 2022). By 1980, the population of Zambia grew at an annual growth rate of 3.1% reaching to 5.7 million people. This growth trend has since continued, and is expected to continue.

Before the year 2018, Chifunabuli District existed as a constituency under Samfya District. Based on the 2000 National Census of Population and Housing, Chifunabuli as a constituency had a population of 68,528 people by the year 2000, and 83,337 in 2010. The population levels per ward segregated into males and females for the years 2000 and 2010 are as given in table 2.0 and graphically shown in figure 2.0 below. Note that data for Kasaba, Mubansenshi and Lubwe wards was not available for the year 2000, as the wards were not in existence at the time of the 2000 Census.

Historical trends in population levels show that like the national trend, the population for Chifunabuli has been increasing due to natural growth among other reasons. The implication for the District is that there is need to plan ahead in terms of service provision for the people. Therefore, the IDP period for infrastructure expansion in terms of health facilities, schools, etc. is to match with the population levels.

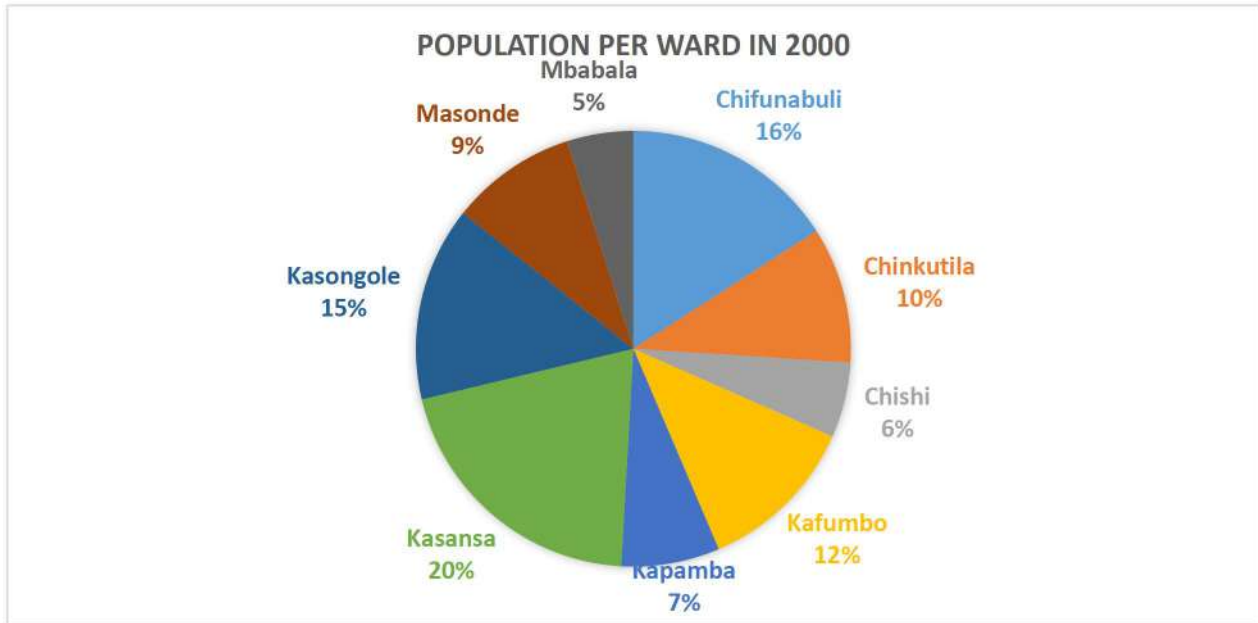
**Table 2: Population by Ward and Sex in 2000 and 2010**

Ward	2000			2010		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Chifunabuli	5,562	5,342	10,904	7,965	8,117	16,082
Chinkutila	3,393	3,533	6,926	4,932	5,135	10,067
Chishi	1,850	1,976	3,826	2,628	2,726	5,354
Kafumbo	4,203	4,005	8,208	3,717	3,934	7,651
Kapamba	2,499	2,511	5,010	2,539	2,678	5,217
Kasansa	6,843	7,113	13,956	3,346	3,538	6,884
Kasongole	4,944	4,943	9,887	3,275	3,310	6,585
Masonde	3,188	3,246	6,434	4,358	4,563	8,921
Mbabala	1,792	1,585	3,377	2,549	2,549	5,179
Kasaba	-	-	-	5,547	5,850	11,397

Total	34,274	34,254	68,528	40,856	42,400	83,337
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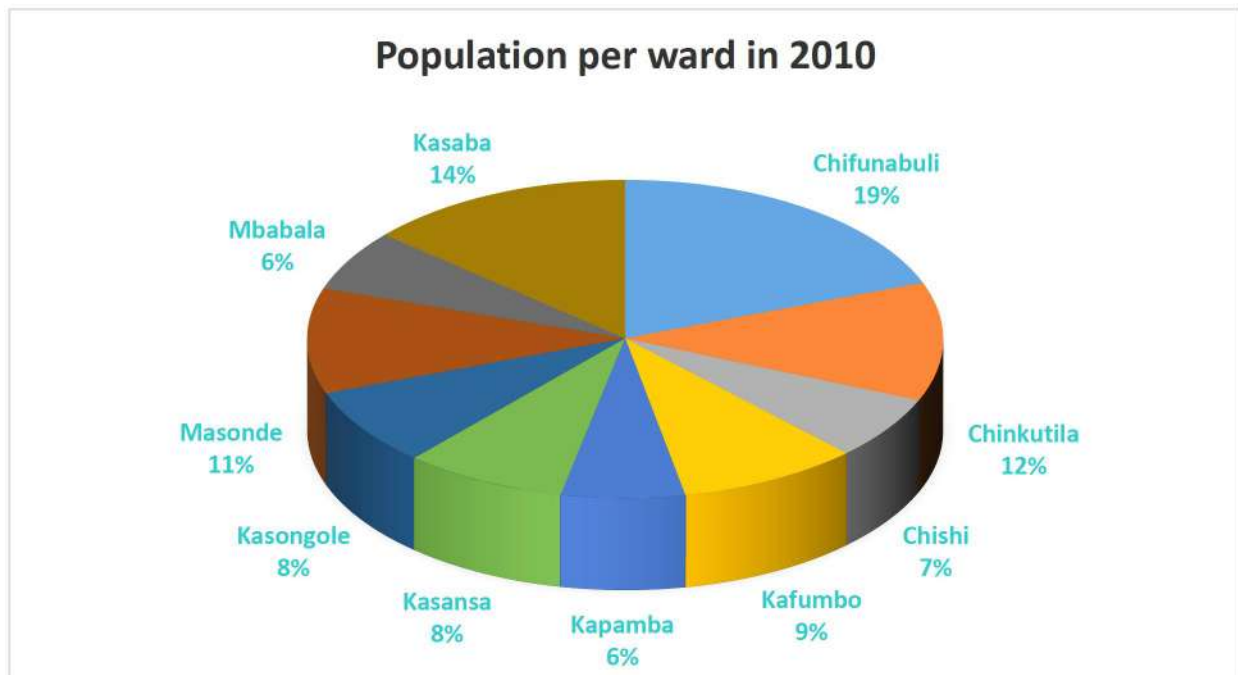
Source: 2000 and 2010 Census Summary Report

Figure 5: Population of Chifunabuli per Ward in 2000



Source: CTC, 2023

Figure 6: Population of Chifunabuli District per Ward in 2010



*Source: CTC, 2023*

In terms of historic population growth rates at District and ward levels, reference is made to rates in the intercensal period 2000-2010. The historic population growth rate for the District in this period can be extrapolated from that of Samfya, which according to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing summary report was at 3.1% in 2000. In this period, Chifunabuli existed as a Constituency under Samfya District.

According to the national 2010 Census of Population and Housing summary report, Chifunabuli District had a total of 83,337 people. The population levels per ward in 2010 are given hereunder in table 3.0 and graphically presented in figure 4.0 below.

By 2010, the average annual rate of population growth for Chifunabuli District can be inferred from that of Samfya in which it existed as a Constituency at the time of the 2010 Census. The rate was at 2.0% for Samfya District in the 2000-2010 period, based on the National 2010 Census of Population and Housing summary report. According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary report, the average annual population growth rate for Chifunabuli District for the period 2010-2022 is 2.8.

Kasansa Ward recorded the highest population in the District in 2000 of 13,956, which however dropped to 6,884 in 2010. The ward was in close proximity to Luwingu District now split to form Lupososhi District, and people got attracted to the area for easy entry into Luwingu District, in Northern Province to access some socio-economic services. The drop in population in the year 2010 could be explained by the fact that the people migrated to such wards as Chinkutula and Masonde, to engage in manganese mining activities.

Chifunabuli Ward recorded high population levels both in 2000 and 2010. This is attributable to the fact that the first settlements in the District were created in Chifunabuli Ward, around 1905 when the white Catholic fathers from Canada first established a mission station called Lubwe. Socio-economic activities have since been concentrated around Chifunabuli Ward, which in 2021 was split into two wards, Chifunabuli and Lubwe Wards. Of the mainland wards, these two wards are the closest to the fishing waters of Lake Bangweulu, and this attracts people to settle there. The two wards have similar demographic characteristics. The high population in the two wards means that more services are required in terms of healthcare, education, sanitation and water supply, etc.; provision of which ought to be well planned in the 10 years IDP period.

In the year 2000, the population of Chinkutula Ward stood at 6,926, which is far lower than 10,067 for 2010. Around 2000, just like in Masonde Ward, the main economic activities in Chinkutula Ward at the time were subsistence agriculture and fishing. Between the year 2000 and 2010, many manganese mineral discoveries were made in these wards, and this attracted more people to engage in mining.

Kasaba Ward recorded the second highest population in the District in 2010. This is because people were attracted to the area for its close proximity to Luwingu District, one of the oldest Districts of Northern Province, to access some services, and business.

Kasongole Ward, which is the ward of entry into Chifunabuli District from Samfya direction had a population of 9,887 in 2000, which dropped to 6,585 in 2010. This can be attributed to the fact that in 2000, the fish levels in Lake Chifunabuli, as well as the easily accessible Lake Bangweulu across the Ifunge Peninsula were economically attractive at that time. But around 2010, the fish levels dropped, and the people in the ward could have migrated to Chinkutula and Masonde to engage in mining activities. This implies that Kasongole Ward requires activities that will create jobs for the people.

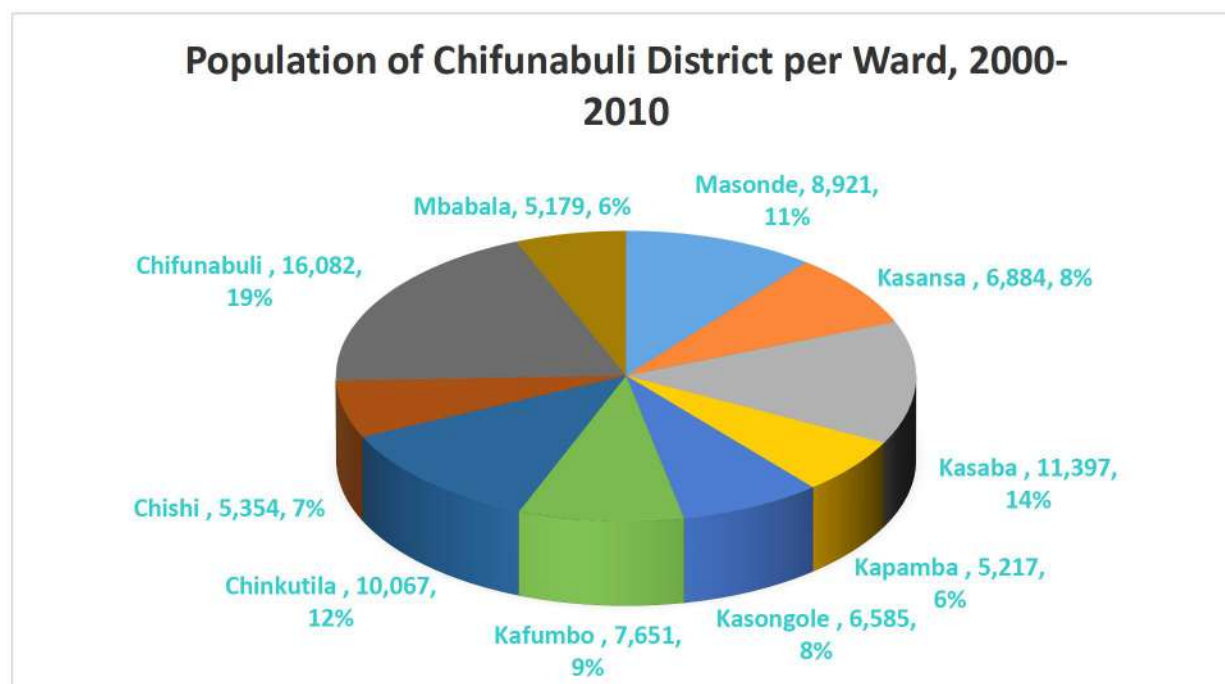
Meanwhile, Chishi and Mbabala Wards recorded the lowest population levels of 3,826 and 3,377 in 2000, respectively. Likewise, in 2010, though increases were recorded, the population for the two wards were at the tail end in the District compared to other wards, i.e., 5,354 and 5,179 for Chishi and Mbabala, respectively. This is because the two wards are islands, and not easily accessible for people to settle there. However, the increasing population trend calls for increased allocation of resources for service delivery.

**Table 3: Population of Chifunabuli District**

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Masonde	4,358	4,563	8,921
Kasansa	3,346	3,538	6,884
Kasaba	5,547	5,850	11,397
Kapamba	2,539	2,678	5,217
Kasongole	3,275	3,310	6,585
Kafumbo	3,717	3,934	7,651
Chinkutula	4,932	5,135	10,067
Chishi	2,628	2,726	5,354
Chifunabuli	7,965	8,117	16,082
Mbabala	2,549	2,630	5,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,856</b>	<b>42,481</b>	<b>83,337</b>

*Source: 2010 Census*

**Figure 7: Population of Chifunabuli District Per Ward 2000 - 2010**



*Source: Adapted from CSO, 2012*

According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary report, Chifunabuli District had 56,856 males and 59,470 females, making up a total population of 116,326. Refer to table 4.0 below showing the population of the District in 2010 and 2022.

**Table 4: Population of the District in 2010 and 2022**

2010 population			2022 population		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
40,856	42,481	83,337	56,856	59,470	116,326

*Source: Adapted from CSO, 2010, 2022*

From table 4.0 it can be deduced that the population of Chifunabuli District increased by 32,989 between 2010 and 2022, representing a percentage increase of 39.60%. This change in population is an indication that the District needs to plan for a step-up or expansion in terms of service provision.

### 2.3 Population Density at Ward Level

The population density gives the number of people per square kilometer in an area. It is the number of people divided by the size of the given area in square kilometers. Population density is important in development planning as it is useful in assessing the relationship of a given population with the environment and level of required service delivery, and infrastructure development. The higher the population density, the more the need for service delivery, and infrastructure development.

The land area of Zambia is 752,612 square kilometers. According to the 2022 Census, Zambia was sparsely populated in 2022 with a population density of 26.1 persons per square kilometers. The country registered an increase in population density from 13.1 persons per square kilometer in 2000 to 17.4 persons per square kilometer in 2010, representing an increase of 4.3 persons per square kilometer (CSO, 2012) and an increase to 26.1 in 2022 representing an increase of 8.7 persons per square kilometer. This increase reflects the need to plan for increased service delivery coverage, and infrastructure development.

At provincial level context, Luapula Province had a population density of 19.6 and 29.9 persons per square kilometer in 2010 and 2022, respectively. Like at national level, there has been an increasing trend in population density in Luapula Province, requiring a corresponding stepping up of service delivery and or infrastructure development.

In 2010, Chifunabuli existed as a Constituency under Samfya and had a population of 83,337 people. With a land area of about 3,094.8 square kilometers, this translated into a population density of 25.1 persons per square kilometer in 2010. Chifunabuli as annexed from Samfya now has a total land area of approximately 3,094.8 square kilometers. And according to the 2022 census of population and Housing preliminary report, the District has a population density of 37.6 persons per square meters. The table below presents population densities for Zambia, Luapula Province and Chifunabuli District for 2010 and 2022.

**Table 5: Population Densities in 2010**

Description	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	2010 Population	2010 Population Density (Persons per Square Km)	2022 Population	2022 Population Density (Persons per Square Km)
Zambia	752,612	13,092,666	17.4	19,610,769	26.1
Luapula	50,567	991,927	19.6	1,514,011	29.9
Chifunabuli	3,094.80	83,337	25.1	116,326	37.6

*Source: CSO, 2022*

For the population densities of Chifunabuli District per ward, based on the 2010 Census, Mbabala Ward, which is an Island having the largest area of 582.8Km<sup>2</sup> has the least population density of 8.887 people per Km<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, Kasaba Ward with 207.8 Km<sup>2</sup> posted the highest population density of 54.84 people per Km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Kasansa Ward with 43.92 people per Km<sup>2</sup>.

The implication of the observed differences in population densities is that wards with high population densities have more people per Km<sup>2</sup> than those with low densities. Wards with high population densities, which include Kasaba, Chifunabuli, Kasansa, Chinkutila and Kafumbo will require more closely spaced services, for example in terms of schools, health facilities, etc. than wards with lower population densities, which include Masonde, Kapamba, Kasongole, Chishi and Mbabala. The wards with high population densities have a higher risk of diseases spreading fast in case of a breakout, high sanitation risks, and other social vices such as crime, prostitution, etc. This consideration must be made in development planning for the District.

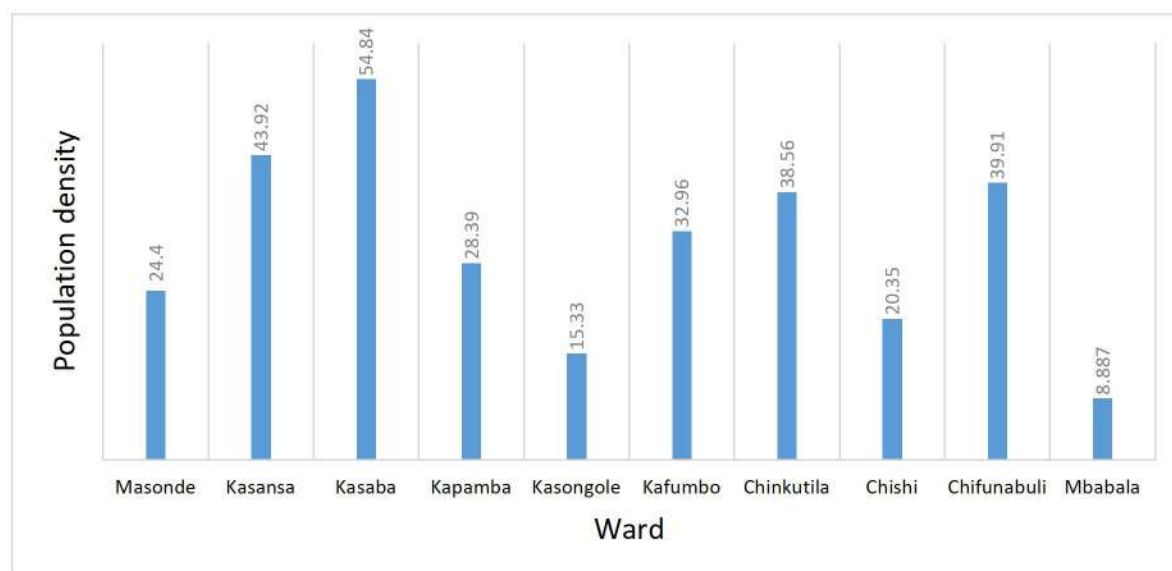
Refer to table 6.0 for the details on the areas and population densities for each ward. Also refer to figure 5.0 for the graphical representation of the population densities.

**Table 6: Area of Each Ward and Population Densities in 2010**

Ward	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Total Population	Population Density (No. of people/Km <sup>2</sup> )
Masonde	365.6	8,921	24.40
Kasansa	156.7	6,884	43.92
Kasaba	207.8	11,397	54.84
Kapamba	183.8	5,217	28.39
Kasongole	429.7	6,585	15.33
Kafumbo	232.2	7,651	32.96
Chinkutila	261.1	10,067	38.56
Chishi	263.0	5,354	20.35
Chifunabuli	403.0	16,082	39.91
Mbabala	582.8	5,179	8.887
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,085.70</b>	<b>83,337</b>	

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

**Figure 8: Population Per Ward**



Source

e: Adapted from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing

For purposes of the 2021 General Elections, the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) created two (2) more wards in Chifunabuli, namely Lubwe and Kapeshi. Note that population densities for these new wards will be determined by the 2022 Census. The areas of each of the wards based on this change by the ECZ are as indicated in table 7 below.

**Table 7: Ward Areas in Km<sup>2</sup> after Creation of Lubwe and Kapeshi Wards**

Ward	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Masonde	365.6
Kasansa	156.7
Kasaba	207.8
Kapamba	183.8
Kapeshi*	
Kasongole	429.7
Kafumbo	232.2
Chinkutila	261.1
Chishi	263.0
Chifunabuli	403.0
Lubwe*	
Mbabala	582.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,094.8</b>

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing/ECZ

\*New Wards

## **2.4 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas**

National population growth trends show that the population of Zambia increased from 13,092,666 in 2010 to 19,610,769 in 2022, as captured during the 2022 Census of Population and Housing. This represented an increase of 49.7 percent between 2010 and 2022. The national rural population increased from 7,919,216 in 2010, to 11,766,141 in 2022 representing an increase of 48.6 percent between the two censuses. This shows that there was a bigger population in the rural areas of Zambia, where Chifunabuli District falls, between 2010 and 2022 than in urban areas. However, the population in urban areas grew by 51.6 percent from a population of 5,173,450 in 2010 to 7,844,638 in 2022 (ZamStat, 2022) this showing high levels of urbanization. In 2022 Chifunabuli registered an urban percentage population of 15.1 percent and a rural population of 84.9 percent.

The population of Zambia grew at a rate of 2.8 percent per annum between 2000 and 2010. The nation had one of the fastest growing populations in the Sub-Saharan Africa. The urban population grew at a rate of 4.2 percent per annum in the period 2000-2010, compared to 1.5 percent per annum during the period 1990-2000. The rural population, under which the population of Chifunabuli falls, grew at a rate of 2.1 percent per annum during the same period 2000-2010 (CSO, 2012). The population grew at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent between 2010 and 2022 an increase from 2.8 percent in the 2000-2010 intercensal period. The rural population grew at an average rate of 3.4 percent during the 2010 – 2022 period, an increase from 2.1 percent during the preceding intercensal period. The high population growth rate is largely attributable to high birth rates owing to high fertility rates, and migrations of people from neighboring countries. This scenario in rural areas calls for increased interventions to regulate population growth to match with available resources. Urban areas recorded a decline in growth rate from 4.2 percent during the 2000-2010 intercensal period to 3.5 in the period 2010-2022. This is attributable to increased awareness and use of family planning.

In terms of the provincial context, the population growth rate of Luapula Province between 2000 and 2010 was 2.5%. In the year 2000, Luapula province had a rural population of 674,187, which included Chifunabuli; and 101,166 urban population. In 2010, the rural population in the province increased to 797,407, while the urban population increased to 194,520 in the 2000-2010 period (CSO, 2012). The increases in population are due to high birth rates owing to high fertility rates, and low uptake of family planning.

For the District population growth rates, at the time of both the 2000 and 2010 Census, Chifunabuli existed as a Constituency under Samfya District. According to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing summary report, Samfya had a population growth rate of 3.1% for 1990-2000 period, which can be extrapolated to Chifunabuli. And based on the 2010 Census, Samfya had a growth rate of 2.0% for the 2000-2010 period. Based on the 2010 Census, Chifunabuli District is described as 100% rural. As at the base year, signs of transitioning from 100% rural to peri-urban could be observed in very few places such as Lubwe and Mwewa areas. These changes call for a matched increase in service delivery both at provincial and District levels.

Refer to table 8 below, showing the average annual rate of population growth in Luapula Province, in the 2000-2010 period.

**Table 8: Average Annual Rate of Population Growth in Luapula 2000 - 2022**

Description	2000 Census	2010 Census	2022 Census	Growth Rate 2000-2010 (Percent)	Growth Rate 2010-2022 (Percent)
Zambia	9,885,591	13,092,666	19,610,796	2.8	3.4
Luapula Province	775,353	991,927	1,514,011	2.5	3.6
Chifunabuli District	68,528	8,3337	116,326	2.0	2.8

*Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

In terms of population growth rates per ward, Mbabala Ward had the highest positive growth rate in the 2000-2010 period at 53.4%, followed by Chifunabuli, Chinkutila, Chishi, Masonde and Kapamba at 47.5%, 45.4%, 39.9%, 38.7% and 4.1%, respectively. Meanwhile Kafumbo, Kasansa and Kasongole Wards recorded negative growth rates at -6.79%, -50.7% and -33.4%, respectively. Refer to table 9.0.

The positive population growth rates in Chifunabuli, Chinkutila, Chishi, Masonde and Kapamba are explained by increased migrations to these areas by people as they sought socio-economic or livelihood activities. The growth rate for Mbabala Ward was highest in the period under review owing to high fishing activities, which attracted people, since the area is an island on Lake Bangweulu. The fishing activities obviously attracted people from many places, thereby resulting in a high population growth rate. The same is true about Chishi Island, which also had a high population growth rate.

Chifunabuli Ward, being the first area to be inhabited in the District by the Catholic White fathers has been a center of socio-economic activities, which have been a pull factor. Chinkutila, Masonde and Kapamba Wards also experienced positive population growth rates owing to increased manganese mining activities, which attracted people to migrate there. The high population growth rates in these wards signal for more socio-economic development interventions compared to the wards with negative growth rates, and this is an important consideration in development planning.

**Table 9: Population Growth Rates Per Ward**

Ward	Growth Rate (%)
Chifunabuli	47.5
Chinkutila	45.4
Chishi	39.9

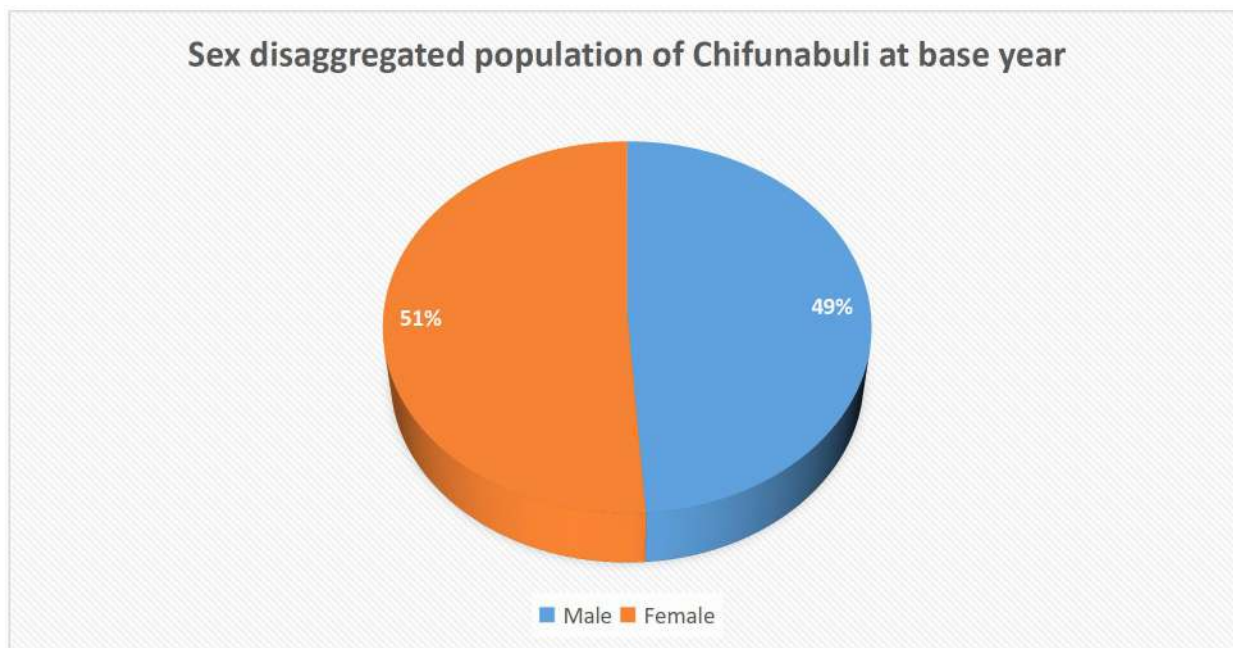
Kafumbo	-6.79
Kapamba	4.1
Kasansa	-50.7
Kasongole	-33.4
Masonde	38.7
Mbabala	53.4

*Source: Adapted from 2000 and 2010 Census*

### 3.0 Estimated Population at Base Year

As at the base year (2022), the population for Chifunabuli District is estimated at 116, 326 people, segregated into 56,856 males and 59,470 females. The District has more females than males as represented in figure 6 below.

**Figure 9: Sex Disaggregated Population of Chifunabuli at Base Year**



*Source: 2022 Census Preliminary Report*

The table 10 below presents the populations of Chifunabuli District in comparison to other Districts in Luapula Province as at the base year.

**Table 10: Population of Chifunabuli District in Comparison to Other Districts**

District	Population
Chifunabuli	116,326
Samfya	147,189
Lunga	39,383
Milenge	56,543
Mansa	327,063
Chembe	51,532
Chipili	47,210
Chienge	189,893
Mwansabombwe	58,919
Mwense	122,605
Kawambwa	123,652
Nchelenge	233,696

*Source: CSO, 2022*

Projections indicated that by the year 2020, the District population would grow to 101,444 people disaggregated into 49,607 and 51,837 males and females, respectively. In 2021, the District population would grow to 109,192 disaggregated into 52,412 males and 56,779 females, respectively. This is according to the non-censal data obtained from the Chifunabuli District Health Office in table 10. Based on the 2022 census, Chifunabuli District had 116,326 people in 2022. The trend of growth in population is expected to continue in the coming years. Refer to table 10 below, giving population information for the base year.

From table 11, it can be deduced that the largest percentage of the population in the District i.e. 51.2% is in the category of All Adults 15 Years+. This where the youths in the District fall, including the aged, thus making this category an important consideration as far planning for the aged and youth welfare is concerned. Further, the category of 5-14 Years makes up a significant percentage of the population i.e. 28.8%. This also indicates the need to consider planning for services that will cater for the needs of children in this age category.

**Table 11: Non - Censal (Data not Based on Census)**

Category	2020		2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0 – 11 Months	4,290	4	4,368	4	4,499	4
<5 Years	21,452	20	21,838	20	22,496	20
5 – 14 Years	30,891	28.8	31,447	28.8	32,394	28.8

Women 15 – 49 Years	23,597	22	24,022	22	24,745	22
All Adults 15 Years+	54,918	51.2	55,906	51.2	57,589	51.2
Total Male (All ages)	51,485	48	52,412	48	53,910	48
Total Female (All ages)	55,776	52	56,779	52	58,489	52
Total Population	107,261		109,192		112,479	
Population Growth Rate		1.8		1.8		1.8
Expected Pregnancies	5,792	5.4	5,896	5.4	6,074	5.4
Expected Delivers	5,578	5.2	5,678	5.2	5,849	5.2
Expected Live Births	5,256	4.9	5,350	4.9	5,511	4.9

*Source: Chifunabuli District Health Office, 2021*

### 3.1 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base year

Specific full information relating to Chifunabuli alone in its existence as a District in terms of age and sex characteristics of the population is not yet available. Available information relates to age only i.e. population in the District of people 16 years and older disaggregated into male and female, based on the 2010 Census. Refer to table 12 below.

**Table 12: Population 16 Years and Older Disaggregated into Male and Female**

District	Population 16 years and Older			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Chifunabuli	37,459	17,030	20,429	83.2	81.4	84.7

*Source: CSO 2010*

### 3.2 Population Projections

Population projections form an important basis for predicting the elementary features of human societies in the future with regard to the size and composition by age and sex. Thus population projections provide an important tool for planning and policy formulation (CSO, 2013). Hereunder, are future overall population projections, future urban population projects, future rural population projections of Chifunabuli District 5, 10 and 20 years. The projections also highlight the likely age and sex characteristics of population at Years 5 and 10. The projections have been presented in the context of the national and provincial situations.

According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing report on Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035 (CSO,2013), the country's total population was expected to grow from 13.7 million in 2011 to 17.9 million in 2020 and to 26.9 million by 2035. The report further

indicates that the population in rural areas, where Chifunabuli District occurs being 100% rural (ZSA, 2022), was expected to grow from 8.2 million in 2011 to 10.1 million in 2020 and to 14.5 million by 2035, and that the population in urban areas is expected to grow from 5.6 million in 2011 to 7.8 million in 2020 and to 12.4 million by 2035.

In terms of population size and sex composition, based on the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, Zambia’s population as of 8th September 2022 was 19,610,769 disaggregated into 9,603,056 males and 10,007,713 females (ZSA, 2022). The report also indicates that Zambia’s rural population stands at 11,766,141, and the urban population at 7,844,628.

The population of Luapula Province stands at 1,514,011, which is the 7th highest provincial population, after Northern Province posting 1,618,412 people, and the highest provincial population being that of Lusaka Province, standing at 3,079,964 (ZSA, 2022). The expected population growth in the District is attributable to a decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), high birth rates due to high fertility rates, and increased life expectancy. The general mortality rate is also expected to decrease. This implies that service provision planning for the Chifunabuli District must take into account the population growth trends.

### **3.3 Estimate of the future population of Chifunabuli District in 5, 10 and 20 years**

The estimated future populations of Chifunabuli District in 5, 10 and 20 years are as shown below in table 13, based on the average annual population growth rate of 2.8% for the 2010-2022 period. Also presented are the estimated future populations for Zambia and Luapula Province. At provincial level, the population of Luapula Province is projected to grow to 1,744,086, 2,081,433 and 2,964,556 in 5, 10 and 20 years, respectively. The national population is projected to grow to 22,416,963, 26,495,948 and 37,015,608 in 5, 10 and 20 years, respectively. Refer to table 12.0.

The current population of Chifunabuli District is 116,326, and is projected to grow to 129,913, 149,149 and 191,227 in 5, 10 and 20 years, respectively. It can be concluded from the table that the population of the District in 5, 10 and 20 years will make up 7.4%, 7.2% and 6.5% of the population of Luapula Province, respectively.

The population growth trends and or projections illuminate the need for the District to plan for expanded service provision in tandem with the growing needs, such as food, water, power, shelter, etc. for the growing population.

**Table 13: Estimated Future Populations 5, 10, and 15 Years**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Luapula Province</b>	<b>Chifunabuli District</b>
<b>2022-2026</b>	22,416,963	1,744,086	129,913
<b>2022-2031</b>	26,495,948	2,081,433	149,149
<b>2022-2041</b>	37,015,608	2,964,556	191,227

*Source: 2022 Census*

### 3.4 Estimate of future urban population of Chifunabuli District in 5, 10 and 20 years

The urban population of Zambia stands at 7,844,628 as of the year 2022 (ZSA, 2022), and is projected to grow at a declining average rate of about 3.5% per annum to 14.5 million by 2035, whereas that of Luapula Province is projected at 319,012 for the year 2022 (CSO, 2013). Chifunabuli is said to be 84.9% rural and 15.1% urban. Therefore, it is unlikely that the District will qualify to be described as predominantly urban in the IDP period of 10 years. This is because the current and projected levels of development in 10 years do not seem to transform the District into either peri-urban or urban status, especially given its vastness.

Estimations of urban populations for Luapula Province where the District falls in 5, 10 and 20 years' time indicate that the urban population in the province will grow in the order of 371,482, 446,362 and 629,637, respectively. This indicates that some portion of the population of Chifunabuli District may be said to be urban in 20 years' time.

### 3.5 Estimate of future rural population of Chifunabuli District in 5, 10 and 20 years

Undoubtedly, Chifunabuli District will post appreciable level of development in the IDP period of 10 years, and in 20 years. However, it is unlikely that the anticipated level of development in these periods will transform the District to a full urban status. This means that it is going to be predominantly rural in 5, 10 and 20 years. The definition of 'urban' relates to an area in a city, which is very developed, with more of non-agricultural jobs. In 20 years' time, the expected development does not commensurate with the definition of 'urban'. Its population is expected to grow to 129,913, 149,149 and 191,227 in 5, 10 and 20 years, respectively.

### 3.6 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Year 5 and Year 10

Based on available data from the Chifunabuli District Health Office, the majority of the people in Chifunabuli i.e., 57,589 falls in the category of adults 15 years old and above as at 2022 which is the economically active age group, followed by women of child bearing age 15-49 years old standing at a total of 24,745. The category of 5-14 years of age makes up 32,394, and children <5 years of age and 0-11 months make up 22,496 and 4,499, respectively. Refer to table 14 below showing the age characteristics of the population in Chifunabuli for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022. Based on the trends observed from table 14, similar age characteristics as observed are likely to be observed at years 5 and 10 in the District.

**Table 14: Age Characteristics of the Population in Chifunabuli 2010, 2021, and 2022**

Category	2020		2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0 – 11 Months	4,290	4.0	4,368	4.0	4,499	4.0
<5 Years	21,452	20.0	21,838	20.0	22,496	20.0
5 – 14 Years	30,891	28.8	31,447	28.8	32,394	28.8
Women 15 – 49 Years	23,597	22.0	24,022	22.0	24,745	22.0

All Adults 15 Years+	54,918	51.2	55,906	51.2	57,589	51.2
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*Source: Chifunabuli District Health Office, 2021*

In terms of sex characteristics, Chifunabuli District has more females than males, and this trend is expected to continue in the IDP period. According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary report, the District has 56,856 males and 59,470 females and these populations are expected to grow at an average annual population growth rate of 2.8% (ZSA, 2022). Therefore, the estimated numbers of males and females at years 5, 10 and 20 in Chifunabuli are as given in table 15 below.

**Table 15: Estimated Number of Males and Females at Years 5, 10, and 20 Years**

Period	Males	Females
2026	63,495	66,415
2031	72,896	76,249
2041	151,792	157,498

*Source: CSO 2011-2035 Projected Population*

## **4.0 Assessment of the Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District**

### **4.1 Overall Settlement Pattern**

Zambia is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa. This is likely to remain the case by 2050, as nearly 6 in 10 Zambians (or 58%) will live in cities, above the sub-Saharan Africa average of 55% (IGC, 2022). Urbanization if well managed can provide Zambia with an opportunity to unlock economic growth by connecting people and businesses together in dense environments. However, this requires proactive investments in order to provide the much-needed services, infrastructure and key institutions.

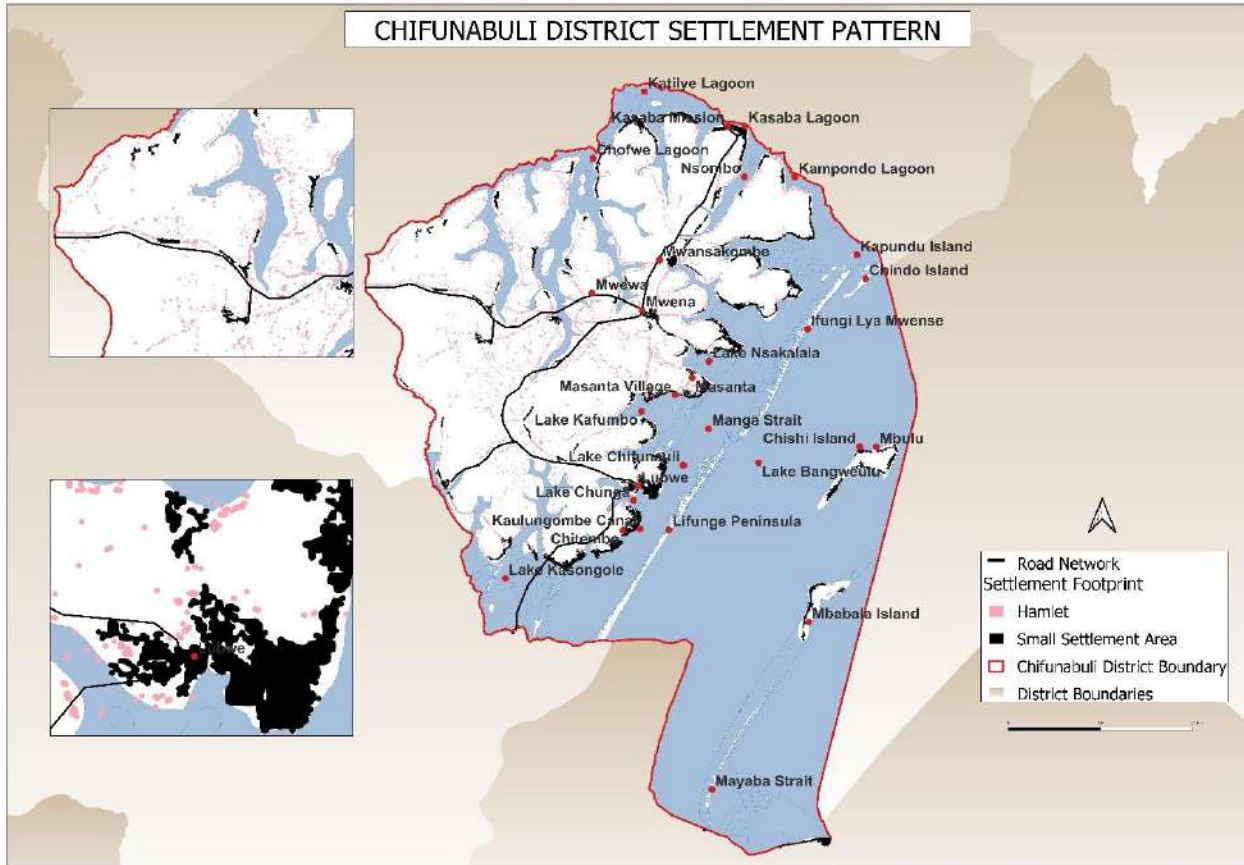
The settlement pattern of a District offers insight on how communities have developed over time, and how services will be provided to these settlements. Settlements in Chifunabuli District follow a linear pattern typically following the water ways and consequently road networks. Nsombwela, Mundubi, Chitembo, Mashitolo, Lubwe, Nshungu, Mbilimawenge, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba settlements run along the shores of Lake Chifunabuli. These settlements are linked by the Musaila – Kasaba road (D96).

Chifunabuli District measures approximately 3,094.8 km<sup>2</sup>. 95 percent of this land is respectively held under the customary tenure of Senior Chief Mwewa, Chief Mwansakombe, Chief Chitembo, Chief Mulongwe and Chief Mbulu of the Ng’umbo people. This includes the two Islands located on the Lake Bangweulu (Chishi and Mbabala Islands). Interestingly, the District has four growth

centers located away from cultivated fields namely Lubwe, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba. These settlements have denser concentrations of people, more modern structures and social facilities than any other settlements in the District. This gives an indication that there is a slow but significant transformation of these settlements from rural to urban features. Communities particularly in these settlements are slowly adapting to modern influences resulting from people coming into the Chifunabuli from the other Districts for trade and employment; as well as the exposure of natives to more modern concepts through travel, social media and television.

Chifunabuli District is in the process of implementing the Chifunabuli Township local area plan which measures approximately 138.0439 Km<sup>2</sup> representing five (5) percent of the total land in the District and is held under leasehold tenure. The township stretches across three (3) wards – Kafumbo, Masonde and Chinkutila.

**Figure 10: Settlement Patterns in the District**



Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, Grid3, 2023

#### 4.2 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Urbanizing villages and growth nodes have developed in Chifunabuli District. Settlements in the District are typically concentrated around Lake Kasongole, Lake Chifunabuli, Lake Kafumbo and Lake Nsakalala following fishing activities which has been the main economic stay for communities in the District. Additionally, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century missionaries settled in strategic locations in the District, where they set up religious, health and education facilities as part of their mission. These strategic locations as a result became hubs of population growth and trade attracting more and more people overtime. Consequently, the most populated settlements in the District today are Lubwe, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba.

Lubwe, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba are urbanizing villages with good development foundation. Residential and commercial areas in these settlements are zoned away from cultivated fields signifying a transition from agriculture to a diversification of economic activity. The housing structures are typically built close together which makes service provision much easier. There is a slow shift from the use of traditional material and designs to more modern ones similar to that seen in the neighboring Districts (i.e. Samfya and Mansa). Again, this signifies the outside influence people have on the development Chifunabuli District.

Currently, the Government Administrative Offices are located at Lubwe. This has prompted locals to improve and increase housing structures for rent targeting public and civil servants. St. Joseph Mission Hospital, also located at Lubwe, is another facility that continues to attract more to Lubwe. Mwewa and Mwansakombe on the other hand host the busiest markets in the District. Marketeers trade in a diversity of commodities besides fish. This includes clothing, perishables, hardware and household goods. This in turn attracts a diversity of people to Mwewa and Mwansakombe from other parts of the District. Kasaba is located at the boundary between Chifunabuli and Lupososhi District. This is a strategic location as it provides better access to notable markets in the northern part of the country as Luwingu, Mbala, and Nakonde. Kasaba also hosts key facilities which include a Mission Hospital and a Secondary School.

### **4.3 Urban Expansion**

Chifunabuli District is predominantly rural. However, settlements like Lubwe, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba are slowly urbanizing. These settlements are growing due to natural population growth as well as the migration of people to these settlements from within and outside of the District. Therefore, there is need for room for expansion. Many of the settlements in the District are strategically located along Musaila – Kasaba road following a linear pattern. However, as you spread outward from the nuclei households sparsely are located. The unoccupied pockets of land provide room for expansion. Upgrading of the Musaila – Kasaba road to bituminous standards will open up District to more people, goods and services unrestricted by better road network. This will also increase the capture value of land located along the Musaila – Kasaba Road in turn create a lucrative housing market. Urbanization if left mismanaged may result in the growth and increase of informal settlements

### **4.4 Informal Settlements**

Two key Government development priorities regarding informal settlements include the upgrading of existing settlements in order to provide targeted improvements in public services; and proactive planning in order to prevent the further growth of informal settlements. Government has taken action in order to improve living conditions of informal settlers by declaring several informal settlements as improvement areas where residents are expected to receive occupancy licenses as well as adequate basic services and infrastructure as adequate water supply and sanitation and better-quality housing.

The new Chifunabuli Township will offer plots for development and of different land uses such as public open spaces, schools, residential (i.e. low, medium and high cost), and commercial. The township will also spread benefits of urban economies i.e., better low-cost formal housing, formal employment opportunities, and growth and expansion of businesses in the District. However, the township has also inherited several unplanned settlements which include Mbilimawenge, Totwe, Chipapa, Matafwali, Kakasa and Masanta within the township. Masanta has been earmarked for upgrading. Unplanned settlements are typically characterized by poor living conditions, overcrowded living spaces, poor or lack of access of basic services and

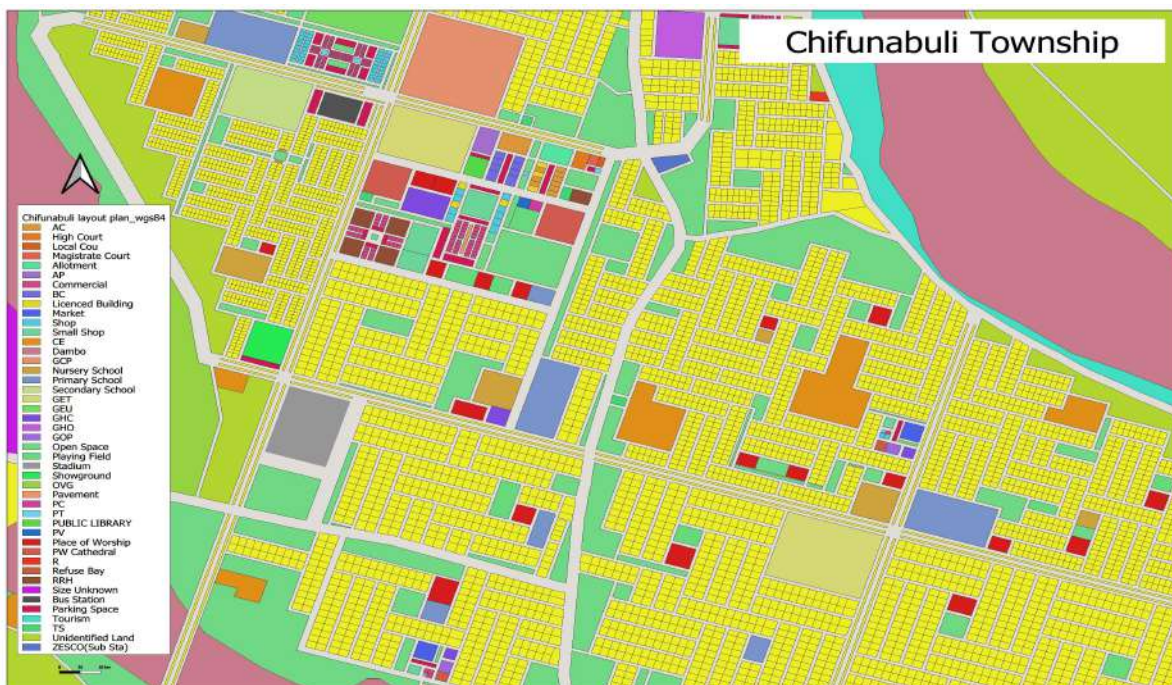
infrastructure, low-income levels, and structures that do not adhere to formal building standards and regulations. The challenge of unplanned settlements is typically associated with whether the supply of land is sufficient to allow lower income groups have access to it in a well-coordinated manner.

#### 4.5 Other Land Uses

The Chifunabuli Township is a mixed-use development area comprising over 10, 000 properties. The various land uses include:

- i. Key government institutions - health, education and security as well as administration
- ii. Commercial – properties for banks, a shopping mall, offices and a retail market
- iii. Transportation – an airstrip, bus stations, fuel stations
- iv. Private and Government owned learning institutions
- v. Agriculture – Small Holdings
- vi. Public spaces – play parks, places of worship, a town hall
- vii. Recreation – golf course, a stadium, play parks and a stadium
- viii. Tourism – guest houses, museum.
- ix. Power Supply - ZESCO Sub Stations
- x. Industrial properties.
- xi. Open spaces
- xii. Low, medium and high-cost residential properties

**Figure 11: Chifunabuli Township Land Use Map**



*Source: District Planning Unit, CTC 2023*

## **5.0 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns**

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

Chifunabuli District is predominantly a rural town with a steady growth rate of 2.9% (GRZ, 2022). A rising population can be turned into a valuable asset for achieving the goals outlined in the National Vision 2030. Government, whilst recognizing the critical relationship between population and development will focus on addressing factors that undermine efforts towards sustainable economic development as outlined in the 2019 National Population Policy. Continued population growth possess as a challenge for the District to meet the basic housing, economic, educational and agricultural needs of all. The increase in population will inevitably increase demand for services such as new housing, competing priorities of land use.

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

Lubwe, Mwewa and Kasaba are located on customary land which is in the custody of chiefs and headmen. Land is affordable for low-income groups. Development of structures normally commences without the involvement of the local authority. This often results in haphazard planning and development. Consequently, it becomes difficult to have seamless transportation, water, and sanitation services.

### **5.3 Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion**

The number of new households are expected to rise. Supply of proper houses in the District is not adequate to meet the needs of the District population. Let alone the growing demand. Shortages of proper housing increases the proportion of the population living in unplanned settlements and poor neighborhoods. Which in turn increases the risk of unsanitary conditions that spread diseases. Population growth means a higher demand for housing which will require more public services such as modern water and sanitation facilities, electricity and roads.

### **5.4 Assessment of the Impact of Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements**

The presence of unplanned settlements in any given area reflects its inability to absorb increasing urban populations in the formal housing supply. Unmatched increase in population to increased, effective service provision in the District will result in the uncontrolled growth of unplanned settlements and poorer neighborhoods. Unplanned settlements are residential areas where inhabitants have no security for the land they occupy. These neighborhoods usually lack basic services and infrastructure. Housing is often situated in ecologically sensitive areas. Sustainable development of the District can only be achieved through in situ participatory upgrading interventions. However, relevant and up-to-date spatial data on these vulnerable areas is lacking. Well targeted investments that improve infrastructure and public services can provide the foundation for building a more prosperous District.

## **5.5 Assessment of the Impact of Continuation of Population Growth on Other Land Uses**

Continued population growth in the District will inevitably exert pressures leading to spikes in pollution and emissions, decreased biodiversity and deforestation. This in turn will exacerbate climate change. The District continues to experience unusual weather patterns. During the 2021-2022 farming season Chifunabuli experienced dry spells in the middle of the season resulting in poor yields. Heavy rains in that season caused flooding which washed off a bridge in Mubansenshi ward. Strong winds blew off roof tops in Chifunabuli, Kapamba and Kasongole wards.

As the population increases so does demand for energy sources as firewood and charcoal placing Mwewa Local Forest No. 174 under threat of encroachment. Most people in the District do not understand the connection between the indiscriminate cutting down of trees and the change in weather patterns. Continued population growth trigger conflicts over water, land and energy resources. Continued population growth may increase outbreak activity as humans continue to destroy wildlife habitats on a more regular basis.

Arable land should be protected by controlling future population growth, funding resiliency efforts, diversifying the types of crops grown in the District and investing in yield enhancing technologies. Strategies by the government include:

- i. Improve child health and survival by scaling up proven interventions
- ii. Encourage female education and ensures that girls stay in school
- iii. Integrate demographic and population data into all areas of development planning

## **6.0 Sectoral Analysis**

### **6.1 Social Welfare**

Globally, Zambia still ranks among the countries with high incidences of poverty and inequality (GRZ, 2022). According to the BTI Zambia Country Report (2022), Zambia ranked 148 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index, with 48% of the population unable to meet their minimum calorie requirements. This is despite several interventions made in education and skills development, health, water and sanitation, as well as job creation and empowerment of citizens.

#### **6.1.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level**

Chifunabuli District, through the Department of Social Welfare is among the Districts that are implementing social protection services which aim at uplifting the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Conversely, the Department of Community Development also plays an important role in the District, as it deals with issues of human growth and development necessary for the liberation and realization of an individual's potential and capacity to contribute to District as well as national development.

##### **6.1.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

In order to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality the Government, under Strategic Development Area 2 of Human and Social Development; and Development Outcome 4: Reduced, Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, focuses on improving the coordination of social protection programs as well as enhancing the welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people. Key priorities of Government include mitigating violence against women and children, extending social security coverage and enhancing multi-sectoral disaster management (GRZ, 2022).

##### **6.1.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans**

The National Social Protection Policy of 2014, guides the Social Welfare Services Sector in Chifunabuli District. The social welfare programs provided for under the Social Assistance Pillar of the National Social Protection Policy include the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), and the Social Cash Transfer (SCT). Under these programs emphasis is placed on the provision of equitable and basic social protection services for inclusive sustainable human community development. These strategies are crosscutting in nature and therefore are implemented in collaboration with several other government departments and institutions within and outside the District.

It is Government's hope that the strategies highlighted above will contribute to the reduction of poverty levels to 45 percent by 2026 from 54.4 percent in 2015 (GRZ, 2022). It is hoped that once these strategies above are implemented and localized effectively in Chifunabuli, they will result into reduced poverty prevalence from the current 87 percent to 40 percent by the 2034.

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

The table below shows the existing programs being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in Chifunabuli District. These programs are aimed at addressing the multiple causes of poverty and vulnerability within the District.

**Table 16: Existing and Proposed Development Programs in Chifunabuli District**

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 16,503 people benefit from Social Cash Transfer Public Welfare Assistance Scheme</li> <li>● Statutory Services</li> <li>● Food Security Pack               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rain fed Cropping Component</li> <li>b. Wetland Cropping Component</li> <li>c. Alternative Livelihood Intervention</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Community Skills Development               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Functional Literacy</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Livelihoods and Empowerment Support Schemes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Women’s Livelihood Group Support</li> <li>b. Supporting Women’s Livelihood initiative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increasing the number of beneficiaries in all the 79 CWACs by at least 40% by 2026</li> <li>● Build capacity of the CWAC members on Social Cash Transfer program</li> <li>● Strengthening of the District Child Protection Committee</li> <li>● Establishment of the Sub-Child protection Committees in communities and all chiefdoms</li> <li>● Establishment of a place of safety</li> </ul>

*Source: Social Welfare, 2022*

### 6.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

The prevalence of poverty levels in the country is progressively reducing. Total poverty reduced to 54.4 percent in 2015 from 62.8 percent in 2006 (GRZ, 2022). The reduction in poverty levels has in part been driven by the expansion of social protection programs such as the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) program and empowerment programs that have been implemented across the country, especially in the rural areas. However, despite the reduction in total poverty levels at national level, poverty levels in Chifunabuli District remained high at 87 per cent (GRZ, 2018).

Access to social protection services such as food security packs, social cash transfers, and public welfare assistance for the vulnerable increased between 2006 and 2021. The number of farmer households supported with food security packs increased to 36,300 in 2021 from 28,527 in 2006. With regard to incapacitated households provided with social cash transfers, these increased to 880,539 beneficiaries in 2021 from 2,905 beneficiaries in 2006. The number of incapacitated households accessing in-kind support through the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, however, reduced to 31,000 beneficiaries in 2021 from 151,731 beneficiaries in 2006 in part as a consequence of the expansion of the social cash transfer program (GRZ, 2022).

## 6.1.2.2 Assessment of Availability of Services

### 6.1.2.2.1 Social Protection

Under the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, assistance is provided in-kind and this targets the most vulnerable people in society such as Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), the aged, disabled and destitute. In 2021 Chifunabuli District recorded 12,316 beneficiary households on the Social Cash Transfer Program representing 1.3 % of the total national figure of 880, 539 beneficiaries countrywide. The District figure of 12,316 was broken down as 574 male disabled beneficiaries; 389 female disabled beneficiaries, 1200 abled males, and 8,670 abled female beneficiaries. Revealing that there are more abled female beneficiaries under the public welfare assistance scheme. This signifies vulnerability among the women folk in Chifunabuli District.

### 6.1.2.2.2 Children on Education Support

In Chifunabuli District, education support under the department of Social Welfare, is given to children coming from vulnerable households. Currently there are 6500 pupils being supported in the District.

### 6.1.2.2.3 Bursary Recommendation

Community Skills Development is another mandate of the Social Welfare department that empowers poor and vulnerable community members with the skills to enable maintain and sustain their livelihoods. To achieve this objective, the department incorporates Literacy, Community Skills Development as well as the human resource development in community development programs. The underpinning interventions in these programs include reading, writing and simple arithmetic as well as functional skills development. The total number of students recommended for bursaries in 2022 were 89 to different schools such as Chalimbana University, ICOF, University of Zambia, Mansa Trades and the Copperbelt University. There are no higher learning institutions in the District providing tertiary education. The lack of higher education facilities within the District has negatively affected the number of youth seeking higher education as this is not easily accessible in Chifunabuli.

### 6.1.2.2.4 Functional Literacy

This program is aimed at imparting survival knowledge for improved livelihoods among vulnerable groups. The District has a total of 48 learners on functional literacy as indicated in the table below.

**Table 17: Under Literacy Program**

Centers	Number of Literacy Classes	Number of Learners		
		Female	Male	Total
Lubwe	1	13	5	18
Mundubi	0	0	0	0
Mwewa	2	20	10	30

Kasaba	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>

Source: DCD, 2023

#### 6.1.2.2.5 Support of Women's Livelihood (SWL)

The Support of Women's Livelihood initiative consists of three sub-programs which are all aimed at providing socio-economic empowerment to the households through identified women. These programs include Women's Livelihood Group Grants, Village Banking (VB) and the Supporting Women's Livelihoods initiative. Services that the Community Development department offers in the District include support of women's livelihoods and supply of food security packs. This is in order to alleviate poverty among vulnerable households. Currently, Chifunabuli District has 620 beneficiaries who are benefitting from the women's livelihood program. The program is aimed at stimulating the role of women's groups in community development at any level of engagement. The women's groups receive technical, financial and material support in order to promote their participation in economic and social development. The table that follows below highlights the number of beneficiaries under the SWL initiative.

**Table 18: Statistics under the SWL Initiative (Phase 5)**

SUPPORTING WOMEN'S LIVELIHOOD (SWL) – TRAININGS, GRANTS, SAVINGS							
CWAC	Current Total Caseloads	# of Beneficiaries That Received Trainings and Mentorship	# of Beneficiaries That Received Productivity Grants in Full	# of Beneficiaries Yet to Receive Productivity Grants in Full	# of Savings Groups Created	Savings Recorded	# of Women That Have Increased Their Capital
Mwandalala	23	23	0	23	1	3500	0
Musenge	34	34	0	34	2	1000	0
Katibi	27	27	0	27	1	700	0
Shimalingu	20	20	0	20	1	500	0
Nsungu	26	25	0	25	1	300	0
Mbilimawenge	50	49	0	49	2	1659	0
Masanta	23	23	0	23	1	600	0
Kasela	20	20	0	20	1	1395	0
Chunsu	37	36	0	36	2	2195	0
Inkoko	30	30	0	30	2	6271	0
Chombwe	31	31	0	31	2	2330	0
Miponda	25	25	0	25	1	2455	0
Chamalawa	40	40	0	40	2	6894	0
Kafwimbi	35	34	0	34	2	3800	0
Ponde	59	59	0	59	2	5560	0
Katutwa	20	20	0	20	1	5233	0
Mwita	40	40	0	40	2	6506	0

Mashitolo A	30	29	0	29	1	500	0
Chipya A	50	43	0	43	2	2450	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>53,884</b>	<b>0</b>

*Source: DCD, 2023*

#### 6.1.2.2.6 Food Security Packs

The objective of the program is to continue promoting agriculture production and productivity thereby contribute to food, nutrition and income security among the poor and vulnerable households in order to enhance self-sustainability and poverty reduction. The Community Development department under the FSP program during the 2021/2022 farming season supported 2,500 poor and vulnerable households as highlighted in the table below. The support comprised training in conservation agriculture; FSP pack (comprising two 50Kg bags of D Compound fertilizer; one 50Kg bag of Urea fertilizer; 10Kg pack of cereal seed; and a 10Kg pack legume seed); and post-harvest training including food processing, preservation, utilization and value addition as well as cooking demonstrations and provision of nutrition sensitive messages. The table that follows below shows the number of FSP beneficiaries.

**Table 19: Number of Beneficiaries 2021/2022 Farming Season**

No. of Beneficiaries Supported	Conservation Farming applied	Inputs Supplied	Land brought under management	Weather Conditions	Comments
2,500	Crop Rotation, Pot holing, ridging, decomposed manure	Maize, Beans, Ground nuts, Soya beans, Urea, Compound D	1,250 hectares of cereals 321.5 hectares of legumes	The heavy rains, shorter rainfall periods and warmer temperatures attributed to climate change	Crop failure (Lack of quality seed, Cereals and groundnuts)

*Source: DCD, 2023*

#### 6.1.2.2.7 Implementation of 2022/2023 Farming Season Rain Fed

During the 2022/2023 farming season, the Department supported 1744 beneficiary households with FSP packs consisting agricultural inputs and trainings in conservation farming. The reduction in the caseload resulted in 456 beneficiary households being left out. This downward adjustment of the caseload translated into a 20.7 percent drop of beneficiary households who benefitted for 2021/2022 farming season. The distribution of inputs started on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2022. All the inputs for the 2022/2023 farming season were distributed to all the benefitting CWACs as shown in the table below.

**Table 20: Allocation of Inputs for 2022/2023 Farming Season - Rain Fed**

<b>Cropping Programme Input Pack Allocation for 2022/2023 Farming Season</b>					
<b>SUB CENTRES</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Compound D (50Kg)</b>	<b>Urea (50Kg)</b>	<b>Cereal Seed (10Kg)</b>	<b>Legumes Seed (10Kg)</b>
Mwewa	388	776	388	388	388
Kasaba	564	1128	564	564	564
Mundubi	130	260	130	130	130
Chishi	92	184	92	92	92
Mbabala	100	200	100	100	100
Lubwe	470	940	470	470	470
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>3488</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>1744</b>

Source: DCD, 2023

#### 6.1.2.2.8 Implementation of 2022/2023 Farming Season - Wetlands

During the 2022/2023, the District received 600 packs. The table below shows the communities (CWACs) supported and the total number of beneficiaries per community. Of the 600 beneficiaries 250 were male and 350 were female. The tables 21 and 22 below shows the characteristics of the 600 beneficiaries and categories of household heads.

**Table 21: Number of CWACS and Beneficiaries**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>CWAC</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>
1	Kasongole	Shimalingu	100
2	Kasongole	Chibuye	150
3	Chifunabuli	Chitembo	100
4	Kasansa	Kasuba	150
5	Kasaba	Kasaba Central	100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>

Source: DCD, 2023

**Table 22: Characteristics of Beneficiaries**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>GENDER</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>
		<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	
1	Female headed household	0	127	127
2	Child headed household	1	1	2
3	Household with a disabled member	11	21	32
4	Household keeping orphans or abandoned children	6	6	12

5	Households with more than 7 members	74	61	135
6	Household with a child under the age of 5 years of age	6	22	28
7	Terminally ill headed household	2	1	3
8	Elderly headed household	62	4	66
9	Youth headed household	88	107	195
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>600</b>

*Source: DCD, 2023*

### **6.1.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

Community and stakeholder consultation meetings in all the 79 CWACs revealed that Social Cash Transfer (SCT) services were present in all the CWACs of the District. However, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) services were not available in all the CWACs of the District because these services are only offered to members of the general public based on the eligibility criteria of their need and the assistance is in kind.

Beneficiaries do have the responsibility to pay back part of their produce in order to stimulate a sense of care for other community members who are not direct beneficiaries of Food Security Pack program. The surplus coming from direct beneficiaries or households should result in the secondary objectives of the program namely;

- To promote nutrition and food security at household level
- To increase household income
- To increase agriculture output and productivity

### **6.1.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

#### **6.1.4.1 Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change**

The population for Chifunabuli District is 116, 326 (CSO, 2022), and is projected to increase to 149,149 by 2032, this implies that there will be a proportionate increase in the demand for social welfare and community development sector services in the District. Furthermore, the increase in demand for the aforementioned services will also stimulate demand for related facilities.

#### **6.1.4.2 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur**

Vulnerable groups residing closer to the current administrative center in the District at Lubwe benefit more from empowerment programs than those residing on the fringes of the District. This is an indication of inadequate communication and outreach of programs to those communities that reside on the fringes of the District.

### **6.1.4.3 Assessment of the Likely Impact of Ongoing and Committed Investment and Development Program on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

As the population increases the demand for Social Welfare services increases. Population increase stimulates demand for Social Welfare facilities such as safe homes and reformatory facilities. Therefore, the identification of parcels of land in the planned area of Chifunabuli Township for the establishment of such facilities is crucial. If the aforementioned facilities are not planned for in the initial stage, then the impact on the land use will be that of a proliferation of change of land use.

### **6.1.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

In 2022, the culvert between Lakes Itundwe and Kafumbo was washed away due to heavy rains thereby dividing the District into two. This affected the implementation and monitoring of programs resulting from delayed outreach to beneficiaries. Additionally, the abnormal rainfall patterns that Chifunabuli has been receiving recently, resulted in the collapse of several houses some of which belonged to beneficiaries of the Social Cash Transfer program. As a result, beneficiaries diverted funds received from the program on other economic initiatives to instantaneously raise income needed to rebuild their houses.

The dry spell experienced during the dry season also negatively affects agricultural production. Most beneficiaries often venture into agriculture after receiving financial support, and mainly deal in maize, beans, groundnuts and rice. However, their businesses have adversely been affected by dry spells which has left them poorer and more vulnerable.

### **6.1.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

#### **6.1.6.1 Women and girls**

High levels of poverty in the country were more prevalent among female-headed households compared to male headed households in both rural and urban areas. According to the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, poverty for female-headed households was at 56.7 percent. This was higher than that for households headed by males, at 43.3 percent.

In Chifunabuli female-headed households were more likely to experience cultural discrimination regarding access to education and other public services. Women's lack of access to land, credit or production inputs is also a stumbling block. It restricts their choice of economic opportunities and it is the root cause of their heavy work burden and time constraints. It affects both their participation in existing cooperatives and the setting up of new ones. Without independent assets it is also difficult for women to invest in their own right in cooperatives. Furthermore, carrying out income-earning activities in addition to their non-paid work as mothers and home-makers, often leaves little time or energy to attend meetings or carry out other additional tasks. Women's levels of education are lower than men's and their business experience and knowledge of cooperatives is very often limited.

### **6.1.6.2 Men and boys**

Generally, the Men folk in the District do complain that government development programs often favor and empower more women when there are men who equally struggle as widowers juggling work and raising children.

### **6.1.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that there are high levels of poverty in the District due to inadequate empowerment among women folk. Among the factors contributing to gender disparities is the inequitable access to education and productive resources such as land, household labour and benefits of empowerment programs (GRZ, 2022).

## **6.2 Water Supply and Sanitation**

Water and sanitation are critical for socio-economic development, food security, and healthy environments and are vital for reducing the national burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. According to the 8NDP, (2022) poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are the main causes of diseases like cholera and diarrhea. Inadequate WASH continues to be the leading cause of death under the age of 5 in sub-Saharan Africa (GRZ, 2022).

### **6.2.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level**

The provision of safe and adequate water supply, and sanitation services is one of the key components for sustainable development. The National Vision 2030, provides that by the year 2030 all Zambian citizens will have 100 percent access to safe clean water and 90 percent adequate sanitation. These targets are in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal number 6 (SDG 6): To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Conversely, these targets are reinforced in the 8th National Development Plan (2022-2026).

#### **6.2.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

In order to improve water supply and sanitation, the Government under the Strategic Development Area 2: Human and social development and Development outcome 3: Improved water supply and sanitation of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan focuses on promoting investment in the water sector, enhancing access to clean and safe water supply and access to improved sanitation.

#### **6.2.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans**

For Chifunabuli District to reach its WASH targets by 2030 of universal coverage of 100 percent for water supply and 90% coverage for sanitation the Chifunabuli District WASH Master Plan has been linked to the overall planning framework through strategies to be implemented under the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8NDP) and the National Long-Term Vision 2030. A key priority being the establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism for the water sector that

will facilitate mobilization of local and international financing for water supply and sanitation programs through public-private partnerships.

In order to achieve Development Outcome 3 of the 8NDP two (2) key strategies will be implemented to address water and sanitation challenges;

Under Strategy One (1) Government will prioritize the provision of safe water and improved sanitation across the country, especially in Districts, constituencies and wards where there have been water deficiencies.

Under Strategy Two (2) Government will strengthen sewerage and solid waste management by enhancing financing to address the constraint of inadequate infrastructure in the sanitation sub-sector. The promotion of sustainable sanitation practices will also be scaled-up. The enhanced allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will assist in accelerating investment in the water and sanitation sector. To this end, constituencies and 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

It is estimated that with these interventions, the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation is expected to improve from 37.2 percent and 77.7 percent in 2018 to 55 percent and 90 percent in 2026 in rural and urban areas, respectively (GRZ, 2022). Therefore, the Chifunabuli IDP through the engagement of WDCs identifies areas of need for water and sanitation services and plans for the provision of such services in order to reduce developmental inequalities related to access to these services.

### **6.2.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies**

The District through the Local Authority has been making concerted efforts in investing in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services (RWSS). The investments are in line with the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes. The National Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy (2015 – 2020) is among the National policies and programmes that the District is implementing.

There are four models for water service delivery in Chifunabuli District:

- Community Managed – Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (V-WASH) Committee manages most of these
- Self-supply Model and
- Institution Managed
- Private-sector Managed under license of Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company

The table below gives a brief description of these models including performance in the District as well as the number of facilities under these models.

**Table 23: Overview of Water Service Delivery Models**

No.	Water SDMs	Main Variant	Description	No. of Facilities	Performance
1.	Community Managed	Water points with hand pump.	The water facility has been provided to the community as a whole. Community members contribute a certain amount for maintenance of the facility. They also elect a Village WASH Committee to be in charge of the water facility.	249	Generally, the performance has been poor because the committees fail to sustain the needs of their hand pumps.
		Water points with hand pump Hand dug wells (protected)	The water facility has been provided to the community as a whole. They elect a Village WASH Committee to be in charge of the water facility. Monthly money contributions from community is done.	Nil	-
2.	Self-Supply	Private wells	These are privately owned wells.	2,853	Poor as they are mostly dependent on the rains received in that particular year.
3.	Institution Managed	Water point with hand pump	The facilities are mostly provided by a government department like the Department of Water Affairs in the MWDS or the Local Authorities.	83	The general performance is good.
4.	Private Sector Managed	Piped water access points	Solar piped water schemes are installed or rehabilitated with water treatment and provided access through prepaid water meters	10 schemes with 571 taps (Access Water for Zambia)	80%
		Water Point with Hand pump	Hand pumps are installed are rehabilitated with the offer of Pump Insurance where hand pumps are regularly serviced an breakdown responded to within 2 days for a set monthly fee to the community	37	98%

Source: CTC, 2021

## 6.2.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

According to the 2018 ZDHS, the proportion of households with access to improved drinking water at national level increased to 72.5 percent from 64.5 percent in 2014. For urban and rural areas, the proportion of households accessing clean water increased to 93 percent and 58 percent from 89.5 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively, in the same period. The proportion of households with access to sanitation increased to 54.4 percent in 2018 from 25.4 percent in 2014. In urban areas, access to basic sanitation increased to 77.7 percent in 2018 from 35 percent in 2014, while in rural areas access increased to 37.2 percent from 18.5 percent. While water and sanitation coverage rates in the country have generally improved, aggregate figures mask disparities between urban and rural areas. Hence, strategic interventions are required to narrow the inequalities. In spite of the gains made in improving access to water and sanitation in urban areas, increasing unplanned settlements were a major drawback on the Government’s efforts to provide safe water and adequate sanitation for all.

Chifunabuli District water sector through partnership and cooperation highlights the need for increased action to tackle the water crisis and to achieve the sustainable development goal SDG-6 to “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” directly related to water. The existing water supply coverage for Chifunabuli District has been estimated at 47% and that people take more than 30 minutes on average to go and draw water. Furthermore, the baseline studies have shown that 53% of the population of households in Chifunabuli District is accessing water from un-improved water sources, increasing the risk of water related diseases especially noting that the treatment of water has not been prevalently practices.

### 6.2.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Below is the table indicating service levels measures used to determine performance at the District.

**Table 24: Service Level Measure**

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
<p><b>Advanced service:</b> Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users.</p> <p>7% of the District population have access to advanced services.</p>	<p><b>Advanced service:</b> Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems.</p> <p>District Situation accessing and advanced service at 2%.</p>	<p><b>Advanced service:</b> Additional criteria may include hygiene education, group handwashing, menstrual hygiene materials, and accessibility to all users</p> <p>District Situation accessing and advanced service at 1%</p>
<p><b>Basic service:</b> Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey.</p> <p>District Situation at 38% of the population accessing basic services.</p>	<p><b>Basic service:</b> Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey</p> <p>District situation accessing basic</p>	<p><b>Basic service:</b> Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey</p> <p>District situation accessing basic services at 5%</p>

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
	services at 20%.	
<b>Limited service:</b> Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	<b>Limited service:</b> Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey. District situation accessing limited service at 5%.	<b>Limited service:</b> Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey. District situation accessing limited service at 14%
<b>No service:</b> Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school. District Situation at 2%.	<b>No service:</b> Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school. District situation of no access at 30%	<b>No service:</b> No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school District situation of no access at 80%
<b>Note:</b> Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water.	<b>Note:</b> Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.	<b>Note:</b> Handwashing facilities may be fixed or portable, and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Source: CTC, 2021

### 6.2.2.1.1 Main Source of Water

Chifunabuli District is characterized by low access to clean and safe water with 47 percent coverage. Therefore, there is a need to increase coverage at an average of 5.3% per annum from 2021 to 2030 in order to achieve universal coverage by 2030. The table below shows water supply coverage targets and population projections for the District. Target coverage was prorated between the 2020 and 2030 target of universal coverage.

**Table 25: Water Supply Coverage Targets and Population Projections**

Year	2020	2025	2030
Coverage	47%	74%	100%
Rural Population	159,707	188,402	222,254
Period	2020	2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030
Total Population Covered by End of period	75,062	138,476	222,254
Additional Population to Be Covered During Period	-	63,414	83,778

*Source: CSO, (2010), CTC (2021)*

Chifunabuli District has a population of 116,362 that is mainly served by boreholes with hand pumps. The boreholes are mainly fitted with Indian Mark II pumps. These boreholes were mainly provided by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, KfW and UNICEF. Conversely, there are 10 piped water schemes currently serving a population of 15, 174 households, schools and clinics through a prepaid metering system that are all functional, operated and maintained by Access Water for Zambia, a private service provider working under the license of the Commercial Utility (Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company).

The infrastructure for water supply in the District currently constitutes the following water points as shown in the table below. It can be seen from the table that about 65.1% of the boreholes are non-functional and 11.6% have been abandoned.

**Table 26: Water Points**

S/N	Water Points	Rural	Status			
			Functional	Part Functional	Non-functional	Abandoned
1	Number of boreholes with hand pumps	330	293	19	162	29
2	Number of water wells (unprotected)	1754	1694	20	53	33
3	Number of water wells (protected)	1009	742	29	159	79
4	Number of springs	0	0	0	0	0
5	Number of purified piped water access points	571	571	-	-	-

*Source: CTC, (2020)*

The table below provides an overview of the performance of water supply services based on the following indicators; Functionality: water points that are working; Reliability: working even if they were out of service for not more than 10 days, Accessibility: total time taken by water users to fetch water from the water supply which should not have been more than half an hour and; Quality of water delivered: how safe the water is as perceived by the users.

**Table 27: Status of Water Service**

No.	Indicator	Hand Pumps % Score
1.	Water supply coverage – % of population with access to improved water services	47.0%
2.	Functionality – % of functional rural water supply services	23.3%

3.	Reliability – % of facilities that are functional and were out of service for not more than 10 days	67.2%
4.	Accessibility – % of households that spend less than 30 minutes on a round trip fetching water	19%
5.	Quality – % of water points perceived to have safe water by users.	-

*Source: CTC, 2023*

On the basis of the 47% coverage as at December 2020, the projected 147,192 additional people will be covered by 2030. This additional population will include those that were not covered in 2020 due to non-functional water supply systems. In the same year it was estimated that the failure rate for water points in the District was 10% per annum.

#### **6.2.2.1.2 Distance to Sources of Water**

Basic services are defined as drinking water from an improved source from which a round trip takes 30 minutes or less to collect water, but if it takes more than 30 minutes for a round trip, then it is considered to be a limited service. Chifunabuli District is characterized by low access to clean and safe water with 19 percent of the population walking over 30 minutes to draw water from safe sources. Furthermore, some communities are not able to draw water from the water points throughout the year especially during the dry season. Some communities in these areas don't have any clean safe water except for those staying near schools and health facilities.

#### **6.2.2.1.3 Water Quality**

The main water bodies in the District are: Lakes Chifunabuli, Kafumbo, Nsakalala, and Bangweulu. The quality of surface water has not been fully investigated. Utilization of surface water is relatively low; some villages use surface water from rivers and shallow wells for domestic purposes like washing of clothes. The river system is underutilized and is mostly used for domestic purposes in rural areas, but it has great potential for agriculture and other industrial activities.

Ground water is the most widely, but not extensively used water resource. It is used mainly for domestic purposes. There are reported cases of borehole water containing iron in certain areas. The water wells tend to vary in quality because they are close to settlements and are open and widely used. Most communities still have challenges accessing clean water due to inadequate boreholes.

#### **6.2.2.1.4 Sanitation and Hygiene**

Sanitation is defined as the provision of facilities for the safe disposal of and treatment of human excreta to promote a sustainable healthy environment. Chifunabuli's rural population lack access to safe, adequate and equitable sanitation facilities (GopaInfra Consultants, 2020). Coverage was estimated at 60% as at the end of 2020. This implies that the District is lagging behind the Vision 2030 targets for sanitation, therefore, in order to achieve the Vision 2030 targets, annual targets

were formulated to help track progress to 2030. The table below summarizes the projections. It shows that an additional 104,204 persons will be covered by 2030.

**Table 28: Sanitation Coverage and Population Implications**

Year	2020	2025	2030
Coverage	0.60	0.75	0.90
Rural Population	159,707	188,402	222,254
Total Population Covered	95,824	141,302	200,028
Additional Population Covered for the period	-	45,478	58,726

*Source: CSO, 2021*

The main facilities that are used for capture and containment of faecal waste in Chifunabuli District include traditional pit latrines and Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines. Chifunabuli households in rural areas basically use traditional pit latrines with institutions (schools and health facilities) using VIP pit latrines. Households use pit latrines with super structures made of burnt mud bricks with grass thatched roofs and with bathroom structures made of the same local materials. These on-site facilities are usually buried once the pit latrines are full and another suitable place is found within the residence to dig a fresh pit latrine. The pit latrines are not emptied. Cases of open defecation (OD) in the District occur more especially amongst men and boys, and those in the fishing camps located along the shores of Lake Chifunabuli.

Further analysis of the sanitation infrastructure in the District, against parameters of improved services for pit latrines, shows that the majority are still basic sanitation facilities because they do not meet all the criteria for improved services.

#### **6.2.2.1.5 Solid Waste Management**

Solid waste management (SWM) in the District is relatively poor, despite the development of the Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018. The Act has not been fully implemented as the regulations have not yet been developed.

The domestic waste generated in rural households of Zambia is increasingly becoming an issue of serious concern. Though solid waste generated in rural areas, Chifunabuli included, is predominantly organic and biodegradable, it is becoming a major problem as the waste generated is not segregated in-situ. Inconsiderate littering is causing poor environmental sanitation resulting in unhealthy quality of life. Therefore, domestic-refuse should be handled responsibly. In order to manage solid waste in a desirable way, there should be a functional waste management system in place, put by the local authority. Furthermore, plastic pollution is becoming a very serious problem in Chifunabuli.

#### **6.2.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services**

Chifunabuli District does have a water engineer but does not have a sanitation expert, which makes the work load a bit heavier on the rural water and sanitation coordinator. In this regard

competences for both water supply; and sanitation and hygiene may not be adequately covered. Furthermore, due to constant changes in the environment, officers will require continuous capacity development.

The District does have inadequate numbers of Area Pump Managers (APMs). It currently has 25 APMs. This number falls short by 12 APMs of the 37 APMs required in the District. However, the competence levels of the 25 APMs is high, which may appear reasonable but the number is inadequate relative to the number of the existing boreholes estimated at 330. The low numbers of APMs has contributed to the high number of non-functional boreholes, which were estimated at 162 as at December, 2020. This calls for more APMs to operate efficiently and effectively, and as the number of boreholes increase.

The District does not have a Somap shop, the implication of this is that people have to travel to Somap shops in Samfya or Mansa in order to buy hand pump spares. This makes it costly due to additional transport costs. The District has few vehicles and boats for use for transport for the RWSS Unit. It also lacks information systems and technologies that is essential for the capture, storage, management, manipulation and analysis of critical information relating to water supply and sanitation in the District.

The Local Authority is responsible for solid waste Management. It collects an average of 30 tons per month which is collected from the two main markets in Lubwe and Mwewa during the most productive months which is between March and November and collects an average of 24 tons of waste between December and March during the Fish Ban. It is during this period that people go into cultivation of crops hence a reduction in the generation of waste in the markets.

### **6.2.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services**

The Local Authority only manages waste from markets and has not entered into any Public and Private Partnerships in the management of Solid waste management. However, there are plans to start collecting household waste once equipment and machinery are procured. Meanwhile health education on the importance of proper management of waste is being undertaken in all the 13 wards of the District.

Solid waste services are provided in markets and bus stations. Shop owners are required to pay for waste collection annually as they pay their business levies. Since the Local Authority has not yet started collecting waste from households, household waste is instead disposed of in pits and by burning. The District has one temporal dumpsite that the council is currently using as it is in the process of searching for land for a more permanent dumpsite in Senior Chief Mwewa's Area. There are currently two refuse bays at Lubwe Market and Mwewa market.

## **6.2.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

### **6.2.3.1 Perceived Waste Management**

Some of the concerns arising from the wards with regards to solid waste management is that they desire that the council collects their waste at no cost which would not be sustainable as collecting

this waste requires money. Whilst the majority of people want their waste to be collected for free, there are a few who are willing to pay a minimal fee

#### **6.2.4 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

The effects of the current disposal practices in the District on the environment include water and air pollution caused by the use of pits and burning of waste, which contributes to greenhouses gas effects and causes harm to marine life as the District has a lot of water bodies. Furthermore, the indiscriminate disposal of waste contributes to land pollution.

#### **6.2.5 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Girls and women are particularly affected by poor WASH conditions. The drudgery of hauling water leads to loss of productivity and leisure time and the lack of toilet facilities negatively impacts their dignity.

#### **6.2.6 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that the current supply of water and sanitation services to the residents of Chifunabuli is inadequate. Community members particularly the youth and women walk long distances to draw water for domestic use and for drinking. Community members in the District use unsafe water for domestic use and for drinking. Drawing water from shallow wells and from the lakes which is untreated leading to high disease burden.

### **6.3 Education Services**

Education plays a key role in the economic development of any country. Education coupled with human and skills development, is an important component of every Government, as it builds the competencies of the workforce responsible for service delivery and development (PMRC, 2019). The Government remains committed to the goal of achieving universal access to education as espoused by the Vision 2030 and the SDGs (GRZ, 2022).

#### **6.3.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level**

In 2021, the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Education came up with the “Free Education for All” policy from grades 1 to 12. This pronouncement and immediate implementation coupled with the recruitment of 30,000 qualified teachers in 2022, has led to rapid increase in pupil enrolment across the country. Given the increase in enrollment from 23,918 pupils in 2019 to 32,848 pupils in 2022 representing 27.2%, Chifunabuli was given 273 teachers.

Although masses of learners have access to quality education, the District faces major challenges, among them; insufficient infrastructure in most schools, inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequate desks, lack of power connectivity, poor water and sanitation system, fewer spaces in secondary schools to cater for the increasing demand for secondary education.

### 6.3.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

In order to improve education and skills development, Government under the Strategic Development Area 2: Human and social development and Development and subsequently under Development Outcome 1: Improved education and skills development will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training and higher education.

### 6.3.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector

In order to achieve Development Outcome 1 of the SDA 2 of the 8NDP four (4) key strategies highlighted below will be implemented to address the major challenges under the education sector.

Under Strategy 1 the District has embarked on construction of classroom blocks, staff houses and water borne toilets. In response to increasing enrollment the District deployed 273 teachers and procured 750 desks. Construction of school infrastructure, procurement of desks and recruitment of teachers to continue in order to meet growing demand for education.

Under Strategy 2 the main focus will be on strengthening the regulatory and quality assurance frameworks that will also cover vocational skills training establishments in the private sector. Further, there will be regular upgrading of training equipment and expansion of training facilities. In addition, the qualifications for TEVET skills will be upgraded to allow for progression.

Under Strategy 3 the main focus will be on reforms to the bursary and student loan system so that students who cannot afford to pay fees are supported. Further, in order to enhance the development of an innovative society, the bursaries and student loans will be steered towards science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Under Strategy 4 the main focus will be on investment in research and development especially in institutions of higher learning. This will be done through utilization of various funds such as the Strategic Research Fund and the Science, Technology and Innovation Youth Fund. With the above strategies in place, the net enrolment rate is expected to increase to 100 percent by 2026 from 81.8 percent in 2020 for primary schools, while the rate for secondary schools will increase to 60 percent from 37.6 percent. The quality of TEVET services will also improve. The development of an innovative society will be enhanced.

### 6.3.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies

The table below highlights the existing investments in the District and proposed development programs to be implemented.

**Table 29: Existing Investments and Proposed Strategies**

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
----------------------	---------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 55 Permanent Classrooms most of which have outlived their life spans</li> <li>● 275 Temporal classrooms built either with mud and unburned brick or with burnt bricks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construction and Rehabilitation of Classroom infrastructure</li> <li>● Rehabilitations: 40 schools</li> <li>● Constructions: 1x3CRM Blocks x2 - 23 schools</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4297 desks some of which are have missing tops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Procurement of desks and other educational furniture/equipment-10,700</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most schools are drawing water from either nearby stream or unprotected well and a few with boreholes and some are already defunct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities-71 schools</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most schools have either houses that have outlived the lifespan or there is none</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construction of staff houses-71 schools</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only 1 school has temporal ICT laboratory whilst the rest have none</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construct ICT Labs in 6 secondary schools</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No STEM school in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transform one school into a STEM school</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 66 schools are implementing Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scale up the school feeding program in 66 schools</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1 school has a boarding facility although not large enough to accommodate even half of the enrolment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transform 5 day schools into boarding schools and construct more boarding facilities in schools.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 71 schools are implementing Free Education for All policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Operationalize the Free Education for All policy tool-71 schools</li> </ul>

*Source: Chifunabuli DEBS, 2023*

### **6.3.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

In 2011, the Government integrated Early Childhood Education (ECE) into the mainstream education system. In 2014, Government introduced ECE centers in primary schools to create space for early learners and recruited 1,000 ECE teachers. As a result, enrolments increased from 47,317 pupils in 2011 to 258,616 pupils in 2020 while the ratio of teachers and caregivers was

recorded at 1 to 80 pupils. Following the policy change, the Government became the largest ECE service provider accounting for 62.2 percent of the total enrolment in 2020. Notwithstanding the increase, the enrolment rate stood at only 11.2 percent of the total target population as of 2020. This is well below the target of achieving universal access to education.

Over the period 2005 to 2020, enrolments at Grade 1 level increased by 22 percent to 543,675 pupils from 444,300. Although Grade 1 entrants increased over the years, the average annual increase was 1.5 percent which is below the population growth rate of 2.8 percent, implying that a significant proportion of the target population remained outside the school system. In relation to gender, there were more female pupils accessing education at Grade 1 in that for every 100 male pupils enrolled, there was a corresponding 103 female pupils. The net enrolment rates at primary level reduced to 81.8 percent in 2020 from 95.8 percent recorded in 2006, thus threatening the achievement of universal access to education.

Secondary school net enrolment rates, though registering improvements from 23 percent in 2006 to 37.6 percent in 2020, still remain very low. The low enrolments at secondary school reflected the low number of school places at Grade 10 as indicated by the low transition rates for Grade 9 to Grade 10 that stood at 46.8 percent in 2020. The completion rates at grade 12 stood at 32 percent in 2020 from 17.7 percent in 2006. This implied that less than one third of the young people in this category obtained sufficient functional literacy to allow them to have a productive life.

In 2017, Luapula Province had over 323, 000 students enrolled in primary and secondary school 7, 000 students received bursaries from the Ministry of General Education. Only 23% of adolescent girls in the province completed secondary school education compared to the national average of 30%. Almost half of the girls who experienced pregnancy in primary and secondary school that year did not return to school after giving birth (Ministry of Education, 2017).

### **6.3.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

The District has a total of 76 learning institutions of which 6 are providing education at Secondary level, 18 Primary, 14 Basic (of which 2 are Grant Aided), 23 Community schools and 5 Private schools. The District has 32 Early Childhood Education centers annexed to primary/basic schools with exception of only 2 stand-alone centers which are also harboring primary section.

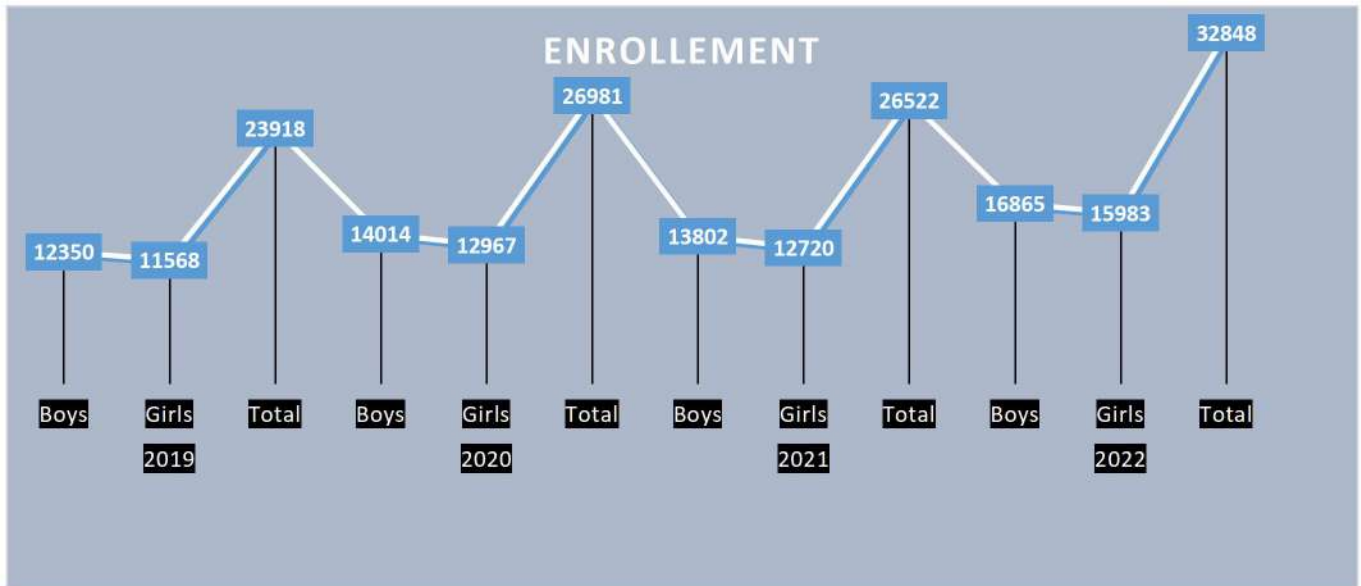
The District has 76 schools clustered as follows:

- i. 6 Secondary Schools (1 boarding and 5 day secondary schools)
- ii. 40 Primary Schools with some running from grade 1 to 7 and others housing grades 8 to 9
- iii. 23 Community schools gazetted as primary schools but have no PMEC vacancies
- iv. 5 Private Schools
- v. 19 Early Childhood Education Centers housed in primary schools
- vi. 6 Adult Literacy Centers also housed in existing primary schools

### 6.3.2.2 Enrolment Levels

Chifunabuli District being predominantly a rural District has most schools located in close proximity to the lakes. These schools tend to have high enrolment rate than those schools located further away from the lakes. The swift changes in pupil enrolment are evident that the District is growing really fast. However, these schools are not only far apart from one another but also have poor infrastructure despite the rapid increase in pupil enrolment. The figure below shows the enrolment of pupils from the year 2019 to 2022 for Chifunabuli District. The District had 23,918 pupils in 2019 to 32,848 pupils in 2022 representing 27.2% enrollment increase which is expected to continue rising.

**Figure 12: Enrolment of Pupils from 2019 to 2022 for Chifunabuli District**

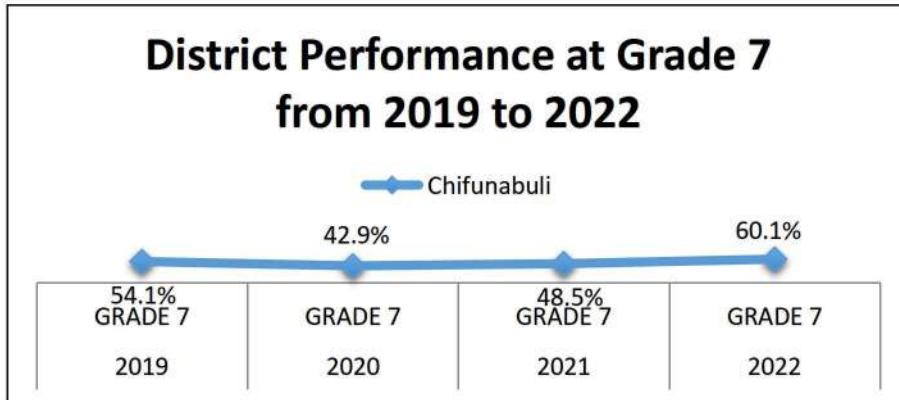


*Source: Chifunabuli DEBS, 2023*

### 6.3.2.3 Performance Levels

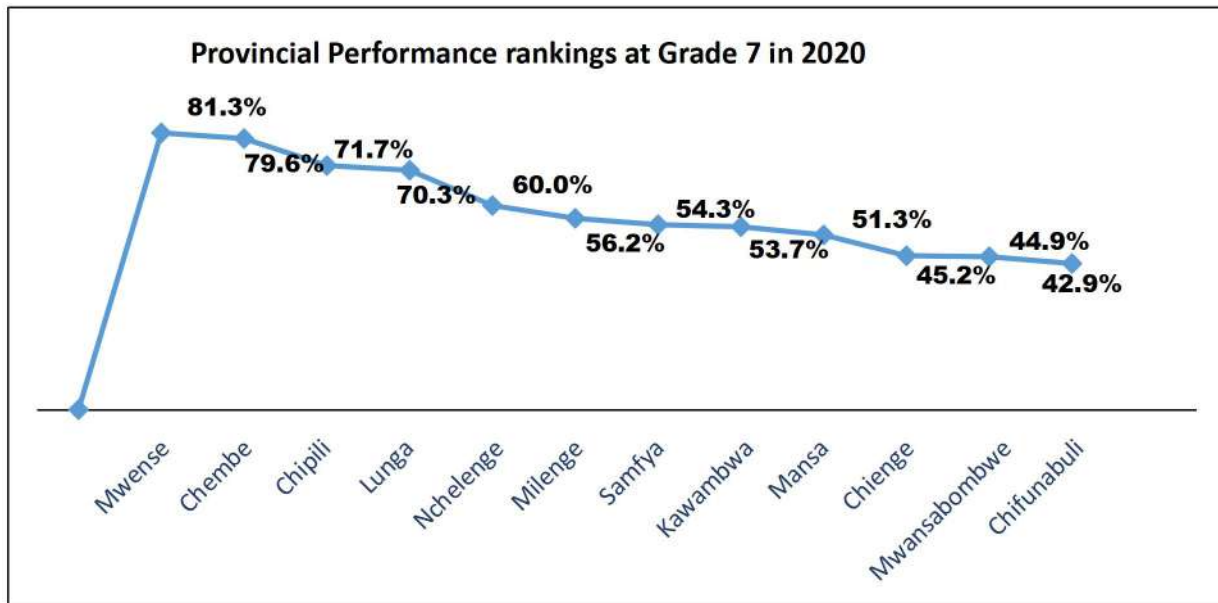
Generally, the District performance has been low due to high absenteeism and pupil dropout especially the girls. The following tables 14, 15 and 16 below show the performance level for pupils in the examination classes. Following secession from Samfya District, our initial performance in grade 7 stood at 54.1%, compared to 49.9% of the province in 2019. However, the performance went down in 2020 by 11.2% and 5.6% in 2021 which made the District to rank last in the province as shown by the figure 15. However, the District performance improved by 6% in the 2022 grade 7 examination being ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the province.

**Figure 13: District Performance at Grade 7 from 2019 to 2022**



Source: Chifunabuli DEBS (2022)

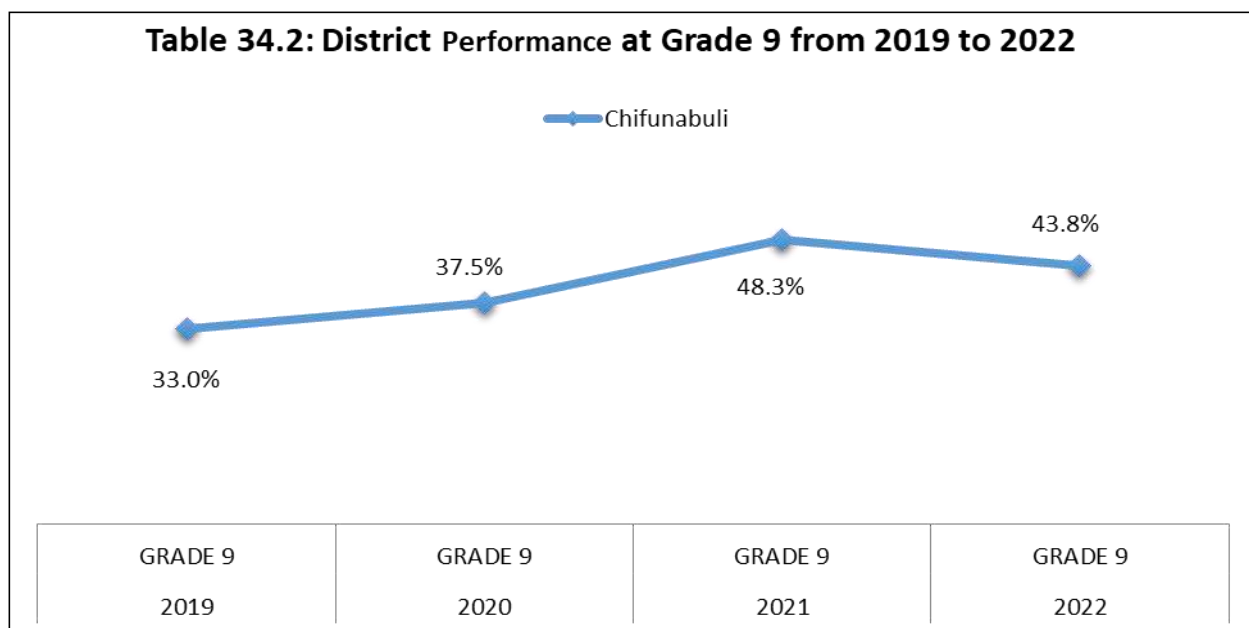
Figure 14: Provincial Performance Rankings at Grade 7 in 2020



Source: Chifunabuli DEBS (2020)

The table above exhibits how Districts in Luapula province performed at grade 7 in 2020 with Mwense on first position scoring 81.3% and Chifunabuli occupying the last position at 42.9%. It can easily be deduced, as depicted in the table above, that Chifunabuli performed the worst in 2020 Examinations at grade 7 and the worst results ever recorded since inception of the District.

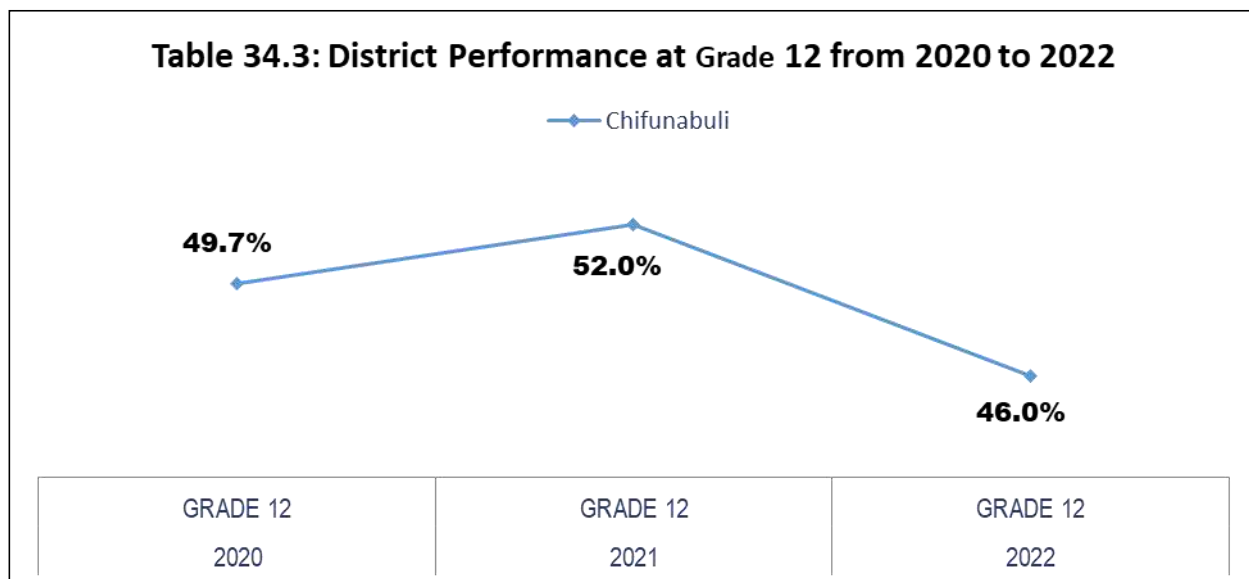
Figure 15: District Performance at Grade 9 from 2019 to 2022



Source: Chifunabuli DEBS (2020)

The table above shows the District performance at grade 9 national examinations which stood at 33.0% in 2019, and 37.5% in 2020. Though below the 50% provincial and national average, the performance considerably rose to 48.27% by 15.27% in 2021 but sadly declined to 43.8% by 4.5% in 2022.

**Figure 16: District Performance at Grade 12 from 2020 to 2022**



The Table above shows that grade 12 performance has been a dare and with the highest ever rate being 52.0% recorded in 2021 from 49.7% in 2020 and the least being 46.0% in 2022.

The District, generally, has not been performing well in comparison to the provincial and at national trends. This can be attributed to a the following; the low number of secondary schools; poor infrastructure stocked with limited teaching and learning materials; lack of text books at both secondary and junior secondary levels; lack of libraries in secondary schools; and lack of proper laboratory facilities for both ICT and Sciences.

### 6.3.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services

There are 13 wards in Chifunabuli District. All the wards have at least two or more schools which provide Early childhood education, Primary Education (1-7) and (1-9) in some cases respectively. Other wards like Lubwe, Chishi, Kasaba, Masonde, Chifunabuli and Chinkutila are privileged to have secondary education services.

However, the District does not have either a government or privately owned tertiary institution where the young adults and adults can have access to higher education services. Notwithstanding, the District appreciates the initiative in place which has created opportunities. Through distance and open learning programmes, initiated by ICOF, the University of Zambia, Kwame Nkrumah, Chalimbana and Rock View, both young and adults can advance their careers.

There still stands a loud cry by residents of Chifunabuli to have a higher institution of learning within the reach of young boys and girls. There are quite a good number of boys and girls who have completed Grade 12 but limited access to tertiary education within the District. This has prompted others not to further their education.

### 6.3.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services

The following table shows the national standards in education;

**Table 30: National Standards in Education**

S/N	CRITERIA	STANDARDS
1	<b>Distance</b>	Average of 2KM to education facilities.
2	<b>Pupil/Qualified Teacher Ratio:</b>	The PQTR is 45:1 for Basic and 35:1 for High school.
3	<b>Pupil/Classroom Ratio:</b>	National PCR is 45:1 for Basic and 35:1 for High school.
4	<b>Desk – Pupil ratio</b>	1 desk: 2 pupils (two-seater desks – Primary Section).
5	<b>Book – Pupil ratio</b>	1 book : 1 pupil.

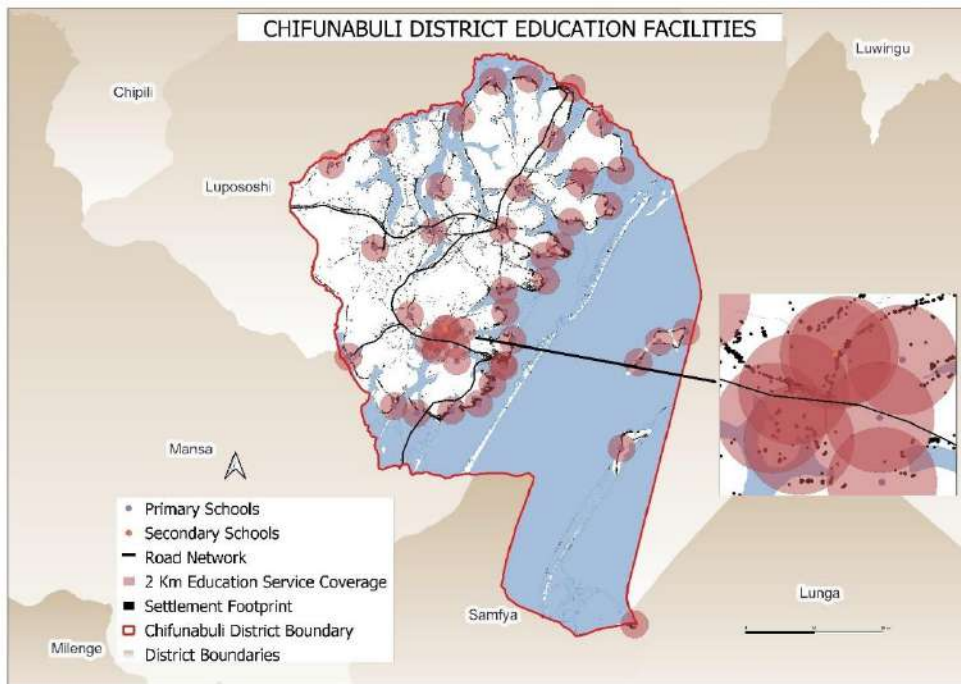
*Source: Chifunabuli DEBS (2023)*

#### 6.3.2.3.1 Distance of Education Facilities

The distribution of education facilities in the District is very unequal in that about 67% of secondary schools in the District are not equitably distributed. This situation involuntarily

coerces children to travel longer distances (more than 2Km) to access the nearest education facilities. Other pupils opt to squat in poorly constructed weekly community boarding facilities. This stands to be against the standards of education depicted in table 30 as it impedes the expected acceptable progression rate from secondary to tertiary level of education. This situation can also be said to be the attracting force to massive learner dropout at both junior and senior secondary levels. The situation becomes even more complicated during the rainy season as the roads become impassable making it easy for learners from far places to abscond lessons. The following map shows the distribution of schools in Chifunabuli District.

**Figure 17: Chifunabuli District Education Facilities**



*Source: District Planning Unit CTC, Grid3 (2022)*

### 6.3.2.3.2 Pupil – Teacher Ratio

Provision of quality ‘education for all’ as stated in the Education Policy of 1996 has improved in Chifunabuli as necessitated by an increase in the number of teachers that were deployed in 2022

to beef up the staffing levels in all the schools both on the mainland and the two islands i.e. Chishi and Mbabala. However, the District still faces a critical shortage of qualified teachers especially at Secondary and ECE levels. In that the District population has kept on growing and so has the enrollment in schools. This situation has prompted the QPTR to be far above the national standard especially for ECE teachers which stands at 1:55 compared to national standard of 1:45. It is also important to note that the quality of education, as measured by the pupil-teacher ratio, is a concern as there was an average of 56.5 pupils per teacher at primary school level and 26.1 pupils per teacher at secondary school level in 2020.

#### **6.3.2.3.3 Pupil - Classroom Ratio**

Chifunabuli District although being one of the rural Districts in Luapula province, it is in conformity with the standards and operation of Education in Zambia. There is need for the government to construct modern structures in order to ensure that the standard is achieved in all learning institutions within the District. In the face of the current state of infrastructure, it is very difficult to hit the top spot of education achievement as a District because the constraints are beyond the school going child's motivation.

#### **6.3.2.3.4 Desk - Pupil ratio**

The District has critically been hit in terms of furniture and desks in schools as most schools have either very few or no desks at all forcing most learners to sit on the bare floor or logs. The desk – pupil ratio, which currently stands at 1:6, has compromised the standards of teaching and learning, as pupils are forced to adopt poor sitting posture which has a ripple effect on concentration and the general learning process thus stimulating poor performance. This situation is contrary to the national standards which advocates for 1:2 DPR. The current deficit of desks in the District stands at 6,157.

The following list of schools suffer the worst as they stand out to be the mostly hit in the District with either less than 50 desks or no desks at all: *Chikoko Community, Chipapa Primary, Kapundu Community, Katutwa Community, Mwewa Secondary, Ponga Community, Chitumbe Primary, Kashikishi Community, Kakasa Primary, Mwashu Community, Maloba Primary, Kasenga Primary, Lule Community, Totwe Community, Mwewa Community, Kasansa Primary, Sebente Community, Chaiteka Community, Kalila Community, Mulilachembe Community, Chifuko Primary, Masanta Primary, Mumamba Community, Katibi Primary, Kapumpe Primary, Kasuba Primary, Chamalawa Primary, Mundubi Day Secondary, Nkulunga Primary, Miponda Secondary, Nambale Primary, Bombawamenshi Primary, Nsengaila Primary, Kasekelo Primary, Chimanda Primary School, Kafwimbi Primary, Chishi Secondary, Chibuye Primary, Kamponda Primary, and Kasaba Secondary.*

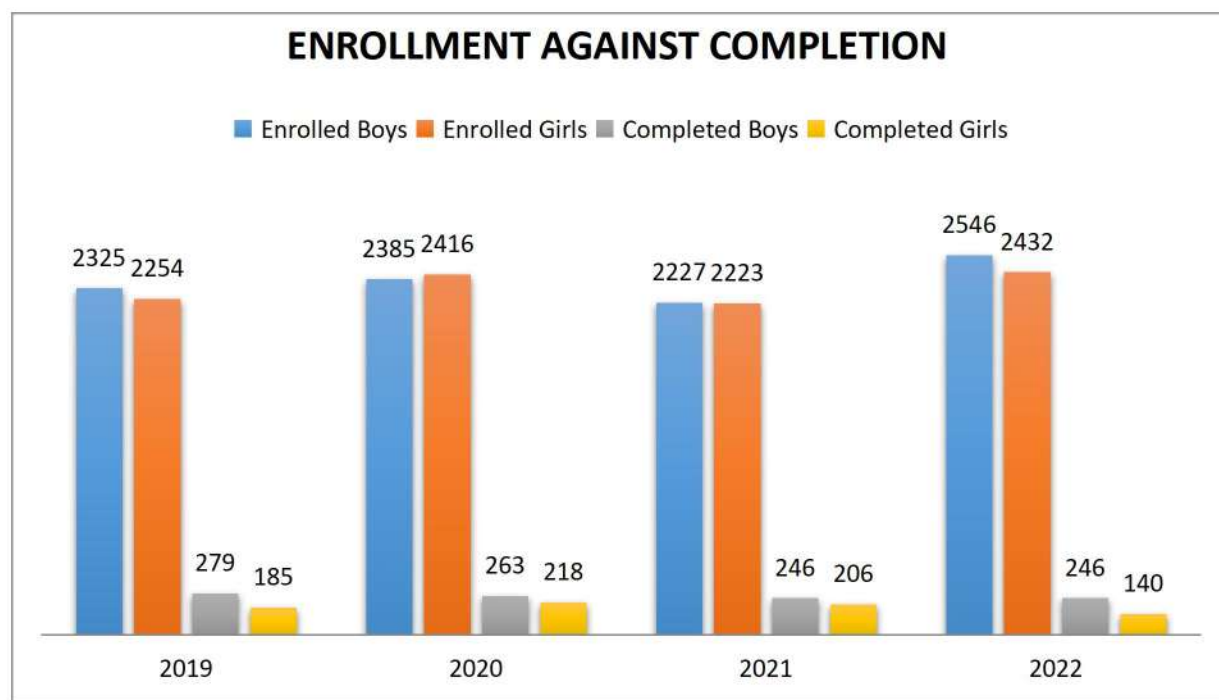
#### **6.3.2.3.5 Book – Pupil ratio**

The national standard of Book - Pupil ratio is 1:1. However, most of the education facilities in the District have limited books at both primary and secondary levels and worse still for ECE level. The prevailing situation is extremely worrying as it stands at most 1:10 especially for secondary and some subjects at primary.

### 6.3.2.3.6 Enrollment against Completion

Table 21 below shows the entry and completion levels and depicts that masses of learners start grade one but only a handful of learners reach grade twelve; and that the number of girls who complete grade 12 is lower than that of boys even in cases, as depicted by 2020, where the number of girls enrolled was higher than that of boys. This best exhibits the fact that the District is in serious need of secondary schools in order for the completion rate to be increased at least from 8%, as the case of 2022, to 50% by 2025.

Figure 18: Enrollment Against Completion



Source: Chifunabuli DEBS, 2023

The graph above shows the entry and completion levels and depicts that masses of learners start grade one (1) but only a tiny number of learners reach grade twelve (12); and that the number of girls who complete grade 12 is lower than that of boys in 2020 despite the girls' enrolment being higher than the boys on 2020. The District is in serious need of secondary schools in order for the completion rate to be increased at least from 8%, as the case of 2022, to 50% by 2025.

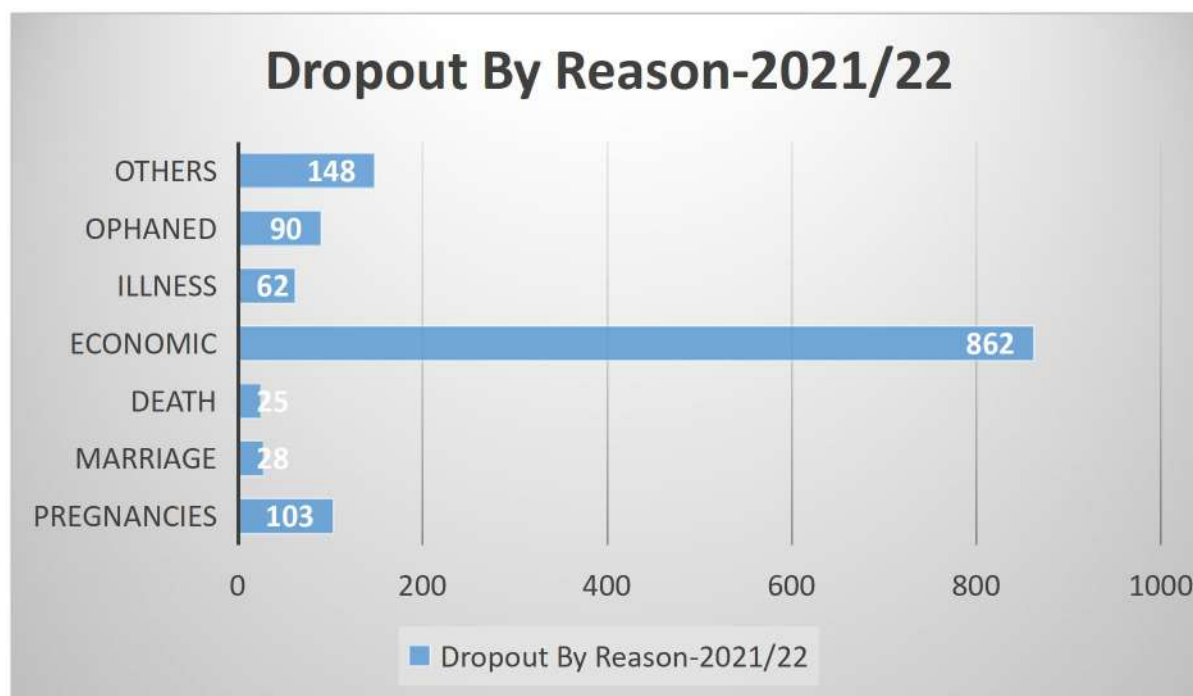
### 6.3.2.3.7 Water and Sanitation

In Chifunabuli District, very few schools have piped water. Besides the schools having poor infrastructures, the water and sanitation system is extremely poor in that most of the boreholes are not functional and there are very few standard VIP toilets available. Most schools are using poorly constructed pit latrines which are used by both young and older pupils. This is against public Health guidelines and the recommended pupil latrine ratio of 1:20 for boys and 1:25 for girls. This calls for immediate action to put up water borne toilets with well mechanized water systems. The key constraints relate to inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Others include the increase in unplanned settlements, weak management and monitoring of water resources and unregulated access to water sources.

### 6.3.2.3.8 Drop-out Rates

The table below shows the number of pupils who dropped out of school due to different reasons which among them include illness, early marriages, expulsion, economic, pregnancies, being orphaned, deaths and rural urban migration.

**Figure 19: Drop Out Rate by Reason**



*Source: Chifunabuli DEBS, 2023*

From the above table an inference can be drawn that the major factors for pupil dropout are; to economic reasons and teenage pregnancies.

### **6.3.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

Chifunabuli has only one boarding secondary School, the rest of the secondary schools are day secondary schools. It is against this background that communities and stakeholders have been advocating for the construction of another boarding secondary school. This would help reduce cases of unwanted pregnancies, early marriages and truancy.

The procurement of standard desks for all levels will enhance the teaching and learning process for both teachers and learners and this should be encompassed with the procurement of latest text books following the revised curriculum. As the District has no tertiary education facility in-situ it is imperative that such a facility is constructed for training teachers, nurses and other courses.

The construction of water closet toilets in schools is another issue that needs serious attention. This should go hand in hand with the provision of safe and clean water.

### **6.3.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

With the increase in population in the District, the demand for education services will increase. To this effect the education sector will need more schools or classroom blocks to the already existing school infrastructure in order to accommodate more learners. Land within the Chifunabuli Township has been earmarked for the construction of new offices for the District government departments.

Social amenities should also include educational facilities. The installation of a radio station in the Chifunabuli Township is vital as it will enable more educational related programmes to be aired.

### **6.3.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

The rainfall pattern in Chifunabuli District is associated with strong whirl winds which have caused a devastating effect on the buildings especially classroom blocks whose roofs are usually blown off. In this case there is a need for Schools to embark on afforestation programs in order to counteract climate change effects.

### **6.3.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

#### **6.3.6.2 Girls**

Access to quality education has been a challenge especially for women and girls. This can be attributed to bad cultural practices.

#### **6.3.6.3 Youths**

Under skills development, the Government's strategy is to increase access to vocational and skills training through the construction of training facilities in selected rural Districts. However, the scenario in Chifunabuli is different. There is no facility for tertiary Education under construction. Further, the Government introduced the TEVET bursary scheme to encourage and increase the number of youths taking up skills training, especially females and PWDs for whom 30 percent and 10 percent, respectively, are reserved. In order to enhance access to TEVET

program meant to reduce the skills gap government should consider constructing a Trades institute and encourage online academic tertiary programs.

#### **6.3.6.4 Disabled**

Pupils with learning disabilities in Chifunabuli District have not been left out where access to quality and effective education is concerned. Pupils at the inception of E.C.E., grade 1, 8 and 10 are seriously screened as a way of identifying their disabilities. To this effect a unit has been established at Lubwe Girls Primary School to provide education.

#### **6.3.6.5 HIV/AIDS**

The Government's strategy in the 8NDP period will be to reduce the national HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence. Accordingly, the Government will endeavor to implement programmes that will accelerate HIV testing and treatment to ensure viral load suppression, eliminate stigma and discrimination and increase domestic investments and resource mobilization towards HIV and AIDS. In this case teachers and learners living with HIV and AIDS are among those that needs access to information as regards to HIV testing and treatment, stigma and discrimination. This will help reduce dropout rates and abscondment from School.

#### **6.3.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that the education sector faces a number of challenges regarding access to quality education and skills development. Learners walk long distances to access the few secondary school in the District. This contributes to the challenge of retaining learners especially girls in secondary schools. Other factors contributing to high dropout rates include socio - economic issues which include high poverty levels, teenage pregnancies lack of appropriate sanitary facilities for girls and lack of furniture in schools. Furthermore, community members particularly youth and the women lack skills to engage in formal and informal employment to improve their standard of living. The eligible youths go as far as Mansa and Mwense to train in various skills, at the Mansa and Mwense Trades Institute respectively. This has been a burden financially to the families of these students.

#### **6.4 Health Services**

Zambia's epidemiological profile has been characterized by high prevalence and impact of preventable and treatable communicable diseases as well as the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (GRZ, 2022). The factors leading to the high disease burden include persistence of infectious diseases such as Malaria, HIV/AIDS, pneumonia, Tuberculosis (TB). The increase in such non-communicable diseases as cancer, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes has also contributed to the disease burden. Despite the country making progress in improving the health of citizens, mortality rates remain high.

### **6.4.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at a Local Level**

The Government through the Ministry of Health (MOH) has continued to prioritize health service provision as a pathway to transforming the nation into a healthy and productive people as envisioned in the National Vision 2030. The Ministry of Health's focus is the provision of a continuum of care with particular emphasis on strengthening health systems and services using the primary health care (PHC) approach.

#### **6.4.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

The government under Strategic Development Area 2: Human and Social Development, and Development Outcome 2: Improved Health, Food and Nutrition will focus on strengthening public health, increasing access to quality health care, promoting the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery, strengthening integrated health care systems, and enhancing food security and nutrition.

#### **6.4.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans**

In order to improve health and nutrition, the strategies to be implemented under the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8NDP) and the National Long-Term Vision 2030 are as indicated below;

#### **6.4.1.3 Key Strategies to be Implemented**

- i.** Enhance food security and nutrition
- ii.** Enhance increased access to quality health care
- iii.** Strengthen public health service
- iv.** Strengthen integrated information system

#### **6.4.1.4 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies**

80% of the health facilities in the District were constructed in the colonial days and are in a deplorable state requiring refurbishing. Additionally, these facilities do not have maternity annexes and running water services. Since its declaration as a District in 2018 no single structure has been constructed to operate as a District health office. Instead the District health office is located at the mother's shelter belonging to Lubwe Mission Hospital as temporal office space.

The District is also faced with challenges in transport sector, it has two ambulances instead of the required four, and the District has just one boat servicing the two islands.

### **6.4.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The incidence of malaria decreased to 312 per 1000 population in 2018 from 408 per 1,000 population in 2014, while the TB incidence declined to 346 per 1000 population from 406 per 1000 population during the same period. Furthermore, the HIV prevalence among women and men aged between 15 - 49 years decreased to 11.1 percent in 2018 from 13.3 percent in 2014.

However, the non - communicable disease burden remains high. Obesity and overweight are important risk factors for hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and some cancers. The prevalence of obesity among women increased significantly from 22.8 percent in 2014 to 32.5 percent in 2017. Key national health indicators such as infant mortality, under five mortality and maternal mortality, however, improved over the review period (2007 to 2018). The neonatal mortality prevalence reduced to 24 per 1,000 livebirths in 2013 from 34 per 1,000 live births in 2007, although it increased from 24 per 1, 000 live births in 2013 to 27 per 1,000 live births in 2018.

The gains made were attributed to increased investments in health infrastructure such as the construction of general hospitals; specialist hospitals; mini hospitals; as well as health posts. The increase in the latter attributed to increased constituency development funding (CDF) from K1.6 Million in 2020 to K28.3 Million in 2021. Furthermore, the population to doctor ratio improved to 5,900 per doctor in 2019 from 10,886 in 2016, while the population to nurse ratio also improved to 995 per nurse from 1,366. In addition to investments in health infrastructure the proportion of eligible people covered by the national health insurance increased to 29 percent in 2020 from 3.9 percent in 2016 increased access to universal health care.

It is worth noting here that in most of the key performance indicators were above the national targets. Currently for Chifunabuli District, malaria incidence is at 316 slightly lower than the national and provincial targets, for hypertension and diabetes the District have recorded 100 and 38 cases respectively. Additionally, TB notifications has gone up due to District interventions such as intensified case findings. Currently TB notification for quarter one is at 117 cases.

Since its declaration as a District in 2018 no single structure has been put for health office, the District health office is depending on a mother's shelter for Lubwe mission hospital as a temporal office space, there is no space for store room and pharmacy. The District is also faced with challenges in transport sector, it has two ambulances instead of the required four, and the District has just one boat servicing the two islands. 80% of the health facilities were constructed in the colonial and are in a deplorable state and need refurbishing, additionally, they don't have maternity annex and running water services. The vision of the sector is to provide quality health care services to the people of Chifunabuli as closer to their families as possible, however the distance between the facilities is more than the minimum of 5km, leading to people not accessing health services due to distance.

#### **6.4.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

The District provides its Health services to the communities through the 10 rural health centers, 2 hospital affiliated health centers and 2 first level referral hospitals. Two of the health centers are located on the islands and serve approximately 15% of the District population. The first level hospitals are fully operational. The Services provided generally include preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative services. These services include; Lab, X-ray, mortuary, VCT/EMTCT

and ART. However, maternal mortality continues to be a challenge with obstetric hemorrhage ranking first among the causes.

Most of the population in the District reside more than 5 Km or an hour's walk from a health facility and this poses a huge challenge to the population especially pregnant mothers. The vastness of the District, low staffing levels and the cost of running marine transport makes the total cost of providing health care delivery quite high.

#### 6.4.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Health Service Standards

The table below indicates the key performance indicators under the health sector;

**Table 31: District Key Performance Indicators**

Indicator	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage (%) under 1	95%	79.2%	95%	83.3%	95%	75.8%
BCG coverage (%) under 1	95%	69.1%	95%	65.7%	95%	70.1%
Family Planning New Acceptors as a (%) of total FP attendances	60%	47.6%	60%	31.9%	60%	35.9%
Percentage of antenatal 1st visit after 14 weeks	44%	45.1%	44%	47.5%	44%	56.1%
Percentage of Pregnant Women Accessing at least 4 Visits to ANC	40%	51.3%	40%	60.4%	40%	80.8%
Deliveries by skilled personnel (%) -Doctor/Nurse/CO/ML	80%	41.7%	80%	46.7%	80%	48.8%
Postnatal care 2-6 days	95%	43.2%	95%	30.8%	95%	27.4%
Stillbirth rate (1000) in health facility	<50%	13.2%	<50%	6.8%	<50%	7.4%

*Source: DHIS, 2022*

With effective resource utilizations, focus will be on high impact interventions intended to maintain maternal mortality at 0/100,000, increased institution deliveries assisted by skilled providers from 90% to 99%, the malaria incidence from 775 to 300/1000, and increased percentage of number of children managed from 53% to 90%. To maintain an increase of immunization indicators of above national coverage, increase IRS coverage from 88% to 98% and maintain 100% coverage for ITNs. The noted diseases were observed to be the major causes of both morbidity and mortality in the District. Other key areas of priority will focus on human

resource forecasting and retentions, equipment and infrastructure for health facilities which are critical elements in the implementation of all the activities.

With all the above interventions effectively implemented, coupled with the strengthened first level services. The District intends to improve service coverage to the community, resulting in improved health of the people of Chifunabuli District by the year 2034.

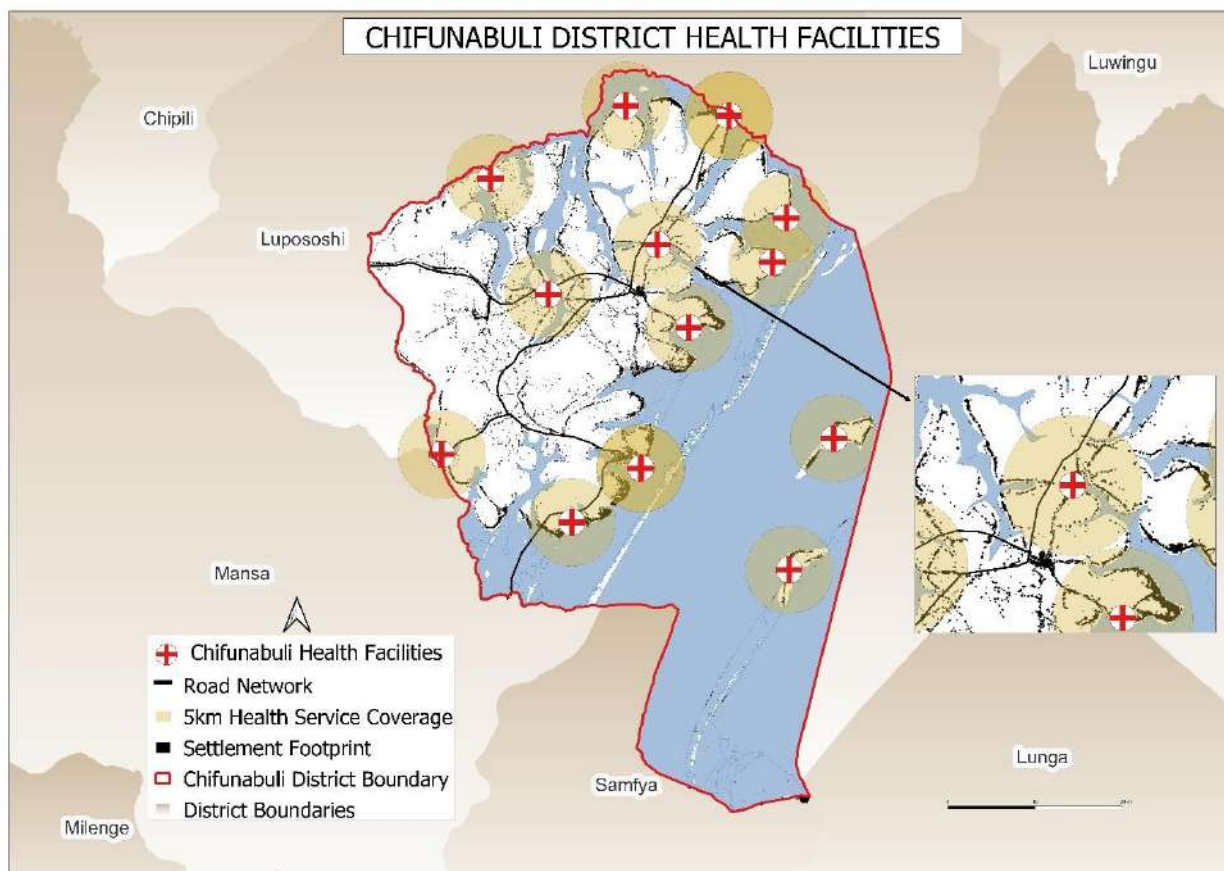
From the table above it can be seen that the District failed to reach most of the set target (national targets) in key performance indicators, however it can also be noticed that there is a steady progression/improvement in most indicators due to high impact intervention mechanisms. Further note also that, the set District targets are national targets.

#### **6.4.2.2.1 Health Service Coverage and Utilization Rates**

The national standard for the health sector is that, a health facility is to be established for every five (5) Kilometer radius of a settlement. The distribution of the health facilities in the District is not entirely in line with the national standards. Most people have to move more than 5 km to access the health services as depicted in the map below.

The District offers laboratory services at the two mission hospitals, health centers namely; Lubwe and Kasaba mission hospital. Furthermore, the lack of a first level hospitals in the District disadvantages communities from accessing certain specialized services. Additionally, most of the health facilities have erratic water supply and the District only has two ambulances.

#### **Figure 20: Chifunabuli District Health Facilities**



*Source: District Planning Unit CTC, Grid3 (2022)*

The District has 2 level one hospitals, 10 health centers and 5 Health posts and 2 hospital affiliated health centers. There is a steady population growth of 2.9% annually which puts pressure on the already few health facilities. The 19 health facilities in the District are not adequate for the population which is ever increasing. Maternal mortality continues to be a challenge with obstetric hemorrhage ranking first among the causes. As most of the population reside more than 5 Km or an hour's walk from a health facility, it poses a huge challenge to the population especially pregnant mothers. The vastness of the District, low staffing levels and the cost of running marine transport makes the total cost of providing health care delivery very high.

**Table 32: Health Facilities**

Type of Facility	Government		Mission		Other (specify)	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals/beds	0	0	2	199	0	0
Stage 1 Health Centers	10	140	2	0	0	0

Stage 2 Health Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Posts	5	0	0	0	0	0

*Source: DHIS, 2022*

One of the main objectives of the District is to increase the number of health facilities conducting high impact community focused group discussions and other community related activities aimed at promoting good health from 0% to 100% (that is 19 HF with EHT) by 2034 in Chifunabuli District. Currently all the health facilities have strong community structures (i.e. CBVs, NHCs, CHWs).

**Table 33: Utilization Rates**

Year	Total 1 <sup>st</sup> OPD Attendances	Total Population	Per Capita Attendances
2018	107,079	102,298	1.0
2019	130,045	104,848	1.2
2020	151,735	107,444	1.4
2021	138,173	109,915	1.3

*Source: DHIS, 2022*

#### **6.4.2.2.2 Human Resources for Health**

With regard to Human Resources for Health (HRH), the Ministry as of December 2016 had an approved establishment of 63,057 positions, but only 42,515 were filled, representing 67% of the approved establishment.

In response to the persistent challenges of availability and distribution of health workers, the Ministry of Health recruited countrywide, a total of 2,071 health workers against the targeted 2,500 health workers in 2016. Chifunabuli as a constituency then benefited from this recruitment exercise where a total of 15 health workers were employed.

However, in 2022 the number of workers employed in the District rose to 113 following the countrywide mass recruitment of 11,000 health workers. A total of 113 health personnel were deployed in the District. Currently, Chifunabuli District has an establishment of 375 health workers and only 297 positions have been filled with a valiance of 87 workers. Government plans to recruit an additional 3,000 health workers in 2023 to further close the staffing gap. Through these recruitment initiatives Government aims to streamline health promotion and disease prevention efforts within communities. And by ensuring an adequate number of competent health workers, Government intends to improve healthcare access and quality, ultimately reducing morbidity and mortality rates (LT, 2023).

#### **6.4.2.2.3 Stakeholder Participation in Health Service Delivery**

Chifunabuli has a number of partners offering support in various public health interventions including maternal and child health. Among these are: UNICEF, UNFPA, IPAS, World Vision,

Right to Care and PAMO. However, the challenge of coordinating and harmonizing the various strategies and activities being run by the various partners remains. The table below shows the different programmes being implemented by the different stakeholders in health care delivery in the District.

**Table 34: Partners, Government Departments and Other Stakeholders**

Organization	Catchment Area	Program Focus and Activities
CHAZ	Two hospitals	HTS, ART, VMMC and TB
Department of Agriculture	Whole District	Improvement of household food security
Department of veterinary and Livestock Development	Whole District	Livestock health IEC in zoonotic diseases
GHSC-PSM	Whole District	Supply chain Management Capacity Building of staff
Local Government	Whole District	Provision of safe water and sanitation (D-WASHE) Waste management
Ministry of Education	Whole District	School Health and Nutrition HIV/AIDS
PAMO plus	Whole District	Malaria Prevention and Case Management
Right to Care	Whole District	HIV services
APHL	Lubwe Lab/Kasaba	Laboratory Solar System
ETB	Whole District	TB services
UNFPA	Whole District	IRH Provision of medical equipment Capacity building
Marie stores	Whole District	Family planning
YWCA	Whole District	EPI
GAVI	Whole District	EPI
World bank	Whole District	RBF
IPAS Zambia	Mundubi, Nambale, Mwansakombe, Shikamushile, Miponda and Kasuba	CAC
World vision	Whole District	GBV

*Source: DHIS, 2022*

#### **6.4.2.2.4 Infrastructure Development**

Positive strides have been made in the country regarding the upgrading and construction of health care infrastructure. As of December 2016, 275 out of 650 planned health posts were built and are now operational. Furthermore, 36 District hospitals were under construction. The University Teaching Hospital (UTH) and provincial hospitals underwent modernization with the installation of computerized tomography (CT) scans, mammography equipment. Intensive care units (ICU) in some selected general hospitals had also been installed.

The construction of the National Health Training Institute located in Lusaka, with a 3,000 student capacity is nearing completion, with 70% of construction work done. And the construction of 240 in-patient bed capacity at the Cancer Disease Hospital (CDH) was completed and is now operational. For Luapula province as a whole only 47 health posts and 19 mini hospitals were constructed in 2016 of which 5 health posts were constructed in Chifunabuli.

#### **6.4.2.2.5 Drug and Medical Supplies**

To ensure commodity (drugs and medical supplies) security in the country, significant investment has been made to upgrade Medical Stores Limited (MSL) infrastructure and to establish regional hubs such as Mongu, Choma, Chipata, and Ndola, which are now all operational.

Chifunabuli District receives periodic supplies of medical supplies and drugs from ZAMMSA Luapula hub. These supplies are delivered directly to the health facilities in the District.

#### **6.4.2.2.6 Health Care Financing**

In order to improve health care financing, a Health Care Financing Strategy to address issues of resource mobilization, allocation, reimbursement mechanisms, resource tracking, and fund holder management is nearing completion and will be implemented going forward. The Social Health Insurance (SHI) scheme, which is a strategy under health care financing, is regarded by the Ministry as a major priority. It is envisaged that the SHI will increase the resource envelope for health and enhance Universal Health Coverage.

#### **6.4.2.2.7 Health Information**

Efforts have also been made to enhance information to guide planning and decision making at District and hospital levels countrywide. This has also been extended to the community level through the introduction of community health information systems.

#### **6.4.2.2.8 Health Centre Advisory Committees**

Most of the zones in the District do not have structures for integrated outreach activities. The vision of Chifunabuli District health reform is to provide equity of access to cost-effective, quality health care as close to the family as possible. The strategy adopted to achieve this vision emphasizes integrated delivery of cost-effective interventions that address the majority of health problems affecting the Zambian population by decentralizing and integrating services, and by shifting emphasis to Primary Health Care (PHC) level interventions. Improvement in the coverage and quality of PHC services will reduce the number of patients referred for more specialized services. Therefore, thoughtful planning and budgeting for these services are essential to make delivery possible and sustainable.

**Table 35: Health Center Advisory Committees**

No.	Name of health center/post	No. of NHCs	Expected no. of NHCs	Existing number of NHCs	Number of active NHCs
1	Chimanda	6	6	6	6
2	Chibuye	9	9	9	9
3	Kasuba	6	6	6	6
4	Nambale	6	7	6	6
5	Mwansakombe	7	8	7	7
6	Miponda	8	8	8	7
7	Mundubi	14	15	14	10
8	Shikamushile	10	10	10	10
9	Lubwe HARHC	12	12	12	12
10	Kasaba HARHC	9	15	9	8
11	Chishi Island	5	5	5	5
12	Mbabala	5	5	5	7
13	Kandolo HP	7	7	7	7
14	Chikuwe HP	4	4	4	4
15	Sashi HP	4	4	4	4
16	Mwewa HP	7	7	7	7
17	Nshungu HP	5	5	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>118</b>

*Source: DHIS, 2022*

### **6.4.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that communities particularly those remotely located feel underserved due to the distance they have to travel to reach healthcare facilities. Further exacerbating the issue are the poor road conditions and limited public transportation options which hinder access to the available but limited health facilities.

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

The annual population growth of the District is 2.9%. It is expected that the population will continue to increase over the next ten years, which will put pressure on the few health facilities in the District. The 19 health facilities in the District will not be adequate for the increasing population. Therefore, more health facilities will be needed in the District. The table below shows the steady increase in population.

**Table 36: District Population and Key Health Indicators**

Category	2020		2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children 0 – 11 Months	4290	4	4368	4	4499	4
<5 Years	21452	20	21838	20	22496	20
5 – 14 Years	30891	28.8	31447	28.8	32,394	28.8
Women 15 – 49 Years	23597	22	24022	22	24,745	22
All Adults 15 Years+	54918	51.2	55906	51.2	57,589	51.2
Total Male (All ages)	51485	48	52412	48	53,910	48
Total Female (All ages)	55776	52	56779	52	58,489	52
Total Population <sup>1</sup>	107261		109192		112479	
Population Growth Rate		2.9		2.9		2.9
Expected Pregnancies	5792	5.4	5896	5.4	6074	5.4
Expected Delivers	5578	5.2	5678	5.2	5849	5.2
Expected Live Births	5256	4.9	5350	4.9	5511	4.9

*Source: DHIS2*

#### 6.4.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change

The burning of waste in incinerators in the health facilities does contribute to the degradation of the environment. This causes air pollution, however it is worth noting that to some extent the communities have been empowered through the promotion of exercise leaving them more in control over their health and environment.

#### 6.4.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Economic disparities between the men and female folk in the District disproportionately affect women, making it more challenging for them to afford transportation to health care facilities, medical services or medications.

#### **6.4.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that the rural communities in the District continue to face challenges when accessing health services. This is mainly attributed to the low health-seeking culture among communities; low health personnel to population ratio; the long distances to health facilities; inadequate supplies of medical commodities, and inadequate numbers of specialists to deal with complex medical conditions.

### **6.5 Agricultural Services**

#### **6.5.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at a Local Level**

The Agriculture Sector in Chifunabuli District is one of key drivers of the local economy, and supports the livelihoods of a large proportion of the local population. The Ministry of Agriculture in the District is focused on implementing programs and projects focused on achieving increased agricultural production and productivity, promoting improved food and nutritional security in line with the ministerial mission. The ministry is responsible for the critical role of providing and spearheading agriculture extension services in order to ensure increase in adoption of improved farming practices.

##### **6.5.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

In order to create a diversified and industrialized economy, Government under Strategic Development Area 1: Economic transformation and job creation and development outcome 1: An industrialized and diversified economy of the 8NDP will focus on increasing agriculture production and productivity.

##### **6.5.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector**

In order to achieve Development Outcome 1 of the SDA 1 of the 8NDP one (1) key strategy highlighted below will be implemented to address the major challenges under the agriculture sector.

Under strategy 1, the Government will aim to increase production and productivity in the agriculture sector. To this end, the Government will create an enabling environment for private sector growth in the agriculture sector by providing a stable trade policy with emphasis on easing of restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and facilitating access to finance. Additionally, a robust comprehensive agriculture support program will be implemented beginning from the 2022/2023 farming season. The program will encompass the provision of inputs through the electronic agro-input system to include extension service support, support for value addition, storage and logistics. These interventions are expected to result in an agricultural growth rate of at least 10 percent by 2026 (GRZ, 2022).

### **6.5.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies**

There has been an increased number of farmers who have adopted the use of improved varieties of maize, groundnuts and soya beans. This can be attributed to continued government support through the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) implemented annually. Under this programme, the Ministry of Agriculture has been supporting 3,414 farmers across the District out of the total registered 12,978 farmers in the Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (ZIAMIS) electronic platform. Other interventions include conducting of seed multiplication in communities in different crops such as rice, cassava, groundnuts, mixed beans and soya beans. Demonstrations were also carried out in communities on the efficient use of seed, fertilizers and agro-chemicals in conjunction with partners e.g., seed companies and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The utilization of appropriate, affordable and cost-effective irrigation technologies and infrastructure suitable for agro-ecological III has been ongoing with trainings conducted for farmer groups and individual farmers in irrigation.

### **6.5.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The agriculture sector provides livelihood to more than 70 percent of Zambia's population. Agricultural growth averaged 0.4 percent while its share of GDP was 5.8 percent between 2011 and 2020. The agricultural sector growth has been lower than the annual national population growth rate of 2.8 percent, yet it is the mainstay of a larger proportion of the population (GRZ, 2022). This implies that the incomes of households that are dependent on this sector have been declining. Furthermore, the sector is characterized by low productivity, limited mechanization and is largely rainfall dependent.

#### **6.5.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

Chifunabuli District is endowed with arable land that can be used for agriculture to grow crops such as maize, cassava and groundnuts which are mainly grown only on subsistence scale. Cultivation of crops can be done all year round due to the existence of water bodies that can be used for irrigation. Further, the climatic conditions have continued to favor the growth of the agricultural sector in the District. The District has potential to become the food basket of Luapula Province and Zambia at large.

Chifunabuli District is located in agro ecological region III of the country with annual rainfall between 1,000mm to 1,200mm and a planting period of at least 4 to 5 months. Agricultural production is one of the major economic activities in the District with the majority of farmers (more than 90%) operating on small scale level, while a few farmers are medium scale farmers. It is estimated that there are over 12, 393 farmers in the District, out of total number 21, 400 who are registered in the Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management Information System.

#### **6.5.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services Status of Extension Officers**

The Department of Agricultural provides extension services to farmers in the District through extension officers in all the 17 agricultural camps. The acceptable extension officer to farmer ratio is 1:400. Currently the extension to farmer ratio at national level is 1:2000 whilst at

provincial level it is 1:900. Chifunabuli District has an extension officer to farmer ratio of over 1:1000 which is much higher than the standard. It is not possible to increase sustainable agriculture yields in the District without a functioning extension system. Extension officers provide training, information and other extension support and services to farmers and small-to-medium scale enterprises in rural value chains. This provides a challenge to officers in the provision of services, especially with inadequate transportation levels in the agricultural camps. This mainly is due to an increase in the number of farmers per camp. In order to caution this situation, there is need to subdivide some camps and fill up vacant positions in the camps and at District level. The District Agricultural Coordinator's office carries out an annual registration of all individuals who are involved in agricultural production of any form, either it be crop, livestock or fish production in the District. The table below shows the number of registered farmers, who are supported through Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) and extension officer's details. Table below shows the number of registered farmers on the Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (ZAMIS).

**Table 37: Number of Registered Farmers on ZAMIS**

S/N	Camp Name	No. of Registered Farmers	No. of Farmers on FISP	No. of Extension Officers
1	Chishi	208	70	1
2	Mbabala	388	60	1
3	Kasaba	477	235	1
4	Kasuba	901	163	1
5	Mazembe	649	221	1
6	Mwansakombe	819	214	1
7	Mwita	502	120	1
8	Sashi	442	119	1
9	Chimanda	854	186	1
10	Mbilimawenge	605	224	1
11	Miponda	969	320	1
12	Mwewa East	1053	172	1
13	Mwewa West	1188	361	1
14	Chibuye	658	241	1
15	Lubwe I	1000	226	1
16	Lubwe II	944	278	1
17	Shimalingu	736	204	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		12,393	3414	

*Source: DACO ZIAMIS, Chifunabuli, 2022*

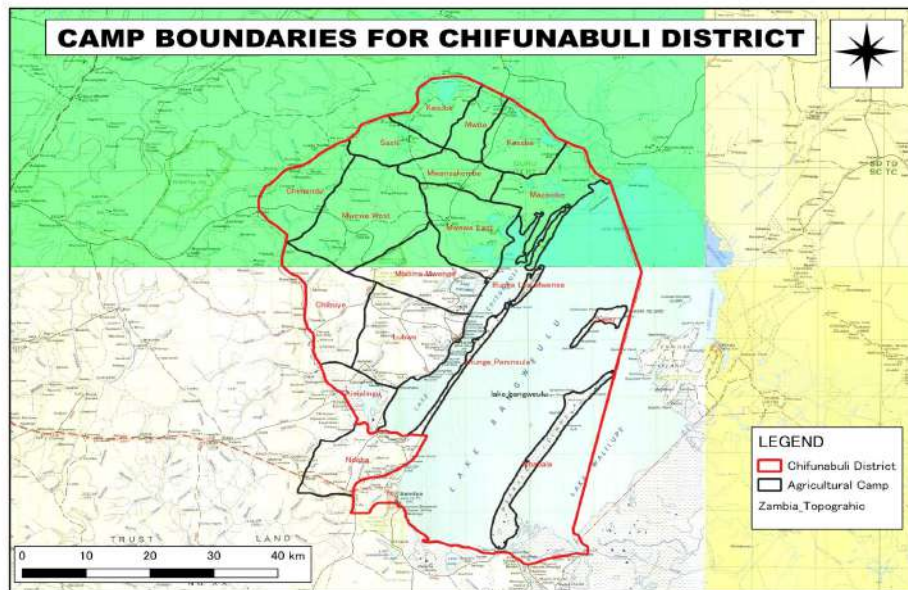
### 6.5.2.1 Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)

Through the District office, the Ministry also supports small-scale farmers with subsidized farming inputs in order to promote improved crop production and productivity through the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) among other the many other major projects.

The main crops grown in the District are cassava, maize, groundnuts, mixed beans, finger millet, soya beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes. Other vegetable crops grown include vegetable tomatoes, cabbage, and onion. The Chitemene system or shifting cultivation is the main method used where land is abandoned after a few years of utilization and shift to new land. Crop cultivation is mainly done by use of rudimentary tools such as axes and hoes.

Currently there are 3,414 farmers being supported with farming inputs under the Farmer Input Support Programme (FSIP). Chifunabuli District is divided into three (3) Agricultural Blocks namely Mweshilungu, Kasansa and Mulungushi manned by Block Supervisors. Blocks are subdivided into seventeen (17) agricultural camps which are manned by camp extension officers. The figure below shows the camp boundaries for Chifunabuli District.

**Figure 21: Agricultural Camp Boundaries**



*Source: DACO Chifunabuli, 2022*

The District has huge agriculture potential in the cultivation of rice, mixed beans, cassava, soya beans, tomato, onion and maize. Others are in the processing and packaging of finished products of rice, cassava and maize. This is because of the good market for these products in the District (on the fishing areas) and surrounding Districts.

#### 6.5.2.4 Crop production Trend (Major crops in Metric Tons - MT)

The District has huge potential for agricultural production, especially with available natural resources such as land, lakes, rivers and dambos for production of crops throughout the year. The table below shows production levels of major crops for the past five (5) seasons.

**Table 38: Production Levels of Major Crops**

Season	Maize (MT)	Groundnuts (MT)	Cassava (MT)	Rice (MT)	Beans (MT)	Bambaranus (MT)	Sweet Potatoes (MT)
2017/18	5866.5	86.8	48880	30	19.2	112.5	816
2018/19	6298.5	192.8	39984	30	19.2	112.5	816
2019/20	5668.9	164	35985.6	35	17	123	821
2020/21	7243.0	156	32387	42	21	107	826
2021/22	6518.7	140	29148	46	23	96	831

*Source: DACO Chifunabuli, 2022*

However, currently the District is unable to reach its full potential for production due to many factors, such as:

- i. Poor access to improved mechanized equipment
- ii. Low agricultural production, productivity and value addition
- iii. Limited access and availability to agricultural finance and credit facilities
- iv. High dependence on rain-fed agriculture compounded by low levels of irrigation
- v. Inefficient agricultural markets for inputs and outputs
- vi. Low private sector participation in agricultural development
- vii. Inadequate access to agricultural inputs
- viii. Low resilience to Climate Change effects
- ix. Inadequate support to agricultural extension services
- x. Inadequate mainstreaming of Gender and Governance issues, HIV and AIDS in the sector
- xi. Poor state of road network.

#### 6.5.2.2 Common Pests and Diseases

The District has experienced some incidences of pests and diseases attack on crops as outlined in the table below:

**Table 39: Common Pests and Diseases**

Crops	Common Pests	Common Diseases
Maize	Fall Army Worm (FAW)	Maize streak virus
Tomato	Tuta absoluta (leaf miner)	Fungal diseases
Leaf vegetables	Aphids	Fungal
Cassava	White flies and green mites	Cassava Brown Streak Virus

		Cassava Mosaic Virus (CMV)
Beans	beetles	Leaf spot
Groundnuts	Termites and aphids	Rosette

Source: DACO Chifunabuli, 2022

**6.5.2.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

**6.5.2.3.1 Inadequate Technical Support to the Farming Community**

Extension services were mainly available to farmers who are members of farmer groups e.g., cooperatives through Extension Officers.

**6.5.2.3.2 Inadequate External Supporting Partners and Private Organizations**

There are very few supporting partners, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting agricultural activities in the District. Only 28 percent of 16,045 registered farmers belonging to farmers’ groups have access to agro inputs under FISP, i.e., those in cooperatives. Additionally, there are no private sector organizations for agro input services and out uptake of agro products in the wards.

**6.5.2.3.3 Inadequate Transportation**

There is also inadequate transport for agricultural inputs and agricultural products. Farmers mainly depend on bicycles which is labour intensive and time consuming.

**6.5.2.3.4 Lack of Access to Agricultural Mechanization**

Farmers mainly depend on the use hand tools (hoes and axes) for cultivation and harvesting, and traditional methods for agricultural products pre-processing, i.e., soaking and hand pounding in mortars.

**6.5.2.3.5 Inadequate Storage Facilities for Agriculture Products**

A few farmers use household barns but the majority use empty bags for storage of maize and cassava.

**6.5.2.3.6 Post-Harvest Losses - Poor Post-Harvest Handling Practices**

Very few farmers access the required chemicals mainly due to long distances outside the District to access them and high cost.

**6.5.2.3.7 Poor Market for Crops**

A number of farmers only sell maize to Food Reserve Agency (FRA) at a standard but dictated price. The only other buyers are informal ones.

#### **6.5.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

With the expected interventions and support from various stakeholders in the agricultural sector, it is expected that there will be an increase in crop production in the next 10 years;

- i. The creation of 6 new agricultural camps in Nsengaila, Nambale, Chikuwe, Kandolo, Kasongole and Cholansenga will enhance provision of agricultural extension services to the growing population. Increased agriculture.
- ii. There will be need for construction of 12 more agricultural camp houses in Nsengaila, Nambale, Chikuwe, Kandolo, Kasongole, Chimanda, Chishi, Mbabala and Cholansenga, 5 storage sheds in Kasaba, Kasuba, Mwewa West, Lubwe and Chibuye, as well as 5 slabs in Shimalingu, Mwita, Mazembe, Chimanda and Chitembo.
- iii. There is need to establish irrigation schemes, 2 food processing centers (for mealie meal and rice processing packaging) in Lubwe and Chibuye camps.
- iv. There will be need to set up a power and mechanization scheme in Lubwe ward.
- v. There will be need to increase in climate smart agricultural adoption and practices from the current 50 Hectares to 500 Hectares and above in all agricultural camps.
- vi. Increase in the production of fruit trees from the current estimated 10 Hectares to over 30 Hectares.
- vii. Increase in the number of residents accessing agricultural marketing information.
- viii. Increase in number of farmers' capacity built in agricultural production, processing, marketing and trade.

#### **6.5.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

With the increase in population, demand for land for agricultural use also is increasing, hence, more natural forests are being converted into agricultural use in unsustainable ways as the indiscriminate clearing of trees. This conversion has had a negative impact on the environment including leading to land degradation, habitat fragmentation and general change in climatic conditions. Therefore, the District is promoting the use of environmentally friendly practices through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). CSA is an approach for transforming and reorienting agricultural development under the new realities of climate change. CSA aims to improve food security; help communities adapt to climate change; and to contribute to climate change mitigation by adopting appropriate practices.

#### **6.5.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Both men and females as well as vulnerable groups are often encouraged to form or be part of farmer groups in order to be easily have access to extension services offered by the department of agriculture. The District has a total of 1725 females and 1689 males benefiting from FISP program.

#### **6.5.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

Chifunabuli District has a high agricultural potential and yet has the lowest utilization of key agricultural practices and low land utilization. 0.006 percent of 16,045 registered farmers utilize

animal power and 27.7 hectares of land is under irrigation. This limits improvements in productivity and expansion of crop diversification. The high levels of poverty in the District has contributed to the low production and productivity in the sector as this makes it difficult for farmers to adapt to improved farming technologies.

## **6.6 Livestock and Fisheries Services**

Zambia has the potential to substantially increase economic value of its capture fisheries in response to national and regional demand, as well as develop a diversified and substantial aquaculture sector. Chifunabuli District has great potential for Livestock and Fisheries investment. This is supported by the abundant land, surface and underground water, natural pastures and the disease-free status of the District.

### **6.6.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The specific goals for the livestock and fisheries sub-sector over this period are aimed at promoting community – based resource management of capture fisheries, prioritizing research and development, particularly in the development of improved breeds of livestock and fish. The Government will also promote farm block development with special focus on expansion of the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors. Interventions in fisheries will aim at promoting investments for increased fingerling production and establishing and operationalizing fish breeding and freezing centers, as measures to bridge the domestic fish deficit and expand into the regional market. Livestock production will be enhanced through establishing community managed livestock service centers, provincial livestock insemination centers and veterinary laboratories. The Government will also devolve veterinary services to improve efficiency in the livestock sub-sector.

#### **6.6.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) outlines Government’s strategy for increased agricultural production and productivity for the period 2022 – 2026. In order to create a diversified and industrialized economy the Government under Strategic Development Area 1: Economic transformation and job creation and development outcome 1: An industrialized and diversified economy of the 8NDP will focus on increasing agriculture production and productivity.

#### **6.6.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific**

To realize the goals of the 8NDP, Government has put in place policies that are supportive of private investment in the subsector, and has a robust network of extension staff to provide extension services. Investment in the Livestock and Fisheries subsector will undoubtedly create rural employment for the local people, enhance household food security and nutrition, and income as well as contribute to national revenue generation. Investment in the Livestock subsector will also help mitigate the negative effects of climate change because of its resiliency.

In order to achieve development outcome 1 of the SDA 1 of the 8NDP Government has adopted a systematic approach to the fisheries sector through the Fisheries Amendment Act of 2007 and

the National Fisheries Policy and Aquaculture Strategy. One key strategy highlighted in the table below will be implemented.

### **6.6.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District**

#### **6.6.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The Bangweulu and Tanganyika fisheries of the Congo River system are the most productive, accounting for 43 percent of annual production in the year 2000. Zambia's capture fisheries – like tropical multi-species fisheries, are resilient and will continue to produce fish at more or less the same level of biomass. At present, the District has no data on the tonnages of fish produced, however, the survey is underway to ascertain production levels in the province and District. Production does not meet the estimated national requirement of.

#### **6.6.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

##### **6.6.2.1.1 Animal Husbandry**

Despite the potential for animal production, Chifunabuli District has a relatively small population of cattle of about 2,500 compared to 13,000 heads recorded in the Luapula Province making Chifunabuli third in terms of livestock population in the province. The cattle population in Luapula Province is too low compared to with the conducive environment that the province is endowed with. This can be attributed to the fact that animal rearing is not part of the culture of the local people in the province. Locals have traditionally been involved in fish production especially in areas near Lake Chifunabuli and the swamps. There are no major cattle diseases as (foot and mouth disease and east coast fever) which are a threat in other parts of the country, while there is good grazing land and grass in many parts of the District. Furthermore, there are no commercial cattle ranches in the District to offer any form of competition in the sector. This is in spite of there being a good market for beef products in Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the great lakes region of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania. The District market comprises a number of butcheries in Mansa, Samfya and Luwingu who buy Cattle for beef from Chifunabuli District. Land for commercial beef production is available under the custodianship of local chiefs in Chifunabuli District. Investment in this sector will provide quality and affordable breeding stock for local farmers to buy.

##### **6.6.2.1.2 Animal Draft Power**

An Ox training Centre for the province existed at Lubwe in Chifunabuli before it was closed due to government policy change. Investing in Animal Draft Power (ADP) will and is another area for investment in terms of training.

##### **6.6.2.1.3 Commercial Dairy**

There is no Commercial Dairy enterprise in the province in spite of land availability, abundant water, and a good local demand for dairy products, and prospect for the Democratic Republic of Congo and other markets for dairy products. Land under chiefs is also available for dairy farming.

#### 6.6.2.1.4 Small Livestock Production and Supply of Improved Breeding Stock

Local people have traditionally been keeping some goats, sheep, pigs, chickens and ducks mainly for special occasion, also for supplementary protein relish and sometimes for sale to support important family expenditure needs like on school fees. However, this is not enough to meet the demand for meat products both locally and outside. Improved breeding stock for goats is sought from outside Luapula Province at a cost. This situation gives enough opportunity for investment in both breeding stock production and for meat.

#### 6.6.2.1.5 Commercial Poultry

There are no notable commercial entities in this sector in Chifunabuli for egg and meat. Egg production is low, not even able to satisfy local demand.

#### 6.6.2.1.6 Animal Feed Production

Livestock production in the District has not been supported by local feed producers. Commercial products sold in many outlets are sourced from outside Chifunabuli, especially from the Copperbelt and Lusaka. This has had a negative impact on access to quality animal nutrition thereby limiting growth of the livestock subsector.

**Table 40: Number of Livestock and Farmers Engaged**

S/No	Livestock Category	Size of Head/Flock	Number of Farmers
1	Cattle	1-150	280
2	Goats	1 to 30	2171
3	Pigs	1 to 5	852
4	Broiler Chickens	50-150	20
5	Village Chickens	1 to 5	6875
6	Layers	-	0
7	Other Fowls (Specify)	-	0

*Source: Department of Livestock, 2022*

The majority of Cattle farmers are males while females account for 35% of goat and pig farmers. Village and Broiler chickens is kept by both females and males at 50/50.

**Table 41: Common Pests and Diseases**

S/No.	Livestock Category	Common Pests	Common Diseases	Livestock Category
1	Cattle	Ticks, mites, Helminths	Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, Demartophilosis, Helmenthiasis, Mange	Cattle
2	Goats	Ticks, mites, Helminths	Mange, Helminthiasis, PPR	Goats
3	Pigs	Ticks, mites,	Mange, Helminthiasis,	Pigs

		Helminths		
4	Broiler Chickens	Fleas,	Gumboroh, Newcastle, coccidiosis, CRD	Broiler Chickens
5	Village Chickens	Fleas, Helminths	Newcastle, Gumboroh, Helminthiasis	Village Chickens
6	Layers	-	-	Layers
7	Other Fowls (Specify)	-	-	Other Fowls (Specify)

*Source: Department of Veterinary, 2023*

It can be observed that the diseases and pests are management issues and can be handled at individual level. This makes the District very viable and suitable for increase in Livestock production. The District (and Luapula Province) is a disease-free zone. There are no diseases of national economic threat in Chifunabuli District.

**Table 42: Livestock Census 2013**

Agricultural Camp	Species	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Dogs	Cats
Chimanda	Livestock	188	849	128	285	3739	66	07
	Farmer	16	144	17	91	878	52	08
Mwewa West	Livestock	78	885	49	362	5274	195	05
	Farmer	14	139	12	48	976	192	03
Mwewa East	Livestock	68	1898	38	181	4203	188	03
	Farmer	16	314	10	57	912	169	03
Miponda	Livestock	331	917	684	288	5992	96	13
	Farmer	63	209	148	93	932	84	09
Kasaba	Livestock	192	1691	115	515	6507	197	15
	Farmer	10	431	35	120	680	192	09
Masembe	Livestock	82	499	120	59	3873	189	06
	Farmer	05	256	21	20	415	165	04
Lubwe 1	Livestock	377	859	71	172	6381	251	03
	Farmer	31	132	12	69	401	213	02
Lubwe 2	Livestock	686	878	14	823	6089	271	05
	Farmer	68	187	12	195	822	201	04
Chibuye	Livestock	322	713	189	324	4140	157	16
	Farmer	49	192	43	131	461	142	11
Kasuba	Livestock	97	915	23	192	2493	125	03
	Farmer	08	167	05	28	398	118	03
	Farmer	12	91	138	49	388	93	06

*Source: Department of Livestock, 2013*

Lubwe camp has a high number of Cattle populations mainly due to the proximity to veterinary services based in Lubwe. The other areas such as Mwewa, Chimanda and Kasuba are far from veterinary services provided by camp extension officers.

### 6.6.2.1.7 Fisheries

The fisheries sector in Chifunabuli is arguably the main economic driver of the District and acts as a social safety net when there is stress in other sectors, such as arable farming and mining. The District has two main fisheries which are Lake Chifunabuli and Bangweulu, with other smaller water basins and lagoons.

**Table 43: Number of Fish Ponds**

Year	Number of Fish Ponds	Annual Fish Output (MT)	Number of Farmers
2019	116	5000	78
2020	120	5010	80
2021	128	5012	84
2022	131	5015	87

*Source: Department of Fisheries, 2022*

The table above only shows the data for Chifunabuli District as the survey is underway to ascertain the comparisons to the provincial and national fish output. The number of fish farmers is still low in the District but there is a marginal increase in fish ponds after the creation of Chifunabuli District in 2018. Some youths were also empowered to do fish farming under the Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP) with funding from Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC). The TRALARD project has also empowered a number of cooperatives to engage in Fish farming. Close to 80,000 fingerlings were supplied to cooperatives in the District during the 2021/2022 period. This was close to 20 tonnes of fish produced for consumption. If the ponds were increased and stocked that year, the District would have had an increased production.

**Table 44: Details of Capture**

Name of fishery catchment	Annual Fish Output (MT)
Bangweulu (Chifunabuli)	9000 – 10000

*Source: FAO, 2023*

The fish output from the lake would require research to ascertain the quantiles. At the moment it is very difficult to estimate the quantities because the lake has so many exit points.

**Table 45: Fisheries Structure**

Type of Gear	Number of Fishers	Fleet Size (describe***)	Fishing Methods	Type of Gear
1	Gillnets	400	50m	Top and

				bottom setting
2	Seine Nets	70	150m	Trawling

Source: Fisheries Department Chifunabuli, 2023

\*\*\* Number of canoes, banana boats, platforms etc.

**Table 46: Common Pests and Diseases of Fish**

S/N.	Species	Common Pests	Common Diseases
1	Non specific		epizootic ulcerative syndrome

Source: National Library of Medicine, 2022

This is not a very common disease and is mainly found in wild fish. It has not been found in Lake Chifunabuli and therefore does not pose a serious risk to fish in the District.

### **6.6.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The National Standard of Extension Officer to farmer ratio is 1:400. However, the District has three camps and only two extension officers thus making the extension officer to farmer ratio of roughly 1: 2000. This has negatively affected service provision. There is need to re-demarcate camps and improve on mobility for camp officers to improve service delivery.

### **6.6.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

With dwindling fish stocks and increase of fishers on the lakes in the District, fishers are resorting to unsustainable fishing methods that are environmentally unsustainable. It is therefore important to promote environmentally friendly fishing methods in the District. Chifunabuli has high potential areas for investment for pond and cage fish farming, stock feed processing for livestock and fish. In the Livestock and fisheries sector, the investment opportunities are establishing of cold storage facilities especially in Lubwe camp because of large number of livestock and proximity to the lake, supply of fingerings for fish farmers, slaughter slab facilities for animal slaughter, provision of veterinary services for livestock production.

### **6.6.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Climate change has had a negative impact on lake Chifunabuli and Bangweulu because there is increased demand for fishing in the lake as a source of livelihood as alternative livelihoods such as crop farming are failing due to adverse climatic conditions such floods and dry spell. The increase in the number of fishers and poor fishing methods has led to low fish catches from the lakes. There is need to offer alternative sources of living and mindset change for the people of Chifunabuli District so as to reduce pressure on the lakes. Fish farming is a viable and sustainable way to mitigate the lack of fish as a source of animal protein.

### **6.6.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Embracing fish farming by vulnerable groups can enhance the local economy of the District, thereby creating a lot of employment opportunities for the locals. Women especially can benefit from trading in fish products. Fish farming can be an income generating activity for women and

the youths who are not employed in the formal sector. The involvement of women and the youths in fish farming or even trading (selling fish) can help increase household income and reduce poverty at household level. In order to encourage the youth and women to participate in the fisheries sector, there is need for more empowerment programmes such as the Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP project).

#### **6.6.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that the fish farming is still very low in Chifunabuli, moreover the source of quality fish feed is still a huge challenge in the District. Fishers would rather harvest and sell fish on daily basis from the natural water bodies. There is need for mindset change of fishers. Fish farming is projected to increase especially that the demand for fish is increasing with population increase in the District and fish stocks have drastically dwindled in the lakes because of bad fishing methods.

### **6.7 Transport Infrastructure**

Sub - Saharan Africa is the fastest growing regional market, with a projected average increase in transport spending of over 11% per year from 2015 – 2025 (GRZ, 2022) . It is expected that much of the growth will be in roads and ports. Zambia is a landlocked country with the desire to develop infrastructure that links it with its neighbors. The Country has vast land in extent of 752,000km<sup>2</sup> and a classified road network of approximately 67,670 km<sup>2</sup> most of which is in a poor state. It is significant to highlight the development and maintenance of physical infrastructure as being key to rapid economic growth and poverty reduction.

#### **6.7.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level**

Road transport is the dominant mode in the country as it represents the biggest share in terms of freight and passenger traffic. Government does recognize that roads are important for their contribution to economic growth by facilitating trade and increasing productivity in agriculture and industrial activities and consequently improving living standards.

The Public Roads Act No.12 of 2002, gives the RDA overall responsibility for all the public roads in Zambia while at the same time recognizes Local Authorities as authorities for rural and urban roads. Further, the Local Government Act Cap 281, also empowers local authorities to manage all urban and rural roads.

##### **6.7.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

Government under Strategic Development Area 1: Economic transformation and job creation and Development Outcome 1: An industrialized and diversified economy of the 8NDP will focus on positioning the country as a regional transport and logistics hub through the maintenance, development, modernization and integration of road, rail, and air and water transport infrastructure.

### 6.7.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans

In order to achieve a diversified and industrialized economy one (1) key strategy will be to be implemented is the improvement of Transport and Logistics. Under this strategy Government will focus on the opening up of rural areas including Chifunabuli District, for development, and enhancing participation of local communities in the economy. Key to implementing these measures will be strengthening of local level capacities for planning and development of transport infrastructure. With these interventions in place it is expected that the transport and logistics sub-sector will register an average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent from an annual average of 0.6 percent registered over the 2011 - 2020 period (GRZ, 2022). The table below highlights the 10 key priority road projects in the country. The road construction project highlighted number 9 covers the road to be constructed in Chifunabuli District.

**Table 47: Summary of 10 Key Priority Road Projects**

S/N	Name of Road	Length (Km)	Estimated Cost (ZMW Mns)	Total Cost (USD Mns)	Expected Year of Commencement	Priority Ranking
1	Lusaka to Kapiri Mposhi (T002) and Kapiri to Ndola (T003)	321	5200	914481	2015	1
2	Chingola to Chililabombwe/ Kasumbalesa (T003)	45	730	138185	2015	2
3	Chingola to Solwezi/ Matanda (T005) to a dual carriageway	205	3,116	588	2015	3
4	Ndola to Mufulira Road	62	222	42.7	2015	4
5	Solwezi to Kipushi Road	123	534	84.7	2015	5
6	Kasempa to Kaoma RD301	266	946	179	2015	6
7	Kasempa to Kaoma RD301	215	765	144	2015	7
8	Kaoma (M9 Junction) to Lukulu to Mumbezhu – MS	275	980	185	2015/16	8
9	Samfya to Musaila to Kasaba to Lupososhi Via Ipusikilo Mission)	161	574	93	2015	9
10	Kabompo at Manyunga to Mwinilunga (D286) to Ikelenge to Jumbe (T005)	311	1106	178	2015	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>14,173</b>	<b>2,613</b>		

*Source: MTL, 2015*

### 6.7.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies

Chifunabuli is one of the Districts in the country with very poor road infrastructure. All the roads in the District are gravel in nature. And most of the roads become impassable during the rainy season. The District benefitted from the Rural Connectivity Project funded by the World Bank where a total of 114km feeder roads (R85, R84, R82 and U1-3) were rehabilitated by Longjian Road and Bridge Company Limited. The project was phased into 2: rehabilitation and maintenance. Currently the project is in the maintenance phase. The R85, R84, R82 and U1-3

roads are important feeder roads as they connect households to farms, schools and health centers onto the main trunk road (D96).

The World Bank approved an International Development Association (IDA) credit of \$100 million to the Government of Republic of Zambia (MGEE, 2023) to improve natural resource management in selected Districts in the Northern region of Zambia through the Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development project (TRALARD). Chifunabuli District is one of the beneficiaries. Subcomponent 1.2: Developing Productive and Resilient Infrastructure for Sustainable Livelihoods, of the project addresses the deficit of resilient infrastructure in the areas most vulnerable to climate change impacts in the District in order to strengthen the resilience of communities to climatic changes and their adaptive capacity.

The District has several crossing points over swampy areas and waterways which become impassible during the rainy season due to flooding. Works have since been completed under this subcomponent which include Katapa, Mwashwa, Chipapa, and Miponda embankment Nthika and Shinkole embankments.

**Table 48: Construction of Embankments and Crossing Points in Chifunabuli District**

S/N	Description	Details
1	Project Title	Lot 1: Construction of 06 embankments and crossing points in Chifunabuli District
2	Contract No.	ZM-MNDP-259748-CW-RFB
3	Financed By	World Bank
4	Employer	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
5	Contractor	China Geo- Engineering Corporation
6	Contractor Manger	Road Development Agency
7	Contract sum USD	3, 324, 149.81
8	Contract duration	9 months
9	Contract commenced date	21st July 2022
10	Project completion date	21st April 2023
11	Progress to date	100%
12	Amount Paid to date USD	664, 829.96 (Advance payment)
13	IPC Claims (IPC 2) USD	732,727.90 (Outstanding to be paid)
14	IPC Claims (IPC 3) USD	866, 465.55 (Outstanding to be paid)

*Source: Tralard, 2023*

### 6.7.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

According to the Rural Access index only 17 percent of rural population live within 2 km of a good road in Zambia, leaving about 7.5 million rural residents unconnected to the road network in the Country (World Bank, 2017).

Zambia is serviced by a road network of 67,523 km with a gazetted road network of approximately 37,000 km. 9,403 km of which is bituminous and surfaced to class 1 standard. Gravel and earth roads account for 31,051 km. 30,000 km of un-gazetted community roads comprising tracks, trails and footpaths. The District 7 gazetted roads covering a distance of 316km. A breakdown of the network by road type is highlighted in the table below;

**Table 49: Zambian Road Network**

Road Type	Responsible Agency	Estimated Network (km)	CRN Paved (Km)	CRN Unpaved (km)	CRN Total (km)
Trunk	RDA	3,116	3,024	92	3,116
Main	RDA	3,707	2,205	1,496	3,701
District	RDA	13,707	1,362	12,345	13,707
Urban	RDA	5,597	2,812	2,785	5,597
Primary Feeder	RDA	15,311	-	14,333	14,333
Secondary Feeder	MLGRD	10,060	-	-	-
Tertiary Feeder	MLGRD	4,424	-	-	-
Park Roads	ZAWA	6,607	-	-	-
Community Roads	MLGRD	5,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,523</b>	<b>9,403</b>	<b>31,051</b>	<b>40,454</b>

*Source: RDA, 2012*

The World Bank approved an International Development Association (IDA) credit of \$200 million to the Government of Republic of Zambia (GRZ) under the IDA17 Scale-up facility in order to improve selected roads in rural roads in six of the country's ten provinces. The improved road connectivity project was set to benefit 460,000 people in targeted areas where poverty levels are particularly high. This project is in line with Government's development priorities as reflected in the 8NDP and Vision 2023. However, the major challenges in Zambia road's sector are shaped by the country's geography. The country is vast and sparsely populated resulting in high lengths of road network. The implication of this is the high cost of financing maintenance.

### **6.7.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

The majority of people in the District depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. Improved road network can facilitate agricultural development by improving farmer's accessibility to markets. Feeder roads in the District are in poor condition making it difficult for small scale farmers to access markets for their produce. Chifunabuli District intends to procure

earth moving equipment facilitated by constituency development funding (CDF), in order to open and rehabilitate feeder roads in the constituency.

The Musaila to Kasaba (D96) road (78Km) will connect the District to Lupososhi via Ipusikilo Mission District upon completion of the bridge which is earmarked for upgrading to bituminous standard. Once completed this will provide a shorter alternative route for Chifunabuli, Samfya and Milenge to the Northern Province.

#### **6.7.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services**

In order to reduce the maintenance cost of existing roads the RDA in 2008 reviewed the criteria classifying roads; paved roads as good, fair or poor by reducing the standards that classify a road as fair and good. Increasing the proportion of roads classified as poor to fair would be more economical. Increased maintenance works at reduced cost in the District will improve the standard of living of communities as it would reduce travel time, costs and safety when conducting business.

The Kasaba Bridge which connects Chifunabuli to Lupososhi will be constructed when the Musaila – Kasaba road is completed. Lives in the District will be changed as the bridge will connect communities to better markets in neighboring Districts.

#### **6.7.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Consultations from the community highlighted the need for paved roads and continued maintenance.

#### **6.7.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

Wider impacts of transport infrastructure anticipated over the ten (10) year plan period include increased productivity, increased competition between settlements, and increased accessibility to lucrative labour markets.

#### **6.7.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Development in the District is highly dependent on an adequate, reliable road system. Climate change is expected to take a heavy toll on the District's transport infrastructure especially roads and bridges. Roads are vulnerable to climate stresses such as flooding, increased precipitation and higher temperature which put pressures on the system. Therefore, there is need for increased maintenance and more frequent rehabilitation. However, the implication of increased maintenance and rehabilitation works may lead to increased disruptions to the movement of people and goods which will have consequences on economic productivity.

#### **6.7.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

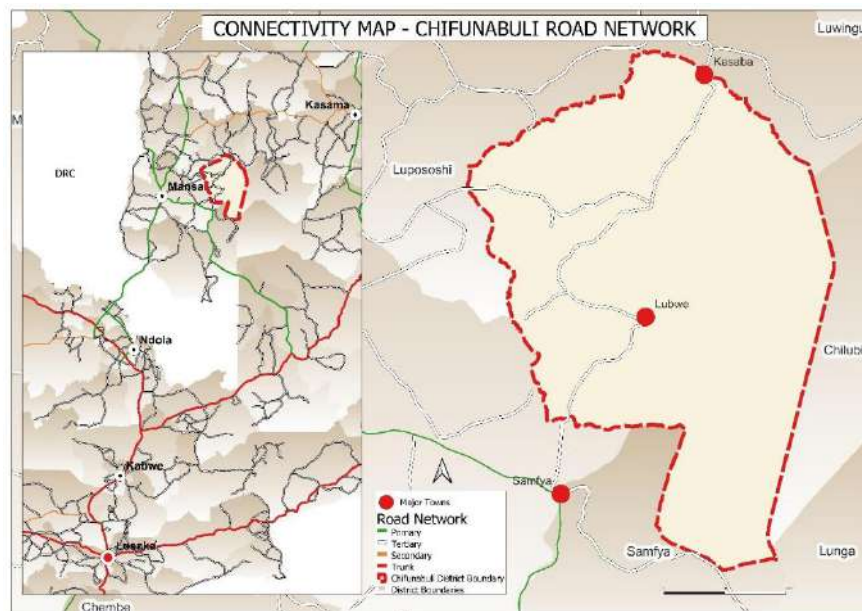
Roads act as a stepping stones to the economic empowerment of women by opening up labour market opportunities for women. Road corridors facilitate for regular wage employment as better connectivity allows women to seize the opportunity to engage in non-farm jobs, have better access to schools, make better education choices and build their skills and capacity. The state of

the roads in the District neglect important day to day users such as girls and boys walking to school, patients trying to get to the clinic, smallholders, transporting goods on bicycles and motorbikes.

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

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that the Zambia is geographically large and is sparsely populated. It therefore becomes costly to maintain the road network. The construction of roads in the country has been highly prioritized than the maintenance of the roads. Not much attention is given to the recurrent costs of road management once the roads have been constructed. Emphasis should not only be to build roads but also to operate and maintain them successfully.

**Figure 22: Connectivity Map**



*Source: District Planning Unit CTC, Grid3, 2023*

## 6.8 Tourism Services

Tourism is recognized as one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and is also recognized as the economic sector with the potential to contribute to national development and stimulate economic growth. Tourism, if well developed and managed has the potential to create socio-economic benefits in form of foreign exchange earnings, income generation, employment opportunities, rural development as well as entrepreneurship stimulation through multiplier effects.

Zambia is endowed with vast untouched wilderness areas such as the vast Bangweulu wetlands much of which sits in Chifunabuli District. Chifunabuli District has the potential to unlock the Northern Tourism Circuit which covers Luapula, Muchinga and Northern provinces.

### **6.8.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The tourism sector's vision is to brand Zambia as a major tourism destination of choice with unique features, which could contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction by 2030 (GRZ, 2022). To realize this vision, Government will focus on implementing several programs that will develop and promote various tourism products which will include MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences, and events/exhibitions). This will enable Zambia host a number of international meetings. Such notable meetings held in the recent past include the AGOA in 2011 and the 20<sup>th</sup> session of the UNWTO General Assembly in 2013. Given Chifunabuli's natural and cultural endowments; i.e. the (Ifunge) peninsula; lake Chifunabuli; Chifunabuli beach; the Masanta and Chishi cultural sites; and Kwanga traditional ceremony Chifunabuli District has the potential to contribute to the national economy and job creation.

#### **6.8.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

The creation of an industrialized and diversified economy is a key development outcome of the 8NDP. And in order to achieve this, the District under the Strategic Development Area 1: Economic transformation and job creation and the Development Outcome 1: An industrialized and diversified, economy will focus on promoting tourism growth among other strategies.

#### **6.8.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans**

Strategy One (1) Tourism Growth: The Government aims to revamp the tourism sector as well as support its recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as the sector presents opportunities for job creation for local communities through activities such as traditional ceremonies, basketry, local cuisine promotion, curio-making, music and dance, as well as hosting of meetings and conferences.

In line with the 8NDP, Tourism Spatial Development frameworks (TDA's) were developed highlighting Government's drive and commitment to developing the Northern and Southern Tourism Circuits. However, these TDAs can only be realized through development of infrastructure, along with a supportive regulatory and licensing framework that would attract private investment. Furthermore, Government will promote the hosting of meetings, international conferences and events leveraging on recent infrastructure developments, such as the upgraded airports which include the Kenneth Kaunda, Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe International and Mansa Airports as well as increased hotels and conferencing facilities.

With these strategies in place it is hoped that the tourism sector will register an average annual growth rate of at least 4.5 percent by 2026 from an annual average of 3.1 percent recorded for the 2011- 2020 period (GRZ, 2022). Conversely, the number of international tourist arrivals per year will be expected to increase to 3 million by 2026 from 501,606 in 2020. Visits to national parks and tourism sites by domestic tourists are targeted to increase to 100,000 and 300, 000 from 22,720 and 90,370 in 2020, respectively.

### **6.8.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District**

Chifunabuli District is located about 52 kilometers away from Samfya District which is considered the tourism hotspot of the Northern Circuit. Chifunabuli has abundant natural water bodies such as Lakes Chifunabuli, Nsakalala and Kafumbo and various tourism attractions waiting to be exploited. The area has huge potential to complement other Districts like, Samfya, Nchelenge and Kawambwa in Luapula province in unlocking the northern circuit tourism.

### **6.8.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The tourism sector grew by an average of 3.1 percent and its share of GDP was 1.5 percent over the 2011-2020 period (GRZ, 2022). Tourism in Zambia has begun to take prominence in the economy as one of the significant sources of employment, accounting for 15.7 percent of employment in 2019 (GRZ, 2022). However, the sector was one of the hardest hit by COVID-19 due to travel restrictions, resulting in a 26 percent contraction in the growth rate in 2020 (GRZ, 2022). Therefore, there is need to revive the sector by encouraging domestic tourism as well as addressing the challenges of low product diversification, low investment, poor infrastructure and the high cost of conducting business.

It is significant to note that a key development priority for the Northern Tourism Circuit that Government is actualizing and that Chifunabuli could tap into is the Samfya Tourism Development Area (TDA). The Samfya TDA covers the town and surrounds of Samfya, which is located to the Southern part of Lake Bangweulu. Samfya is a small town but it is familiar to most Zambians for its waterfront setting on fine white sandy beaches and extensive views over Lake Bangweulu. Chifunabuli's historic connection to Samfya as well as the similar geographic and landscape characteristics implies that Chifunabuli should not be left behind from benefitting from the tourism opportunities the TDA presents.

#### **6.8.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

The area around Lake Chifunabuli has great potential for tourism activities such as boat cruises, camping and beach sporting activities. The land can also be very useful to the hospitality industry which can hold structures like chalets and hotels.

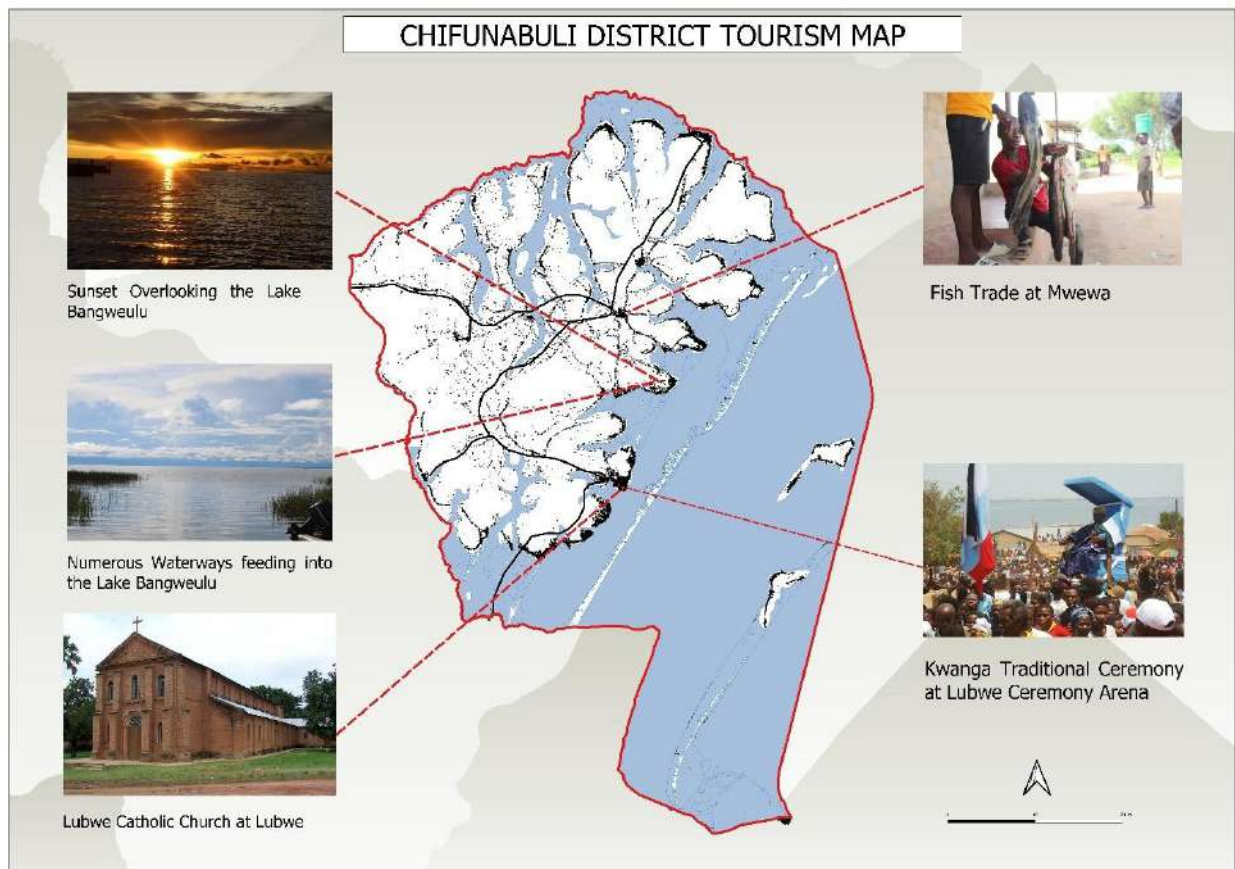
The white sandy peninsula (Ifunge) marks the boundary between Lake Bangweulu and Lake Chifunabuli which allows one to have a rare opportunity to enjoy the view of the two lakes at the same time. The white sand gives the peninsula the beauty that is unmatched. The peninsula also has durable thatching grass suitable for roof material for construction. Interestingly, this has the Ifunge was captured been Samfya TDA in 2018 before Chifunabuli was split from the Samfya. The development of the Samfya Tourism Development area spans to 2038.

Chifunabuli has a rich history and culture that can be exhibited. It is a place where the white catholic fathers from Canada first established a mission called Lubwe, named after the rocky landscape they found upon their arrival in 1905. The mission was established by Joseph-Marie-Stanislas DuPont who was popularly known by the nick name 'Moto Moto' which translates (fire

fire) by the Bembas. The monumental red brick Catholic Church built by the white fathers in 1905 still stands today on the banks of Lake Chifunabuli in Lubwe.

The Ukwanga traditional ceremony is a tourism cultural attraction hosted in the District. The Ukwanga traditional ceremony is celebrated by the Ng’umbo people in October every year. It is not only a thanksgiving event to God for having guided their ancestors as they travelled from kola in the democratic republic of Congo to settle in Samfya, Kawambwa, Luwingu and Lunga Districts but is also a victory celebration and re-dedication of traditions and culture which is accompanied by the famous Kalela dance. In 2022 it was estimated that 7000 people attended the ceremony. Of the total number who attended 5000 were locals and 2000 were visitors from outside the District. The figure below shows several of natural, manmade and cultural attractions in the District.

**Figure 23: Chifunabuli District Tourism Map**



*Source; District Planning Unit CTC Grid 3, 2023*

### 6.8.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services

The stages of development follow a pattern based upon the product cycle concept, whereby sales of a product proceeds slowly at first, experience a rapid rate of growth, stabilize, and subsequently declines following an asymptotic curve. Implying that visitors will come to an area

in small numbers initially, restricted by lack of access, facilities, and local knowledge. But as facilities are provided and awareness grows, visitor numbers will increase. And with marketing, information dissemination, and further facility provision, the area's popularity will grow rapidly. Eventually, however, the rate of increase in visitor numbers will decline as levels of carrying capacity are reached. These may be identified in terms of environmental factors (e.g., land scarcity, water quality, air quality), of physical factors (e.g., transportation, accommodation, other services), or of social factors (e.g., crowding, resentment by the local population).

Tourism in Chifunabuli District can be characterized as being in the exploration stage with small numbers of tourists (mainly domestic) making irregular number of trips to the District mainly for business (fishing, NGOs, Manganese Mining) and the Kwanga Ceremony. The upgrading of the beach and surrounding environment can increase the inflow of both domestic and foreign tourists as well as improve the image of the town. However, the town has a limited small number of guest houses overlooking Lake Chifunabuli. Ideally accommodation and domestic conference facilities and sports complexes are successful in attracting business from the small meetings and NGO market and promoting weekend retreats. However, market or feasibility studies need to be undertaken to justify such large-scale projects for the District.

The Lack of linkages to viable markets for artefacts has resulted in local artists taking up other economic ventures in order to survive. Therefore, there is need to link them to wider external markets and resources to help develop and sustain themselves through tourism.

### **6.8.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that Chifunabuli's appeal to visitors is based on its natural resources as the large water bodies and unspoilt landscapes. However, the District has not fully exploited its tourism potential.

### **6.8.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The beach front along Lake Chifunabuli and the Ifunge peninsula stretches across several wards Mbabala, Chishi included. These communities are likely to be affected following development in the sector over the IDP plan period. The local authority continues to receive applications for conversion of land from customary tenure to leasehold tenure in especially these. The land use mostly applied for is that of commercial activities as lodges owing to the beautiful and picturesque landscape. This signifies possible increase in demand as people have identified a niche in the hospitality industry. Though developments are slow. This may be due to the poor road network and inadequate supporting infrastructure to sustain this industry.

As the attractiveness of the area declines relative to other areas, because of overuse and the impacts of visitors, the actual number of visitors may also eventually decline over the IDP period plan.

### **6.8.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Climate change has forced more people into fishing as a source of livelihood. The District may boast of an attractive beach front along Lake Chifunabuli however this has also become home (seasonal) to a small fishing community with poor sanitation facilities.

### **6.8.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

#### **6.8.6.1 Women**

If tourism is embraced it can embrace the local economic developed of the District, thereby creating a lot of employment opportunities for the locals. Particularly, the women can benefit from this sector through employment in the hospitality industry and through the production of the artifacts for sale.

### **6.8.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

There is need to develop collaborative destination management skills that bring together all keys stakeholders in order create a coordinated action plan to develop this sector in the District. In order to make Chifunabuli a domestic holiday and MICE destination its needs to be well connected and packaged as part of other key tourism destinations in the Norther Tourism Circuit.

## **6.9 Mining**

Zambia's development trajectory has been shaped by mining. It historically accounted for a substantial portion of the country's export earnings and government revenue. The country is endowed with a plethora on mineral deposits with copper being the most significant. In addition to copper, Zambia has other minerals like cobalt, gold, zinc, lead, manganese and various industrial minerals. The industry's economic significance has made it a cornerstone of Zambia's economic development. More recently, manganese has risen in importance. A rise in demand for manganese on world markets has spurred on the production of the mineral in Luapula Province (IGC, 2019).

### **6.9.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan**

Mining is among the key drivers of economic transformation and job creation. The government recognizes mining as one of the key drivers for sustained economic growth. The key priorities of the Eighth (8<sup>th</sup>) National Development Plan with regard to mining are the promotion of mining of traditional and non-traditional minerals; and the promotion of value-addition and manufacturing.

#### **6.9.1.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level**

The principal policy in Zambia on mining is the National Mineral Resource Development Policy (MRDP) 2022-2027. The policy sets out Government's vision and mission to accelerate and maximize benefits from the exploration of the known and potential mineral resources available in Zambia. Critical to the realization of the policy, includes taking into account new opportunities and emerging issues in the mining value chain. The policy also seeks to formalize the small-scale mining sub-sector which has remained informal with enormous environmental

challenges, poor occupational health and safety, and inadequate value addition to mineral products.

For Zambia to tap into regional and global markets and value chains, local beneficiation and value addition to minerals will be encouraged. This will be done through a national supplier development policy that will be developed to promote local value addition and participation of local players in the mining supply chain. Key to this will be the promotion of both domestic and foreign direct investment in the production of components for batteries, electric motor vehicles and renewable energies.

#### **6.9.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector**

Key development priorities of the mining sector in Chifunabuli District includes the enhancement of production and productivity; maximizing of the local peoples' benefits from the mining activities; as well as the enhancement of environment and natural resources protection. To realize this, the District will promote manganese mining through formation and formalization of manganese cooperatives among artisanal and small-scale miners as well as facilitate access to support services in order to enhance their productivity, including linkages to value chains. This will open up opportunities for the youth, men and women at community level to participate in mining value chains in a more formalized and structured arrangement.

#### **6.9.1.3 Status of Implementation of Existing Plans and Strategies in the District**

The District has with the support from Caritas Zambia, drafted an action plan for formalization of manganese mining activities. The formalization of the activities is expected to result in enhanced community benefits, as well as enhanced environment and natural resource protection and management. One key activity of the action plan is the enactment of bylaws in mining and natural resource management.

### **6.9.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Growth in the mining sector between 2011 and 2020 averaged 2.5 percent and its contribution to GDP averaged 14.8 percent (GRZ, 2022). The sector, however, has been characterized by low diversification, limited exploration and exploitation, low participation and productivity of small-scale miners, high levels of informality and low value addition to mineral endowments, particularly in non-copper mining activities. Additionally, export diversification remains low, with traditional exports largely dependent on copper which on average accounts for more than 70 percent of total exports. This situation demonstrates the strong need to increase investments, especially for non-traditional minerals as a means of transforming the economy and generating more jobs.

Luapula Province had 54 mining valid license owners and 125 exploration licenses by 2017 (GRZ, 2022). However, the number of applications for licenses is increasing which signifies the availability of mineral resources in the province. According to TIZ, (2023) manganese mining has the potential to contribute up to 17% of GDP. The province has various opportunities of investments in mining and seeks a potential investor to put up a “manganese refining plant” as well as to create employment. In Chifunabuli District, the mining of manganese is more prevalent but is done at a very small scale due to limited capital for mining operations.

#### **6.9.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District**

Chifunabuli District has mineral deposits such as manganese in Chief Mwewa's area, where small scale mining activities are particularly concentrated in Mubansenshi and Masonde Wards situated about 67Km and 50Km from Lubwe center, respectively.

Manganese is a key ingredient in steel production that desulfurizes and deoxidizes the steel. Manganese is also used to make clear glass, and to reduce the octane rating in gasoline. It is also used as a black-brown pigment in paint and as a filler in dry cell batteries. Its alloys help stiffen the aluminum in soft-drink cans. This makes the manganese a lucrative mineral.

In Chifunabuli, mining of the manganese mainly has been conducted by community members individually or organized in cooperatives, who sell to buyers, who in turn sell the mineral outside the District. However, during the rainy season, there was a drastic reduction in mining activities due to the bad roads and lack of proper mining equipment. Nevertheless, the mining sector in the District is increasingly providing a source of livelihood for the local people and is likely to propel increased economic activity over the coming years.

In the recent past, mining companies with exploration licenses had illegally engaged in actual mining of the manganese, instead of conducting explorations. Many of these companies have not acquired mining licenses, neither have they undergone Environmental Impact Assessments for clearance by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). This scenario is indicative of the informal manner in which the mining activities are being conducted in the District. The informal mining activities have led to rampant exploitation of community members engaged by the companies. These companies do not provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and social amenities like clean water and sanitation facilities at the mining sites.

#### **6.9.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services**

Due to the informal nature of the mining activities in the District, the local people have not had maximum benefits from the sector. In some instances, unconventional mining practices and a lack of adherence to health and environmental standards have led to accidents and deaths at mining sites. If well exploited, Chifunabuli has the potential to have large scale mining activities, which can provide meaningful employment to the locals and contribute positively to the nation's economy.

### **6.9.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The desperate search for sustainable livelihoods in the District has forced a significant population in the District to engage in mining without caring about the negative repercussions. The locals in Chifunabuli need to be sensitized on how the effects of their activities may have on their health and the environment. Conversely, licensed small scale mining activities should be encouraged and harnessed as proponents of local economic development.

In 2022, Caritas Zambia supported a familiarization tour of the mines in the District. The tour was meant to capture concerns and issues that should be considered in the formulation of bylaws. To this effect, the local authority has considered in the 2024 annual budget to undertake the preparation of bylaws on mining and natural resources management. Further, the District has included activities in the 8NDP Implementation Plan to contribute to formalization of mining activities in the District by helping community members engaged in mining to register cooperatives and obtain mining licenses.

### **6.9.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The scale and rapid growth of mining activities in the District will overwhelm the Chifunabuli local authority if the industry is not managed well. Lack of governance regarding increased and widespread activity will lead to more negative environmental, social, and livelihood impacts on communities.

### **6.9.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

Often neglected is that mining has a significant and quite often severe impact on the environment. There are many environmental impacts resulting from mining activities namely deforestation, air pollution, soil contamination, water pollution and siltation, and land degradation. Environmental degradation resulting from unsustainable mining operations has led to climate change. Most of the factors causing environmental degradation are man-made. The environment and development are not separate challenges. They are unavoidably linked.

### **6.9.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Inclusivity in the mining sector continues to lag in mainstreaming women, differently abled and other vulnerable groups in Zambia (PMRC, 2022). In 2020, the mining sector employed about 59,371 people of which 92.2% were male while only 7.8% were female.

#### **6.9.6.1 Women**

Women are engaged in mining activities in the District in various ways including providing labour for less profit than the men folk. This is due to lack of information, requisite education, technical business and entrepreneurial skills. Few women enjoy the full economic benefits of mining as the negative social, economic and physical environmental impacts from mining activities affect women the most. This calls for more participation of women in issues related to the mining sector. However, it is difficult to organize women only focus groups. The gender

composition of focus groups can compromise women's ability to voice opinions on matters that affect them due to cultural and religious issues.

Mining activities may also lead to the disruption of women's livelihoods due to displacement from land being used for agricultural activities. Water contamination as a result of mining is harmful especially to women as prime users of domestic water. This subjects them to various health risks.

### **6.9.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that Mining complements farming practices in the District and contributes to livelihood diversification. However, much of the activities in the small scale mining sub-sector remain informal with enormous environmental challenges, poor occupational health and safety coupled with illegal trading and inadequate value addition to mineral products.

Chifunabuli District will, in the IDP period, design and implement interventions aimed at enhancing mining sector production and productivity. Furthermore, in line with the National Mineral Resource Development Policy, the District will endeavor to formalize small-scale mining activities in order to maximize benefits to the local communities.

### **6.10 Forestry**

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. This entails the attainment of socio-economic development which meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

#### **6.10.1 Key Government Priorities to be Implemented at Local Level**

The Department of Forestry in Chifunabuli is mandated to ensure; the proper management of forest resources in the District; to ensure the sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products; and ensuring the protection and maintenance of biodiversity. A key priority action to be implemented at the local level is the implementation of Community Forest Management (CFM) which is a sustainable way to manage forest and natural resources. Such strategies ensure that resource extraction and usage is sustainable whilst benefiting the local communities who take an active role in managing the forest resources in the District.

##### **6.10.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development**

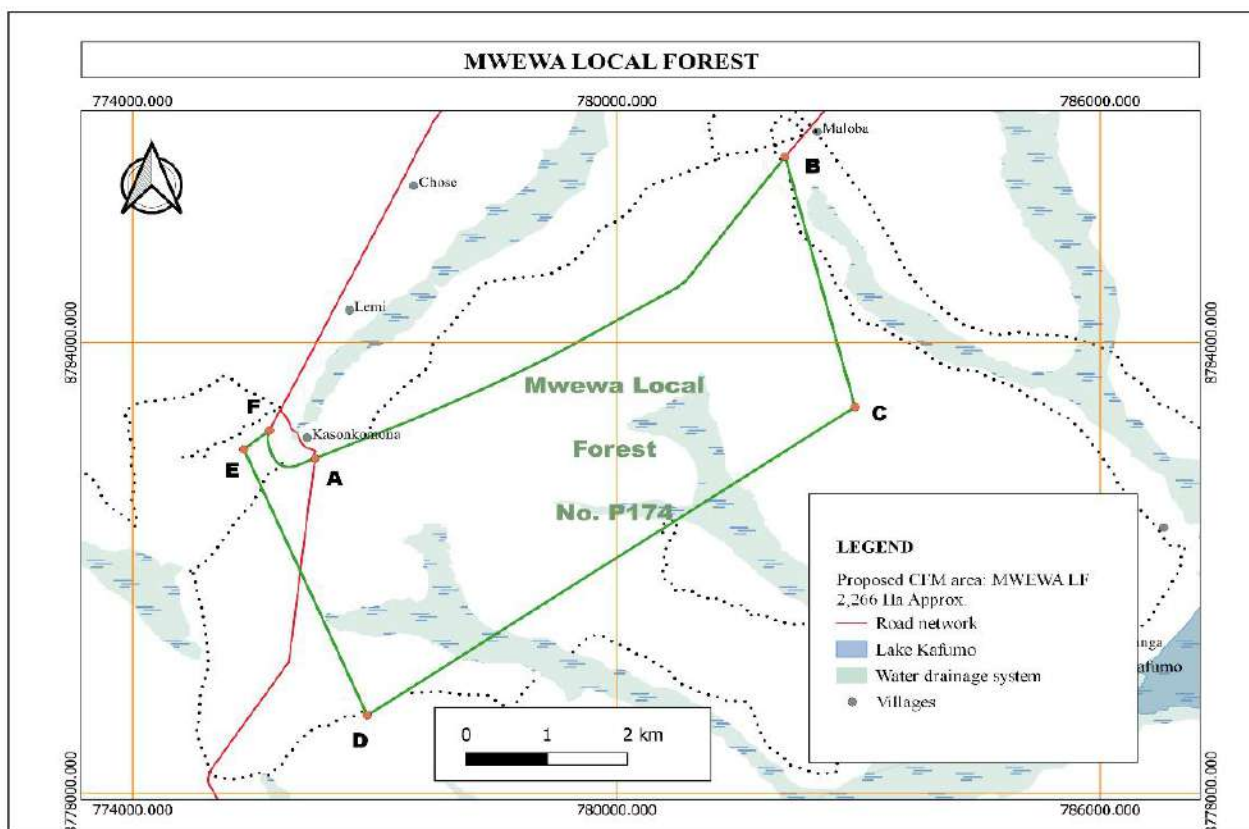
In order to promote green growth and ensure environmental sustainability the Government, under Strategic Development Area 3, will enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change while promoting sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources. Conversely, environmental education and awareness will be implemented alongside all interventions.

### **6.10.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in Zambia is evidenced through deforestation and forest degradation, land degradation, encroachment of protected areas, unsustainable fishing, and loss of biodiversity, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and uncontrolled human settlements. It was estimated that forest cover nationwide has reduced from 47.05 million hectares in 2000 to 45.94 million hectares in 2015 (GRZ, 2022). This was as a result of such human activities as expansion of settlements, and land under agriculture. And by 2018 it was estimated that the country had lost in excess of 172,000 hectares of forest cover per annum. In addition, the country's wetlands and aquifers have come under severe pressure from development, as the demand for housing and water increases.

Local forest reserves as in Chifunabuli are threatened by human, agricultural and mining encroachment for they support livelihoods of communities that surround the forest resource. Conversely, most traditional forests are fragmented by different ownerships and experiences; different challenges and threats from our environment. Mwewa Local Forest located in Chifunabuli, is threatened by human activities due to unsustainable use of natural resources. As a result, the boundary is slowly being encroached by agricultural activities, charcoal production, illegal and unsustainable harvesting of tree species of value and illegal housing units. The extent of encroachment is at 2.65% percent translating to 60 ha. The map that follows shows Mwewa Local Forest.

**Figure 24: Map of Mwewa Forest**



Source: Chifunabuli District Forest Office, 2023

### 6.10.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Chifunabuli District is endowed with a variety of lucrative timber species that provide a diversity of ecosystem services and goods. The local people derive wood and non-wood forest products that they use for food, construction materials, nutrients and aesthetic value among others. Additionally, they generate income from the existing forests through the sale of forest produce such as honey, timber, caterpillar, mushroom, tuber (chikanda) and medicine. Chifunabuli District also comprises evergreen forests where the water table is near or above the ground level throughout the year. These areas are commonly referred to as "Mushitu". Chifunabuli District only has one forest reserve (protected forest reserve) that covers a total of 2266 hectares as highlighted in the table below.

**Table 50: Status of Protected Forest Reserve in Chifunabuli District**

Reserve Number	Forest Name	Size (Ha)	Status
P 174	Mwewa Local Forest	2266	2. 65% encroached (60 Hectares)

Source: Chifunabuli District Forest Office, 2023

The potential resources available for development in the District are the non-wood and wood forest products. The forests in the District supply the surrounding Districts as Samfya and Mansa with wood and non-wood forest products. The non-wood forest products include mushrooms, wild fruits, bamboos, beetroots and medicinal herbs whilst timber makes up wood forest products. Trees have direct and indirect benefits to the community in the District providing income to people e.g. when they produce charcoal and planks for sale. The indirect benefits are that trees provide habitat to animals, and reduce soil erosion.

The District is making significant progress towards contributing to community forest management. The Forestry Department has partnered with the Local Authority under the TRALARD project in implementing programs that seek to promote sustainable and environmentally sound practices in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment. So far, 38 community projects have been funded since the project commenced and 12 have so far completed implementing subproject activities. The projects are aimed at offering communities an alternative and sustainable source of livelihood as opposed to exploitive natural resource consumption. The project objective indicators are directly related to natural resource management and include;

- i. Land area under sustainable landscape management practices
- ii. Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology
- iii. Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project
- iv. Forest area brought under management plans

The project is ongoing and is scheduled to be completed in 2025 however significant progress has been made in attaining targets under the project development objective indicators as indicated in the table below;

**Table 51: Status of Implementation**

Indicator	Current	Targeted
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (Ha)	76,003.77	75,000.00
Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	53,286.00	11,6914.00
Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project (Number)	28,965.00	27,836.00
Forest Area brought under management plans (Ha)	0.00	1,810,000.00

*Source: World Bank, 2022*

The project has achieved the project target for households supported with diversified livelihood activities (28,965) and area under sustainable landscape management practices is at 76,003.77ha both above the project target (27,836 and 75,000ha). Whilst, the mapping of proposed

management areas has been done and as well as the identification of honorary forest officers, the total forest area to be brought under management plans will be realized at project closure in 2025.

#### **6.10.2.2 Assessment of the Availability of Services**

The services of the Forestry Department at local level include promoting community forest and initiatives that facilitate sustainable utilization of natural resource; the issuance of forest permits; the provision of extension services to local bee keeping groups; the promotion of tree planting exercises as well as offering technical support.

Residents living in wards located further away from Lubwe especially those residing in Mbabala and Chishi islands have limited access to these services provided by the forestry department as there are only two forestry officials, operating from the Lubwe office, and who manage the entire District. Such critical areas on the main land with much forest cover as Kandolo, Bombawamenshi and Kasaba have no access to services being provided for by the forestry department.

#### **6.10.2.3 Assessment of the Quality of Services**

Sustainable forest management can best be attained by involving key stakeholders to include Chiefs and local communities. It is believed that any conservation approach that does not involve traditional leadership and local people is likely to fail. Two community forest management areas have been identified, namely, Kafwimbi CFM and Mwewa CFM.

#### **6.10.2.4 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services**

The usage of natural resources is not regulated leading to over exploitation. Additionally, where natural resources are exploited in an unsustainable manner women and minority groups are excluded from benefitting from common pool resources.

#### **6.10.3 Assessment of the Existing State of Development Arising from Community and Stakeholder Consultations**

The main issue which arose during consultative meetings in Chifunabuli District was that there were high levels of unsustainable usage of natural resources. This was mainly due to financial limitations that have driven communities to overexploit forests as a means of survival and income generation.

#### **6.10.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The District is likely to exhibit an exponential increase in demand for forest products which appear to be the most instantaneous source of income as opposed to mining and agriculture. This will likely add more pressure on Mwewa Forest and other forested areas which are already under threat.

##### **6.10.4.1 Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

Population increase coupled with unsustainable farming methods has triggered an adverse effect on the existing forest resource. Increasing demand for forest resources in the District is attributed

to the depletion of fish stocks in the water bodies which has forced fishermen from the valley to convert to crop production as well as timber production in the District.

Increase demand for forest resources is also driven by the high demand of exotic trees which are the main source of timber for construction such as poles and timber. Conversely affecting the stability of the forest plantations in the District which are depleting at a rate of 21.5% annually. An increase in population in the next ten years, will result in an increased demand for natural resources. If adequate measures to manage these resources are not put in place there is the possibility of rivers and streams drying up, a shortage of natural resources; losses of arable land and a shortage of these resources. The table below shows the annual demand of forest and depletion rate in the District.

**Table 52: Demand for Forest Resources**

Description	Quantity
Total Volume of Forest	3,641,000m <sup>3</sup>
Total Annual Demand volume of forest	784,517m <sup>3</sup>
% Depletion	$784,517m^3 / 3,641,000m^3 \times 100 = 21.5 \%$

*Source: District Forest Office, 2023*

#### **6.10.4.2 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur**

Natural resources need to be effectively managed to ensure sustainability and this will require improved staffing and support to departments that undertake natural resource management. Currently these are centrally located at the District office housed at the civic center. There will be need to establish satellite offices in the Mwansakombe and Mwewa area in order to effectively manage the natural resources under protection.

#### **6.10.5 Analysis of Impact of Environment and Climate Change**

In Chifunabuli District, the impact of environmental and climate change is particularly significant due to the strong reliance of residents on natural resources and agriculture. Climate change has led to unpredictable weather patterns, including heavy rainfall, flooding impacting crop yields and food security. Farmers face challenges adapting to these changes.

#### **6.10.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

##### **6.10.6.1 Women and girls**

Women in the District are dependent on natural resource extraction and consumption in order to their livelihoods. However, these resource continue to deplete, making women vulnerable which in turn negatively affects their ability to provide for their families. As these resources continue to deplete women folk are made to walk longer distances in forest areas. This this negative effects on their time, income and personal safety. Additionally, women’s control over forest resources is limited to the use of fuelwood, food and other non- timber products leaving them disadvantaged in benefit sharing of more lucrative businesses like timber harvesting.

### 6.10.7 Issue Statements and Assessment of External Factors Contributing to the Issue

The increasing and inefficient use of resources does have knock on effects. These include climate change, loss of biodiversity, pollution, poor health and poverty. These issues are interlinked and in turn will exacerbate each other.

### 6.11 Summary of Core Issues

S/N	Sector	Core Issues
1	Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● High poverty levels at 87% in the year 2018.</li></ul>
2	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Poor access to water and sanitation services in the District with 47% and 60% of the total population not having access to water and sanitation services in the year 2021.</li></ul>
3	Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Low enrolment rate at 37.6% in the year 2020.</li><li>● Low completion rate at 32% in the year 2020.</li></ul>
4	Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Poor access to health care services with 19 facilities (2 level one hospitals, 10 health centers and 5 Health posts and 2 hospital affiliated health centers) servicing a total population of 116, 326 in the District.</li></ul>
5	Agriculture Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Low production and productivity. 0.006 percent of 16,045 registered farmers utilize animal power and 27.7 hectares of land is under irrigation.</li></ul>
6	Livestock and Fisheries Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Low production and productivity. Livestock and Fisheries production levels in the District with dwindling fish stocks and increase of fishers on the lakes in the District, fishers are resorting to unsustainable fishing methods that are environmentally unsustainable.</li></ul>
7	Roads and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Poor road network. Chifunabuli is one of the Districts in the country with very poor road infrastructure. All the roads in the District are gravel in nature. And most of the roads become impassable during the rainy season.</li></ul>
8	Tourism Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Poor tourism infrastructure. Tourism in Chifunabuli District can be characterized as being in the exploration stage with small numbers of tourists (mainly domestic) making irregular number of trips to the District.</li></ul>
9	Mining Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Illegal Mining. Due to the informal nature of the mining activities in the District, the local people have not had maximum benefits from the sector.</li></ul>
10	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Unsustainable utilization of natural resource leading to an annual forest depletion rate of 21.5%.</li></ul>

## **PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **7.0 Introduction**

After an in-depth analysis of the core issues identified in the Planning Survey and Issues Report, a development framework was developed. It is in this part of the Chifunabuli IDP that goals, objectives and strategies were formulated after an analysis of the main issues identified. With the help of sectoral and cross sectoral analysis conducted with key stakeholders to address core problems, the development framework has set out the Vision, Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies for addressing the problems identified in the Chifunabuli PSIR.

Therefore, this Development Framework will guide the development of the District for the period 2024 to 2034.

### **7.1 Vision**

“To have an improved, diversified and prosperous socio-economic environment by 2034”

#### **7.1.2 Explanation of Vision**

An improved, diversified and prosperous socio-economic environment vision entails creating a well-rounded and thriving District with a strong focus on economic, social and cultural development. The Chifunabuli vision refers to a development plan for the District that aims to enhance the overall well - being, economic stability, and quality of life for citizens of Chifunabuli District. The key components of the vision include;

##### **7.1.2.1 Economic Improvement**

The vision focuses on fostering economic growth by encouraging the expansion of existing industries and the development of new sectors. This will include agriculture, mining, technology, tourism. The vision involves enhancing the local economy.

##### **7.1.2.2. Diversification**

Diversifying the local economy in order to reduce dependence on a single industry or revenue source. This will mitigate economic vulnerabilities and create a more resilient economy.

##### **7.1.2.3 Prosperity**

Prosperity encompasses economic well-being, job creation, and income generation: This includes;

##### ***Employment***

Promoting job opportunities and reducing unemployment

##### ***Income Growth***

Increasing the standard of living for the residents of Chifunabuli District.

##### ***Wealth Distribution***

Ensuring equitable distribution of wealth and benefits of development.

### **7.1.3 Mission Statement**

“To provide effective, efficient and sustainable public services in a transparent and accountable manner in order to improve the quality of life in Chifunabuli”

### **7.1.4 Goal**

“To improve the quality and accessibility of economic and social services to the public in order to uplift the standard of living in the District”

The goal aims to achieve a balanced and sustainable society that supports the well-being of all its members. This typically requires strategic planning, investments in education and infrastructure, support for entrepreneurship, and an emphasis on inclusive economic growth to reduce disparities in income and opportunities whilst focusing on environmental sustainability to ensure that economic progress does not harm the environment in the long term.

## **7.2 In-depth Analysis of Core Issues**

### **7.2.1 Poor Infrastructure and Lack of Industrialized and Diversified Economy**

The District lacks well established infrastructure especially in the agriculture and livestock sectors. Poor road network for transporting farm produce also remains a huge challenge. This has also been coupled with the lack of machinery which leaves local farmers to rely on traditional methods of farming. Furthermore, there has been heavy dependence on rain fed agriculture with maize and cassava being the most cultivated crops which are not climate change resistant. The District also faces challenges of rampant unsustainable fish catching methods. The dependence on agriculture and fishing as the main source of livelihood.

### **7.2.2 Poor and Low Participation of Citizens in the Local Economy**

Despite recording a good number of registered cooperatives and clubs in the District, most of them are male dominated and predominantly concentrated on agricultural activities and lack the technical training and expertise in value addition and processing methods as well as financial management.

### **7.2.3 Lack of skills development and insufficient education resources**

The education sector suffers from inadequate school infrastructure and desks both in primary and secondary schools across all the wards. Furthermore, due to existing cultural and traditional barriers, the inequalities still remains high between boys and girls regarding accessibility to education in the District which is also coupled with the poor completion rate of grade twelves (12) by sex. Consequently, the teacher pupil ratio still remains unfavorable. The youths in the District are further affected by the unavailability of proper skills development centers and institutions in the District. This challenge results in the District having an abundance of local youths who are not equipped with necessary skills needed for employment opportunities.

#### **7.2.4 Inadequate access to health facilities**

The number of health facilities in the District is inadequate to cater for a growing population. Many of the health facilities need to be upgraded to include adequate water supply and sanitation, electrification, and maternity wings.

#### **7.2.5 Limited and poor access to water supply and sanitation**

The District continues to face challenges with regards to accessing clean and safe drinking in all the wards as a result of only a few functional boreholes drilled and installed. A significant number of the boreholes that were drilled and sank are non - functional due to lack of maintenance. Further, the District does not have a permanent dumpsite dispose of all solid waste in the District.

#### **7.2.6 High poverty and vulnerability**

Poverty and inequality levels still remains high resulting in high mortality rates which leaves most households vulnerable. The increased mortality rate among economically active males has led to more female headed households aged and children below the age of eighteen (18) years. This has resulted in a number of households still needing support under the social cash transfer programme (SCT) in the District. Social welfare and community development departments as well as the Zambia Police are highly understaffed in the District which further exacerbates the poverty situation in the District.

#### **7.2.7 Poor resistance to effects of climate change**

There has been low sensitization on the effects of climate change mitigation across all the wards in the District. Further, most of the local farmers in the District lack the capacity and knowledge on the climate smart agriculture practices as well as post-harvest loss management. Furthermore, there has not been any early warning system mechanism and climate resilient infrastructure that has been set up in the District. Most of the local people in the District are still dependent on the burning and selling of charcoal as the main source of their livelihoods. This practice highly contributes to deforestation, soil erosion, and persistent strong winds.

#### **7.2.8 Poor implementation of decentralization policy**

Despite the formulation and operationalization of Ward Development Committees WDC's, there is still inadequate knowledge on the awareness and utilization of WDCs. Further, there is low participation and representation of women in civic leadership and ward development committees with the dominant gender representation being males in decision-making positions. Furthermore, there has been little support given to the operations of Ward Development Committees by the government to effectively motivate and assist their operations. In addition, there is inadequate knowledge from the members of the community on the scope and benefits of the Constituency Development Fund.

## **8.0 Cross-Sectoral Goals and Objectives to Address the Core Issues Including Initial Targets Based On Existing and Future Anticipated Needs**

Arising from the issues highlighted in the planning survey and issues report, the key Government development policies, below will guide the preparation of the development framework for Chifunabuli District for the period 2024 – 2034:

- i. Promotion of an industrialized and diversified economy by 2034
- ii. Promote and establish improved education and skills development by 2034
- iii. Promotion of Enhanced Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People by 2034
- iv. Promotion of improved water supply, sanitation and solid waste management by 2034
- v. Promotion of improved access to quality health care by 2034
- vi. Promotion of improved policy and governance by 2034
- vii. Promotion of enhanced Citizenry Participation in the Economy by 2034
- viii. Strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2034

## 9. 0 Development of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

**Table 53: Economic Transformation and Job Creation**

<i>Goal 1</i>	To Promote an Industrialized and Diversified Economy by 2034								
<i>Objective 1</i>	The MoA will work with other stakeholders to improve crop production and productivity for major crop between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all Wards								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Improve crop production and productivity for major crops by between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all wards	Agriculture infrastructure development	Rehabilitate camp houses	Lubwe	4 houses			0	0	MOA
			Chinkutila	0		2 houses	0	0	MOA
			Mubansenshi,	0		1 house	0	0	MOA
			Masonde	0		1 house	0	0	MOA
			Kasaba	0	5 houses	0	0	MOA	
			Kasansa	0		1 house	0	0	MOA
			Chifunabuli	1 house		0	0	0	MOA
			Kasangole	0		0	1 house	0	MOA
		Construct of camp houses	Kapamba	0	1 house	0	0	0	MOA
			Kasangole	0	1 house	0	0	0	MOA
			Kasaba	0	1 house	0	0	0	MOA
			Kasansa	4 houses	0	0	0	0	MOA
			Mbabala	0	0	1 house	0	0	MOA
			Chishi	0	0	1 house	0	0	MOA
			Kasuba	0	0	1 house	0	0	MOA
		Construct office block	Chinkutila	1 Office Block	0		0	0	MOA
		Construct storage sheds	Chinkutila	0	0	1 storage shed	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors
			Chifunabuli	0	0	0	1 storage shed	0	MOA, LA,

									Donors
Agriculture Mechanization enhanced	Construct and operationalise Farm mechanisation centre	Chinkutula	0	1 agriculture mechanisation center	0	0	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors
	Increase Area under Mechanised Farming	All wards		40 Hectares	50 Hectares	60 Hectares	150 Hectares		MOA, LA, Donors
Farmer input support	Eligible farmers issued with subsidised farming inputs under FISP program	All wards	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6500 farmers	7500 farmers	10000 farmers		MOA
Tree crops development	Enhance tree crops cultivation (in orchards)	All ward	1 Hectare	2 Hectares	2 Hectares	1 Hectare	1 Hectare		MOA, cooperating partners
Agribusiness development	Compile agricultural commodity market price bulletins weekly and submit	Chifunabuli	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA
		Kasaba	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA
		Chinkutula	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA
	Disburse matching grants to agro-based SMEs	All wards	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	MOA, CEEC, TRALAR D, CDF, Donors

		Capacity build farmers and connect them to agriculture insurance services providers	All wards	4000 farmers	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6,500 farmers	7,000 farmers	MOA, Insurance companies
		Establish Out grower schemes / contract farming ventures	Chinkutilla Chifunabuli	6 Out grower schemes / contract farming ventures	5 Out grower schemes / contract farming ventures	2 out grower scheme /contract farming venture	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
		Set up Crop Aggregation Centers	Chinkutilla	1 aggregation centre	0	0	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
			Chifunabuli	1 aggregation centre	0	0		0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
		Conduct and attend District and	All wards	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	MOA, Business Association

		Provincial Agricultural and Commercial shows							ns, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Stakeholders
		Set up small crop processing rural industries / centres	Chifunabuli	0	0	1 processing centre	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
			Chinkutila	0	0	0	1 processing centre	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
	Irrigation infrastructure developed	Set up Irrigation schemes	Kafumbo	4 Solar Powered	4 Solar Powered	4 Solar Powered	4 Solar Powered	4 Solar Powered	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors
		Construct dam for irrigation	Chinkutila	0	1 dam	0	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors

		Construct weirs for irrigation	Kafumbo	0	0	1 weir	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors
			Kasongole	0	0	1 weir	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors
		Increase area under irrigation	All wards	10 Hectares	20 Hectares	45 Hectares	60 Hectares	90 Hectares	MOA, Cooperating partners
Extension Service support		Recruit extension officers	All wards	19 Officers	1 officer	0	0	0	MOA
		Recruit District staff	All wards	30 officers	0	0	0	0	MOA
		Manage e-extension platform (ZIAMIS)	All wards	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	MOA
		Register farmers in ZIAMIS system	All wards	3000 farmers	3000 farmers	3000 farmers	3000 farmers	3000 farmers	MOA
		Purchase vehicle	All wards	2 motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	MOA, cooperating partners
		Purchase motorbikes	All wards	18 motorbikes	0	0	0	0	MOA, cooperating partners
		Prepare training materials and translated into local language	All wards	4 leaflets /pamphlets	4 leaflets /pamphlets	4 leaflets /pamphlets	4 leaflets /pamphlets	4 leaflets /pamphlets	MOA, cooperating partners

		Offer extension services women and youth	All wards	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	MOA, cooperating partners
		Offer extension Services to MSMEs	All wards	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	MOA cooperating partners
		Increase cropland under Climate Smart Agriculture	All wards	50 Hectares	100 Hectares	150 Hectares	200 Hectares	250 Hectares	MOA, cooperating partners
		Increase Number of farmers using drought tolerant crop varieties	All wards	4000 farmers	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6500 farmers	7000 farmers	MOA, cooperating partners
		Increase Number of farmers adopting climate smart agroforestry	All wards	200 farmers	300 farmers	500 farmers	800 farmers	1000 farmers	MOA, cooperating partners
	Early warning and surveillance system	Increase Number of early warning system strengthene	All wards	17 Pheromones stations set up	17 Pheromones stations set up	17 Pheromones stations set up	17 Pheromones stations set up	17 Pheromones stations set up	MOA, cooperating partners

		d (Pheromones stations set up)							
Farm block development	Set up a farm block	Masonde	0	1 farm block	0	0	0	MOA	
	Allocate farms in farm block	Masonde	0	25 farms	25 farms	0	0	MOA, MOL	
Value chain development	Set up value chains	All wards	0	1 value chain	1 value chain	0	0	MOA	
	Capacity build farmers in production and processing	All wards	0	300 farmers	400 farmers	400 farmers	400 farmers	MOA	
	Procure equipment for in production and processing	All wards	5 sets of equipment	5 sets of equipment	4 sets of equipment	3 sets of equipment	0	MOA	
	Link businesses linked value-chains	All wards	0	2 business entities	2 business entities	0	0	MOA	
<b>Objective 2</b>	The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working in collaboration with other departments will increase Livestock/Fish production and productivity by 50% by 2034								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program me</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working in collaboration with other departments will increase Livestock/Fish production and productivity by 50% by 2034	Fisheries and Livestock development	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure developed	<b>LUBWE CAMP</b> 01 vet clinic 01 dip tank 2 Diptanks 01 livestock Service Centre	01 vet clinic 01 dip tank	01 livestock Service Centre	0	1 dip tank Rehabilitation of Camp house	0	MFL
			<b>MWEWA CAMP</b> 01 vet clinic 2 Diptanks 01 livestock Service Centre  Office Block Rehabilitation of Camp house	01 vet clinic 1 dip tank  Office Block	01 livestock Service centre	0	01Diptank Rehabilitation of Camp house	0	MFL
			<b>KASABA CAMP</b> 01 vet clinic 1 dip tank 2 Dip tanks 01 livestock Service Centre Construction of 01 Camp House	01 vet clinic 1 dip tank	1 dip tank	0	Construction of 01 Camp House 01 livestock Service	0	MFL
	Fisheries and Livestock Marketing		<b>LUBWE CAMP</b> 1 Livestock market constructed, 1 Slaughter slab	0	0	1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	MFL
			<b>MWEWA CAMP</b> 1 Livestock market constructed, 1 Slaughter slab	0	1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	0	MFL

			<b>KASABA CAMP</b> 1 Livestock market constructed, 1 Slaughter slab	0	0	1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	MFL
		Fisheries and Aquaculture development	<b>LUBWE CAMP</b>	Train 200 youths in fish farming	Train 200 youths in fish farming	Train 200 youths in fish farming	1 aqua park Train 200 youths in fish farming	0 Train 200 youths in fish farming	MFL
		Livestock Production, Extension and Advisory Services	Conduct training and Extensions Services in: Lubwe camp Mwewa camp Kasaba camp	4trainings/sensitization/Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/sensitization/Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/sensitization/Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/sensitization/Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/sensitization/Disease Surveillance & Control	MFL
		Extension Services support	Conduct Extensions Services in: Lubwe camp Mwewa camp Kasaba camp	4 trainings Meetings, Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings, Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings, Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings, Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings, Monitoring and Backstopping	MFL
		Fisheries and Livestock Value chain Capacity built	Construct one fish and Livestock Processing Plant in Lubwe	Construct one (01) fish and Livestock Processing Plant in Lubwe	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	MFL

**Objective 3 The Local Authority will increase its capacity to develop road infrastructure in the District by procuring 7 earth moving equipment by 2034**

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
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The Local Authority will increase its capacity to develop transportation infrastructure in the District by procuring 7 earth moving equipment by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Procure earth moving equipment	Chifunabuli District	1	1	1	1	2	LA
		Prepare and submit reports to NRFA and MLG on the status of the road network and construction proposals that require funding	Lubwe Chifunabuli Kasongole Kafumbo Chinkutula Kasansa Kapeshi Kapamba Masonde Mubanseshi Kasaba wards	1	2	2	2	2	LA,NRFA and MLGRD
		Conduct community engagement meetings on construction procedures	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	LA/WDC/ CDF Committees and Traditional leaders
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
To upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Upgrade the D96 road to bituminous standard	Lubwe Chifunabuli Kasongole Kafumbo Chinkutula Kasaba wards	20 Km	20 Km	20 Km	6Km	0	RDA/LA
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034</b>								

Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Maintain feeder roads	Kasongole Kasansa Kapeshi Kapamba Kasaba wards	20 Km	25 Km	25 Km	25 Km	23 Km	RDA/COUNCIL
<b>Objective 6 The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate and open township roads	Kafumbo Chinkutila Masonde wards	35 Km	15 Km	15 Km	10 Km	10 Km	LA
<b>Objective 7 The LA will work with stakeholders to Construct 6 bridges and 9 embankments and crossing points by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders to Construct 6 bridges and 9	Road Infrastructure Development	Construct Bridges and culverts	Kapeshi.Kapampa,Mubanseshi,Masonde,Chinkutila,Kasansa,Kafumbo,Chifunabuli	1	2	1	1	1	LA/RDA
		Rehabilitate embankments	Kapeshi.Kapampa,Mubanseshi,Masonde,Chinkutila,Kasansa,Kafumbo,Chifunabuli	2	2	2	1	2	LA/RDA

embankments and crossing points by 2034		and Crossing points							
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise in collaboration with ministry of mines and local authority will ensure the establishment of a Manganese value chain and creation of market linkages chains by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise in collaboration with ministry of mines and local authority will ensure the establishment of a Manganese value chain and creation of market linkages chains by 2034	Artisanal and small-scale mining development	Formalization of Manganese mining Co-operatives in the District	All Wards	0	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	MSMED, LA, MOM
	Value chain development	Establishment of Value chains	All Wards	0	0	1 value chain created	2 value chains created	0	MSMED, LA, MOM, COM
		Increasing Participation of youths and Women in value chains	All Wards	0	20 Youth/Women groups	20 Youth/Women groups	20 Youth/Women groups	20 Youth/Women groups	MSMED, LA, MOM
		Conducting Capacity building in Value Chains	All Wards	0	0	300 farmers trained in Value chain	300 farmers trained in Value chain	300 farmers trained in Value chain	MOA /JICA
		Establishing Aggregation Centers	All Wards	0	0	1 center to be established	1 center to be established	0	MOA /DBA
		Formation of Manganese Co-operatives	All Wards	0	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	MSMED, LA, MOM
		Enhancing Business	All Wards	0	0	2 Businesses linked to value	2 Businesses linked to value	0	MOA /DBA

	Market linkages	Linkages				chains	chains		
		Increasing number of Public/private Joint ventures	All Wards	0		1 joint venture	1 joint venture	0	MOA /DBA /CEEC
		Enhancing District Investment Expositions (through shows etc.)	All Wards	0	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	MOA /DBA /CEEC
		Formation of MSMSEs/Co-operative Linkages	All Wards	0	0	0	1 operative linkage formed	1 operative linkage formed	MSMED, LA, MOM
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development will Increase the number of Registered Cooperatives from 149 to 1000 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
<b>The Ministry of Small and medium Enterprise Development will increase the number of registered cooperatives from 149 to 1000 by 2034</b>	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development	Co-operative Registration	Stationery, motor vehicle service, fuel, allowances	21 registered	64 registered	64 registered	66 Registered	60 registered	MSMED
		Co-operative Training	Empowerment funds	0	5 trainings	20 trainings	20 Trainings	20 trainings	MSMED

**Table 54: Human and Social Development**

Goal 1	<b>To Promote the Improvement of Education and Skills Development by 2034</b>								
Objective 1	<b>The Ministry of Education in collaboration with the LA and other stakeholders will increase access to quality, equitable and inclusive education to improve literacy levels in the District from 57% to 85% by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
3Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education	School Infrastructure Development (constructions and Expansions/Rehabilitation).	Construction of Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets).	Kapundu, Totwe, Lule, Ponga, Tande, Mwashu, Shimalingu, Mweshilungu, Nsombwela, Mundubi, Kakote, Katola, Nshungu, Nkulunga, Cholansenga, Mwewa, Kakasa, Chikuwe, Masembe, Kaongwe, Mwita, Kasuba, Sashi, Nambale, Chibingila, Masanta, Shikamushile, Munkwanga, Katibi, Kasekelo, Kapoma, Sebente, Mumamba, Mulonga,	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	MOE/LA/Stakeholders

			Mulilachembe, Maloba, Katutwa, Kashikishi, Kasenga, Kasansa, Kapundu, Kandolo, Bombawamenshi , Kalila, Chombwe, Chitumbe, Chipapa, Chikoko, Chifuko and Chaiteka						
		Expansion and upgrading of already existing primary schools into day secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miponda Day Sec</li> <li>• Chamalawa Day Sec</li> <li>• Chishi Day Sec</li> <li>• Mukopa Day Sec</li> <li>• Chibuye Day Sec, Mbilimawenge Day Sec School</li> </ul>	2 Day Secondary Schools expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	MOE/LA/Stakeholders
	School rehabilitations	Rehabilitate Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets).	Miponda, Chamalawa, Kakote, Chifunabuli, Chibuye, Mweshilungu, Shimalingu,	4 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	MOE/LA/Stakeholders

			Chitembo, Sashi, Chibingila, Munkwanga, Kapoma and Chaiteka						
Procurement and repair of furniture	Procurement of Desks	All 74 schools	1273 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	MOE/LA/Stakeholders
	Repair of Desks	All 74 schools	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	MOE
Policy, Planning and Information	Data collection and Record Keeping/Management of Information Systems (MIS)	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	MOE
	Free Education Policy compliance in schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	MOE
	Develop Annual Work Plans & Budgets	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	MOE
Management and Support Services	Teacher Recruitment and Deployment	74 schools	50 Teachers recruited	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	
Adult Literacy and Open Distance Learning	Establishment and promotion of Adult Literacy Promotion	Chibuye, Mweshilungu, Chitembo, Mashitolo, Chifunabuli, Kakote, Nkulunga, Nshungu, Mbilimamwenge, Mwewa, Miponda, Chamalawa, Mwansakombe,	10 Adult literacy centers opened	8 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	3 Adult literacy centers opened	MOE

			Kasaba, Kasuba, Mwita, Chishi, Kapoma, Kamponda, Chikuwe, Masembe, Masanta, Nsengaila, Nambale, Sashi, Chimanda, Kandolo, Munkwanga, Kaongwe, Shimalingu and Shikamushile						
		Adult Literacy Monitoring	Chibuye, Mweshilungu, Chitembo, Mashitolo, Chifunabuli, Kakote, Nkulunga, Nshungu, Mbilimamwenge, Mwewa, Miponda, Chamalawa, Mwansakombe, Kasaba, Kasuba, Mwita, Chishi, Kapoma, Kamponda, Chikuwe, Masembe, Masanta, Nsengaila, Nambale, Sashi,	10 Adult literacy centers monitored	8 Adult literacy centers monitored	5 Adult literacy centers monitored	5 Adult literacy centers monitored	3 Adult literacy centers monitored	MOE

			Chimanda, Kandolo, Munkwanga, Kaongwe, Shimalingu and Shikamushile						
Equity and Gender	Menstrual Hygiene Management	74 schools	4200 Pupils	4400 Pupils	4600 Pupils	4800 Pupils	5000 Pupils	MOE/UNICEF/WV	
	rationalize implementation of School Health and Nutrition education in schools	74 Schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	MOE	
	Home Grown School Feeding	66 primary schools	24661 Pupils	26500 Pupils	27700 Pupils	28800 Pupils	30000 Pupils	MOE	
	GRZ Bursary Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children(OVCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lubwe Boarding Secondary School</li> <li>• Mwewa Secondary School</li> <li>• Mwansakombe Secondary School</li> <li>• Mundubi Secondary School</li> <li>• Kasaba Girls Secondary School</li> <li>• Miponda Secondary School</li> </ul>	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	MOE(KGS) CAMFED and MCDSS	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chamalawa boys Technical School</li> </ul>							
	STEM promotion in schools	Construct and operationalize STEM in schools	Chamalawa Boys STEM and Kasaba Girls STEM Boarding School	1 STEM School	0	1 STEM School	0	0	0	MOE
	ICT Promotion in schools	Establish and Operationalize ICT Labs in schools	43 Basic and 9 secondary schools	15 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	7 ICT Labs established	7 ICT Labs established	MOE
<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>To Promote Enhanced Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People by 2034</b>									
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiary households on the Social Cash Transfer programme from 16,503 to 39,815 in 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Social Cash Transfer	Add beneficiaries to the program	All wards	3900	4500	4800	4912	5200	Department of Social welfare	
		Conduct program monitoring visits	All Wards	8	8	8	8	8	Department of Social welfare	
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiary girls on the Keeping Girls in School program from 1,049 to 19, 249 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Keeping Girls in School	Add beneficiaries to the program	All Wards	2500	3000	3500	4200	5000	Department of Social welfare	

<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Community Development Department to increase the number of beneficiaries on the Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) empowerment programme from 458 to 2,270 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) Programme	Increase the number of women beneficiaries on the programme	All Wards	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	Department of community development
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of social welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries on Food Security Pack (FSP) empowerment programme from 2,500 to 12,500 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Food Security Pack (FSP)	Provide targeted farming households with Rain-fed farming support	All Wards	1744	1744	2000	2000	2300	Department of community development
		Provide targeted farming households with wetland farming support	All Wards	600	600	1200	1200	1800	Department of Social welfare
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving Health Support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 5 to 460 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Provide Public Welfare Assistance Scheme health support to targeted community members	All Wards	50	70	80	110	150	Department of Social welfare
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving education support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 10 to 750 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>								

Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Provide Public Welfare Assistance Scheme education support to targeted community members	All Wards	50	100	150	200	250	Department of Social welfare
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving social support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 0 to 1800 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>								
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Provide Public Welfare Assistance Scheme social support to targeted community members	All wards	200	300	350	450	500	Social Welfare
	Infrastructure development	Construct Social Welfare/Community development office block	Kakasa	0	2025	0	0	0	
	Staff recruitment	Recruit Staff			4				
<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>To Promote Improvement of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management by 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to develop and operationalize a Water and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By Priority)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Responsible Agency
Enhance institutional capacity for water supply and sanitation management	Water supply and sanitation management institutional capacity development	Develop a water and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy	All Wards	0	0	1	0	0	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision

t									
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034	Water Infrastructure Development	Construct Water schemes	All Wards	2 Schemes	4 Schemes	4 Schemes	4 Schemes	5 Schemes	LA/Resources Development, Access Water
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to upgrade all existing boreholes to water schemes by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners	Water Infrastructure Development	Construct Boreholes in all wards	All Wards	4 upgrades	5 upgrades	6 upgrades	7 upgrades	8 upgrades	LA/Resources Development, Access Water

to upgrade all existing boreholes to water schemes by 2034									
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct 3 fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct 3 fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034	Water supply Infrastructure Development	Hydrants construction	Chinkutula Ward (Kakasa)	0	0	0	1 Fire Hydrant	2 Fire Hydrants	MOH, MOE, Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, Access Water
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime	Operation and maintenance of boreholes	Establish and operationalize a SOMAP Shop	Priority Ward	0	0	1	0	0	MOH, MOE, Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, Access Water
		Conduct Area Pump Minders training	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision

to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards									
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to train all VWASHE Committees in all wards in water supply, sanitation and hygiene by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholder s and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards	Community water supply, sanitation and hygiene education	Conduct VWASHE Training meetings	All Wards	2	2	3	3	5	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, MOH & World Vision
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct waterborne toilets distributed equitably in all 13 wards by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Improve sanitation services	Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Expand Sanitation infrastructure by constructing waterborne toilets	All Wards	20	25	30	35	40	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to establish and operationalize a dumpsite by 2034 to cater for all wards along the Musaila-Kasaba Road</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>

Improve solid waste management services in the District	Solid Waste management	Construct a dumpsite	Kasongole Chifunabuli Lubwe Kafumbo Chinkutila Kasaba	0	0	1	0	0	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision
		Keep Zambia Clean and campaigns conducted	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Chifunabuli Council
<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>To Promote improved access to quality health care by 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034	Infrastructure Development	Construction of District first level hospital	Lubwe ward	0	0	0	1	0	LA/MWS/MoH
		Construct maternity annex and provision of furniture/equipment	Lubwe Kafumbo Masonde Kapamba Kasansa Chinkutila Kapeshi Chifunabuli Kasaba Mubanseshi Wards	7	1	2	2	2	LA/MoH
		Construct Staff Houses	Lubwe Kafumbo Masonde Kapamba Kasansa	7	1	2	2	2	LA/MoH

		Chinkutila Kapeshi Chifunabuli Kasaba Mubanseshi wards						
	Construction of outreach posts and provision of furniture/equipment	All the 13 wards	16	16	16	16	16	LA/MoH
	Construct Health Centre (maternity wing&health post)	Katibi Mafarm Mubansenshi	1		1		1	LA/MoH
	Construction of mothers' shelter	Kapamba ward (Chikuwe)  Chishi ward  Kapeshi (Nambale)  Mubansenshi (Kandolo)  Kasaba (Mwansakombe)	1	1	1	1	1	LA/MoH
	Construction of District health office with store room and pharmacy/provision of furniture	Lubwe ward	0	0	0	1	0	LA/MoH
Transport	Purchasing of vehicles (land cruiser)	Lubwe ward	0	0	1	1	1	LA/MoH
	Purchasing of boat	Lubwe ward	0	0	1	0	0	LA/MoH

Integrated outreach activities	Conducting Integrated outreach visits	All 13 wards	121	121	121	121	121	LA/MoH
	Purchase of growth monitoring tools (scales)	All the 13 wards	20	20	20	20	20	LA/MoH
Malaria Prevention	Conducting spraying of households (IRS)	All the wards except for Mbabala and Chishi wards	8000	10000	20000	20000	20000	LA/MoH
TB	Intensified TB case finding	All 13 wards	121	121	121	121	121	LA/MoH
SMART CARE	Purchasing of Smart Care tools	All the 13 wards	0	5	5	5	0	LA/MoH

**Table 55: Good Governance Environment**

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promotion of Enhanced Citizenry Participation in the Economy by 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The Local Authority will Establish WDCs in all 13 Wards for Each Term of Office by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will establish WDCs in all 13 wards for each term of office by	Establishment of WDCs in all the 13 wards	Formation of WDCs in all wards	All 13 Wards	13	0	13	0	0	LA

2034									
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Local Authority will Work with the Ministry of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development and Other Stakeholders to Increase the Number of Cooperatives in the District covering all 13 Wards by 66% by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will work with the Ministry of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development and other stakeholders to increase the number of cooperatives in the District covering all 13 wards by 66% by 2034	Formation of clubs/Cooperatives	Registration of Clubs / cooperatives	All13 Wards	15	15	15	15	15	LA / /Medium & Small Scale Enterprise
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The Local Authority will in conjunction with stakeholders increase the number of CDF Community projects by 70% by 2034</b>								
The Local Authority will in conjunction with stakeholders increase the	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
	CDF Community	Implement CDF	All13 Wards	10	10	10	10	10	LA

number of CDF Community projects to 150 by 2034	Projects	Community projects							
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursary beneficiaries to vulnerable pupils from 419 to 1, 500 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursary beneficiaries to vulnerable pupils by 50% by 2034	CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursaries	Provide Secondary Boarding School bursary support to vulnerable pupils	All13 Wards	300	350	400	450	500	LA
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Skills Development Bursaries for vulnerable students from 124 to 500 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the	CDF Skills Development Bursaries	Skills Development given to	All13 Wards	200 students	250 students	300 students	350 students	400 students	LA

number of CDF Skills Development Bursaries for vulnerable students from 124 to 500 by 2034		students							
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment loans beneficiaries from 14 to 200 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment loans beneficiaries from 14 to 200 by 2034	CDF Empowerment loans	Provide CDF Empowerment loans	All13 Wards	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	LA
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment grants beneficiaries from 92 to 670 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the number of	CDF empowerment grants to approved	Empowerment Grants	All13 Wards	60 beneficiaries	60 beneficiaries	60 beneficiaries	60 beneficiaries	60 beneficiaries	LA

CDF empowerment grants beneficiaries from 92 to 670 by 2034	beneficiaries by 2028								
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The LA working with stakeholders will increase the number of police posts in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA working with stakeholders will increase the number of police posts in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct police Posts Constructed	Masonde, Kasaba, Mbabala, & Kasongole Wards	1 post	1 post	0	1 post	1 post	LA
		Construct police station and Staff Houses	Chifunabuli Township( Kakasa)	0	1 police station and staff houses	0	0	0	LA &MHAIS
		Construction of Correctional facility and Staff houses	Near Chifunabuli Township	0	0	0	1 Correctional Facility and Staff houses	0	LA &MHAIS
<b>Objectives 9</b>	<b>The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034</b>								

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct Magistrate Court	Chinkutula ward - Kakasa	0	0	1 Magistrate Court	0	0	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration offices/Civic Center by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration	Infrastructure development	Construct District administration offices	Chinkutula ward - Kakasa	0	1 Civic Center	1 District administration of offices		0	Ministry of Local Govt & RD / Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development

offices/Civic Center by 2034									
<b>Objective 11</b> The Local Authority will enhance dissemination of information on CDF and other developmenta l projects in the District	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 Office Block for ZANIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	MIM & LA
		Procurement of Office Equipment's (Camera, Laptop & PA System)	0	1	0	0	0	0	MIM & LA
		Procurement of Motor vehicle/ Boat	0	1	0	0	1	0	MIM & LA
	Staff recruitment	Recruit staff	0	3	1	0	0	0	MIM
<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>To Promote an improved policy and governance environment by 2034</b>								
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The Local Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders will strengthen governance institutions and provide a framework for promoting transparency and accountability by conducting 100 awareness and sensitization meetings by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>

The Local Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders will strengthen governance institutions and provide a framework for promoting transparency and accountability by conducting 100 awareness and sensitization meetings by 2034	Strengthening governance institutions	Conduct awareness and sensitization meetings on transparency & accountability	All 13 Wards	15 awareness and sensitization meetings	20 awareness and sensitization meetings	25 awareness and sensitization meetings	25 awareness and sensitization meetings	15 awareness and sensitization meetings	LA / WDCs / ZANIS
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Local Authority and other key stakeholders will strive to build and promote an Audit and Risk Management conscious culture within the institutions in Chifunabuli District by increasing Integrity Committees from 0 to 10 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority and other key stakeholders will strive to build and	promote Audit and Risk Management conscious culture within the	Integrity Committees Established	All 13 Wards	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	All line ministries & institutions

promote an Audit and Risk Management conscious culture within the institutions in Chifunabuli District by increasing Integrity Committees from 0 to 10 by 2034	institutions								
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number all 10,000 plots at the new Central Business District by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number all 3,785 plots at the new Central Business	Land Development, Administration and Management	Surveying & numbering of plots at the new CBD	Chinkutila Ward – Kakasa	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	LA/Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

District by 2034									
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will increase land allocation by use for different users i.e. from 15% to 30% for farming, 10% to 30% for commercial, and 30% to 80% for housing by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will increase land allocation by use for different users i.e. from 15% to 30% for farming, 10% to 30% for commercial, and 30% to 80% for housing by 2034	Land development administration and management	(a) farming	All13 Wards	15%	20%	10%	20%	30%	LA/Ministry of Lands
		(b) commercial	All13 Wards	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	LA/Ministry of Lands
		(c) Housing	Lubwe Chinkutila, Kasaba & Chifunabul i wards	30%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Council/Ministry of Lands
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The National Registration will increase Vital Registration Coverage from 10% to 60% for births, deaths and marriages by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>

	Vital Registration Coverage	Births	All13 Wards	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/ Ministry of Health
		Deaths	All13 Wards	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/ Ministry of Health
		Marriages	All13 Wards	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Justice/ LA
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and cooperating partners to increase the Percent of Women in decision making positions from 15% in the DDCC to 60%, and from 1% to 10% in Standing Committees by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and cooperating partners to increase the Percent of Women in decision making	Gender Equality	DDCC	All13 Wards	15%	30%	40%	50%	60%	
		Standing Committee	All 13 wards	1%	1%	10%		10%	

positions from 15% in the DDCC to 60%, and from 1% to 10% in Standing Committees by 2034									
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The Ministry of Justice will work with the Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other key stakeholders to Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and enhance basic human rights from 30% to 70% by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Ministry of Justice will work, with the Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security and other key stakeholders to Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and enhance basic human rights from 30% to	Justice and Human Rights promotion	Promote justice and human rights	All 13 wards	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Justice/ LA/ Human Rights Groups, e.t.c.

70% by 2028									
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other key stakeholders will reduce the crime rate by 50% by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security and other key stakeholders to will reduce the crime rate by 50% by 2034	Crime prevention	Conduct awareness campaigns and prosecutions	All13 Wards	10%	15%	25%	40%	50%	LA/Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Communities
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>The Ministry of Justice working in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other stakeholders will Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and expedite the dispensation of justice by conducting 20 circuit courts by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Ministry of Justice working in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal	Circuit Court Enhancement	Conduct circuit courts	Lubwe & Chinkutil a wards	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Justice

Security and other stakeholders will Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and expedite the dispensation of justice by conducting 20 circuit courts by 2034									
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**Table 56: Environmental Sustainability**

Goal	To Strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2034								
Objective 1	The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the District								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Responsible Agency
<b>The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise</b>	Institutional framework strengthening	Refresher trainings for relevant officers	All Wards	0	23 officers	0	0	0	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA and FD
		District stakeholders sensitized on climate change mainstreaming	All 13 Wards	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA and FD

<b>awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the District</b>	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Training Agricultural camps in agro-forestry	All 13 Wards	1 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	MoA and FD
		Sensitizing Veterinary camps on management of rangelands and grazing land	Priority Wards	0	3	0	0	0	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA
		Trees planting on the banks of water bodies	Lubwe Chishi Mbabala Chifunabuli	0	1 Tree planting activity	1 Tree planting activity	1 Tree planting activity	1 Tree planting activity	MoA, LA and FD
		Formation of Community forest management groups	Kasaba Chinkutila Masonde	1 group	0	0	0	0	LA and FD
	Climate change mainstreaming	Sensitization of District stakeholders on climate change mainstreaming	All 13 Wards	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	LA and FD
	Long-term climate change adaptation planning	Establishment of rangelands	Lubwe Chinkutila Kapamba Chifunabuli wards	0	2 rangelands	2 rangelands	2 rangelands	0	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA
	Climate-resilient infrastructure development	Irrigation infrastructure development (solar-powered irrigation schemes)	All 13 Wards	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	MOA, Donors, LA

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Genotypic and phenotypic characterization of indigenous livestock	Promotion of Indigenous livestock species characterization(meetings)	All 13 Wards	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA
		Enhancing Sustainable fish farming and harvesting (meetings)	All 13 Wards	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	4 meetings	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA
Enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	Climate information services	Strengthening Early warning system (Radio Programmes)	All 13 Wards	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	MoA, Metrological dept., forestry department
		Disaster preparedness and mitigation	All 13 Wards	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	MoA, Metrological dept., forestry department
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in collaboration with other stakeholders will build District capacity and ensure integration in environment and natural resource management in the District by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Responsible Agency
The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in collaboration with other stakeholders will build District capacity and ensure	Pollution prevention and control	Training in environmental best management practices for environmental protection and control institutions, including the Chifunabuli Council	Forestry officers/LA staff	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6	FD,LA
		Establishment of forest carbon sinks in each agricultural zone	All 13 Wards	14 forest carbon sinks	14 forest carbon sinks	14 forest carbon sinks	13 forest carbon sinks	13 forest carbon sinks	FD,LA
	Environmental compliance tracking	Training in Environmental compliance tracking	Forestry officers/LA staff	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	FD,LA

integration in environment and natural resource management in the District by 2034	Urban and regional planning	Incorporation of environmental standards and requirements into land use plans	All wards	0	1 land use plan incorporating environmental standards	1 land use plan incorporating environmental standards	0	0	FD, LA
	Forest protection and management	Conduct blitz patrols and routine patrols	All wards	2 blitz patrols	4 blitz and 12 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	FD
		Conduct sensitization to build sustainable communities	All wards	14 sensitization meetings	2 sensitisation meetings	4 sensitisation meetings	6 sensitisation meetings	4 sensitisation meetings	FD
		Procurement of Motor vehicle	Office	0	1	0	0	0	MGEE
Capacity building	Forest inventories, databases, mapping and monitoring	Forestry officers	2 officers to be trained 0	2 officers officers to be trained in remote sensing	4 officers to be trained in geospatial analysis	0	0	MGEE/DONOR FUND	
Ensure provision of conducive and adequate office space and storage room	Infrastructure development	Building 1*4 office block and 1X 20m*20m	x	0	0	1x 4 office block	1X20m*20m office block	0	CDF/MGEE/DONOR FUND
Enhance Natural Resources Management	Community-based natural resources management	Training of Relevant District stakeholders in Community-based Natural Resources Management	Priority Wards	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	FD,Chifunabuli Council



## **10.0 Spatial Development Framework**

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a framework that seeks to guide the overall spatial distribution of present and desirable land uses by the District in order to actualize the vision, goals and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan for the District. The Spatial Development Framework also attempts to encourage sustainable, efficient and integrated human settlements as well as make best use of resources. It must be emphasized that the Spatial Development Framework is an essential element of a District's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental vision. This implies that the SDF will be a tool used to accomplish the desired spatial form by providing the basic guidelines for land use management.

The SDF priorities additionally premised on the following priorities that are aligned to the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP):

1. Economic diversification and Job Creation;
2. Human and Social Development;
3. Environmental Sustainability; and
4. Good Governance Environment

## **10.1 Identification of Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios**

### **10.1.1 New Town Development – Chifunabuli Township**

#### **10.1.1.1 Concept**

New Town Development is a form of urban planning that is designed to attract populations from existing settlements to a relatively undeveloped but well planned site. The design groups up homes; health and education facilities; administrative, cultural, recreation and shopping centers and an outer light industrial zone to form a new community.

The new town development concept is based the concentric zone model where the growth and development of the town takes place in concentric zones. The idea for Chifunabuli District is that services not adequately available in the rest of the District will be well developed in a well-planned and developed in new township due to the concentrated nature of the area.

#### **10.1.1.2 Challenge being addressed**

Services not adequately available in the rest of the District, haphazard developments in the rest of the District

#### **10.1.1.3 Specific Objective**

To become a self-sufficient town driven by mixed used development in the new Chifunabuli Township. As the township grows it will radically expand from the center to spur on development in the rest of the District, through the extension of basic services and infrastructure, employment opportunities. It is the concentrated interaction of people, services and activities that will drive this expansion.

#### **10.1.1.4 Key Output Areas**

Chifunabuli Township is expected to be the nucleus of the District owing to its central location and planned central functions: Services, Administration and Residential.

**Output One:** Key government institutions - health, education and security as well as administration

**Output Two:** Commercial – properties for banks, a shopping mall, offices and a retail market

**Output Three:** Transportation – an airstrip, bus stations, fuel stations

**Output Four:** Private and Government owned learning institutions

**Output Five:** Agriculture – Small Holdings

**Output Six:** Public spaces – play parks, places of worship, a town hall, stadium, and modern museum

**Output Seven:** Power Supply - ZESCO Sub Stations

**Output Eight:** Industrial properties

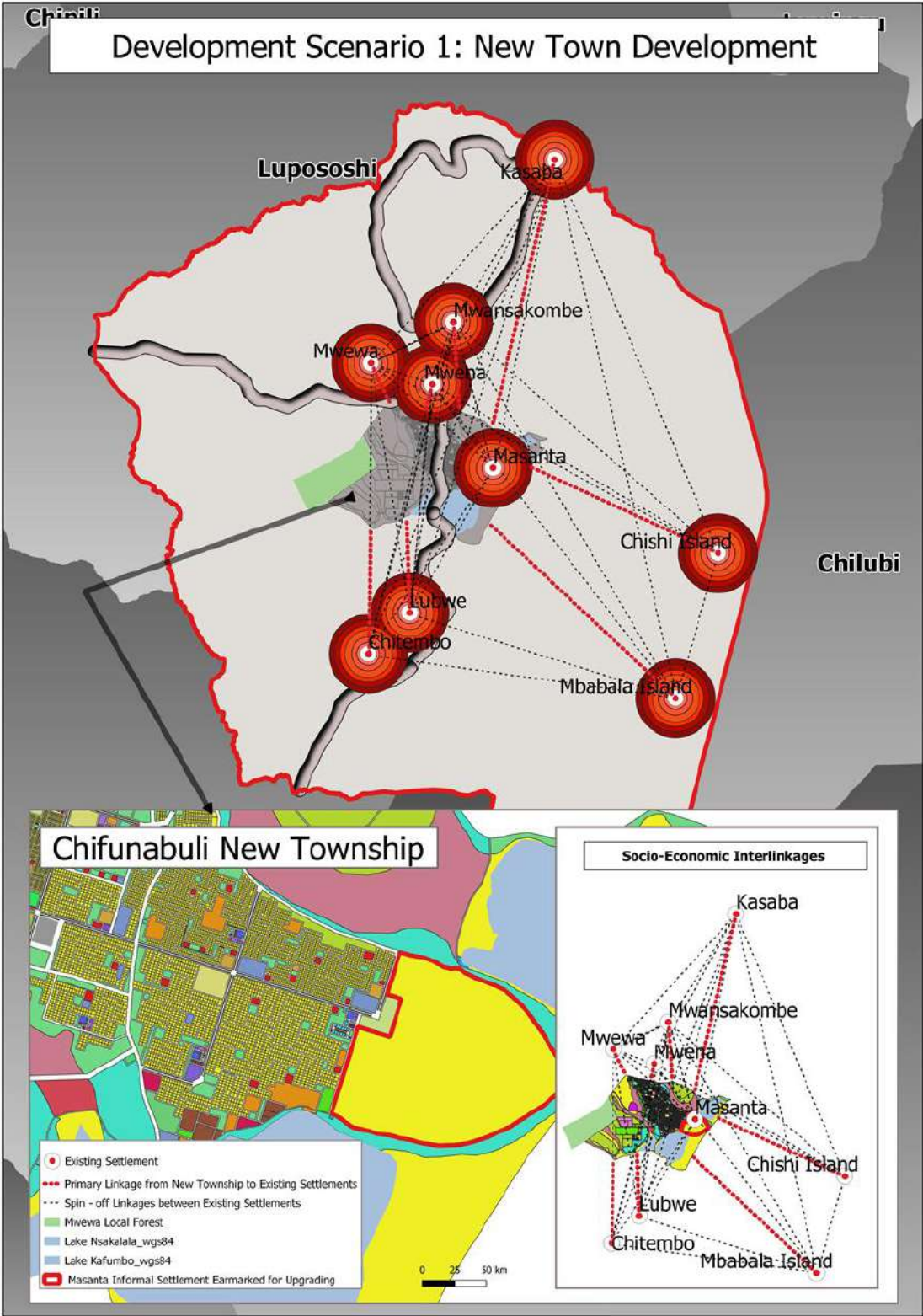
**Output Nine:** Open spaces comprising a golf course, play parks and a stadium

**Output Ten:** Low, medium and high-cost residential plots created

**Output Eleven:** Construction of support infrastructure beach front development

**Output Twelve:** Informal settlements upgraded

Figure 25: Chifunabuli New Town Development Concept



Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, 2023

## **10.1.2 Nodal Growth – Provision of Social Services**

### **10.1.2.1 Concept**

Nodal development is a form of urban planning that is designed to focus development in already existing settlements with urbanizing characteristics. The idea is to provide for new developments in the existing growth centers in order for these centers to be serviced with viable infrastructure. Nodal points supported with better infrastructure like better health and education services, better water schemes, adequate sanitation services and better transport linkages offers good opportunities for the development of the node.

### **10.1.2.2 Challenge being addressed**

Uncontrolled urban sprawl, services not adequately available in the rest of the District, unplanned residential areas, and haphazard developments, poor road network

### **10.1.2.3 Specific Objective**

To create higher density mixed use developments in already existing settlements

### **10.1.2.4 Key Output Areas**

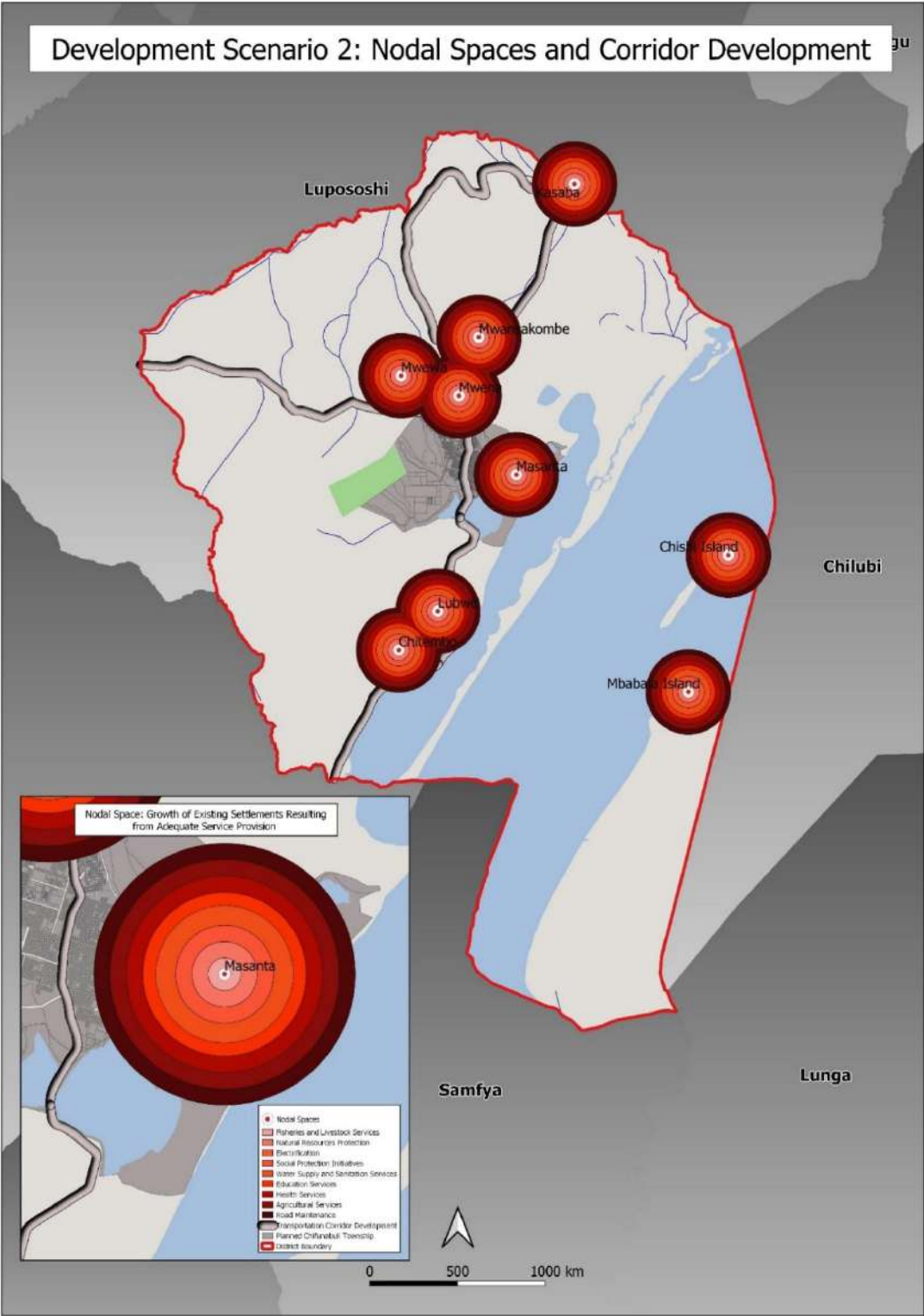
Chitembo, Lubwe, Mwewa, Mwansakombe and Kasaba settlements expected to be poly - nuclei of developments in the District owing to emerging urbanization characteristics.

**Output One:** Provision of adequate water supply and sanitation

**Output Two:** Transport Links, walkable neighbourhoods

**Output Three:** Construction of support infrastructure beach front development

Figure 26: Nodal and Corridor Development Concept



Source: District Planning Unit - CTC, 2023

### **10.1.3 Integrated Development – Development Supported By 3 Economic Bases Supported By Infrastructure Development and Provision of Services**

#### **10.1.3.1 Concept**

Integrated development is a form of urban planning that is designed to embrace multi-sector planning and local level coordination. Furthermore, development must be anchored by an economic-cause effect i.e. sound economic base to create a multiplier effect on the service sector. This development scenario proposes to achieve social economic development through prioritisation and industrialisation of three (3) key sectors marked for growth i.e. Agriculture, Mining and Tourism.

#### **10.1.3.2 Challenge being addressed**

Low production and productivity in the agricultural sector, formalization of mining activities, lack of information on opportunities in the tourism industry/rural/community development, exploration of the District for tourism opportunity, infrastructure development.

#### **10.1.3.3 Specific Objective**

To ensure greater participation in planning and implementation through established structures that are people centered i.e. WDCs and decentralized decision-making.

#### **10.1.3.4 Key Output Areas**

Create an enabling environment that is conducive and supportive of integrated development planning

**OUTPUT TWO:** Align Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan to the Eighth National Development Plan.

**OUTPUT THREE:** Align the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan to supportive sectoral policies and legal frameworks, and departmental and stakeholder strategic plans.

**OUTPUT FOUR:** Align sectoral programs and activities that will propel:

Agricultural Development

Tourism Development and Growth

Infrastructural Development

Social Inclusion

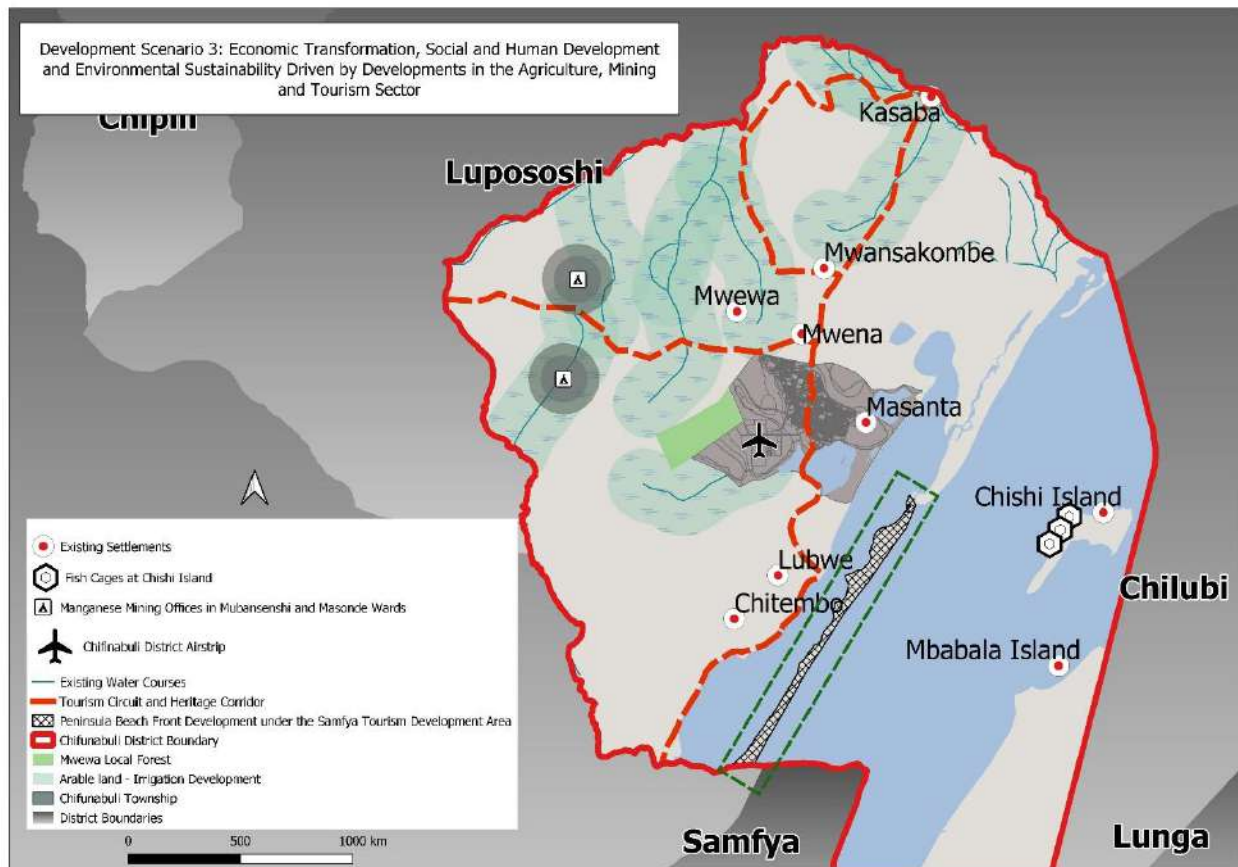
Environmental Protection

**OUTPUT FOUR:** Participation and commitment from all stakeholders in the planning, implementation and sustainability stages.

**OUTPUT FIVE:** Secure capital and sustainable funding streams

**OUTPUT SIX:** Conduct continuous monitoring and evaluation

**Figure 27: Integrated Spatial Development Concept**



*Source: District Planning Unit, 2023*

## 10.2 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

The chosen spatial development scenario is development scenario No. 3: Integrated development – development supported by 3 economic bases supported by infrastructure development and provision of services. This scenario proposes the achievement of social economic development through increase production and productivity and the industrialisation agricultural, mining and tourism activities in the District. This is in order for the District to be self-sustaining. Given the existing agricultural farming blocks namely Mulungushi, Mweshilungu and Kasansa; the mining activities in Mubansenshi Ward and part of Masonde ward; and the huge potential for Tourism given the large water bodies present in the District, these factors will provide a massive boost for economic growth in the District. Crop production and fishing is the main economic stay of the District but is practiced at subsistence level. Increased production and productivity in these subsectors can prompt commercialization which would bring about real growth and prosperity. The manganese mineral resource in the District once exploited, will provide; alternative income resources for local communities who have so long depended on fishing and subsistence farming, as well as generate own source revenue for the local authority. But in order for these basic sectors to flourish they need to be supported by flourishing service sectors. That is better housing

facilities being proposed in the new Township, supporting credit facilities from banks and other financial lending institutions being proposed in the new township, upgrading of existing health and education facilities in the existing growth centers, extension of piped water already existing in the growth centers without piped water supply. The development of road infrastructure to provide the necessary road network and market linkages and easy accessibility. In addition, the improved road network will eventually lead to improved access to education and health facilities of the local people.

### **10.3 Objectives Land Use Planning and Strategies**

Local area plans are intended to set out detailed plans and policies for the development of particular areas. It is recommended that Local Area Plans (LAPs) of all the Wards are prepared in the IDP area in order to prevent growth of unplanned settlements, protect ecologically sensitive zones, develop areas under customary tenure, protect regional and intersect resources in the District and to oversee uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use and conversions from customary land to leasehold.

#### **10.3.1 Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies**

With particular reference to the Chifunabuli Township all subdivisions and change of land use will be processed in accordance with the spatial planning legislation as stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act 3 of 2015. Spatial development in the District should harmonize the social and economic activities. All development should comply with regulations and standards. The integrity of the environment should be protected and mitigation measures put in place. Increase infill development on vacant land to increase population density along development corridors and in existing growth centers. Promote corridor development along the major public transport route to increase density in existing areas.

#### **10.3.2 Areas to be Improved, Maintained or Protected**

The IDP area is blessed with vast natural resources in the form of the Ifunge peninsula, lakes, lagoons, plains, a local forests and good soils. Good and fertile soils also make the area a productive region for crops and livestock farming, yet also susceptible to flash floods in plains. With a rich culture and traditions, the IDP area has a number of locations of historical and cultural importance. These areas will be significant to the growth and development of the IDP area and play a major role in promoting unity and social cohesion.

#### **10.3.3 Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes**

The IDP area's vast natural resources in the form of the Ifunge peninsula, lakes, lagoons, plains, and Mwewa forest will need to be protected. The IDP has developed specific strategies to protect areas of environmental sensitivity, cultural and historical importance, as well as areas where there is need for disaster management.

Increase the proportion of the District under forest cover through gazettement areas as community and protected forests; Strengthen environmental education and awareness programmes on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction; Promote alternative livelihood approaches that are non-dependent on the harvesting of forest resources; Prohibition of expansion of housing developments towards lakes, watershed, and other environmentally sensitive areas.

#### **10.3.4 Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines**

The IDP area does not have an international border. However, it does border Chilubi District on Lake Bangweulu on the west, Samfya and Mansa Districts on the south and Lupososhi District to the north. Therefore, the neighbouring Districts are important partners in agricultural trade. As such the route provide a very important transport corridor for the movement of materials from Lusaka to the Northern Province. The major land use policies to be implemented under this IDP are to:

- Protect the biodiversity of the protected areas as a natural habitat from all forms of development
- Promote the effective land use and development control mechanisms along Lubwe - Kasaba to ensure safe passage of goods and services in the District
- Promote the development of mixed-use business corridors along Lubwe – Kasaba road to promote inter-District trade and investments
- Develop regional infrastructure to strengthen trade and commerce between the District and the rest of the province
- Promote setting up infrastructure to promote value addition and inflow of diverse goods and services into the region

#### **10.3.5 Informal Settlements**

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to informal settlements. These policies will be implemented together with appropriate building and land use controls as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015;

- Provide feeder and access roads
- Improve access to health and education facilities
- Provision of access to safe and clean drinking water
- Prohibit the expansion of housing towards ecologically sensitive areas
- Promote the use of sustainable building materials
- Ensure that building regulations for housing and other developments are developed and implemented

## 11.0 Capital Investment Programme

### 11.1 Capital Investment Plan

**Table 57: Economic Transformation and Job Creation – Capital Investment Plan**

Objective 1	The MoA will work with other stakeholders to improve crop production and productivity for major crops by between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all wards								
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Location	2024 (K'000)	2025 (K'000)	2026 (K'000)	2027 (K'000)	2028 (K'000)	Responsible Agency
The MoA will work with other stakeholders to improve crop production and productivity for major crops by between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all wards	Agriculture Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate camp houses	Lubwe (4), Chinkutilla (2), Mubansenshi(1), Masonde (1), Kasaba (5), Kasansa(1), Kasongole (1), Chifunabuli(1)	1,000	1,200	1,400	500	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture
		Land acquisition, Camp houses constructed, labour costs	Kapamba(1), Kasongole(1), Kasaba(1), Kasansa (4), Mbabala (1), Chishi (1), Kasuba (1)	1,800	1,400	1,600	0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture
		Land acquisition, Office block constructed	Chinkutilla ward	1,800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture
		Land acquisition, Storage sheds constructed, labour costs	Lubwe, Chinkutilla, Kasaba	0.00	1,000	1,200	1,300	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
	Agriculture Mechanization enhanced	Land acquisition, Construction of mechanization centre, Procurement of equipment, oxen, labour,	Chinkutilla	0.00	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	GRZ /Donor /Chifunabuli Council

		allowances							
	Agribusiness development	irrigation equipment installed under Matching grants, labour, allowances	All wards	700	800	800	800	900	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
		Construction of Crop Aggregation Centre, Land acquisition, labour costs,	Chinkutila, Lubwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	330	300	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
		Construction of small rural agriculture industries, procurement of equipment, labor, allowances,	Chifunabuli, Chinkutila	0.00	900	1,000	0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
	Irrigation infrastructure developed	Construction of irrigation scheme, procurement of equipment, labour, allowances	Kafumbo	0.00	0.00	2,500	0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
		irrigation dams constructed, labour, allowances	Chinkutila	0.00	1,500		0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
		irrigation weirs constructed, labour, allowances	Mubansensi, Kafumbo	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	Ministry of Agriculture/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
	Extension	Vehicle procured	All wards	1,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Ministry of

	Service support	and maintained							Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture
		Motorbikes purchased and maintained	All wards	1,050	750	320	320	0.00	
	Farm block development	Farm Blocks fully developed, Land acquisition, grading of roads, construction of service facilities, labour, allowances	Masonde ward	0.00	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	GRZ/ /Cooperating partners/ Chifunabuli Council
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase its capacity to develop road infrastructure in the District by procuring 7 earth moving equipment by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location by Priority</b>	<b>2024 (K'000)</b>	<b>2025 (K'000)</b>	<b>2026 (K'000)</b>	<b>2027 (K'000)</b>	<b>2028 (K'000)</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will increase its capacity to develop transportation infrastructure in the District by procuring 7 earth moving equipment by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Procure earth Moving equipment	Chifunabuli District	4,000	2,000	1,800	2,500	5,000	LA
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024 (K'000)</b>	<b>2025 (K'000)</b>	<b>2026 (K'000)</b>	<b>2027 (K'000)</b>	<b>2028 (K'000)</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
To upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by	Road Infrastructure Development	Upgrade the D96 road	Lubwe Chifunabuli Kasongole Kafumbo Chinkutila	45,000	45,000	45,000	11,000	0.00	LA/RDA/MWS

2034			Kasaba wards						
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Maintain feeder roads	Kasongole Kasansa Kapeshi Kapamba Kasaba wards	3,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	5,000	LA/ZNS/RDA
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2023 (K'000)</b>	<b>2024 (K'000)</b>	<b>2025 (K'000)</b>	<b>2026 (K'000)</b>	<b>2027 (K'000)</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate and open township roads	Kafumbo Chinkutila  Masonde Wards	18,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	LA
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to Construct 6 bridges and 9 embankments and crossing points by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Construct Bridges and culverts	Kapeshi,Kapampa,Mu banseshi,Masonde,Chinkutila,Kasansa,Kafumbo,Chifunabuli	450	300	350	450	300	LA/ZNS
		Rehabilitate embankments and Crossing points	Kapeshi,Kapampa,Mu banseshi,Masonde,Chinkutila,Kasansa,Kafumbo,Chifunabuli	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	5,000	LA/RDA/ZNS
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The MFL will work with the LA and other stakeholders to increase fisheries and livestock production and Productivity by 50% by 2034</b>								

Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The MFL will work with the LA and other stakeholders to increase fisheries and livestock production and Productivity by 50% by 2034	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure developed	Construction of livestock infrastructure	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	1,800,000	1,800,000	0.00	1,800,000	0.00	MFL/LA/Stakeholders
	Fisheries and Livestock Marketing	Construct livestock Market	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	0.00	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	0.00	MFL
		Construct Slaughter slabs	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	0.00	750,000	750,000	750,000	0.00	
	Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Establish Aqua park	Lubwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500,000	MFL
	Livestock Production, Extension and Advisory Services	Conduct livestock Production Extension and Advisory Services	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	60,000	100,000	140,000	170,000	130,000	MFL
	Extension Services support	Conduct Extension Services	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	60,000	100,000	140,000	170,000	130,000	MFL
	Fisheries and Livestock Value chain Capacity built	Construct Fisheries and Livestock processing plant	Mwewa Lubwe Kasaba	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	0.00	0.00	MFL

**Table 2.0: Human and Social Development – Capital Investment Plan**

Objective 1	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034</b>								
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034	Water Infrastructure Development	Construct Water schemes	All Wards	1,200,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	3,100,000	LA/Ministry of Water Sanitation and Protection, Access Water, World Vision
Objective 2	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to upgrade all existing boreholes to water schemes by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to upgrade all existing boreholes to water schemes by 2034	Water Infrastructure Development	Upgrade existing Boreholes in all wards	All Wards	1,800,000	2,300,000	2,750,000	3,200,000	3,650,000	LA/Ministry of Water Sanitation and Protection, Access Water, World Vision
Objective 3	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct 3 fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034</b>								

Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct 3 fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034	Water supply Infrastructure Development	Hydrants construction	Chinkutula Ward (Kakasa)	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000	250,000	LA, MOE, Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, Access
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct waterborne toilets distributed equitably in all 13 wards by 2034</b>								
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Improve sanitation services	Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Expand Sanitation infrastructure by constructing waterborne toilets	All Wards	5,000,000	6,250,000	7,500,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	LA
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards</b>								
Strategies	Program	Activities	Location (By Priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes	Operation and maintenance of boreholes	Construct SOMAP Shop	Chifunabuli	300,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	LA/Ministry of Water and Sanitation

downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards									
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to establish and operationalize a dumpsite by 2034 to especially cater for all wards along the Musaila-Kasaba Road</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location (By Priority)</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Improve sanitation services	Solid Waste management	Construct a dumpsite	Kasongole Chifunabuli Lubwe Kafumbo Chinkutila Kasaba	0.00	0.00	2,500,000	0.00	0.00	LA
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location by Priority</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034	Infrastructure Development	Construction of District first level hospital	Lubwe ward	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000,000	0.00	
		Construct maternity annex and provision of furniture/equipment	Lubwe Kafumbo Masonde Kapamba Kasansa Chinkutila Kapeshi Chifunabuli Kasaba Mubanseshi Wards	6,300,000	950,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	

		Construct a Nursing School	Chinkutila	0	0	7,000,000	0		0	0
		Construct Staff Houses	Lubwe Kafumbo Masonde Kapamba Kasansa Chinkutila Kapeshi Chifunabuli Kasaba Mubanseshi wards	3,500,000	550,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000		
		Construction of outreach posts and provision of furniture/equipment	All the 13 wards	560,000	580,000	600,000	620,000	640,000	MOH / LA	
		Construction of mothers' shelter	Kapamba ward (Chikuwe) Chishi ward Kapeshi (Nambale) Mubansenshi (Kandolo) Kasaba (Mwansakombe)	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	MOH / LA	

		Construction of District health office with store room and pharmacy/provision of furniture	Chifunabuli Township	0.00	2,000,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	LA
		Construct outreach posts and furniture	All Wards	560,000	580,000	600,000	620,000	640,000	MOH / LA
		Construct Health Centre (maternity wing&health post)	Katibi Mafarm Mubansenshi	1,200	0.00	1,200	0.00	1,200	
		Construct Mothers shelter	Kapamba (Chikuwe) Chishi Kapeshi (Nambale) Mubanseshi (Kandolo) Kasaba (Mwansakombe)	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	MOH / LA
	Transport	Procure vehicles (land cruiser)	Lubwe ward	0.00	0.00	1,800,000	0.00	0.00	MOH / LA
		Procure a boat	Lubwe ward	0.00	0.00	1,900,000	0.00	0.00	MOH / LA

**Objective 8**      **The Ministry of Education in collaboration with the LA and other stakeholders will increase access to quality, equitable and inclusive education to improve literacy levels in the District from 57% to 85% by 2034**

Strategy	Program	Activities	Location	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible
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	me			(K'000)	(K'000)	(K'000)	(K'000)	(K'000)	Agency
Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education	Infrastructure Development	Construction of DEBs Office Block	Chifunabuli Township	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MOE/LA/Stakeholders
		Construction of Special Boarding School	Chifunabuli Township	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MOE/LA/Stakeholders
	School Infrastructure Development (constructions and Expansions/Rehabilitation). School	Construction of Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets).	Kapundu, Totwe, Lule, Ponga, Tande, Mwasha, Shimalingu, Mweshilungu, Nsombwela, Mundubi, Kakote, Katola, Nshungu, Nkulunga, Cholansenga, Mwewa, Kakasa, Chikuwe, Masembe, Kaongwe, Mwita, Kasuba, Sashi, Nambale, Chibingila, Masanta, Shikamushile, Munkwanga, Katibi, Kasekelo, Kapoma, Sebente, Mumamba,	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	MOE/LA/Stakeholders

			Mulonga, Mulilachembe, Maloba, Katutwa, Kashikishi, Kasenga, Kasansa, Kapundu, Kandolo, Bombawamen shi, Kalila, Chombwe, Chitumbe, Chipapa, Chikoko, Chifuko and Chaiteka						
		Expansion and upgrading of already existing primary schools into day secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miponda Day Sec</li> <li>• Chamalawa Day Sec</li> <li>• Chishi Day Sec</li> <li>• Mukopa Day Sec</li> <li>• Chibuye Day Sec, Mbilimawenge Day Sec School</li> </ul>	2,050.00	2,150.00	2,250.00	2,300.00	2,350.00	LA and MOE
		Rehabilitate Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets).	Miponda, Chamalawa, Kakote, Chifunabuli, Chibuye, Mweshilungu,	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	LA/DMMU

		Shimalingu, Chitembo, Sashi, Chibingila, Munkwanga, Kapoma and Chaiteka							
	Procurement of Desks	All 74 schools	1,832.64	1,832.64	1,832.64	1,832.64	1,832.64	1,832.64	LA and MOE
Procurement of school furniture	Repair of Desks	All 74 schools	350.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	LA and MOE
STEM promotion in schools	Construct and operationalize STEM in schools	2 secondary schools	10,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	LA and MOE/ZEEP
Promote ICT in schools	Establish and Operationalize ICT Labs in 9 Secondary schools	Lubwe, Mwansakombe , Mwewa, Miponda, Chishi, Mundubi, Mukopa and Kasaba Girls Secondary School Chamalawa boys Technical School	1,350	900.00	450.00	900.00	450.00	450.00	LA and MOE
	Promote Computer Studies in schools (procure computers).	43 Basic and 9 secondary schools	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	LA and MOE

**Table 3.0: Good Governance Environment – Capital Investment Plan**

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The LA working with stakeholders will increase the number of police posts in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2024 (K'000)</b>	<b>2025 (K'000)</b>	<b>2026 (K'000)</b>	<b>2027 (K'000)</b>	<b>2028 (K'000)</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The LA working with stakeholders will increase the number of police posts in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct police Posts Constructed	Masonde, Kasaba, Mbabala, & Kasongole Wards	750	800	0.00	900	950	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
<b>Objectives 2</b>	<b>The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034</b>								
The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct Magistrate Court	Chinkutula ward - Kakasa	0.00	0.00	1,100	0.00	0.00	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration offices/Civic Center by 2034</b>								

The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration offices/Civic Center by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct District administration offices	Chinkutula ward - Kakasa	0.00	5,000	12,000	0.00	0.00	
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number all 10,000 plots at the new Central Business District by 2034</b>								
The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number all 3,785 plots at the new Central Business District by 2034	Land Development, Administration and Management	Surveying & numbering of plots at the new CBD	Chinkutula Ward – Kakasa	600	600	600	600	600	LA/Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The Local Authority will in conjunction with stakeholders increase the number of CDF Community projects by 70% by 2034</b>								
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Location by Priority</b>	<b>2024 K)</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
The Local Authority will in	CDF Community Projects		<b>Chifunabuli Ward</b>						LA

conjunction with stakeholders increase the number of CDF Community projects by 70% by 2034		<b><u>Chitembo zone</u></b>						LA
	Construction Health centre		1,400,000					LA
	2 staff houses at Chitembo Local Court			1,000,000				LA
	1x3 Classroom Block				800,000			LA
	Electrification through the Rural Electrification Authority (REA)					500,000		LA
	Market shelter						700,000	LA
	Piped water						1,200,00	LA
		<b>Katapa zone</b>						LA
	1x2 Classroom Block		550,000					LA
	Embankment linking to Lubwe Secondary School			2,500,000				LA
	Mothers shelter				500,00			LA
	Pre-School					600,000		LA

	Electrification through the Rural Electrification Authority (REA							500,000	LA
		<b>Mundubi Zone</b>							LA
	Market shelter		700,00						LA
	1x3 Classroom Block			800,000					LA
	Installation of a step-down transformer connecting Kalwilo and Mundubi				200,000				LA
	Construction of a Pre-school at Kalwilo Village					600,000			LA
	Construction of a staff house at Mundubi Rural Health Centre						500,000		LA
	Rehabilitation of a staff house at Mundubi Community Development Office						150,000		LA
		<b>Mashitolo zone</b>							LA
	Procurement of computers at Mashitolo		100,000						LA

	Primary School							
	Construction of Teachers' Houses in teachers' compound			2,000,000				LA
	Laboratory and a Computer Room (1x2 block)				900,000			LA
	Opening up of Feeder roads					3,000,000		LA
	Mothers shelter						500,000	LA
	<b>Chishi Ward</b>							LA
	<b>Mwandalala zone</b>							LA
	Construction of Nsonga Community School (1 X 3)			1,200,000				LA
	Community Health centre				1,700,000			LA
	Construction of a Mother Shelter (Chishi Rural Health Center)					750,000		LA
	<b>Koni Kalila Zone</b>							LA
	Construction of Harbour		2,500,000					LA
	Construction of Market Shelter			850,000				LA

		Construction of 4 teachers houses				2,300,000		LA
		Purchasing of school furniture like desks					400,000	LA
		Purchasing of water ambulance with Mbabala Ward					2,000,00	LA
		<b>Kasekelo Zone</b>						LA
		Construction of a Classroom Block (1 X 3)		1,000,000				LA
		Construction of Health centre			1,700,000			LA
		Construction of Market Shelter				850,000		LA
		Construction of 5 teacher's houses					2,700,00	LA
		Construction of Depot					600,000	LA
		<b>Musenge zone</b>						LA
		Construction of 2 houses for Mbulu Local Court		1,200,000				LA
		Construction of pre-school 1 X 2 block			700,000			LA
		Construction of Market Shelter				850,000		LA

	Construction of 2 teachers houses at preschool					0	1,200,000	LA
	<b>Katibi Zone</b>							LA
	Construction of a classroom block (1 X 3)	1,100,000						LA
	Construction of a health centre		1,700,000					LA
	Construction of 3 Houses for Teachers						1,700,00	LA
	<b><u>Mbabala ward</u></b>							LA
	<b>Central Zone</b>							LA
								LA
	Procurement of Water Ambulance	1,900,000						LA
	Skills Training Center		6,000,000					LA
	Construction of Harbour			2,300,000				LA
	Construction of Market Shelter					850,000		LA
	Construction of Depot						750,000	LA
	<b>Katiti Zone</b>							LA
	Primary School 1x3 CRB	900,000						LA

	Health Post			800,000				LA
	Construction of Staff Houses				1,700,000			LA
	Construction of Market Shelter					850,000		LA
	Construction of Depot						750,000	LA
		<b><u>Chikutila Ward</u></b>						LA
		<b>Kapundu Zone</b>						LA
	Health Centre		1,500,000					LA
	1x3 Classroom Block community school			750,000				LA
	Harbour market				600,000			LA
	Communication Tower (Airtel)					3,000,000		LA
		<b>Chibingila Zone</b>						LA
	1x3 Classroom Block at Chibingila Primary School/5 staff houses		3,250,000					LA
	Bridge linking Chibingila to Kafwimbi			300,000				LA
	Electricity from Shikamushile to					500,000		LA

	Chibingila							
	Water scheme						650,000	LA
		<b>Shikamushile wards</b>						LA
	Market shelter				600,000			LA
	Shikamushile to Masanta bridge (embankment)					3,500,000		LA
		<b>Chunsu Wards</b>						LA
	1x3 Classroom Block community school				750,000			LA
	Bridge from Chunsu to Chaba (embankment)					3,000,000		LA
	Water Scheme						650,000	LA
		<b>Mukanshi ward</b>						LA
	Community school 1x 2				600,000			LA
	Water Scheme					650,000		LA
		Ponga						LA
	Community school 1x3		750,000					LA
	Bridge (embankment) ponga to Mukanshi						400,000	LA
	Water Scheme					6500,00		LA
		Mwewa Zone						LA
	Police post		700,000					LA

		Solar powered water scheme			650,000				LA
		1x3 classroom block at Mwewa primary school/6 houses for teachers				4,000,000			LA
		Maintenance of Mwewa local court					200,000		LA
			<b>Kakasa Zone</b>						LA
		Kakasa Primary School 1x3 CRB		750,000					LA
		Electrification of houses at Kakasa (REA)			1,00,000				LA
		Solar powered water scheme				650,000			LA
			<b>Chifuko Zone</b>						LA
		Chifuko Primary School 1x3 CRB			7500,00				LA
		Health Centre				1,700,000			LA
		Teachers houses (3)					1,500,000		LA
		Bridge (embankment) from Chifuko through Fili to Sali						5,000,000	LA
			<b>Munkwanga zone</b>						LA
		Maternity Anex		650,000					LA

		Bridge (embankment) from Munkwanga to Chibose		3,000,000				LA
		Airtel communication tower			2,000,000			LA
		5 teachers houses				2,700,000		LA
		Electricity from Mwewa to Munkwanga					1,000,000	LA
		<b>Nkoko Zone</b>						LA
								LA
		Road from Munkwanga to Nkoko			20,000,000			LA
		Bridge (embankment) from Nkoko to Muteta		3,000,000				LA
		MTN communication tower				2,500,000		LA
		Water Scheme					650,000	LA
		<b>Lubwe Ward</b>						LA
		<b>Kamowa Zone</b>						LA
		Primary school		2,500,000				LA
		Market Shelter			750,00			LA
		Masangu Embarkment				3,000,000		LA

		lubuli Road							
		Market Shelter						600,000	LA
			<b>Lubwe Girls</b>						LA
		Bus shelter			100,000				LA LA
		Under five shelter expansion					400,000		LA
		Rehabilitation of Football stadium ( Senama Stadium)						2,500,000	LA
			<b>Kakote Zone</b>						LA
		Clinic			4,000,000				LA
		1 x 3 classroom				800,000			LA
		Market Shelter					700,000		LA
		Teachers' Houses						2,000,000	LA
		Mweshi mutende embarkment						3,000,000	LA
			<b><u>Chifunabuli Boys Zone</u></b>						LA
		Piped Water		650,000					LA
		Morden Market			2,000,000				LA
		Security Lights in the Market				100,000			LA
			<b>Katola Zone</b>						LA

		1 x 3 classroom block	750,000					LA
		Health centre		1,700,00				LA
		Upgrading of borehole at School			200,000			LA
		2 staff houses				1,100,00		LA
		<b>Kapeshi Ward</b>						LA
		Kafwimbi zone						LA
		Construction of Staff Houses			1,100,000			LA
		Embarkment Construction Kafwimbi to Chibingila		3,500,000				LA
		Health Centre	1,450,000					LA
		Market Shelter				650,000		LA
		Piped Water System					2,000,000	LA
		Nambale Zone						LA
		Construction of Mothers Shelter	500,000					LA
		Construction of Teachers Houses		2,000,000				LA
		Rehabilitation of the health centre			200,00			LA

	Piped Water					1,000,00		LA
	Network Tower						2,500,00	LA
		<b><u>Kaongwe Zone</u></b>						LA
	Construction of Community School		1,200,000					LA
	Piped water			1,000,000				LA
	Network Tower				2,500,000			LA
	Embarkment construction Sengela mikombe to Ipombwe and Mulila bantu ipombwe to Mulila					3,000,000		LA
		<b>Kunguleni Zone</b>						LA
	Network Tower			2,000,000				LA
	Construction of Community School				1,200,000			LA
	Pipe water					2,000,00		LA
		<b>Kasongole Wrd</b>						LA
		<b>Nsombwela zone</b>						LA
	Construction of 2 1 x 3 classroom		1,500,000					LA

		block						
		4 Staff Houses			2,000,000			LA
		Piped Water				2,000,000		LA
		Rural Health Centre					1,750,000	LA
		Irrigation farming					1,500,000	LA
			<b><u>Shimalingu Zone</u></b>					LA
		4 Houses		2,000,000				LA
		2 1 x 3 Classroom Block			1,500,000			LA
		Rural Health Post				1,750,000		LA
		Community Water Piped					1,000,000	LA
		Rehabilitation of Agriculture House					200,000	LA
			<b><u>Mafumbi Zone</u></b>					LA
		Construction of a Pre- School		1,500,000				LA
		2 Teachers' Houses			1,100,000			LA
		Electricity				1,000,000		LA
			<b><u>Mweshilungu Zone</u></b>					LA
		5 Houses for the				2,500,000		LA

	Workers							
	2 1 x 3 Classroom Block					1,600,000		LA
	Piped scheme						650,000	LA
	<b><u>Lule Zone</u></b>							LA
	1 x 3 classroom Block				800,000			LA
	4 Teachers Houses					2,100,000		LA
	Water Pipe			650,000				LA
	<b><u>Chibuye zone</u></b>							LA
	Rehabilitation of Rural Health Centre		200,000					LA
	4 Houses at the Facility			2,100,000				LA
	1 x 3 Classroom Block				800,000			LA
	4 Teachers Houses					2,200,00		LA
								LA
	Market Shelter						700,000	LA
	<b><u>Mubansenshi Ward</u></b>							LA
	<b><u>Kandolo zone</u></b>							LA

		Construction of 6 Staff Houses					3,200,000	LA
		Construction of 1 x 2 Classroom Block	800,000					LA
		Construction of Mothers Shelter		700,000				LA
		Construction of Agriculture House			600,000			LA
		Construction of Dormitory				800,000		LA
		<b><u>Tende zone</u></b>						LA
		Construction of 2 Staff Houses		1,100,00				LA
		Construction of Embarkment			3,500,000			LA
		Solar Water scheme				650,000		LA
		<b><u>Chamalawa zone</u></b>						LA
		Construction of Clinic		2,500,000				LA
		Construction of 1 x 3 Classroom Block			800,000			LA
		Construction of Staff Houses				1,200,000		LA
		Agriculture shelter					600,000	LA
		<b><u>Shipangwa zone</u></b>						LA

		Construction of 1 x 3 Classroom Block	750,000					LA
		Construction of health centre		1,700,000				LA
		Construction of Staff houses			2,000,000			LA
		Construction of embankment					3,000,000	LA
		<b>Mulonga zone</b>						LA
		Construction of 1 x 3 Classroom Block	800,000					LA
		Construction of health centre		1,700,000				LA
		Embankment construction			3,000,000			LA
		Construction of solar water scheme				1,000,000		LA
		<b><u>Cholansenga zone</u></b>						LA
		Construction of 1 x 3 Classroom Block		800,000				LA
		Construction of staff houses			1,100,000			LA
		Network tower installation				2,500,000		LA
		<b><u>Masonde ward</u></b>						LA

		Expansion of Miponda Clinic			800,000				LA
		Construction of Teachers Houses at Chombwe primary				2,000,000			LA
		Construction of Health centre in Chombwe, Maloba, Fitumbe			1,700,000			1,800,000	LA
		Upgrading of community schools ( Maloba, Kasenga, Muteta, Fitumbwe				1,500,000			LA
			<b>Kasaba Ward</b>						LA
			<b><u>Mwansakombe Zone</u></b>						LA
		Construction of a science and Computer Laboratory		1,200,000					LA
		Construction of 1 x 2 classroom block			600,000				LA
		piped water				800,000			LA
		Construction of mother's shelter					500,000		LA

	Rehabilitation of the court						200,000	LA
	Construction of a playing grounds for the youths and women						2,000,000	LA
	<b><u>Kashikishi zone</u></b>							LA
	Completion of a 1 x 2 classroom block	600,000						LA
	Construction of health centre		1,700,000					LA
	Construction of a market			700,000				LA
	Completion of kalila mpumpi embankment				4,000,000			LA
	Construction of 5 G.R.Z houses						2,700,000	LA
	<b><u>Nsengaila zone</u></b>							LA
	Construction of a health centre			1,700,000				LA
	Construction of 5 G.R.Z houses				2,600,00			LA
	Piped water system						650,000	LA
	<b><u>Kasaba zone</u></b>							LA
	Purchasing of x-ray machine at St Magrate Mission	400,000						LA

	hospital							
	Extension of mortuary shelter			400,000				LA
	Construction of 1 x 3 primary classroom				800,000			LA
	Construction of 5 G.R.Z houses					2,600,000		LA
	Construction of police cells with 2 staff houses						2,500,000	LA
		<b>Mumamba zone</b>						LA
	Construction of 1 x 2 classroom block		600,000					LA
	Construction of a health centre			1,700,000				LA
	Rural electrification				1,000,000			LA
	Construction of 2 G.R.Z houses					1,200,000		LA
	Construction of a market shelter						800,000	LA
		<b>Chikoko zone</b>						LA
	Completion of 1 x 3 classroom block		750,00					LA

		Construction of 2 teachers houses			1,100,000				LA
		Construction of a health centre				1,700,000			LA
		Construction of market shelter					800,000		LA
			<b><u>Kapamba ward</u></b>						LA
		Rehabilitation of Chikuwe Primary 1 X 3 Classroom Block		300,000					LA
		Construction of Chikuwe Health Post Mother's Shelter			500,000				LA
		Chikuwe Community Construction of Community Market				750,000			LA
		Construction of Chikuwe Primary School Teacher's and Pupil's Toilets					400,000		LA
		Construction of Chikuwe Primary						1,200,000	LA

	School Teacher's houses							
	<b><u>Kalila zone</u></b>							LA
	Construction of Kalila Primary 1 X 2 Classroom Block				600,000			LA
	Construction of Kalila Primary School Teacher's houses and Toilets					400,000		LA
	<b><u>Kamponda zone</u></b>							LA
	Construction of Kamponda Community Market		650,000					LA
	<b><u>Mazembe zone</u></b>							LA
	Construction of Storage Shed at Mazembe Primary School			500,000				LA
	<b><u>Chambeshi zone</u></b>							LA
	Water scheme		650,0000					LA

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**Table 4.0: Environmental Sustainability – Capital Investment Plan**

Objective 1	The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in collaboration with other stakeholders will build District capacity and ensure integration in environment and natural resource management in the District by 2034								
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Location	2024 (K'000)	2025 (K'000)	2026 (K'000)	2027 (K'000)	2028 (K'000)	Responsible Agency
Ensure provision of conducive and adequate office space and storage room	Infrastructure development	Build 1*4 office block and 1X 20m*20m	Lubwe/Kakasa	0.00	0.00	300	200	0.00	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development/FD
Objective 2	The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the District								
The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the District	Climate-resilient infrastructure development	Irrigation infrastructure development (solar-powered irrigation schemes)	All 13 Wards	3,400	3,600	3,800	4,000	4,200	MOA, Donors, LA
	Long-term climate change adaptation planning	Establishment of rangelands	Lubwe Chinkutila Kapamba Chifunabuli wards	0.00	1000	1000	1000	0.00	MOA, Donors, LA



## **11.2 Chifunabuli Town Council Financial Plan**

### **11.2.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this Long-Term Financial Plan is to create awareness regarding financial challenges and opportunities the Council could possibly face and inform the Institution's financial and operational decision makers to account for such possibilities. The five-year financial plan is a component of a comprehensive effort by the Council to improve its long-range financial management and planning.

### **11.2.2 Scope**

The Council's Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2022 through Fiscal Year 2026 addresses the revenues and expenditures of all Council funds (the General Fund and special funds) over a five year planning period.

### **11.2.3 Development Process**

The Council's financial plan has been formulated using public finance best practices which define financial forecasting and long-term financial planning as follows:

- Financial forecasting is the process of projecting revenues and expenditures over a long term period, using assumptions about economic conditions, future spending scenarios, and other salient variables.
- Long-term financial planning is the process of aligning financial capacity with long-term service objectives. Financial planning uses forecasts to provide insight into future financial capacity so that strategies can be developed to achieve long-term sustainability in light of the government's service objectives and financial challenges.

The main tasks required to create the Long Term Financial Plan were the following:

- Review best practices, the work of peer jurisdictions, and academic and professional materials on the topic;
- Review and analysis of the Council's past performance of both revenue and expenditure;
- Analysis of the Districts economic environment to identify the major financial and operational challenges and opportunities(strengths) that the Council might face over the coming years;

### **11.2.4 Forecast Background**

As noted above, The Council staff consulted numerous sources and followed public finance best practices when creating the Long Term Financial Plan and the approved 2022 budget was used as the basis of the forecast. Staff assumed that future service levels and revenue sources would remain at current levels (those in the approved 2022 budget, referred to as "status quo"). Staff then forecasted revenues and expenditures for succeeding years by applying assumptions about possible future changes in economic conditions that could impact revenues and expenditures. Revenues and expenditures are impacted by both cyclical and irregular changes in the District's economy and demography. Future revenues and expenditures can be estimated using a number of techniques including qualitative/judgmental analysis and quantitative analysis. Council staff applied both qualitative and quantitative analysis as part of this forecast, as described below.

### 11.2.5 Revenue and Expenditure History

The Council's revenue history and forecast is described below. As background, Table 1 below illustrates the four-year history of the Council's revenue collected by source. The Council has used the four-year history because Chifunabuli District came into existence in 2018.

**Table 58: Four - Year Revenue History**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Local taxes-Personal Levy	285	2,830	4,895	8,005
Fees and Charges	18,425	393,894	720,756	484,830
Licenses	-	60,888	68,411	92,365
Levies	21,977	97,264	80,017	53,263
Permits	-	5,955	62,490	42,545
Other income	-	16,268	95,563	92,365
Local Government Equalization Fund	3,070,132	5,502,105	6,953,144	6,667,132
Constituency Development Fund	1,100,000	-	1,600,000	1,600,000
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>4,210,819</b>	<b>6,079,204</b>	<b>9,585,276</b>	<b>9,040,505</b>

*Source: CTC (2022)*

**Table 59: Four - Year Expenditure History**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Personnel Emoluments	972,320	3,486,655	5,019,026	5,350,881
Use of goods and services	691,146	3,078,917	1,714,535	2,319,652
Non-financial assets	1,112,499	314,008	1,234,031	1,050,289
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<b>2,775,965</b>	<b>6,879,580</b>	<b>7,967,592</b>	<b>8,720,822</b>

*Source: CTC (2022)*

### 11.2.6 Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts

As noted above, the Draft 2022 budget was used as the baseline for revenue and expenditure forecasts.

**Table 60: Five - Year Revenue Forecast**

RECEIPTS	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Local taxes- Personal Levy	15,000	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Fees and Charges	2,959,888	2,617,066	1,775,933	1,046,826	915,973
Licenses	150,400	135,360	121,824	134,006	147,407.04
Levies	159,140	167,097	175,452	184,224	193,436
Permits	188,270	169,443	152,499	137,249	123,524
Other Receipts	60,000	450,000	495,000	544,500	598,950.00
Local Government Equalization Fund	8,870,000	8,870,000	8,820,000	8,820,000	8,820,000
Constituency Development Fund	25,739,911	28,313,902	28,313,902	28,313,902	28,313,902
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>38,142,609</b>	<b>40,742,368</b>	<b>39,874,109</b>	<b>39,200,208</b>	<b>39,132,692</b>

Source: CTC (2022)

- Local Taxes:** This source of revenue is made up of Personal Levy. The lack of ratable properties which are under customary hands makes it difficult to collect Property rates. The projections on Local taxes (Personal levy) is based on the updated Business data bank and information collected showing the number of civil servants currently in the District. The projection has been maintained throughout the period due to past revenue performance.
- Fees and charges:** This Revenue is largely made of plot premiums (80%) expected to be collected from the sale of Plots and Manganese loading charges (20%).The Council will in the first two years of the plan offload the completely numbered and surveyed 2,585 to the general public which will help to improve the infrastructure development of the District. Gradually, this Revenue will start to fall once the plots have been sold. Manganese Revenue is not expected to increase due to the poor road network which makes it difficult for mobility of Heavy duty vehicles. However, this will be reviewed once the first five years of the plan elapses as the District has budgeted for infrastructure development especially in the road sector. The Council has also included the procurement of a financial management system to ensure accountability and

transparency in the collection of Council revenues. The financial management system will enable the Council to monitor revenue collection in Real-Time.

- **Licenses:** The projection in table 3 takes into account the trend analysis for expenditure observed in table 1 under licenses. This line of revenue is expected to record a 10 percent decrease from 2022 to 2023. The major component of this vault is Liquor License which is subject to renewal after every three years once issued.
- **Levies:** These are revenues generated from Business Levies and Fish levy. This Revenue is expected to increase at a rate of 10% due to the expected increase from registration of more cooperatives targeting the empowerment grants of the Constituency development fund component. A number of cooperatives are expected to be registered and these are expected to pay for business levies in accordance with law guiding collection of Business levies. Moreover, the supply of fish levy is expected to increase as a result of massive investments by the World Bank funded projects which is currently supporting different cooperatives in the District in terms of fish farming business.
- **Permits:** The projection in table 3 takes into account the trend analysis for Revenue observed in table 3 under Fees and Charges. This line of revenue is expected to record a 10 percent decrease from 2023 to 2026. The major component of this vault is Building permit which is expected to reduce as less plots are offered for sale to be public. This revenue is expected to be high in the first two years of the plan as more people buy land and construct buildings in the first few years of the plan, eventually, less people or businesses will be able to construct more as less plots are made available for sale.
- **Licenses:** The projection in table 3 takes into account the trend analysis for Revenue observed in table 3 under Fees and Charges. This line of revenue is expected to record a 10 percent decrease from 2023 to 2026. The major component of this vault is Building permit which is expected to reduce as less plots are offered for sale to be public. This revenue is expected to be high in the first two years of the plan as more people buy land and construct buildings in the first few years of the plan, eventually, less people or businesses will be able to construct more as less plots are made available for sale.
- **Other Receipts:** This is made up of revenue expected to be generated from the Council's commercial venture investments in the Council lodge, Chicken run and Block-making businesses. The revenue is expected to grow at 10%.
- **Local Government Equalization Fund:** This is revenue received from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural development on a monthly basis. This line of revenue has been maintained as that of the base year 2022 in line with Local Government Budget guidelines.
- **Constituency Development Fund:** This line of revenue has been maintained as that of the base year 2022 in line with Local Government Budget guidelines.

**Table 61: Five - Year Expenditure Forecast**

EXPENDITURE	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Personnel Emoluments	6,606,137	7,138,164	7,851,980	8,637,178	9,500,896
Use of goods and services	14,689,319	15,907,056	12,624,783	9,265,423	6,241,290
Non-financial assets	16,845,131	17,721,035	19,493,139	21,442,452	23,586,698
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>38,142,609</b>	<b>40,768,278</b>	<b>39,971,926</b>	<b>39,347,079</b>	<b>39,330,910</b>

Source: CTC (2022)

- **Personal Emoluments:** The Councils has very little control over this line of expenditure as employees are directly employed by the Local Government Service Commission. Personal Emoluments has been projected to increase at an average rate of 10 percent per annum as has been the trend over the last five years and also taking into account the annual salary increments.
- **Use of Goods and Services:** Under this vault the council is scheduled to construct a modern Health post and various class room blocks. The rehabilitation of township roads and various public infrastructure in the District will be done under this vault including the payment of secondary/skills development bursaries and Empowerment grants to deserving groups and cooperatives
- **Non-Financial Assets:** Council plans to procure a Grader and other Earth Moving equipment to aid in road infrastructure development in the first five years of the plan. The procurement of Earth-Moving equipment will help to improve solid waste collection and provide the much needed rehabilitation of roads in the District.

## 12.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of the IDP; the M&E Plan ensures that the IDP brings about the change anticipated and that resources are effectively utilised. The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in the M&E Plan have been developed using the following 5 principles as provided for in volume four (4) of the IDP guidelines on the preparation of the implementation program:

- ✓ **Precise/ well-defined:** The indicator is not ambiguous so as to ensure everyone interprets them the same and thus achieve the same results;
- ✓ **Reliable:** the indicator yields the same results on repeated trials attempts;
- ✓ **Validity:** the indicator measures what it intend to measure;
- ✓ **Measurable:** the indicator is measurable; if it cannot be measured, it is not a good indicator and;
- ✓ **Practicable:** The indicator is not be impractical to measure from a resource or cost perspective.

It is imperative for the Council to assign an M&E Team with clear roles and responsibilities, for the purpose of: Collecting data; Analysing data; Reporting performance on indicators and

tracking progress; and Coordinating with Government Departments to avoid duplication data collection and reporting. The following table highlights the key players in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes planned.

**Table 62: Economic Transformation and Job Creation – Monitoring Plan**

<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	
<b>Objective 1</b>	The MoA will work with other stakeholders to improve crop production and productivity for major crops by between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all wards										
Improve crop production and productivity for major crops by between 10% and 50% by 2034 in all wards	Agriculture infrastructure development	Rehabilitate camp houses	Camp houses rehabilitated	4 houses	0	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	2 houses	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	1 house	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	1 house	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	5 houses		0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	1 house	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				1 house	0	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	0	1 house	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
		Construct camp houses	Camp houses constructed	0	1 house	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	1 house	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	1 house	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				4 houses	0	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	1 house	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
				0	0	1 house	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually	
		Construct office block	Office block constructed	1 Office Block	0	0	0	0	0	LA/MOA	Annually
		Construct storage sheds	Storage sheds constructed	0	0	1 storage shed	0	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually

				0	0	0	1 storage shed	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually
Agriculture Mechanisation enhanced	Construct and operationalise Farm mechanisation centre	Farm mechanisation centre constructed and operationalized	0	1 agriculture mechanisation center	0	0	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually
	Increase Area under Mechanised Farming	Area under Mechanised Farming increased	0	40 Hectares	50 Hectares	60 Hectares	150 Hectares	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually	
Farmer input support	Issue eligible farmers issued with subsidised farming inputs under FISP program	Eligible farmers issued with subsidised farming inputs under FISP program	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6500 farmers	7500 farmers	10000 farmers	MOA	Annually	
Tree crops development	Enhance tree crops cultivation (in orchards)	Tree crops cultivation (in orchards) enhanced	1 Hectare	2 Hectares	2 Hectares	1 Hectare	1 Hectare	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually	
Agribusiness development	Compile agricultural commodity market price bulletins weekly and	Agricultural commodity market price bulletins compiled weekly and	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA	Weekly	
			1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA	Weekly	
			1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	1 market weekly	MOA	Weekly	

		submit	submitted							
		Disburse matching grants too agro based SMEs	Matching grants to agro based SMEs disbursed	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	100 grants	MOA, CEEC, TRALARD, CDF, Donors	Annually
		Capacity build farmers and connect them to agriculture insurance services providers	Farmers capacity built and connected to agriculture insurance services providers	4000 farmers	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6,500 farmers	7,000 farmers	MOA, Insurance companies	Annually
		Establish Out grower schemes / contract farming ventures	Out grower schemes / contract farming ventures established	6 out grower scheme /contract farming venture	5 out grower scheme /contract farming venture	2 out grower scheme /contract farming venture	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
		Set up Crop Aggregation Centres	Crop Aggregation Centres set up	0	0	0	0	1 aggregation centre	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
				0	0	0	1 aggregation centre	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
		Conduct and attend District	District and Provincial	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	5 shows	MOA, Business	Annually

		and Provincial Agricultural and Commercial shows	Agricultural and Commercial shows conducted/attended						Associations, Farmer Associations, Cooperative Unions, Stakeholders	
		Set up small crop processing rural industries / centres	Small crop processing rural industries / centres set up Chinkutla	0	0	1 processing centre	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
				0	0	0	1 processing centre	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
	Irrigation infrastructure developed	Set up Irrigation schemes	Irrigation schemes set up	0	1 irrigation scheme	0	0	0	MOA, Business Associations, Farmer Associations Cooperative Unions, Donors	Annually
		Construct dam for irrigation	dam for irrigation constructed	0	1 dam	0	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually
		Construct weirs for irrigation	Weirs for irrigation constructed	0	0	1 weir	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually
	0			0	1 weir	0	0	MOA, LA, Donors	Annually	

									Donors	
		Increase area under irrigation	Area under irrigation increased	10 Hectares	20 Hectares	45 Hectares	60 Hectares	90 Hectares	MOA, Cooperating partners	Annually
Extension Service support		Recruit extension officers	Extension officers recruited	4 officers	1 officer	0	0	0	MOA	Annually
		Recruit District staff	District staff recruited	15 officers	8 officers	7 officers	0	0	MOA	Annually
		Manage e-extension platform (ZIAMIS)	e-extension platform (ZIAMIS) managed	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	1 e-extension platform	MOA	Annually
		Register farmers in ZIAMIS system	Farmers registered in ZIAMIS system	1000 farmers	1000 farmers	2000 farmers	2000 farmers	1000 farmers	MOA	Annually
		Purchase vehicle	Vehicle purchased	1 motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Purchase motorbikes	Motorbikes purchased	7 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	5 motorbikes	1 motorbike	0	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Prepare training materials and translated into local language	Training materials prepared and translated into local language	4 leaflets /pamphlets	4 leaflets /pamphlets	2 leaflets /pamphlets	0	0	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Offer extension services to women and youth	Extension services offered to women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	500 women and youth	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Offer extension Services to SMEs	Extension Services offered to SMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	2 MSMEs	MOA cooperating partners	Annually

		Increase cropland under Climate Smart Agriculture	Cropland under Climate Smart Agriculture increased	50 Hectares	100 Hectares	150 Hectares	200 Hectares	250 Hectares	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Increase Number of farmers using drought tolerant crop varieties	Number of farmers using drought tolerant crop varieties increased	4000 farmers	5000 farmers	6000 farmers	6500 farmers	7000 farmers	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
		Increase Number of farmers adopting climate smart agroforestry	Number of farmers adopting climate smart agroforestry increased	200 farmers	300 farmers	500 farmers	800 farmers	1000 farmers	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
	Early warning and surveillance system	Increase Number of early warning system strengthened (Pheromones stations set up)	Number of early warning system strengthened (Pheromones stations set up) increased	10 Pheromones stations set up	7 Pheromones stations set up	0	0	0	MOA, cooperating partners	Annually
	Farm block development	Set up a farm block	Farm block set up	0	1 farm block	0	0	0	MOA	Annually
		Allocate farms in farm block	Farms allocated in farm block	0	25 farms	25 farms	0	0	MOA, MOL	Annually
	Value chain development	Set up value chains	Value chains set up	0	1 value chain	1 value chain	0	0	MOA	Annually
		Capacity build farmers in production and processing	Farmers capacity built in production and processing	0	300 farmers	400 farmers	400 farmers	400 farmers	MOA	Annually
		Procure equipment for production and processing	Equipment for production and processing	5 sets of equipment	5 sets of equipment	4 sets of equipment	3 sets of equipment	0	MOA/Donors/CDF	Annually

		processing	procured									
		Link businesses to value-chains	All wards	0	2 business entities	2 business entities	0	0	MOA	Annually		
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working in collaboration with other departments will increase Livestock/Fish production and productivity by 50% by 2034</b>											
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>		
The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working in collaboration with other departments will increase Livestock/Fish production and productivity by 50% by 2034	Fisheries and Livestock development	Staff recruitment	Staff recruited	12 staff	0	10	0	0	MFL			
		Develop Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure developed	01 vet clinic 01 dip tank		0		0	0	LA/MFL	Annually	
					01 livestock Service Centre				1 dip tank Rehabilitation of camp house			
				01 vet clinic 1 dip tank		0		0	0	LA/MFL	Annually	
				Office Block	01 livestock Service centre				1 dip tank Rehabilitation of camp house			
				01 vet clinic 1 dip tank	1 dip tank	0		0	0	LA/MFL	Annually	
				0	0	1 Abattoir	0	0	LA/MFL	Annually		
		0	0	1 hatchery	0	0	LA/MFL	Annually				

				0	0	1 fish seed production unit	0	0	LA/MFL	Annually
		Fisheries and Livestock Marketing	Fisheries and Livestock Marketing infrastructure developed	0	0	1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	LA/MFL	Annually
				0	1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	0	LA/MFL	Annually
				0		1 Livestock market constructed	1 Slaughter slab	0	LA/MFL	Annually
		Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Farmers trained in fish farming in Lubwe Camp	Train 200 farmers in fish farming	Train 200 farmers in fish farming	Train 200 farmers in fish farming	1 aqua park Train 200 farmers in fish farming	0 Train 200 farmers in fish farming	LA/MFL	Annually
			Village fisheries management committees for 5 zones formed in Lubwe Camp	Formation of village fisheries management committees for 5 zones	0	0	0	0	LA/MFL	Annually
		Livestock Production, Extension and Advisory Services	Training and Extensions Advisory Services conducted in: Lubwe camp	4trainings/ sensitization/ Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/ sensitization/ Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/ sensitization/ Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/ sensitization/ Disease Surveillance & Control	4trainings/ sensitization/ Disease Surveillance & Control	LA/MFL	Annually

			Mwewa camp Kasaba camp			Control				
		Extension Services support	Extensions support Services conducted in: Lubwe camp Mwewa camp Kasaba camp	4 trainings Meetings ,M onitoring and Backstoppin g	4 trainings Meetings ,Monit oring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings , Monitoring and Backstoppi ng	4 trainings Meetings ,M onitoring and Backstoppin g	4 trainings Meetings ,M onitoring and Backstoppin g	LA/MFL	Annually
			Vehicles purchased	0	1	1		0	0	Annually
			Motorbikes purchased	0	3	3	3	0	0	Annually
			Motorized boat purchased	0	1			0	0	Annually
			Outboard engines purchased	0	2	2	1	0	0	Annually
		Fisheries and Livestock Value chain Capacity built	One fish and Livestock Processing Plant in Lubwe constructed, and trainings in Fish and livestock processing conducted	Construct one (01) fish and Livestock Processing Plant in Lubwe	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	LA/MFL	Annually
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase its capacity to develop road infrastructure in the District by procuring 8 earth moving equipment by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Informatio n</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will increase its	Road Infrastructure Development	Procure earth moving equipment	Earth moving equipment procured	1	2	1	1	2	LA	Annually

capacity to develop transportation infrastructure in the District by procuring 7 earth moving equipment by 2034		Prepare and submit reports on the status of the road network that require funding and construction proposals to NRFA and MLG	Reports on the status of the road network that require funding and construction proposals prepared and submitted to NRFA and MLG	1	2	2	2	2	LA,NRFA and MLGRD	Annually
		Conduct community engagement meetings on construction procedures	Community engagement meetings on construction procedures conducted	2	2	2	2	2	LA/WDC/CDF Committees and Traditional leaders	Annually
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
To upgrade all the 66 Km of the road infrastructure network (D96) in the District by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Upgrade D96 road	D96 road Upgraded	66 Km	0	0	0	0	RDA/LA	Annually
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

The LA will work with RDA to maintain all the 118 Km of feeder roads previously under the OPRC project by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Maintain feeder roads maintained	Feeder roads maintained	20 Km	25 Km	25 Km	25 Km	23 Km	RDA/COUNCIL	Annually
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads and feeder roads by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders to rehabilitate and open all township roads by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate and open township roads	Township roads rehabilitated and opened	70 Km	50 Km	45 Km	45 Km	45 Km	LA/MLNR	Annually
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to Construct 6 bridges and 9 embankments and crossing points by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders to Construct 6 bridges and 9 embankments and crossing points by 2034	Road Infrastructure Development	Construct Bridges and culverts	Bridges and culverts constructed	1	2	1	1	1	LA/RDA	Annually
		Rehabilitate embankments and Crossing points	Embankments and crossing points rehabilitated	2	2	2	1	2	LA/RDA	
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The LA will work with ministry of transport and other stakeholder to open up channels through ifunge peninsula linking Lake Chifunabuli and Lake Bangweulu by 2034</b>									

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will work with ministry of transport and other stakeholder to open up a channel through ifunge peninsula linking Lake Chifunabuli and Lake Bangwuelu by 2034	Infrastructure Development	Open three channels	Channels opened on the peninsula	1	1	0	1	0	LA/MTL	Annually
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>The LA will work with ministry of transport and other stakeholder to enhance water transport by constructing 3 docking bays by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will work with ministry of transport and other stakeholder to enhance water transport by constructing 3 docking bays by 2034	Water Infrastructure Development	Construct 3 docking bays	Docking bays constructed	3 docking bays	0	0	0	0	LA/Ministry of Transport and Logistics	Annually
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to electrify planned Kakasa township</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will work with	Power supply	Electrify planned Kakasa township	Planned Kakasa township	0	0	Electrify planned	0	0	LA/ZESCO	Annually

stakeholders to electrify planned Kakasa township			electrified			Kakasa township					
<b>Objective 11</b>	<b>The ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development in collaboration with ministry of mines and local authority will ensure the establishment of a Manganese value chain and creation of market linkages by 2034</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	
The ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise in collaboration with ministry of mines and local authority will ensure the establishment of a Manganese value chain and creation of market linkages chains by 2034	Artisanal and small-scale mining development	Formalization of Manganese mining Co-operatives in the District	Manganese mining Co-operatives formalized in the District	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	10 Cooperatives to be formalized	MSMED, LA, MOM	Annually	
		Establishing Aggregation Centers	Aggregation Centers established	0	0	1 center to be established	1 center to be established	0	MSMED, LA, MOM	Annually	
		Formation of Manganese Co-operatives	Manganese Co-operatives formed	10	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	10 Cooperatives	MSMED, LA, MOM	Annually	
	Market linkages	Enhancing Business Linkages	Business Linkages enhanced	10 Businesses linked to value chains	10 Businesses linked to value chains	10 Businesses linked to value chains	10 Businesses linked to value chains	10 Businesses linked to value chains	10 Businesses linked to value chains	MOA /DBA	Annually
		Facilitate Joint ventures	Joint ventures facilitated	1 joint venture	1 joint venture	1 joint venture	1 joint venture	1 joint venture	1 joint venture	/DBA /CEEC	Annually
		Enhancing District Investment Expositions (through shows etc.)	District Investment Expositions (through shows etc enhanced	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	6 shows	MSMED, LA, MOM	Annually

Objectives	The Ministry of Small and medium Enterprise Development will increase the number of registered cooperatives from 149 to 1000 by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The Ministry of Small and medium Enterprise Development will increase the number of registered cooperatives from 149 to 1000 by 2034	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development	Co-operative Registration	Co-operatives registered	21 registered	64 registered	64 registered	66 Registered	70 registered	MSMED	Annually
		Co-operative Training	Co-operatives trained	21 registered	64 registered	64 registered	66 Registered	70 registered	MSMED	Annually
Objectives	The Department of Labour will work with stakeholders to enforce labour laws and increase compliance from 10% to 80%									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
Enforcement of labour laws to enhance compliance and promote decent work		Procure vehicle	Vehicle procured	1	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Annually
		Procure set of office furniture and equipment	Set of office furniture and equipment procured	1 set of furniture ( table, chair, filing cabinet) 1 set of equipment ( laptop, printer, camera)	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Labour and Social Security

		Construct office block	Office block constructed	0	0	0	1	0	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Annually
		Recruit staff	Staff recruited	4	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Annually
		Conduct compliance inspections with Labour Laws	Compliance inspections with Labour Laws conducted	12	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Annually
<b>Objective 13</b>	<b>The LA will work with the department of culture to increase the preservation of culture in the District from 5 to 30% by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with the department of culture to increase the preservation of culture in the District from 5 to 30% by 2034	Cultural Infrastructure Development	Create a cultural village	Cultural village created	0	0	1 cultural village	0	0	LA/MT	Annually
		Establish a museum	Museum established	0	0	0	0	1 museum	LA/MT	Annually
<b>Objective 14</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to promote tourism in the District from 5 to 30% by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will	Water	Procure a passenger vessel	Passenger vessel procured	1 vessel	0	0	0	0	LA/MT/Donors	Annually

work with transport and stakeholders to tourism

Objective	To increase Fisheries and livestock production and productivity by 50% by 2034			Annual Targets					Source of Information	Frequency
	Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027		
To increase Fisheries and livestock production and productivity by 50% by 2034	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure developed	Construction of livestock infrastructure	District infrastructure developed	01 vet clinic 3 Diptanks 01livestock Service Centre 01Office Block	01 vet clinic 2 Diptank 01 livestock Service Construction of Camp house	0	01 vet clinic  01Diptank Rehabilitation of Camp house  01 livestock Service Center		MFL	Annually
	Fisheries and Livestock Marketing	Construction of Market and Slaughter	Market and Slaughter slabs	0	1Livestock market constructed	1Livestock market	1 Livestock market constructed	0	MFL	Annually
		Hold Tourism Expos	Tourism Expos held	1 tourism expo	1 tourism expo	1 tourism expo	1 tourism expo	1 tourism expo	LA/MT/Donors	Annually

		slabs	constructed		1 Slaughter slab	constructed 1 Slaughter slab	1 Slaughter slab			
	Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Establish Aquapark	Aqua park Established Enhance Youth participation	Train 200 youths in fish farming	Train 200 youths in fish farming	Train 200 youths in fish farming	Train 200 youths in fish farming	1	MFL	Annually
	Livestock Production, Extension and Advisory Services	Conduct livestock Production Extension and Advisory Services	livestock Production Extension and Advisory Services conducted	4 trainings/ sensitization /Disease Surveillance & Control	4 trainings/ sensitization /Disease Surveillance & Control	4 trainings/ sensitization /Disease Surveillance & Control	4 trainings/ sensitization /Disease Surveillance & Control	4 trainings/ sensitization /Disease Surveillance & Control	MFL	Annually
	Extension Services support	Conduct Extension Services	Extension Services conducted	4 trainings Meetings ,Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings ,Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings ,Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings ,Monitoring and Backstopping	4 trainings Meetings ,Monitoring and Backstopping	MFL	Annually

						pping		topping		
	Fisheries and Livestock Value chain Capacity built	Construct Fisheries and Livestock processing plant	Fisheries and Livestock Value chain Capacity built	Construct one(01) fish and Livestock Processing Plant in LUBWE	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	Conduct 4trainings in Fish and livestock processing	MFL	Annually

**Table 63: Human and Social Development - Monitoring Plan**

Objective 1	The Ministry of Education in collaboration with the LA and other stakeholders will increase access to quality, equitable and inclusive education to improve literacy levels in the District from 57% to 85% by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education	School Infrastructure Development (constructions and Expansions/Rehabilitation).	Construction of Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets, staff houses).	Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets, staff houses constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	10 Primary Schools constructed	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
		Construct boarding Sec School	Boarding Sec School constructed	0	1	0	0	0	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
		Construct Special Education School	Special Education School constructed	0	0	0	1	0	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually

		Construct DEBS Office block	DEBS Office block constructed	1	0	0	0	0	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
		Construct District Resource Centre	District Resource Centre constructed	0	1	0	0	0	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
		Expansion and upgrading of already existing primary schools into day secondary schools	Already existing primary schools expanded and upgraded into day secondary schools	2 Day Secondary Schools expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	1 Day Secondary School expanded and upgraded	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
	School rehabilitations	Rehabilitate Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets, staff houses).	Primary School Infrastructure (Classroom and Toilets, staff houses) rehabilitated	4 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	2 Primary Schools rehabilitated	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
	Procurement and repair of furniture	Procurement of Desks	Desks procured	1273 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	750 Desks	MOE/LA/Stakeholders	Annually
		Repair of Desks	Desks repaired	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	840 Desks	MOE	Annually
	Policy, Planning and Information	Data collection and Record Keeping/Management of Information Systems (MIS)	Data collection and Record Keeping/Management of Information Systems (MIS) done	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	MOE	Termly
		Free Education Policy compliance in schools	All primary schools comply with the Free Education Policy	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	74 GRZ Schools	MOE

		Develop Annual Work Plans & Budgets	Annual Work Plans & Budgets developed	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	DEBS Office and 74 schools	MOE	Annually
Management and Support Services	Teacher Recruitment and Deployment	Teacher Recruitment and Deployment conducted	50 Teachers recruited	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	50 Teachers	MOE	Annually
Adult Literacy and Open Distance Learning	Establishment and promotion of Adult Literacy	Adult Literacy centers established and promoted	10 Adult literacy centers opened	8 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	5 Adult literacy centers opened	3 Adult literacy centers opened	MOE	Annually
	Adult Literacy Monitoring	Adult literacy monitoring conducted	10 Adult literacy centers monitored	8 Adult literacy centers monitored	5 Adult literacy centers monitored	5 Adult literacy centers monitored	5 Adult literacy centers monitored	3 Adult literacy centers monitored	MOE	Termly
Equity and Gender	Menstrual Hygiene Management	Menstrual Hygiene Management conducted in schools	4200 Pupils	4400 Pupils	4600 Pupils	4800 Pupils	5000 Pupils	5000 Pupils	MOE/UNICEF/WV	Termly
	Rationalize implementation of School Health and Nutrition education in schools	School Health and Nutrition education in schools implemented	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	SHN implemented in 74 schools	MOE	Termly
	Home Grown School Feeding	Home Grown School Feeding programme implemented in schools	36986 Pupils	37000 Pupils	38000 Pupils	39000 Pupils	39000 Pupils	39000 Pupils	MOE	Termly

		GRZ Bursary Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children(OVCs)	Bursary Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children(OVCs) facilitated	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	1,225 pupils sponsored	MOE(KGS) CAMFED and MCDSS	Termly
	STEM promotion in schools	Construct and operationalize STEM schools	Chamalawa Boys STEM and Kasaba Girls STEM Boarding School constructed and operationalized	1 STEM School	0	1 STEM School	0	0	MOE	Annually
	ICT Promotion in schools	Establish and Operationalize ICT Labs in schools	ICT Labs in 43 Basic and 9 secondary schools established	15 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	10 ICT Labs established	7 ICT Labs established	MOE	Annually
	Skills Development	Construct a Skills Training Centre	A Skills Training Centre constructed	0	1 Skills Training Centre	0	0	0	LA/MoE	Annually
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiary households on the Social Cash Transfer programme from 16,503 to 39,815 in 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Social Cash Transfer	Add beneficiaries to the programme	Beneficiaries added to the programme	3900	4500	4800	4912	5200	Department of Social welfare	Annually
		Conduct programme monitoring visits	Programme monitoring visits conducted	8	8	8	8	8	Department of Social welfare	Annually
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiary girls on the Keeping Girls in School programme from 1,049 to 19, 249 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Keeping Girls in School	Add beneficiaries to the programme	Beneficiaries added to the programme	2500	3000	3500	4200	5000	Department of Social welfare	Annually
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Community Development Department to increase the number of beneficiaries on the Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) empowerment programme from 458 to 2,270 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) Programme	Increase the number of women beneficiaries on the programme	Number of women beneficiaries on the programme increased	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	Department of community development	Annually
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Community Development to increase the number of beneficiaries on Food Security Pack (FSP) empowerment programme from 2,500 to 12,500 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Food Security Pack (FSP)	Provide targeted farming households with Rain-fed farming support	Targeted farming households provided with rain-fed farming support	1744	1744	2000	2000	2300	Department of community development	Annually
		Provide targeted farming households with wetland farming support	Targeted farming households provided with wetland farming support	600	600	1200	1200	1800	Department of Social welfare	Annually
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving Health Support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 5 to 460 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and		Provide Public Welfare Assistance	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme health	50	70	80	110	150	Department of Social welfare	Annually

Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Scheme health support to targeted community members	support provided to targeted community members							
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving education support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 10 to 750 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Provide Public Welfare Assistance Scheme education support to targeted community members	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme education support provided to targeted community members	50	100	150	200	250	Department of Social welfare	Annually
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The LA will work with the Department of Social Welfare to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving social support on Public Welfare Assistance Scheme from 0 to 1800 by 2034 covering all 13 wards in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Provide Public Welfare Assistance Scheme social support to targeted community members	All wards	200	300	350	450	500	Social Welfare	Annually
	Infrastructure development	Construct Social Welfare/Community development office block	Social Welfare/Community development office block constructed	0	1 Social Welfare/Community development office block	0	0	0	Social Welfare	Annually
	Staff recruitment	Recruit staff	Staff recruited		4 staff					
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to develop and operationalize a Water and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

Enhance institutional capacity for water supply and sanitation management	Water supply and sanitation management institutional capacity development	Develop a water and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy	A water and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy developed	1	0	0	0	0	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision	Annually
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to increase piped water scheme coverage by increasing the number of piped water schemes in the District from 7 to 40 by 2034	Water Infrastructure Development	Construct Water schemes	Water schemes constructed	2 Schemes	4 Schemes	4 Schemes	4 Schemes	5 Schemes	LA/WARMA, Access Water	Annually
		Put up a water supply and sanitation system in the planned areas	A water supply and sanitation system put up in the planned areas	0	1	0	0	0	LA/LWSC/Donors	Annually
<b>Objective 11</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to upgrade all existing boreholes to water schemes by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to upgrade all existing	Water Infrastructure Development	Upgrade Boreholes in all wards	Boreholes in all wards upgraded	4 borehole upgrades	7 borehole upgrades	10 borehole upgrades	13 borehole upgrades	16 borehole upgrades	LA/Resources Development, Access Water	Annually

boreholes to water schemes by 2034										
<b>Objective 12</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct 3 fire hydrants in Kakasa area by 2034	Water supply Infrastructure Development	Hydrants construction	Hydrants constructed	0	10 Fire Hydrant	5 Fire Hydrants	0	0	MOH, MOE, Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, Access Water	Annually
<b>Objective 13</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards	Operation and maintenance of boreholes	Establish and operationalize a SOMAP Shop	SOMAP Shop established and operationalized	1	0	0	0	0	MOH, MOE, Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, Access Water	Annually
		Conduct Area Pump Minders training	Area Pump Minders trained	1 training	1 Training	1 Training	1 Training	1 Training	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision	Annually
<b>Objective 14</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners train all VWASHE Committees in all wards in water supply, sanitation and hygiene by 2034</b>									

Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to reduce boreholes downtime to maximum 3 days by 2034 in all wards	Community water supply, sanitation and hygiene education	Conduct VWASHE Training meetings	VWASHE Training meetings conducted	2	2	3	3	5	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development, MOH & World Vision	Annually
<b>Objective 15</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and Cooperating Partners to construct waterborne toilets distributed equitably in all 13 wards by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
Improve sanitation services	Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Expand Sanitation infrastructure by constructing waterborne toilets	Sanitation infrastructure expanded by constructing waterborne toilets	40 waterborne toilets	35 waterborne toilets	30 waterborne toilets	25 waterborne toilets	20 waterborne toilets	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision	Annually
<b>Objective 16</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to establish and operationalize a dumpsite by 2034 to especially cater for all wards along the Musaila-Kasaba Road</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
Improve solid waste management services in the District	Solid Waste management	Construct a dumpsite	Dumpsite constructed	1 dumpsite	0	0	0	0	Chifunabuli Council, Water Resources Development & World Vision	Annually
		Keep Zambia Clean, green and healthy campaigns conducted	All Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Chifunabuli Council	Weekly

<b>Objective 17</b>										
<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to enhance solid waste management</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders to enhance solid waste management	Sustainable solid waste management	Conduct community sensitization on sustainable solid waste management (meetings)	Community sensitization on sustainable solid waste management conducted	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	LA/Donors	Annually
		Procure a tractor with a tipping trailer	Tractor with a tipping trailer procured	1 tractor with a tipping trailer	0	0	0	0	0	LA
<b>Objective 18</b>										
<b>The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034</b>										
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with MoH and stakeholders to increase health care services coverage from 37 percent to 80 percent by 2034	Infrastructure Development and Transport	Construction of a District first level hospital	District first level hospital constructed	0	1	0	0	0	LA/MWS/MoH	Annually
		Construct mini hospitals	Mini hospitals constructed	0	0	1	1	0	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construct a Clinic	Clinic constructed	1	0	0	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually
		Procure ambulances	Ambulances procured	0	1	1	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually
		Procure motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	10	10	0	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually

		Procure bicycles for NHCs	Bicycles for NHCs procured	80	0	0	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construct maternity annexes and provision of furniture/equipment (upgrading to Health Centres)	Maternity annexes constructed and provided with furniture/equipment (upgraded to Health Centres)	7	1	2	2	2	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construct Staff Houses	Staff Houses constructed	7 Staff Houses	1 Staff House	2 Staff Houses	2 Staff Houses	2 Staff Houses	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construct a Nursing School	Nursing School constructed	0	0	1 Nursing School	0	0	0	Annually
		Rehabilitate staff houses	Staff houses rehabilitated	10 Staff Houses	10 Staff Houses	6 Staff Houses	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construction of outreach posts and provision of furniture/equipment	Outreach posts constructed and provided with furniture/equipment	16	16	16	16	16	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construct Health Centres	Health Centres constructed	0	0	1		1	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construction of mothers' shelter	Mothers' shelter constructed	1	1	1	1	1	LA/MoH	Annually
		Construction of District health office with store room and pharmacy/provisi	District health office with store room and pharmacy constructed and	0	1	0	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually

		on of furniture	provided with furniture							
	Transport	Purchasing of vehicles (land cruiser)	vehicles (land cruiser) procured	0	0	1	1	1	LA/MoH	Annually
		Purchasing of boat	Boat procured	0	0	2	0	0	LA/MoH	Annually
	Integrated outreach activities	Conducting Integrated outreach visits	Integrated outreach visits conducted	121	121	121	121	121	LA/MoH	Annually
		Purchase of growth monitoring tools (scales)	Growth monitoring tools (scales) procured	20	20	20	20	20	LA/MoH	Annually
	Malaria Prevention	Conducting spraying of households (IRS)	Spraying of households (IRS) conducted	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	LA/MoH	Annually
	TB	Intensify TB case finding	TB case finding intensified	121	121	121	121	121	LA/MoH	Annually
	SMART CARE	Purchasing of SmartCare tools	SmartCare tools procured		5	5	5		LA/MoH	Annually
	Epidemic preparedness	Hold epidemic preparedness meetings	epidemic preparedness meetings held	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	5 meetings	LA/MoH	Annually
<b>Objective 19</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders to promote recreation and sports in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

The LA will work with stakeholders to promote recreation and sports in the District	Sports and Recreation	Construct a sports complex	A sports complex constructed	0	1 sports complex	0	0	0	LA/donors	Annually
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**Table 64: Good Governance - Monitoring Plan**

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The Local Authority will establish WDCs in all 13 wards for each term of office by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will establish WDCs in all 13 wards for each term of office by 2034	Establishment of WDCs in all the 13 wards	Formation of WDCs in all wards	WDCs formed in all wards	13	0	13	0	0	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Local Authority will work with the Ministry of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development and other stakeholders to increase the number of cooperatives in the District covering all 13 wards by 66% by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will work with the Ministry of Small and	Formation of clubs/Cooperatives	Registration of Clubs / cooperatives	Clubs / cooperatives registered	100	100	100	100	100	LA / /Ministry of Medium & Small Scale Enterprise Development	Annually

Medium Scale Enterprise Development and other stakeholders to increase the number of cooperatives in the District covering all 13 wards by 66% by 2034										
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>The Local Authority will in conjunction with stakeholders increase the number of CDF Community projects by 70% by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will in conjunction with stakeholders increase the number of CDF Community projects to 150 by 2034	CDF Community Projects	Implement CDF Community projects	CDF Community projects implemented	5	5	5	5	5	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursary beneficiaries to vulnerable pupils from 419 to 1, 500 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursary beneficiaries to vulnerable pupils by 50% by 2034	CDF Secondary Boarding School Bursaries	Provide Secondary Boarding School bursary support to vulnerable pupils	Secondary Boarding School bursary support provided to vulnerable pupils	300	350	400	450	500	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Skills Development Bursaries for vulnerable students from 124 to 500 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF Skills Development Bursaries for vulnerable students from 124 to 500 by 2034	CDF Skills Development Bursaries	Provide Skills Development bursaries to students	Skills Development bursaries given to students	100 students	100 students	100 students	100 students	100 students	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment loans beneficiaries from 14 to 200 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment loans beneficiaries from 14 to 200 by 2034	CDF Empowerment loans	Provide CDF Empowerment loans	CDF Empowerment loans provided	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	20 beneficiaries	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment grants beneficiaries from 92 to 670 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will increase the number of CDF empowerment grants beneficiaries from 92 to 670 by 2034	CDF empowerment grants to approved beneficiaries by 2028	Empowerment Grants	Empowerment Grants provided	67 beneficiaries	67 beneficiaries	67 beneficiaries	67 beneficiaries	67 beneficiaries	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>The Local Authority will enhance CDF projects monitoring on Chishi and Mbabala Islands</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>

The Local Authority will enhance CDF projects monitoring on Chishi and Mbabala Islands	CDF projects monitoring	Procure a CDF monitoring boat	CDF monitoring boat procured	1 CDF monitoring boat	0	0	0	0	LA	Annually
<b>Objective 9</b>	<b>The Local Authority will enhance dissemination of information on CDF and other developmental projects in the District</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority will enhance dissemination of information on CDF and other developmental projects in the District	Information Services	Procure vehicle for ZANIS	Vehicle for ZANIS procured	0	1	0	0	0	ZANIS/Ministry of Information and Media	Annually
		Procure sets of equipment for ZANIS	Sets of equipment for ZANIS procured		Sets of Equipment	0	0	0	ZANIS/Ministry of Information and Media	Annually
		Construct and equip a Community Radio station	Community Radio station constructed and equipped	1 Community Radio station	0	0	0	0	LA/Donors/Ministry of Information and Media	Annually
<b>Objective 10</b>	<b>The LA working with stakeholders will increase the number of police infrastructure in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA working with	Infrastructure	Complete Lubwe Police	Lubwe Police Post completed	0	1	0	0	0	LA	Annually

stakeholders will increase the number of police posts in the District from 1 to 5 by 2034	development	Post								
		Construct a police station (offices and houses)	Police station (offices and houses) constructed	0	1	0	0	0	GRZ	Annually
		Construct police Posts	Police posts constructed	1 post	1 post	0	1 post	1 post	LA	Annually
<b>Objectives 11</b>	<b>The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA working with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will increase the number of magistrate Courts from 0 to 1 by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct Magistrate Court	Magistrate Court constructed	0	0	1 Magistrate Court	0	0	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development	Annually
		Construct prison	Prison constructed	0	0	0	0	1 prison	LA/Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development	Annually
		Rehabilitation of existing Local Courts	Existing Local Courts rehabilitated and	1 Local Court rehabilit	1 Local Court rehabilitation and construction	1 Local Court rehabilitati	1 Local Court rehabilitation	1 Local Court rehabilitatio	GRZ/LA	Annually

		and construction of 10 staff houses ( i.e. 2 at each court)	10 staff houses ( i.e. 2 at each) constructed	ation and construction of 2 staff houses	of 2 staff houses	on and construction of 2 staff houses	and construction of 2 staff houses	n and construction of 2 staff houses		
<b>Objective 12</b>	<b>The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration offices/Civic Center by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority working with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct District administration offices/Civic Center by 2034	Infrastructure development	Construct District administration offices	District administration offices constructed	0	1 Civic Center	0	1 District administration of offices	0	Ministry of Local Gvt & RD / Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development	Annually
<b>Objective 13</b>	<b>The Local Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders will strengthen governance institutions and provide a framework for promoting transparency and accountability by conducting 100 awareness and sensitization meetings by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority in collaboration with other	Strengthening governance institutions	Conduct awareness and sensitization meetings on	Awareness and sensitization meetings on transparency & accountability	25 awareness and sensitization	25 awareness and sensitization meetings	20 awareness and sensitization	15 awareness and sensitization meetings	15 awareness and sensitization meetings	LA / WDCs / ZANIS	Annually

stakeholders will strengthen governance institutions and provide a framework for promoting transparency and accountability by conducting 100 awareness and sensitization meetings by 2034		transparency & accountability	conducted	meetings		meetings				
<b>Objective 14</b>	<b>The Local Authority and other key stakeholders will strive to build and promote an Audit and Risk Management conscious culture within the institutions in Chifunabuli District by increasing Integrity Committees from 0 to 10 by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority and other key stakeholders will strive to build and promote an Audit and Risk Management conscious	Audit and Risk Management conscious culture within the institutions	Establish Integrity Committees	Integrity Committees established	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	2 Integrity Committees	All line ministries & institutions	Annually

culture within the institutions in Chifunabuli District by increasing Integrity Committees from 0 to 10 by 2034										
<b>Objective 15</b>	<b>The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number 10,000 plots at the new Central Business District by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will survey and number all 3,785 plots at the new Central Business District by 2034	Land Development, Administration and Management	Surveying & numbering of plots at the new CBD	Surveying & numbering of plots at the new CBD conducted	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	1000 plots	LA/Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Annually
<b>Objective 16</b>	<b>The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will increase land allocation by use for different users i.e. from 15% to 30% for farming, 10% to 30% for commercial, and 30% to 80% for housing by 2034</b>									

Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The Local Authority working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands will increase land allocation by use for different users i.e. from 15% to 30% for farming, 10% to 30% for commercial, and 30% to 80% for housing by 2034	Preparation of Valuation Roll	Prepare a valuation roll	Valuation roll prepared	0	0	1	0	0	LA	Annually
	Land development administration and management	(a) farming	Farming land allocated	15%	20%	10%	20%	30%	LA/Ministry of Lands	Annually
		(b) commercial	Commercial plots allocated	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	LA/Ministry of Lands	Annually
(c) Housing	Housing plots allocated	30%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Council/Ministry of Lands			
<b>Objective 17</b>	<b>The National Registration will increase Vital Registration Coverage from 10% to 60% for births, deaths and marriages by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
	Vital Registration Coverage	Births	Births registered	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/ Ministry of	Annually

									Health	
		Deaths	Deaths registered	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/ Ministry of Health	Annually
		Marriages	Marriages registered	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Justice/ LA	Annually
<b>Objective 18</b>	<b>The LA will work with stakeholders and cooperating partners to increase the Percent of Women in decision making positions from 15% in the DDCC to 60%, and from 1% to 10% in Standing Committees by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The LA will work with stakeholders and cooperating partners to increase the Percent of Women in decision making positions from 15% in the DDCC to	Gender Equality	DDCC	Gender equality promoted in DDCC	15%	30%	40%	50%	60%	LA	Annually
		Standing Committee	Gender equality promoted in Standing Committees	1%	1%	10%	10%	10%		Annually

60%, and from 1% to 10% in Standing Committees by 2034										
<b>Objective 19</b>	<b>The Ministry of Justice will work the Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other key stakeholders to Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and enhance basic human rights from 30% to 70% by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Ministry of Justice will work, with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other key stakeholders to Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and enhance basic human rights from 30% to 70% by 2028	Justice and Human Rights promotion	Promote justice and human rights	Justice and human rights promoted	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Justice/ LA/ Human Rights Groups, etc.	Annually
<b>Objective 20</b>	<b>The Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other key stakeholders to will reduce the crime rate by 50% by 2034</b>									

Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security and other key stakeholders to will reduce the crime rate by 50% by 2034	Crime prevention	Conduct awareness campaigns and prosecutions	Awareness campaigns and prosecutions conducted	10%	15%	25%	40%	50%	LA/Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security/Communities	Annually
<b>Objective 21</b>	<b>The Ministry of Justice working in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs &amp; Internal Security and other stakeholders will Promote and increase access to equal and equitable justice and expedite the dispensation of justice by conducting 20 circuit courts by 2034</b>									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The Ministry of Justice working in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs & Internal Security and other stakeholders will Promote and increase access to	Circuit Court Enhancement	Conduct circuit courts	circuit courts conducted	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Justice	Annually

equal and equitable justice and expedite the dispensation of justice by conducting 20 circuit courts by 2034										
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**Table 65: Environmental Sustainability - Monitoring Plan**

Objective 1	The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the District									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Output Indicator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will work with the Forestry Department and stakeholders to raise awareness and response to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in	Institutional framework strengthening	Refresher trainings for relevant officers	Trainings for relevant officers facilitated	0	23 officers	0	0	0	FD/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA	Annually
		Conduct sensitization of District stakeholders on climate change mainstreaming	Sensitization of District stakeholders on climate change mainstreaming conducted	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	FD/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA	Annually

the District		Procure vehicle	Vehicle procured	0	1	0	0	0	FD/MoF	Annually
		Procure motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	0	1	1	0	0	FD/MoF	Annually
		Staff recruitment	Staff recruited	4 forestry officers	2 range guards and one nursery man(support staff)	0	0	0	PSMD/FD	Annually
	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Training Agricultural camps in agro-forestry	Agricultural camps trained in agro-forestry	1 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	4 Training	FD/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA	Annually
		Sensitizing Veterinary camps on management of rangelands and grazing land	Veterinary camps sensitized on management of rangelands and grazing land	1	1	1	0	0	FD/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA	Annually
		Establishment of tree nurseries	Tree nurseries established	Setting up 1 nursery site	0	Setting up 1 nursery site	0	0	FD/MoF	Annually
		Tree planting on the banks of water bodies	Tree planting on the banks of water bodies conducted	1 water bank planted with Trees	1 water bank planted with Trees	1 water bank planted with Trees	1 water bank planted with Trees	1 water bank planted with Trees	FD/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA	Annually
Plantation establishment	Plantations established	Chinkutil a	20 ha plantation	20 ha plantation	20 ha plantation	20 ha plantation	LA and FD	Annually		

				Kasaba				n		
		Formation of Community forest management groups	Community forest management groups formed	1 group	1 group	1 group	1 group	1 group	LA and FD	Annually
Long-term climate change adaptation planning		Establishment of rangelands	Rangelands established	1 rangeland	2 rangelands	2 rangelands	2 rangelands	1 rangeland	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA/LA/FD	Annually
		Feasibility study and promotion of clean energy use	Feasibility study and promotion of Cook stoves conducted	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	FD,CSO	Annually
			Feasibility study and promotion of Solar/Gas energy conducted	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	4 sensitization meetings	FD,LA	Annually
			Investors in briquette manufacturing identified	Engagement meeting with potential investors	0	0	0	0	LA,FD	Annually
			Solid bamboo project for energy established	Reconnaissance of trial areas	1 trial plot establishment	1 trial plot establishment	1 trial plot establishment	1 trial plot establishment	FD/LA	Annually
Climate-resilient infrastructure development	Irrigation infrastructure development (solar-	Irrigation infrastructure (solar-powered irrigation	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation	4 solar-powered irrigation	4 solar-powered irrigation schemes	4 solar-powered irrigation	MOA,Donors, LA/FD	Annually	

		powered irrigation schemes)	schemes) developed		schemes	schemes		schemes		
Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Genotypic and phenotypic characterisation of indigenous livestock	Promotion of Indigenous livestock species characterization (meetings)	Indigenous livestock species characterization conducted	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA	Annually
		Enhancing Sustainable fish farming and harvesting (meetings)	Sustainable fish farming and harvesting meetings held	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	4 meetings	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, MoA	Annually
Enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	Climate information services	Strengthening Early warning system (Radio Programmes)	Early warning system (Radio Programmes) conducted	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	4 Radio Programmes	MoA, Metrological dept., forestry department	Annually
		Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Disaster preparedness and mitigation meetings held	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	26 meetings	MoA, Metrological dept., forestry department	Annually
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in collaboration with other stakeholders will build District capacity and ensure integration in environment and natural resource management in the District by 2034</b>									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in	Pollution prevention and control	Training in environmental best management practices for	Officers trained in environmental best management practices for	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	FD,LA	Annually

collaboration with other stakeholders will build District capacity and ensure integration in environment and natural resource management in the District by 2034		environmental protection and control institutions, including the Chifunabuli Council	environmental protection					d		
		Establishment of forest carbon sinks	Forest carbon sinks established	1 forest carbon sink	1 forest carbon sink	1 forest carbon sink	1 forest carbon sink	1 forest carbon sink	FD,LA/MoA/MoE	Annually
	Environmental compliance tracking	Training in Environmental compliance tracking	Training in Environmental compliance tracking facilitated	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	6 officers to be trained	FD,LA	Annually
	Urban and regional planning	Incorporation of environmental standards and requirements into land use plans	Environmental standards and requirements incorporated into land use plans	0	1 land use plan incorporating environmental standards	1 land use plan incorporating environmental standards	0	0	FD, LA	Annually
	Forest protection and management	Conduct blitz patrols and routine patrols	Blitz patrols and routine patrols conducted	2 blitz patrols	4 blitz and 12 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	4 blitz and 24 routine patrols	FD/ZP
Conduct sensitization		Sensitization to build sustainable	14 sensitisation	2 sensitisation	4 sensitisation	6 sensitisation	4 sensitisation	4 sensitisation	FD/ZP	Annually

		to build sustainable communities	communities conducted	meetings	meetings	meetings	n meetings	isatio n meeti ngs		
	Capacity building	Training in forest inventories, databases, mapping and monitoring	Training in forest inventories, databases, mapping and monitoring facilitated	2 officers to be trained 0	2 officers officers to be trained in remote sensing	4 officers to be trained in geospatial analysis	0	0	MGEE/DONOR FUND	Annually
Ensure provision of conducive and adequate office space and storage room	Infrastructure development	Building 1*4 office block and 1X 20m*20m	1*4 office block and 1X 20m*20m constructed	0	0	1x 4 office block	1X20m*20m office block	0	CDF/MGEE/DO NOR FUND	Annually
Enhance Natural Resources Management	Community-based natural resources management	Training of Relevant District stakeholders in Community-based Natural Resources Management	Training of Relevant District stakeholders in Community-based Natural Resources Management facilitated	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Training Meeting	1 Traini ng Meeti ng	FD,Chifunabuli Council	Annually

### **13.0 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process represents a pivotal step towards sustainable growth, improved infrastructure, and enhanced living standards for the Chifunabuli IDP area. Through collaborative efforts, strategic planning, and community engagement, this initiative has the potential to unlock the untapped potential of the area.

As the District moves forward, it is imperative to maintain momentum, whilst adhering to the established goals and objectives, and ensuring the effective implementation of the plan. With a strong commitment to inclusivity, accountability, and adaptability to changing the current status quo of the District, the Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan has the power to transform the District into a thriving hub of economic activity, social well-being, and environmental sustainability.

In essence, the journey ahead it is also filled with promise. The success of this plan will not only benefit the current generation but will leave a lasting legacy for generations to come. Together, we can turn the vision of an improved, diversified and prosperous socio-economic environment by 2034 into a reality.

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## Appendix 1: Key Mandates of Local Authorities in Zambia

S/N	Key Mandates	Responsibilities
1	Service Delivery	Local authorities are responsible for providing essential services to their communities, including water supply, sanitation, waste management, and local infrastructure development
2	Urban and Regional Planning	They have the mandate to plan and regulate land use, zoning, and development within their jurisdiction to ensure sustainable urban and regional growth
3	Revenue Collection	Local authorities have the responsibility to collect local taxes, fees, and levies, which are crucial for funding local services and infrastructure projects
4	Public Health	They are tasked with maintaining public health standards, including ensuring clean and safe water sources, managing sanitation, and controlling disease outbreaks
5	Environmental Management	Local authorities are responsible for environmental protection, conservation, and management within their areas, including addressing issues like deforestation and pollution
6	Market and Trading Regulation	They oversee the management and regulation of local markets, ensuring proper infrastructure and hygiene standards for traders
7	Education and Culture	Local authorities may have a role in supporting educational and cultural activities within their communities
8	Community Development	They facilitate community development programs, projects, and initiatives that enhance the welfare and quality of life of local residents
9	Infrastructure Development	Planning and overseeing the construction and maintenance of local roads, bridges, and other public infrastructure
10	Disaster Management	Local authorities play a role in disaster preparedness and response efforts within their jurisdictions

## Appendix 2 Public Advert



### CHIFUNABULI TOWN COUNCIL CHIFINABULI

#### INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROGRAMME - 2021

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

The Council wishes to notify the general public and all stakeholders its intention to commence the process of preparing the District Integrated Development Plan for Chifunabuli District (IDP). Of which the initiation of the planning on the preparation of the said plan, was resolved on its sitting on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 *under Minute Number PWDRESS/12/04/20*.

**FURTHERMORE**, In with sections 37 (1) and 37 (2) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015, The Council on its sitting on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 *under Minute Number CTC/C/78/06/20* adopted the Planning Programme for the commencement of the process of preparing the District Integrated Development Plan for Chifunabuli District (IDP) and copies will be made available at the Council Civic Centre, in the Council Chamber by 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 to 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 for the public scrutiny during the week days from 08:30 hours to 17:00 hours.

The planning programme therefore, will be a framework guidelines on the steps and activities to be undertaken during the IDP preparation process. Submissions on the proposed Planning Programme are to be in written form addressed to the Council Secretary; The IDP Manager and should be made within the stipulated timeframe.

All stakeholders and general public are advised to take interest in the planning process of preparing the District Integrated Development Plan, as upon completion, the plan becomes the principal planning document for the district for a period of ten (10) years and may be reviewed after Five (5) years.

CHIFUNABULI TOWN COUNCIL

  
PP FRANCIS M. NKHOMA (FILGAL)  
COUNCIL SECRETARY

20/04/2020



## Appendix 3 Extracts of Full Council Minutes

### EXTRACT COPY



CHIFUNABULI TOWN COUNCIL  
P.O.BOX 64

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETH (9<sup>TH</sup>) ORDINARY  
COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC  
CENTER ON WEDNESDAY, 21<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2021 AT 09:24 HOURS**

**PRESENT COUNCILLORS:**

Cllr. Innocent K. Kapwepwe	-	Council Chairperson
Cllr. Justine Mukalati	-	Vice Council Chairperson
Cllr. Joseph Kalonga		
Cllr. Alex Mubanga		
Cllr. Basilio Sota		
Cllr. Charles Mwewa		
Cllr. Kennedy Musoma		
Cllr. Patrick Mukosa		
Cllr. Charles Kayunga		
Cllr. Musenge Atanecious		
Cllr. Chalwe Margaret C.		
Cllr. Kelvin Mwaba		
HRH Senior Chief Mwewa		
HRH Chief Mulongwe		

**IN ATTENDANCE:**

Mrs. Kasonde C. Musongole	-	Council Secretary
Mr. Chrisford Siwila	-	Acting Council Treasurer
Mr. Frank Mwanza	-	Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. Joseph Mutale	-	Town Planner (acting District Planning Officer)
Mr. Nthapisha Bernface	-	RWSSC (acting Director of Works)
Dr. Anthony Mwila	-	District Health Director
Ms. Ruth Kamanga	-	District Social Welfare Officer
Mr. Yobe Tembo	-	Forestry Officer
Ms. Memory Simangolwa	-	District Forestry Officer
Mr. Abel Nkhoma	-	Cooperatives Inspector

a planning programme after conducting an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) training of Team Members. Adding that the training held for two (2) days from 5<sup>th</sup> February to 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 and a total of **nineteen (19)** IDP Team members were trained.

Further, the house was informed that the formulated planning programme was sent to Luapula Province Planning Authority for approval, but there were some issues highlighted by the planning authority that needed to be corrected and management had worked on them. Adding that they had presented the corrected planning programme. As attached hereto **Appendix 2**

Thereafter on a proposal by **Councillor Kayunga Charles** and was duly seconded by Councillor **Mwewa Charles** it was,

**RESOLVED THAT;**

The corrected Chifunabuli Integrated Development Plan -planning Program for Chifunabuli Town Council be **Considered** and **recommended** for submission to Luapula Province planning authority for final **APPROVAL**

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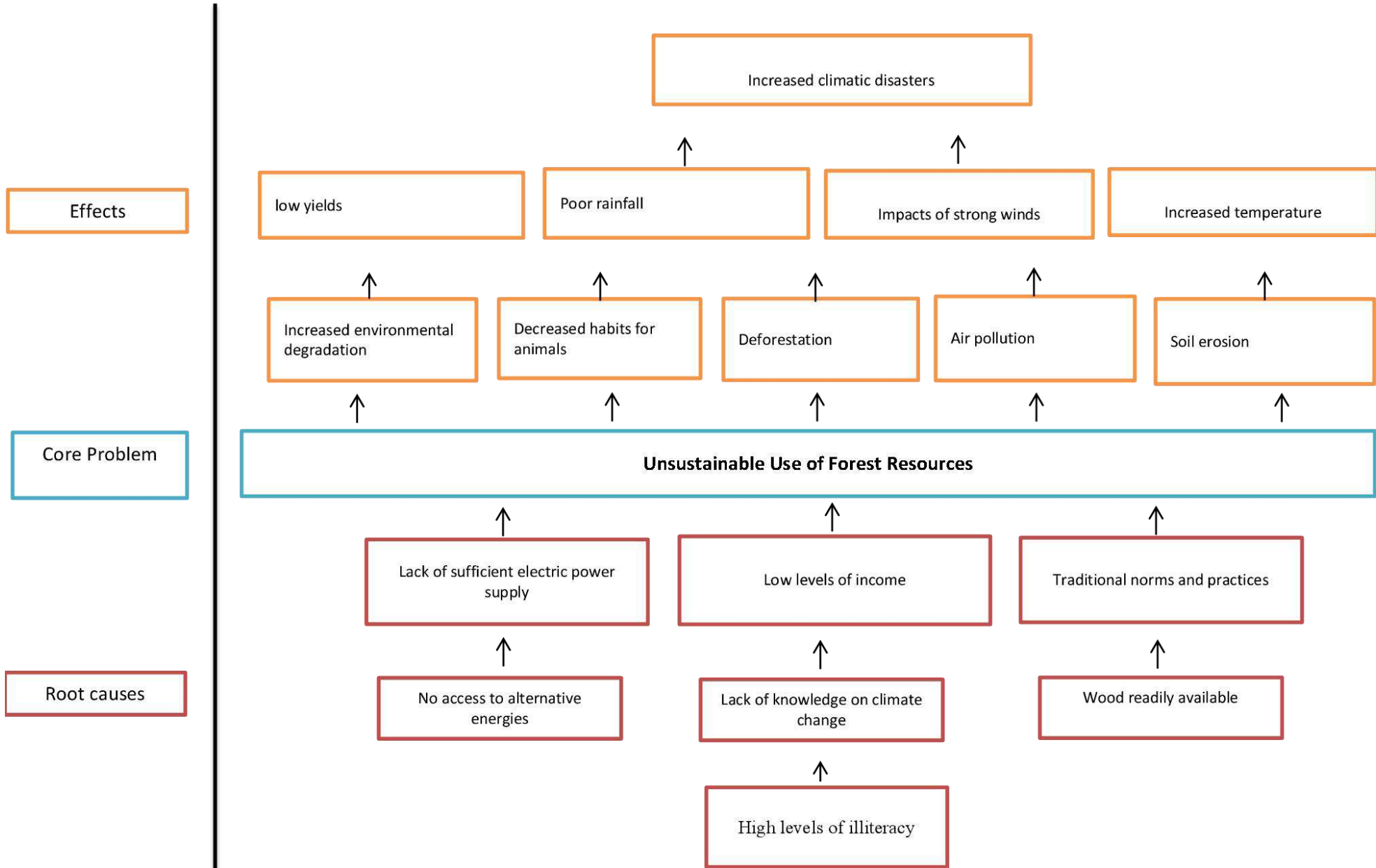
THE TRUE EXTRACT COPY OF MINUTE NO. **CTC/C/119/04/21**. DULY AUTHENTICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9 (2) THE THIRD SCHEDULE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT NO. 3 OF 2019



.....  
Kasonde C. Musongole (MRS.)  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

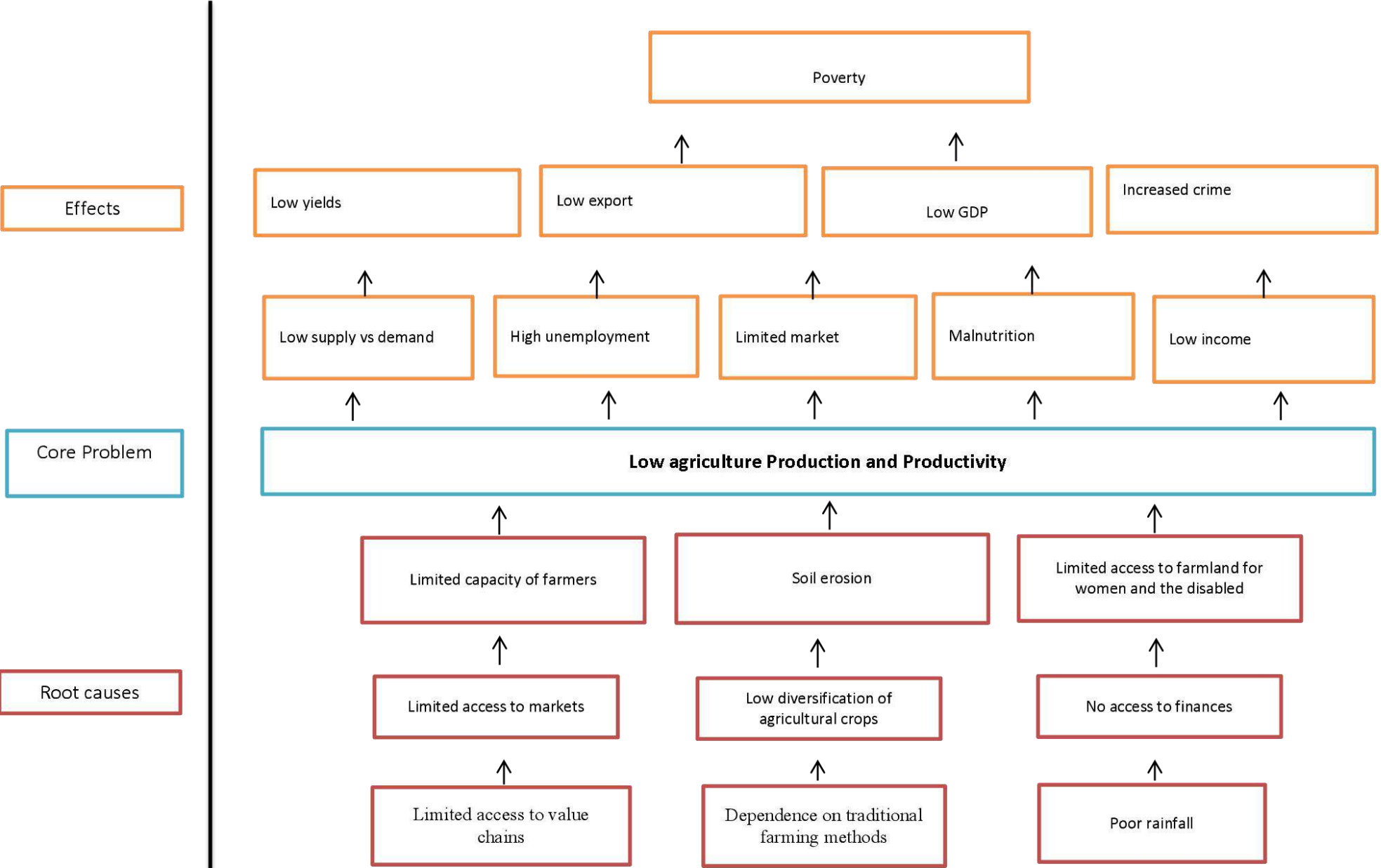


APPENDIX 4: PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS: Forestry



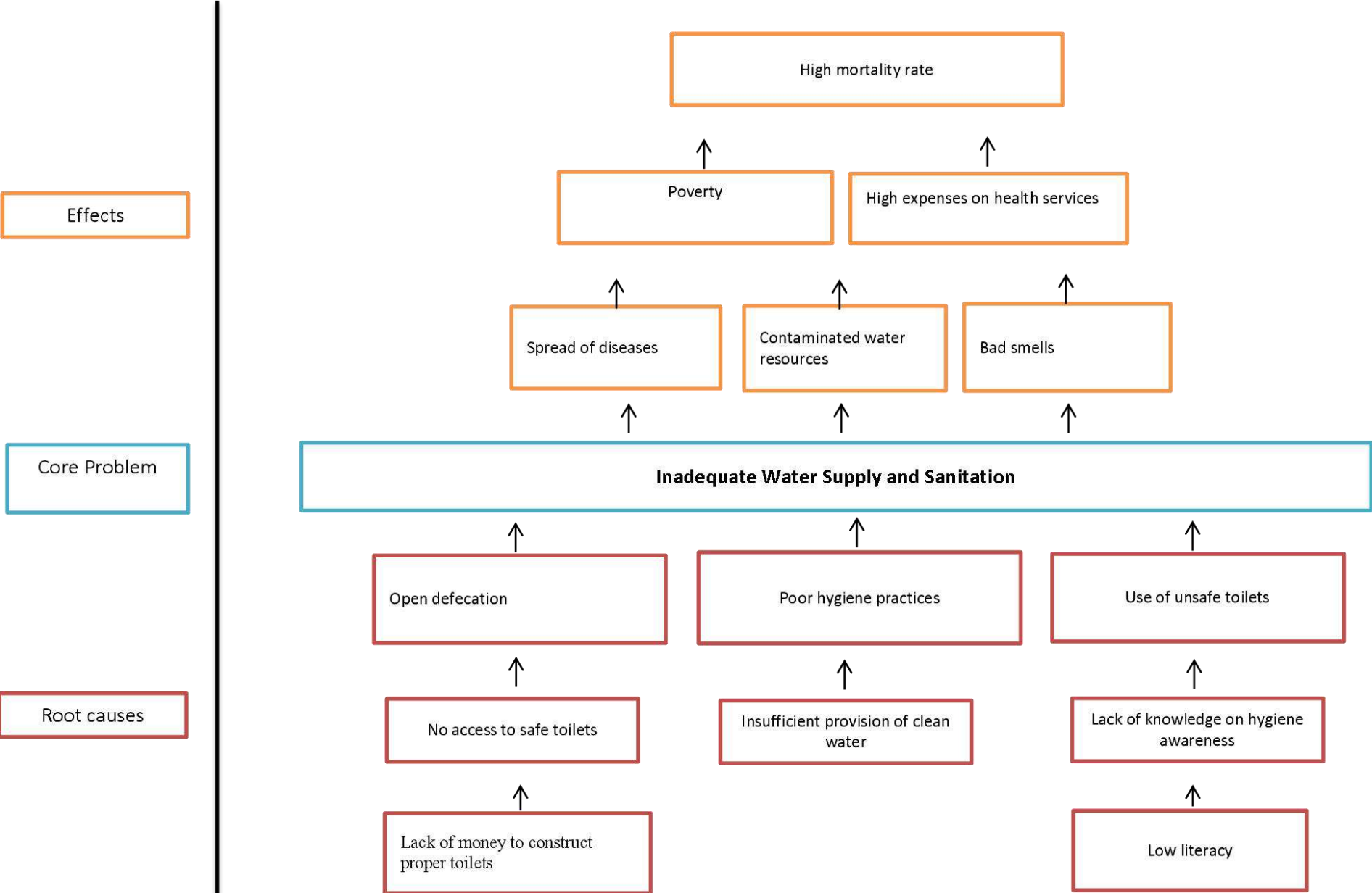


APPENDIX 5: PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS: Agriculture Services





APPENDIX 6: PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS: Water and Sanitation Supply



## Appendix 6: Summary of Core Issues

S/N	Sector	Core Issues	Underlying Issues	Roots Causes	Effects
1	Poverty and Inequality	High poverty levels in Chifunabuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of access to education</li> <li>• Economic Factors</li> <li>• Discrimination and social injustice</li> <li>• Health Care disparities</li> <li>• Inadequate social safety nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient access to quality education</li> <li>• Limited job opportunities</li> <li>• Underemployment</li> <li>• Low wages</li> <li>• Social prejudices against marginalized groups</li> <li>• Limited access to healthcare</li> <li>• Unequal access to resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to Basic needs</li> <li>• Health disparities</li> <li>• Educational Barriers</li> <li>• Reduced economic Mobility</li> <li>• Social unrest</li> <li>• High Crime rates and violence</li> <li>• Social Cohesion</li> <li>• Inter-generational impact</li> <li>• Human Rights concerns</li> <li>• Environmental Impact</li> </ul>
2	Water and Sanitation	Inadequate water supply and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth</li> <li>• Urbanization</li> <li>• Economic Constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of investment</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Limited access to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health impacts</li> <li>• Economic Burden</li> <li>• Social disparities</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Challenges</li> </ul>	<p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Geographic Challenges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Unsafe hygiene practices</li> <li>• Educational barriers</li> <li>• Time burden</li> <li>• Inequality</li> <li>• Loss of dignity</li> </ul>
3	Education Services	Low literacy levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low enrolment intake</li> <li>• Low learning outcomes/Low performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure, distances to schools, bad cultural practices, poor water and sanitation facilities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High dropout rates</li> <li>• Low attendance</li> <li>• High absenteeism</li> <li>• Low performance</li> <li>• Uneducated citizenry</li> <li>• Uneducated citizenry</li> <li>• High dependence syndrome/handouts</li> </ul>
4	Health Services	Inadequate access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical Barriers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals residing in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health disparities</li> </ul>

		health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Barriers</li> <li>• Infrastructure Limitations</li> <li>• Discrimination and Stigma</li> <li>• Lack of Health Education</li> </ul>	<p>remote areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of healthcare services</li> <li>• Infrastructure and Equipment Deficiencies</li> <li>• Limited knowledge about available health care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited preventive care</li> <li>• Delayed treatments</li> <li>• Higher mortality</li> <li>• Economic impact</li> </ul>
5	Agriculture Services	Low production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdated farming practices</li> <li>• Poor pest and disease management</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge and education</li> <li>• Climate vulnerability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Low adoption of improved technologies and good agronomical practices by the farmers</li> <li>• Low levels of mechanization among farmers</li> <li>• High dependence on rain fed agriculture compounded by low levels of irrigation</li> <li>• Inefficient markets for inputs and outputs</li> <li>• Low private sector participation in agriculture development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food insecurity</li> <li>• Income inequality</li> <li>• Rural poverty</li> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Migration</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low resilience to climate change effect</li> <li>• Inefficient agriculture extension services</li> </ul>	
6	Livestock and Fisheries Services	Low production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of value addition</li> <li>• Inadequate extension service delivery</li> <li>• Lack of quality veterinary inputs</li> <li>• Low access to quality fish/livestock feed</li> <li>• No source of quality livestock/fingerings for breeding</li> <li>• Lack of active disease surveillance and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of technical knowledge among livestock and fish farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low numbers of fish and livestock</li> <li>• Disease outbreak affecting livestock and fish</li> </ul>
7	Roads and Transport	Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Infrastructure development</li> <li>• Inefficient planning</li> <li>• Economic Factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth</li> <li>• Inefficient maintenance</li> <li>• Environmental Factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased transport costs</li> <li>• Safety Hazards</li> <li>• Limited access to services</li> <li>• Economic impact</li> <li>• Environmental</li> </ul>

					impact
8	Tourism Services	Poor tourism infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of investment in tourism from both government, community and private sector</li> <li>• Weak marketing plan and marketing research</li> <li>• Inadequate information in tourism in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient public and private sector investment in tourism infrastructure</li> <li>• Economic challenges in the District</li> <li>• Lack of planning and coordination</li> <li>• Environmental considerations</li> <li>• Geographic isolation</li> <li>• Insufficient market demand</li> <li>• Lack of skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low numbers of tourist visit to the District</li> <li>• Low economic and social activities to the District</li> <li>• Low investment</li> </ul>
9	Mining Services	Illegal mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Limited economic opportunities</li> <li>• Lack of Education</li> <li>• Weak Governance and Law enforcement</li> <li>• Environmental factors</li> <li>• Mineral riches</li> <li>• Market demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic necessity</li> <li>• Limited access to formal employment</li> <li>• Lack of education and Skills</li> <li>• Ineffective enforcement</li> <li>• Exploitation of resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Chemical pollution</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Air and Water Pollution</li> <li>• Health Risks</li> <li>• Social conflicts</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Labour</li> <li>• Economic impacts</li> <li>• Insecurity</li> </ul>
10	Natural Resource Protection	Unsustainable utilization of natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over – exploitation of resources</li> <li>• Population Growth</li> <li>• Unsustainable land use</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Weak Governance</li> <li>• Economic Pressures</li> <li>• Technological Advances</li> <li>• Cultural and Societal Factors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Consumerism</li> <li>• Increased demand from a growing population</li> <li>• Ineffective regulations</li> <li>• Insufficient enforcement</li> <li>• Technological Advancements</li> <li>• Lack of awareness and Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Depletion of resources</li> <li>• Water Scarcity</li> <li>• Soil degradation</li> <li>• Loss of Ecosystems services</li> <li>• Displacement of indigenous and local communities</li> <li>• Economic consequences</li> <li>• Conflict</li> <li>• Health impacts</li> <li>• Erosion of</li> </ul>

					Cultural heritage
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