



INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2033



CHEMBE DISTRICT

“TO BECOME A HUB OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY BY 2030”



Chembe District Integrated Development Plan 2024 - 2033

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The Council Secretary, Chembe Civic Centre

Chembe Town Council

P.O.Box 710424

CHEMBE

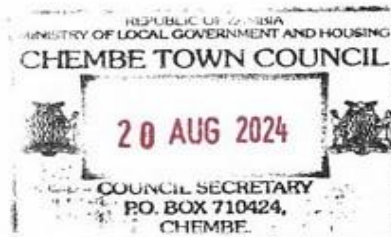
APPROVAL OF THE CHEMBE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

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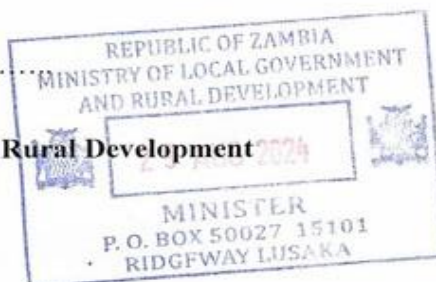


Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Approved by:

Sign:

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



Chembe District Vision Statement

Vision

To become a hub of commerce, trade and industry by 2030



Foreword



The Chembe District Integrated Development Plan 2024-2034 has been developed in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) as a primary tool for the implementation of government's development agenda at a Local Level.

The plan has been designed with the local people at heart and is intended on prioritizing multi-sectoral development that will improve service delivery and the quality of life of the inhabitants of Chembe District. This is notwithstanding the fact that use and preservation of natural, environmental and mineral resources has to be sustainable in order to secure future livelihoods. Local economic development and social protection are therefore key in making sure the development aspirations of the people of Chembe are achieved.

Chama Joseph Chisala
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

Executive Summary



The Chembe District Integrated Development Plan shall be implemented between the Years 2024 and 2034. With a view of bringing the district concerted efforts together in order to meet the aspirations of the people, the district took a paradigm shift from sectoral planning to the integrated Development planning which is in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

The 2024 to 2033 IDP brings together long-term development strategies and scenarios at different levels which would contribute to the attainment of the desired development in the district.

The Development Goals for Chembe District are in line with the 4 pillars of the 8NDP which include;

- a) Economic Transformation and Job Creation;
- b) Human and Social Development;
- c) Environmental Sustainability; and.
- d) Good Governance Environment

Based on these, the IDP focuses on the following target areas for the development of Chembe;

1. Housing - Improve housing and infrastructure by formalizing and upgrading informal settlements;
2. Basic livelihood services - Improve supply of water and sanitation as well as energy; HEP and solar among other green alternatives
3. Environmental management – Protection of existing Natural Resources as well restoration and mitigation in depleting areas.
4. Food Security - Improve the landscape for Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock and Aquaculture activities
5. Mining - Facilitate the formalization and development through sustainable exploitation of local Mining resources
6. Health and Education – Improve quality of service by reducing ratios of service personnel to beneficiaries.

7. Health and Education Infrastructure - Improve access to services by provision of infrastructure to meet development demand across the district over the IDP period.
8. Commerce and Trade – creation of a conducive business and investment environment for Local Economic Development.
9. Facilitate the formalization of informal businesses – registration of enterprises to allow them access the formal market and contribute to government’s strategy for poverty reduction and job creation.
10. Increase access to social protection and inclusiveness in community development.

In order to derive the development goals above, stakeholder consultations such at sub district (through WDCs), cooperating partners and internal consultations characterized the process of formulating the development goals underscoring the importance of problem identification and prioritization of the all the issues raised by the stakeholders.

To achieve the full implementation of the plan there is need for stakeholder cooperation and huge capital investment as detailed in the capital investment plan. It is the firm desire of the district that there should be enhancement of livelihoods, improvement of infrastructure and services over the implementation period of the IDP to attain development that is inclusive and leaves no one behind.

Christopher Mwansa

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Acknowledgements



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by Chembe Town Council and its stakeholders.

I wish to thank the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ), the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (MLGRD) for financing the process and The Department of Physical Planning/Luapula Province Planning Authority in conjunction with the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) for the technical support and guidance provided throughout the IDP making process.

Furthermore, I wish to acknowledge the following stakeholders for their invaluable contributions in the development of this IDP:

1. Chembe Town Council
2. District Administration
3. Ministry of Education
4. Ministry of Health
5. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
6. Ministry of Agriculture
7. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
8. Forestry Department
9. Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises
10. Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development
11. Mansa Sugar Company Limited
12. Zambia Land Alliance
13. Zambia Police and the District Joint Operations Committee
14. Zambia National Service
15. National Registration Office - Chembe
16. Plan International
17. The Area Member of Parliament – Chembe Constituency
18. The Council Chairperson and Ward Councilors,

19. Ward Development Committees,
20. Traditional leadership and;
21. The Chembe District community

Lastly, my acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Department of Planning at Chembe Town Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its conclusion. May the vision of *becoming a hub of commerce, trade and industry by 2030* become a reality for the benefit of all.

Francis M Nkhoma (FILGA)
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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List of Acronyms

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
ADP	Area Development Program
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CP	Cooperating Partners
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPA	Northern Province Planning Authority
NRFA	National Road Fund Agency
ODF	Open Defecation Free
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Chembe District was created in the year 2012 after a declaration by the late President His Excellence Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata under Statutory Instrument No. 75 of 2012. The district was created out of Mansa and had a Population of 23,590 (CSO, 2010).

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a constitutional and legal process that has been provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 under S (35)(1). It is required that all local Authorities must prepare an Integrated Development Plan for the areas under their jurisdiction. This kind of planning has several advantages as it does not only look at the socio-economic aspect of development but also takes into consideration the spatial development of the planning area.

Chembe District has therefore, formulated the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which will be a yardstick for the development of the district for the next ten years from 2024 to 2034. The Plan is subject to review every after five (5) year to assess its performance. The preparation of the Chembe Integrated Development Plan was approved by the Ordinary Council Siting which took place on the 20th of December 2019 under minute number CDC/47/2019. The plan is an output of extensive consultation with various key stakeholders as demonstrated in the Public Consultation Report.

Below is a map showing the IDP area for Chembe:

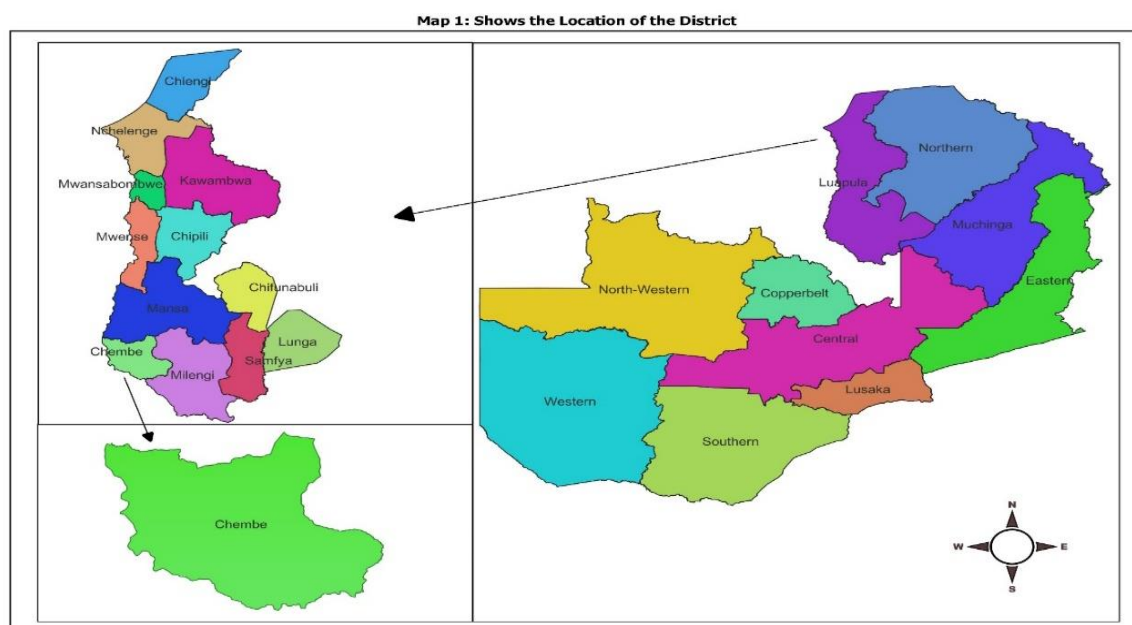


Figure 1: Chembe district in relation to neighboring Districts

Source: Chembe Town Council (2023)

1.1 Arrangement of the IDP

The document is composed of four parts, namely; The Introduction and background, then; Planning Survey and Issues Report which highlights the Demographic and Sectoral and thematic analysis. This is followed by the Development Framework which contains the vision of the district, policies to direct development, development objectives, priorities and strategies and lastly the Spatial Development Framework. The fourth part is the Implementation Framework which comprises the Capital Investment Plan, Local Authority Financial Plan, programme for preparation of Local Area Plans and other detailed Planning activities and finally the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

2.0 PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

The Planning Survey and Issues Report comprises; Demographic analysis, presentation of sectoral and thematic analysis for identified development areas.

Demographic analysis focuses on population, growth and trends, population characteristics, projections and impacts of existing population trends on land-use and spatial development patterns.

This sectoral and thematic analysis for identified development areas aims at addressing issues in thematic areas of Infrastructure Development, Transport and communications Technology, Environmental Protection and Management, Local Economic Development and Socio-services. These areas are cardinal for the medium to long term plan of the district emanating from the district's population growth rate which is currently at 1.9% and if the thematic areas are left unchecked and unmanaged, they have the potential to affect the quality of life of the people of Chembe negatively. The following are the needs, priorities, issues and concerns that have been identified to be addressed by the IDP for the people working and living in Chembe District:

2.1.1 Infrastructure Development

- Housing
- Water supply and Sanitation
- Electricity supply

2.1.2 Transport and Communication Technology

- Roads
- Aerodromes
- Water transport
- Information Communication Technology

2.1.3 Environmental Protection and Management

- Land-use Planning
- Environmental Health Services

- Municipal Parks and recreation facilities
- Cemeteries and graveyards
- Forestry
- Solid Waste Management

2.1.4 Local Economic Development

- Agriculture
- Livestock and Fisheries
- Industrial Development
- Women and Youth empowerment
- Cooperative Development

2.1.5 Social Services

- Education and skills Development
- Health Services
- Legal Services
- Fire Services

2.2 Demographic Analysis

2.2.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates at District and Ward Levels

Chembe district is one of the fast-growing districts in the province as far as population is concerned. According to the census of population and housing of 2010 for Chembe District, population stood at 23,590. The Zambia Statistical Agency projected population to be 30,160 in 2020 with an annual growth geometric rate of 2.8%. The actual population of the district as at 2022, as reported by ZamStats is 51,532 showing a rapid increase from the projected 30,160 of 2020 as indicated in table 2.

2.2.2 Population at Ward Level

As at 2019, Chembe was demarcated into eight wards after the delimitation exercise after previously hosting 5 wards. Figure 2 and Table 1 below show the population by ward;

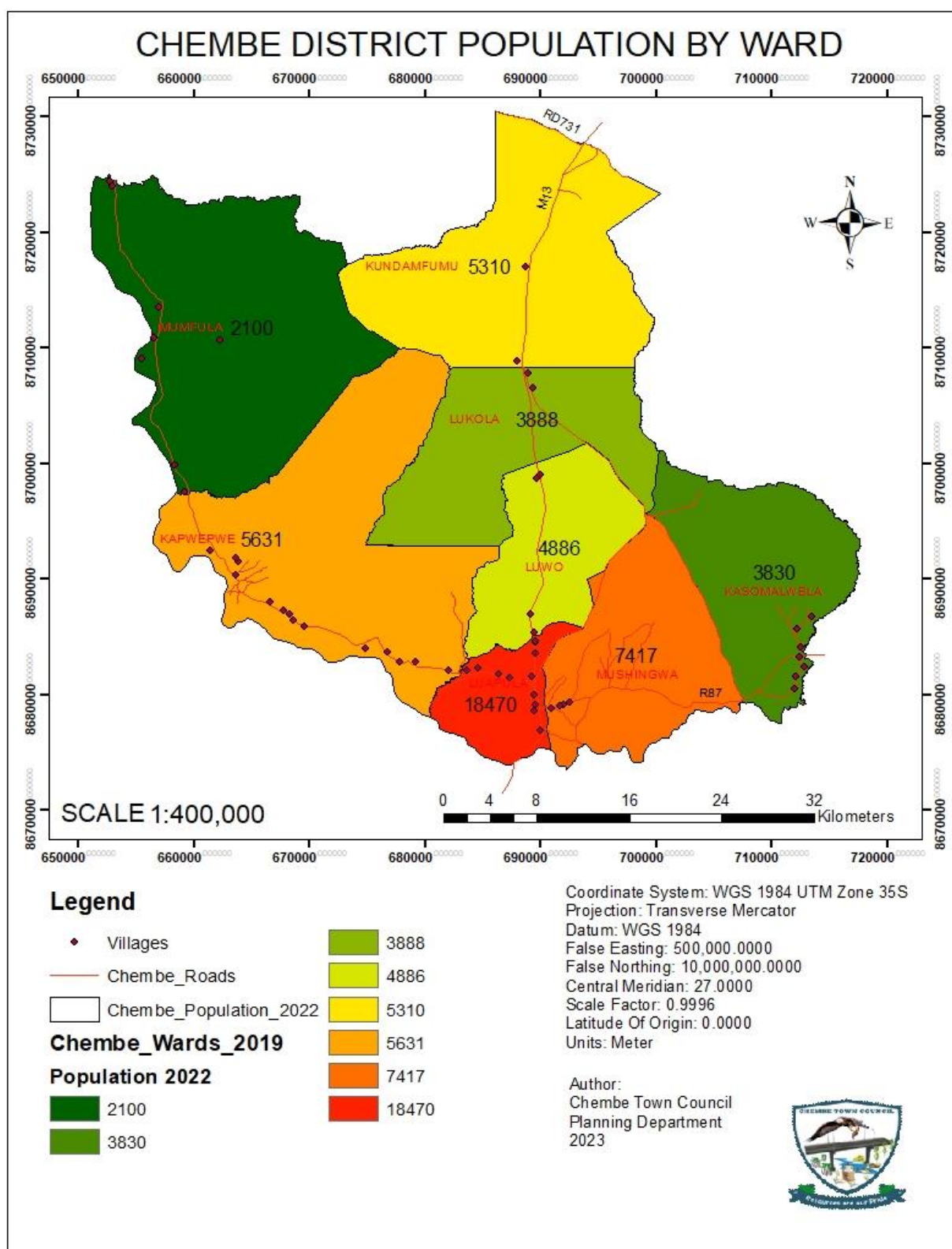


Figure 2: Population by Ward

Source - Chembe Town Council 2023

WARD NAME	POPULATION
Mushingwa	7,417
Kasomalwela	3,830
Kundamfumu	5,310
Luapula	18,470
Lukola	3,888
Luwo	4,886
Mumfula	2,100
Kapwepwe	5,631
TOTAL	51,532

Table 1: Chembe Population by Ward 2022 Source - ZamStats: (2022)

From figure 2 above, Mumfula Ward is the least populated followed by Kasomalwela and Lukola wards respectively. The main reason is that these areas are mainly used as agriculture farming areas with seasonal settlers. The areas are also covered partly by rocky terrain not very suitable for farming activity. The highest populated Wards are Luapula Ward followed by Mushingwa and Kundamfumu. Luapula and Mushingwa are at the Central Business District (CBD) where part of the Mansa Sugar Limited Company is located and has high economic activity hence, with the high number of settlers. The main economic activity is agriculture, and trade with the proximity to the neighboring Country Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) making it easy for cross-border trade activities to take place.

2.2.3 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The estimated population growth rate for Chembe is at 6.8 percent. In 2010, the urban population was estimated at 7,898 while the rural population stood at 22,298 (CSO 2010). In 2022, the Urban population capturing Mushingwa and Luapula wards stands at 25,887 which accounts for 50.23% of the district population while 25,645 is the rural population shared by the remaining 6 wards depicting a significant increase in urban population of

17,989 as opposed to an increase of 3,347 persons in the rural population. This can be attributed to in-migration for jobs, trade and business opportunities in Chembe.

This dynamic presents challenges in service provision of municipal services to the urban population such as electricity, piped water, local roads and solid waste management among others. The Population density of Luapula province has grown from 15.3 in the year 2000 to 19.6 in 2010 and finally 29.9 in 2022 indicating an increase in the number of persons per square kilometre across the province.

2.2.4 Estimated Population at Base Year

As at 2020, the population projection for Chembe district by the Zambia Statistical Agency was estimated to be 30,161. This has been greatly superseded as the actual population at 2022 is 51,532 showing an increase of 27,942 from the initial 23,590 of 2010 meaning the population has more than doubled.

2.2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

The distribution of the 2022 projected population by age and sex characteristics is tabulated below:

Age	Males	Females	Total
0-4	4,816	4,807	9,623
5-9	4,540	4,306	8,845
10-14	3,675	3,733	7,408
15-19	2,595	2,689	5,285
20-24	2,204	2,196	4,400
25-29	1,521	1,842	3,362
30-34	1,054	1,413	2,467
35-39	1,046	1,358	2,404
40-44	851	1,064	1,915
45-49	796	829	1,625
50-54	677	603	1,280
55-59	492	495	988
60-64	362	349	711
65-69	181	290	472
70-74	138	183	321
75-79	144	80	224

80+	94	109	203
			51,532

Table 2: Population by Age and Sex CSO projection 2011-2035

Statistics collated by CSO (2010) highlight that the age distribution in Chembe district is characterized by a higher percentage of the younger population under the age of 20. The percentage decreases from the age of 40 with increase in age as indicated in the table 2 above and figure 3 below. This indicates that the district has a high dependency ratio considering that the population is youthful. Additionally, the young population indicates that there is need to provide for more social amenities such as education, health, recreation facilities and creation of employment opportunities. The graph below shows the population distribution by age.

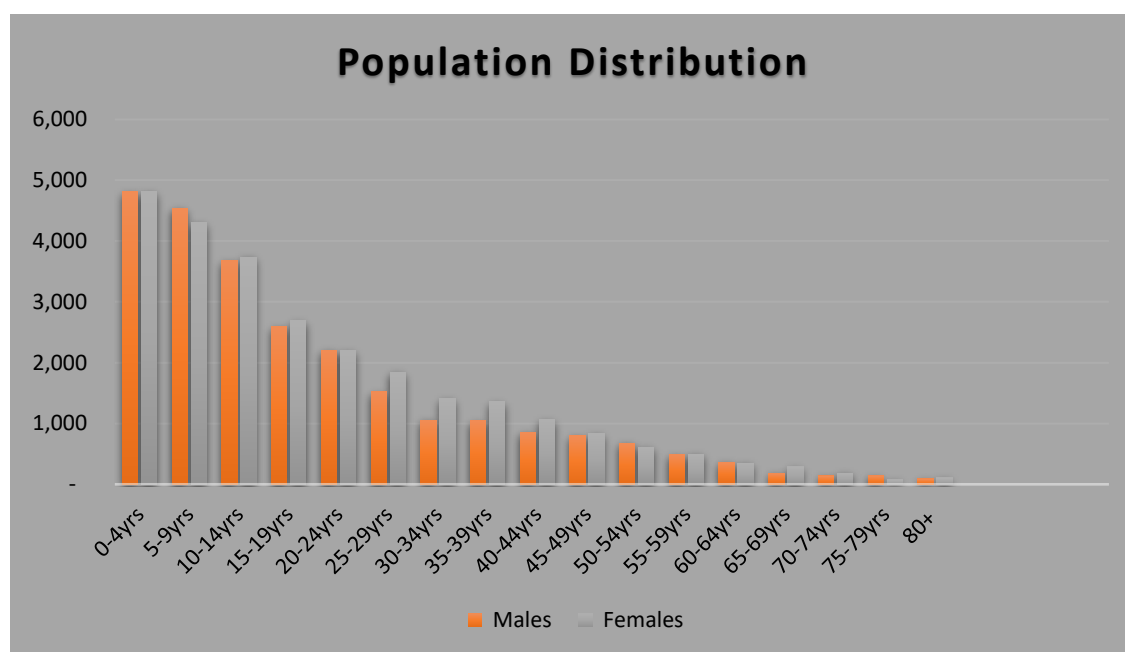


Figure 3: Population Distribution by Age

(Source: ZamStats 2023)

With Mansa Sugar Company being fully operational, it is expected that the rise in population is attributed to working age cohort between 20-35 years of age, with predominantly males due to the nature of cane cutting and heavy industrial work associated with the business.

2.2.7 Population distribution by gender

Population by gender for 2010 showed that, the male population for Chembe district was 11,463 in comparison to the female population which stood at 11,931 giving a total of 23,394. This represents a percentage of 49% for males and 51% for females indicating that there are slightly more females than males in the district. This, therefore, calls for equal opportunities for both males and females.

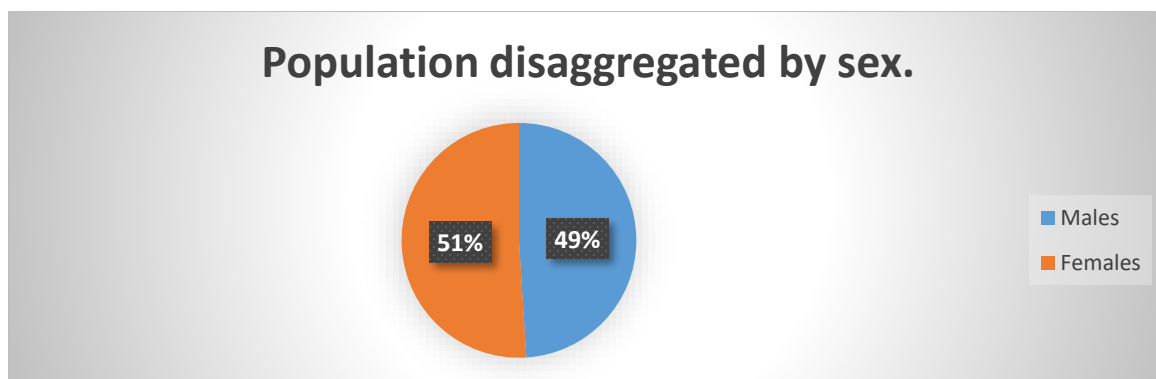


Figure 4: Population distribution by gender (source: CSO Report, 2010)

Over the IDP period with 2022 as base year, the male population for Chembe district was 26,153 in comparison to the female population which was represented by 25,379 giving a total of 51,532. This represents an increase in male population over females as opposed to 2010 statistics. This could be attributed to the increase in migrant cane cutters servicing the plantations at Mansa Sugar Company Limited and the labor-intensive nature of the work.

2.2.8 Population Projections

ZamStats census report records the population of Chembe district at 51,532 which will continue to grow at the rate of 6.8%. The following are the population projections at five-year intervals at a steady rate of 6.8%:

SN	YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
	Base year - 2022	Base Population - 51,532
1	2022-2027	71,603

S/N	YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
	Base year - 2020	Base Population – 51,532
2	2027-2032	99,492
3	2032-2037	138,244
4	2037-2042	192,089
5	2042-2047	266,906
6	2047-2052	370,864

Table 3: Population Projections

CTC, based on ZamStats growth rate – 6.8%

2.2.9 Future Urban & Rural Population

The following is the projected future urban population:

SN	YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION - URBAN	PROJECTED POPULATION - RURAL
1	2022	25,887	25,645
2	2027	35,970	35,634
3	2032	49,980	49,513
4	2037	69,447	68,797

Table 4: Future Urban and Rural Population

CTC, based on ZamStats growth rate – 6.8%

The population projections at 6.8% growth rate over the IDP period for both urban and rural population shows that there will be increased pressure on government to provide Municipal and social services. There will be increased need for land for development, improvements to the transportation system and upgrading of existing settlements, need for sustainable energy sources to reduce exploitation of wood fuels. The projected population at the end of the IDP period will be 99,492 showing an exponential increase and need for housing and public infrastructure and related key services such as education, health, social protection, among other services. This poses a great risk to food security and will require

investments in the key productive sectors of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries which play a role currently in the district.

2.3 The Impact of The Continuation Of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

2.3.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

Chembe District settlement pattern can be described as linear which follows the major roads. Settlements are concentrated on the three major roads which are Chembe-Mansa Road (M3), Kasoma-Lwela Road heading to Milenge in the east and Chipete Road heading west and further north towards Matanda area. As can be seen from the map below, most settlements are located along the major roads heading North, East and West (Congo DR).

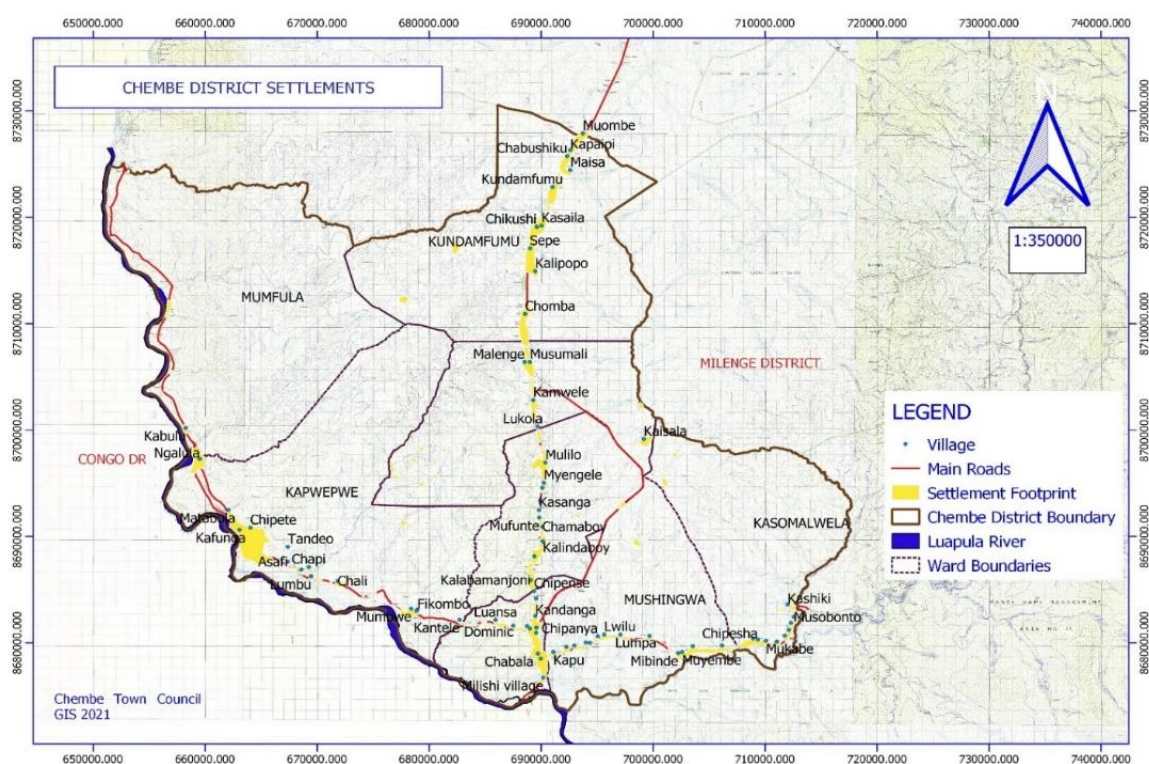


Figure 5: Settlement Pattern - villages

Chembe GIS – GRID3 Data

2.3.2 Settlement Pattern in Chembe Township

A larger concentration of settlements is in the southern part of the district towards the border with Congo DRC where an area of 13,000 hectares has been declared a township.

Within the township area there was an initial area of 3,462 hectares which was designated as a Multi Facility Economic Zone of which 2500 hectares had been given to Mansa Sugar Limited while the remainder of 962 hectares was designated to be an Industrial Park. Table 6 below illustrates land uses as prepared through the Chembe township layout plan. Figure 4 further depicts an area outside the township boundary where Mansa Sugar has converted tenure to leasehold for an extra 2500 hectares.

SN	LAND USE	SURVEYED AREA (HA)	UNSURVEYED AREA (HA)	TOTAL HA
1	Commercial	77.236	11.978	89.214
2	Industrial	0.75	830.446	831.196
3	Institutional	81.542	53.39	134.932
4	Open Space	59.532	49.619	109.151
5	Residential	265.754	3,026.714	3292.468
6	Agriculture/Small Holdings	2,588.241	0	2588.241
7	Undetermined Land use	0	4,270.712	4,270.712
8	Aerodrome	0	123.816	123.816
9	Cemeteries	0	17.473	17.473
10	Other Uses/ Services	44.945	1,497.852	1,542.797
	Total	3,118	9,882	13,000

Table 5: Land Use at the New Township

Chembe Town Council 2023

The existing Planning boundary is sufficient to sustain district development for the next 10 Years, however there is need to prepare Local Area Plans to guide the current unplanned development emerging along the major roads which would lead to inefficient and



2.3.3 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Chembe has been experiencing rapid urbanization in Luapula and Mushingwa Wards where most citizens are settled, there has been an increase in the number of houses been constructed as well as an improvement in the quality of the structures. There are 22 villages within the township all of which are urbanizing rapidly, however despite improvement in the quality of structures being built there is need for stiffer control measures in terms of following the right procedure when constructing because most almost all construction is being done informally. The Growth Nodes in the district are mainly located where there are adequate public services such as schools, health centers and markets, this is where economic activities such as construction and opening of retail shops are being undertaken.

Figure 7 below shows the locations of Growth Nodes in the district;

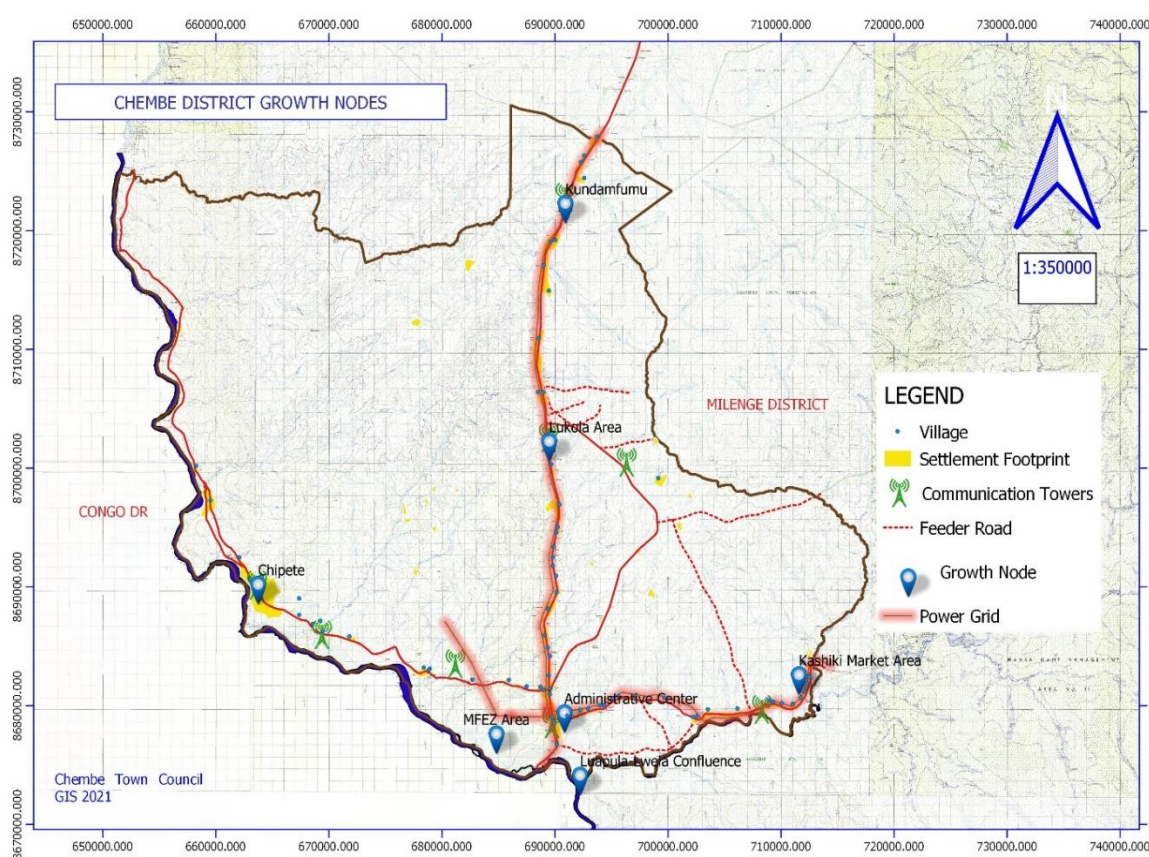


Figure 7: Growth Nodes in Chembe District

Chembe Town Council 2023

As shown on the map, most growth centers are the ones accessible to the power grid and road network, the township boundary has three areas being the MFEZ where an industrial park is to develop, the Luapula-Lwela Confluence where a layout has been made for smallholder farms and other land uses and the administration center where public service structures are under construction and other land uses have been planned and surveyed.

Other Growth Nodes are areas outside the townships which have larger clusters of settlements are located due to easy access to public services. These are Kundamfumu, which is boosted by trade and prospecting interests in the mining sector, as the area is rich in Sugilite and Manganese deposits currently being prospected for exploration. Chipete, is predominantly an agricultural and fishing area with Lukola and Kashiki, benefitting from trade and access to services.

2.3.4 Urban Expansion/Peri Urban Areas

Overall, Chembe district could be categorized as a peri urban area with most urbanization occurring within the township area in the southern part where services such as water schemes, banking services and street lighting are being provided. In terms of Urban Expansion, the planned and surveyed area where various public service structures are being constructed i.e. Police Camp, Civic Center, Hospital and District Administration will attract more urban structures, applications have been received and recommended for different land uses including residential and office spaces. Development in this area will be fully urban in that settlements will be controlled because the area is serviced by surveying, numbering and provision of access roads.

2.3.5 Informal Settlements

The history of Chembe is that there were settlements already existing before the establishment of the township area. The administration of land before the coming of the Local Authority was done by traditional leaders who were giving out parcels without a proper layout plan or maps. With the coming of the local authority and the demarcation of the township area, the layout plan had to be created with consideration of the already existing structures on the ground. However, despite there being a layout for the township, informal development had continued due to either lack of information on the right

procedure to follow or noncompliance by the developers as well as the traditional leaders (Headpersons). Various platforms have been used to sensitize both traditional leaders and developers on the right procedure to follow before construction but only a few seem to show some adherence. Informal settlements in the township are aligned along the M3 Chembe-Mansa Road, the images below show the growth in construction activities from 2010 to 2020.

2.3.5.1 Time Series Analysis of Chembe Township



Figure 8: 2010 settlement pattern imagery

Source Bing Satellite Image ©2010

Chembe Township area in the year 2010, from the image it can be seen that there is a concentration of development along the major roads which are M3 stretching from north to south, Kasoma Lwela Road to the East and Chipete Road to the West.

In Figure 7, the 2015 image shows that there was an increase in the number of built-up structures, concentration was not only along Chembe-Mansa Road but also along Chipete and Kasomalwela Roads.

From Figure 8, below we see further increase in Land Use activities especially on the western part where Mansa Sugar established a plantation, due to increase in demand for accommodation by employees. The eastern part of the map there are structures being constructed for various Government Institutions in the surveyed township area. The main source of growth in settlement however is attributed to developments around Mushingwa Primary School, Chembe Mini-Hospital and other government facilities under construction acting as a pull factor.



Figure 9: 2015 settlement pattern imagery
©2015

Source Bing Satellite Image



Figure 10: 2020 settlement pattern

Source ESRI, Arc GIS Imagery © 2021

2.3.6 Other Land Uses

Apart from the proliferation of informal structures, another land activity which has affected the area is the quarrying of borrow pits for gravel and sand. The township has large areas which were used to dig gravel during the construction of the M3 road, these areas have affected the land use plan as well as posing a health hazard to the surrounding settlements. The district is also richly endowed with water bodies hence construction in some areas has been affected because the places are prone to flooding hence the high demand for crossing points along feeder roads connecting different areas as depicted in figure 10 below.

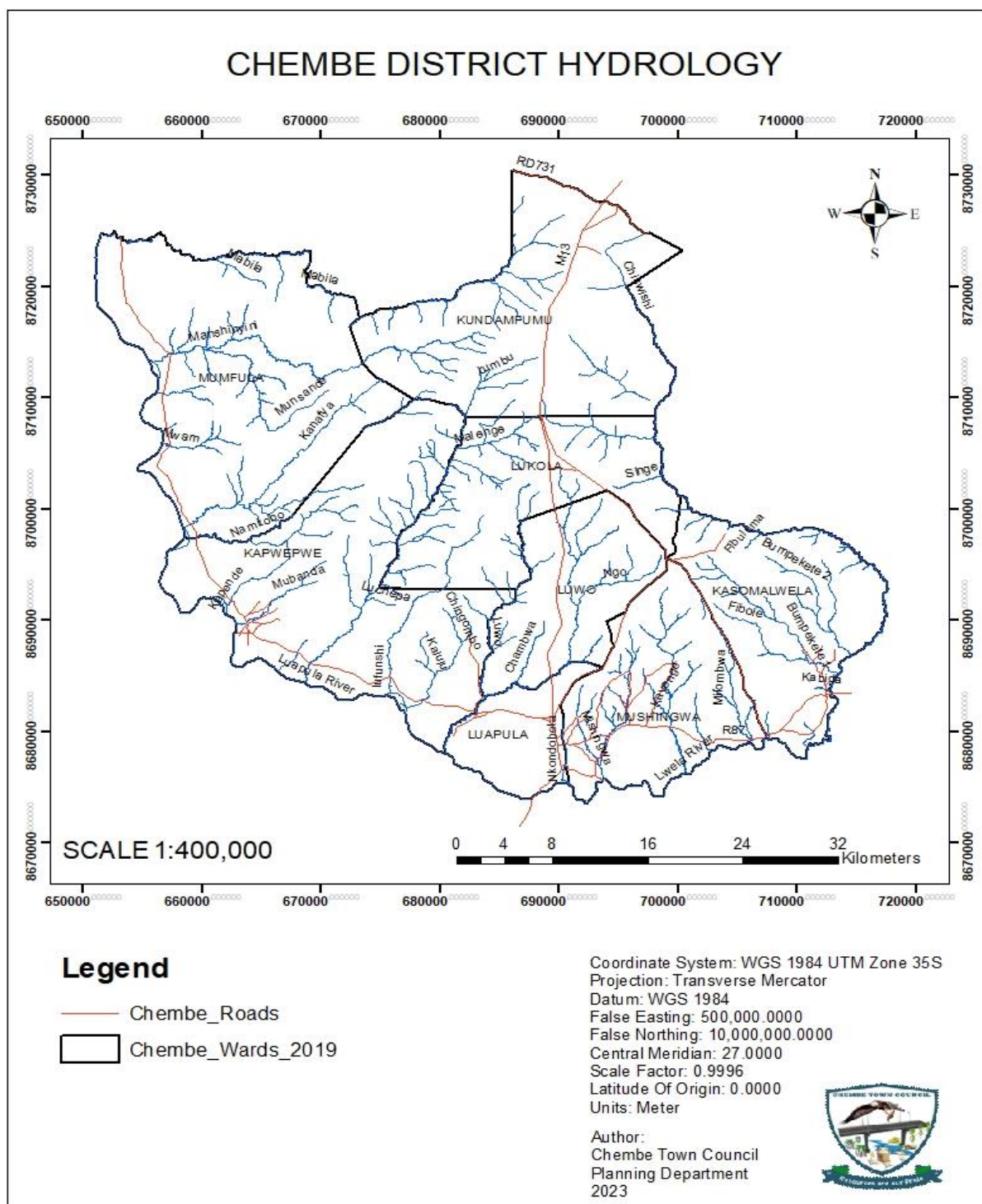


Figure 11: Hydrology map of Chembe Council 2024

Source - Chembe Town

2.4 Assessment of The Impact Of The Continuation Of Population Growth On Land use And Spatial Development Patterns.

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

Currently the district's settlement pattern is linear along the major roads, however with increase in population people will be seeking land further away from the roads due to non-availability of land along the roads. Other than that, the increase in population will bring about increase in economic activities such as farming where more commercial farms will be employing workers who will be settling within the farms or on the fringes of their workplaces for easy access. Land-use activities within the township will be shifted to the Surveyed area on the north western part where developers will be constructing residential houses targeting public utilities which are either currently under construction or yet to be constructed i.e., Bus Stations, Retail Shops, shopping malls and Offices.

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

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

- Unsustainable use of natural resources through vast deforestation of vegetative land to provide for new areas of construction and use of wood fuels
- Reduction in household per capita income due to increased number of household members relying on the same income levels
- Social services such as medical facilities and schools failing to meet the growing demand due to increased population

- Air pollution due to massive production and use of wood fuels for various processes
- Ground water and surface water contamination
- Outbreak of diseases due to population increase

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

Despite the increase in informal development along the major road, Chembe Township still has land available for further urban expansion within the IDP period. The township layout is yet to be fully utilised and apart from that there had been areas left which has not been designated to any land uses amounting to 4,270.712 hectares, these areas could cushion further demand for land within the township.

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1 HOUSING SECTOR

3.1.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

3.1.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing in rural areas by formalizing and upgrading informal settlements. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure, (8NDP 2022- 2026).

3.1.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The National Housing policy provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development in Zambia and restore its growth. It provides the framework for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation (National Housing Policy, 1996).

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

In line with the 8NDP's aspiration of providing decent housing in rural areas, the Council is in the process of formalizing the existing informal settlement just in the heart of Chembe Township. A process of collecting spatial data has commenced and will be concluded soon. On the National Housing policy, the Provincial Planning Authority has been regulating the building standards to ensure that the building aesthetics are maintained.

3.1.2 Existing State of Development

3.1.2.1 Availability of service

Housing is not only a basic human need but also a human right. The district had 4501 households against the population of 51, 532 (2022, CSO). Currently, due to decentralization and other social-economic activities, the district has a total number of 12,210 houses, 16 developed by the Local Government and Rural Development, 71 houses by Mansa Sugar Limited Company, 96 by Central Government and the rest 12,027 by individual developers.

With the increase in the economic and social activities following the declaration of Chembe as a district and the establishment of Mansa Sugar Company, the district has experienced

a general influx of people about 1,162 immigrants (4TH quarter DDCC 2023 Report). This has been mainly due to migrations of people to the area in search of opportunities for jobs to Mansa Sugar Company and other supporting socio-economic industries. This trend in economic and social activities has increased pressure on the supply of housing for Chembe in general. As a result of housing deficits, the occurrence of unplanned settlements continues to be a major development issue.

	High Cost	Medium Cost	Low Cost	Total
Local Government	0	0	16	16
Central Government	0	0	96	96
Private (Mansa Sugar)	0	20	61	71
Individual Driven	0	0	12, 027	12, 027
TOTAL				12, 210

Table 6: showing the approximate current housing stock in the district and Chembe Town Council (2024).

Sources: Chembe DHO, Chembe DEBS

The district has approximately 12, 210 households of which 10% are connected with piped water and 30% with electric power and 50 households have started the process of formalization (legalization) of property. Furthermore, 70% of these houses needs attention such rehabilitation of windows, cracked walls and ceiling boards.

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

The district has 44 houses undergoing infrastructure developments under the housing sector being implemented by the Central Government. These housing units have been built using both the permanent and temporal building materials. It can be highlighted that over 80% of the houses are been built using temporal materials especially those located in the informal settlements and remote parts of the district. The conventional building materials include wood, grass and mud among others. In comparison, the permanent structures have mostly been built with burnt molded bricks from the anti-hills and concrete bricks.

3.1.3 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process

3.1.3.1 Availability of Service

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were lack of accommodation and auxiliary services such as recreational facilities, water and sanitation as well as electricity for civil servants, in education and health especially, in Mumfula, Kapwepwe, Kasomalwela, and Kundamfumu wards of the district. This has created lapses in the quality-of-service provision to the communities. This situation had, further, resulted in over 100 personnel requesting transfers and resigning from their posts. Furthermore, the low supply for housing in the district had contributed to high rentals of, which most working personnel and local people are struggling to afford.

3.1.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The housing quality in the Rural wards of the district face a range of issues such as inadequate Access to electricity and water, faulty plumbing, poor ventilation, and leaking roofs. Other issues include access to social amenities such as Health, Education and Recreation. Coupled with poor road infrastructure. These issues are often worse in units that were built prior to the declaration of the rural area as a district in 2012. It is more difficult for aging housing stock to meet habitability standards because older homes are more expensive to maintain

The housing quality in urban wards of the districts such as Luapula and Mushingwa wards have issues that include; lack of Solid waste management, limited connection to power supply, water and sewer services. This has led to the rapid mushrooming of informal settlements along Chembe -Mansa Road, where most residents lack security of tenure and access to social amenities.

3.1.4 Impact of the Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population of Chembe district is anticipated to increase at a rate of 6.8% from 51,532 to 99,492. This population will exert pressure on the demand for housing and social services.

3.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In an effort to reduce the housing backlog, the district has a number of projects being implemented by government and other stakeholders, especially for civil servants, in Midlands commonly known as (the new site). Table 10 below are some of the notable existing projects in the district.

Proposed projects under CDF include staff housing for Education and Health sectors as well as Central government funding for rehabilitation of housing for camp officers in Agriculture and upgrading of boreholes to piped water schemes under REA for installations in rural wards.

PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	PROJECT VALUE	COMMENT
Construction of 10 Medium Cost Houses	Housing and infrastructure	4,169,790.06	Contractor not on site, but work at ring beam level (26%).
Construction of 20 low-cost houses and Associated External Works	Housing and infrastructure	9,425,560.82	Work in progress and at 80%
Construction of a Police Station, 2 Medium and 8 low-cost houses and Associated External Works	Housing and infrastructure	12,910,059.54	Work in progress and at 60%
Construction of District Council office Block and 2 high-cost houses and Associated External Works	Housing and infrastructure	5,786,544.00	-Work at wall plate level for Civic Centre - 1 house at roofing level and 1 is still in initial stage

Construction of District Administration office Block and 2 high-cost houses and Associated External Works	Housing and infrastructure	4,661,411.72	Work at 85%

Table 7: Existing Investment Programmes
DDCC Report 2023

Source: Chembe Strategic Plan (2017-2021), Chembe

3.1.4.3 Identification of Communities Where Growth Will Occur and Where Future Services and Facilities are Likely to be needed.

Following the Chembe Township 2020 image, figure 9 where Mansa Sugar has put the sugar plantation and the establishment of the Midlands Township commonly known as New Site where the Council is allocating plots for various use such as commercial and residential use, it has been identified that there will be massive growth to communities around these places (Kapwepwe, Luapula and Mushingwa ward). Hence there will be demand for future services and facilities in these respective wards such as construction of 2 or more health facilities, more than 100 houses for civil servants and need for good water and sanitation for all the infrastructures.

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

The continued construction infrastructure of development in the district has an impact on land-use. In the township, housing development will demand increased clearance of land and in-fill developments will cause densification and gentrification especially focused on properties along the main road as developers seek to buy out village settlements for commercial and residential property establishment.

The general picture across the district is increased conversion of traditional lands to state land as developers seek security of tenure and increased clearance of community woodland areas for residential and agricultural development. Population distribution is, however, expected to continue to be concentrated in the central part of Chembe district, which is mainly, Luapula, Mushingwa, and Luwo wards.

3.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.1.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environmental and Climate Change

Most of the developers in the district use traditional building materials such as clay bricks. The use of clay soil from ant hills, however, can have an impact on the environment as it changes the topology and landscape of the district. The use of charcoal and firewood to burn bricks is also a threat to the forest reserves and National vegetation which can ultimately result in deforestation. The depletion of the vegetation and forest reserves can, further, have adverse climate change impacts such as global warming.

3.1.6.2 The Impact of Environment and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The changing climate poses severe disasters such as heat and floods on housing and infrastructure sector, about 40% piece of land in Chembe District is waterlogged hence construction in some areas has been affected because the places are prone to flooding. This in return brings about decrease of structure values in the district. Due to repeated damage to housing infrastructure as a result of floods, most of the housing stock in the district often requires costly repairs, not only to individual developers but also to the Private Sector, Central and Local Government, this in turn causes high housing costs. Further, home owners who cannot afford to repair or rebuild their structures continue to be forced out of the district or remain in deteriorating conditions.

3.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

According to the local tradition, men are considered heads of the households and sole owners of homes, as such, not many women in the district own their houses. Financial capacity is another factor that hinders home ownership among women and the differently abled, added to this the fact that these groups also lack the physical strength to mold bricks and build houses from scratch as well as formal employment.

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is regarding traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. This renders them incapable of mortgaging the properties to finance other housing developmental projects, about 60 percent land owned by women and vulnerable groups had no legal ownership documents. Additionally, about 98 percent

women and vulnerable groups in the district lack access to information about land acquisition processes and legal ownership of properties.

3.1.8 Sector Summary

The district has inadequate housing stock due to a discontinued housing provision project that was led by the Government housing sector. This has led to vandalism and looting which has taken away from the gains in the sector. Demand for housing continues to push illegal construction due to it being higher than the current rate of supply. This is worsened by the fact that traditional village structures of power are present within the township boundary exist and have continued to allocate land for development in conflict with the existing layout plan.

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

The key issues identified were firstly, inadequate housing supply as a result of the exponential population growth following the declaration of Chembe as a district in 2012, secondly, housing quality has not matched demand as in-migrants from Urban areas have generally required a standard above the norm of a largely rural settlement. This led to increases in land trading as in-migrants with access to formal employment and capital began to develop within the confines of existing villages within the township boundary to meet demand for quality and supply thereby leading to uncontrolled development.

Lastly, the operations of Mansa Sugar have created a pull factor of close to three thousand employees creating housing demand in areas surrounding the plantations, with villages in Lwansa, Fikombo and the township expanding exponentially to supply this demand.

3.2 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Water and Sanitation sector oversees the provision of safe and quality water while ensuring that good hygiene and sanitation standards are maintained. The concerns highlighted below provide a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

3.2.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026) works to accomplish the enhancement of rainwater harvesting and catchment protection, and supply of adequate safe water and sanitation.

3.2.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The National Water Policy (2010) ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders.

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

Chembe Town Council has been collaborating with other stakeholders such as Plan International, China Aid and UNICEF to ensure that there is adequate supply of safe water and sanitation. This has been achieved through construction of small-piped water connection systems (water supply schemes) and sinking of boreholes and sanitation facilities such as ablution blocks and VIP toilets in communities, schools and health facilities. Other stakeholders like the Water Management Resources Agency have been regulating the sinking of domestic and industrial boreholes including regulation of construction of permanent structures within the fifty meters buffer zone from public water sources.

3.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

The section below gives a brief overview of the current state of water and sanitation in Chembe district.

3.2.2.1 Availability of the Service

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Chembe district is not serviced by a water utility company. However, Chembe Town Council has provided a mini water reticulation system with 4 public water kiosks located in two villages namely one (1) in Milishi and three (3) in Chakanga village. Other cooperating partners like Plan International have come in to provide sanitation services

among which are (8) small-piped water connection systems in various locations whose operations and maintenance are overseen by the Town Council.

Apart from the public kiosks, the council has connected a total number of 198 households with piped water and the Ministry of Water and Development under Luapula Province has constructed a min water scheme with equipped with 15 communal taps as of the year 2023. China Aid also have played a huge role in ensuring that the people of Chembe district have access to clean water through sinking of 80 boreholes (hand pumps) across the district.

The gap between the served and unserved communities is quite significant and there is a chance of it further widening as the district population rapidly grows. Most of the communities, which do not have access to urban water, resort to use existing functional hand pumps. However, despite the imminent changes, the Council has a limited water reticulation network infrastructure to meet the water services demand and there might be need for interested and cooperating partners to come on board and meet this demand.

The table below show the number of households supplied with piped water by ward and institutions connected to urban water respectively.

SN	WARD	TOTAL NO. HOUSEHOLD	TYPE OF WATERSYSTEM CONNECTED TO
1	Lukola	10	Water scheme
2	Kunda Mfumu	18	Water scheme
3	Kasomalwela	10	Water scheme
4	Luapula	140	Water schemes and Mini- water reticulation system

Table 8: Number of Households connected to mini water schemes per ward Report (2023)

Source: CTC

SN	INSTITUTIONS	WARD	TYPE OF WATER SYSTEM CONNECTED TO
1	Chembe Town Council	Luapula	Water schemes and Mini- water reticulation system

2	Chembe Rural Health Centre	Luapula	Water scheme
3	Chembe Secondary School	Luapula	Water scheme
4	Myengele School	Luwo	Water scheme
5	Lukola Rural Health Centre	Lukola	Water scheme
6	Kunda Mfumu School	Kundamfumu	Water scheme
7	Chayuwa Primary School	Kasomalwela	Water scheme
8	Chembe Mini-Hospital	Mushingwa	Water scheme

Table 9: Institutions with Water Schemes in the district
Report (2023)

Source: CTC

Rural Water and Sanitation

Rural water supply and sanitation is the mandate of the Local Authority. In an effort to provide clean and safe drinking water for the residents without piped water, particularly communities in the unplanned settlements and rural areas, the local authority has facilitated the drilling of new boreholes and maintenance of the existing ones. Chembe district currently has about 152 boreholes of which 136 are fully functional and 16 need to be repaired. These statistics indicates that, there are more of water points that are functional as compared to non-functional hand-pumps of water points in the district. This achievement is due to the support received from the Ministry of Water and Development- Luapula Province who facilitated for the drilling of 10 boreholes and rehabilitation of 20 hand-pumps for the years 2023 and 2024. Furthermore, the district currently has four (4) Area Pump Minders (APMs) resulting in a shortfall of 16 in comparison to the ideal number of 20. This is in relation to the number of boreholes and wards in the district.

The ratio of users per borehole is within the national standards but due to sparsely distributed settlements some of the water points do not meet the 500m radius recommended distance to water facilities. This situation has resulted in communities accessing water from unprotected water sources such as shallow wells, streams and rivers. Below is table 11 showing the distribution of hand pumps by ward and the map, figure 11 of the district's water points.

WARD	FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	UNFUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	TOTAL
Luapula	36	2	38
Lukola	20	2	22
Kapwepwe	9	2	11
Mumfula	9	3	12
Luwo	13	2	15
Mushingwa	14	1	15
Kasomalwela	19	2	21
Kundamfumu	14	4	18
Total	136	16	152

Table 10: Distribution of Hand pumps by ward (2024)

Source: Chembe Town Council Report

From figure 12 below and table 10, we see that the most negatively affected wards in terms of supply of water points are Mumfula and Kapwepwe wards which are the most remote due to the poor road network, which makes accessibility difficult. The spatial distribution of settlements is linear, mostly along the Chembe-Mansa and other main roads as depicted in the map and this phenomenon affects the location of waterpoints which are setup in settled areas, leaving open forest areas un-serviced.

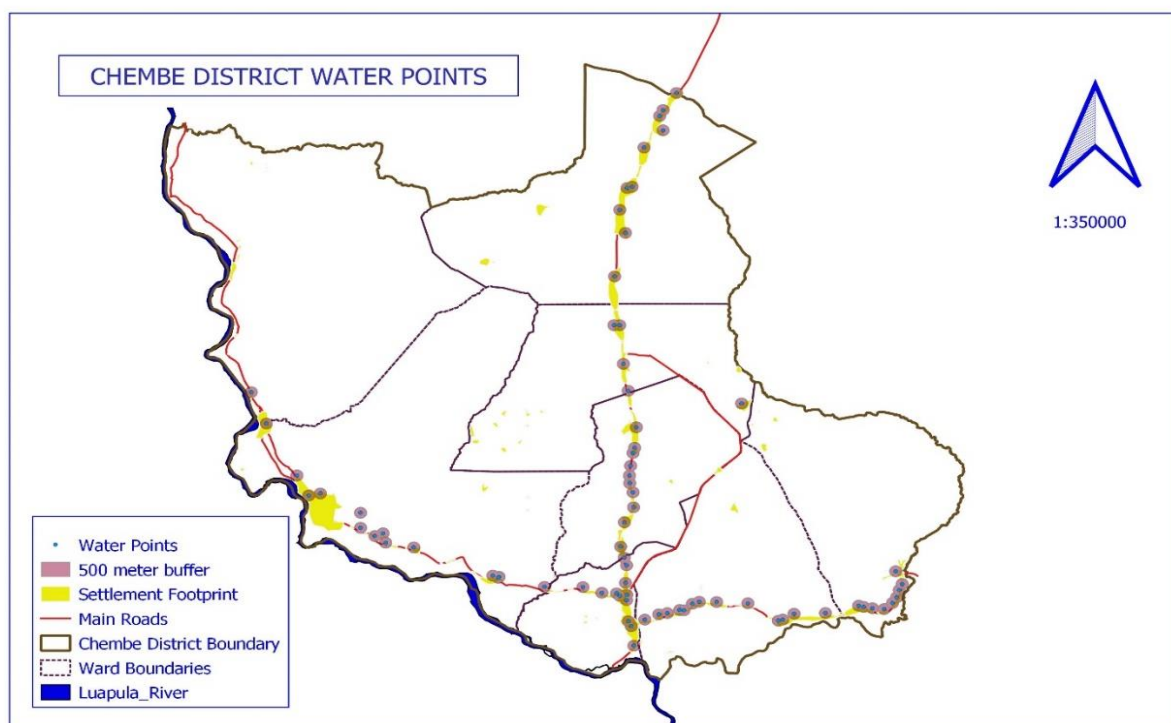


Figure 12: Settlement patterns in relation to water pumps

Source: Chembe Town Council (GIS, 2022)

3.2.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Clean and safe water as a basic need is supposed to be accessed by all the population in the district. As earlier alluded to, only about 178 households are connected to piped water in the entire district. Others are able to access water through water Kiosks and hand pumps. Those that stay far from these services have been accessing water from shallow wells and boreholes.

Furthermore, the district currently has four (4) Area Pump Minders (APMs) resulting in a shortfall of 16 in comparison to the ideal number of 20. These statistics shows that there is much stress in service delivery of maintenance and operations of hand pumps. The mentioned challenge has caused failure to carter for all zones in their wards that need repairing of broken-down boreholes due to lack of sustainable distribution of APMs in respect with their zones and wards to promote shared responsibilities. This factor has also contributed to the increase on the period from which a borehole breaks down to the period it is repaired.

The ratio of users per borehole is within the national standards but due to sparsely distributed settlements some of the water points do not meet the 500m radius recommended distance to water facilities. The available functional boreholes are 136 with a shortfall of 16 hand pumps to reach 100% functionality of hand-pumps. 4 APMs out of the 1deal 20 means the district is operating at 20% efficiency regarding handpumps.

3.2.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

3.2.3.1 Availability of the service

The ratio of users per borehole is within the national standards but due to sparsely distributed settlements some of the water points do not meet the 500m radius recommended distance to water facilities. This situation has resulted in communities accessing water from unprotected water sources such as shallow wells, streams and rivers.

3.2.3.2 Quality of Service including Key Performance Indicators

Replacement of Galvanized iron with UPVC pipes due to high iron content in water extracted from boreholes.

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

3.2.4.1 Population Change – future demand for facilities and services

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years, as highlighted in part one under population projection will put pressure on the supply of water to support the increased social and economic activities in the district.

3.2.4.2 Existing and proposed Investment and Development programmes

The district and cooperating partners have been investing in the upgrading of high yielding boreholes to small solar powered piped water schemes in order to increase range and sustainability in supply.

3.2.5 The impact of continuation of existing trends on land-use and population distribution patterns

Densification is expected as settlement booms in serviced areas. Mushrooming of developments around key service points is evident and expected to continue with in-fill developments currently rampant.

3.2.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.2.6.1 Impact of the existing trends on the environment and Climate change

Existing human activity brings about water pollution which in turn contaminates the soil, ground and surface water. Ultimately this will compromise the health of humans and animals if water companies fail to adequately maintain the condition of their sewers and effluent discharge systems, it can result in leaks, spillages and others discharges of raw sewage into rivers, lakes and other bodies of water.

In addition, the water industry affects the environment regards its emissions. The treatment facilities and accompanying infrastructure involve the consumption of vast amounts of energy and the emission of significant volumes of greenhouse gases. These compromise the quality of the air surrounding the site in question as well as contributing to the phenomena of global warming and climate change.

3.2.6.2 Impact of Environment and Climate change issues on the sector

Droughts and flooding could hinder the yield of boreholes leading to drying out and a lose of supply in areas. This could also affect the water table level causing streams to dry out and further causing a lack of access in remote villages that depend on non-borehole sources.

3.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

A lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) affects women and girls disproportionately, due both to biological and cultural factors. In addition, improved water supply infrastructures in the district have helped to reduce the burden of women and the girls moving long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. The provision of clean water has enhanced hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child with regard to menstrual hygiene. WASH is also essential for their social and economic development, contributing towards gender equality and the realization of their rights.

3.2.8 Sector Summary

The lack of a water utility within the district leaves the task of water supply to the local authority and affects access to WASH service. The lack of water and sanitation services is partly the result of the absence of clear responsibilities and mandates of water utility

providers, further complicated by land tenure and difficulties in adapting existing technologies to suit settlement areas. Billing processes are also a challenge, and there is a risk of encouraging informal settlement growth with the continued provision of the services. This may come about because of most people emigrating from areas, which are not serviced, to serviced areas hence causing congestions in such areas

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

The key issues are varied depending on the location. The urban area is presented by inadequate supply of piped water due to limited capital for large scale infrastructure development of the network. This stems from the fact that there is no Commercial Water Utility company in the district, hence, the Local Authority takes up the mandate. The sanitation aspect is critically lacking as the majority of households in the settlement use pit-latrines that could pose health risks from contamination of the ground water and use of shallow wells as alternative sources.

In rural areas of the district, the issues identified stem from; limited access to water supply attributed to the sparsely distributed settlements and mushrooming of new ones which reduce the reach of existing boreholes. The lack of adequate number of Area Pump Menders to undertake Repair and Maintenance of boreholes is a key factor contributing to limited access.

3.3 ENERGY SECTOR

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

3.3.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The National Energy Policy planned to achieve the following:

1. Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity.
2. Promote Renewable and Alternative Energy.
3. Improve Electricity Access to Rural and Peri-Urban Areas. This will be achieved through set ups of solar power plants, solar home systems, connections of households through REA,

connections through ZESCO and through issuance of ZESCO recommendation letters for power connections by the Local Authority.

3.3.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The National Energy Policy ensures the availability of adequate supply of energy from various sources, which are dependable, at the effective and efficient economic, financial, social and environmental cost and consistent with national development goals (National Energy Policy, 2019),

3.3.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.3.2.1 Availability of the Service

Electricity is the main source of energy used by the district and is supplied by the ZESCO. The utility company has no substations within the district so power is drawn from Musonda Hydro-power Station located in Mwense district, Luapula Province approximately 230 kilometers from Chembe District. Currently, an approximate number of 500 households have been connected to electricity, against a known housing population of 8845 households in the district representing 5.6 % coverage (DHO Survey 2023). The outskirts of the district have no access to hydroelectric power and, thus, rely on solar panels and fossil fuels. The percentage of households in 2010 without electricity by ward is presented below.

S/N	Ward Name	Number of households	Percentage without electricity
1.	Luapula	1,172	96.0%
2.	Lukola	1,520	99.9%
3.	Chipete	433	100.0%
4.	Kundamfumu	880	99.9%
5.	Kasomalwela	498	99.9%

Table 11: Percentage of households lacking Electricity by ward (2017-2021)

Source: Chembe District Strategic Plan

The Local Authority and Rural Electrification Authority (REA) have signed Memorandum of Understanding which will facilitate the electrification of all government institutions in the district using the Constituency Development Fund under the community project allocations.

3.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The supply of ZESCO energy in the district has not been consistent as intermittent supply is experienced with an average of 4 power outages daily that limits supply time to 8-12 hours daily which has been attributed to climate change. Many houses are not connected to ZESCO power, instead they use other alternative sources of energy such as charcoal and wood for cooking and heating, candles and paraffin lamps for lighting. Solar power is also used as a sustainable alternative for members of the community that are able to afford the service.

Non availability of a ZESCO office in the district causes long waiting periods in response time to fault and maintenance work as well as new power connections as technical staff have to travel 89km from Mansa to Chembe.

3.3.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

3.3.3.1 Availability of Service

The general feel of the public in the district wishes to have energy across the district. There is need for the Sector to improve on connectivity processing so that communities can have connections done within the shortest periods of time once connection fee is paid.

The communities at large are not satisfied with the management of hydroelectric power supply due to consistent load management and poor connectivity of power which is affecting business and general livelihood. The most affected are local businesses such as Hair dressers, Barbershops, Butcheries and Welders. In view of the issues of ZESCO, communities wish to have alternative energy sources such as solar power.

3.3.3.2 Quality of Service

The population of the district has increased to 51,532, and the major issue affecting people in all the eight wards is poor access to electricity low numbers of power connectivity and ZESCO utility company take too long to connect their clients to power supply. Community

members also lack resources to switch to alternative energy sources such as solar, biofuel, thermal and wind energy. For this reason, people have opted to continue cutting down trees for energy, an activity that is indirectly contributing to climate change.

3.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.3.4.1 Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The projected population changes in the next ten (10) years puts pressure on the supply of energy to support the increasing social and economic activities. In an effort to enhance improved electricity access to remote parts of the district, as outlined in the Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026), Rural Electrification Authority (REA) is undertaking electricity connection to Kasomalwela Chiefdom and other rural areas earmarked such as Chipete and Kalasakando, although the project is yet to be implemented.

In the next 10 years services are likely to be needed in growth nodes such as Mumfula, Kapwepwe, Kasomalwela, Kundamfumu, Lukola and Luwo, at least to have access to power either by ZESCO, Solar plants or LED Pay facilitated by MTN Zambia. In Luapula Ward the Central Business Centre it is expected to increase the coverage to at least 80% of households to have access to power.

3.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

One million Kwacha in CDF funding has been reserved under 2023 allocation for rural electrification activities under REA.

3.3.5 Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The existing trend is that of increasing demand verses supply that does not match. This has caused migration to settlements that are accessing services thereby, mushrooming of illegal developments. Going forward, with the development of solar farms under the Rural Electrification project, we expect to see clearance and conversion of land uses to accommodate the sectoral activities.

3.3.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, use of wood fuel, is expected to keep contributing to deforestation in the district. This is mainly due to the absence of electricity supply which forces people to resort to cutting down trees for charcoal burning as a source of energy. Furthermore, 80 percent of electricity supply in the district is in the township, Luapula and Mushingwa wards, which are located along the Chembe-Mansa Road. This will continue to concentrate the population in the township, ultimately resulting in increased area land use and extraction of trees for wood fuel.

The increased use of fire wood and charcoal as an alternative source of energy has negative impacts on the environment as it depletes our flora ecosystem, contributes to global warming and effects climate change. Trees play a vital role in our district's air purification, temperature regulation and rain runoff mitigation among others.

Additionally, the rural electrification project that is ongoing in the district, spearheaded by the Rural Electrification Authority, will lead to increased hydro energy demand for both commercial and domestic use. This growth is likely to impact the environment positively as it will bring about the reduction in level of deforestation for charcoal burning. This will in turn enhance the preservation of nature and help mitigate climate change in the district.

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

With the high level of dependence on HEP, Climate change has the potential impact to the Energy sector through changes in rainfall patterns and water availability, protracted drought events, significant variation in temperature regimes, and more frequent and severe weather events. The heavy rainfall has resulted in the weakening of pole line foundations hence the frequent falling of poles. On the other hand, the overall low rainfall pattern at country level has resulted in low generation of power leading to load shedding and intermittent low voltage at district level.

3.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Unavailability of electricity supply has had an impact on gender roles. Women and children, mostly girls, in the remote parts of the district have to walk long distances in search of firewood for household use. Small enterprises, e.g., barber shops, hair salons, butcheries, etc. which largely depend on electricity for operations have also been negatively affected by frequent power outages causing most of them halt their operations, a condition that is retrogressive to our district's economy.

3.3.8 Sector Summary

The sector performance of service providers has not balanced supply and demand, largely causing dissatisfaction of Chembe residents due to quality of service. The lack of investment in HEP has led to low number of connections, while load management restricts supply times leading to large scale use of wood fuels.

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

The major underlying factor contributing to the overdependence on Hydroelectric power as the main source of energy is attributed to Low investment in the energy sector that restricts stakeholder ability to explore alternative energy sources. Limited access to clean energy solutions i.e., solar, wind and gas coupled with delayed connection of paid-up households by ZESCO where applications have been made leads to poor service delivery.

3.4 FORESTRY SECTOR

Forests play an important role in promoting the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere and providing important services such as watershed protection. Approximately 71 % of Chembe is vegetative open forest area with over 150,000Ha land coverage. (Chembe District Forestry Office - 2024)

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

3.4.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

3.4.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

In the 8th NDP, Forestry sector is covered under strategic development area No.3 which focuses on environmental sustainability. In attaining the 8th NDP vision of becoming a middle-income status by 2030, the district acknowledges the importance of sustainable environment in the socio-economic transformation agenda and so places emphasis on development which is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystem maintenance and natural resource management principles. This means sustainable use of the environment and natural resources to attain socio-economic development for the benefit of present generations while at the same time maintaining biological diversity for the benefit of future generations

The district priorities, during the implementation of the 8th National Development Plan (2022 – 2026) under SDA No. 3 will be enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change while at the same time promoting sustainable management of the environment by establishment of Community Forestry, ecosystems and natural resources and thus promote green growth and environmental sustainability.

3.4.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

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

- a. Broad based participation
- b. Equity and responsibility
- c. Sustainable forestry management
- d. Holistic and eco-system based
- e. Abatement of climate change
- f. Precautionary principle
- g. Free, prior informed consent. (National Forestry Policy, 2014)

3.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.4.2.1 Availability of service

Shamende Local Forest (No. 424) is the only forest reserve on the border with Milenge (figure 13) and its boundaries are shared by Chembe, Mansa and Milenge districts. The district's Forestry Department has also been conducting various tree planting exercises including both local and exotic trees. Currently, Chembe district forestry office has two areas proposed for Community Forest formation under Chief Kasoma Lwela. The open areas that lie within regions and measuring 14,000Ha and 9,800Ha. These are yet to be formalized. Figure 12 shows proposed open areas.

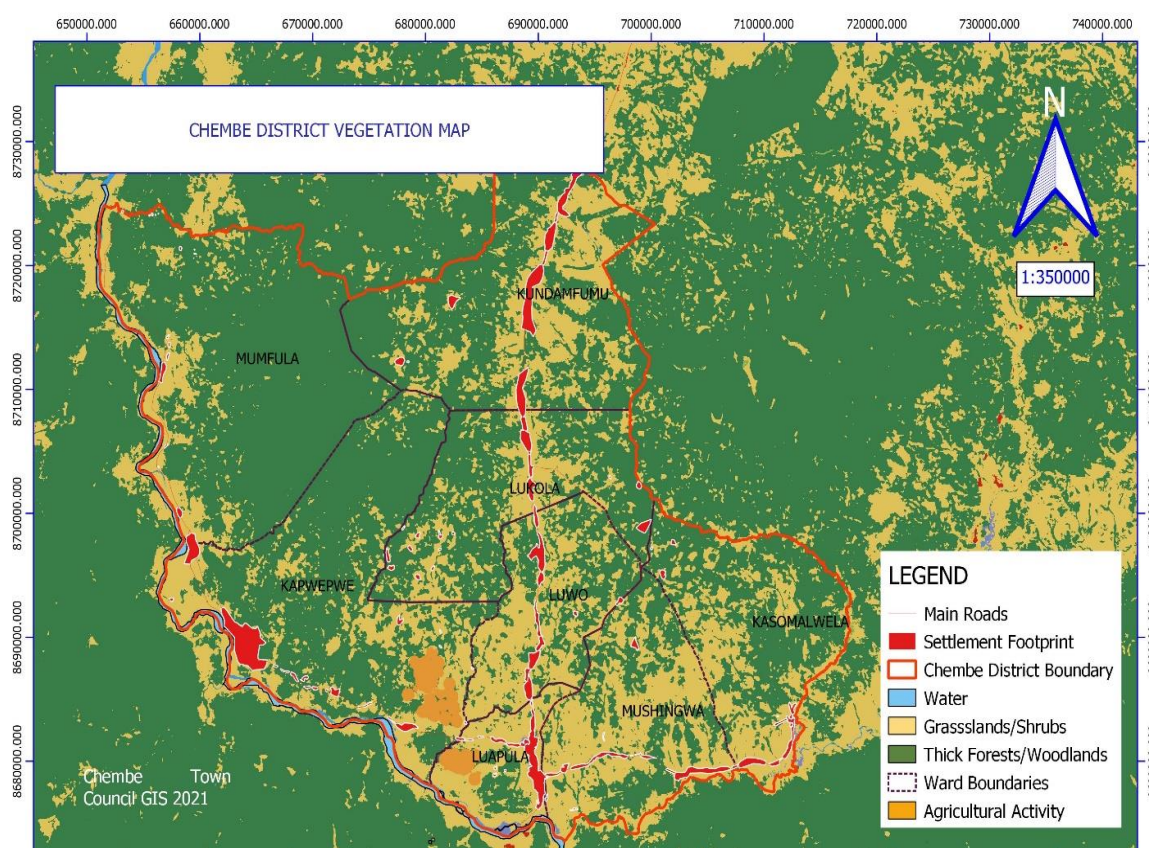


Figure 13: Potential Community Forestry Areas

Source: Chembe Town Council

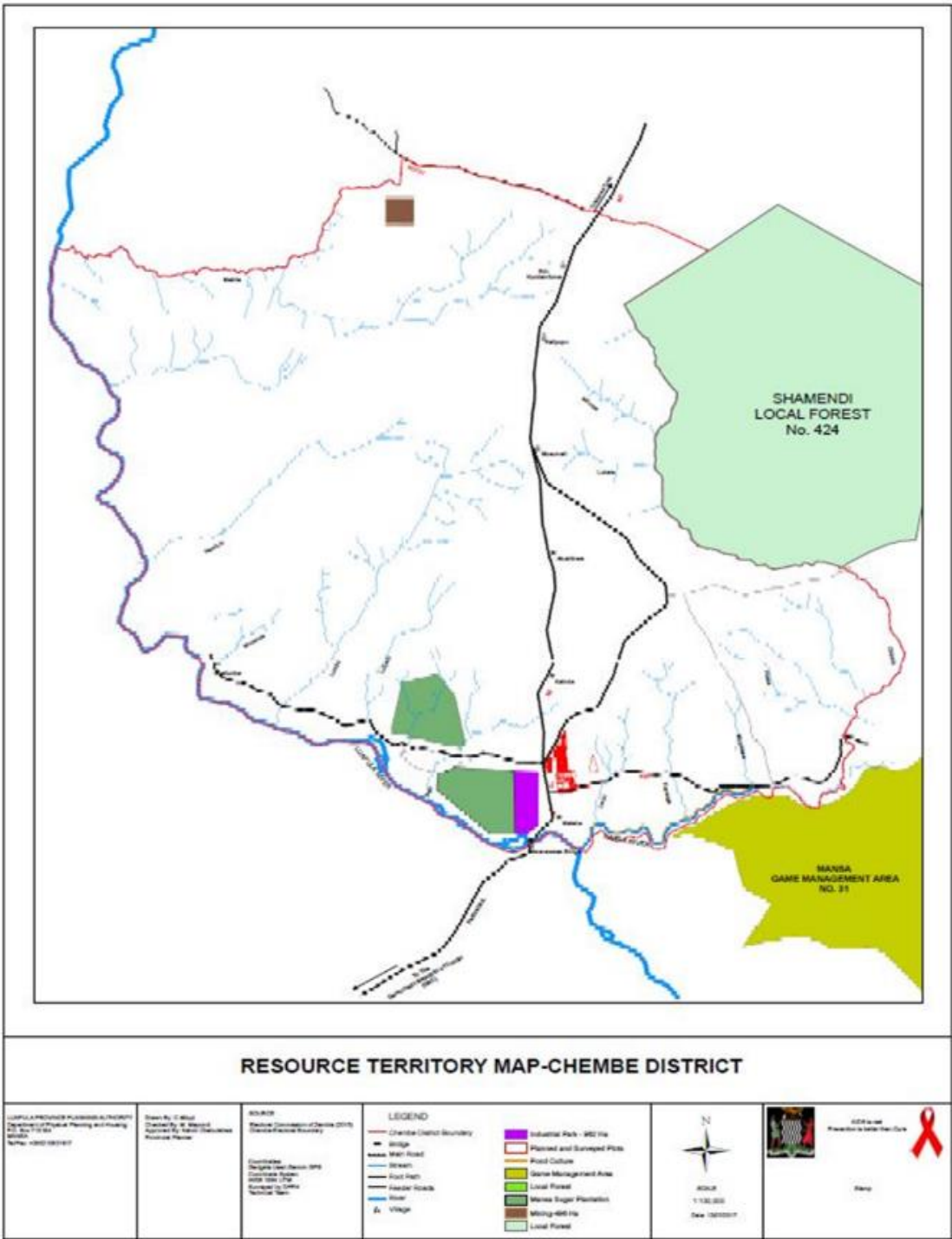


Figure 14: Location of Forestry and Game Management Area Source: Chembe Town Council

3.4.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

The sector service providers are lacking key requisites to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. Among these are equipment and personnel as listed in Table 11 below. The sector is therefore performing below the minimum standards in areas of forestry management, enterprise and enforcement. The sector is not well equipped to carry out its duties which has negative consequences on the environment.

SN	Ideal Requisites	Qty	Actual Requisites available	Variance
1.	District Forestry Officer	1	1	Nil
2.	Extension Officer	1	0	1
3.	Extension Officer assistants	2	0	2
4.	Forest Enterprise Officer	1	1	Nil
5.	Forest Enterprise Office assistants	2	0	2
6.	Forestry Management Officer	1	1	Nil
7.	Forestry Management Office assistants	2	0	2
8.	Law Enforcement Officer	1	0	1
9.	Law Enforcement Officer's assistant	2	0	2
10.	Forest Ranger guards	4	1	3
11.	Honorary forest officers	20	0	20
12.	Landcruiser/Utility vehicle	1	0	1
13.	High range motorcycle	4	0	4
14.	Bicycles for forest patrols	20	0	20
15.	Information Management Hub	1	0	1
16.	Forest Inventory tool kit	1	0	1

Table 12: Forestry Sector requisites vs actual

Forestry Department

3.4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.4.3.1 Availability of service

The various services that the people are able to relate with regarding the forestry sector are both direct and indirect. Direct in the sense that they are able to acquire resources itself to support their livelihoods. Charcoal and Timber are the major products apart from other non woody forest products. Other services maybe indirect as the community are having average

rainfall pattern supported by the stable micro climate, retained underground water as recharge zones, continued river flow systems in Luapula and Lwela River and not excluding streams and swamps. The stable atmospheric temperatures are keys and major benefits. Other services accessible by the communities includes forest role in fighting climate changes. Increased participation through Community Forests will be key going forward

3.4.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

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

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

3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The anticipated increase in population over the next ten (10) years in Chembe district is expected to result in an increasing demand for forest by-products in remote areas of the district, added to this an increase in encroachment on forest designated land. These activities, if left unmitigated, will continue to depreciate our forest and environmental quality. Regions such as those surrounding Mansa sugar, central business area and Kasomalwela region will require increased forestry resources.

3.4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

Chembe district is currently working on developing the Community Forest mechanism. CF mechanism works through enhancing community involvement in planning, protecting and in implementing sustainable forest resources utilization. The Department of forestry has also zoned the district into areas in relation to type of problem ranging from deforestation,

timber harvesting and illegal and legal charcoal production. This is to monitor the utilization of forest resources and also to curtail illegal activities.

Further, the district is set to undertake an inventory of forestry resources, including extent of forest coverage, tree species, distance, size, age and coverage as well as determination of current stocking level, usage and incidences of wild fires in order to prepare a District Forestry Management Plan. The intention is to zone specific areas for legal timber production, cold wood areas (legal fuel production) and areas for protection of watersheds.

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

The Chitemene system type of cultivation and illegal exploitation of forest resources for timber processing, carpentry, charcoal processing and canoe making has been on the increase in the districts local forests which is contributing to deforestation in the district. Kindly refer to appendix B (C) to see how various trees are cut for economic activities.

Approximately 1,550 people representing 40 percent of remote population use forest products as a source of income and livelihood in the district. The sector has, however, not placed any forest under community forest management which would enable the various communities to participate in and benefit from carbon credit sells, thereby encouraging them to conserve the forests. The table below shows some of the major and minor forest by-products in the district.

Major Product	Approximate No. of people involved in operations	Minor Product	Approximate No. of people involved in operations
Timber	150	Mushrooms and caterpillars	400
Charcoal	200	Wild fruits	100
Fire wood	600	Apiculture (Bee-Keeping)	100
	Total: 950		Total: 600

Table 13: Major and Minor Forest By-Products in the District-
Chembe 2023

Forestry Department,

3.4.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

The rapid cutting of trees for various productions will eventually lead to deforestation in most parts of the district, thus, bringing about the effects such as soil erosions and repercussions of climate change such as droughts, floods, heat waves etc.

On the other hand, however, the management and conservation of the Shamende forest in the district has had a positive impact on the environment. The area is a vital hub for carbon capture, natural resources and wildlife.

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

Due to climate change effects forests are been forced to adapt. There are some tree species which have since died and caused forest degradation. The tree density and stems per hectare has since been affected. The forest areas are more open due to death of some trees affected by both late destructive bush fires and increased global temperatures. The growth rate of trees has since been affected relating to reduced water availability for the growing trees. The rainfall pattern has affected underground water availability.

Climate change has brought harm to forests. There are more frequent dry spells, heat waves, and invasive pest outbreaks, leading to the loss of plant and animal species. For this reason, the Forestry Sector has been experiencing less revenue collection

3.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The management and enhancement of forest area and placement under community forest Management has played a major role in gender balance. Protection of forests from possible degradation, mitigates the negative effects of climate change on natural resources and the rainfall pattern. This provides livelihood means as collection of mushrooms, wild fruits, and bee keeping provides options for empowerment of women and vulnerable groups.

3.4.8 Sector Summary

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

active participation of all stakeholders. The focus is to increase community stakeholder participation in sustainable management and promotion of alternative livelihoods.

3.4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The key issue is Deforestation due to the Chitemene (shifting cultivation) farming system attributed to low soil fertility in Chembe. Secondly, limited presence for management of forestry areas due to shortcomings in staffing and equipment to undertake extension, forestry enterprise, and legal enforcement services.

3.5 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

3.5.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

3.5.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The document plans to improve production and productivity through creating an enabling environment for private sector growth in the agriculture sector by providing a stable trade policy with emphasis on easing restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and facilitating access to finance. Further, the document emphasizes a comprehensive agriculture support programme which will encompass the provision of inputs through the electronic Agro-input system to include extension service support, better targeting and equity across beneficiaries.

In addition, the Eighth National Development plan focuses on support for value addition, storage and logistics in the agricultural sector. Tree crop production and irrigation development as well as research and development will be promoted, particularly in the development of improved varieties and breeds of crops including tree crops. Agricultural mechanization, farm block development with special focus on diversification of crops will be promoted and resettlement schemes will also be developed as centers for agricultural production.

(Eighth National Development Plan, 2022 -2026).

3.5.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The overview of the policy is to promote sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity of major crops with comparative advantage, crop diversification. Support agroforestry, climate change adaptation and mitigation and other environmentally friendly agricultural systems. The policy seeks to ensure a continuous improvement in agricultural input and product markets to reduce marketing costs and increase profitability and competitiveness of agribusiness. The policy also addresses the need to facilitate access to equitable land for agricultural purposes, identifying investment priorities in infrastructure development that support the agricultural sector and to scale-up investments in production, input and output markets, processing and value addition in crops. The policy also seeks to promote diversified extension messages for all categories of farmers with emphasis on the small-scale farmers and collaboration with private sector and Cooperating Partners in order to develop cost-effective, demand-driven research and extension linkages focusing on Public-Private Partnerships

(National Agriculture Policy, 2011).

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

The district is undertaking various development programmes of government through the office of the District Agriculture Coordinator (DACO), which include the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), Sustainable Agriculture Finance Facility (SAFF), Extension service delivery, Irrigation support activities among others to give access to inputs to the most vulnerable in the district and allow them develop resilience to shocks at household and community level.

3.5.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.5.2.1 Availability of service

Agriculture is one of the major dependable economic activities across the country as most households take it as a primary occupation. There are predominantly two major farming systems in Chembe district, commercial and subsistence, with the larger proportion over (90%) of the farmers falling under the subsistence and medium scale farmers. Table 13 below shows the number of farmers and area occupied.

Number of farmers	Unclassified Subsistence (<1ha	Small Scale (1- 5ha)	Emergent (5-10ha)	Medium Scale (10- 20ha)	Large Scale (>20ha)	Total
Female		4,388	3	2	3	4,396
Male		10236	0	0	0	10,236
Company/Institution		0	0	1	1	2
Total		14624	3	2	4	14634

Table 14: Farmer Structure and Distribution

Source: Chembe Agriculture Office

The district is divided into 3 farming blocks, namely Chembe North, West and Central with 12 camps as shown in figure 15 below.

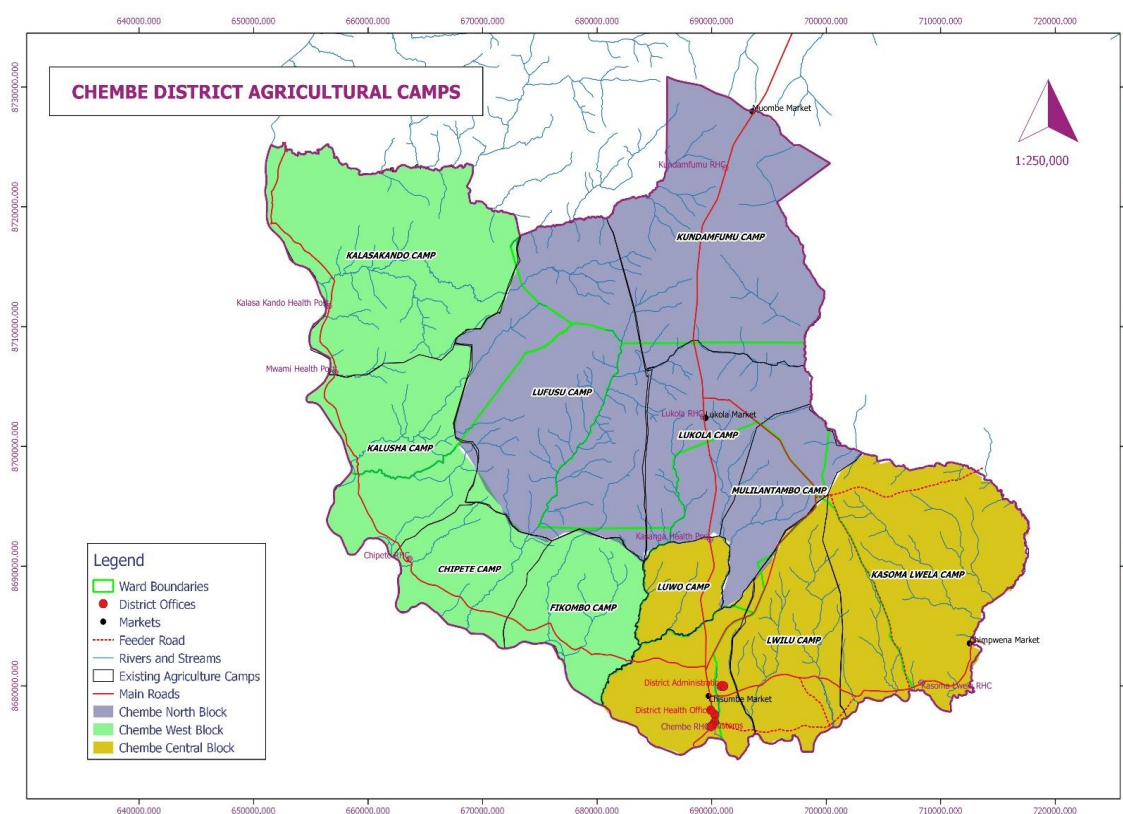


Figure 15: Chembe Agricultural Camps and Blocks

Department of Agriculture, 2023

3.5.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

In Chembe district most of the farmers use hoes for agricultural cultivation due to lack of modern machinery such as tractors, planters and combine harvesters. The camp Officer to farmer ratio is still very high on average at 1 camp officer to about 800 farmers instead of the normal 1 to 400 farmers. The cultivated area per farmer varies and depends on the types of crops being grown. On average each farmer grows 0.75 hectares of Maize with a productivity of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. In terms of irrigation facilities, most of the farmers depend on temporal weirs and bucket irrigation since there is no permanent weir in the district. The district has no storage facilities/bulking centers, only limited slab stands exist for buying and selling of maize to the Food Reserve Agency.

3.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.5.3.1 Availability of service

In Chembe district, most of the farmers do not have access to mechanized farming machinery and irrigation facilities. Access to improved inputs and storage facilities remains a challenge among small scale farmers.

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

The delayed handover of the Farmer's Training Centre has also delayed the Ministry's ability to conduct residential trainings to farmers hence most of them lack adequate information needed for crop production.

Currently, production and productivity of the district are still very low producing about 165 MT annually with a productivity of 1.5MT per hectare. The tables below reflect the production levels of major crops in the district for the past five (5) years

Maize	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planted Area (ha)	2000	2000	3302.5	3302.5	3302.5
Harvested Area (ha)	2000	2000	3302.5	3298	3302.5
Production (MT)	130	130	165.13	164.9	165.13
No. of Farmers	4000	4000	6605	6605	6605
Rice					
Planted Area (ha)	29.1	34.25	59.25	59.25	59.25
Harvested Area (ha)	29.1	34.25	59.25	59.25	59.25
Production (MT)	1.4	1.64	2.84	2.84	2.84
	210	246	346	346	346
Cassava					
Planted Area (ha)	3838	4400	4900	4928	4954
Harvested Area (ha)	3838	4400	4900	4928	4954
Production (MT)	552.7	633.6	705.6	709.6	713.38
No. of Farmers	7676	8800	9800	9856	9908

Table 15: production levels of major crops in the district for the past five (5) years

Source DACO's Office

The table shows a slight progression in the number of farmers engaging in cassava farming with each passing year while the maize and rice fields remain static for the most part. The numbers therefore highlight the current Crop Production Capacity.

3.5.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Issues that arose from public consultation hinged on factors affecting the lack of sector growth. A number of factors hinder the district from reaching its full potential as far as crop production is concerned. These include:

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

3.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population is likely to grow by an average of 100 percent in the next 10 years. This entails that the number of registered farmers is equally likely to grow by a projected approximation of 100 percent in the given period. Growth is likely to take place in Lukola, Kasomalwela, Lwilu, Mulilantambo, Kundamfumu and Chipete camps. In these areas, demand for land for agricultural production, mechanization and irrigation facilities will increase among others.

This implies that the demand for agricultural services is most likely to double. The need for inputs, Mechanization and irrigation facilities, need for value addition and storage facilities/bulking centers and demand for land will increase. There will be need for more camp officers to serve the farmers.

3.5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

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

3.5.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

As the designated agricultural land is slowly decreasing, more natural forests are being converted into farming areas. These activities are negatively impacting our environment as they are contributing to forest degradation, habitat fragmentation, and global warming. In

addition, the use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming practices also has detrimental effects on our natural environment. Dissolved nutrients found in fertilizers such as phosphates can cause eutrophication. Pesticides not only compromise the soil's pH but also kills a variety of life forms and this can affect the balance of the eco-system. Promotion of environmentally friendly and climate-smart farming systems should, therefore, be recommended.

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

The rise in extreme climatic events is negatively affecting the natural, physical, financial, and human resources that are crucial for people's livelihoods, and is leading to increased food insecurity and health issues. When facing climate hazards, small scale farmers (which are negatively affected by disruption of their normal farming cycles) rely heavily on access to alternative natural resources from forests and wetlands.

Climate change has a direct effect on crop production. The increased droughts, flash floods, soil degradation and fertility loss, have already started impacting forests. Beside natural resources being threatened, wild animals have started showing changes in behaviors, migrating to other places, suffering from the lack of food, and getting more diseases. The water shortage, as well as having had a direct impact on fish stocks, has also had disturbing effects on the whole ecological system.

3.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In Chembe district more men have access to land and farming inputs than women, girls and boys. This can disadvantage women who are the primary laborers in homestead farms and may not benefit fully from the proceeds due to a lack of control over the farmlands. However, government prioritizes disabled people when distributing farming inputs.

3.5.8 Sector Summary

The major underlying factors contributing to low performance in the sector are; limited access to financial capital to procure irrigation facilities and machinery such as tractors. Inadequate support from government and non-governmental organizations to fund the building of storage facilities or bulking centers. Illiteracy levels among small scale farmers

leading to low adoption and adaptation of technologies in agriculture. Inadequate knowledge levels on value addition in agriculture among farmers.

3.4.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The sector is plagued by low production and productivity as a result of dependence on rain fed agriculture, lack of mechanisation, limited knowledge where extension services are lacking and a lack of agriculture inputs causing farmers outside of the Farmer Input Support Programme with low capital to recycle seeds from previous harvests. Other key issues affecting productivity is post-harvest losses from a lack of adequate storage facilities. Lastly, low income is attributed to a lack of value addition.

3.6 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SECTOR

3.6.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at local level.

3.6.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The document plans to improve production and productivity, promote diversification within the agriculture sector, enhance investment in agricultural infrastructure, enhance value addition and promote small-scale agriculture (Eighth National Development Plan, 2022-2026)

3.6.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

The national livestock development policy aims at transforming the livestock industry in order to enhance socio-economic development.

Specific Objectives

- To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity;
- To promote established standards and quality of livestock, livestock products, and by-products;
- To strength livestock Research and Development;
- To promote sustainable management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources;
- To improve the animal welfare and livestock production environment;
- To improve animal health service delivery;
- To improve the management of rangelands and livestock water resources;
- To establish a Livestock Information Management System (LIMS). National livestock policy, (2020).

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

Chembe is implementing development programmes through the department of Fisheries and Livestock in the district, training and sensitizing communities on sustainable practices as well as providing technical extension services. A number of livestock farmers have benefited from the governments' various programs such as the Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Program (ESLIP), Heifer International with a vision to increase livestock production and productivity. Currently the district is still in the production phase and has a growing population of livestock such as cattle, goats, poultry and pigs among others.

3.6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.6.2.1 Availability of service

The keeping of livestock and fishing are some of the contributors to the district's economy and these activities are managed by the veterinary department, fisheries department and livestock development department. The fishing techniques mainly implemented in the district are aquaculture and fish capture. Fish capture is mostly practiced in Milishi Village in the streams and flood plains of the Luapula and Lwela rivers. Fishing is mostly done by youths, men and women and they use such gears as seine nets, fish traps, gill nets, weirs, and baskets.

Livestock population in the district.

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village Chickens	Broilers	Layers	Guinea fowls	Quails	Ducks
North	35	1319	50	63	46	1796	320	150	66	0	47
west	64	665	45	15	73	1636	250		20	0	53
central	40	1335	50	77	103	1266	1005	200	112	0	186
TOTAL	139	3319	145		222	4698	1575	350	198	0	276

Table 16: Livestock population in the district Source: Department of Livestock and Fisheries Chembe (2022-2023).

Aquaculture Status

So far, the district has twelve (12) fish farmers and four (4) aquaculture seed fund project beneficiaries under the Zambia Aquaculture Entrepreneur Development Project (ZAEDEP). This initiative is funded by the Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC), who are still on pond construction phase. In total there are ninety-three (93) fishponds in the district with 67 stocked with fish. Most of the farmers in the district are

small scale farmers farming fish mostly for consumption with only 2 fish farmers being relied on to supply the markets. The table below shows the type of key fish reared as well as the number of farmers involved in the district.

Type of key Fish reared		Farmer category	Kg/Year	Number of Farmers	Male	Female
Tilapia	Cages	Small scale	Less than 100	0	0	0
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	0	0
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0
	Fish Ponds	Small scale	Less than 100	12	11	1
		Medium Scale	100 – 1,000	1	1	
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0
	Pens	Small scale	Less than 100	0	0	0
		Medium	100 – 1,000	0	0	0
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0
Catfish	Cages	Small scale	Less than 100	0	0	0
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	0	0
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0
	Fish Ponds	Small scale	Less than 100	0	0	0
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	0	0

		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0
	Pens	Small scale	Less than 100	0	0	0
		Medium scale	100 – 1,000	0	0	0
		Large scale	more than 1,000	0	0	0

Table 17: Type of key fish reared as well as the number of farmers involved in the district Department of Livestock and Fisheries Chembe (2022-2023).

Source:

3.6.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service in the district is quite moderate. There has been an increase in the number of livestock of farmers, this is evidenced by the increase in livestock population present in the table 16 above. This is due to extension services being offered by officers in the ministry as well as availability of food sources and improved livestock management practices among some farmers.

Plan international has also helped by facilitating training and livestock empowerment programs where groups have been trained and are being empowered in broiler chicken production.

The fisheries sector has also seen improvements as 6 farmers have also been empowered by the citizen economic empowerment commission under the Zambia Aquaculture Entrepreneur Development Project (ZAEDEP), 8 ponds have so far been constructed. Out of these 8 ponds, 6 ponds have been certified awaiting stocking, while the remaining 2 are not certified because they are not up to the recommended standard. 2 beneficiaries have not yet started constructing their ponds, but they got the money to construct 2 fish ponds each and 1 of the beneficiaries has already harvested his 3 ponds and he has sold his fish.

There has also been an increase in the number of farmers trying to engage in fish farming due to depleted fish stocks in our rivers.

Productivity levels of the district in terms of livestock and fish remains relatively low. A number of factors hinder the district which includes difficulties in accessing livestock drugs and inputs, some are accessible to farmers from the two local vet-Agro shops within the

district, but most farmer's access drugs from either Mansa or Copperbelt. This has created challenges to farmers in managing disease control programs in the district.

Table 18 below shows the distribution fish farming progress in the district.

Camp or Area	No. of Fish ponds	No. of stocked fish ponds	No. of unstocked fish ponds	Total Surface Area (m ²)	Average Production/ year (Kg)	No. of Groups (Fish Farmers)	No. of Individual Fish Farmers
Mulilantambo	35	30	4	100000	10200	2	5
Kundamfumu	18	11	12	2490	9960	0	6
Chembe Central	20	13	13	9500	1900	0	3
Lukola	44	29	15	100000	31800	0	6
Chembe North	4	5	4	600	2400	2	0
Total	121	88	48	212590	56260	4	20

Table 18: distribution fish farming progress in the district Source: Department of Livestock and Fisheries Chembe (2022-2023).

3.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.6.3.1 Availability of service

During public participation it was noted that the district is experiencing insufficient livestock and fisheries services in some communities such as Kalunda in Kundamfumu Ward and some villages in Mumfula Ward. Hence, the need to extend services over the 10-year period of the IDP.

3.6.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Stakeholders identified the need for more investment in the livestock and fisheries sector, need for more farmers to engage in cattle production, the district has only six 6 farmers engaged in cattle and piggery production. One medium scale fish farmer and no fingerling producers. Hence, the need for more players in the sector. Issues were summarized as follows;

- Depleted fish stocks due to poor management of rivers and unsustainable fishing practices.
- Few farmers engaged in cattle, piggery and goat production.
- No fishery and livestock farmers engaged in commercial scale farming.

- d) Insufficient extension officers.
- e) Poor accessibility of fisheries providing fingerlings.
- f) Lack of technical skills on livestock and fish production.

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

3.6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district in an effort to improve the fisheries and livestock services has planned to construct more farm blocks and fishponds in all the wards of the district in the next 10 years.

3.6.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

Currently, over 4000 farmers in the district have benefited from the stocking and restocking program where farmers have been given various livestock such as rabbits, improved village chickens and goats. The district received 1,800 village chickens, 100 rabbits and about 150 goats also forage pasture has been given to farmers to grow, and equipment such as egg incubators which is facilitated by the E – Slip project so as to improve livestock populations.

The Future services and facilities are likely to be needed in Mushingwa, Lukola, Kundamfumu, Mumfula and Luapula wards by extending services such as employing more agriculture extension officers who are trained in livestock and fisheries. Government to provide the fisheries fingerlings breeding centre at nearby places and empower farmers with machinery and chemicals needed for production.

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

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land being demanded for the establishment of farm blocks. Population distribution is, therefore, expected to continue to grow towards and within the farm blocks as farmers tend to settle close to their fields for easy accessibility, monitoring and security.

3.6.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

The unsustainable practices such as massive clearing of land for crop farming, fish farming and livestock grazing replaces the vegetation with bare land which reduces the number of carbon sinks thereby contributing to climate change. Additionally, the methane realized from the cow dung negatively impacts the environment as it is a greenhouse gas which also contributes to human induced global warming and climate change. A number of chemicals used in livestock production also negatively affect the environment through contamination of soil, water and vegetation. It is also important to note that these chemical agents are also toxic to other living organisms including aquatic life.

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

Climate change is a huge contributing factor in the quality of natural resource available as well as the level of productivity of fish farmers in the district who have had to adapt through usage of different fishing methods and tools to survive and ensure their livelihoods are sustained especially as fishing is a cultural practice handed down over many generations in communities in the district.

Changes in weather events such as abnormally high temperature, dry spells, flash floods and poor rainfall patterns have resulted in reduced nutritive quality of the available pastures. Consequently, the livestock production and productivity has reduced. Households will therefore, become food insecure due to uneven distribution of rainfall, increasing droughts and occasional floods. Dry spells and heat waves have also impacted livestock directly, through increased stress, increased livestock morbidity and mortality rates. Climate change has an adverse negative impact to fish farming and livestock production through increased production costs of adaptive techniques.

3.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

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

However, women and vulnerable groups often have less access to land and water resources necessary for livestock and fisheries. Cultural norms and legal constraints frequently limit their ownership and control over these resources.

Secondly, access to credit and financial services is often restricted for women and vulnerable groups, hindering their ability to invest in livestock or fisheries operations and expand their activities. Other than that, women and children often perform unpaid or underpaid labor in livestock and fisheries, such as animal care, fish processing, and household chores, without recognition or adequate compensation leading to limited access to finances.

Lastly, limited access to education and training opportunities, modern technologies and information in advanced livestock and fisheries management techniques, further marginalizes these groups thereby reducing their productivity and efficiency.

3.6.8 Sector Summary

Chembe is endowed with a vast feed resource base for animal production purposes. However, the feed resource base is not fully utilized and this is manifested by low livestock productivity. The quality and production levels of animal products depend largely on the quality and quantity of feed, which is fed to the livestock as well as management practices. Among the constraints limiting livestock productivity in Chembe, insufficient and low quality of veld grass, particularly during the long dry season (March-November) is responsible for low production levels and poor reproductive performance in ruminants. Chembe produces large quantities of sugarcane tops, bagasse and straws from production operations at Mansa Sugar company as well as maize, and rice from small holder farmers. These could sustain livestock productivity if supplemented with protein sources or treated with urea. Limited access to knowledge on sustainable practices affects productivity.

Other significant barriers such as limited access to land and water resources, constrained financial services, unsustainable cultural practices and unequal labour practices affect stakeholders. These challenges restrict their ability to fully participate and benefit from the economic opportunities in livestock and fisheries. Moreover, inadequate education, training, and technology exacerbate productivity challenges, highlighting the need for

targeted support to enhance stakeholder involvement and economic empowerment in livestock and fish farming. Addressing these issues through improved access to resources, financial services, and training is crucial for enhancing their productivity and overall household income.

3.6.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Low production and productivity affect the livestock and fisheries sector in Chembe. This is attributed to limited access to inputs such as prime breeding stock for livestock and fingerlings for fish farming. The sector is also affected by constrained access to investment capital and severely hindered by unsustainable cultural practices from lack of technical expertise due to limited access to extension services. This is underpinned by low staffing levels and low sector investment in the district.

3.7 MINING SECTOR

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

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 (8th) 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.

3.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.7.2.1 Availability of service

Luapula Province has enormous mineralisation of manganese ore deposits and several other mineral deposits. Minerals available include: Copper, Iron, Manganese, Sugelite lime, Gemstones and Gold among other minerals with Chembe having Manganese and Sugelite among the most predominant.

By the end of March 2017, the province had a total of 54 mining valid license owners plus 125 exploration licenses and the numbers keep on increasing as the applications are

processed on a daily basis due to the available mineral resources in Luapula Province. However, currently only the mining of manganese is more prevalent but is also done at a very small scale due to limited capital for mining operations (Luapula Provincial Administration, PDCC Report 2023).

Chembe district has 22 mining licences cutting across its boundaries, as depicted in the figure below.

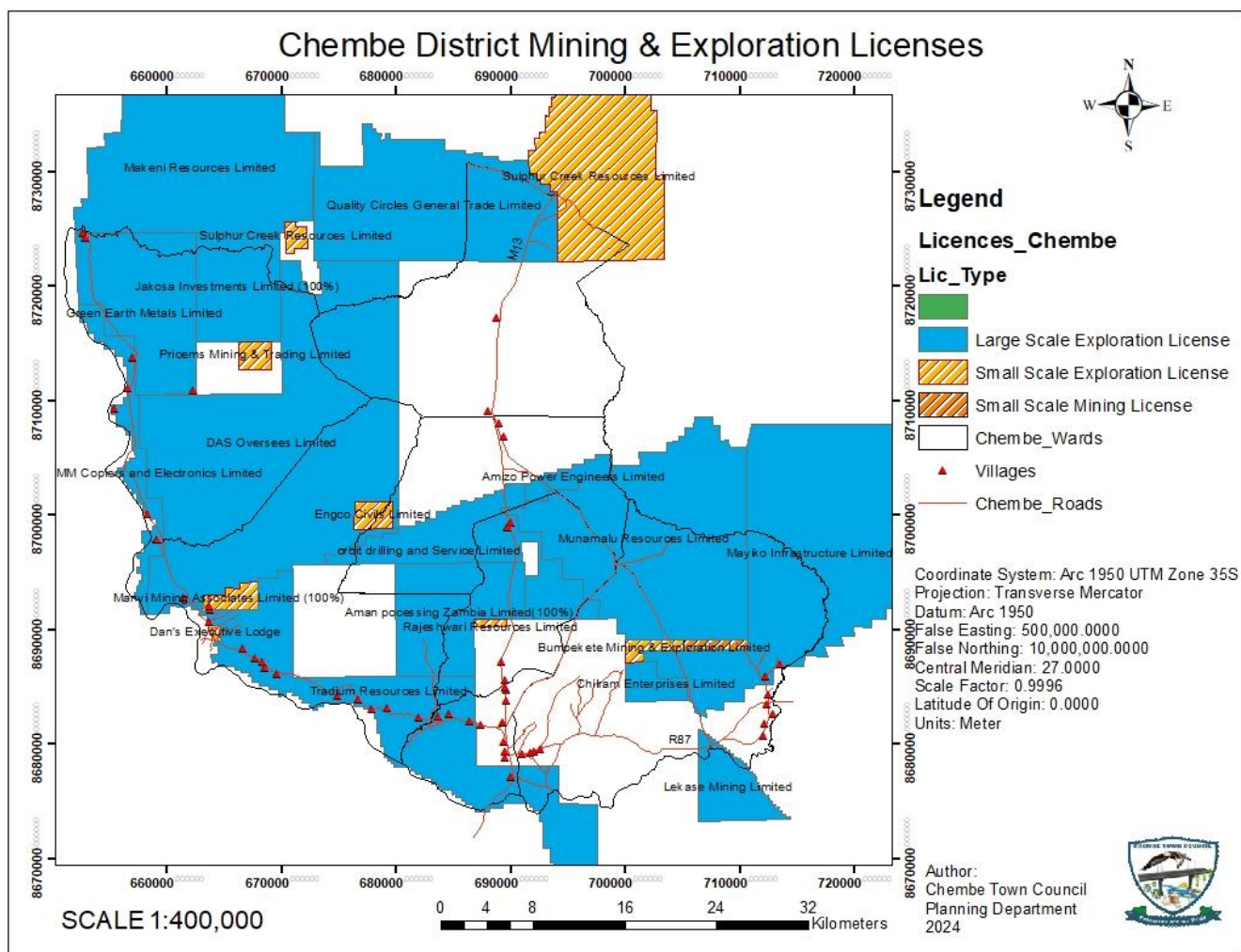


Figure 16: Mining licenses in and around Chembe

Source: Ministry of Mines cadastre, 2024

Licences_Chembe

id	LicenseNo_	Lic_Type	Status	Comp_Name	App_Date	Grant_Date	Expiry_Dat	Minerals	Area
1	27621-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Non-Compliant	Makeni Resources Limited	23/09/2020	17/03/2021	16/03/2025	Cobalt, Lead, Manganese, Rare Earth Elements, Tin, Zinc	22715.538
2	33546-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Jakosa Investments Limited (100%)	30/12/2022	23/11/2023	22/11/2027	Aquamarine, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Quartz, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Tourmaline	6828.9076
3	32168-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Green Earth Metals Limited	21/11/2022	29/06/2023	28/06/2027	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Lead, Manganese, Nickel, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Zinc	11217.013
4	29457-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	DAS Oversees Limited	15/06/2021	14/07/2021	13/07/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Lead, Manganese, Tantalum, Tin, Zinc	45421.379
5	33696-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Quality Circles General Trade Limited	11/01/2023	25/09/2023	24/09/2027	Cobalt, Copper, Manganese	19862.882
6	28750-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Non-Compliant	Lekase Mining Limited	23/03/2021	04/05/2021	03/05/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Silver, Zinc	3163.4808
7	36789-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Chilram Enterprises Limited	09/11/2023	06/02/2024	05/02/2028	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Manganese, Quartz, Silver	1275.2072
8	26304-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Active	Bumpekete Mining & Exploration Limited	06/03/2020	15/04/2020	14/04/2024	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Zinc	897.3252
9	28871-HQ-SML	Small Scale M	Active	Bumpekete Mining & Exploration Limited	09/04/2021	28/04/2021	27/04/2031	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Zinc	388.4567
10	22688-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Renewal Deferred	Munamalu Resources Limited	29/01/2018	03/05/2018	02/05/2022	Aluminium (General), Amethyst, Beryllium, Citrine, Coal, Copper, Diamond, Emerald, Flourine-Flourite, Garnet, Gold,	25996.090
11	27253-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Non-Compliant	orbit drilling and Service Limited	29/07/2020	19/11/2020	18/11/2024	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Manganese, Nikel, Silver, Zinc	8792.7936
12	24741-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Renewal Deffered	Aman pocessing Zambia Limited(100%)	11/06/2019	22/07/2019	21/07/2023	Aluminium(General), Cobalt, Copper, Gold,Gypsum, Anhydrite, iron ore, Manganese, Silver, Tantanium	8866.104
13	28097-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Amizo Power Engineers Limited	30/11/2020	21/12/2020	20/12/2024	Copper, Iron Ore, Manganese	1269.6227
14	37195-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Active	Manvi Mining Associates Limited (100%)	01/02/2024	26/04/2024	25/04/2028	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Lithium	870.48
15	23614-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Non-Compliant	Dan's Executive Lodge	26/02/2021	17/06/2021	16/06/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Silver, Zinc	110.4683
16	32436-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Active	Tradium Resources Limited	22/11/2022	03/08/2023	02/08/2027	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Granite, Iron Ore, Lead, Limestone (General), Manganese	22042.029
17	29209-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Non-Compliant	Pricems Mining & Trading Limited	27/05/2021	27/07/2021	26/07/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Manganese, Silver	562.8357
18	27718-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Non-Compliant	Engco Civils Limited	06/10/2020	01/12/2020	30/11/2024	Cobalt, Copper, Iron Ore, Manganese	827.2088
19	30370-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Non Compliant	Sulphur Creek Resources Limited	14/10/2021	04/05/2022	03/05/2026	Cobalt, Copper, Iron Ore, Manganese, Platinum, Quartz, Silver	398.8176
20	30370-HQ-LEL	Small Scale E	Non-Compliant	Sulphur Creek Resources Limited	14/10/2021	04/05/2022	03/05/2026	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Granite, Iron Ore, Manganese, Platinum, Quartz, Silver	398.8176
21	23423-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Non-Compliant	MM Copiers and Electronics Limited	26/01/2021	07/08/2021	06/08/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Manganese	3161.7876
22	27386-HQ-LEL	Large Scale E	Pending Renewal	Mayiko Infrastructure Limited	14/08/2020	19/11/2020	18/11/2024	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Manganese, Nikel, Siklver, Zinc	1847833.4
23	28219-HQ-SEL	Small Scale E	Non-Compliant	Rajeshwari Resources Limited	18/12/2020	18/02/2021	17/02/2025	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Manganese, Zinc	200.9011

Figure 17: Licenses and Mineral resources available in Chembe

Source: Ministry of Mines Cadastre (2024)

3.7.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Ministry of Mines lists 9 of the 22 companies with licenses in Chembe as non-compliant, while 10 are active with 2 licenses having their renewal deferred and 1 pending renewal. Only 1 company has an active mining license at small scale level.

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 at mining sites. If well exploited, Chembe has the potential to have large scale mining activities, which can provide meaningful employment to the locals and contribute positively to the district and nation's economy.

3.7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.7.3.1 Availability of service

The lack of capital investment by companies holding large scale exploration licenses as listed in figure 18 above is a major concern for Chembe stakeholders as the law allows companies to prospect for 4 years, renew for 4 more and the lastly, 2 years. The 10-year period allowed for prospecting without seeing actual tangible investment was severely frowned upon by stakeholders. The lengthy period has created a semblance of mistrust against prospectors in the local community who wished to see development, investment and job creation in the district. This has led to illegal mining by sections of the public who felt they were being priced out of the system and outwitted by larger corporations mining with the pretence of collecting samples for testing over a long period without any tangible local economic development.

3.7.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

The status of the underdeveloped Artisanal and Small-scale mining sector is currently faced with several challenges including but not limited to; lack of access to investment capital, lack of geological information, and lack of basic technology in the mining process which makes it difficult to exploit the mineral resource potential of Chembe to its full capacity.

3.7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population changes will cause increased need for natural resource extraction to drive the economy and provide services as well as demand jobs from the sector. This will necessitate formalization of operations in order to respond to employment demands. Mining sector job requirements will then push demand for specialised tertiary education to meet the human capital requirements.

3.7.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

There is existence of illegal mining operations in Chembe district, which benefits individuals and not the local economy. Environmental and Safety regulations are not adhered to leaving workers endangered by exposure to physical and biological hazards and uninsured and the environment at risk of degradation.

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

With the expected population increase over the IDP period, settlement in the areas known to have mineral resources are likely to mushroom as farming activities are already present within mining exploration areas under current Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). Clearance of land is expected to increase as people seek to settle in areas of opportunity expecting to be resettled and compensated.

3.7.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

Environmental effects of mining can occur through formal and informal mining practices. Mining can cause erosion, sinkholes, loss of biodiversity, or the contamination of soil, groundwater, and surface water by chemicals emitted from mining processes. These processes also affect the atmosphere through carbon emissions which contributes to climate change.

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

Mining activities are energy intensive. Rising demand for more minerals will necessarily be associated with increases in energy needs. Zambia's current energy shortages are

attributed to climate change effects on the hydrological system feeding the supply of hydro-electric power. Hence, load management can severely affect processes and key outputs of the mining sector. A sustainable energy plan will be needed to avoid deepening the challenges related to climate change.

Mining activities are also highly dependent on usage of large amounts of water whose availability can be hindered by drought. Stricter environmental controls in response to climate change can also increase mining operational costs. Lastly, Changes in temperature, extreme weather effects such as flooding can affect processes and adversely increase costs of excavation in cases of open pit mining.

3.7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Mining operations traditionally employ a predominantly male workforce, resulting in limited opportunities for women in the sector. Women face barriers such as lack of access to training and education for mining-related jobs, as well as cultural biases and discrimination in recruitment and career progression.

3.7.8 Sector Summary

Illegal mining arises from a complex interplay of factors, including poverty-driven economic necessity, limited access to information, inadequate law enforcement, bureaucratic hurdles in legal mining processes. These factors collectively create an environment where individuals and groups find it profitable and feasible to operate outside of legal frameworks, often at great environmental and social cost. Addressing illegal mining necessitates comprehensive strategies that not only strengthen regulatory frameworks and enforcement but also address underlying socioeconomic issues, promote sustainable mining practices, and foster inclusive development to provide viable alternatives to illegal mining activities.

3.7.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The main issue affecting the mining sector in Chembe is illegal mining which stems from limited access to capital investment finance, bureaucratic licensing procedures and limited access to geological information. This is compounded by lengthy exploration periods that deny possible developers access to mineral resources as large tracts of land are held on

exploration licenses for speculation purposes over long periods without actual development which hinders the district from benefiting from job creation and local taxes as well as mineral royalties to the state.

3.8 HEALTH SECTOR

3.8.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level

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

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

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

3.8.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.8.2.1 Availability of service

Chembe district has a total number of 10 health facilities of which 1 is a Mini Hospital, 5 Rural Health Centres and 4 Health posts. The district has no district Hospital, this has caused more stress on the Mini-Hospital and the Rural Health Centre in highly populated ward (Luapula) and a situation that has contributed to the long waiting time among people who access the two said health facilities in the named ward.

S/N	Type of facility	Number
1	Mini Hospital (level 1)	1
2	Rural Health Centre	5
3	Health Post	4

Table 19: Types and number of Health facilities

Chembe District Heal Office, 2023

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 and that settlement should have a population

of about 10,000 people which is not the case in the district. This indicates that there is a need to provide more health facilities in order to serve the growing population better. Figure 16 below is an illustration of the distribution of health centers;

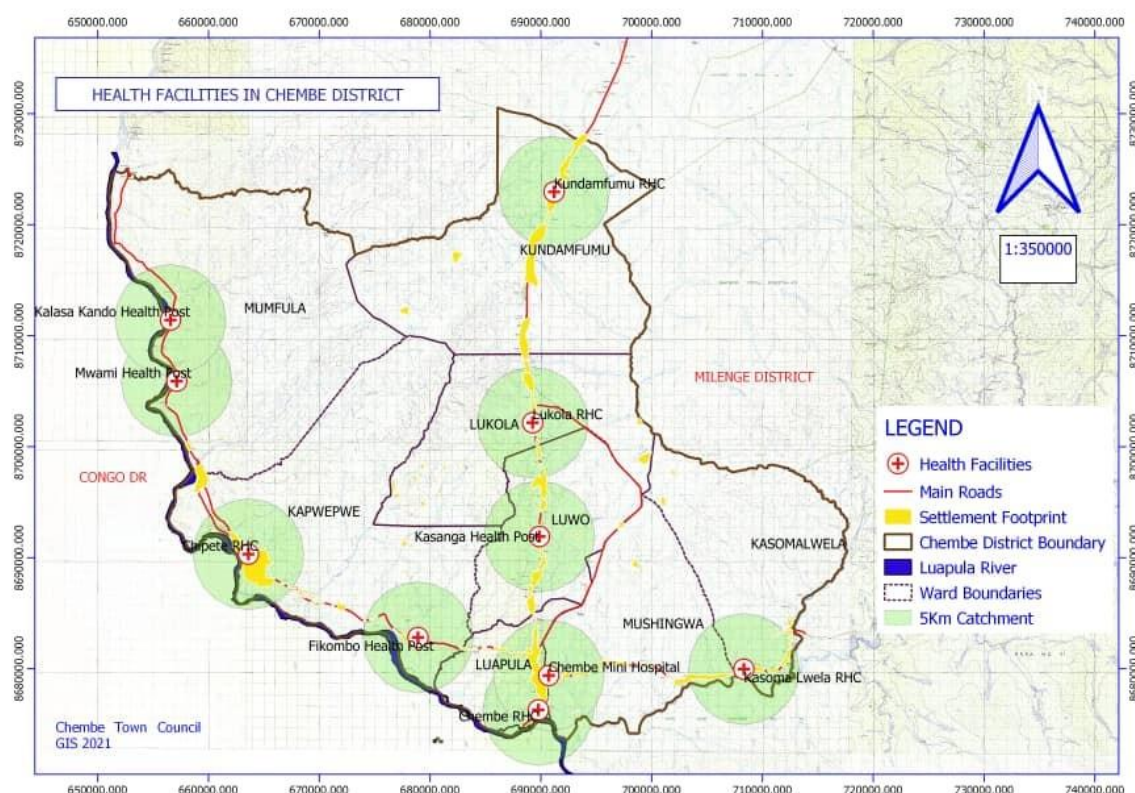


Figure 18: Distribution of health facilities in Chembe District
Council, Planning Department 2021

Source: Chembe Town

The following are the types of services that are provided in line with the type of facility
Health centers and health posts.

- health promotion and disease prevention
- curative services
- maternal
- newborn and child health
- communicable and non-communicable diseases,
- environmental, water and sanitation, school health and
- nutrition
- epidemic preparedness

Hospital Services

- Surgical, Obstetric, and Anesthesia Services

- Medical health services
- Eye Health Services
- Pediatric Services
- Emergency and Mobile Health Services
- Diagnostic Services
- Imaging Services
- Blood Transfusion Services
- Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies

Health inspections are done by public health inspectors from the Council and the department of health. These inspections are done throughout the district owing to the fact that the department of health has personnel in all health facilities of the district. Water sampling is done using hydrogen sulphate water testing which is only meant for bacteriological tests.

3.8.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Key indicators of performance for mother and child health services include among others, immunization of children under 1 year old, BCG coverage, teenagers attending first ANC visit, Antenatal first visit coverage, deliveries by skilled persons, post-natal visits with 48 hours, as depicted in table 16 below.

Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	95%	123%	95%	77.4%	95%	56.3%
% BCG coverage	95%	121%	95%	66%	95%	64%
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit	< 20%	22%	< 20%	23.4%	< 20%	23.2%
% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks	30%	54.5%	80%	50%	80%	50.1
% Delivered by skilled personnel	80%	81.6%	80%	54.9%	80%	54.7%

Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	70%	66.6%	70%	46.8%	70%	50.8%

Table 20: Maternal Health Output Indicators

Source, DHO 2024

Targets for Maternal Health, Child health and Nutrition, Communicable and Non-communicable diseases, as well as accessibility to medicines for the IDP period are listed in table 17 below.

INDICATOR	MoH	BASE YEAR	TARGET										
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
MATERNAL HEALTH													
Family Planning New acceptor*	DHIS 2	15 738	16068.4	16405.8	16750.3	17102	17461.1	17827.7	18202.08	18584.3	18974.5	19372.9	19779.73
First Antenatal visit before 14 weeks	DHIS 2	13329	14084.7	14845.2	15646.8	16491.7	17382.2	18320.2	19309.2	20351.2	21450.1	22608.4	23829.2
Institutional Deliveries	DHIS2	11886	12504	13154	13838	14557	15313	16109	16946	17827	18754	19729	20754
Skilled Deliveries	DHIS2	11624	12228	12863	13531	14234	14974	15752	16571	17432	18338	19291	20294
Postnatal within 6 days coverage	DHIS2	9467.	9959	10476	11020	11593	12195	12829	13496	14197	14935	15711	16527
% of HIV infected pregnant women who received antiretroviral to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission	DHIS2	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maternal Deaths	DHIS2	2021	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stillbirth rate	DHIS2	2021	27	25	21	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4
CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION													
Fully Immunised Children under 1 year	DHIS2	12704	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Underweight Prevalence	DHIS2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of children below-3 Z scores	DHIS2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of children aged 6-59 months receiving vitamin A Supplementation	DHIS2	74.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of children aged 12-59 months	DHIS2	63.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

receiving de-worming tablets													
Severe malnutrition case fatality rate (1-5years)	DHIS2	4.1%	<3	<3	<3	<3	<5	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Severe malnutrition incidence rate (1-5years)	DHIS2	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES													
Malaria Incidence Rate/1000	708	2021	695	680	600	450	350	340	310	299	250	230	200
Malaria case fatality rate*/1000 in under 5	23.0	2021	18.5	15.0	7.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2
HIV incidence Rate	0.20	2021	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of clients tested for HIV	43684	2021	44000	45000	46000	41000	40500	40000	39500	39000	38500	38000	37500
Number of patients on ART	16661	2021	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	23500	24000	24500	25000
Number of clients reached with Viral load testing	8604	2121	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000
Number of males circumcised	5728	2021	6545	6461	6401	6350	6340	6360	6350	6400	6500	6300	6200
TB notifications	1400	2021	720	884	900	950	1000	1200	1300	1400	1300	1200	1100
TB treatment success rate	92% (659/717)	2021	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
TB Cure Rate	88% (336/380)	2021	90%	90%	91%	91%	92%	92%	93%	93%	93%	94%	95%
% of TB *patients tested for HIV	100 (1400/1400)	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of TB patients tested for +ve for HIV on ART	98% (232/236)	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TB case mortality	4% (29/716)	2021	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES													
Diabetes incidence rate per 1000	3.0	2021	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Hypertension incidence rates per 1000	8.0	2021	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0
AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES													
Proportion of districts and hospitals reporting at least 90% availability of medicines	Tracer Medicines list report	2021 60 to 80%	50 to 80%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%
Any other	Quarterly Medicines Report	80 to 95%	80 to 95%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%

Table 21: KPI Targets for the IDP period

Source, DHO 2024

Staffing Level

Staff levels play a critical role in the provision of quality health services. During the recent deployment of medical personnel, the district was also allocated medical personnel to beef up on the current numbers. It is still worth noting that the numbers are not enough to aid quality health service provision. In this regard, the district needs to have more health workers in each cadre to the required specification and more staff houses. The table below depicts the number and status of houses in health facilities.

S/N	FACILITY NAME	NUMBER OF HOUSES	STATUS
1	Chembe Mini Hospital	2 Semi detached	In good condition
2	Chembe RHC	6	Cracked wall in one house, broken glass panes and doors in some rooms missing
3	Kasomalwela	3	One house not in good condition, leaking roof, damaged doors and broken glass panes
4	Kasanga	1	In good condition
5	Lukola	4	Leaking roof, broken glass panes, broken sewer system, broken bathtubs and damaged outlet doors
6	Kundamfumu	3	Broken glass panes, leaking roof, damaged doors and floors.
7	Fikombo	1	Broken glass panes and leaking roof
8	Chipete	2	Damaged doors and floor in one of the houses especially in the kitchen
9	Mwami	0	N/A
10	Kalasa Kando	1 semi detached	Broken glass panes

Table 22: Number and Status of Houses in Health Facilities

Source: District Health Office, Chembe (2022)

Child health services

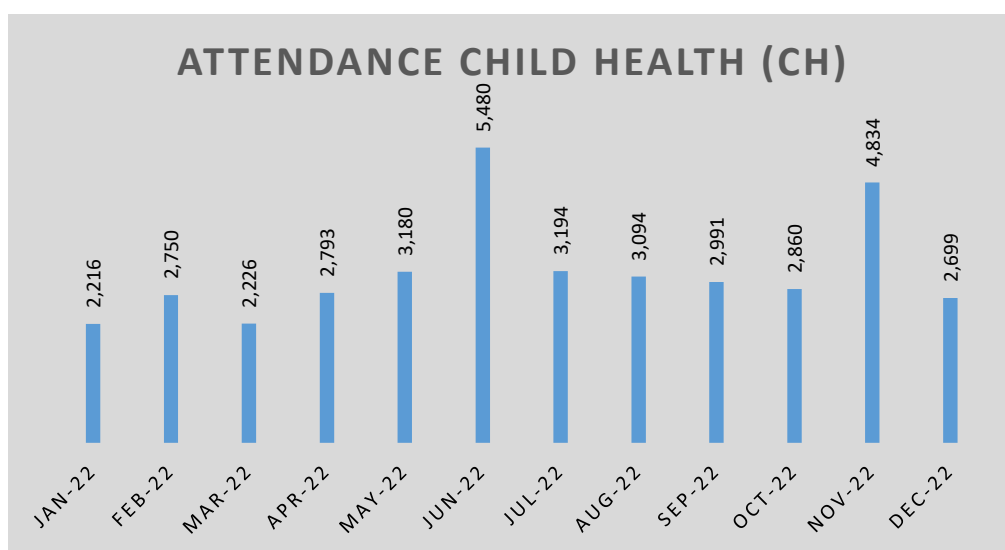


Figure 19: Child Health Services

Source: District health Office (2022)

There is a shortfall in the data trends in June and November due to the child health week campaigns which are held national wide. Though the average data trends range from 1991 and 3524 number of children attending child health services provided by the health centres in the district.

Maternal Health Services.

Period	Institutional Deliveries	Revised Expected Deliveries	Home Deliveries comes for 1st Postnatal visit	Maternal deaths	Maternal Deaths audited	Neonatal Deaths	Inpatient Deaths
Jan to Jun 2020	633	1,586	76	1	1	4	14
Jul to Dec 2020	707	1,590.30	38	0	0	0	9
Jan to Jun 2021	785	1,622	16	0	0	0	10
Jul to Dec 2021	849	1,622	16	0	0	0	14
Jan to Jun 2022	710	1,660	19	0	0	0	23
Jul to Dec 2022	810	1,660	17	1	1	0	34

Table 23: Maternal Health Statistics

Source: District Health Office (2022)

The maternal health data shows that there aren't many maternal deaths in the district because of the good referral system that the district is running. It is worth to mention that maternal health is accessible in most of the facilities in the district except for mwami health post which is still being manned by a CHA because there is no accommodation for health

staff at the facility. However, all the other facilities provide maternal health services in the district.

3.8.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.8.3.1 Availability of service

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

3.8.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

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

3.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The exponential change in population calls for increased health facilities and auxiliary infrastructure to match the changing population which is set to almost double over the IDP period. Though the first mortuary in the district has been built, there is need for a district hospital to cater for the projected population of over 99,000 as the current 51,532 is overwhelming the Mini-Hospital currently.

3.8.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

There are numerous stakeholders that support provision of health services in the district. Some of our partners include World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, faith-based institutions and Non-Governmental Institutions. The table below gives the details of the stakeholders and the services they provide.

ORGANISATION	CATCHMENT AREA	PROGRAMME FOCUS AND ACTIVITIES
Ministry of Education	Whole District	Child to Child Health, HIV/AIDS Clubs, SHIN, I.E.C, Social Mobilization
ZANIS	Whole District	Disseminate health related information
Community Development and Social Welfare	Whole District	Support to OVCs, Community mobilization, Nutrition
District Council	Whole District	Public Health /HIV& AIDS prevention
Fistula Foundation	Whole District	Reproductive Health
MACO	Whole District	Promotes food security
Min Livestock and Fisheries	Whole District	Promotes food security and Disease prevention
GFC	Whole district	Malaria Prevention
Evidence for Health	Whole District	Information management
Plan international	Whole District	Water supply and sanitation, Adolescent health
PAMO+	Whole District	Malaria prevention and surveillance
PSM	Whole District	Logistics management
Global Fund	Whole District	Malaria and TB/HIV prevention, Human resource
Natwampane	Whole District	Gender Based Violence
Equip	Whole District	HIV and AIDS
UNICEF	Whole District	Nutrition, Water and sanitation
Marie Stopes	Whole District	Reproductive Health (Family Planning)
Luapula Foundation	Whole District	HIV/AIDS

Table 24: Stakeholders in the health sector

Source: District health Office (2022)

An assessment of Health Facilities showed that they lack in key supporting infrastructure regarding maternal services as well as piped water and sanitation and staff housing. This is reflected in table 19 below.

CHEMBE HEALTH STATUS - DECEMBER 2023						
	Name	Maternity Annex	Piped Water	Ablution Block	Staff Houses	Comment
1	Chembe RHC	No	Yes	No	Yes, 6 vs 34	1 semi detached and 4 singles
2	Mini Hospital	No	Yes	No	Yes, 4 vs 46	2 semi-detached
3	Kasomalwela RHC	Yes, needs new one	Yes	No	Yes, 3 vs 5	1 semi detached and single
4	Kasanga RHP	No	No	No	Yes, 1 vs 4	single
5	Lukola RHC	Yes	Well with	No	Yes, 3 vs 7	3 singles

			pump, need 1			
6	Kundamfu mu RHC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, 3 vs 9	3 singles
7	Fikombo RHP	Planned	No, borehole availabl e	No	Yes, 1 vs 5	1 single
8	Chipete RHC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, 2 vs 7	2 singles
9	Mwami RHP	No	No	No	No, vs 2	Non
10	Kalasakand o RHP	No	No	No	Yes, vs 3	1 semi detached

Table 25: Status of Health infrastructure

Future investments are planned with certain projects under construction as shown in table 20 below. Funding source is the CDF.

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Sector
1	Construction of a Health Post	Construction of a Health Post at Lwansa	CDF 2023
2	Construction of an Ablution Block	Construction of an Ablution Block with running water at Lwansa Health Post	CDF 2023
3	Construction of an Ablution block	Construction of Ablution block with running water at Chembe RHC and painting of the water Tank	CDF 2023
4	Construction of a Health Post	Construction of a Health Post in Kalusha community	CDF 2023
5	Construction of an Ablution Block	Construction of an Ablution Block with running water at Kalusha Health Post	CDF 2023
6	Construction of an Ablution Block	Construction of an Ablution block with running water at Lukola RHC	CDF 2023

7	Construction of a Health Post	Construction of a Health Post at Muombe	CDF 2023
8	Construction of an Ablution Block	Construction of an Ablution block with running water at Muombe Health Post	CDF 2023
9	Construction of a Health Post	Construction of a Health Post in Milima community	CDF 2023
10	Construction of an Ablution Block	Construction of an Ablution block with running water at Milima Health Post	CDF 2023
11	Rehabilitation of Classroom Block	Rehabilitation of 1 x2 Classroom Block at Twalubuka Primary School	CDF 2023
12	Construction of a maternity annex	Construction of a maternity annex at Fikombo	CDF 2023
13	Construction of a Mortuary	Construction of a mortuary and installation of equipment at Chembe mini-hospital	CDF 2022
14	Purchase of Ambulance	Purchase of Ambulance for District Health Office	CDF 2023
15	Construction of Rural Health Post	Construction of Rural Health Post at Kopu	CDF 2024

Table 26: Present and future CDF funded projects

Source: Chembe Town Council 2024

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

There is a significant correlation between land use and malaria transmission. Water resource development, deforestation, wetland cultivation, crop cover and land use changes for agricultural purposes, wetland cultivation which is common in Chembe, a rice producing district and increase in urban agriculture all expand habitats for malaria carrying mosquitoes, resulting in the upsurge of malaria transmission in various places. Increases in

population and settlement that is growing towards wetlands in the township of Chembe could significantly increase the risk of the spread of malaria over the IDP period.

3.8.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

Health centers can contribute to impact the environment that can lead to climate change. The burning of waste in the incinerators can cause air pollution. The emission of greenhouse gasses such as carbon dioxide, methane and ozone contribute to negative climate change effects.

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

Changing climate conditions are increasing heat-related illnesses and deaths; changing the patterns of infectious disease transmission, making deadly disease outbreaks and pandemics more likely; worsening maternal and child health outcomes; and intensifying health impacts from extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, wildfires, and windstorms.

Climate change exerts significant strains on health systems, simultaneously increasing demand for health services whilst also impairing the system's ability to respond. The climate crisis is also rapidly deteriorating access to basic human needs such as food security, safe drinking water and sanitation, and clean air.

Factors, enhanced by climate change, are causing health sector to be at risk. Climate changes are predicted to increase mortality levels associated with climate-sensitive diseases. Health in general will also be affected by stress/drought or death/injury due to floods or storms. Factors that contribute to water-borne diseases are also increasing. Those factors include water and air quality, temperatures, and the quality and quantity of food. Malaria, being the number one killing disease in Zambia, requires a constant assessment of its status. Floods are expected to have effects as water recedes and stagnates, causing favourable environments for mosquitoes, which will in turn transmit more diseases. Floods also became an important factor leading to water contamination, due to the increased pit latrines collapses and other similar hazards.

3.8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

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

3.8.8 Sector Summary

Primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services including specialized medications and treatments are required especially for chronic and/or catastrophic illnesses. The current level of the Mini-Hospital restricts the type and number of specialised staff that can be employed to offer services to a fast-growing population. This has increased the number of referrals to Mansa. Accommodation, water and sanitation as well as power supply are key issues that hinder service providers in the sector from giving the most efficient services as operations and surgical procedures are affected as well as storage of certain medication that critically requires refrigeration.

3.8.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The sector faces challenges attributed to limited access to health facilities due to poor road network as well as distance between sparsely located facilities. Secondly, inadequate access to quality health service as limitations to specialized service staff employment present themselves with a Mini-Hospital as the biggest referral institution in the district. Service challenges affecting operations include water and sanitation as well as electricity challenges from severe load management with the district experiencing up to 20 hours daily without supply.

3.9 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SECTOR

3.9.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at local level.

3.9.1.1 Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan

The Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) aims to undertaken the construction and rehabilitation of road network and improve ICT infrastructure for service delivery (Eight National Development Plan, 2022 - 2026).

3.9.1.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies

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

3.9.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.9.2.1 Availability of service

Road transport is the main transportation system used in the district. The district has one major paved road which is the Chembe-Mansa Road stretching from the Levy Mwanawasa Bridge, across the Luapula River, through the township to Mansa. It covers a distance of 57 km within the district boundary and 89 km the whole way to Mansa town. The district also hosts two other main roads, which are currently not paved, namely Kasoma Lwela road which is 26 km heading east towards the district boundary with Milenge and Chipete, a 27 km road heading west then northwards towards the district boundary with Mansa. The other road worth mentioning is the old Mansa Road which branches off from the Chembe-Mansa Road, passes through Mulilantambo area and stretches 20 km to reconnect at Muombe in Kundamfumu ward.

Table 21 below gives a detailed description of the current state of our district's road network.

CURRENT STATUS										Future Plans
No.	Road Name	Road Type	Distance (Km)	N0. Of Culverts	No. Of Bridges	No. Of Crossway	Surface Type	Road Furniture	Status	Types Of Work to Be Done
1.	Chembe via Mansa	Main Road	90		01		Tarred		Good Condition	Upgrading to bituminous standard
2.	Chipete	Feeder road	70				Gravel	NIL	Good Condition	NIL
3.	Kasomalwela	Feeder road	30				Gravel	NIL	Good Condition	NIL
4.	Kalima via kalasakando	Feeder Road	45	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
5.	Kango via Makanga	Feeder Road	25	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation To designed gravel standard

6.	Luwo via Lufusu	Feeder Road	36	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
7.	Mulilantambo	Feeder Road	20	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
8.	Kashiki	Feeder Road	50	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
9.	Chisumbe	Feeder Road	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
10.	Kebumba	Feeder Road	20	NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth		Dilapidated Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard

11.	Township Roads	Feeder Road		09	NIL	01	Earth/Gravel		Good Condition	Upgrading to bituminous standard
12	Lwela	Farm block	2	03	NIL	NIL	Earth		Passable Condition	Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard
13	Industrial park Road	Industrial Road		NIL	NIL	NIL	Earth			Full Rehabilitation to designed gravel standard

Table 27: Status of Roads in Chembe District

Current Status of the Roads in the District show 211 km of earth roads, 100km of gravel and only 90km of tarred road surface that currently needs repair in specific points between Chembe and Mansa. The district also has an airstrip that is currently not operational. Water transport is an option with minimal use between Milenge and Chembe via the Lwela river, bordering the two districts, upon which there is a pontoon to allow crossing back and forth. Certain Rivers are not completely navigable which hinders the development of this form of transport.

Telecommunication services are provided by the 3 network service providers; Airtel, MTN, and Zamtel with a combined total number of 8 towers across the district as presented in figure 18 below. Optic fibre has been installed as part of the Government Wide Area

Network (GWAN) to supply public institutions. Secondary optic fibre infrastructure has been installed as part of the project connecting Norther province to Copperbelt via Luapula and Congo DRC.

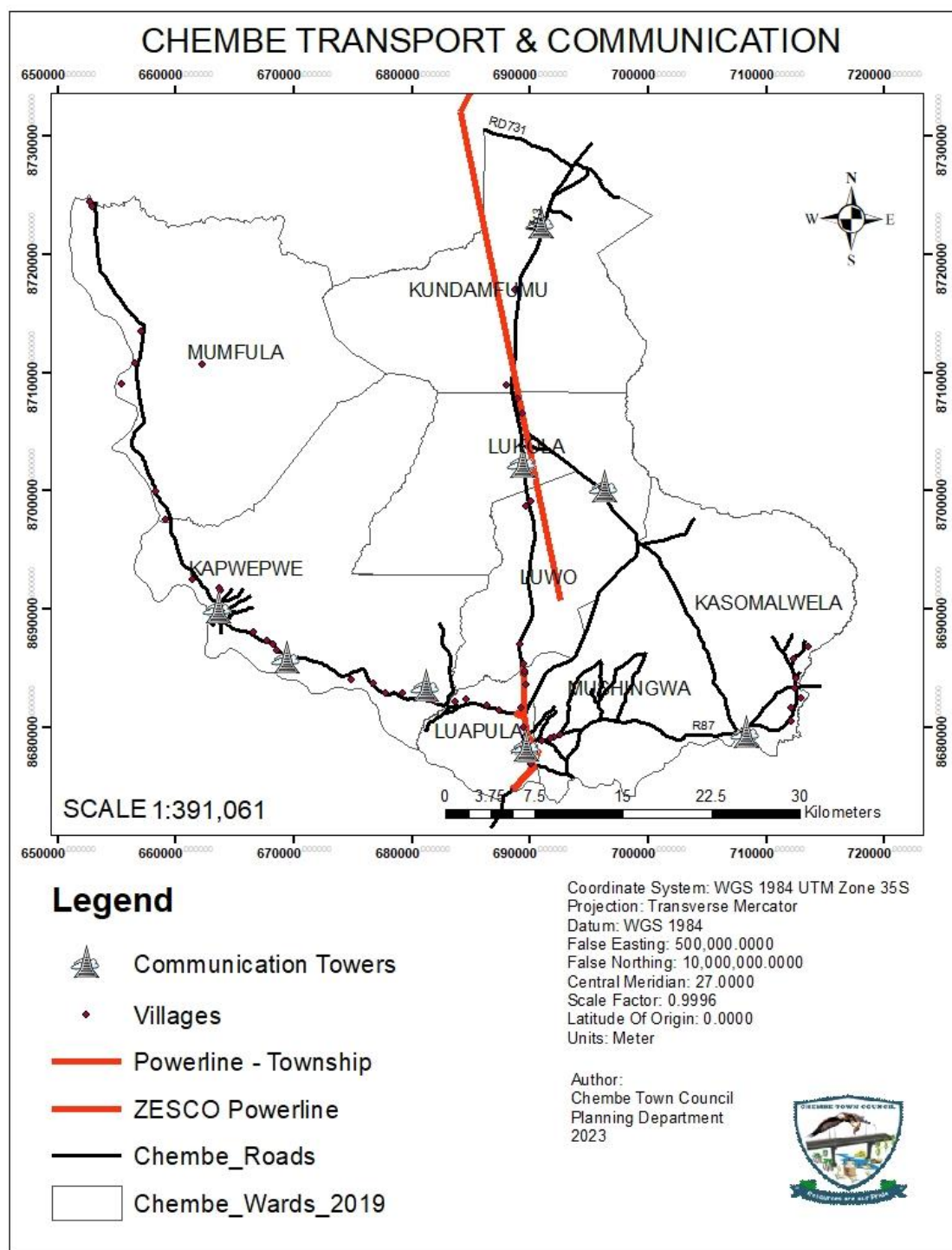


Figure 20 Chembe Transport and Communication

6.9.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Current Status of the Roads in the District show 211 km of earth roads, 100km of gravel and only 90km of tarred road surface that currently needs repair in specific points between Chembe and Mansa. Feeder roads are in a largely dilapidated condition as shown in table 21 above with multiple crossing points being required due to the distribution of rivers in the district.

From table 21 above, it can be clearly seen that the district has a poor roads structure with most of the roads being in a deplorable state. Only four roads in the district are in a good enough condition but none of them has a drainage system.

Furthermore, the Chembe Town Council has installed street lighting stretching 5 km distance from the Chembe boarder, along Chembe-Mansa Road. Additionally, the district has no main bus station, except for the 3 bus stops, or a truck parking lot which can potentially house the public transport that transits through daily. Kindly refer to appendix B (B) for the *types of Roads in the District*

Telecommunication as shown in figure 19, has service gaps, with pockets of the district outside of the 10km service areas. This makes them hard to communicate with and increases vulnerability of communities in these areas in cases of medical and other emergencies as well as access to internet and data services essential for learning and trade in the current economy.

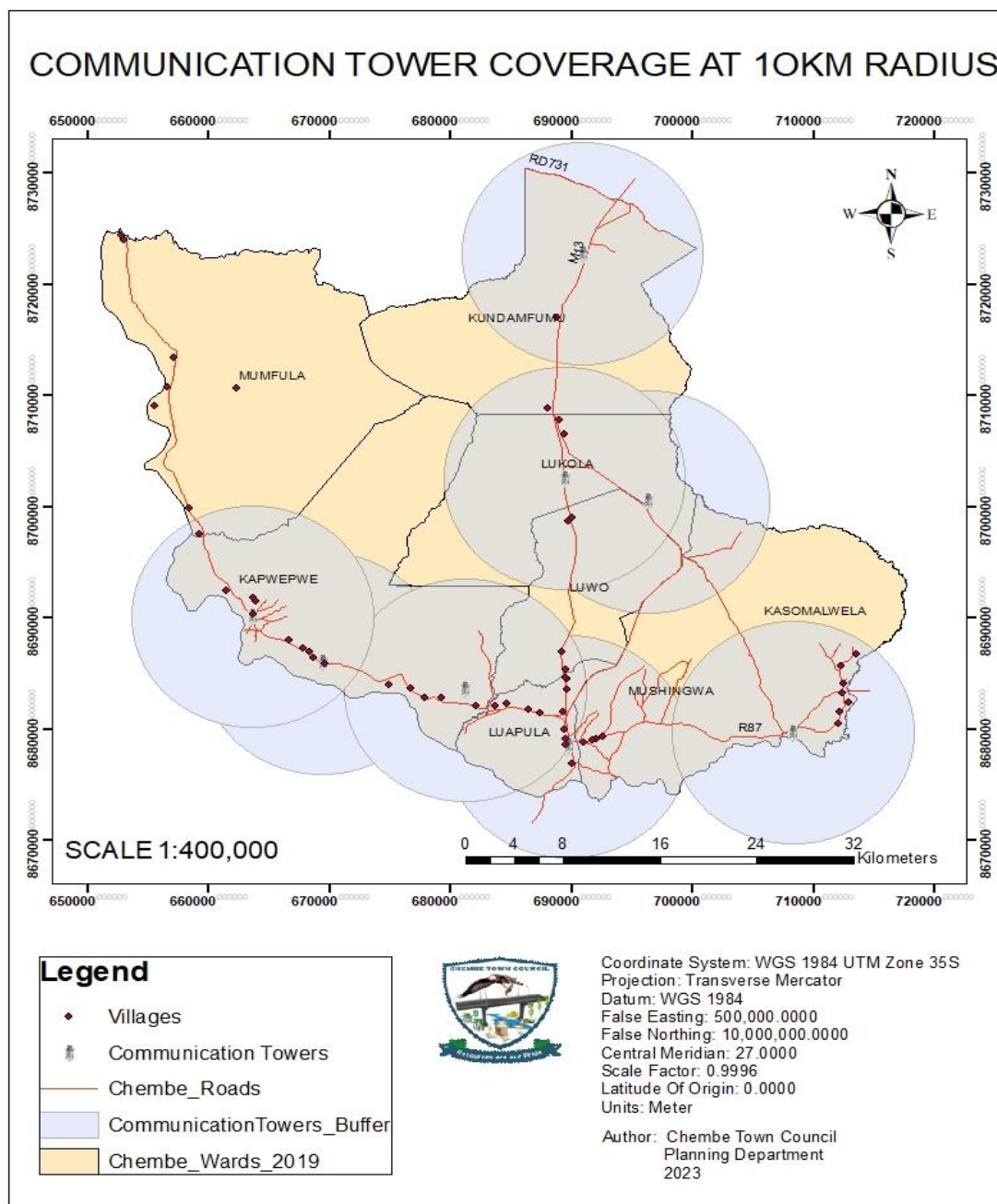


Figure 21: Communication tower coverage

Source: Chembe Town Council, 2023

3.9.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.9.3.1 Availability of service

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

3.9.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

The main outcry of stakeholders is on accessibility to settlements in far flung areas like Chipete and Kasomalwela which have been known to be cut off due to the need for repairs to feeder roads.

3.9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.9.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Growth is expected in areas such as Chipete along the Security Road intended to run along the river line of the Luapula River from Chembe to Mwense district. Another such area is Kasomalwela along the route to Milenge district, westwards. Increased population will account for increased road usage and possible requirements in the area of non-motorised transport option.

3.9.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently, feeder roads construction contracts for works that have stalled in the district were cancelled by government hence, the wait is on government agencies to review the condition of existing roads and make adequate investments. Notably, these are the 70km Chipete road and the 30km Kasomalwela road which go to remote parts of the district which are growth points.

Existing works however include repair of bridge infrastructure at various crossing points in the district. Nevertheless, the Local Authority through the Constituency Development Fund under Community Project allocation is currently working on opening and

rehabilitation of feeder roads within the Township Boundary of which 12km has been earmarked.

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

The sector in the effort to improve the road network had earlier planned to implement some road projects in the district. The government with funding from the Central Government and Ministry of Local Government has engaged in the integrated rural development project, which is currently rehabilitating the two roads listed in table 22 below.

PROJECT NAME	DISTANCE	COMMENT
Rehabilitation of Chembe - Chipete – Matanda road	70km	Rehabilitation in progress and at 30%
Rehabilitation of Chembe—Kasomalwela - Milenge Road	110km	Rehabilitation in progress and at 20%.

Table 28 Roads earmarked for rehabilitation

Future development projects include; development of a Bus Station, Truck Parking to alleviate the congestion at the border, upgrade of Chembe border facility and upgrade of the toll gate.

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

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district for the next ten (10) years is feared to have a negative impact on the district's population distribution as establishment of settlements will likely continue to concentrate along the Chembe-Mansa Road, as well as other major roads. Linear settlement makes service provision costly and promotes sprawling.

3.9.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

The extensive use of road transport has clear negative impacts on both our environment and climate. All the motor bikes, cars, trucks and buses within or passing through the

district run on fossil fuels which emit greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to global warming and ultimately climate change.

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

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

Climate insecurity significantly undermines the functionality and accessibility of critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The effects of climate change are particularly visible where extreme rainfall has caused severe damage to roads and washed away bridges. This calls for climate resilient infrastructure.

3.9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Due to poor and/or no drainages on most road infrastructures, the roads easily develop gulleys and pot holes during rainy season. This results in vulnerable groups like women and children failing to access facilities such as hospitals and schools in distant places. Additionally, farmers equally get affected as their produce and general movements are impeded by the poor road networks.

3.9.8 Sector Summary

The performance of the Transport and Communication sector is below the acceptable standards. The district is linked via the Pedicle Road as a key outlet from Luapula to Copperbelt province via the DRC. The quality of the road network affects speed and effectiveness of doing business and ultimately takes away from the development potential of the district and indeed the province.

3.9.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The identified issue in the sector is Poor Road network; the roads in the district are largely in a deplorable state which can be attributed to insufficient and inconsistent government

funding to maintain the roads. Other contributing factors are political will as there are no deliberate policies to prioritize improvement of township roads to bituminous standard. Furthermore, almost all the roads in the district have no storm water drainages and this has subjected the roads to further damage from soil erosion as a result of heavy rainfall with feeder roads being most affected due to flooding of multiple streams and rivers.

Air transport is lacking due to non-development of infrastructure in the aviation sector which hinders emergency services such as Flying Doctor services. With the development of the MFEZ, it is expected that air transport will see development over the IDP period.

Telecommunication services are challenged by load management which over prolonged hours entails that emergency services, business and operations are disturbed as towers usually go offline.

3.10 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.10.1 Key Government Priorities being Implemented at local level

The Government introduced the free education policy from Primary to Secondary Education in all public schools. This policy has been widely and positively received by the members of the general public. Other policies include the re-entry policy which permits girls to return to school after child birth. In Addition, the 8th National Development Plan under the Human and Social Development outcome number one, the emphasis has been placed on improved education and Skills Development. Among the notable programs in the district, the following are already being implemented: Early childhood education, Primary education, Inclusive education (LSEN), Adult Literacy, Secondary education, Infrastructure development, ICT promotion, Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, Technical Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training.

Key priorities for the sector have aimed at ensuring that all children have where to sit during learning, hours, all schools should be facilitated with water borne toilets by 2030. This is in order to facilitate improved performance at all levels. the 8th NDP will be critical to this achievement. Other policies of specific importance are the re-entry policy and the Free Education for all.

3.10.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.10.2.1 Availability of service

The district has a total number of 32 schools of which 27 are primary, 5 are secondary, 3 are community schools, 21 are early child education annexed and 1 is a private school. But no tertiary schools such as Trade schools thus, candidates access such services to nearby districts. In trying to implement the existing plans, policies and strategies, the district through community mobilization and other stakeholders are rehabilitating old and also with the help of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) constructing new structures to promote and enhance an enabling learning environment for learners and teachers. Figure 21 shows the distribution of the schools.

Chembe District Schools with 5km Walkable Distance Buffer

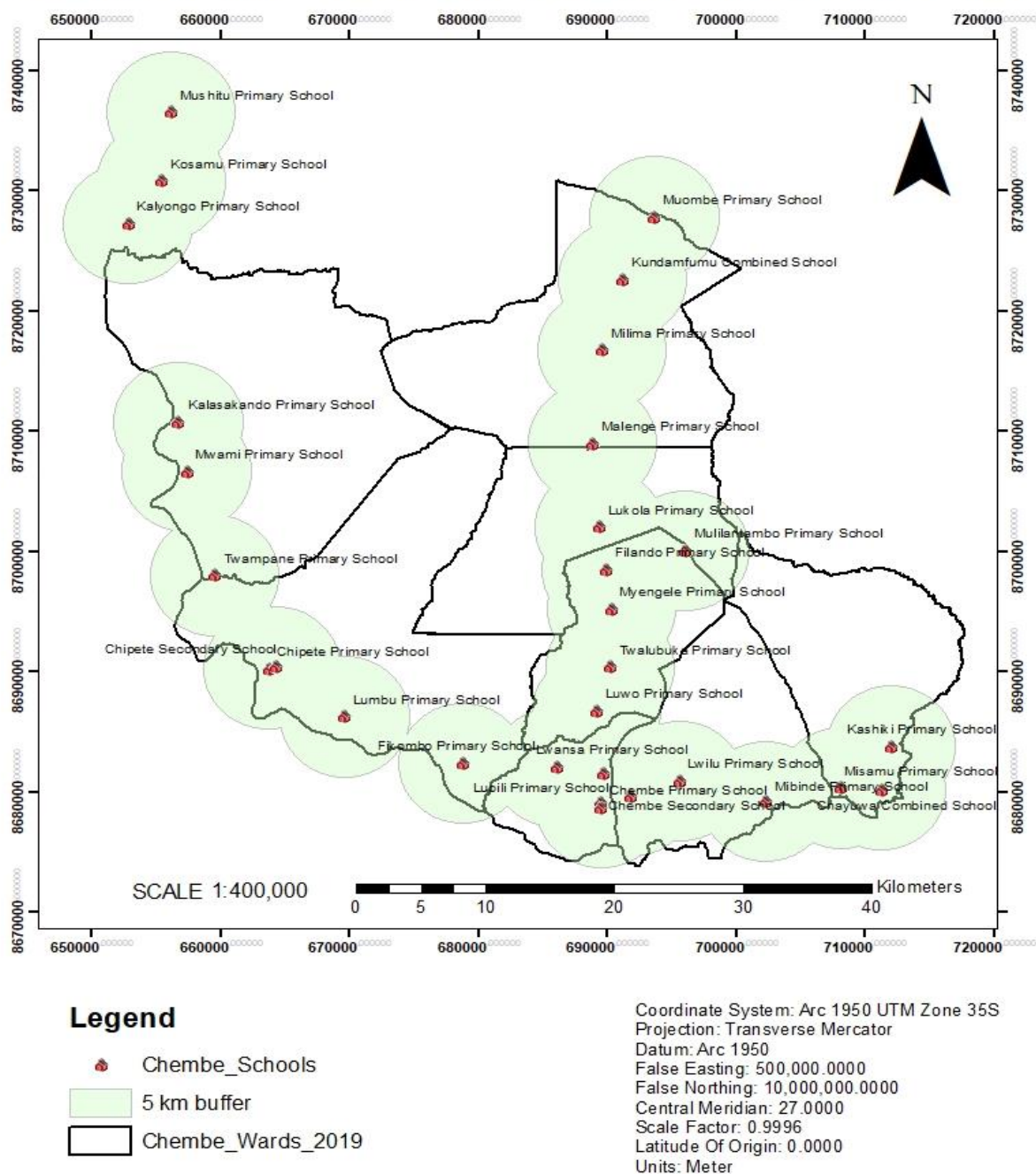


Figure 22: Chembe Schools with radius of 5km walkable distance Source: Chembe Town Council GIS 2024

3.10.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

Enrolment

Generally, the total number of pupils has been increasing in the district between 2021 and 2023. The enrolment in 2021 for Early Child Education (ECE) was 184 boys (43.4%) and 239 girls (56.6%). This increased to 478 boys (44.9%) and 585 girls (55%) in 2022, representing an increase of 4.14 % for both boys and girls. In 2022, district enrolment for term 1 2023 is 602 boys (45%) and 803 girls (55%) representing an overall increase of 1.43%.

At Primary level, enrolment in 2021 was 4,937 for boys (50.7 %) and 4,785 for girls (49.3 %). This increased to 5,446 boys (50.9 %) and 5,247 girls (49.0 %) in 2022 representing an overall increase of 9% for both boys and girls and eventually 5965 boys (51.8 %) and 5714 girls (48.2. %) in 2023 which depicts an overall increase of 9.7%.

At Secondary level, enrolment was 817 boys (58.9 %) 569 girls (41%) in 2021. This increased to 1,041 boys (56.1 %) and 814 girls (43.8 %) in 2022 representing an increase of 4.3%. In 2023, term 1 enrolment was 1,148 for boys (55.8 %) and 913 for girls (44.2 %) culminating into an overall increase of 1.9%.

The enrolment shows more girls being enrolled compared to boys in lower grades, but as the grades progress the number of boys tends to exceed that of girls in upper grades all the way to secondary level. Nevertheless, enrolment for the 3 years shows the Gender Parity Index (GPI) is lower than 1, which means that they are more males than female attending school in the district generally.

Table 25 and Figure 20 below shows the number of pupils in the district in ECE, Primary and Secondary from 2021 to 2023. The total number of pupils enrolled increased from 11,531 to 15,145 which, shows an increase rate of 24% over the reporting period. The increase can be attributed to the continued effects of the 2021 introduction of free Education Policy from Grade 1 to 12, the growing number of community schools and the increase of classroom spaces through infrastructure development.

Enrolment												
YEAR	ECE			PRIMARY			SECONDARY			DISTRICT		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2021	184	239	423	4,937	4,785	9,722	817	569	1,386	5,938	5,593	11,531
2022	478	585	1,063	5,446	5,247	10,693	1,041	814	1,855	6,965	6,646	13,611
2023	602	803	1,405	5,965	5,714	11,736	1,148	913	2,061	7,715	7,430	15,145

Table 29: Enrolment Rates

Source - Department of Education 2023

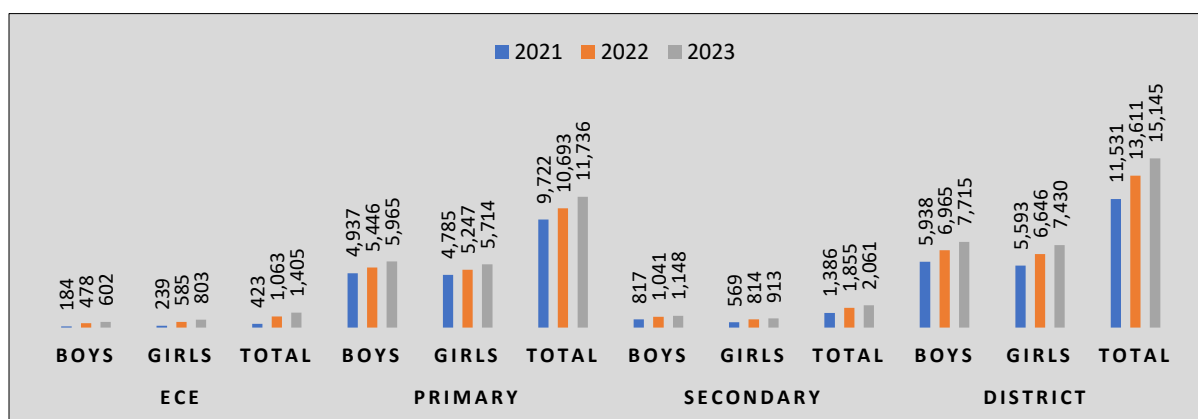


Figure 23 Enrolment Rates – boys and girls

Source - Department of Education 2023

Staffing

Human resource in the department of Education is made up of teaching and non-teaching staff belonging to Teaching Service and Public Service Commission respectively. The district has a total number of 489 members of staff, i.e. a teaching staff of 455 and a total of 32 District and non-teaching staff.

Table 26 and Figure 23 shows the staffing levels in the district distributed by category and gender for Term 1 of 2023.

Staffing			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECE	0	18	18
PRIMARY	96	130	226
SECONDARY	126	87	214
SUPPORT STAFF (Schools)	6	5	11

DISTRICT STAFF	16	5	21
TOTAL	244	245	489

Table 30: Staffing Levels

Source – Department of Education

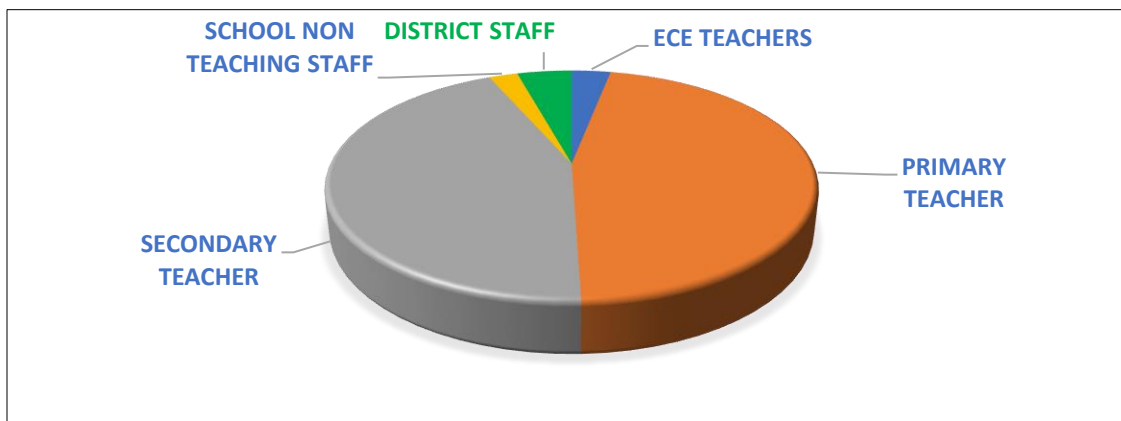


Figure 24: Staff Ratios

Source – Department of Education 2023

Pupil-Teacher ratio

Pupil teacher ratio measure how many pupils a single teacher is handling at a given school. Putting into consideration, a teacher often handles double shifting (teaching two shift in the morning and afternoon), Multi grade classes (one teacher teaching different pupils of age, grades, and abilities), other alternative modes of learning and also putting into account subject specialization at secondary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio	
ECE	93 : 1
PRIMARY	52 : 1

Table 31: Pupil teacher ratio

Source – Department of Education 2023

The Government through the Ministry of Education strives to provide quality education to every Zambian child and Chembe district is no exception and the only way to prove how learners have acquired knowledge and skills, how effective curriculum, pedagogies and teaching materials are, pupils are subjected to National Competence Assessments from Grade 1 and 4 and final examinations at Grades 7, 9 and 12.

3.10.2.2.1 The National Competence Assessment

The National Competence Assessment is there to gauge the ability and performance of individual learners in different skills.

Literacy

Grade 1 Literacy

Grade 1 Literacy Assessment has six (6) key literacy skills: Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, Vocabulary, Writing, Fluency and reading. Learners performed well in the (3) competences (phonics, writing, and reading). Figure 24 below show pupils' average performance by skill in 2022. The overall performance rate was 62%

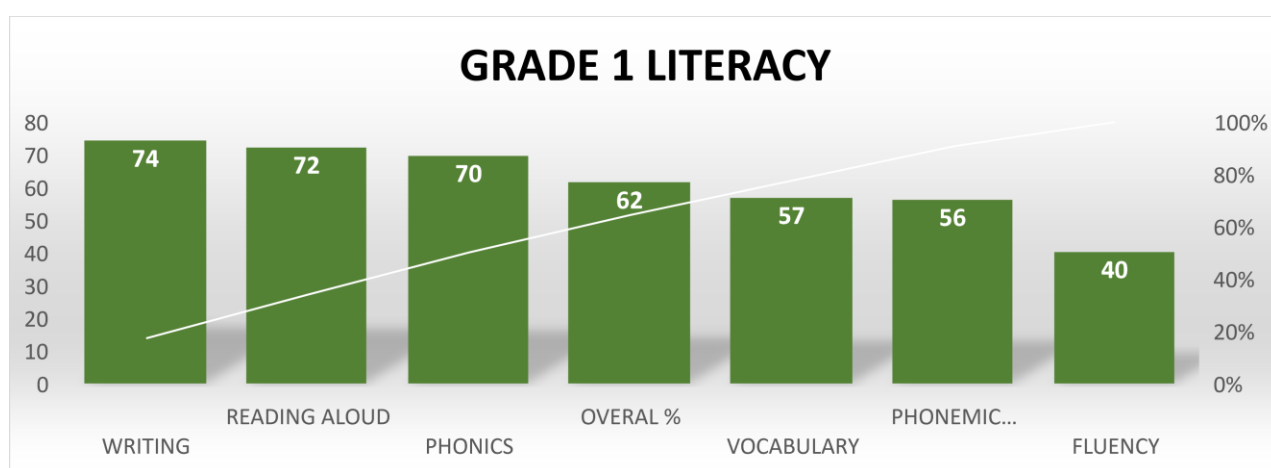


Figure 25: Grade 1 Literacy

Source - Department of Education

Grade 4 literacy

Grade 4 Literacy Assessment also has six (6) key literacy skills: Vocabulary, Sentence, Writing, Comprehension, Fluency and Reading. The learners performed well in vocabulary more than they did in other competences, and the overall performance was 66%. Figure 25 below shows grade 4 pupils' average performance in literacy by skills in 2022.

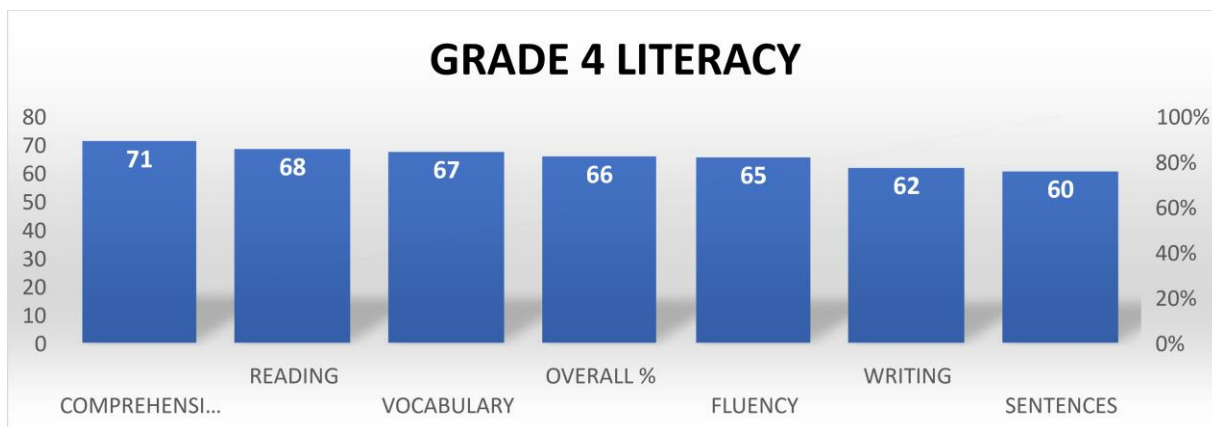


Figure 26: Grade 4 Literacy

Source - Department of Education

Numeracy

Grade 1 Numeracy

Grade 1 Numeracy Assessment has seven (7) key numeracy skills: Numbers and Notation, Sets, Addition & Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, Fractions, Shapes and Measures. Learners performed well in sets compared to the rest of the competences. Figure 26 below show pupils' average performance by skills in 2022. The overall performance rate was 50%.

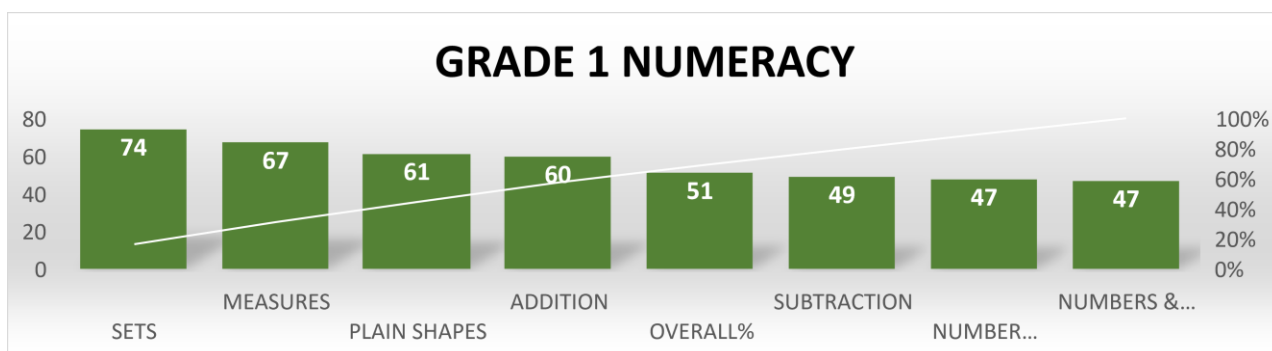


Figure 27: Grade 1 Numeracy

Source - Department of Education

Grade 4 Numeracy

Grade 4 Numeracy Assessment has ten (10) key numeracy skills: Numbers and Notation, Sets, Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, Fractions, Shapes, Measurements, Mensuration, Relation and Statistics. Learners performed well in sets compared to the rest of the competences. Figure 27 below show pupils' average performance by skills in 2022. The overall performance was 58%.

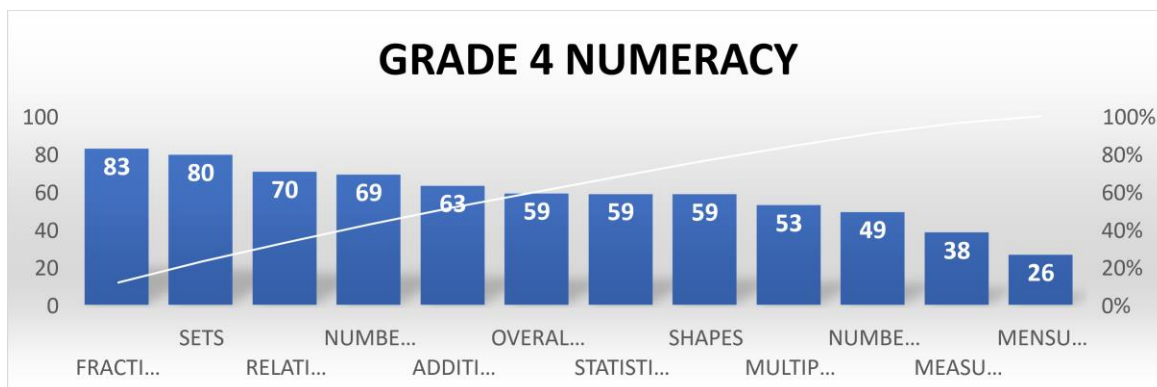


Figure 28: Grade 4 Numeracy

Source - Department of Education

Grade 7 Examination

The district recorded a performance reduction from at Grade 7 level from 71% in 2021 to 50% in 2022 depicting a 21% reduction rate. The reduction could be attributed to the ripple effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the education sector and/or the lack of adequate infrastructure to efficiently shelter the increased enrolment as a result of the Free Education Policy which in many cases has compelled schools to have reduced teacher pupil contact time.

Table 28 Figure 28 & 29 depicts how the district performed in 2021 and 2022 and performance by subject. Learners scored above average in Icibemba, Mathematics, Special Paper 2 and Integrated Science.

GRADE 7	2021			2022		
RATE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
	69%	72%	71%	43%	44%	50%

Table 32: Grade 7 Examination

Source - Department of Education 2023

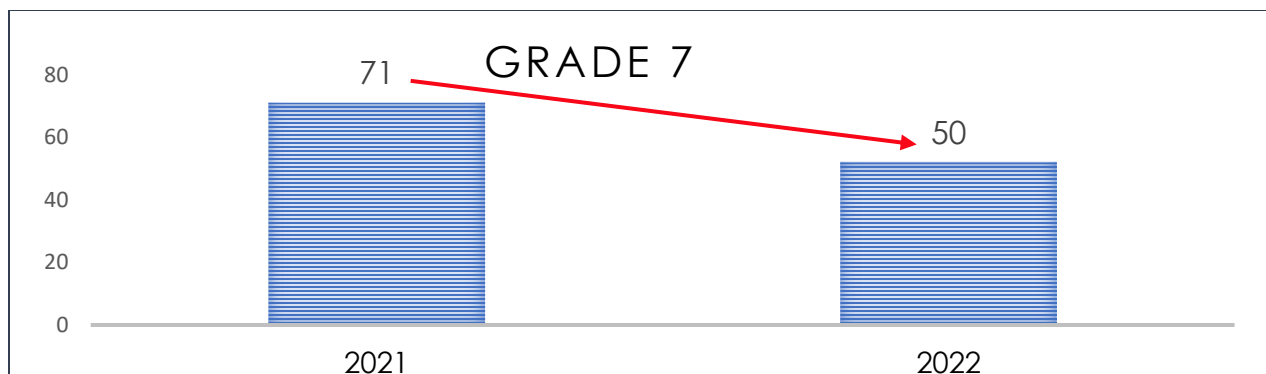


Figure 29: Grade 7 Examination trend 2021-2022

Source - Department of Education 2023

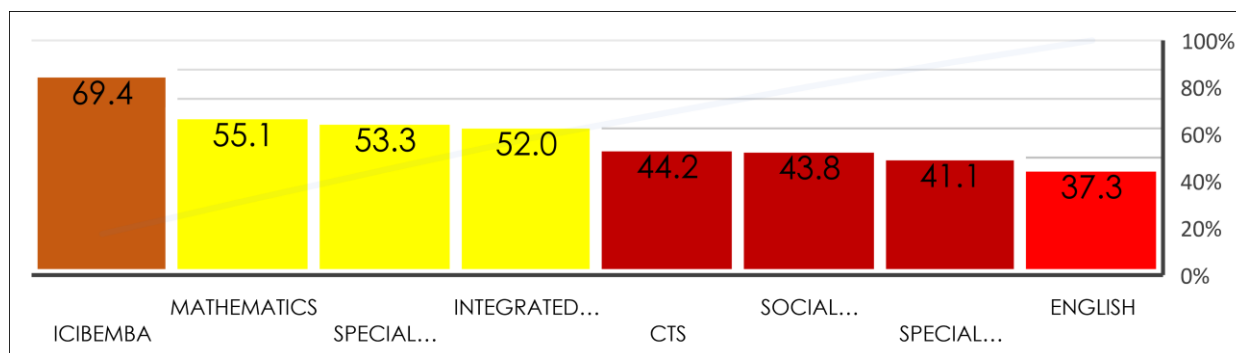


Figure 30: Grade 7 Examination pass rate by subject

Source - Department of Education 2023

Grade 9 Examination

Grade 9 final examination district performance was at 41 % in 2022 and 56 % in 2021 which shows drop of 15 %. Table 31, Figure 30 & 31 depicts how the district performed in 2021 and 2022 and performance by subjects. The learners performed above average in Design and Technology, Physical Education, Home Economics, Bemba, Business Studies, Commerce and Integrated Science.

GRADE 9	2021			2022		
RATE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
	60 %	52 %	56 %	46 %	35 %	41 %

Table 33: Grade 9 Examination Pass Rate Boys & Girls 2023

Source - Department of Education

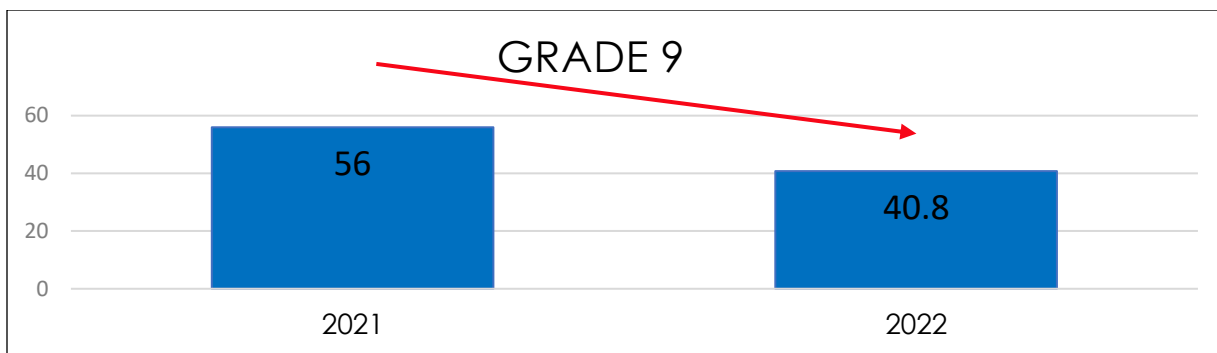


Figure 31: Grade 9 Examination Average Pass Rate

Source - Department of Education 2023

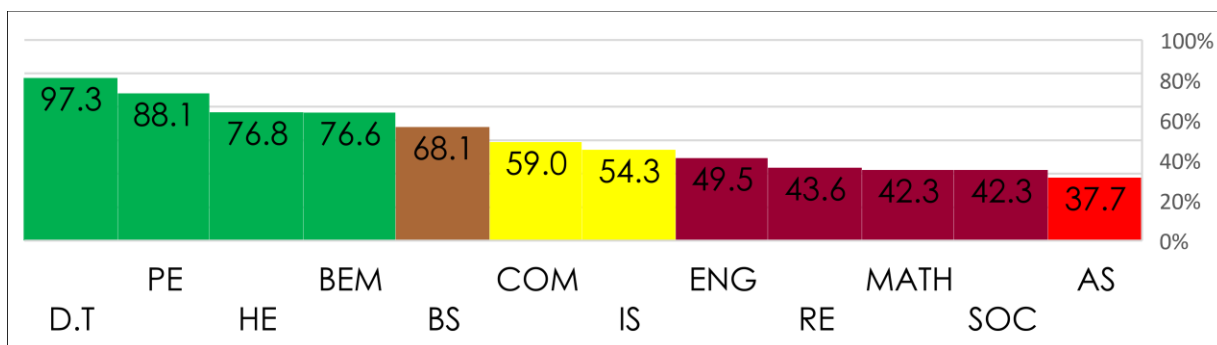


Figure 32: Grade 9 Examination Pass Rate by Subject

Source - Department of Education 2023

Grade 12 Examination

The average district performance at Grade 12 was 74.9 % in the 2022 final examination. Despite scoring above average, i.e. 1 to 8 pass, fewer learners attained the district's desired pass range of 1 to 6. Learners performed well in English, Biology, Science, Civic Education, Geography, History, Principles of Accounts, Food & Nutrition and Home Management, Design & Technology, Icibemba and Physical Education than the rest of the subjects. Figure 30 depicts the performance.

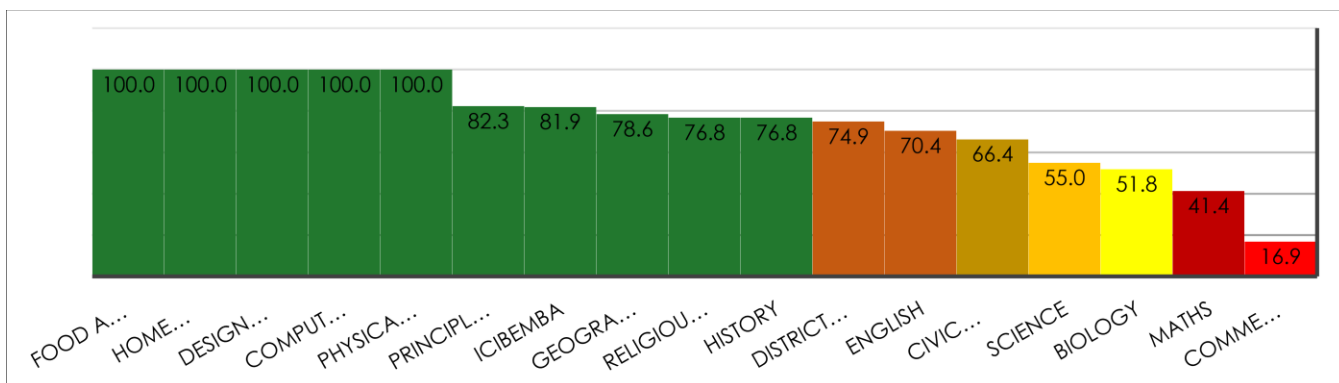


Figure 33: Grade 12 Examination Pass Rate by Subject

Source - Department of Education 2023

Furniture

This section of presents information on furniture needs with a specific focus on the desk availability in schools. Table 30 below shows the total number of desks in the district and the shortfall. The district currently has a shortfall of 2381 desks and 969 desk frames which need repair. With the Free Education Policy in full implementation, this scenario is expected to increase as enrolment and classroom infrastructure increases.

No. of Classrooms in School	Desks in school		Desks required		Shortfall		No. of frames	PUPIL DESK RATIO
	Single seater	Double seater	Single seater	Double seater	Single seater	Double seater		
157	230	1419	0	3800	0	2381	969	11 - 1

Table 34: Pupil-Desk Ratio

Source - Department of Education 2023

3.10.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.10.3.1 Availability of service

The Ward Development Committees and various stakeholders consulted during the public participation process regarding the education sector submitted the following;

- i. Inadequate school infrastructure and learning space, communities in Luapula ward reported that there are few classrooms against the number of pupils. One classroom may accommodate 75 pupils which is against the national standard to accommodate 25 pupils per classroom.

3.10.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

The Ward Development Committees and various stakeholders consulted during the public participation process regarding the education sector submitted the following;

- i. Insufficient staff houses
- ii. Inadequate desks and furniture for learners.

3.10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.10.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Future services and facilities are likely to be needed in all the eight wards of the district such as construction of staff houses, ablution blocks at Chembe Secondary, Myengele Secondary and Kundamfumu School among other things.

3.10.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The district has on-going and future investments being funded in the Education sector under CDF, these are presented in tables 31 below.

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Year
1	Construction of a 1x2 Classroom Block	Construction of a 1 x 2 CRB at Mulilantambo	CDF 2022
2	Construction of a staff house	Construction of a staff house at Mulilantambo	CDF 2022
3	Sinking of a Borehole	Supply of water for staff house at Mulilantambo	CDF 2022
4	Purchase of desks	Purchase of 40 desks for 1 x 2 CRB at Mulilantambo	CDF 2022
5	Construction of a 1x2 Classroom Block	Construction of a 1 x 2 CRB at Mwami	CDF 2022
6	Purchase of desks	Purchase of 40 desks for 1 x 2 CRB at Mwami	CDF 2022

7	Sinking of a Borehole	Supply of water for staff house at Mwami	CDF 2022
8	Construction of a 1x 4 Classroom Block	Construction of a 1 x 4 CRB at Twalubuka	CDF 2022
9	Purchase of desks	Purchase of 80 desks for 1 x 4 CRB at Twalubuka	CDF 2022
10	Rehabilitation of Classroom Block	Rehabilitation of 1 x 2 Classroom Block at Twalubuka Primary School	CDF 2023
11	Purchase of desks	Purchase of 40 desks for 1 x 2 CRB at Twalubuka	CDF 2023
12	Purchase of desks	Purchase of 2,381 Desks for schools in the district	CDF 2023
13	Completion of 1x2 CRB	Completion of 1 x 2 CRB at Chembe Secondary School	CDF 2024
14	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Construction of 1x3 CRB at Kundamfumu Secondary School	CDF 2023
15	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Construction of 1x3 CRB at Misamu Primary School	CDF 2024
16	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Construction of 1x3 CRB at Filando Primary School	CDF 2024
17	Construction of 3 bedroomed semi-detached staff house	Construction of 3 bedroomed semi-detached staff house at Malenge School	CDF 2024

Table 35: Existing and Proposed Investments

Source: Chembe Town Council 2024

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

With increasing population comes increasing demand for education services. Enrolment rates will soar as the need for land for school expansion, upgrading of schools, provision of infrastructure to meet demand and changes of land use for school construction.

Settlements around schools are likely to swell with the expected doubling of population over the IDP posing high risk of encroachment into existing boundaries as communities prefer to settle within close proximity to essential services.

3.10.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

Increasing enrolment numbers leads to high demand for desks and physical infrastructure which will ultimately mean clearing of forest land for expansion and provision of necessary furniture.

The sector in collaboration with the Local Authority and Forestry Department plays a significant role in community sensitization regarding the need to conserve and protect the environment. The sector has developed a strategy of ensuring that schools add to the building of climate resilient school environment by planting trees. Furthermore, the sector has taken a role in keeping the school environment clean, green and healthy through the weekly community cleaning exercise, (Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Company).

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

Effects of flooding and drought affect school-going children due to accessibility factors as well as engagement of child labour in homes whose food security is adversely affected. In areas with low forest coverage, strong winds affect the sector when roofs are blown off of classrooms thereby affecting the effectiveness of the service provision.

Pandemics whose spread was related to climate change factors had a negative effect on the sector. The Covid 19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the sector due to the fact that close in June 2021 all school's country wide were closed which led to loss of learning time and resulted in many pupils practicing deviant activities such as alcohol abuse and illicit sex

which led most girls to drop out from school, however the schools opened in September with the government emphasizing on the need for the school administrations to take serious precaution measures by encouraging pupils to always put on facemasks, practice social distance and always sanitize their hands. This also had caused a lot of anxiety both on the parents and the learners due to uncertainties.

3.10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Education sector has put in place measures to encourage gender equality and equity with emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge attainment. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy as well as help from the traditional leaders that are discouraging early marriages, however more sensitization is needed with regard to bad cultural beliefs that encourage young girls to marry at an early age.

Orphans And Vulnerable Children (OVC)

Table 32 represents number of learners who are either missing one parent, both parents or just vulnerable children. The aggregate numbers by gender recorded during the first term of 2023. This shows that 1701 learners who are vulnerable have been included in the sector and stand a chance of breaking out of the poverty cycle.

O.V.C			
	Boys	Girls	Total
2023	855	846	1701

Table 36: Orphans & Vulnerable Children

Department of Education 2023

Children With Special Education Needs

Inclusive education demands that Children with Special Education Needs (CSEN) are not left out in the delivery of quality education, but this is nearly impossible in Chembe District which currently has no Special school, but a special unit at Chembe Primary school. However, Children with Special Education Needs are not turned away but are enrolled in some schools. The table below shows the number of Children with Special Education needs that have been captured in term 1 of 2023, which is represents 4.2 % of the total enrolment.

The numbers indicate the need for inclusive design with the provision of ramps, toilets for the handicapped, door openings to accommodate wheelchairs and other visual signage to help differently abled learners in the school environment.

CSEN			
	Boys	Girls	Total
2023	332	318	650

Table 37: Special Needs Education Statistics

Source: Department of Education 2023

Pregnancies & Re-Admissions

Female learners are at risk of falling pregnant and losing out on learning time. In 2022 re-entries were recorded of those who report back to school after giving birth. Table 34 shows the Pregnancies and Re-admissions for the year 2022. There is a visible need to improve the number of student mothers returning to school after child birth.

PREGNANCIES & RE-ADMISSIONS		
	PREGNANCIES	RE-ADMISSIONS
2022	98	44

Table 38: Pregnancies and Re-admissions for the year 2022

Source: Department of Education 2023

3.10.8 Sector Summary

The district has good progression from Primary to Secondary. Retention at Secondary is not good with high drop-out rates due to early marriages, early pregnancies especially the girl child. Staffing – subject specialisation, limited access – inadequate number of schools and classroom space, inadequate infrastructure such laboratory, library, workshops and other essential infrastructure causing overcrowding. Staff shortages in secondary schools means lack of subject specialisations, affecting the pass rate. Lastly, the lack of a boarding school affects performance of the education.

The presence of cooperating partners such as Caritas, GFC, Global Fund, Plan International, CAMFED, Chembe Town Council through CDF funding gives opportunity for improvements in the sector.

3.10.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The key issue in the sector is a low-quality service delivery. Staff shortages increase pupil-teacher ratios, affecting effective learning and results. Service delivery shortcomings affect sanitation and health in schools, and reduce learning time. Poor road network to remote facilities affect access when remote areas are cut off.

Furthermore, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, no library, no laboratory infrastructure in all the schools except for Chipete Day School and no boarding school, pupils' areas with no secondary schools cannot afford to access boarding schools, tend to rent room in nearby secondary schools to live by themselves. This has contributed to number of dropouts resulting from pregnancies among girl children, as teachers and parents do not frequently monitor them.

3.11 SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

3.11.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level

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

Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

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

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

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

Asides these key strategies, government also boosts food security through the empowerment of vulnerable but via farmers through FSP – Food Security Pack and Village Bank hinges upon financial literacy development as well as empowerment of trained groups who are already in small businesses to boost growth through injection of investment capital.

3.11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.11.2.1 Availability of service

The district currently has a caseload of 5,883 beneficiary households across the district under the SCT program in 22 Community Welfare Assistant Committees. The district has been implementing the PWAS program and in the baseline year of 2022, 20 people were assisted.

Under Community Development, the FSP programme comprise;

- a. Rainfed agriculture programme which currently supports 1,365 farmers
- b. Wetland Programme supporting 600 farmers in the Wetlands of Chembe with inputs for cultivation of winter maize and market gardening.
- c. Alternative Livelihood Interventions - ALI; is a programme leveraging the gains/recoveries from running programmes in order to sustainably finance other beneficiaries outside of the first two programmes stated above.

3.11.2.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

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

The Village Bank programme has been affected negatively by lack of repayments by beneficiaries which they attribute to slow business with constrained returns from rotational market days allocated to them. The recoveries are around 60% of the principal which ultimately denies other entrants into the programme.

FSP has shown positive development particularly, with committed beneficiaries who have made gains from the Rainfed agriculture programme which currently supports 1,365 farmers 55% of whom have exhibited positive reports. The Wetland Programme supporting 600 farmers has shown benefits in certain areas with challenges in others that hinge upon proximity to water sources and need for basic mechanization to improve productivity.

Other key indicators hinge on staffing at a sub-center level that requires a Community Development Assistant (CDA) in each ward. Currently, the district only has representation in 2 of the 8 wards, namely, Lukola and Kundamfumu leaving Kapwepwe, Mumfula, Kasomalwela, Luwo, Mushingwa and Luapula wards untended. This affects the efficiency of service delivery personnel. There is need to gazette all wards to allow for the formal placement of staff as only 3 (Luapula, Kundamfumu and Lukola) of the 8 are gazetted.

3.11.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.11.3.1 Availability of service

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

No	Program	Overall performance	Gaps
1	SCT	Good	• Graduation modalities must be enforced • Replacement protocols and modalities must be put in place and reinforced to maintain caseload • Periodic beneficiary reassessments are required
2	PWAS	Poor	• Financing is inadequate • Overwhelming demand for emergency services against little or no resources

Table 39: Public view of SCT and PWAS

Source Department of Social Welfare

All the wards in the district are direct beneficiaries of the Social Protection services. what is needed is increase resource allocation to the sector. It can be concluded that there is high demand for SCT given the large population of poor households in the district. The demand for the service is high compared to allocated resources.

3.11.3.2 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

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

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

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

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

Under FSP, the community bemoaned the reduction in the number of Food Security Packs allocated to the district which was reduced to 1,365 from an initial 2,000, and reduction of fertilizer from 4 bags x 50kg (2 D-Compound and 2 Urea) to 3 bags with only 1 top dressing. This has affected crop management and productivity.

3.11.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.11.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

In the next 10 years due to population increase, the district anticipates increased demand for social protection services offered by programs like SCT and PWAS. However, as macro and micro economic parameters improve in the district, demand will begin to steadily decline. Caseload management is done at HQ and the caseload projections are based on caseload growth in the past 5 years. The caseload has increased from 5114 in 2022 to 5883 in 2024 as opposed to a projected demand of 10,000 as depicted in table 40 below.

Year	Estimated population		Future service demand	
	M	F	SCT (Households)	PWAS
2022			5114 (Actual)	20
2023			7,000	100
2024			5,883 vs 10,000	200
2025			13,000	300
2026			15,000	400

Table 40: Predicted Caseload for 5-year period from base year

3.11.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The Government has been implementing Social Cash Transfer and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme at district level. The priorities of the Social Cash Transfer program include;

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

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme

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

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

Alternative Livelihood Interventions

The Alternative Livelihood Interventions programmes under Community Development has in 2024, sponsored 18 Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) from the recoveries of previous farming seasons, where gains per committee are reinvested. Furthermore, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services funded an initiative to implement ALI programme, where 4 CWACs were identified in Luapula, Lukola, Mushingwa and Kundamfumu wards with a target of 1400 chickens to be supplied to 280 beneficiaries. Currently, 920/1400 have been secured.

Constituency Development Fund CDF

Under the enhanced Constituency Development Fund CDF, the district has been sponsoring students from vulnerable families in two forms;

- a. Boarding Secondary School Bursaries
- b. Tertiary Skills Development Bursaries

This programme has so far sponsored, 4 pupils in 2022 and 2023 which increased to 17 in 2024 for boarding schools. Skills bursaries however have had overwhelming response with 71 students in 2022, 113 in 2023 and 176 in 2024 attending various institutions for skills development programmes ranging from, agriculture to Heavy Equipment Repair.

N O.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	DRIVING	AUTOMECHANIC	BRICKLAYING	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	TAILORING	SECRETARIETY	CARPENTRY	CATERING	PLUMBING	OPERATOR	GENERAL AGRIC	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL INVOICED	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID
1	Mansa Trades	5	12	7	2	6	1	2	2	2		2	40	358,446	358,446
2	Mwense Trades		8	2	5	5		6				2	28	230,852	230,852
3	NCC										1		1	12,000	12,000
4	MUFULIRA TECH.		1										1	18,734	18,734
5	Rockview									1			1	9,030	9,030
	TOTAL												71	629,062	629,062

Table 41: CDF 2022 Skills Sponsored Students and their courses

Source: Chembe Town Council

N O.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	DRIVING	MECHANIC	BRICKLAY	Heavy E.	ELECTRIC	Auto	Tailoring	General	Air craft	FOOD	CARPENT	ICT	Metal	PLUMBING	OPERATOR	General	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL INVOICED	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID
1	Mansa Trades	8				5		2			7	1	1				1	25	270,475	270,475
2	Luanshya Technical				1		4										1	6	40,990	40,990
4	MUFULIRA TECH.	1	10	1	7	9								1	1	1		31	419,495	419,495
5	Nortec	1	13		14	7			1	1				1	3	1		50	1,114,139	1,114,139
7	ZASIT									1								1	19,580	19,580
	TOTAL																	113	1,864,634.67	1,864,634.67

Table 42: CDF 2023 Skills Sponsored Students and their courses

Source: Chembe Town Council

N O.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	DRIVING	MECHANICAL	BRICKLAY	Heavy E.	ELECTRIC	Auto	Tailoring	Hospitality	FOOD	CARPENTRY	ICT	Metal	Drill-Rig	PLUMBING	OPERATOR	General	TOTAL	TOTAL INVOICED	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID
1	libati Driving School	27																27	260,276	260,276
2	Mansa Trades	53	2	1		5	1	9		2								73	547,510	547,510
3	Luanshya Technical	4	1			6				3		2	1					17	364,080	364,080
4	Mopani CTC													1				1	11,266	11,266
5	Mwense Trades	1				1	2										1			
6	MUFULIRA TECH.	1	3		8	4									1	1		18	334,950	334,950
8	Ibute tutu	26																26	170,000	170,000
9	CAMCO															2		2	22,400	22,400
10	TVTC									1	1	7						9	292,080	292,080
11	Nortec		1		4	4												9	106,055	106,055
12	BELSAM	3																3	22,860	22,860
13	Lusaka BTC	1				1												2	20,950	20,950
14	St Marcellin Skills T.C								1									1	5,865	5,865
15	Kabwe School for C.E							1												
16	LUKASHYA TRADES	1																	7,620	7,620
	TOTAL																	176	2,070,927	2,070,927

Table 43: CDF 2024 Skills Sponsored Students and their courses

Source: Chembe Town Council, 2023

The trend shows increasing interest in development of skills for the youth in the district seeking to build expertise in various fields and increase employability and self-sustainability through small business development.

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

SCT investment in agriculture is likely to see increase in the quantity of land cultivated by beneficiary households and investments in livestock is likely to see increased small livestock population which may require significant land space for grazing and management. Wetland and FSP programmes will increase need for cultivation of winter maize and vegetable gardening in Dambo areas that could in turn act as pull factors for farming settlements. The current settlement patterns are linear along transport routes, with people living away from their fields. Government support for agriculture outside of the rain season may encourage settlement growth around wetland areas for proper management and protection of sources of livelihood incomes.

3.11.6 Analysis of Impact on Environment and Climate Change

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

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

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

In case of dry spells or rainfall above normal limit households benefitting from SCT and PWAS may be affected by food insecurity. This may potentially reduce gains towards reduced poverty scored by the programs.

3.11.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Social Protection or Social Safe-Nets programs are meant to give assistance vulnerable but viable people to improve their living standards. Acknowledging how gender is engrained in poverty and vulnerability, the majority of beneficiaries of social protection programs

have been women. The thematic area has embraced gender as cross cutting issue in all its programs. Women, girls, children (child headed households), people living with disabilities, chronically ill on palliative care and households with elderly members above 65 years have been prioritized in all social protection interventions.

3.11.8 Sector Summary

Illiteracy of majority of senior citizen beneficiaries who fail to adapt to the digital system has led to scamming by mobile service providers among others. Staff shortages affect service delivery efficiency, is coupled by challenges with office space.

3.11.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Key issue identified in the sector was limited access to social protection that has been caused by the following factors: staffing shortages and lack of office space which negatively affects service delivery. Constrained access to funding from caps on the number of beneficiaries/caseloads which are greatly outweighed by the demand for the services.

3.12 COMMERCE AND TRADE/ SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.

3.12.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Commerce and Trade provides a platform for economic development that fosters improvement of livelihood and social welfare of communities. The section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

Trade Policy Framework

The trade policy framework gives a guide on statistics for commercial activities and provide a framework on how to improve on them in the growth of the economy (Trade Policy Framework, 2016).

Eighth National Development Plan

The Eight National Development Plan outlined several activities in achieving economic viability of the district. The outlined activities include improved access to finance for production and exports, enhance agriculture value chains, and facilitate micro, small and medium enterprise development, promote cooperatives development, and strengthen Agro-forestry based processing and manufacturing capacity.

3.12.2 Description of the existing State of Development

3.12.2.1 Availability of Service

Commerce and Trade flourishes in the district through availability of a retail trading, and two small medium markets. Other markets exist in the outskirts such as Kashiki, Lukola and Muombe. The available trading centers and absence of banking facilities in the district are a challenge to serve the population of Chembe. This has resulted in people travelling to nearby towns such as Mansa, Mufulira and as far as Kitwe districts in order to access banking facilities. The district has only a window bank for National Savings and Credit Bank (NATSAVE) and an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) for Zambia Indo Bank. This

has posed a challenge to customers as they have to travel to other districts for the banking services.

3.12.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

As a result of not having banking facilities, the district has turned to the utilization of mobile services such as Airtel Money, MTN and ZAMTEL. In a nutshell, the district has a cooperative movement with an approximately 16,106 individual memberships as shown in table below.

S/N	TOTAL NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES	COMPOSITION BY GENDER		ESTIMATED TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	230	7345 (45.60%)	7718 (47.92%)	16106

Table 44: Number of Cooperatives

Source: Department of Cooperatives Chembe, 2022

3.12.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

3.12.3.1 Availability of Service

The major issues that arose during the public participation process was inadequate trading centers to service the entire population. This has resulted in people walking long distances to access the facilities elsewhere. Furthermore, the local people, SMEs, and Cooperatives are not able to access financial services from financial institutions due to the high lending interest rates. This had seen the collapse of small businesses in the district.

3.12.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Major issues that arose during the public participation were about inadequate land for trading centers and lack of shopping malls. This has affected those with bank accounts as they have to travel to other district where the service is available. Lack of industry for value addition for many agricultural products produced such as rice, honey, maize, mangoes, oranges etc. was cited as key to the current state of development of the local economy. Stakeholders pointed out the need to operationalize the Multi-Facility Economic Zone MFEZ as a key development output as land for an Industrial Park was available in the district.

3.12.4 Changes anticipated over the next Ten years

3.12.4.1 *Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities*

This section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in the district. The demand for commercial services is expected to increase over time with possible demand for Banking Facilities, manufacturing industries and food processing industries in the district due to an anticipated population upsurge. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities will grow as most Developments are centered within the township boundary and along Chembe Mansa thus putting pressure on Land. In addition, Commerce and trade provides a platform for economic development as a result in the near future there shall be high demand for skilled workers to be employed in the same sector and more investors coming to contribute to the economic growth of the district.

3.12.4.2 *Existing and Proposed Projects/Programmes*

Cooperative Value Chain Development; diversification being the new normal for economic growth, considerable number of cooperatives have been compelled to migrate from the traditional cultivation of Maize to value addition enterprises. They are adding value to commodities, which they cultivate that includes rice, making of peanut butter from groundnuts.

Marketer booster loans; The Department of Cooperatives and Entrepreneurship Development in Chembe is undertaking marketer booster loans there by giving cooperatives small loans to boost their production and productivity as well as trade financial services

Skills transfer; The department is also undertaking cooperative development skills training.

Constituency Development Fund; Through the help of Constituency Development Fund the district is giving grants to youths, women and community empowerment in order to promote the growth of the formal and informal businesses in the district.

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

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years is likely to record a rise in the number of unemployed people. This will result in more people engaging in small formal and informal business activities. The demographic shift will put more demand on the inadequate trading centers and the financial facilities and services.

3.12.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

6.12.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on Environment and Climate Change

Due to lack of a properly defined township boundary, which makes development control difficult as a result most shops are built haphazardly and in an unplanned manner which makes the district physically unattractive and has a negative impact on the environment, as most developers don't consider the importance of preserving the environment when developing their buildings.

3.12.6.2 The Impact of Environment and Climate Change on The Sector

Climate Change has negative impacts on the Commerce and Trade Sector, such as reduction in supply of goods to market which increases demand and hence, commodity prices. Covid 19 has also had a negative impact on the sector as people had to follow social distance regulations when accessing commercial services as well as stay away from trading places altogether during periods of lockdown due to the risk of them being likely epicentres for the spread of the disease.

3.12.7 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Women and vulnerable groups are very active in this sector as 80% of traders especially in markets are women and the vulnerable. Despite the active participation in the sector women and vulnerable groups face a lot of difficulties to access financial services from financial institutions in the district because they lack property that they can use as collateral.

3.12.8 Sector Summary

Below are the possible underlying factors contributing to the issues identified in the previous sections and they include, but not limited to the following:

1. The poor road networks which affect small medium enterprise
2. Absence of banking facilities
3. Inadequate credit facilities
4. Unplanned developments of the district
5. Inadequate land for trading centres

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of securities by small scale businesses and women groups who constitute the bigger proportion of the sector in accessing the financial services from financial institutions. Furthermore, the poor road network in the district had contributed to failure by farmers and other entities to move their commodities from the outskirts into the trading centers for business transactions.

3.12.9 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

3.13 Summary of Core Problems

S/N	Sector	Core Problem	Contributing Factors
1	Housing	- Inadequate housing supply - Poor housing quality	- Population growth, demand outweighs supply - Mushrooming of informal settlements
2	Water & Sanitation	Limited access to water supply	- No Commercial Water Utility company in the district - Sparsely distributed settlements - Lack of adequate number of Area Pump Menders to undertake Repair and Maintenance of boreholes
3	Energy	Overdependence on Hydroelectric power	Low investment in the energy sector

		- Limited access to clean energy solutions i.e., solar, wind and gas - Limited connectivity to HEP	- Low investment in alternative energy source development - Lack of ZESCO presence in the district slows down rate of new connections
4	Forestry	Deforestation	- Chitemene (shifting cultivation) farming system attributed to low soil fertility - Shortcomings in staffing and equipment to undertake extension, forestry enterprise, and legal enforcement services - Limited presence for management of forestry areas
5	Agriculture	Low production and productivity	- Dependence on rain fed agriculture - Lack of access to investment capital - Lack of adequate storage facilities - Lack of value addition - Lack of mechanisation - Post-harvest losses - Low income
6	Livestock & Fisheries	- Reduced Livestock production and productivity - Reduced Fisheries production and productivity	- Climate Change effects such as abnormally high temperature, dry spells, flash floods and poor rainfall patterns have resulted in reduced nutritive quality of the available pastures - Low level of capital investment

			• Limited access to extension services • Unsustainable cultural practices
7	Mining	• Under-exploitation of Mining Sector	• Unclear policy direction on mining of Sugilite • Prolonged exploration licence periods • Illegal mining
8	Health	• Limited access to health facilities • Inadequate access to quality health service	• Poor road network • Distance between sparsely located facilities • Inadequate access to supporting services – water, sanitation, electricity • Staff shortages • Low level hospital is highest referral institution as there is no district hospital • Limited access to specialised services
9	Transport & Communication	• Poor Road network • Lack of Air transport • Inconsistent Telecommunication services	• Insufficient and inconsistent capital investment • Lack of aviation sector infrastructure development • Prolonged load management
10	Education	• low-quality service delivery	• Poor road network • lack of a boarding school • lack of classroom, and housing infrastructure

			• Staff shortages
11	Social Protection & Community Development	• Limited access to social protection	• lack of office and staff accommodation • Limited funding as the number of beneficiaries/caseloads which are greatly outweighed by the demand for the services.
12	Commerce and Trade	• Inconducive business and investment environment	• The poor road networks which affect small medium enterprise • Absence of banking and credit facilities • Mushrooming of Informal developments of the district • Inadequate land for trading centres

4.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Consultative process with relevance to the prevailing situation in the district resulted into identification of priority areas making the integrated plan a representation of the whole district. These public consultations have identified poor infrastructure in most of the sectors, deplorable state of roads, limited communication facilities and provision of inadequate water and sanitation facilities continue to be the biggest developmental challenges in the district. In the quest to develop the district and ensure sustainable growth for the people of Chembe District, the development framework will ensure that the core problems identified during the planning survey and issues definition phase are addressed.

This section defines the district vision, developmental goals, objectives and strategies that will be employed in creating a self-sustaining district for both social and economic growth as well as providing spatial guidance on the improvement of service delivery to the people.

4.1 Vision for Long Term Development of the District

The long-term vision is: *To become a hub of commerce, trade and industry by 2030*

The goal is hinged on leveraging the MFEZ for industrialization, trade facilitation and market access. This is set to allow increases in production and productivity of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sectors which are riddled with low production and productivity. Mechanization, capacity building and use of sustainable methods of production will create strides at setting pace for value addition and development of market linkages. This will be attained through diversification and mechanization to shift from a primarily agriculture-based economy to an industrialized economy. The gains may then be used to develop the Local Economy in a manner that will help boost social sector development and service delivery.

4.2 Policies to Direct Development

4.2.1 Policy Statements

The Development priority areas are hence identified as follows;

- Housing – Increase housing stock and improve housing quality
- Water and Sanitation - Increased access to water supply

- Energy - Reduce Overdependence on Hydroelectric power and increase investment in alternative energy source development
- Forestry - Reduce deforestation
- Agriculture – Increase Production and Productivity
- Livestock and Fisheries – Increase Livestock and Fisheries production and productivity
- Mining – Exploit district’s mining potential and eradicate illegal mining activity
- Health – Increase access to and quality of health services
- Transport & Communication – Improve quality of and access to Transport & Communication
- Education – Improve quality of education services
- Social Welfare & Community Development - Increase access to social protection
- Commerce and Trade – Creation of a conducive business and investment environment

4.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

This section outlines the developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that will help in addressing the identified problems in the respective thematic areas.

Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits										
Objective	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing Deficit of 30% in the district by the year 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The LA will upgrade six (6) informal settlements within the township boundary	Community Sensitization	Community meetings, Radio programmes	Township	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	LA, Planning	
	Preparation of Local Area Plans	Purchase of materials for beaconing, picking plot boundaries, picking buildings and physical features	Milishi, Mushingwa, Chakanga, Chabala, Chilonga and Kawama Villages	1 survey					LA, Planning	

		Local Area plan generation	Socio-economic Survey, Development of maps with community, Printing of Maps, Presentation to Planning Committee and Full Council, Submission to Ministry, Approval	Township	1 plan	100 occupancy licences issued	100 occupancy licences issued	100 occupancy licences issued	100 occupancy licences issued	LA
		Grading of access roads as well as provision of other basic services	Marking out, Bush clearing, Grabbing and stumping, formation of horizontal	Milishi, Mushingwa, Chakanga, Chabala, Chilonga		30km of access roads opened	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Periodic maintenance	LA, DRD

			alignment, grading to levels of vertical alignment, drainage formation, setting out of piped water network.	and Kawama Villages						
	The LA will work with Ministry of Lands to carry out a re-entry exercise for all undevelope d parcels of	Carry out a land audit	Inspection of records, inspection of plots to determine rate or presence of development,	New site	Strategy impleme nted					LA, MLNR
		Report for re- entry/repossess ion	land search with Ministry of Lands for active leases/title	Township	Strategy impleme nted	Reposse ssions undertak en				LA, MLNR

	land which are on offer		deeds, formulation of report, report to planning committee, report to Council, recommendation to Lands							
	The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district	Promotion to engage women to apply for properties	Radio programmes, community engagement/pub	Township	Meetings held					LA
		Community sensitization	lic address, newspaper adverts	All wards	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	LA, Civic and Traditional leaders

Development Goal 2: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development										
Objective 1	To develop and manage water resources in the district from the current status to meet national average of 67% by 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The LA in conjunction with Luapula Water &	Sensitization activities	Radio programmes, community engagement/public address	All wards	4 public consultations held	4 public consultations held	4 public consultations held	4 public consultations held	4 public consultations held	LA, Water Utility/LWS Co	
Sewerage Company (LpWSCo) and other stakeholders will construct 1 major water stabilization	Formulate Construction Committees through DWASHE and sub district structures i.e., Village WASHE	Hold meeting, Formulate steering committee	Luapula, Mushingwa	committee formulated					LA, Water Utility/LWS Co	

	and treatment reticulation systems in all the 8 wards of the district	Construct 1 major water stabilization and treatment reticulation systems	Planning meeting, Hire of Consultant, Scoping, EIA formulation, Procurement of contractor, Implementation	Luapula, Mushingwa	1 EIA prepared	1 treatment plant constructed	Strategy implemented	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	LA, Water Utility/LWS Co
		Construct dams and weirs		Mumfula, Kasomalwela, Kunda Mfumu	1 plan formulated	1 Dam constructed	1 Dam constructed	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	LA, Water Utility/LWS Co
	The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and	Research and development	Planning meeting, Hire of Consultant, Scoping, Geotechnical Survey	All wards	1 plan formulated					LA, DWRD

	managemen t									
	Map aquifer to enhance ground water managemen t in the district	Aquifer identification and mapping	Water quality sampling, technical survey, yield testing	All wards	2 Capacity assesme nts conduct ed	2 Capacity assesme nts conduct ed	2 Capacity assesme nts conduct ed			LA, DWRD
		Aquifer explorations and development		All wards		Strategy impleme nted				LA, DWRD
	The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources	Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs & Investors through Public Private	Formulation of solicitation document, stakeholder engagement, Call for expression of	Township	1 Proposal formulat ed					LA, DWRD

development and management in the district by 100%	Partnership (PPP)	interest for PPP project, Formal procedure with MoFNP PPP Unit								
Objective 2	To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district from 48% to 80% by 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
LA with LWSCo will connect 80% households in the urban parts of the district to safe and	Connect 80% households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup	Review of current network capacity, Pump testing for yield and water quality, market survey to determine demand, costing	Township	20% of urban households connected	35% of urban households connected	50% of urban households connected	65% of urban households connected	80% of urban households connected	LA, LWSCo	

	clean water supply within the township		of requisites for network expansion, purchase of materials, implementation							
		Sensitize communities to connect piped water	Stakeholder engagement	Township	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	
	LWSCo will construct and connect a sewer	Formulate Sensitization Committee	Stakeholder engagement, formulation of steering committee	All Wards	Strategy implemented					LA, LWSCo, DWASHe
	network system in the urban part of the	Construct the sewer network	Topo-survey, detail picking and mapping of existing on-site	Township	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented			LA, LWSCo

	district to cater to 67% of		sanitation, system design							
	households within the township boundary	Connect all household to the sewer system	Securing of development financier, procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	1 plan formulated	Sewer system constructed	150 households connected	150 households connected	150 households connected	LA, LWSCo
	Objective 3	To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply from the current status to meet national average of 67% by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The LA in conjunction with the LWSCo will provide 67% rural	Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a	Site survey, location testing, site selection, procurement of contractor	all the 8 wards of the district	10 boreholes	10 boreholes	10 boreholes	Operation and maintenance	Operation and maintenance	LA, LWSCo

	householder access to clean and safe water	larger population								
		Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established	Stakeholder engagement, public address	all the 8 wards of the district	4 public engage ments	4 public engage ments	4 public engage ments	4 public engage ments	4 public engage ments	LA, LWSCo
		Maintenance of boreholes conducted	Engagement of community volunteers, Training of volunteers as APMs, equipping of SOMAP	All wards	35 boreles maintain ed	35 boreles maintain ed	35 boreles maintain ed	35 boreles maintain ed	35 boreles maintai ned	LA, LWSCo

			shop, implementation of O&M							
		Water Quality Monitoring to enhance health education	Collection of Samples, Submission of samples to labs for testing, collection of test results	All wards	Quarterl y water quality testing	Quarterl y water quality testing	Quarterl y water quality testing	Quarterl y water quality testing	Quarter ly water quality testing	LA, MOH
	Objective 4	To attain 100% sensitization coverage on sanitation and hygiene in the district by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The DWASHE committee	Orientation of DWASH committee	Orientation meeting	all the 8 wards of the district	1 orientati on					LA, NGO

	will provide all the				program me held					
	households in the district with Information about the	Training of traditional leaders and key stakeholders	Orientation meeting	all the 8 wards of the district	1 orientation program me held					LA, NGO
	link between health and sanitation	Training of Community Champions	Orientation meeting	All wards	1 orientation program me held					LA, NGO
		Training V-WASHE committees	Orientation meeting	All wards	Quarterly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarterly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarterly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarterly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarterly CLTS & SLTS M&E	LA, NGO
	Objective 5	To improve sanitation services to 100% in the district by 2030								

	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to improve sanitation	Improve sanitation by constructing waterborne toilets in all public places in the district	Site selection, Technical Appraisal, Procure contractor, Construction	schools, bus stops, clinics and markets in all the 8 wards of the district	waterborne toilets constructed	waterborne toilets constructed	waterborne toilets constructed	waterborne toilets constructed	waterborne toilets constructed	LA, NGO
	services to 80%	Waste management - Construction of refuse bays	Securing of Finance, Site selection, Construction, Rehabilitation and maintenance	all markets and public places	2 Refuse bays constructed	2 Refuse bays constructed	2 Refuse bays constructed	2 Refuse bays constructed	Rehabilitation and maintenance	LA
		Keep Zambia Clean, Green and healthy Campaign	Cleaning activity, monthly report to MLGRD	All wards	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	LA

		Health education	Hold Stakeholder engagement meetings	All wards	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	LA, MOH, MOE
	Development Goal 3: Improved Power (Energy) Distribution in Urban and Rural parts of the District for Sustainable Economic Development									
	Objective 1	To increase access to power connection to 30% both rural and per-urban parts of the district to the national grid by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	ZESCO in conjunction with REA will increase the	Sensitization activities	Hold Stakeholder engagement meetings	All wards	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	3 Quarterly sensitizations	LA, ZESCO, REA
	number of domestic and commercial	Promoting connection subsidies		All wards	1 plan formulated	100 properties	100 properties	100 properties	100 properties	LA, ZESCO, REA

	infrastructure connected to the national grid to 30%					connected	connected	connected	connected	
	ZESCO and REA to connect	Project Planning	Planning meeting	All wards	1 plan formulated					LA, ZESCO, REA
	30% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid	Promote the use of Ready Boards	Hold Stakeholder engagement meetings, site inspections, register customers	All wards	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	
		Promoting connection subsidies		All wards	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	LA, ZESCO, REA

									ation held	
	Objective 2	To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 70 % in the district by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative energy sources	Sensitization activities	Utilize traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) and digital platforms (social media, websites) to disseminate information	All wards		1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	LA, ZESCO, REA
		Provide flexible measures when	Expedite licensing processes for	All wards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Ministry of Energy

		offering operating licenses in alternative renewable Energy	small-scale renewable energy projects, Provide technical assistance and guidance to project developers on licensing requirements, project design, and environmental compliance.						implemented	
	The Ministry of Energy will provide access to	Sensitization activities	Utilize traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)	Schools, markets and public institutions	Strategy implemented					Ministry of Energy

	energy efficient technologies in the district		and digital platforms (social media, websites) to disseminate information							
		Distribution of IEC materials	Distribute IEC materials during community meetings, forums, and town hall events.	Schools, markets and public institutions		10 institutions issued with IEC material	10 institutions issued with IEC material	10 institutions issued with IEC material	10 institutions issued with IEC material	Ministry of Energy
	Development Goal 4: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem									
	Objective 1	To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept

	The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial	Community Sensitization activities	Public addresses	All wards	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	1 Quarterly sensitization held	
	activities in the district.	Routine monitoring and inspections	Field inspections	All wards	1 plan formulated	2 Quarterly inspections held	2 Quarterly inspections held	2 Quarterly inspections held	2 Quarterly inspections held	LA, MGE
		Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy	Apprehensions, Court hearings	All wards	1 plan formulated	5 Legal enforcements undertaken	5 Legal enforcements undertaken	5 Legal enforcements undertaken	5 Legal enforcements undertaken	LA, MGE, National Prosecution Authority

		Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents	Field inspections	All wards	1 plan formulated	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	LA,MGE
	Forest Department will monitor and	Routine monitoring and inspections	Field inspections	All wards	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	LA,MGE
	control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district.	Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species	Field inspections	All wards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	LA,MGE
		Prosecution of illegal developers	Field inspections, Court hearings	All wards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	LA,MGE

Development Goal 5: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District										
Objective 1	To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50,000 Ha in Chembe by 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community	Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders & community on natural resources management	Meetings held	All wards	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization		
will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management	Zoning of forests	Detail picking, mapping, submission of maps for gazation of community forests	All wards	Forest areas zoned	Forest areas zoned	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	LA,MGE	

		Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests	Identify strategic locations for beacon placement based on the mapping data and field verification.	All wards	Strategy implemented					LA,MGE
		Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee	Organize a large community meeting to discuss the formation of the CFEC. Explain the roles, responsibilities, and benefits of the committee.	All wards	Strategy implemented					LA,MGE

	Objective 2	To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district	Conduct public awareness on the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment		All wards	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	LA, MGE
		Identify two (2) charcoal production areas		Chipete, Kasomalwela, Kundamfumu	Production areas identified					LA, MGE
		Draft guidelines on charcoal production		Township	Guidelines formulated					LA, MGE

	Development Goal 6: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District									
Objective 1	To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The Department of National Parks and Wildlife will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas	To develop Game Management Plan for GMA	Develop community engagement and education programs to raise awareness and build support for wildlife conservation.	All wards	1 plan formulated						
to 25%	To develop a Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Areas	Conduct comprehensive surveys to establish baseline data on	All wards	1 plan formulated					LA,MGE	

			land cover, land use, biodiversity, and socio-economic conditions.							
		To relocate illegal settlers from Primary Hunting Blocks	Organize meetings with key stakeholders including local authorities, traditional leaders, conservation organizations, and community representatives to discuss the relocation plan	All wards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	LA,MGE

			and gather input.							
	The DNPW will reduce and mitigate Human Wildlife conflict by 80%	To sensitize the Local communities on causes and effects of Human Wildlife conflict and implementation of effective mitigation measures	community meetings	All wards	1 Quarterly community engagement	1 Quarterly community engagement	1 Quarterly community engagement	1 Quarterly community engagement	1 Quarterly community engagement	LA,MGE

		To construct and install solar, electric and chilly fences in GMA and Open Areas	Conduct site assessments to identify the most suitable locations for the fences. Consider factors such as wildlife movement patterns, human-wildlife conflict hotspots, and existing land use.	GMA and Open Areas	Strategy implemented					
		To promote alternative livelihood activities at household	Entrepreneurship training	All wards	1 Quarterly community	1 Quarterly community	1 Quarterly community	1 Quarterly community	1 Quarterly community	LA,MGE

		level in order to reduce the increase in poverty levels			engage ment	engage ment	engage ment	engage ment	engage ment	
		Increase community participation in wildlife, resource protection and benefit sharing mechanism (CBNRM Policy)	Hold community meetings and sensitization	All wards	1 Quarterl y commun ity engage ment	1 Quarterl y commun ity engage ment	1 Quarterl y commun ity engage ment	1 Quarterl y commun ity engage ment	1 Quarter ly commu nity engage ment	LA,MGE
		Increase funding for law enforcement operations	Source for funds	Township	1 plan formulat ed					LA,MGE
	Development Goal 7: Increased Industrial and Diversified Economy in the District for Poverty Reduction									

	Objective 1	To increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops from 30 to 80 % in the district by 2033								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Promotion of the use of improved and certified seed for crop production in the district	Community sensitization on use of improved and certified improved maize, cassava, beans, groundnuts and rice seed	240 Sensitization meetings held	All 12 Camps	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings per Camp	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings per Camp	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings per Camp	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings per Camp	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings per Camp	LA, MoA
		Establish field demonstrations and trials	60 Demo Plots established	All 12 Camps	1 Demo field established per camp	1 Demo field established per camp	1 Demo field established per camp	1 Demo field established per camp	1 Demo field established per camp	LA, MoA
		Conduct field days to show	120 field days held	All 12 Camps	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days	LA, MoA

		case the technologies			held per camp	held per camp	held per camp	held per camp	held per camp	
		Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application & weeding stages	Establishing 240 farmer field schools	All 12 Camps	4 farmer field schools established per camp	4 farmer field schools established per camp	4 farmer field schools established per camp	4 farmer field schools established per camp	4 farmer field schools established per camp	LA, MoA
	Increase the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to 80 % in the all-agricultural camps of	Capacity building of officers. Officers trained in early warning and surveillance system and Climate Risk assessment &	Holding of 20 Capacity Building workshops on early warning and surveillance system and Climate Smart Agriculture	Chembe Central	1 Quarterly workshop	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	LA, MoA

	Chembe district	Climate Smart Agriculture								
		Training small holder farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture	Holding of 480 educational meetings	All 12 Camps	8 Quarterly educational meetings per Camp	8 Quarterly educational meetings per Camp	8 Quarterly educational meetings per Camp	8 Quarterly educational meetings per Camp	8 Quarterly educational meetings per Camp	LA, MoA
		Establishment of Farmer field schools to expose farmers to various CSA protocols	Establishing 120 farmer field schools	All 12 Camps	2 farmer field schools established per camp	2 farmer field schools established per camp	2 farmer field schools established per camp	2 farmer field schools established per camp	2 farmer field schools established per camp	LA, MoA

	Promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies	Enhance gravity irrigation practices, low-cost community irrigation facilities.	Establishment of permanent Weirs in 5 wards	Mumfula, Milishi, Kasomalwela, Kundamfumu and Myengele Village Schemes	1 plan formulated	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	LA, MoA
	s in Chembe district	Capacity building of officers in mechanized irrigation methods	Holding of 20 Capacity Building workshops	Chembe Central	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	LA, MoA
		Training smallholder farmers in mechanized	Holding of 20 educational meetings per Camp	All 12 Camps	1 Quarterly educational	1 Quarterly educational	1 Quarterly educational	1 Quarterly educational	1 Quarterly educational	LA, MoA

		irrigation method			meeting s per Camp	meeting s per Camp	meeting s per Camp	meeting s per Camp	meeting s per Camp	
	Promote Agribusiness Development and Farmer Input Support	Sensitization and awareness on financial support	Holding of 240 educational meetings	All 12 Camps	4 Quarterl y educatio nal meeting s per Camp	4 Quarterl y educatio nal meeting s per Camp	4 Quarterl y educatio nal meeting s per Camp	4 Quarterl y educatio nal meeting s per Camp	4 Quarter ly educati onal meeting s per Camp	MoA
	Programme from 24% to 50% farmer beneficiary	Entrepreneursh ip training and promotion	Holding of 20 Entrepreneur training workshops	Chembe Central	1 Quarterl y worksho p held	1 Quarterl y worksho p held	1 Quarterl y worksho p held	1 Quarterl y worksho p held	1 Quarter ly worksh op held	LA, MoA
	in the district	Farmer input support Programme	Distribution of inputs to 14,000 annual beneficiaries	All camps	Inputs Distribut ed to 6,605	Inputs Distribut ed to 8,000	Inputs Distribut ed to 10,000	Inputs Distribut ed to 12,000	Inputs Distribut ed to 14,000	MoA, MCDSS

					beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	beneficiaries	
	Objective 2	To improve household nutrition status in the district by 2033								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Promote crop diversification in the district	Conduct Food and Nutrition sensitization on high nutrition value crops	Conduct 2,820 Community Sensitization meetings on high nutrition value crop consumption	All 47 Health Zones	Conduct 1 monthly sensitization meeting per zone	Conduct 1 monthly sensitization meeting per zone	Conduct 1 monthly sensitization meeting per zone	Conduct 1 monthly sensitization meeting per zone	Conduct 1 monthly sensitization meeting per zone	LA, MoA, MoH
		Food and Nutrition training on	Conduct 960 farmer training workshops in nutrition	All 12 Camps	4 Quarterly education	4 Quarterly education	4 Quarterly education	4 Quarterly education	4 Quarterly education	LA, MoA, MoH

		high nutrition value crops	sensitive agriculture		nal meeting s per Camp	nal meeting s per Camp	nal meeting s per Camp	nal meeting s per Camp	onal meeting s per Camp	
	Objective 3	To promote agriculture infrastructure development for improved productivity by 2033								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Promote and enhance agriculture infrastructur e	Construction of storage sheds	Construction of 1 bulking centre per Camp	All 12 camps	1 Storage shed construc ted	2 Storage sheds construc ted	1 Storage shed construc ted	1 Storage shed construc ted	1 Storage shed construc ted	LA, MoA
		Construction of staff houses	Construction of 1 Staff house per Camp	All 12 camps	1 Staff House construc ted	1 Staff House construc ted	1 Staff House construc ted	1 Staff House construc ted	2 Staff Houses construc ted	LA, MoA
	Promotion of on-farm	Training farmers in	Conduct 960 farmer trainings	All 12 Camps	4 Quarterl	4 Quarterl	4 Quarterl	4 Quarterl	4 Quarter	MoA

	agro processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest losses in 12 camps	agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	in agro-processing, value addition and improved traditional farm storage facilities		y educational meetings per Camp	y educational meetings per Camp	y educational meetings per Camp	y educational meetings per Camp	ly educational meetings per Camp	
	Objective 4 To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change by 2033									
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Promote awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation	Conduct 30 Stakeholder sensitization meetings	All 3 Agricultural Blocks	2 Stakeholder sensitization meetings per block	2 Stakeholder sensitization meetings per block	2 Stakeholder sensitization meetings per block	2 Stakeholder sensitization meetings per block	2 Stakeholder sensitization meetings per block	LA, MoA

	measures in the district									
	To strengthen early warning systems on Climate Change	Training of agriculture officers in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection and reporting)	Conduct 20 Capacity Building workshops	Chembe Central	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	LA, MoA, ZmetDept
		Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall Armyworm traps	Establish of 12 satellite Weather stations	All 12 camps	2 satellite Weather stations established in 2 Camps	2 satellite Weather stations established in 2 Camps	2 satellite Weather stations established in 2 Camps	2 satellite Weather stations established in 2 Camps	4 satellite Weather stations established in 4 Camps	LA, MoA, ZmetDept

	Objective 5	To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) in conjunction with Veterinary Department and other stakeholder	Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy skin, Newcastle disease, African swine fever diseases	Develop a comprehensive vaccination schedule based on disease epidemiology, animal species, and vaccination protocols. Coordinate with veterinary	All camps	1 Plan formulated	100 vaccinations conducted	100 vaccinations conducted	100 vaccinations conducted	100 vaccinations conducted	MFL

	s will control livestock diseases and vectors		experts and authorities to determine optimal timing and frequency of vaccinations.							
		Spraying/dipping to control ticks	Organize training programs for livestock owners, community members, and veterinary staff on the importance of tick control, proper	All camps	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	MFL

			spraying/dipping techniques, and safety measures.							
		Livestock training on disease control	community sensitization	All camps	4 Trainings Conducted	4 Trainings Conducted	4 Trainings Conducted	4 Trainings Conducted	4 Trainings Conducted	MFL, MoH, LA
		Conducting of Animal health extension services	Schedule and conduct regular vaccination campaigns against common livestock diseases.	All camps	1 monthly vaccination activity conducted	1 monthly vaccination activity conducted	1 monthly vaccination activity conducted	1 monthly vaccination activity conducted	1 monthly vaccination activity conducted	MFL

		Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence	Identify and engage stakeholders including farmers, veterinarians, government agencies, and community leaders. Data collection and analysis	All camps	1 monthly Surveillance conducted	1 monthly Surveillance conducted	1 monthly Surveillance conducted	1 monthly Surveillance conducted	1 monthly Surveillance conducted	MFL
		Farm management training	Capacity building through sensitization	All camps	2 Farmer trainings held	2 Farmer trainings held	2 Farmer trainings held	2 Farmer trainings held	2 Farmer trainings held	MFL
	MFL in conjunction with stakeholder	Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 Local goats		All camps	1250 chickens and 1000	1250 chickens and 1000				MFL, MoA

	s to enhance sustainable management of				local goats restocked	local goats restocked				
	livestock by 60 %	Conduct livestock production trainings to livestock farmers		All camps	2 Trainings Conducted	2 Trainings Conducted	2 Trainings Conducted	2 Trainings Conducted	2 Trainings Conducted	MFL
		Establishment of livestock demonstrations		All camps	2 Demonstrations Established	2 Demonstrations Established	2 Demonstrations Established	2 Demonstrations Established	2 Demonstrations Established	MFL
		Conduct field days and market linkages		All camps	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	MFL

		Cultivation of improved pastures		All camps	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	MFL
	Development Goal 8: Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth									
	Objective 1	To promote and regulate traditional and non-traditional minerals of all mining activities in the district by 2030.								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	LA to enhance the growth of all the	Mapping of all mining activities in the district	site visits	All wards	Mining sites mapped					L.A/DJOC/Traditional Leaders

	mining activities in the district within 10 years	Develop a legal framework for establishment and development of mining activities in the district	Require mining companies to conduct comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for proposed mining projects. Establish criteria for assessing environmental risks, biodiversity impacts, and mitigation measures.	District	Legal framework developed						L.A

		Conduct sensitization on the procedures regarding legalization of mining activities	community meetings and engagement	All wards	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	LA, DJOC
		Promotion and registration of small-scale mining cooperatives	stakeholder identification and engagement	All wards	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	L.A
		Conducting monitoring and development control		All wards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/DJOC
Development Goal 9: Strengthen Public health and increase access to quality health care for the prevention and control of infectious diseases in the district										

	Objective 1	To ensure that at least 90% of adequate medicines and medical supplies are available in all healthcare facilities in the district								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Ministry of Health in collaboration with other stakeholders will ensure that there is adequate drugs,	Medicines and Medical supply chain management to all health facilities in the district	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of current medicine and medical supply stocks in all health facilities within the district.	All facilities	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/MOH
	medical facilities and reliable transportation to 90%	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance such	Identify gaps in equipment availability, functionality, and	All facilities	Equipment and transport procured	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	L.A/MOH

	within 5years	ambulance and other utility vehicles.	geographical coverage.							
		Routine inspections of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs	Conduct physical inventory checks of medical stores and facility pharmacies to verify stock levels of essential drugs. Use inventory management systems or checklists to record quantities,	All facilities	Quarterl y inspecti ons conduct ed	Quarterl y inspecti ons conduct ed	Quarterl y inspecti ons conduct ed	Quarterl y inspecti ons conduct ed	Quarter ly inspecti ons conduct ed	L.A/MOH

			expiry dates, storage conditions, and batch numbers.							
		Redistribution of drugs and medical supplies	Prioritize essential items and high-demand medicines for redistribution to facilities with shortages.	All facilities	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/MOH
	Objective 2	To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept

	District Health Office and Cooperating partners to ensure that there is improved Healthcare provision	Human Resource Development by recruitment and deploying of health personnel in general and specialized services	Human Resource Management Committee meetings held	All facilities	No. of staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	L.A/MOH
	by specialized staff, recruited and deployed of healthcare as well as capacity	Conducting health promotions trainings	community meetings	All wards	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	L.A/MOH

	building of healthcare									
	Objective 3	To reduce incidence and mortality rate in all healthcare facilities in the district								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Local Authority and other	Epidemic Preparedness and control	Stakeholder engagement, public address	All facilities	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	L.A/MOH
	stakeholders will prevent occurrence of outbreaks/epidemics,	Health Education and Promotions		All wards	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	4 Quarterly sensitization meetings held	L.A/MOH

improve behavior change outcomes, reduce in Case incidence, reduce in transmissio n of communica ble diseases and increase antenatal care sensitizatio n									
Objective 4	To construct climate resilient health infrastructure in the district								

	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	Ministry of Health, the Local Authority,	Construction of a District Hospital	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of	Township	Plan formulated	1 Hospital construction	1 Hospital construction			L.A/MOH
	Ward Development Committees	Construction of rural health centers	finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Muombe, Kashiki, Temfwe	1 RHC constructed	1 RHC constructed	1 RHC constructed			L.A/MOH
	and other stakeholders will advocate	Construction of laboratories		Kundamfumu, Chipete	Laboratory constructed	Laboratory constructed				L.A/MOH
	for construction and upgrade of health	Construction of rural health posts	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances,	Lumbu, Kalusha	1 rural health posts constructed	1 rural health posts constructed				L.A/MOH

	posts, Centers and Hospitals as well as staff	Construction of district offices	procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	District offices construction	District offices construction	District offices construction			L.A/MOH
	houses to 90% within 10 years.	Construction of staff houses		All facilities	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	5 staff houses constructed	L.A/MOH
		Construction of ablution blocks		All facilities	2 ablution blocks constructed	2 ablution blocks constructed	2 ablution blocks constructed	2 ablution blocks constructed	2 ablution blocks constructed	L.A/MOH
		Construction of maternity wings	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of	Mwami RHC, Chembe Mini Hospital, Chembe RHC,	2 maternity wings constructed	2 maternity wings constructed	1 maternity wing constructed	1 maternity wing constructed	1 maternity wing constructed	L.A/MOH

			contractor, implementation	Fikombo RHC, Kasanga RHC						
Development Goal 10: Improve Transport and Communication Infrastructure for efficient service delivery in the district.										
Objective 1	To improve transport system that supports socioeconomic development and road safety in the district									
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The LA in collaboratio n with RDA will develop a modern road network	Road development and Maintenance (90Km Chembe - Mansa Rd Road upgraded	Engagement of RDA, road inspection, technical appraisal, securing of funds, procurement of	Chembe- Mansa Road		Kilomet res of Road maintain ed	Kilomet res of Road maintain ed	Kilomet res of Road maintain ed	Kilomet res of Road maintai ned	LA, RDA	

	and storm water drainage system by upgrading	to asphalt standard)	contractor, implementation							
	50% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.	Pothole patching, Drainage desilting, Road marking and replacement of road signs	Pothole patching, Drainage desilting, Road marking and replacement of road signs	Township roads		Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	LA, RDA
		Bridges built (CROSS CUTTING POINTS)	Site survey, technical appraisal, procurement of contractor, construction	All wards		Bridges built	Bridges built	Bridges built	Bridges built	LA, RDA

		Feeder roads rehabilitation and upgraded to designed gravel standard	Site survey, technical appraisal, procurement of contractor, construction	All wards		Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	Kilometres of Road maintained	LA, RDA
		Township Roads (opening up of new roads and upgrading to bituminous standard with drainages)	Procurement of contractor, implementation	Township		Kilometres of Road upgraded	Kilometres of Road upgraded	Kilometres of Road upgraded	Kilometres of Road upgraded	LA, RDA
	The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the	Designing and Construction of a trucking bay Stakeholder engagements on the	Site selection, technical appraisal, development of design proposals,	Township	Trucking bay constructed	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	LA

	establishment of the tracking bay in the township to house all the trucks passing and entering in the district within 3 years.	establishment of intra bus routes	securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation							
		Sensitization on intermediate means of transport.	Community meetings	Township	Community meetings held	Community meetings held	Community meetings held	Community meetings held	Community meetings held	LA
	LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen	Procure Road maintenance equipment.	Procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	1 Piece of Equipment purchased	1 Piece of Equipment purchased	1 Piece of Equipment purchased	1 Piece of Equipment purchased	1 Piece of Equipment purchased	LA

the capacity of district in the transport sector by providing a complete set of road maintenance equipment by within 5 years.	Staff development for institutions in the road sector	Determination of training needs, Engagement of NCC, sponsorship of staff training		Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	LA
Objective 1	To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept

	LA with ZANIS will provide an enabling environment for service providers to invest in Information and	Construct modern towers.	Engagement of ZICTA, assessment of effective coverage, Engagement of service providers, site selection, implementation	Rural wards	Towers constructed	Towers constructed	Routine Maintenance	Routine Maintenance	Routine Maintenance	Radio Station
	Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2030.	Advertise the district potential investment in the communication .	Radio programmes, documentary formulation, website maintenance	All wards	Programmes broadcasted	Programmes broadcasted	Programmes broadcasted	Programmes broadcasted	Programmes broadcasted	Radio Station

		Improve and increase the coverage of a radio station in all the 8 wards of the district.	Engagement of IBA, assessment of effective coverage, assessment of booster capacity requirements, Procurement of contractor, site selection, implementation	All wards	Kilometres of radio coverage	Kilometres of radio coverage	Kilometres of radio coverage	Kilometres of radio coverage	Kilometres of radio coverage	Radio Station, IBA
	Development Goal 11: Improved Education and Skills Development									
	Objective 1	To ensure access to equitable and inclusive education in the district								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The L,A in conjunction with other stakeholder	Construction of a Secondary Boarding School	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of	Lukola Ward	Boarding school constructed	Boarding school constructed				L.A/MOE

	s will construct school infrastructure in the district	Construction of classroom blocks and related infrastructure in proposed schools under CDF community projects.	finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	All wards	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	L.A/MOE
		Construction of ablution blocks in all schools		All schools	6 Ablution Blocks constructed	6 Ablution Blocks constructed	6 Ablution Blocks constructed	6 Ablution Blocks constructed	6 Ablution Blocks constructed	L.A/MOE
		Construction of laboratories, and specialized		All secondary schools	Laboratories constructed	Laboratories constructed	Laboratories constructed			L.A/MOE

		rooms in schools			ted in 2 schools	ted in 2 schools	ted in 2 schools			
		Construction of specialized rooms in schools		All secondary schools	Speciali zed rooms construc ted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms construc ted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms construc ted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms construc ted in 3 schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 3 schools	L.A/MOE
		Construction of staff houses.		All zones	5 staff houses construc ted	5 staff houses construc ted	5 staff houses construc ted	5 staff houses construc ted	5 staff houses constru cted	L.A/MOE
	The L.A working with	Establishment of annexed ECE centers		All primary schools	Strategy impleme nted					L.A/MOE

	stakeholders will ensure the establishment of ECE centers in all	Facilitate the construction of stand-alone ECE classrooms in all primary schools	Technical Appraisal, Procurement of Contractor, Implementation	All Primary schools	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constructed	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constructed	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constructed	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constructed	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constructed	L.A/MOE
	primary schools in the district	Procure ECE furniture, teaching and learning materials	Technical Appraisal, Procurement of Contractor, Implementation	All schools	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/MOE
	The L.A working with other stakeholders will Improve School Health and	Conduct Orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district.	Staff Training	All schools	Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	Officers trained	L.A/MOE

	Nutrition Outcomes in the district	Revamp School WASH clubs in all schools across the district.	Technical Appraisal, Procurement of Contractor, Implementation	All schools	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/MOE
	Objective 2	To ensure quality education provision for all learners in the district								
	Strategies	Programme		Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The L.A working with stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate	Identification of needed materials.	Physical inspections of schools, Assessment of needs, formulation of reports and district database	All schools	Database created					
	teaching and learning	Teaching and Learning materials	Procurement of contractor, implementation	All schools	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	L.A/MOE

	materials in the district.	procured in all schools							Implemented	
	The L.A working with stakeholders will	Teacher capacity building trainings conducted		All schools	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	l.A/MOE
	ensure adequate Capacity building of teaching staff	Rehabilitation and/or maintenance of desk furniture	Procurement of contractor, implementation	All schools	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	l.A/MOE
	The L.A will ensure adequate desks and related school	Procurement of desks in schools	Procurement of contractor, implementation	All schools	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	l.A/MOE

	furniture in the district									
	Objective 3	To provide access to quality Education Skills Training								
	Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The L,A working with stakeholders will construct a Skills Training Centre in the district	Construction of Skills training centre	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	Skills Training Center constructed	Skills Training Center constructed	Skills Training Center constructed			L.A/MOE
	Centre in the district	Skills training personnel are recruited in the district	Engagement of Ministry of Education, establishment of institute	Township	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	L.A/MOE

Development Goal 12: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through Social Protection, Inclusion and Community Development										
Objective 1	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30%									
Strategies	Programme		Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to	Community Sensitization	community meetings	All wards	Quarterly sensitization conducted	Quarterly sensitization conducted	Quarterly sensitization conducted	Quarterly sensitization conducted	Quarterly sensitization conducted	L.A/MCDSS	
increase funding for all social protection programmes	Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries	Engage with stakeholders including government officials, community leaders, beneficiaries, and NGOs to	All wards	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	L.A/MCDSS	

			discuss the expansion goals and gather input on program needs.							
		Engage with stakeholders including government officials, community leaders, beneficiaries, and NGOs to discuss the expansion goals and gather input on program needs.	Conduct focused group discussions (FGDs) with current beneficiaries to gather their feedback on the program's impact, suggestions for improvement, and their	All wards	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	L.A/MCDSS

			perspectives on expansion.							
		Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to 4500 beneficiaries	Engage with stakeholders including government officials, community leaders, beneficiaries, and NGOs to discuss the expansion goals and gather input	All wards	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	L.A/MCDSS

			on program needs.							
		Engage with stakeholders including government officials, community leaders, beneficiaries, and NGOs to discuss the expansion goals and gather input on program needs.	Arrange one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders, including government officials, community leaders, and NGO representatives. Use interviews to explore specific issues	All wards	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	L.A/MCDSS

			in depth and gather nuanced perspectives on program needs							
	The MCDSS and stakeholder	Develop District Social Protection committee	stakeholder identification and engagement	Township	Strategy Implemented					L.A/MCDSS
	s to strengthen coordination	Conduct stakeholder meeting	stakeholder identification	Township	Strategy Implemented					L.A/MCDSS
	n of social protection systems to 100%	Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee	stakeholder identification	Township	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	L.A/MCDSS

		Enhance coherence among the Stakeholders	stakeholder identification and engagement	Township	Strategy Implemented					L.A/MCDSS
	The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000 vulnerable	Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district	capacity building and training	All wards	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	L.A/MCDSS
	but viable persons in the district in	Community Sensitization	Hold community meetings	All wards	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	L.A/MCDSS
	entrepreneurship skills	Form and Train 10 cooperatives, clubs and	capacity building and training	All wards	Cooperatives formed					L.A/MCDSS

		groups across the district								
Development Goal 13: Promote value addition and manufacturing through commerce and trade and Self-Sustainable Business Environment for all Small-Scale Business Operations										
Objective 1	To improve the existing trading infrastructure and establish four new trading Infrastructure to 5% by 2030									
Strategies	Programme		Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept	
The Local Authority with stakeholders will ensure that the three existing	Upgrading of market infrastructure	Appraisal of existing infrastructure, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	All wards	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	L.A/MoSME	

	trading infrastructur es are upgrade to modern markets									
	The LA with stakeholder s to establish four new trading infrastructur e in the wards that are far from the CBD	Market construction	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Luwo, Mumfula, Kapwepwe, Mushingwa	1 Market construc ted	1 Market construc ted	1 Market construc ted	1 Market construc ted	Periodi c Mainte nance	L.A

	Objective 2	: To enhance value addition to local produce								
	Strategies	Programme		Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
	The LA and stakeholders will set up a multi facility economic zones to promote value addition	Setup of MFEZ	Assess the economic viability and potential benefits of establishing an MFEZ in the district. Evaluate market demand, infrastructure requirements,	Luapula ward	1 MFEZ established					L.A/MoSME

			regulatory frameworks, and potential economic impacts. Construction of access roads, provision of water and sanitation services, power and waste management services.							

4.4 Spatial Development Framework

The section below provides the scenarios for spatial development framework from which to consider the spatial development framework for implementation. The purpose of the Spatial Development Framework is to firstly, analyse the system of human settlements in Chembe District; secondly to evaluate, according to planning and development policy/strategy, the spatial structure of Chembe that empirically emerges from the analysis. Lastly; to formulate strategic spatial planning recommendations or development actions according to the identified priorities as explained in the PSIR and Development Framework.

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

4.4.1 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios That Might Be Able To Address The Identified Issues And Deliver The Local Authority's Objectives

4.4.1.1 Scenario One: Promoting the Development of Growth Areas

4.4.1.1.1 Concept: Growth Areas

The identification of appropriate / future growth opportunities is an important aspect of a spatial strategy. By proactively indicating such areas, based on the agreed principles, the often-negative impacts of unguided market forces can be curtailed. These can include the redevelopment of existing development areas to higher intensities, vacant land suitable for infill development as well as greenfield sites.

4.4.1.1.2 Challenges being addressed

In Chembe district, the local authority is leveraging the "growth areas" concept to tackle several key challenges. Firstly, the district faces issues related to unplanned and haphazard development, which can lead to inefficient land use and inadequate infrastructure. By identifying and designating specific areas for future growth, the authority aims to ensure that development is orderly and sustainable. This approach helps in curtailing the often-negative impacts of unguided market forces, which can result in urban sprawl and the underutilization of prime land.

Additionally, Chembe district may have areas of existing development that are underutilized or inefficiently used. By focusing on the redevelopment of these areas to higher intensities, the authority can maximize the use of available land and resources, promoting a more vibrant and economically productive urban environment. This also includes targeting vacant land suitable for infill development, which can help to reduce the pressure on undeveloped greenfield sites and preserve natural landscapes.

Moreover, the concept of growth areas addresses the challenge of providing adequate housing and services to the growing population. By planning for higher-density developments, the local authority can ensure that there is sufficient infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, and sanitation, to support new developments. This proactive approach helps to prevent the strain on existing services and infrastructure that often accompanies rapid, unplanned growth.

4.4.1.1.3 Specific Objective

In order to substantiate the call to leaving no one behind in development, the district had developed scenario one with the aim of promoting the competitive and comparative advantage through the promotion of value addition on local produce through the use of concepts such growth area, nodes, development corridors, containment and densification around the value addition region of the district while promoting local economic development and trade between Chembe and other districts in the province as well as the neighboring Country Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

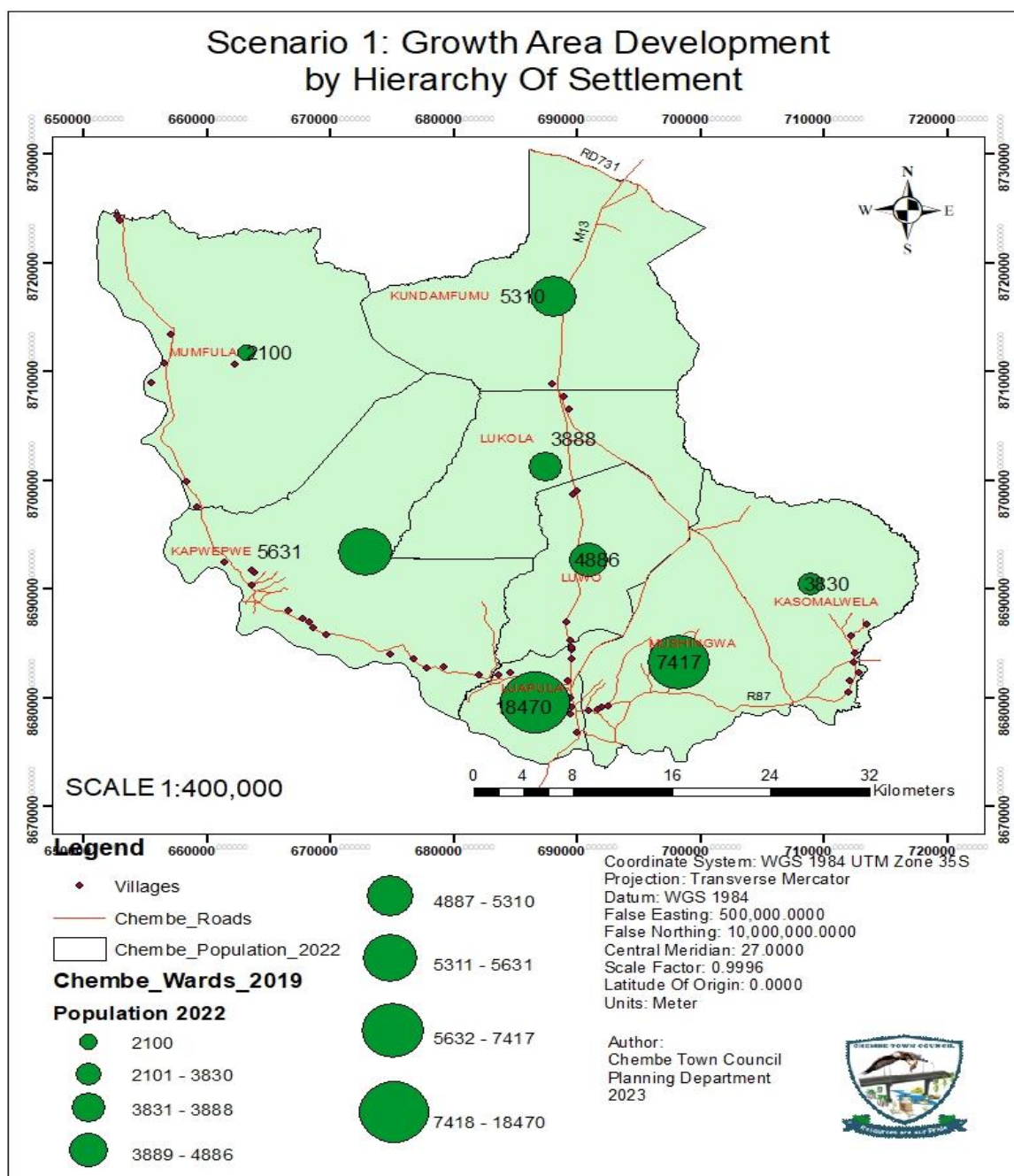


Figure 34: Map Showing the Development of Growth Areas

Source: Chembe Town Council

4.4.1.2 Scenario number 2: To Develop and Improve Social Amenities

4.4.1.2.1 concept: Resilient cities

The development scenario aims to increase access to basic services such as education, health, environmental services and social protection. By using the concept of Resilient Cities, the idea is to strengthen service delivery through equitable distribution of education and health

infrastructure in each ward to ensure that distances covered by population are within planned development schemes.

4.4.1.2.2 Challenges being addressed

Chembe District faces several significant challenges in developing and improving social amenities. Limited access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and social protection is a primary issue, exacerbated by inadequate infrastructure and the long distances residents must travel to reach service centers. Additionally, there is an inequitable distribution of existing services, which are often concentrated in specific areas, leading to disparities in access and service quality across different wards. Environmental degradation due to poor management practices has resulted in problems like deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution, impacting the overall quality of life. Economic inequality is also a significant challenge, with unevenly distributed economic opportunities causing considerable income disparities and social inequalities within the district. Lastly, Chembe District is increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and changing agricultural conditions, which threaten both livelihoods and infrastructure.

4.4.1.2.3 Specific Objective

The specific objective is to develop and improve social amenities in Chembe District to enhance the overall quality of life and build more resilient communities. This involves ensuring equitable distribution of services by strategically placing education, health, and social protection infrastructure across all wards, thereby minimizing travel distances for the population. The objective also includes improving and upgrading facilities to provide high-quality services and accommodate growing demand. Environmental sustainability is a crucial aspect, focusing on implementing sustainable practices to protect and manage natural resources, ensuring clean and safe living conditions. Promoting social equity by creating opportunities for marginalized communities to access services and improve their livelihoods is essential. Enhancing climate resilience is also a key goal, which involves developing infrastructure and policies to better prepare communities for environmental and economic shocks. Additionally, strengthening community engagement in planning and decision-making processes will ensure that the development of social amenities aligns with the actual needs of the population.

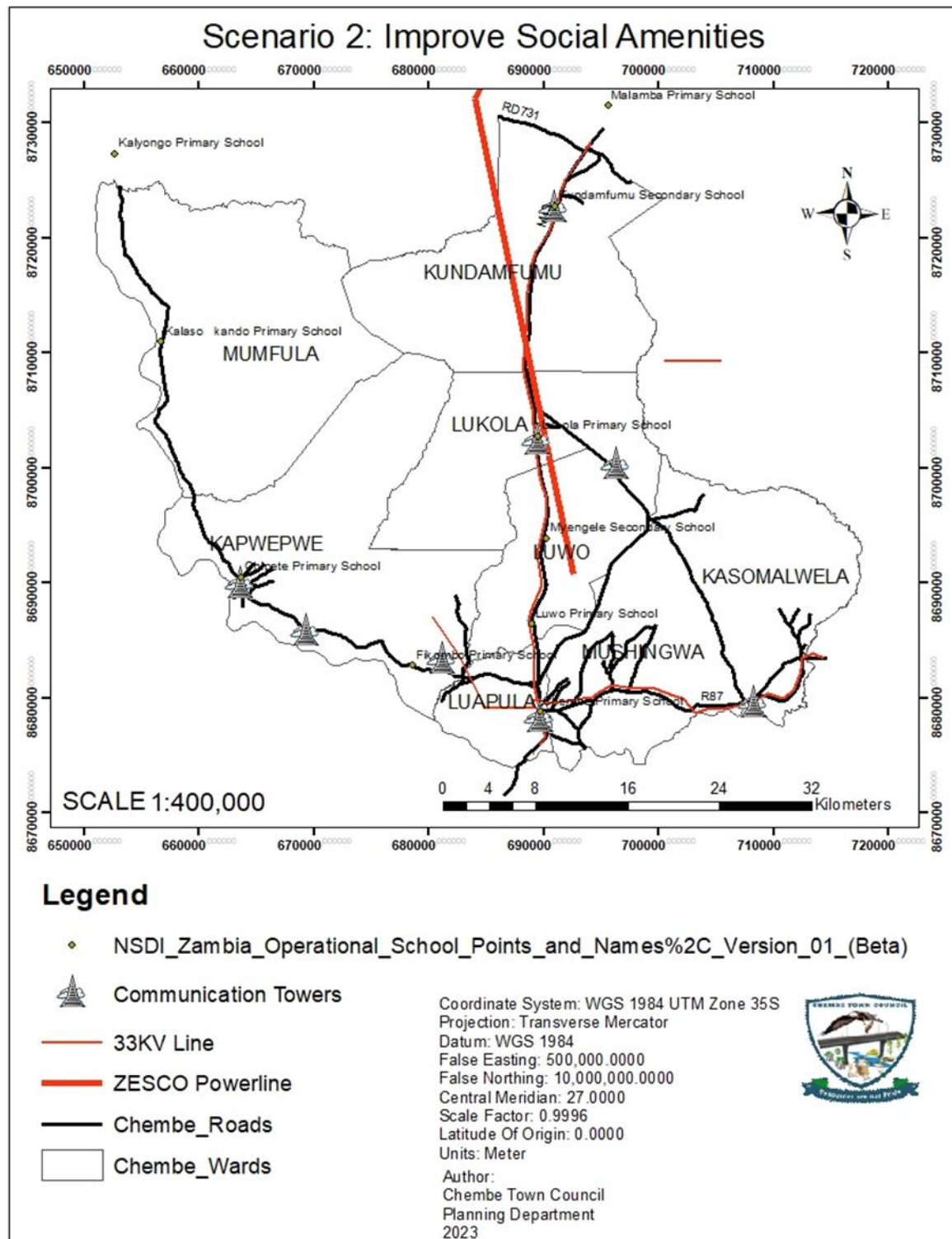


Figure 35: Map here showing the development to improve social amenities

Source: Chembe Council

The selected scenario is therefore a product of the combination of the positive attributes of the different scenarios in order to achieve development through upgrading of settlements in growth points through Local Area Plans, improvement of social amenities as well as develop key areas rich in agricultural, forestry and mining resources.

4.4.1.3 Scenario Three: Promoting the Development of Agriculture, forestry and mining

4.4.1.3.1 Concept: Protection.

In order to promote diversification in the main stay of district economy, the district will enhance development in the agriculture, forestry, and mining sector besides other potential investment areas. This is with the call to utilize all the available resources in a sustainable manner and building a more climate change resilient district.

4.4.1.3.2 Challenge Being Addressed

The primary challenge being addressed is the over-reliance on a single economic sector, which makes the district's economy vulnerable to market fluctuations and external shocks. Additionally, there is a need to manage natural resources sustainably to prevent environmental degradation and ensure long-term economic stability. This includes dealing with issues such as deforestation, soil erosion, depletion of mineral resources, and the impacts of climate change.

4.4.1.3.3 Specific Objective

The specific objective is to promote the sustainable development of agriculture, forestry, and mining sectors to achieve economic diversification. This involves Increasing agricultural productivity through modern farming techniques, Technical Capacity Building and improved infrastructure, enhancing forestry management practices to ensure sustainable use and conservation of forest resources, developing the mining sector with an emphasis on responsible extraction methods that minimize environmental impact, Encouraging investment in these sectors to create job opportunities and stimulate local economic growth, Implementing policies and practices that enhance resilience to climate change, ensuring the long-term viability of these sectors, Educating and training local communities on sustainable practices and the benefits of diversification. Figure 36 below depicts the proposed development areas.

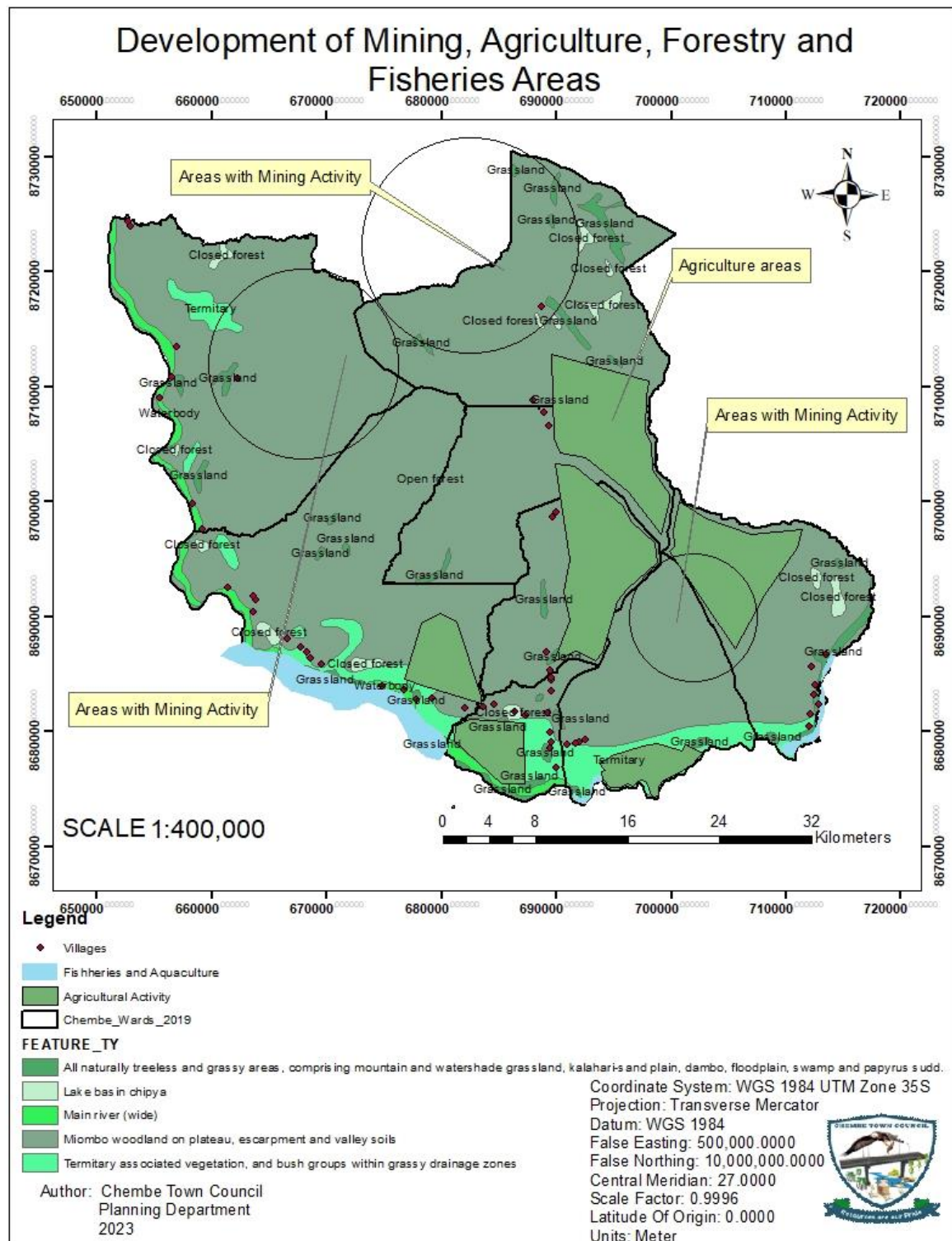


Figure 36: Map depicting Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry Areas for Development Source: Chembe Town Council

4.4.2 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

4.4.2.1 Scenario number 3: To Develop and Improve Social Amenities

Chembe District is poised for significant growth and transformation. The district's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) aims to elevate the living standards of its residents by focusing on the development and improvement of social amenities. This development scenario is justified by several key factors.

First and foremost, the current state of social amenities in Chembe is inadequate to meet the growing needs of its population. The district has experienced a steady increase in population due to both natural growth and migration from surrounding areas. This demographic shift places additional strain on existing facilities such as schools, healthcare centers, water and sanitation services, and recreational spaces. Enhancing these amenities is crucial to ensuring that all residents have access to essential services that promote well-being and quality of life.

Moreover, improving social amenities is integral to fostering economic growth and development within the district. Quality education facilities, for instance, are pivotal in producing a skilled workforce that can attract investment and drive local industries. Likewise, well-equipped healthcare centers contribute to a healthy population capable of participating actively in the economy. Investment in social amenities, therefore, not only addresses immediate needs but also lays the groundwork for long-term economic sustainability and resilience.

Additionally, the development of social amenities aligns with the broader objectives of national development frameworks and international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By prioritizing education, health, and sanitation, Chembe District is contributing to the achievement of key targets including SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). This alignment ensures that local development efforts are synchronized with national and global agendas, enhancing the district's eligibility for various forms of support and funding.

Furthermore, improving social amenities is essential for reducing inequality and promoting inclusive development. In many parts of Chembe, access to essential services is uneven, with rural areas often being underserved compared to urban centers. By strategically planning and implementing improvements in social amenities, the district can bridge these gaps and ensure

that all residents, regardless of their location, have equal opportunities to thrive. This inclusive approach is vital for social cohesion and the overall stability of the community.

The main vision for development of Chembe district is to make it a hub of commerce, trade and industry by 2030 with the goal of improving livelihoods (Development)

The goal is hinged on leveraging the MFEZ for industrialization, trade facilitation and market access. This is set to allow increases in production and productivity of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sectors, setting pace for value addition and development of market linkages. This will be attained through diversification and mechanization to shift from a primarily agriculture-based economy to an industrialized economy. Local Economic Development will help boost social sector development and service delivery.

In conclusion, the development and improvement of social amenities in Chembe District is a necessary and strategic move to address current inadequacies, foster economic growth, align with national and international development goals, and promote inclusive development. This scenario not only enhances the quality of life for residents but also sets the foundation for a prosperous and sustainable future for the district.

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

Policies aimed at conserving natural resources in Chembe District include the protection of water bodies, forests, and wildlife habitats. Implementing strict zoning regulations to prevent deforestation and promote reforestation can help maintain biodiversity and protect ecosystems. Additionally, encouraging the use of renewable energy sources and promoting sustainable agricultural practices will help conserve natural resources. To address pollution, policies should enforce regulations on waste management and emissions from industries and households. Implementing recycling programs, proper waste disposal systems, and promoting clean energy solutions can reduce air, water, and soil pollution. Establishing green buffer zones around industrial areas will also help mitigate pollution impact on residential zones.

Incorporating climate-resilient infrastructure and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices are essential for mitigating climate change impacts. Policies should encourage the development of green buildings, use of energy-efficient technologies, and implementation of flood control measures. Additionally, community awareness programs on climate change and disaster preparedness are crucial.

Land use planning will prioritize the allocation of land for the construction of schools and healthcare facilities in underserved areas. Policies should promote equitable distribution of these amenities to ensure that all residents, including those in rural areas, have access to quality education and healthcare services.

Designating land for community centers, parks, and recreational facilities is vital for social well-being. Policies should promote the development of public spaces that foster social interaction, physical activity, and cultural activities. Ensuring that these facilities are accessible to all, including people with disabilities, is crucial for inclusive development.

Land use planning should designate specific areas for industrial and commercial activities to promote economic growth while minimizing environmental and social impacts. Policies should encourage the development of industrial parks and commercial hubs with adequate infrastructure, including transportation and utilities, to attract investment and create jobs.

Given the district's reliance on agriculture, policies should support the allocation of land for agricultural purposes. This includes protecting prime agricultural land from urban encroachment and promoting sustainable farming practices. Providing access to agricultural extension services, markets, and finance will further support agricultural development.

Improving transportation networks, including roads and bridges, is essential for economic development. Policies should prioritize infrastructure projects that enhance connectivity within the district and with neighboring regions. Additionally, ensuring reliable access to utilities such as electricity, water, and telecommunications is crucial for attracting businesses and improving the quality of life for residents.

4.4.5 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals For The Protection Of National And Regional Interests, Policies And Guidelines

Chembe District's land use planning policies must align with national and regional interests to ensure sustainable and inclusive development. This section outlines key policies and proposals aimed at protecting these interests while fostering local growth and development.

4.4.5.1 Alignment with National Development Plans:

4.4.5.1.1 Zambia's Vision 2030: Policies should align with the national vision of transforming Zambia into a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. This involves promoting

sustainable land use practices, enhancing infrastructure development, and ensuring equitable access to social amenities.

4.4.5.1.2 Eight National Development Plan (8NDP): Land use policies should support the 8NDP's objectives of economic diversification, poverty reduction, and human development. This includes prioritizing land for agriculture, industry, and tourism, as well as improving healthcare, education, and housing.

4.4.5.2 Regional Integration and Cooperation

4.4.5.2.1 SADC Protocols: Chembe District should implement land use policies that align with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocols on infrastructure, agriculture, and environmental management. This includes promoting cross-border trade, harmonizing agricultural practices, and participating in regional conservation efforts.

4.4.5.2.2 Transboundary Water Management: Policies should protect and manage transboundary water resources, such as the Luapula River, in cooperation with neighboring countries. This involves sustainable water use, pollution control, and joint initiatives for water conservation and management.

4.4.5.3 Protection of National Interests

4.4.5.3.1 National Security: Land use planning must consider national security interests by ensuring that strategic locations, such as borders and critical infrastructure, are protected. This includes maintaining buffer zones and restricting land use in sensitive areas.

4.4.5.3.2 Infrastructure Development: Aligning with national infrastructure projects, such as roads, railways, and energy facilities, is crucial. Policies should facilitate the acquisition of land for these projects while ensuring minimal disruption to local communities and the environment.

4.4.5.4 Environmental Conservation and Sustainability

4.4.5.4.1. National Environmental Management Strategies: Policies should support Zambia's national strategies for environmental conservation, such as the National Policy on Environment and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This includes protecting natural habitats, promoting reforestation, and controlling pollution.

4.4.5.5. Economic Development and Diversification

4.4.5.5.1 Agricultural Policy: Supporting the National Agricultural Policy, land use planning should prioritize agricultural development by protecting arable land, promoting irrigation, and

supporting agro-processing industries. This will enhance food security and contribute to economic diversification.

4.4.5.5.2 Industrial Policy: Aligning with the National Industrial Policy, policies should designate land for industrial parks and special economic zones to attract investment, create jobs, and stimulate local economies.

4.4.5.6 Social Equity and Inclusion

4.4.5.6.1 Urban and Rural Development Policy: Land use policies should support balanced urban and rural development by ensuring equitable access to services and infrastructure. This includes developing rural areas to reduce urban migration and promoting inclusive urban planning.

4.4.5.6.2. Housing and Human Settlements: In line with the National Housing Policy, policies should facilitate the provision of affordable housing and the development of sustainable human settlements. This includes promoting mixed-use developments and ensuring access to basic services.

4.4.5.7 Implementation and Coordination

4.4.5.7.1 Inter-Governmental Coordination: Effective implementation of these policies requires coordination between local, regional, and national governments. Establishing mechanisms for inter-governmental communication and cooperation will ensure cohesive and aligned development efforts.

4.4.5.7.2 Public Participation: Engaging local communities and stakeholders in the planning process is crucial for the successful implementation of land use policies. This includes conducting consultations, awareness campaigns, and participatory planning workshops.

By adopting these land use planning policies and proposals, Chembe District can protect national and regional interests while fostering sustainable and inclusive local development.

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

Informal settlements, also known as slums or unplanned communities, are prevalent in many urban areas, including Chembe District. These settlements often emerge due to rapid urbanization, inadequate planning, and socio-economic challenges. Addressing the issues in

informal settlements requires a comprehensive approach that includes improvement inputs, management responses, and appropriate building and land use controls. The following section outlines policies and proposals aimed at addressing the challenges faced by informal settlements and promoting sustainable development. This will hinge on the formulation of Local Area Plans for areas with rapid development potential in order to control development and provide the necessary services required.

4.4.6.1. Improvement Inputs and Management Responses

4.4.6.1.2. Provision of Basic Services

4.4.6.1.2.1. Water Supply and Sanitation

Proposal: Implement a phased approach to improve water supply and sanitation facilities in informal settlements. This includes expanding access to clean drinking water through the construction of wells, water distribution networks, and community water points. Improve sanitation by constructing public toilets, sewage systems, and waste management facilities.

Management Response: Collaborate with local NGOs, community-based organizations, and government agencies to ensure that water and sanitation projects meet the needs of residents. Establish a community management system for maintaining facilities and conducting regular maintenance.

4.4.6.1.3 Housing Upgrades

4.4.6.1.3.1 Infrastructure Improvement

Proposal: Develop a comprehensive housing upgrade program that includes the provision of basic infrastructure such as roads, drainage systems, and electricity. Focus on improving existing housing conditions through the provision of building materials, technical support, and financial assistance for home improvements.

Management Response: Engage with residents to identify priority areas for infrastructure upgrades. Implement a participatory approach where community members are involved in planning and executing housing improvement projects.

4.4.6.1.4. Land Tenure Security

4.4.6.1.4.1. Regularization of Land Tenure

Proposal: Implement a land tenure regularization program to provide formal land ownership or lease agreements to residents of informal settlements. This includes mapping informal settlements, surveying land, and issuing land titles or lease agreements.

Management Response: Work with legal experts and land authorities to develop a framework for land tenure regularization. Provide legal support and education to residents about their rights and the benefits of formal land tenure.

4.4.6.1.5. Health and Education Services

4.4.6.1.5.1. Expansion of Services

Proposal: Increase the availability of healthcare and educational facilities in informal settlements. Build or upgrade clinics, schools, and community centers to provide essential services and support to residents.

Management Response: Partner with health and education authorities to ensure that facilities are well-resourced and meet quality standards. Develop outreach programs to raise awareness about health and educational opportunities.

4.4.6.2. Building and Land Use Controls

4.4.6.2.1. Designation of Zoning Areas

Proposal: Establish land use zoning regulations for informal settlements to guide future development and prevent encroachment into hazardous areas. Designate zones for residential, commercial, and recreational purposes based on community needs and environmental considerations.

Controls: Develop zoning maps and regulations that clearly define land use zones. Implement zoning laws that restrict the use of land for non-residential purposes in designated residential areas and enforce regulations to prevent unauthorized construction.

4.4.6.3 Environmental Protection Measures

4.4.6.3.1 Environmental Guidelines:

Proposal: Implement environmental protection measures to safeguard natural resources and reduce environmental degradation in informal settlements. This includes regulations on waste disposal, protection of green spaces, and prevention of pollution.

Controls: Develop and enforce environmental regulations for informal settlements. Promote community-led initiatives for waste management, conservation, and environmental awareness.

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

In Chembe District, traditional authorities play a crucial role in managing land and ensuring sustainable development in their jurisdictions. These areas, often characterized by customary land tenure systems, require specific land use planning policies that respect traditional governance while promoting modern development principles. The following section outlines policies and proposals aimed at fostering collaboration between traditional authorities and local government to achieve sustainable land use and development.

4.4.7.1. Recognition and Integration of Traditional Authorities

4.4.7.1.1 Formal Recognition

Proposal: Establish formal mechanisms to recognize and integrate traditional authorities into the district's land use planning framework. This includes legal recognition of their role in land management and development.

Management Response: Develop a legal framework that formalizes the role of traditional authorities in land use planning. Ensure that traditional leaders are represented in local planning committees and decision-making bodies.

4.4.7.2. Capacity Building and Training

Proposal: Provide capacity-building programs for traditional authorities to enhance their understanding of modern land use planning and sustainable development practices.

Management Response: Organize workshops, training sessions, and seminars for traditional leaders on topics such as land management, environmental conservation, and community development.

4.4.7.3. Sustainable Land Management

4.4.7.3.1 Customary Land Tenure

Proposal: Develop policies that respect customary land tenure systems while promoting secure land tenure. This includes formalizing land ownership where appropriate and providing legal support to traditional authorities.

Management Response: Collaborate with traditional leaders to map and document customary land boundaries. Provide legal assistance to ensure land tenure security for residents under customary land systems.

4.4.7.4 Environmental Conservation

Proposal: Implement environmental conservation measures in areas under traditional jurisdiction. This includes protecting forests, water sources, and biodiversity through traditional practices and modern conservation techniques.

Management Response: Work with traditional authorities to develop and enforce conservation bylaws. Promote community-led conservation initiatives and integrate traditional ecological knowledge into conservation planning.

4.4.7.5. Infrastructure and Service Provision

4.4.7.5.1. Infrastructure Development:

Proposal: Develop infrastructure in areas under traditional jurisdiction, including roads, water supply, and electricity, to improve living standards and support economic activities.

Management Response: Plan and implement infrastructure projects in collaboration with traditional authorities. Ensure that infrastructure development respects cultural sites and traditional practices.

4.4.7.5.2. Access to Social Services:

Proposal: Improve access to education, healthcare, and other social services in traditional areas. This includes building schools, clinics, and community centers in collaboration with traditional leaders.

Management Response: Partner with traditional authorities to identify priority areas for social service provision. Ensure that services are culturally appropriate and accessible to all community members.

4.4.7.6 Economic Development

4.4.7.6.1. Agriculture and Livelihoods

Proposal: Promote sustainable agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods in areas under traditional jurisdiction. This includes providing training, resources, and support for modern farming techniques and income-generating activities.

Management Response: Work with traditional authorities to develop and implement agricultural extension programs. Provide support for small-scale enterprises and community-based tourism initiatives.

4.4.7.6.2 Land Use Zoning

Proposal: Implement land use zoning in traditional areas to designate specific zones for agriculture, residential use, and conservation. Ensure that zoning respects traditional land use practices and supports sustainable development.

Management Response: Collaborate with traditional leaders to develop zoning maps and regulations. Conduct community consultations to ensure that zoning reflects the needs and aspirations of local residents.

4.4.7.7. Governance and Participation

4.4.7.7.1. Inclusive Governance

Proposal: Promote inclusive governance by ensuring that traditional authorities are involved in local government decision-making processes. This includes regular consultations and joint planning sessions.

Management Response: Establish regular forums for dialogue between traditional authorities and local government officials. Ensure that traditional leaders have a voice in key decisions affecting their communities

4.4.7.7.2 Conflict Resolution

Proposal:

Develop mechanisms for conflict resolution that respect traditional dispute resolution practices. This includes integrating traditional and formal systems for land dispute management.

Management Response: Work with traditional authorities to establish and strengthen local dispute resolution mechanisms. Provide training in conflict resolution and mediation techniques.

Conclusion

The policies and proposals for areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities in Chembe District aim to balance respect for traditional governance with the need for sustainable development. By fostering collaboration between traditional leaders and local government, these policies seek to promote inclusive and sustainable land use planning that benefits all residents.

PART FOUR

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

5.1 Capital Investment Plan

The Capital Investment Plan highlights all the costs attached to implementation of the programmes of a capital nature in the IDP.

The tables below show the Capital Investment Plans for each sector.

HOUSING SECTOR												
Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits												
Objective	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing Deficit of 30% in the district by the year 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The LA will upgrade six (6) informal settlements within the township boundary	Local Area plan generation	Purchase of materials for beaconing, picking plot boundaries, picking buildings and physical features, Socio-economic Survey, Development of maps with community, Printing of Maps, Presentation to Planning Committee and Full Council, Submission to Ministry, Approval	Milishi, Mushingwa, Chakanaga, Chabala, Chilonga and Kawama Villages	Fuel Refreshments Stationery		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA

	Grading of access roads as well as provision of other basic services	Marking out, Bush clearing, Grabbing and stumping, formation of horizontal alignment, grading to levels of vertical alignment, drainage formation, setting out of piped water network.	Milishi, Mushin gwa, Chakan ga, Chabala, Chilong a and Kawam a Villages	Fuel Refresh ments		3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	12,500,000.00	GR Z/G rants	LA, DR D
WATER AND SANITATION												
Development Goal 2: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development												
Objective 1	To develop and manage water resources in the district from the current status to meet national average of 67% by 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Locatio n	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Propo sed Sou rce of Fun din g	Sour ce of Infor mati on
The LA in conjunction with Luapula Water & Sewerage Company (LWSCo) and	construct 1 major water stabilization and treatment reticulation systems	Planning meeting, Hire of Consultant, Scoping, EIA formulation, Procurement of contractor, Implementation	Luapula, Mushin gwa	Fuel Material s		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00		21,000,000.00	GR Z/G rants	LA, Wat er Utili ty/L WS Co

other stakeholders will construct 1 major water stabilization and treatment reticulation systems in all the 8 wards of the district	Construct dams and weirs		Mumfula, Kasoma lwela, Kunda Mfumu	Fuel Materials		2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00		6,600,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, Water Utility/LWS Co
Objective 2	To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district from 48% to 80% by 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information

LA with LWSCo will connect 80% households in the urban parts of the district to safe and clean water supply within the township LWSCo will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district to cater to 67% of households within the township boundary	Connect 80% households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup	Review of current network capacity, Pump testing for yield and water quality, market survey to determine demand, costing of requisites for network expansion, purchase of materials, implementation	Township	Fuel Refreshments Materials		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, LWSCo
	Construct the sewer network	Topo-survey, detail picking and mapping of existing on-site sanitation, system design	Township	Township		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, LWSCo
	Connect all household to the sewer system	Securing of development financier, procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	Township		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, LWSCo
Objective 3	To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply from the current status to meet national average of 67% by 2030											

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The LA in conjunction with the LWSCo will provide 67% rural householder access to clean and safe water	Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population	Site survey, location testing, site selection, procurement of contractor	All Wards	Fuel Refreshments Materials		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, LWSCo
	Maintenance of boreholes conducted	Engagement of community volunteers, Training of volunteers as APMs, equipping of SOMAP shop, implementation of O&M	All Wards	Fuel Materials		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		300,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, LWSCo
Objective 5 To improve sanitation services to 100% in the district by 2030												

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to improve sanitation services to 80%	Improve sanitation by constructing waterborne toilets in all public places in the district	Site selection, Technical Appraisal, Procure contractor, Construction	schools, bus stops, clinics and markets in all the 8 wards of the district	Fuel Refreshments Materials		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, NGO
	Waste management - Construction of refuse bays	Securing of Finance, Site selection, Construction, Rehabilitation and maintenance	all markets and public places	Fuel Materials		200,000.00	200,000.00			400,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA
	Waste management - Construction of Dumpsite	Planning and Stakeholders meeting, EIA preparation, Submissions to ZEMA and Approvals, Construction	Township	Fuel Materials		400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00		800,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA

	Establishment of Cemetery	Planning and Stakeholders meeting, EIA preparation, Submissions to ZEMA and Approvals, Construction	Township	Fuel Materials		400,000.00	400,000.00			800,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA
Development Goal 6: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District												
Objective 1	To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The Department of National Parks and Wildlife will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas to 25%	To develop a Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Areas		All Wards	Fuel Refreshments Stationery		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		75,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, MGE

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY SECTOR												
Development Goal 7: Increase an Industrialised and Diversified Economy in the District for Poverty Reduction												
Objective 1	To increase agricultural production and productivity of four major crops by 100 % in the district by 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
Enhance gravity irrigation practices, low-cost community irrigation facilities.	Establishment of permanent Weirs in 5 wards	Establishment of permanent Weirs in 5 wards	Mumfula, Milishi, Kasoma lwela, Kundam fumu and Myengele Village Schemes	Fuel Refreshments Materials	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00	4,400,000.00	13,200,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, MoA
Objective 3	To promote agriculture infrastructure development for improved productivity											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed	Source of Infor

											Source of Funding	Information
Promote and enhance agriculture infrastructure	Construction of storage sheds	Construction of 1 bulking centre per Camp	All 12 camps	Fuel Refreshments Materials		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, MoA
	Construction of staff houses	Construction of 1 Staff house per Camp	All 12 camps	Fuel Refreshments Materials		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, MoA
HEALTH SECTOR												
Development Goal 9: Strengthen Public health and increase access to quality health care for the prevention and control of infectious diseases in the district												
Objective 4	To construct climate resilient health infrastructure in the district											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information

Ministry of Health, the Local Authority, Ward Development Committees and other stakeholders will advocate for construction and upgrade of health posts, Centers and Hospitals as well as staff houses to 90% within 10 years.	Construction of a District Hospital	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Township	Fuel Materials			4,000,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	12,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 3 rural health centers		Muombe, Kashiki, Temfwe	Fuel Materials			1,200,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,600,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 2 laboratories		Kundamfumu, Chipete	Fuel Materials			750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	2,250,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 2 rural health posts		Lumbu, Kalusha	Fuel Materials			1,200,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,600,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of district offices		Township	Fuel Materials			2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 5 staff houses		All facilities	Fuel Materials			750,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,750,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 8 ablution blocks		All facilities	Fuel Materials	1,500.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,500.00	750,000.00	3,200,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH
	Construction of 2 maternity wings			Fuel Materials						1,200,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOH

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SECTOR												
Development Goal 10: Improve Transport and Communication Infrastructure for efficient service delivery in the district.												
Objective 1	To improve transport system that supports socioeconomic development and road safety in the district											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The LA in collaboration with RDA will develop a modern road network and storm water drainage system by upgrading 50% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.	Road development and Maintenance (90Km Chembe - Mansa Rd Road upgraded to asphalt standard)	Engagement of RDA, road inspection, technical appraisal, securing of funds, procurement of contractor, implementation	Chembe -Mansa Road	Fuel Materials							GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA
	Pothole patching, Drainage desilting, Road marking and replacement of road signs		Township	Fuel Materials		100,000.00	100,000.00			200,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA
	Bridges built (CROSS CUTTING POINTS)	Site survey, technical appraisal, procurement of contractor, construction	Crossing Points	Fuel Materials		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA
	Feeder roads rehabilitation and upgraded to designed gravel standard	Pothole patching, Drainage desilting, Road marking and replacement of road signs	All Wards	Fuel Materials		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA

	Township Roads (opening up of new roads and upgrading to bituminous standard with drainages)	Site survey, technical appraisal, procurement of contractor, construction		Fuel Materials		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA
The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the establishment of the tracking bay in the township to house all the trucks passing and entering in the district within 3 years.	Designing and Construction of a trucking bay	Site selection, technical appraisal, development of design proposals, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation		Fuel Materials			2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		4,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA
LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of district in the transport sector by providing a complete set of road maintenance	Procure Road maintenance equipment.	Procurement of contractor, implementation		Fuel Materials		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA, RDA

equipment by within 5 years.												
Objective 1	To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
LA with ZANIS will invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure by 2030.	Construct modern towers.	Engagement of ZICTA, assessment of effective coverage, Engagement of service providers, site selection, implementation	Rural wards	Fuel Materials			250,000.00	250,000.00		500,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA
	Purchase of equipment to Improve and increase the coverage of a radio station		All wards	Fuel Materials			150,000.00	150,000.00		300,000.00	GR Z/G grants	LA
EDUCATION SECTOR												

Development Goal 11: Improved Education and Skills Development												
Objective 1	To ensure access to equitable and inclusive education in the district											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The L,A in conjunction with other stakeholders will construct school infrastructure in the district	Construction of a Secondary Boarding School	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Mumfula Ward	Fuel Materials		6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	26,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Construction of 4 (1x4)classroom blocks		All wards	Fuel Materials		1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	6,400,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Construction of 6 ablution blocks in schools		All wards	Fuel Materials		600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	2,400,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Construction of 2 laboratories in schools		All secondary schools	Fuel Materials		750,000.00	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Construction of specialized rooms in 2 schools		All secondary schools	Fuel Materials		750,000.00	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE

	Construction of 5 staff houses.		All secondary schools	Fuel Materials		600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	1200 000	3,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
The L.A working with stakeholders will ensure the establishment of ECE centers in all primary schools in the district	Construction of Five (1x2) ECE classroom blocks in primary schools	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	All primary schools	Fuel Materials		800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	1,600,000.00	4,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Procure ECE furniture, teaching and learning materials		All primary schools	Fuel Materials		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	400,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
Objective 2	To ensure quality education provision for all learners in the district											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The L.A will ensure adequate desks and related school furniture in the district	Rehabilitation and/or maintenance of desk furniture	Procurement of contractor, implementation	All schools	Fuel Materials		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	200,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
	Procurement of 2000 desks in schools	Procurement of contractor, implementation	All schools	Fuel Materials		950,000.00	950,000.00	950,000.00	950,000.00	3,800,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE

Objective 3	To provide access to quality Education Skills Training											
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The L,A working with stakeholders will construct a Skills Training Centre in the district	Construction of Skills traing centre	Engagement of Ministry of Education, establishment of institute	Township	Fuel Materials		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MOE
COMMERCE, TRADE & INDUSTRY												
Development Goal 13: Promote value addition and manufacturing through commerce and trade and Self-Sustainable Business Environment for all Small-Scale Business Operations												
Objective 1	To improve the existing trading infrastructure and establish four new trading Infrastructure to 5% by 2030											

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The Local Authority with stakeholders will ensure that the three existing trading infrastructures are upgrade to modern markets	Upgrading of market infrastructure	Appraisal of existing infrastructure, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	All wards	Fuel Materials		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MoS ME
The LA with stakeholders to establish four new trading infrastructure in the wards that are far from the CBD	Market construction (4 markets)	Site selection, technical appraisal, securing of finances, procurement of contractor, implementation	Luwo, Mumfula, Kapwepwe, Mushingwa	Fuel Materials		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MoS ME
Objective 2 : To enhance value addition to local produce												

Strategies	Programme	Activities	Location	Input	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Cost (ZMW)	Proposed Source of Funding	Source of Information
The LA and stakeholders will set up a multi facility economic zones to promote value addition	Setup of MFEZ - approval process and boundary road clearing	Construction of access roads, provision of water and sanitation services, power and waste management services.	Township	Fuel Refreshments Stationery			500,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	GR Z/G grants	L.A/MoSME

5.2 Local Authority Financial Plan

Financial plans are important because they help institutions manage money wisely and achieve both financial and development goals. The financial plan is key to tracking, revenue streams, income, and expenditure and will help the local authority budget and plan for future expense and investments. Outlined in this section are the revenue estimates for Chembe district over the past 5 years to guide projections over the next five (5) years, 2024 – 2028.

5.2.1 Significant Findings

Chembe district's primary sources of revenue lay in; fees and charges such as market fees, parking fees for trucks in transit at the border and farm produce. Other charges include plot premiums, rentals from council houses and office space as well as fees from planning applications.

Levies also account for a significant portion of our revenue as Cane levy from Mansa Sugar Company, housed in Chembe district is a contributor. Mast levies, livestock levies, charcoal levies also play a part. This is also boosted by licensing fees in form of health permits, restaurant licenses, and liquor license and fire certificates among others.

Central government support in the form of Grants in lieu of rates and Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) which supports operations (80%) and Capital Projects (20%) as well as Constituency Development Funds contribute the largest portion to the Local Authority annual budget.

Revenue collection by Chembe Town Council is characterized by low collection efficiency resulting from;

- a) Low numbers of registered business houses which reduces the revenue tax base. This is largely due to the district population and size of the local economy and spatial configuration of rural populations far away from the district center.
- b) Lack of valuation roll which inhibits the collection of property taxes.

- c) Transportation factors that affect mobility and hence collectable income at the border. The near impassable state of the Pedicle Road affects movement of goods and hence obtainable revenue.

5.2.2 Base Year Budget Review

In the year 2023, the budget total for Chembe Town Council stands at K43.9 million. This represents a four-point six (4.6) percent increase from the budget for the calendar year 2022 which stood at K41.9 million which can be attributed to the upward adjustment of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to K28.3 million from K25.7 million.

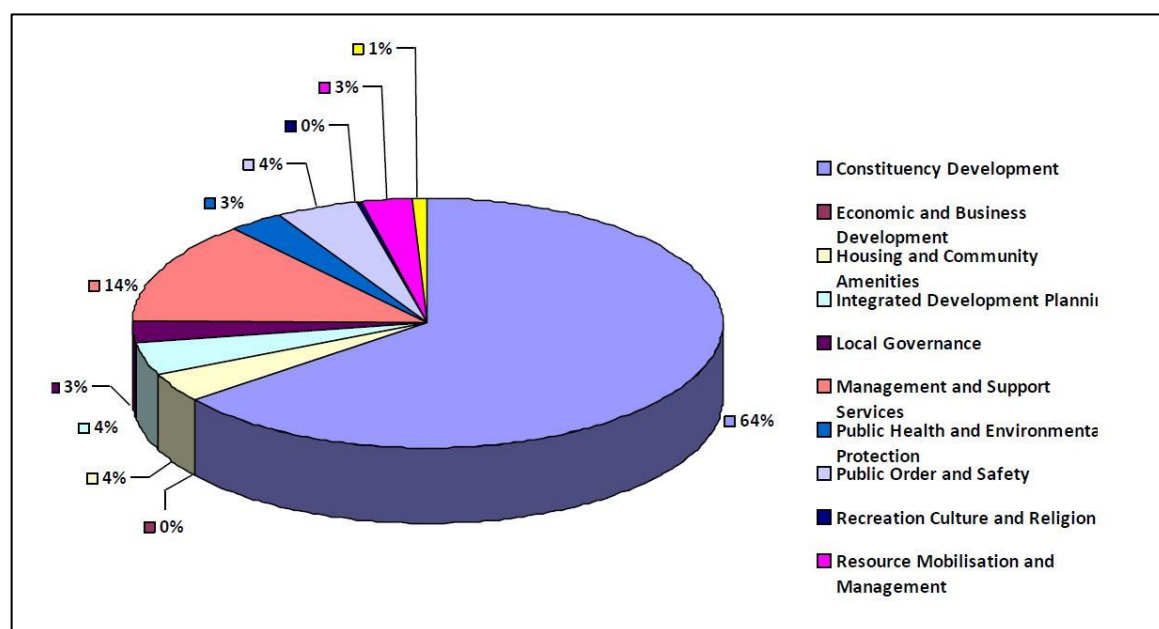


Figure 37: 2023 Chembe Town Council Budget by ratio of allocation

Source: Chembe Town Council

In the year 2023, The budget total for Chembe Town Council shows that the highest allocation of the budget is the Constituency Development Programme which stands at K28.3 million [65 percent]. The significance of the amount is in that it is government's primary rural development tool for community infrastructure and social services, youth and women empowerment, boarding school bursaries, and skills training.

This is followed by Management and Support Services with an allocation of K5.6 million [13 percent]. The amount caters for activities aimed at management systems and policy formulation of the Institution.

Housing and Community Amenities is pegged at K2.3 million [5 percent]. This is for implementation of accessibility projects to open up roads in the community, rehabilitate council infrastructure, maintain parks and gardens as well as markets and bus stations.

Public Order and Safety [K1.8 million: 4 percent]; Integrated Development Planning [K1.7 million: 4 percent]; Public Health and Environmental Protection [K1.5 million: 3 percent]; Local Governance [K1.2 million: 3 percent]; Resource Mobilization and Management [K1 million: 2 percent]; Social Protection [K264,246.00: 1 percent]; Recreation Culture and Religion [K197,688.00: less than 1 percent]; and Economic and Business Development at [K15,705: less than 1 percent].

5.2.3 2023 Budget Allocation by Programme

The budget allocation by programme shows that K28.3 million will be spent on Constituency Development Programme with Sub-Programme as: Community Capital Projects [K17.6 million]; Youth Empowerment [K3.1 million]; Women Empowerment [K2.3 million]; Secondary School Bursaries [K1.8 million]; and Skills Development Bursaries [K3.6 million].

A sum of K1.2 million will be spent on Local Governance as follows: Legislative Function [K1.2 million]; K1.7 million will be spent on Integrated Development Planning as follows: Spatial Planning [K981,918.00]; and Socio-Economic Planning [K737,088.00]. Economic and Business Development stands at K15,705.00 and Sub-Programmes are: Local Economic Development [K1,850.00]; and Trade Facilitation and Licensing [K13,855.00].

Public Health and Environmental Protection has a total of K1.5 million and is broken down as follows: Cemetery and Funeral Services [K5,538.00]; Health

Inspection [K70,090.00]; Pest Control [K113,356.00]; Solid Waste Management [K190,630.00]; Stormy Water Management [K35,244.00]; Water Supply and Sanitation Services [K853,080.00]; and Environmental Planning [K216,659].

Housing and Community Amenities are pegged at K2.3 million which are broken down as follows: Parks and Gardens [K210, 311.00]; Markets and Bus Stations [K803, 711.00]; Public Housing [K977, 272.00]; and Roads and Drainages [K286, 004.00]. K197, 688.00 has been provided for, for the smooth running of the Recreation, Culture and Religion with the following Sub-Programme as follows: Sports Promotion [K197, 688.00]; and Support to Indigent People [264,246.00].

Public Order and Safety has a budget amount of K1.8 million which is broken down as follows: Community Policing [423,232.00]; and Fire Protection Services [K1.4 million]. Management and Support Services has been budgeted for K5.6 million and is broken down as follows: Human Resource and Administration [1.8 million]; Registry [167,162.00]; Executive Management [K392,714.00]; Procurement Management [K342,334.00]; ICT [K332,274.00]; Auditing Management [K373,089.00]; and Accounting Management [K2.2 million].

The final Programme of the budget is the Resource Mobilization and Management which stands at K1 million. This is broken down as follows: Revenue Mobilization [K982, 880.00]; Revenue Enhancement [K1, 680.00]; and Revenue Management [K32, 400.00].

5.2.4 Five Year Trend Analysis

Between the years 2018-2022, the budget performance has been as tabulated below;

REVENUE						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Personal Levy	16,896.53	18,944.51	23,244.77	16,360.68	21,007.50	105,549.49
Fees and Charges	925,322.80	1,565,522.74	1,529,058.74	1,269,046.31	2,527,874.83	8,366,496.94
License	32,604.00	34,737.00	87,905.00	62,292.00	19,564.00	269,304.00
Levy	299,426.00	121,046.40	343,000.52	462,821.88	443,385.76	2,353,148.42
Permits	4,968.00	45,814.00	11,799.50	38,048.00	87,333.00	193,168.50
Charges	266,280.00	148,175.00	578,151.42	583,843.56	143,677.98	1,880,268.86
Other Income	114,018.00	72,340.64	70,992.77	403,441.29	5,272,360.81	11,216,089.90
National Support	9,226,603.67	6,765,119.31	10,468,239.52	9,781,273.79	34,435,496.87	76,984,000.02
Total	10,886,119.00	8,771,699.60	13,112,392.24	12,617,127.51	42,950,700.75	
EXPENDITURE						

Personal Emoluments	7,556,480.10	5,261,304.69	6,296,993.44	8,017,299.60	8,992,040.59	39,604,068.57
Service Provision	832,513.38	4,002,600.78	3,354,047.71	4,251,378.95	9,786,641.94	29,550,478.15
Non-Current Assets	1,460,525.71	1,920,891.61	699,894.64	522,411.25	3,884,160.69	9,412,407.20
Other Payment	-	-	-	-	314,121.91	325,527.04
Total	9,849,519.19	11,184,797.08	10,350,935.79	12,791,089.80	22,976,965.13	

Table 45: Five Year Trend Analysis Source Chembe Town Council 2023

The Local Authority has potential to raise additional own resource revenue, evidenced by the positive trend in collection of fees and charges. This is attributed to local policy changes adjusting key service fees upwards to achieve cost reflectiveness in service provision. The trend is as depicted in the figure below. It shows a steady rise, over the years and a dip in 2021, as business was affected at the height of COVID19 and the terrible state of the road through DRC being a factor, coupled with the closure of the border to quarantine and reduce movement and hence transmission of the pandemic.

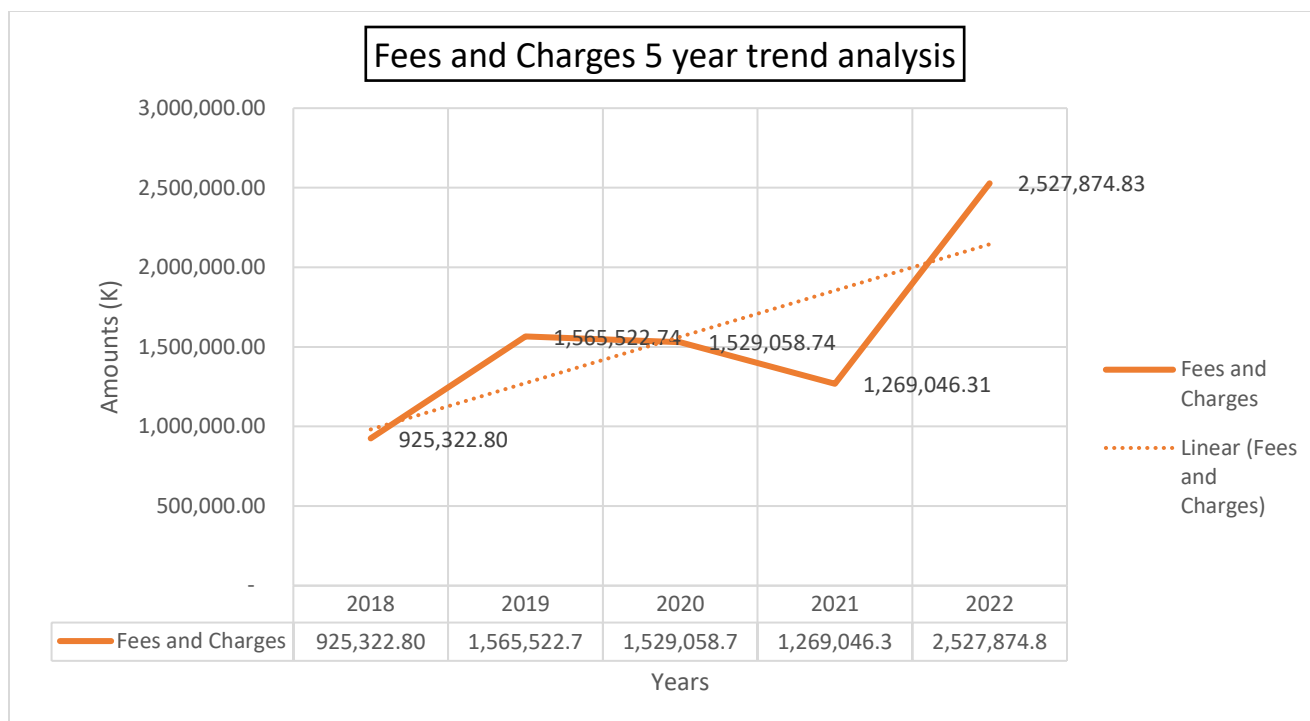


Figure 38: Fees and Charges - 5-year trend analysis

Source - Chembe Town Council

There has been steady growth in the collection of Levies charged by the local authority due to increased production from Mansa Sugar Company, who are paying cane levy based on the tonnage of cane produced.

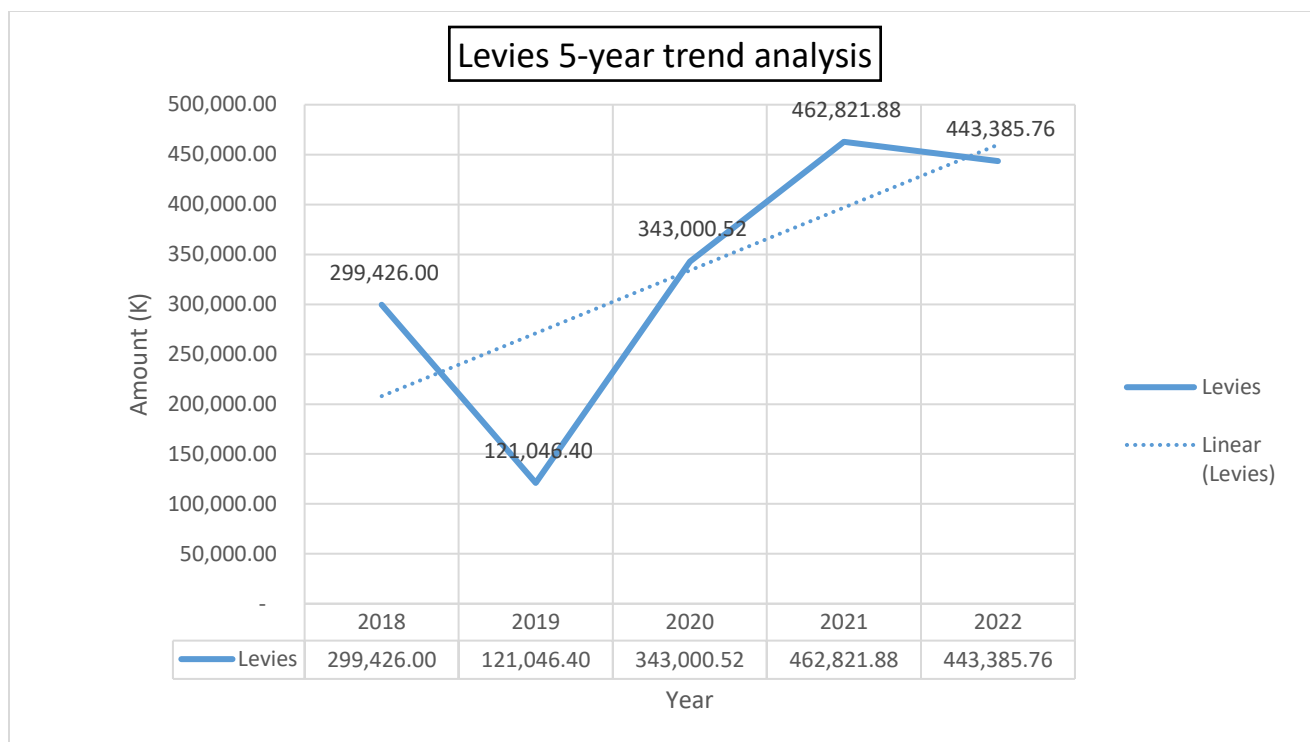


Figure 39: Levies - 5-year trend analysis

Source - Chembe Town Council

The following figure depicts an exponential rise in National support due the increase in Constituency Development Funds from 1.6 million to 25.7 million in 2022. There will be further increments in the coming years as the same has increased in 2023 to 28.3 million Kwacha with further increments projected. This particular fund will be key in financing the activities and programmes intended in the IDP as stipulated by law. The key planning tool in the district being a guide for spending of CDF for sustainable infrastructure and socio-economic benefit.

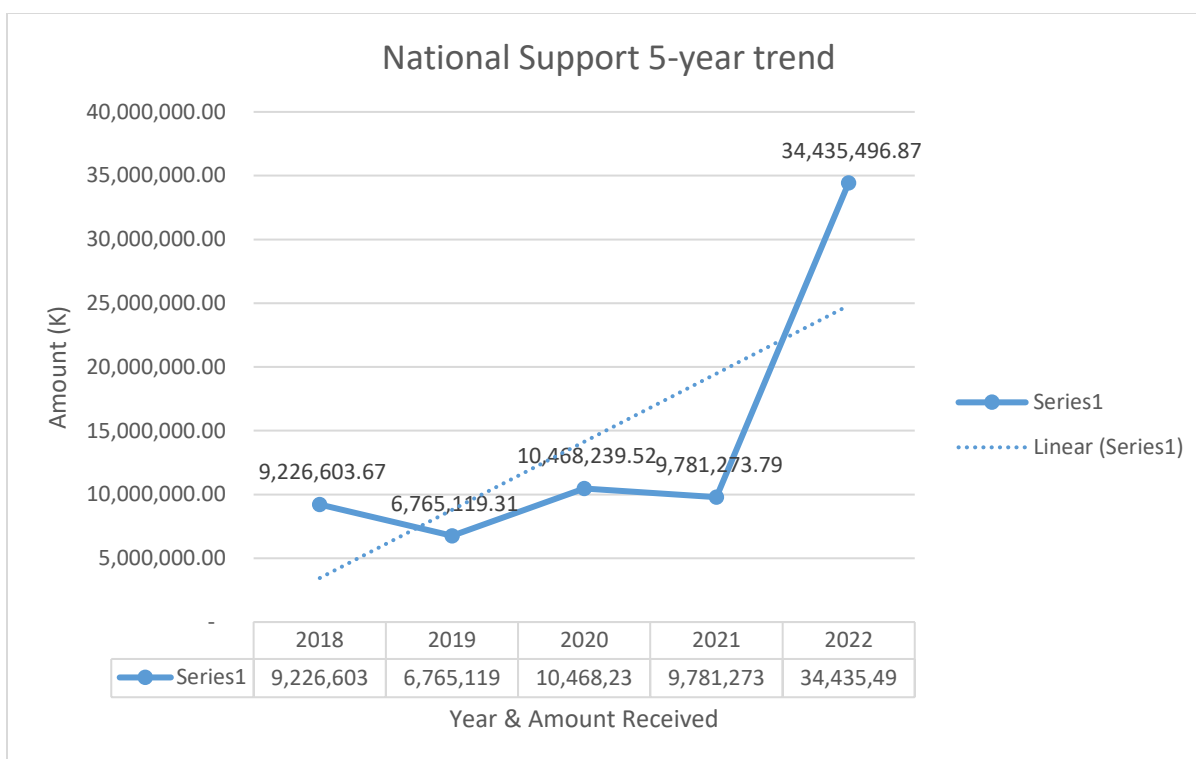


Figure 40: 5-year trend analysis

Source - Chembe Town Council

5.2.5 Assessment Of Uncollected Revenue

Chembe Town Council has been facing challenges in collecting revenue especially on parking fees at the border. Poor collection of revenue has been impacted by the reduction in traffic during the rainy season when the physical state of the Pedicle Road deteriorates causing it less desirable to road users who in turn are the payers of the levy. Resistance by sections of the general public attributed to illiteracy and the non-appreciation for payment of levies is a source of conflict and apathy. Continued sensitization is still hugely important in increasing the Local Authority's own source revenue.

5.2.6 Assessment Of Revenue Potential

Generally, the local authority has potential to raise additional revenue. Increase in revenue mobilization and innovation efforts would lead to the local authority being financially independent in future. The inclusion of development of policy documents such as the Local Authority Risk Management Plan and the Service

Charter will help improve service delivery quality as well as allow for enhancements in monitoring of receivables.

The mining activities in the district, from newly discovered deposits of Suglita and pre-existing interests in Manganese and other base metals could contribute positively to Local Economic Development through local tax payments such as rates, and fees paid for transportation of mineral ore out of the district at designated checkpoints. The mining sector generates various revenue streams for government, most significantly royalties, CIT and PAYE. In addition, mining companies pay other taxes, including local government (property) taxes, withholding taxes, and fees relating to licenses and permits such as Fire and health permits as well as personal levies.

The district can also make gains from the Social Corporate Responsibility; social investments which although, do not form part of the commercial activities undertaken by mining companies are instead aimed at making a positive contribution to communities surrounding the mine and include investments in infrastructure, health, education, business development and support for alternative livelihoods, as well as endeavors to support local government to cope with the influx of people into the area.

Lastly, the preparation of a Valuation Roll and implementation of the Multi-Facility Economic Zone project has the potential to change the Local Economic Development situation totally due to both Local and Foreign Direct Investment as well as collection of rates from ratable properties plus plant and equipment in factories for land uses exempt such as agriculture in the Rating Act No. 21 of 2018 which Mansa Sugar are beneficiaries to the exemption.

5.2.7 Strategies To Increase Revenue Collection

- Preparation of the district Valuation Roll for all ratable properties.
- Engagement of ward development committees (WDCs) as revenue collection agents of the local authority in all the 8 wards as stipulated by the

Local Government Act and WDC guidelines. This will help the council collect revenue in the most rural parts of the district.

- Boosting of manpower at Revenue Points i.e., checkpoints etc. by hiring of additional revenue collectors to collect revenue in shifts so as to reduce gaps in collection at peak times.
- Quarterly collection and updating of the revenue database in the district.
- Set-up and operationalization of more revenue collection points in the district to take advantage of new mining and business activity in the district.
- Growing the revenue base through diversification and investment in the Council farm as well as construction of a Council Lodge. Lastly, the development of a Truck yard to improve parking services and decongest the border.
- Upgrading of all informal settlements within the township Boundary will increase property rates collected by the Local Authority

5.2.8 Projected Local Revenue in The Next Five Years

The money to be realized from the upgrading of informal settlements in the township it will increase property rates base for the council as stated below in the table

TYPER OF PROPE RTY	TAR GET	A PP F E E	Subtot al	INSPEC TION	Subtot al	Formali zation	Subtot al	Sit e Pl an	Subtot al	Endorse ment of plans	Subtota l	occup ancy	Subt otal	water conne ction	Subt otal	recommen dation fees	Subtotal
RHC	100	200	20,000 .00	500	50,000 .00	1500	150,00 0.00	500	50,000 .00	500	50,000. 00	500	5000 0	500	5000 0	150	15000
RLC	200	200	40,000 .00	300	60,000 .00	700	140,00 0.00	500	100,00 0.00	500	100,000 .00	500	1000 00	500	1000 00	150	30000
RMC	150	200	30,000 .00	400	60,000 .00	1000	150,00 0.00	500	75,000 .00	500	75,000. 00	500	7500 0	500	7500 0	150	22500
OTHE R	50	200	10,000 .00	600	30,000 .00	1500	75,000 .00	1000	50,000 .00	500	25,000. 00	500	2500 0	500	2500 0	150	7500
subtotal			100,00 0.00		200,00 0.00		515,00 0.00		275,00 0.00		250,000 .00		2500 00		2500 00		75000
Grand Total																	1,915,000. 00

Table 46: Source (finance dept.

Chembe town council2024)

5.3 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will help to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of the Chembe IDP. It is a living document that will be referred to and updated periodically. The key elements are as follows;

Identification of the IDP Goals and Objectives - What problem is the program trying to solve? What steps are being taken to solve that problem? How will program staff know when the program has been successful in solving the problem? These have been outlined in the Development Framework. Furthermore, the M&E plan looks to Identify Indicators.

Once the program's goals and objectives are defined, it is time to define indicators for tracking progress towards achieving those goals. Program indicators should be a mix of those that measure process, or what is being done in the program, and those that measure outcomes. The importance of the M&E plan to the IDP is to give validity and quality assurance to the document and allows for tracking of the implementation of its interventions.

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 intends to measure;
- Measurable: the indicator is measurable; if it cannot be measured, it is not a good indicator and;
- Practicable: the indicator is not to be impractical to measure from a resource or cost perspective.

Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits									
Objective	To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing Deficit of 30% in the district by the year 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
The LA will upgrade six (6) informal settlements within the township boundary	Community Sensitization	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	No. of meetings held	LA reports	Bi-annually
	Surveying of plot parcels and detail picking	1 survey					No. of surveys	LA, Planning	Annually
	Local Area plan generation	1 plan	100 occupancy licenses issued	100 occupancy licenses issued	100 occupancy licenses issued	100 occupancy licenses issued	No. of occupancy licenses issued	LA	Annually

	Grading of access roads as well as provision of other basic services		30km of access roads opened	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Periodic maintenance	No. of kilometers opened	LA, DRD	Annually
The LA will work with Ministry of Lands to carry out a re-entry exercise for all undeveloped parcels of land which are on offer	Carry out a land audit	Strategy implemented					Land Audit report prepared	LA, MLNR	Annually
	Report for re-entry/repossession	Strategy implemented	Repossessions undertaken				No. of re-entries and repossession s	LA, MLNR	Annually

The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district	Promotion to engage women to apply for properties	Strategy implemented					No. of successful applicants	LA	Annually
	Community sensitization	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	No. of meetings held	LA, Civic and Traditional leaders	Bi-annually
Development Goal 2: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development									
Objective 1	To develop and manage water resources in the district from 30% to meet national average of 67% by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency

The LA in conjunction with Luapula Water & Sewerage Company (LWSCo) and other stakeholders will construct 1 major water stabilization and treatment reticulation systems in all the 8 wards of the district	Sensitization activities	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	4 public consultations	No. of meetings held	LA, Water Utility/LWSCo	Bi-annually
	Formulate Construction Committees through DWASHE and sub district structures i.e., Village WASHE	8 committees formulated					No. of committees formulated	LA, Water Utility/LWSCo	Annually
	construct 1 major water stabilization and treatment reticulation systems			1 constructed	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Water system constructed	LA, Water Utility/LWSCo	Bi-annually

	Construct dams and weirs	1 Dam constructed	1 Dam constructed	1 Dam constructed	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Dam constructed	LA, Water Utility/L WSCo	Bi-annually
The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management	Research and development	1 plan formulated					Plan formulated	LA, DWRD	Annually
Map aquifer to enhance ground water management in the district	Aquifer identification and mapping	2 Capacity assessments conducted	2 Capacity assessments conducted	2 Capacity assessments conducted			Aquifers mapped	LA, DWRD	Annually
	Aquifer explorations and development		Strategy				Aquifers	LA, DWRD	Annually

			implem ented				devel oped		
The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100%	Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs & Investors through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	1 Proposa l formula ted					No. of activit ies held	LA, DWRD	Bi- annu ally
Objective 2	To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district from 48% to 80% by 2030								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
LA with LWSCo will connect 80% households in the urban parts of the district to safe and clean water supply within the township	Connect 80% households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup	20% of urban households connected	35% of urban households connected	50% of urban households connected	65% of urban households connected	80% of urban households connected	% of households connected	LA, LWSCo	Quarterly
	Sensitize communities to connect piped water	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	No. of meetings held	LA, LWSCo	Quarterly
LWSCo will construct and connect a sewer network	Formulate Sensitization Committee	Strategy implemented					Committee formulated	LA, LWSCo, DWASHe	Annually

system in the urban part of the district to cater to 67% of households within the township boundary	Construct the sewer network	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented			Sewe r netwo rk constr ucted	LA, LWSCo	Ann ually
	Connect all household to the sewer system			Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Routine mainten ance	No. of house holds conne cted	LA, LWSCo	Ann ually
Objective 3	To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply from the current status to meet national average of 67% by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y

The LA in conjunction with the LWSCo will provide 67% rural householder access to clean and safe water	Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population	10 boreholes	10 boreholes	10 boreholes			No. of boreholes upgraded	LA, LWSCo	Quarterly
	Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	4 public engagements	No. of meetings held	LA, LWSCo	Quarterly
	Maintenance of boreholes conducted	35 boreholes maintained	35 boreholes maintained	35 boreholes maintained	35 boreholes maintained	35 boreholes maintained	No. of boreholes maintained	LA, LWSCo	Quarterly
	Water Quality Monitoring to enhance health education	Quarterly water	Quarterly water	Quarterly water	Quarterly water	Quarterly water	No. of	LA, MOH	Quarterly

		quality testing	quality testing	quality testing	quality testing	quality testing	samples tested		
Objective 4	To attain 100% sensitization coverage on sanitation and hygiene in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicators	Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The DWASHE committee will provide all the households in the district with Information about the link between health and sanitation	Orientation of DWASH committee	1 orientation programme			1 orientation programme		No. of orientations held	LA, NGO	Annually
	Training of traditional leaders and key stakeholders	1 orientation programme					No. of trainings held	LA, NGO	Annually

	Training of Community Champions	1 orientat ion progra mme						No. of traini ngs held	LA, NGO	Ann ually
	Training V-WASHE committees	Quarter ly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarter ly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarter ly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarter ly CLTS & SLTS M&E	Quarter ly CLTS & SLTS M&E	No. of traini ngs held	LA, NGO	Quar terly	
Objective 5	To improve sanitation services to 100% in the district by 2030									
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indic ator	Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y	

LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to improve sanitation services to 80%	Improve sanitation by constructing waterborne toilets in all public places in the district	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	No. of toilets constructed	LA, NGO	Quarterly
	Waste management	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		LA	Quarterly
	Keep Zambia Clean, Green and healthy Campaign	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	52 weekly activities	No. of activities conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Health education	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	No. of activities conducted	LA, MOH, MOE	Quarterly

Development Goal 3: Improved Power (Energy) Distribution in Urban and Rural parts of the District for Sustainable Economic Development									
Objective 1	To increase access to power connection to 30% both rural and per-urban parts of the district to the national grid by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicator	Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
ZESCO in conjunction with REA will increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructures connected to the national grid to 30%	Sensitization activities	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	No. of activities conducted	LA, ZESCO, REA	Quarterly
	Promoting connection subsidies	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	No. of activities conducted	LA, ZESCO, REA	Annually

ZESCO and REA to connect 30% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid	Project Planning	1 plan formulated						LA, ZESCO, REA	Annually
	Promote the use of Ready Boards	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented			Annually
	Promoting connection subsidies	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		LA, ZESCO, REA	Annually
Objective 2	To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 70 % in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indicators	Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency

The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization	Sensitization activities	Strategy implemented						LA, ZESCO, REA	Annually
on the use of alternative energy sources	Provide flexible measures when offering operating licenses in alternative renewable Energy	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		Ministry of Energy	Annually
The Ministry of Energy will provide access to energy efficient technologies in the district	Sensitization activities	Strategy implemented					No. of activities conducted	Ministry of Energy	Annually
	Distribution of IEC materials	Strategy implemented						Ministry of Energy	Annually
	Reducing the cost of energy efficient technologies	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		Ministry of Energy	Annually

		implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented			
Development Goal 4: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem									
Objective 1	To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indica tors	Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y
The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district.	Community Sensitization activities	Quarter ly sensitiz ation	Quarter ly sensitiz ation	Quarter ly sensitiz ation	Quarter ly sensitiz ation	Quarter ly sensitiz ation	No. of activit ies condu cted	LA,MGE	Quar terly
	Routine monitoring and inspections	Quarter ly inspecti ons	Quarter ly inspecti ons	Quarter ly inspecti ons	Quarter ly inspecti ons	Quarter ly inspecti ons	No. of activit ies	LA,MGE	Quar terly

							conducted		
	Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement		LA,MGE	Quarterly
	Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement	Legal enforcement		LA,MGE	Quarterly
Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree	Routine monitoring and inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA,MGE	Quarterly
	Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy		LA,MGE	Quarterly

species in the district.		implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented			
	Prosecution of illegal developers	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		LA,MGE	Quar terly
Development Goal 5: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District									
Objective 1	To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50,000 Ha in Chembe by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Indica tors	Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y
Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the	Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders & community on natural resources management	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	No. of activities conducted	LA,MGE	Quarterly

community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management	Zoning of forests	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		LA,MGE	Bi- annu ally
	Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests	Strateg y implem ented						LA,MGE	Ann ually
	Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee	Strateg y implem ented						LA,MGE	Ann ually
Objective 2	To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y

Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district	Conduct public awareness on the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization		LA, MGE	Quarterly
	Identify two (2) charcoal production areas	Production areas identified						LA, MGE	Annually
	Draft guidelines on charcoal production	Guidelines formulated						LA, MGE	Annually
Development Goal 6: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District									
Objective 1	To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible	Frequency

								Agency/Dept	
The Department of National Parks and Wildlife will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas to 25%	To develop Game Management Plan for GMA	1 plan formulated						LA,MGE	Annually
	To develop a Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Areas	1 plan formulated						LA,MGE	Annually
	To relocate illegal settlers from Primary Hunting Blocks	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		LA,MGE	Bi-annually
The DNPW will reduce and mitigate Human Wildlife	To sensitize the Local communities on causes and effects of Human Wildlife conflict and implementation of effective mitigation measures	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization		LA,MGE	Quarterly

conflict by 80%	To construct and install solar, electric and chilly fences in GMA and Open Areas	Strategy implemented							Annually
	To promote alternative livelihood activities at household level in order to reduce the increase in poverty levels	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement		LA,MGE	Quarterly
	Increase community participation in wildlife, resource protection and benefit sharing mechanism (CBNRM Policy)	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement	Quarterly community engagement		LA,MGE	Quarterly

	Increase funding for law enforcement operations	Strategy implemented						LA,MGE	Quarterly
Objective 2	To explore and market all tourism potential areas in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The DNPW to explore all the tourism potential areas in the district	To collect data on all tourism potential areas in the district	1 Database formulated						LA, MGE, Culture and Tourism Dept	Annually
	To generate thematic maps on all tourism potential areas	1 Plan formulated						LA, MGE, Culture	Annually

								and Tourism Dept	
The DNPW in collaboration with Hunting Outfitters and Private Investors to market all the mapped tourism potential areas in the district	Exhibiting at the investment potential expositions	1 Exhibiti on	1 Exhibiti on	1 Exhibiti on	1 Exhibiti on	1 Exhibiti on		LA, MGE, Culture and Tourism Dept	Ann ually
	Mounting Billboards and generate IEC materials showing tourism sites locations and services offered	Billboa rds moute d; IEC materia ls distribu ted	Billboa rds moute d; IEC materia ls distribu ted	Billboa rds moute d; IEC materia ls distribu ted	Billboa rds moute d; IEC materia ls distribu ted	Billboa rds moute d; IEC materia ls distribu ted		LA, MGE, Culture and Tourism Dept	Ann ually

	Engage private investors to implement deliberate policies that accommodate local tourists	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements		LA, MGE, Culture and Tourism Dept	Annually
Development Goal 7: Increase an Industrialized and Diversified Economy in the District for Poverty Reduction									
Objective 1	To increase agricultural production and productivity of four major crops by 100 % in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in conjunction	Community sensitization on improved seed	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization		LA, MoA	Annually

with other stakeholders will increase the promotion in the use of improved and certified seed to 100% for crop production in the district	Set up field demonstrations and trials	1 Demo field setup	1 Demo field setup	1 Demo field setup	1 Demo field setup	1 Demo field setup		LA, MoA	Annually
	Conduct field days to show case the technologies	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days	2 field days		LA, MoA	Quarterly
	Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application & weeding stages	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		LA, MoA	Quarterly
Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Local Authority will	Capacity building of officers. Officers trained in early warning and surveillance system and training small holder farmers	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		LA, MoA	Annually

increase the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to 100 % in the all-agricultural camps of Chembe district	Establishment of Farmer blocks to expose farmers to various CSA protocols	Strategy implemented							LA, MoA	Annually
MoA in conjunction with stakeholders	Enhance gravity irrigation practices, low-cost community irrigation facilities.	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented			LA, MoA	Quarterly
will promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective	Training smallholder farmers and officers in mechanized irrigation method	Farmer trained	Farmer trained	Farmer trained	Farmer trained	Farmer trained			LA, MoA	Quarterly

irrigation technologies by 40 % in Chembe district									
Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders	Sensitization and awareness on financial support	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		MoA	Quarterly
will promote Agribusiness Development and farmer input support programme by 80% in the district	Entrepreneurship training and promotion	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained		MoA, MoSME	Quarterly
	Farmer input support Programme	Inputs Distributed	Inputs Distributed	Inputs Distributed	Inputs Distributed	Inputs Distributed		MoA, MCDSS	Annually
Objective 2	To improve food and nutrition status of 50% people in the district by 2030								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y
Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with Health and other stakeholders will increase to 50 % the diversification of agricultural production and utilization of four crops other than	Food and Nutrition training conducted	Communities trained	Communities trained	Communities trained	Communities trained	Communities trained		LA, MoA, MoH	Quarterly
	Promote cultivation of other crops such as fruits, soya beans and groundnuts	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization	Quarterly sensitization		LA, MoA	

maize in the district									
Objective 3	To promote agriculture infrastructure development for improved productivity								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Local Authority will promote and enhance agriculture infrastructure	Construction of storage sheds	2 Storage sheds constructed	2 Storage sheds constructed	2 Storage sheds constructed	2 Storage sheds constructed	2 Storage sheds constructed		LA, MoA	Annually
	Construction of staff houses	2 Staff Houses constructed	2 Staff Houses constructed	2 Staff Houses constructed	2 Staff Houses constructed	2 Staff Houses constructed		LA, MoA	Annually

The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % on-farm agro processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest losses in 24 camps	Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	Farmer s trained	Farmer s trained	Farmer s trained	Farmer s trained	Farmer s trained		MoA, MoSME	Quarterly
	Distribute hermetic bags and metal silos	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		MoA	Annually
Objective 4	To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
MoA in collaboration with LA and other stakeholders	Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements	2 Stakeholder engagements		LA, MoA	Quarterly
will increase awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures by 100 % in the district	Train stakeholders in climate risk assessment	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted		LA, MoA	Quarterly

MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100 %	Training of agriculture officers in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection and reporting)	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted		LA, MoA, ZmetDept	Quarterly
	Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall Armyworm traps	Equipment installed						LA, MoA, ZmetDept	Annually
Objective 5	To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) in conjunction with Veterinary Department and other stakeholders will control livestock diseases and vectors	Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy skin, Newcastle disease, African swine fever diseases	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		MFL	Quarterly
	Spraying/dipping to control ticks	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		MFL	Quarterly
	Livestock training on disease control	Training Conducted	Training Conducted	Training Conducted	Training Conducted	Training Conducted		MFL, MoH, LA	Quarterly
	Conducting of Animal health extension services	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		MFL	Quarterly

	Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence	Surveillance conducted	Surveillance conducted	Surveillance conducted	Surveillance conducted	Surveillance conducted		MFL	Quarterly
	Farm management training	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained	Farmer's trained		MFL	Quarterly
MFL in conjunction with stakeholders to enhance sustainable management of livestock by 60 %	Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 Local goats	1250 chickens and 1000 local goats restocked	1250 chickens and 1000 local goats restocked					MFL, MoA	Quarterly
	Conduct livestock production trainings to livestock farmers	Trainings Conducted	Trainings Conducted	Trainings Conducted	Trainings Conducted	Trainings Conducted		MFL	Quarterly

	Establishment of livestock demonstrations	Demonstrations Established	Demonstrations Established	Demonstrations Established	Demonstrations Established	Demonstrations Established		MFL	Quarterly
	Conduct field days and market linkages	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted	Field Days conducted		MFL	Quarterly
	Cultivation of improved pastures	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated	Hectares cultivated		MFL	Annually
Development Goal 8: Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth									
Objective 1	To promote and regulate traditional and non-traditional minerals of all mining activities in the district by 2030.								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
LA to enhance the growth of all the mining activities in the district within 10 years	Mapping of all mining activities in the district	Mining sites mapped						L.A/DJO C/Traditional Leaders	Annually
	Develop a legal framework for establishment and development of mining activities in the district	Legal framework developed						L.A	Annually
	Conduct sensitization on the procedures regarding legalization of mining activities	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted	Quarterly sensitizations conducted		LA, DJOC	Quarterly

	Promotion and registration of small-scale mining cooperatives	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted	Quarterly consultations conducted		L.A	Annually
	Conducting monitoring and development control	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		L.A/DJO C	Quarterly
Development Goal 9: Strengthen Public health and increase access to quality health care for the prevention and control of infectious diseases in the district									
Objective 1	To ensure that at least 90% of adequate medicines and medical supplies are available in all healthcare facilities in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency

Ministry of Health in collaboration with other stakeholders will ensure that there is adequate drugs, medical facilities and reliable transportation to 90% within 5years	Medicines and Medical supply chain management to all health facilities in the district	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		L.A/MOH	Annually
	Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance such ambulance and other utility vehicles.	Equipment and transport procured	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance		L.A/MOH	Annually
	Routine inspections of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs	Quarterly inspections conducted	Quarterly inspections conducted	Quarterly inspections conducted	Quarterly inspections conducted	Quarterly inspections conducted		L.A/MOH	Quarterly
	Redistribution of drugs and medical supplies	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy		L.A/MOH	Quarterly

		implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented			
Objective 2	To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y
District Health Office and Cooperating partners to ensure that there is improved Healthcare provision by specialized	Human Resource Development by recruitment and deploying of health personnel in general and specialized services	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		L.A/MOH	Ann ually
	Conducting health promotions trainings	Trainin gs conduct ed	Trainin gs conduct ed	Trainin gs conduct ed	Trainin gs conduct ed	Trainin gs conduct ed		L.A/MOH	Qua rterl y

staff, recruited and deployed of healthcare as well as capacity building of healthcare									
Objective 3	To reduce incidence and mortality rate in all healthcare facilities in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Local	Epidemic Preparedness and control	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		L.A/MOH	Annually

Authority and other stakeholders will prevent occurrence of outbreaks/epidemics, improve behavior change outcomes, reduce in Case incidence, reduce in transmission of communicable diseases and increase	Health Education and Promotions	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented	Strategy implemented		L.A/MOH	Quarterly

antenatal care sensitization										
Objective 4	To construct climate resilient health infrastructure in the district									
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency	
Ministry of Health, the Local Authority,	Construction of a District Hospital	Hospital construction	Hospital construction	Hospital construction				L.A/MOH	Quarterly	

Ward Development Committees and other stakeholders will advocate for construction and upgrade of health posts, Centers and Hospitals as well as staff houses to 90% within 10 years.	Construction of rural health centers	1 RHC constructed	1 RHC constructed	1 RHC constructed				L.A/MOH	Quarterly
	Construction of laboratories	Laboratory constructed	Laboratory constructed					L.A/MOH	Quarterly
	Construction of rural health posts	1 rural health posts constructed	1 rural health posts constructed					L.A/MOH	Quarterly
	Construction of district offices	District offices construction	District offices construction	District offices construction				L.A/MOH	Quarterly
	Construction of staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses		L.A/MOH	Quarterly

		constru cted	constru cted	constru cted	constru cted	constru cted			
	Construction of ablution blocks	2 ablutio n blocks constru cted	2 ablutio n blocks constru cted	2 ablutio n blocks constru cted	2 ablutio n blocks constru cted	2 ablutio n blocks constru cted		L.A/MOH	Qua rterl y
	Construction of maternity wings	2 materni ty wings constru cted	2 materni ty wings constru cted	1 materni ty wing constru cted	1 materni ty wing constru cted	1 materni ty wing constru cted		L.A/MOH	Qua rterl y
Development Goal 10: Improve Transport and Communication Infrastructure for efficient service delivery in the district.									

Objective 1	To improve transport system that supports socioeconomic development and road safety in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The LA in collaboration with RDA will develop a modern road network and storm water drainage system by upgrading 50% of township roads to	Road development and Maintenance (90Km Chembe - Mansa Rd Road upgraded to asphalt standard)								Quarterly
	Pothole patching, Drainage desilting, Road marking and replacement of road signs								Quarterly
	Bridges built (CROSS CUTTING POINTS)	2 bridges constructed	2 bridges constructed	2 bridges constructed	2 bridges constructed	2 bridges constructed	2 bridges constructed	LA, DHID	Quarterly

bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.	Feeder roads rehabilitation and upgraded to designed gravel standard								Quarterly
	Township Roads (opening up of new roads and upgrading to bituminous standard with drainages)	10km of roads constructed	10km of roads constructed	10km of roads constructed	Periodic maintenance	Periodic maintenance			Quarterly
The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the establishment of the tracking bay in the township to house all the trucks passing and entering in	Designing and Construction of a trucking bay Stakeholder engagements on the establishment of intra bus routes								
	Sensitization on intermediate means of transport.								

the district within 3 years.									
LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of district in the transport sector by providing a complete set of road maintenance equipment by within 5 years.	Procure Road maintenance equipment.								
	Staff development for institutions in the road sector								
Objective 1	To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
LA with ZANIS will provide an enabling environment for service providers to invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2030.	Construct modern towers.								
	Advertise the district potential investment in the communication.								
	Improve and increase the coverage of a radio station in all the 8 wards of the district.								

Development Goal 11: Improved Education and Skills Development									
Objective 1	To ensure access to equitable and inclusive education in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The L,A in conjunction with other stakeholders will construct school infrastructure in the district	Construction of a Secondary Boarding School	Boarding school constructed	Boarding school constructed					L.A/MOE	
	Construction of classroom blocks and related infrastructure in proposed schools under CDF community projects.	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed	4 (1x4) Classroom blocks constructed		L.A/MOE	
	Construction of ablution blocks in all schools	6 Ablution	6 Ablution	6 Ablution	6 Ablution	6 Ablution		L.A/MOE	

		n Blocks constru cted	n Blocks constru cted	n Blocks constru cted	n Blocks constru cted	n Blocks constru cted			
	Construction of laboratories, and specialized rooms in schools	Laborar ories constru cted in 2 schools	Laborar ories constru cted in 2 schools	Laborar ories constru cted in 2 schools				L.A/MOE	
	Construction of specialized rooms in schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 2 schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 3 schools	Speciali zed rooms constru cted in 3 schools		L.A/MOE	
	Construction of staff houses.	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses	5 staff houses		L.A/MOE	

		constru cted	constru cted	constru cted	constru cted	constru cted			
The L.A working with stakeholders will ensure the establishment of ECE centers in all all primary schools in the district	Establishment of annexed ECE centers	Strateg y implem ented						L.A/MOE	
	Facilitate the construction of stand-alone ECE classrooms in all primary schools	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constru cted	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constru cted	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constru cted	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constru cted	Five (1x2) CRB for ECE constru cted		L.A/MOE	
	Procure ECE furniture, teaching and learning materials	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		L.A/MOE	

The L.A working with other stakeholders will Improve School Health and Nutrition Outcomes in the district	Conduct Orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district.	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		L.A/MOE	
	Revamp School WASH clubs in all schools across the district.	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		L.A/MOE	
Objective 2	To ensure quality education provision for all learners in the district								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y

The L.A working with stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate teaching and learning materials in the district.	Identification of needed materials.	Databas e created								Quar terly
	Teaching and Learning materials procured in all schools	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented		l.A/MOE	Quar terly	
The L.A working with stakeholders will ensure adequate Capacity building of teaching staff	Teacher capacity building trainings conducted	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented		l.A/MOE	Quar terly	
	Rehabilitation and/or maintenance of desk furniture	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented	Strateg y Implem ented		l.A/MOE	Quar terly	

The L.A will ensure adequate desks and related school furniture in the district	Procurement of desks in schools	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured	1000 desks procured		L.A/MOE	Quarterly
Objective 3	To provide access to quality Education Skills Training								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The L.A working with stakeholders will construct a Skills Training	Construction of Skills traing centre	Skills Training Center constructed	Skills Training Center constructed	Skills Training Center constructed				L.A/MOE	Bi-annually

Centre in the district	Skills training personnel are recruited in the district	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented	Strateg y implem ented		L.A/MOE	Bi- annu ally
Development Goal 12: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through Social Protection, Inclusion and Community Development									
Objective 1	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30%								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsib le Agency/D ept	Freq uenc y
The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to increase	Community Sensitization	Quarter ly sensitiz ation conduct ed	Quarter ly sensitiz ation conduct ed	Quarter ly sensitiz ation conduct ed	Quarter ly sensitiz ation conduct ed	Quarter ly sensitiz ation conduct ed		L.A/MCD SS	Quar terly

funding for all social protection programmes	Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported		L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
	Scale up Food security pack beneficiaries from 300 to 1200	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported	Beneficiaries Supported		L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
	Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to 4500 beneficiaries	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented		L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
	Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented		L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
The MCDSS and stakeholders to	Develop District Social Protection committee	Strategy						L.A/MCD SS	Annually

strengthen coordination of social protection systems to 100%		Implemented							
	Conduct stakeholder meeting	Strategy Implemented						L.A/MCDSS	Annually
	Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held	Quarterly meeting held		L.A/MCDSS	Quarterly
	Enhance coherence among the Stakeholders	Strategy Implemented						L.A/MCDSS	Annually
The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000	Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted	Trainings conducted		L.A/MCDSS	Quarterly

vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills	Community Sensitization	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented		L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
	Form and Train 10 cooperatives, clubs and groups across the district	Cooperatives formed						L.A/MCD SS	Quarterly
Development Goal 13: Promote value addition and manufacturing through commerce and trade and Self-Sustainable Business Environment for all Small-Scale Business Operations									
Objective 1	To improve the existing trading infrastructure and establish four new trading Infrastructure to 5% by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency

The Local Authority with stakeholders will ensure that the three existing trading infrastructures are upgrade to modern markets	Upgrading of market infrastructure	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d	1 Market upgrade d		L.A/MoS ME	Quar terly
The LA with stakeholders to establish four new trading infrastructure in the wards that are far from the CBD	Market construction	1 Market constru cted	1 Market constru cted	1 Market constru cted	1 Market constru cted				Quar terly

Objective 2	: To enhance value addition to local produce								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Responsible Agency/Dept	Frequency
The LA and stakeholders will set up a multi facility economic zones to promote value addition	Setup of MFEZ	1 MFEZ established						L.A/MoS ME	Quarterly

Table 47: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

PART FIVE

6.0 CONCLUSION

The development of the Chembe Integrated Development Plan which envisages the future of the district is a legal mandate for the Local Authority as enshrined in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. It provides an overall framework for Development of the District. The formulated Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will co-ordinate the works of Local Authority with Government Departments and other Development Partners in a coherent manner aimed at achieving inclusive sustainable development. The goal is the improvement in the quality of life for all the people living in Chembe district.

The approach utilized in the formulation of the plan was highly participatory in order to incorporate community aspirations in the development frameworks. The plan started with demographic analysis of the district for the next ten years in order to plan for the future anticipated population growth of the district. The next stage was the Planning Survey and Issues report which highlighted the existing state of development, the quality of prevailing service delivery and key issues facing each area among different sectors as well as the development aspirations of the community. Some of the key issues identified were inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water, poor health service provision, poor quality of education provision, poor transport infrastructure, ineffective environmental management, low agricultural production and productivity, high poverty levels and poor energy sources among others. The Development Framework therefore, attempted to solve these problems by identifying key projects and programmes to address the key issues in order to improve the quality of service delivery and socio-economic status of the district.

It will ensure that Chembe Town Council channel available resources to most pressing community needs through the much-improved Constituency Development Fund Programme that will help to bring about development in the district. This plan will ensure that the core problems identified in the issues report effecting the growth of all sectors are addressed in an integrated manner as opposed to previous sectoral development plans.

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APPENDIXE: PICTURES

(A) Types of houses in the district



(a) Unfinished house built with concrete blocks.



(b) unfinished house built with mold bricks.



(c) Completed houses built with concrete blocks - Government



(c) Completed house built with concrete blocks - private



e) Picture showing thatched house graduating to iron sheet roofed house.



(B) Types of roads in the district



(a) A gravel road within the district



(b) Chembe-Mansa road

(C) Forestry



Heaps of trees cut for various economic activities

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