



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MILENGE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024-2034



'Improved socio-economic status of the people of Milenge anchored on quality infrastructure development and environmental sustainability by 2034'.

MILENGE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
APPROVAL OF THE MILENGE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

Milenge Town Council

Sign: 

Mr Liusha Inambwae
Council Secretary

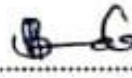
Sign: 

Mr Clement Mwila
Council Chairperson



Date: 29/07/2024

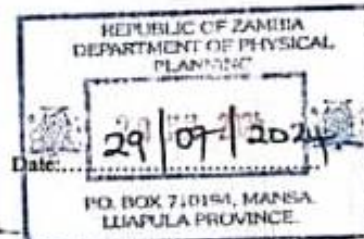
Provincial Administration, Luapula Province

Sign: 

Mr Alfred Banda
Executive Secretary, Luapula Province

Sign: 


Mr Mighty Mumba
Permanent Secretary, Luapula Province



Date: 29/07/24



Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Approved by: 

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



FOREWORD



The Milenge Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024-2034 charts a strategic course for the district's development over the next decade. This Plan is a comprehensive guide designed to steer the district towards sustainable growth and progress.

This document encompasses a detailed analysis of demographic and sectoral trends, development frameworks, and spatial planning strategies. It outlines both current and anticipated development approaches and includes a robust capital investment and financial plan. This plan details the financial resources required, assesses capacity needs, and incorporates monitoring strategies to ensure effective performance tracking and evaluation. Developed through an inclusive and consultative process, the IDP reflects the input of a diverse range of stakeholders, including government departments, private sector entities, community-based organizations, interest groups, and the district's residents. This collaborative effort ensures that the Plan addresses the collective needs and aspirations of the community. The primary objective of the IDP is to provide a structured framework for the coordination, implementation, and monitoring of district programs and activities. By doing so, it aims to effectively guide the execution of developmental priorities and foster cohesive growth.

As we move forward, it is imperative for all stakeholders to actively engage with and utilize the opportunities presented in the IDP. Through unified efforts, we can drive economic development, enhance the quality of life for Milenge residents, and achieve our vision for 2034.

CLEMENT MWILA
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Milenge District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024 - 2034 is a strategic framework aimed at coordinating and streamlining development efforts across the district. It seeks to eliminate project duplication and resource wastage through a unified approach. A key feature of the Plan is its spatial dimension, which targets specific areas for tailored projects and services.

Developed through extensive stakeholder consultations, including input from government bodies, community organizations, and residents, the IDP is designed to foster collaboration and integrate various development efforts. It aligns with major legislative and policy documents like the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, Vision 2030, and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

The IDP's vision is 'to enhance Milenge's socio-economic status by 2034 through quality infrastructure and environmental sustainability'. It provides specific goals and strategic objectives to guide planning, budgeting, and decision-making. The Plan aims to improve service delivery and advance overall district development.

ALLAN NKANDU MUTALE
DISTRICT
COMMISSIONER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



We wish to extend our heartfelt gratitude and sincere appreciation to the numerous stakeholders who played a pivotal role in the development and formulation of this Plan. This includes the district administration, local councillors, and the Ward Development Committees (WDCs), as well as the dedicated officers from the Milenge District IDP team. The latter group comprised officers from both the local authority and various devolved government departments. Your invaluable contributions, active engagement, and unwavering support have been instrumental in shaping this Plan. We recognize and commend the collective effort and expertise that have significantly enriched its development. As we move forward, we are optimistic that the implementation of this Plan will foster a well-coordinated and progressive development approach at the district level, leading to tangible and sustainable benefits for our community.

**LIUSHA INAMBWAE
COUNCIL SECRETARY**

Table of Contents

FOREWORD.....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
List Of Acronyms.....	xiii
1.0 Introduction and Background.....	1
1.1 District Background	1
1.2. Chiefdoms.....	2
1.3 Geographical Position and Location.....	2
1.4 Topography Elevation and Climatic Conditions.....	4
PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT	6
2.0 Demographic Analysis.....	6
2.1 Population and Population Growth.....	6
2.2 Population Characteristics.....	11
2.3 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics	15
2.4 Assessment of Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in The District	21
2.5 Assessment of the Impact of The Continuation of Population Growth on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns.....	27
3.0 Sectoral And Thematic Analysis.....	29
3.1 Education Sector.....	29
3.1.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level.....	29
3.1.2 Description of The Existing State of Development.....	32
3.1.2.1 Availability of Service	32
3.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	36
3.1.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process.....	41
3.1.3.1 Availability of Service.....	41
3.1.3.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance	42
3.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	43

3.1.4.1 Population Changes – Future Demand for Services and Facilities.....	43
3.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes.....	44
3.1.5 The Impact of The Environment and Climate Change on The Sector	44
3.1.5.1 The Impact of The Sector on Climate Change and Environment.....	44
3.1.6 Issues Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	44
3.1.6.1 Women and Girls	45
3.1.6.2 Men and Boys.....	45
3.1.6.3 Persons with Disabilities:	45
3.1.7 Sector Summary	46
3.2 Health Sector.....	47
3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level.	47
3.2.2 Description of The Existing State of Development.....	48
3.2.2.1 Availability of Service	48
3.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance	55
3.2.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process.....	56
3.2.4 Impact of Change Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.....	57
3.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities	57
3.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes	57
3.2.5 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis	58
3.2.5.1 Impact of The Sector on The Environment and Climate Change	58
3.2.5.2 Impact of The Environment and Climate Change on The Sector	58
3.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups.....	58
3.2.6.2 Men and boys	59
3.2.7 Sector Summary	59
3.3 Agriculture Sector	60
3.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level	60
3.3.2 Description of The Existing State of Development	61

3.3.2.1 Availability of Services	61
3.3.2.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance	65
3.3.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process.....	69
3.3.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years	69
3.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities	69
3.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes.....	70
3.3.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis	70
3.3.5.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change.....	70
3.3.5.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector	71
3.3.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups	72
3.3.6.1 Men and Boys.....	73
3.3.7 Sector Summary	73
3.4 Fisheries And Livestock Sector	74
3.4.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level.....	74
3.4.2 Description of The Existing State of Development.....	77
3.4.2.1 Availability of Services	77
3.4.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance	79
3.4.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process.....	81
3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years	81
3.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities	81
3.4.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	82
3.4.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis	82
3.4.5.1 Impact Of The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change	82
3.4.5.2 Impact Of Environment And Climate Change On The Sector	83
3.4.6 Issues Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups.....	83
3.4.7 Sector Summary	84
3.5 Community Development And Social Welfare Sector	85

3.5.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level.....	85
3.5.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development.....	87
3.5.2.1 Availability Of Service.....	87
3.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.....	92
3.5.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.....	93
3.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years.....	94
3.5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities.....	94
3.5.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	94
3.5.5 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis.....	95
3.5.5.1 Impact Of The Environment And Climate Change On The Sector.....	95
3.5.5.2 The Impact of Development Trends In The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change.....	95
3.5.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups.....	95
3.5.7 Sector Summary.....	96
3.6 Infrastructure, Transport, Telecommunication And Energy Sector.....	97
3.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level.....	97
3.6.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development.....	98
3.6.2.1 Availability Of Services.....	98
3.6.2.2 Quality Of Service.....	101
3.6.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process.....	108
3.6.4 Impact Of Change Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years.....	108
3.6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities.....	108
3.6.4.2 Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	109
3.6.5 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns.....	109
3.6.6 Environment And Climate Change Analysis.....	110
3.6.6.1 Impact Of The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change.....	110
3.6.6.2 Impact Of The Environment And Climate Change On The Sector.....	110

3.6.7 Issues Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups	110
3.6.8 Sector Summary	111
3.7 Environmental and Forestry Sector	112
3.7.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level.....	112
3.7.2 Description Existing State Of Development.....	112
3.7.2.1 Availability Of Service	112
3.7.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance.....	116
3.7.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.....	117
3.7.4 Impact Of Change Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years	117
3.7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities.....	117
3.7.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	117
3.7.5 Environment And Climate Change Analysis.....	118
3.7.5.1 The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change	118
3.7.5.2 The Impact Of Environment And Climate Change Issues On The Sector .	118
3.7.5.3 The Impact Of The Forest Sector On The Environment And Climate Change Issues On The Sector	118
3.7.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups.....	119
3.7.7 Sector Summary.....	119
3.8 Governance, Law And Security Sector	120
3.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level.....	120
3.8.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development.....	120
3.8.2.1 Availability Of Services	120
3.8.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance	122
3.8.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.....	124
3.8.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years.....	124
3.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities.....	125
3.8.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	126

3.8.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups.....	127
3.8.7 Sector Summary	128
3.9 Water And Sanitation.....	129
3.9.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level	129
3.9.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development	130
3.9.2.1 Availability Of Service	130
3.9.2.2 Quality Of Services Including Key Indicators Of Performance	134
3.9.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.....	134
3.9.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years	135
3.9.4.1 Population change – future demand for services and facilities	135
3.9.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes.....	135
3.9.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.....	135
3.9.5.1 Impact Of Development Trends In The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change	135
3.9.5.2 Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector	136
3.9.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups.....	137
3.9.7 Sector Summary.....	137
4.0 Development Framework.....	138
4.1 Vision.....	138
4.2 Policies To Direct Development.....	138
4.3 Development Objectives, Priorities, And Strategies.....	139
4.3.1 Water And Sanitation Sector.....	139
4.3.2 Fisheries And Livestock Sector.....	142
4.3.3 Health Sector	145
4.3.4 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector	149
4.3.5 Forestry And Environmental Sector.....	152
4.3.6 Education Sector	154
4.3.7 Community Development And Social Welfare Sector	156

4.3.8 Governance, Law And Security Sector.....	159
4.3.9 Agriculture Sector	161
4.4 Spatial Development Framework.....	165
4.4.1 Linear Development Planning Concept: Scenario One.....	165
4.4.2 Multi-Nodal Growth Spatial Development Concept: Scenario Two	167
4.4.3 Environmental Protection Approach To Development: Scenario Three.....	170
4.4.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario Multi Nodal Development Strategy.....	172
4.5 Land Use Planning Policies And Proposals To Improve, Maintain Or Protect The Environmental, Social And Economic Aspects Of Development;.....	174
4.6 Land Use Planning Policies And Proposals For The Protection Of National And Regional Interests, Policies And Guidelines;.....	176
4.7 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;.....	176
4.8 Land Use Planning Policies And Proposals For Areas Under The Jurisdiction Of Traditional Authorities And Proposed Policies And Proposals For Those Areas	177
5.0 Implementation Programme.....	178
5.1 Capital Investment Plan.....	178
5.1.1 Water And Sanitation Sector.....	179
5.1.2 Fisheries And Livestock Sector	181
5.1.3 Health Sector	184
5.1.4 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector	187
5.1.5 Forestry Sector	190
5.1.6 Education Sector.....	191
5.1.7 Community Development and Social Welfare Sector	192
5.1.8 Agriculture Sector.....	195
5.1.9 Governance, Law And Security Sector.....	197
5.2 Local Authority Financial Plan	198
5.3. Programme For Preparation Of The Local Area And Other Detailed Planning Activities	202

5.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan.....	203
5.4.1 Water And Sanitation Sector.....	204
5.4.2 Forestry And Environmental Sector.....	206
5.4.3 Health Sector.....	207
5.4.4 Education Sector.....	209
5.4.5 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector.....	211
5.4.6 Fisheries And Livestock Sector.....	214
5.4.7 Agriculture Sector.....	217
5.4.8 Community Development Sector.....	221
5.4.9 Governance, Law And Security Sector.....	224
6.0 Conclusion.....	225
Bibliography.....	226
Appendices.....	229

Table of Figure

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP OF MILENGE DISTRICT, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT 2024.	3
FIGURE 2: POPULATION DENSITY MAP, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT, 2024.....	11
FIGURE 3: URBANISATION FOR MILENGE DISTRICT	12
FIGURE 4: POPULATION PYRAMID.....	13
FIGURE 5: YOUTH POPULATION PROPORTION.....	14
FIGURE 6: DEPENDENCY LEVEL.....	14
FIGURE 7: AGE DISTRIBUTION	19
FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE.....	20
FIGURE 9: MILENGE DISTRICT DEPRIVATION RATE	21
FIGURE 10: MILENGE DISTRICT LAND USE MAP, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	22
FIGURE 11: MILENGE LAND USE DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT PLAN, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.....	22
FIGURE 12: SETTLEMENT PATTERN, ILLUSTRATED USING THE HAMLETS (SMALL SETTLEMENTS), SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	24
FIGURE 13: EXISTING MAIN GROWTH NODES, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	26
FIGURE 14: LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION FACILITIES, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	33
FIGURE 15: LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES, SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	49
FIGURE 16: POTENTIAL ARIABLE AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE, SOURCE: MILENGE DACO.	60
FIGURE 17: AGRICULTURE CAMPS, STORAGE SHEDS AND STORAGE SLABS, SOURCE MILENGE DACO.	64
FIGURE 18: MAJOR ACCESS ROADS. SOURCE: MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.	99
FIGURE 19: EAST - 7 AND LWELA AIRSTRIPS.	100
FIGURE 20: KAPALALA ND LWELA PONTOON CROSSING POINTS.	101
FIGURE 21: MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION COVERAGE, SOURCE: INFRATEL AND IHS TOWER DATABASE.	103
FIGURE 22: FOREST PROTECTED AREAS.....	114
FIGURE 23: LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER POINTS, SOURCE: MILENGE WATER AND SANITATION UNIT. .	132
FIGURE 24: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK SCENARIO 1, MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.....	166
FIGURE 25: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK SCENARIO 2, MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.....	170
FIGURE 26: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK SECNARIO 3, MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.....	172
FIGURE 27: CHOSEN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, MILENGE DPU GIS UNIT.....	173

List Of Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DACO	District Agricultural Coordinating Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
ECT	Emergency Cash Transfer
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FOREX	Foreign Exchange
FSP	Food Security Pack
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LA	Local Authority (Council)
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MGEE	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZICTA	Zambia Information Communication Technology Agency

1.0 Introduction and Background

Milenge Integrated Development Plan (MIDP), has been formulated in line with the Urban and Regional planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The aim is to enable the district to achieve socio-economic growth and contribute to national economic development.

The IDP is a crucial strategic planning tool that provides a framework for development in Milenge district. It will guide planning, budgeting and resource management, implementation and decision-making across all sectors within the administrative boundaries of Milenge district. The plan emphasizes the integration of socio-economic and spatial planning and has been developed through extensive consultations with various stakeholders, including input from district wards.

In the development of this plan, a situation analysis was conducted to understand the district's current socio-economic status and future developmental goals. The IDP aims to ensure that residents receive essential services from government departments, with all departmental plans aligning with the IDP.

Historically, planning in the district has been sector-focused, leading to coordination and integration challenges. The integrated development process seeks to address these issues by promoting alignment and coordination among stakeholders. Collaboration is essential to meet the district's needs, allocate resources effectively, and eliminate inefficiencies and duplications in development plans. The IDP will be in effect for ten years, from 2024 to 2034, with periodic reviews every five years to assess its performance.

1.1 District Background

Milenge district is situated in the Luapula Province of the Republic of Zambia, and it is the southernmost district in the province. It was established as a separate district in 1997, having been carved out of Mansa district. Geographically, Milenge is located in the southwest part of Luapula Province and shares borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the south, Chembe district to the northwest, Mansa District to the north, and Samfya district to the east. The district encompasses an area of approximately 6,140.8 square kilometers, making up about 9% of the total land area of Luapula Province.

1.2. Chiefdoms

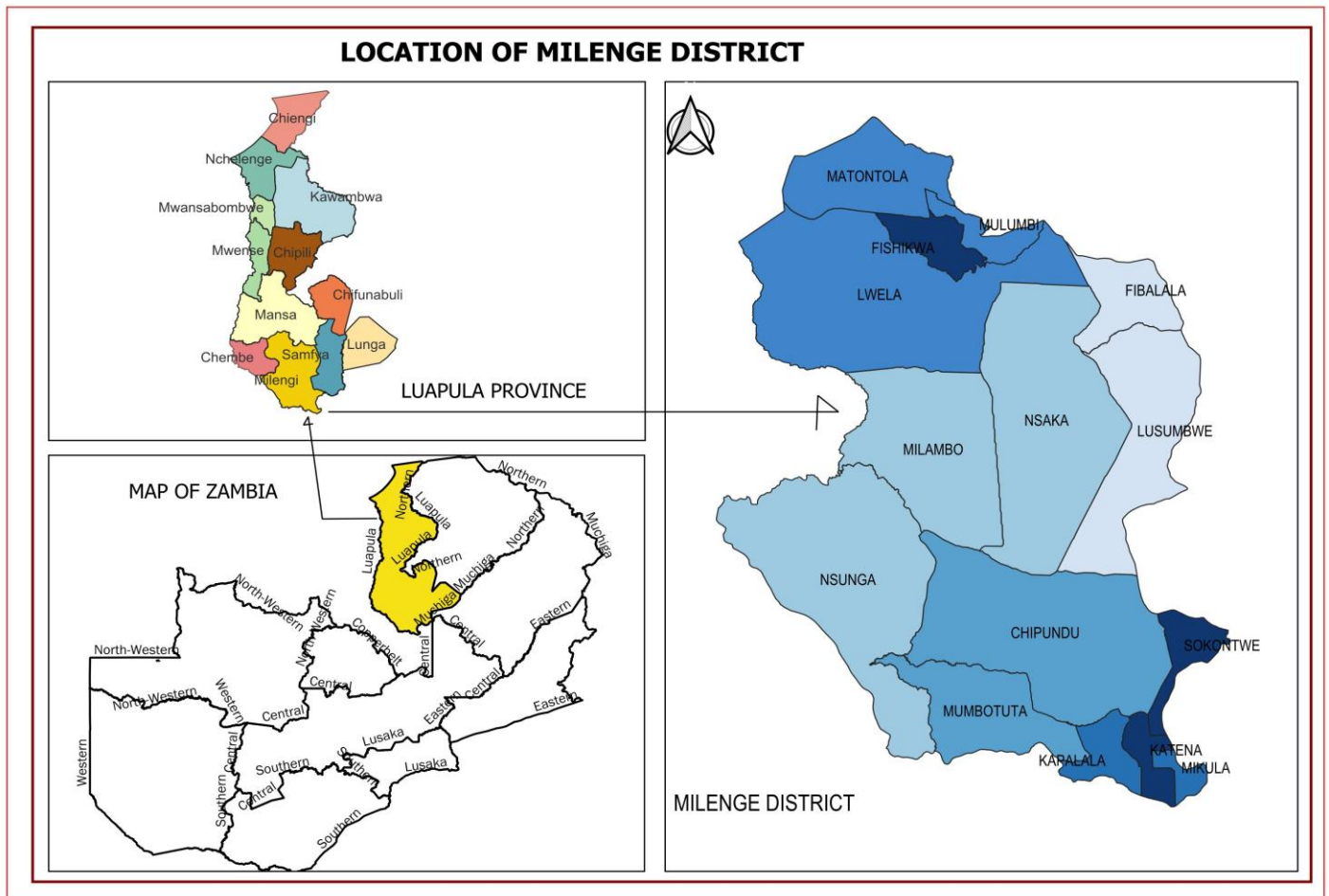
Milenge district consists of four chiefdoms: Milambo chiefdom, Sokontwe chiefdom, Kalasa Mukoso Chiefdom and Chief Kasoma Lwela. The district is organized into a single constituency, named Milenge, which encompasses the entire district and is further divided into 15 wards and 42 zones.

As of the 2022 Census of population and housing, the district's total population is recorded as 56,543, with a population density of 9.2 persons per square kilometer. Approximately 10 percent of the district's population resides in urban areas, while the remaining 90 percent lives in rural areas, with concentrations along major roads and rivers. A notable challenge in the district is its road infrastructure, which comprises mainly gravel and earth roads. This presents transportation difficulties, particularly during the rainy season when road conditions can deteriorate.

1.3 Geographical Position and Location

Milenge district lies in Luapula Province between longitudes 28 degrees east of the Greenwich Meridian and latitudes 11 degrees south of the Equator.

Figure 1: Location map of Milenge District, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit 2024.



Milenge is located 682 kilometers from Lusaka, the national capital and 215 kilometers from Mansa the provincial capital. It is bordered by three other districts: Chembe, Samfya, and Mansa. Additionally, Milenge shares an international boundary with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The major roads in the district include the Milenge-Kasanka road, which serves as the primary route to the district administrative center via the Samfya-Serenje road, commonly popularly referred to as Tuta road. Another significant road is the Mansa-Milambo Road, connecting the western part of the district to Mansa and Chembe districts'.

1.4 Topography Elevation and Climatic Conditions

Milenge district is situated on the North Western plateau of Zambia, with an elevation ranging from 1,218 to 1,524 meters above sea level. The terrain is generally flat but does have some areas with undulations. This topography makes the district well-suited for various types of development, especially agro-tourism.

The district lacks significant hills or mountains. It experiences relatively high rainfall, approximately 1,200 millimeters per year, during the rainy season spanning from November to May. Milenge district has three distinct seasons: the Rain season occurring from November to May, a Cold and Dry period from May to August, and a dry hot season from August to November. Despite these seasonal variations, the presence of large water bodies in the area helps moderate temperatures. In the coldest month, June, the average daytime temperature is around 16 degrees Celsius, while during the hottest month, October, temperatures rarely exceed 28 degrees Celsius.

Soil Types and Suitability Analysis

Milenge district is generally a plateau which is flat to gently undulating (slopes 0-5%). The two major types of soils which exist in the district are **Acrisols** and **Leptosols**.

- **Leptosols** cover the area within 50km NE of Mumbotuta falls and 42km NW of the falls along the border with Democratic Republic Congo (DRC), PH ranges from 4-7; can be used for cultivation of crops but are best kept under forest (inability to hold water); and
- **Acrisols** cover the rest of the district (MOA, 1991); are useful and become even better with proper soil management that allows different crops and

tree species to be cultivated. PH is usually around 5.5 to 6 for most of the year.

Hydrology/Drainage

Milenge district boasts several rivers and streams, with the Luapula River being the primary and most prominent one. Additionally, there are other significant water bodies such as the Lwela rivers. The Luapula River flows through various districts within the province, including Chembe, Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe, and Nchelenge. The district's flat terrain, combined with ample surface and groundwater resources, renders it highly conducive for agricultural activities. This abundant water supply supports agricultural endeavors in the region

Vegetation and Climate

Milenge district features two primary types of forests: Local Forests and Forest Plantations. The district encompasses one forest plantation and three local forests. These local forests are:

- Shamende Forest: Covering an area of 58,000.00 hectares.
- Lunuka Forest: Encompassing an area of 37,000.00 hectares.
- Katena Forest: Spanning an area of 32 hectares.

These forests play a crucial role in environmental conservation, biodiversity, and potentially serve as valuable resources for the district's communities.

PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 Demographic Analysis

2.1 Population and Population Growth

The Planning Survey and Issues Report establishes the key issues that define the current situation and problems context for Milenge District. The key component of this part in the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan is that it will highlight all the key issues affecting different government, non-governmental departments and other stakeholders operating in the district. This process ensures innovativeness from ideas from stakeholders and ownership, focused on improving and strengthening service delivering, reducing poverty and through the delivery of well-planned infrastructure development in the district.

Population is an important factor in development planning, it is essential for evidence-based planning and plays a critical role in policy formulation, decision making and distribution of services to meet the desired beneficiaries and development targets. According the 2022 Census of population and Housing, Milenge district has a total population of 56,638 people and a population density of 9.2 Persons per square Kilometers. The population composition by sex is 27,776 Males to 28,862 Females.

With a population growth rate of 2.2 percent during the 2010- 2022 intercensal period against the provincial growth rate of 3.6 percent and the national growth rate of 3.4 percent, Milenge's population growth was slower than the provincial and national averages which stood at 52.63 percent 49.78 percent respectively. The population of Milenge increased by 30.47 percent to 56,543 from the 2010 population which stood at 43,337. This slowed growth is attributed to low immigration levels in the district as a result of poor accessibility, lack and deplorable infrastructure and limited economic activities in the district. There have been other push factors that have caused people to emigrate to other districts. These include inadequate social services primarily health, education, limited economic opportunities and high unemployment levels.

Milenge's fertility rate of 3.2 also contributed much to growth of the district population during the 2010 -2022 intercensal period. This rate is higher than both the provincial and national figures which stood at 3.1 and 2.7 respectively. It can be seen from the table below that Milenge's population density at 9.2 persons per square kilometer is also lower than the provincial and national

averages which stand at 29.94 and 26.06 respectively.

Table 1 Population Trends, ZamStat 2010 and 2022

	2010 POPULATION	2022 POPULATION	2010 POPULATION DENSITY	2022 POPULATION DENSITY	GROWTH RATE (2010- 2022)	PERCENT AGE INCREASE
ZAMBIA	13,092,666	19,610,769	17.4	26.06	3.4%	49.78%
LUAPULA	991,927	1,514,011	19.62	29.94	3.6%	52.63%
MILENGE	43,337	56,638	7.0	9.2	2.2%	30.47%

As at 2010, the rural population stood at 40,218 while the urban population stood at 3,119. This means that more than 90 percent of the population resides in the rural areas of the district.

Historic Population Levels

Table 2 Historic population levels, ZamStat 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
2010	43,337	21,338	22,999
2022	56,638	27,776	28,862

District Population Projection

Milenge's population as at 2022 stands at **56,638** people. With a population growth rate of **2.2** percent, the district population is projected to grow to **64,429** by 2028 and **73,416** by 2034 as indicated below. This increase in population will increase demand of social services such as health and education. It will also lead to more demand for land for economic activities such as farming.

Table 3: 10-year population projection

YEAR	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
POPULATION	56,638	57,787	59,058	60,358	61,685	63,042	64,429

2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
65,847	67,296	68,776	70,289	71,835	73,416	75,031

Population Distribution and Density at Ward Level

The following tables shows the geographical areas for each ward and their population and population densities. It also shows the projected population and population density per ward.

Table 4: Dejure ward population, Milenge district 2022. ZamStat, 2022.

MILENGE DISTRICT	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Milenge	56,638	27,776	28,862
Chipundu	2,171	1,063	1,108
Fibalala	2,598	1,268	1,330
Fishikwa	2,483	1,207	1,276
Kapalala	4,112	2,060	2,052
Katena	4,085	1,964	2,121
Lusumbwe	5,395	2,684	2,711
Lwela	4,306	2,165	2,141
Matontola	3,853	1,872	1,981
Mikula	6,396	3,158	3,238
Milambo	6,628	3,203	3,425
Mulumbi	2,839	1,374	1,465
Mumbotuta	2,839	1,374	1,465
Nsaka	1,734	903	831
Nsunga	2,913	1,406	1,507
Sokontwe	5,051	2,411	2,640

Table 5: Ward size and population density, ZamStat, 2010 and 2022

WARD NAME	AREA (KM ²)	POPULATION DENSITY 2010 (PER KM ²)	POPULATION DENSITY 2022 (PER KM ²)	2010 POPULATION	2022 POPULATION
Chipundu	854.1	0.9	2.5	792	2,171
Fibalala	494.4	11.3	5.3	5,590	2,598
Kapalala	94.82	13.7	43.3	1,297	4,112
Lusumbwe	230.8	10.5	23.4	2,420	5,395
Lwela	924.6	5.2	4.6	4,770	4,306
Matontola	295.9	7.1	12.9	2,112	3,853
Mikula	192.2	50.5	33.3	9,695	6,396
Milambo	687	5.6	9.6	3,877	6,628
Mulumbi	154.7	14.9	13.4	2,307	2,839
Mumbotuta	477.9	6.1	5.9	2,930	2,839
Nsaka	854.4	0.3	2.0	298	1,734
Nsunga	807.2	2.6	3.6	2,123	2,913
Sokontwe	108.9	47.1	46.3	5,126	5,051
Katena*	0	0	0	0	4,085
Fishikwa*	0	0	0	0	2,483
TOTAL		7.0 KM²		43,337	56,638

NB: Data for Katena and Fishikwa wards for 2010 is missing because the two wards were formed in 2019.

In 2022, Milambo ward recorded the highest population of 6,621, closely followed by Mikula ward at 6,393, while Lusumbwe ward ranked third with 5,400 residents. Conversely, Nsaka ward held the lowest population count of 1,716, alongside Chipundu and Mulumbi wards at 2,155 and 2,073 inhabitants, respectively. Notably, wards situated along the Mansa-Milambo, Kasanka-Milenge roads, and adjacent to major rivers such as Luapula and Lwela, boasted of larger

populations compared to centrally located areas like Nsaka ward, signifying better access to services in these regions. Milambo and Mikula wards experienced higher populations, attributed to factors like the district boma's presence in Mikula ward and increased agricultural activities in Milambo ward.

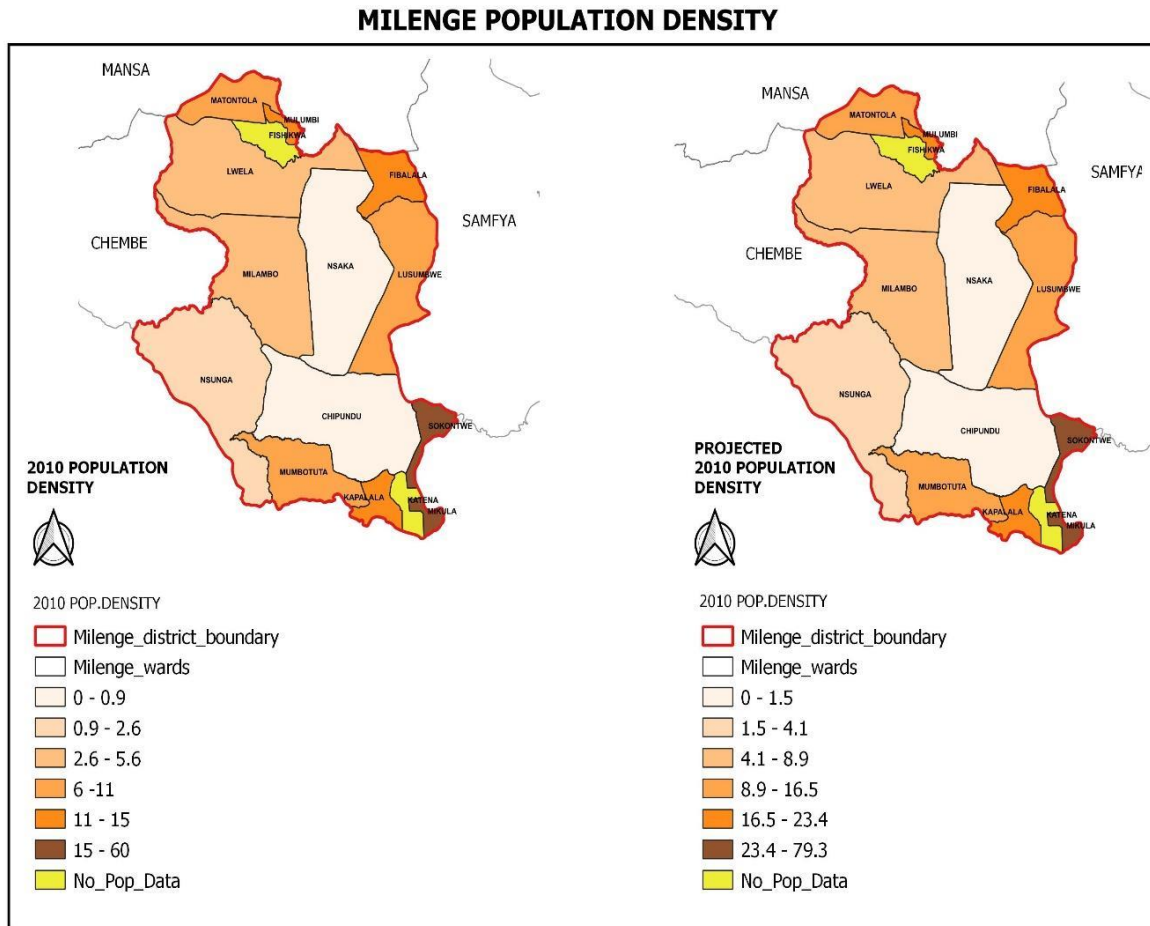
Regarding population density, Sokontwe ward ranked highest at 46.3 people per square kilometer due to the concentration of residents along the Luapula River for fishing purposes. Following closely were Kapalala at 43.3 people per square kilometer and Mikula ward at 33.3 people per square kilometer. Conversely, Nsaka ward held the lowest population density at 2.0 people per square kilometer, with Chipundu at 2.5 people per square kilometer, indicating sparser populations in these areas.

Table 6: Number of households by sex of head of household, Milenge 2022. ZamStat, 2022

District/ Constituency	Total		
	Box Sexes	Male	Female
Milenge	10,550	7,986	2,564
Chipundu	388	291	97
Fibalala	494	378	116
Fishikwa	512	375	137
Kapalala	770	603	167
Katena	724	504	220
Lusumbwe	925	743	182
Lwela	859	621	238
Matontola	753	585	168
Mikula	1,227	856	371
Milambo	1,301	1,040	261
Mulumbi	426	316	110
Mumbotuta	504	409	95
Nsaka	300	254	46
Nsunga	484	422	62

Sokontwe	883	589	294
----------	-----	-----	-----

Figure 2: Population density map, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit, 2024



2.2 Population Characteristics

Milenge district is predominantly rural and 93 percent of its population resides in the rural areas. Only 7 percent of the population lives in urbanised areas of the district. This is predominantly in Mikula ward which houses the Boma area. The rest of the wards are all rural and lacking sufficient economic activities to support more people. The implication of this situation is that there is need for more interventions that benefit the rural populations. These include interventions that promote growth in the agriculture sector as most of the district population is engaged in agriculture as their main occupation. There is need to implement interventions that promote growth in the agriculture sector in order to support the livelihoods that depend on the sector in the district. These include increasing the

number beneficiaries of government inputs support. Further there is also need to employ more extension officers in the agriculture sector to support the local farmers.

The pie chart below shows the urbanisation statistics for Milenge district. It can be seen that the majority of Milenge residents constituting 93 percent reside in the rural parts of the district. Only 7 percent of the population resides in the urban areas of the district.

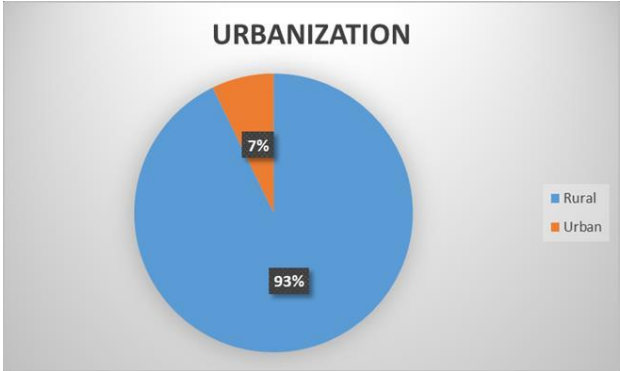


Figure 3: Urbanisation for Milenge district

Age And Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

The population pyramids below indicate the characteristics of the district population as at 2022

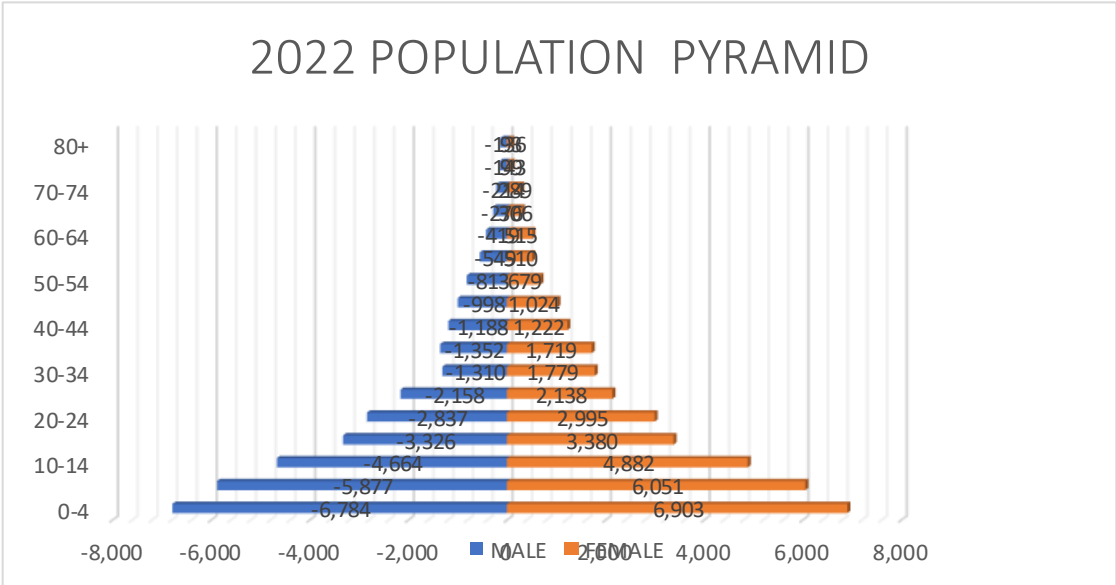
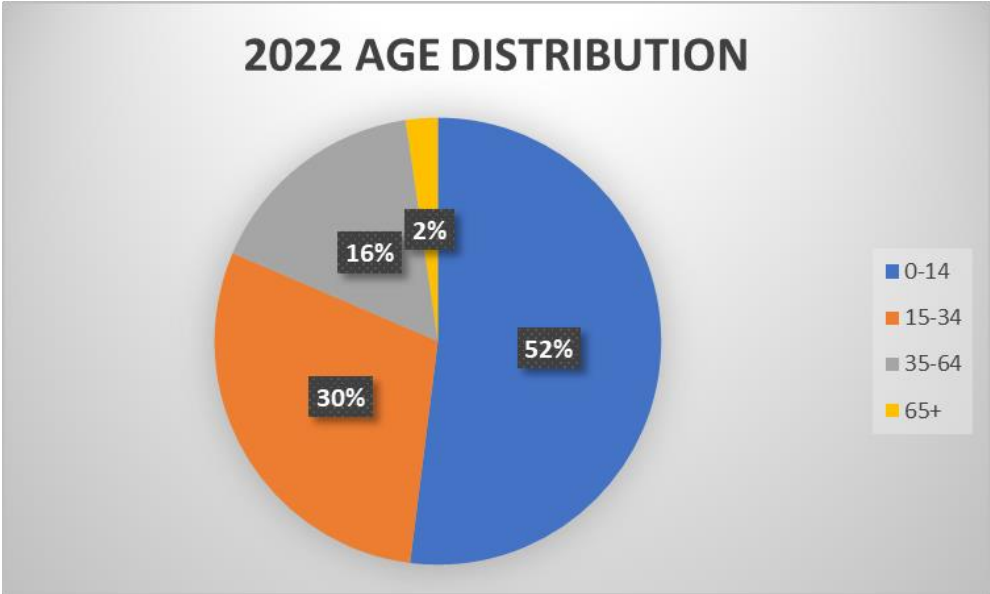


Figure 4: Population pyramid

The district has a predominantly young population with more than half of the residents aged 14 years old and below. This age group accounts for 52 percent of the total district population. In addition, 30 percent of the population are youths who are aged between 15 to 34 years old while 16 percent of the population is aged between 35 and 64 years. Further only 2 percent of the population is aged 65 years and above.

This distribution of the population entails that more services that cater for the needs of young people are needed. These include increasing the number of schools and reducing the distances children cover to access schools. Recreation facilities are also needed in order to aid social and physical development of this active age group.



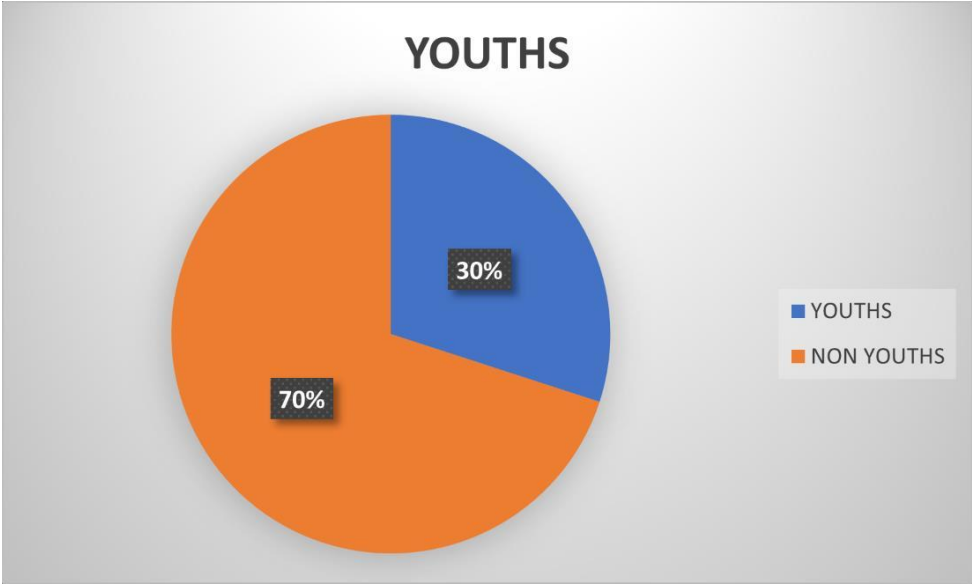


Figure 5: Youth population proportion.

Dependency

The population of dependents is higher than that of economically active population at 54 percent and 46 percent respectively. With 46 percent of the population lying between 15 and 65 years old, there is need for more jobs and other economic opportunities as this is the age group that is most productive and accounts for most of the district labour force. This is indicated in the pie chart below;

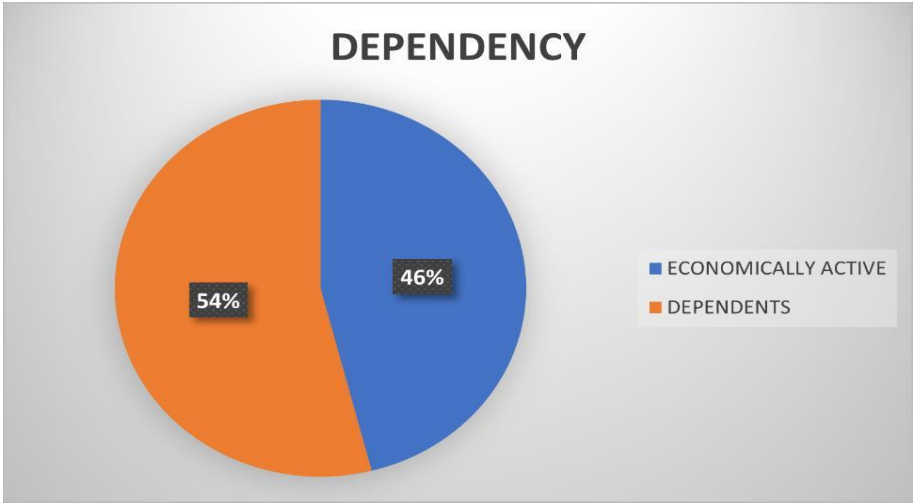
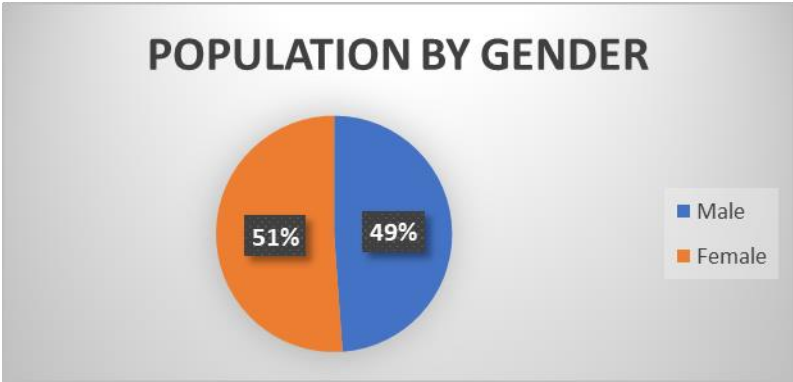


Figure 6: Dependency level

Population By Gender

According to the 2022 population, the population of Milenge has slightly more females at 51 percent than males who account for 49 percent as indicated in the pie chart below. This population composition by gender is projected to remain the same by 2030. This informs us that more services and interventions that address challenges faced by women and girls are required. These include increased maternity services at health facilities, reduced distances to water points and increased number of market infrastructure.



2.3 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

Estimate Of the Future Population of The IDP Area in Five to Ten Years

The population of Milenge is projected to increase from 56,638 people in 2022 to 67,296 people in 2030 as indicated in the table below. The implication of this trend is that more services need to be provided to cater for this growing population. These include the following;

More schools need to be constructed in order to cater for the increased numbers of school going children. This should be accompanied by employing more teachers to man these schools. There is need to also increase the number and capacity of health facilities in order to handle the increased numbers of people who will need medical services. This will ultimately improve health care in the district.

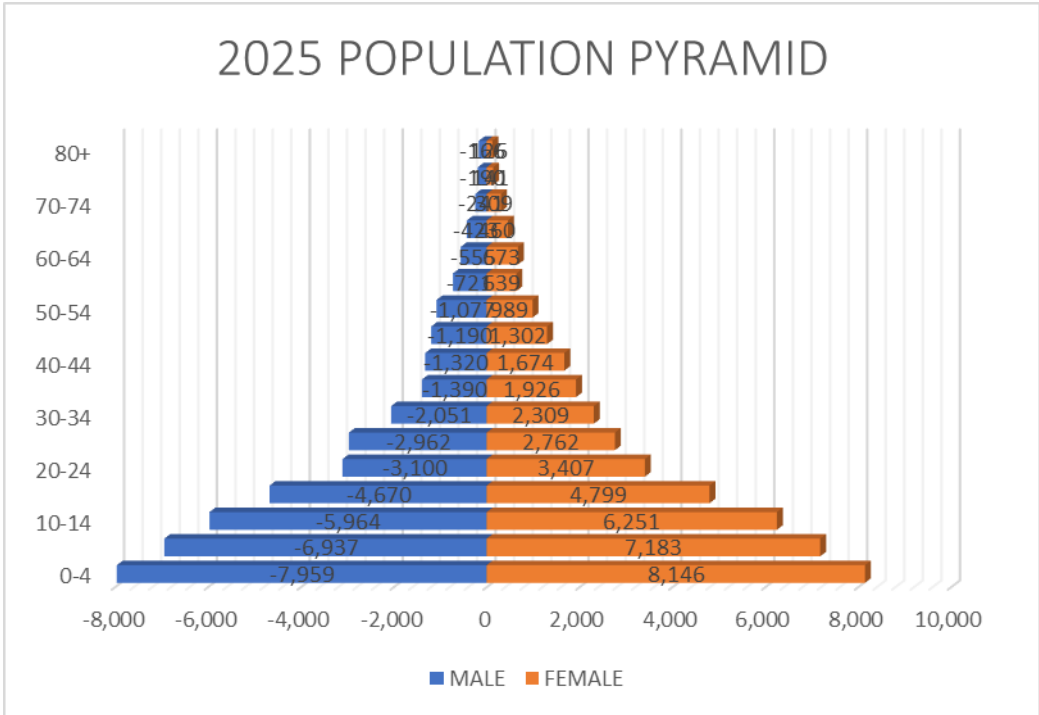
The local authority also needs to create more area for settlement in order to

minimize unplanned settlements as a result of the growing population. Other services include planning for solid waste management and expansion of the water reticulation systems.

Table 7: Population projections at 2035, Zamstats, 2022

YEAR	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
PROJECTED POPULATION	56,638	57,787	59,058	60,358	61,685	63,042	64,429	65,847	67,296

YEAR	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
PROJECTED POPULATION	68,776	70,289	71,835	73,416	75,031



Age And Sex Characteristics At 2025

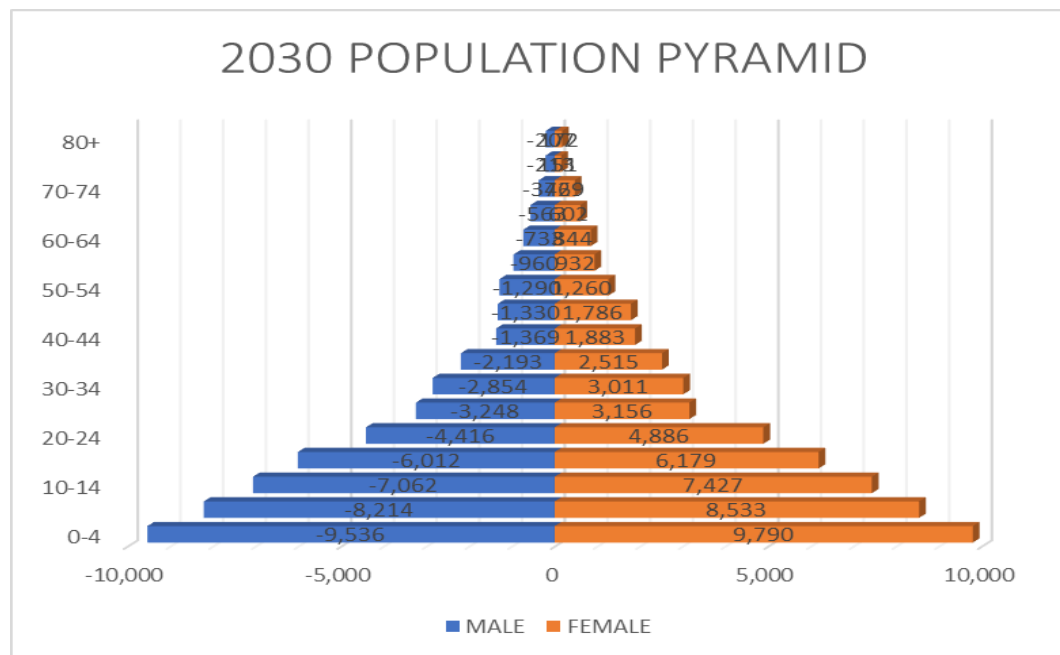


Figure 10 projected population segregated by age and sex characteristic as at year 2023

It can be seen from the population pyramids above that there is a consistent pattern of the district population from 2010 to 2030. It indicates high fertility in the district and equally high mortality. There are many factors that lead to this scenario. This scenario has resulted into a predominantly young population for the district. There is need to address the factors that lead to high fertility in order to slow down the rate of population growth. Equally, factors that bring about high mortality in the district must be addressed in order to ensure socio-economic development.

Fertility

Causes of high fertility can be categorised into cultural, religious and social factors. cultural and religious beliefs promote bearing of many children. Culturally people believe that having many children commands respect from society. The cultural push towards high fertility must be addressed through sensitisations and engagement with traditional leaders. Religious leaders must also be engaged to teach their followers on the importance of minimising the number of children owing to the challenging economic environment.

Mortality

The high mortality recorded in the district over the years arises from several factors which, includes lack of adequate health facilities and coupled with high disease burden. This is compounded by the high poverty levels prevailing in the district. People die in large numbers from illnesses that can be prevented and cured due

to inadequate health services. The serious lack of maternal services and facilities in most areas of the district has led to high rates of maternal mortality.

Age And Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

Total Population By (5-Year Age Groups) For Milenge District

Table 8: Age group population by (5-year age groups) for Milenge District

Ages & Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2011	9,846	7,091	6,294	4,951	3,417	2,931	2,470	2,143	1,529	1,204	953	578	580	421	314	166	122
2012	10,400	7,542	6,383	5,268	3,626	2,942	2,590	2,226	1,636	1,257	1,008	629	582	452	324	175	134
2013	10,887	8,092	6,468	5,573	3,880	2,951	2,710	2,305	1,750	1,316	1,060	688	584	485	335	185	144
2014	11,310	8,713	6,604	5,836	4,160	2,988	2,813	2,390	1,863	1,383	1,113	750	594	513	349	194	155
2015	11,676	9,371	6,840	6,036	4,451	3,078	2,887	2,490	1,969	1,464	1,167	808	620	533	369	202	167
2016	12,037	10,004	7,193	6,167	4,754	3,231	2,927	2,608	2,063	1,561	1,222	862	664	542	396	208	179
2017	12,420	10,580	7,656	6,252	5,068	3,444	2,941	2,740	2,146	1,672	1,278	912	724	544	427	214	192
2018	12,823	11,089	8,222	6,334	5,371	3,705	2,953	2,872	2,225	1,792	1,339	961	794	546	458	220	205
2019	13,246	11,535	11,535	6,469	5,633	3,994	2,994	2,987	2,311	1,911	1,409	1,009	865	557	485	230	217
2020	13,687	11,929	11,929	6,706	5,832	4,295	3,090	3,071	2,410	2,022	1,493	1,059	933	582	503	243	229

As can be seen in the table above, Milenge population has been steadily growing. This has been due to high fertility in the rural parts of the district. In addition, migration of people into the district from other districts has contributed to the growth of the population. This is evident especially around the boma area and other growth centers in the district. There are many implications that result from this growth.

Firstly, there is need for more land for settlements and agricultural activities. This can lead to deforestation as people clear more land for this purpose. Secondly there is pressure on existing social services such as health, education, water and sanitation and waste management. This calls for increased infrastructure and human resource to offer these services to the growing population.

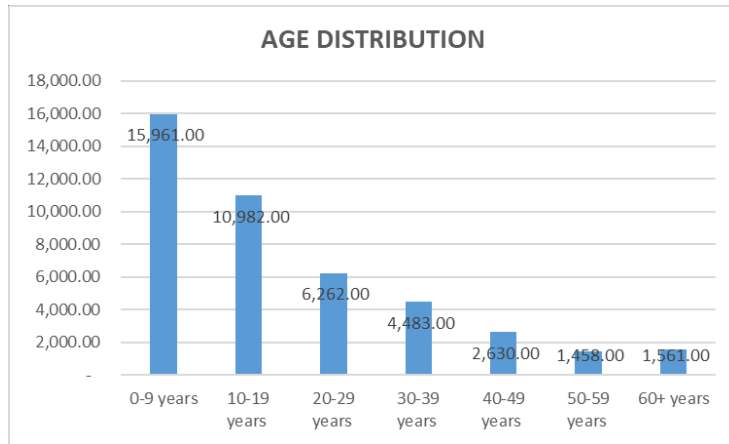
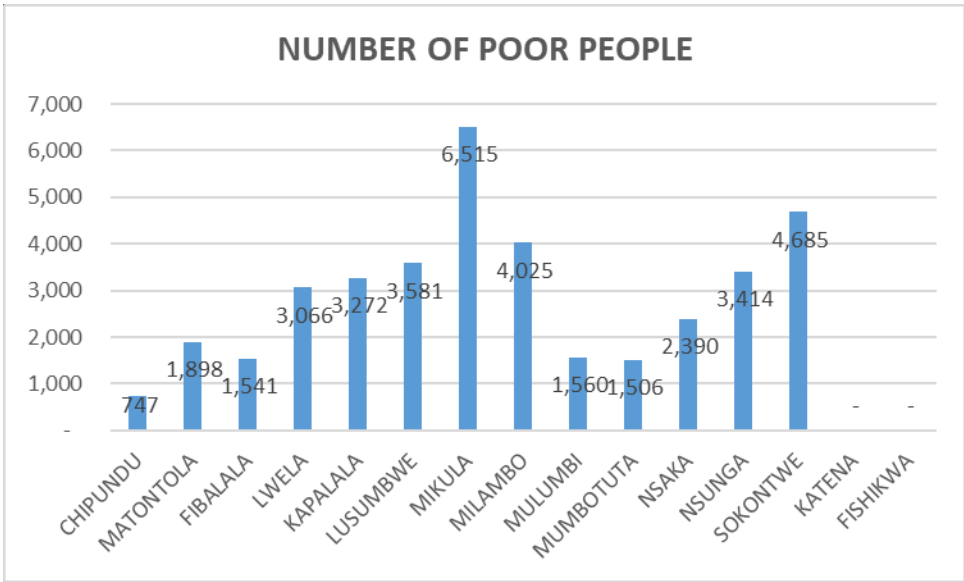


Figure 7: Age distribution

Poverty Incidence and Deprivation Rates

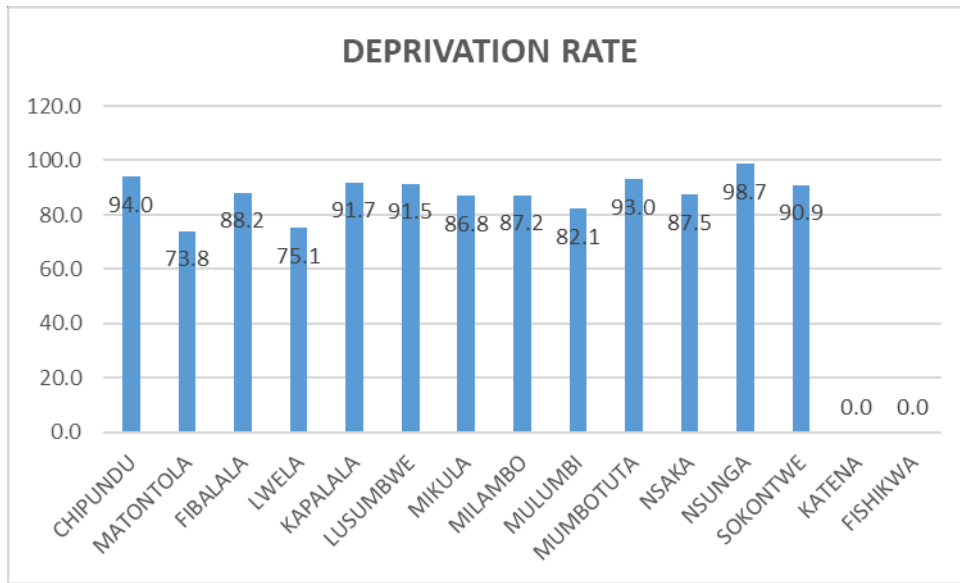
The poverty rates are quite high in the district. This is caused by high unemployment levels in the district which results from limited economic activities. Most households' major occupation is subsistence farming and fishing. The table below shows the number of poor people per ward in Milenge. It can be seen that the highest number of poor people in Mikula ward and seconded by Sokontwe ward. There is need to put in place measures that address poverty in these areas.

Figure 8: Number of poor people



The Deprivation Rate for each ward is indicated in the table below. It can be seen that Nsunga ward is the most deprived ward in the district (percentage of poor people) with 98.7 percent of the people being poor. It is seconded by Chipundu ward at 94 percent and Mumbotuta at 93 percent. These wards need special interventions to address the causes of poverty. Key among these interventions opening up these areas with proper roads as lack of road infrastructure hinders development in these areas. Lack access to clean drinking water is also a big challenge especially in Nsunga and Mumbotuta wards.

Figure 9: Milenge district deprivation rate



2.4 Assessment of Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in The District

Milenge district spans approximately 6,141 square kilometers, with over 96 percent of its land under customary tenure, while less than 4 percent is designated for leasehold tenure. The district attained its status in 1997. Within its planning boundaries, various land uses have been designated to ensure the efficient provision of municipal services to residents. These include residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional zones. The district's settlement pattern follows a linear trajectory, marked by community expansion along the Luapula and Lwela rivers, as well as the Kasanka-Milenge and Mansa-Milambo roads.

Figure 10: Milenge district land use map, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.

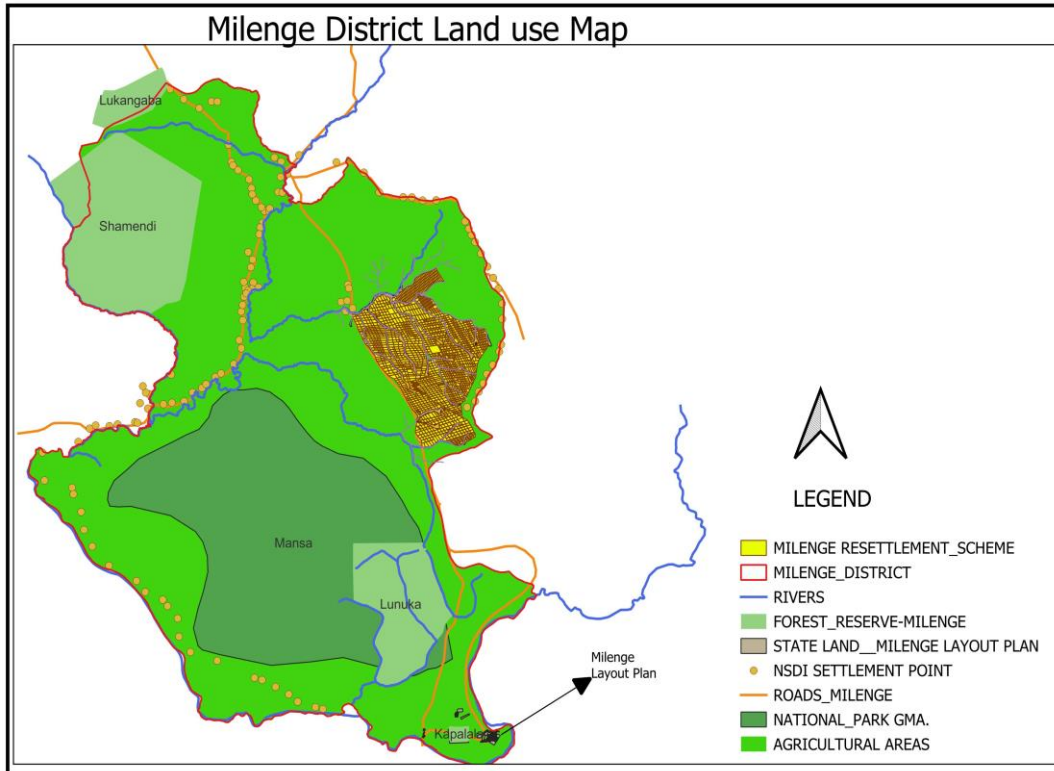
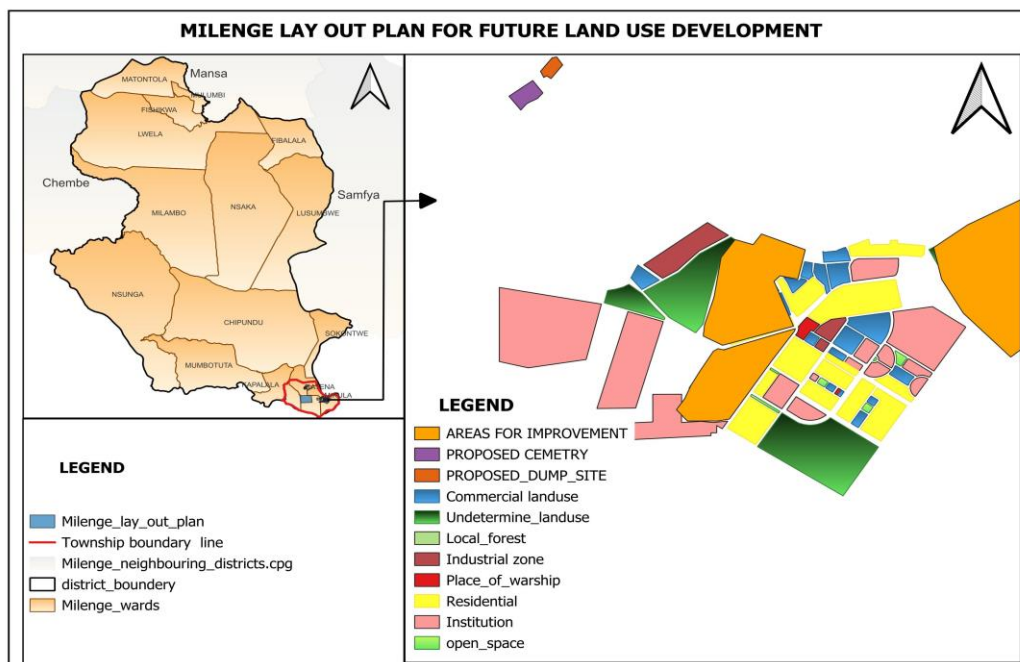


Figure 11: Milenge land use development layout plan, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



The table below depicts the disaggregated land uses existing in Milenge Township.

TABLE OF LAND USES AND COVERAGE IN MILENGE DISTRICT

Table 9: Land uses and estimated area coverage

NO.	Land Use	Area (Square Kilometres)
1	Commercial	0.172
2	Open Spaces	0.092
3	Institutional	0.564
4	Industrial	0.037
5	Residential	1.089
6	Forests	738.83
7	Game Management	1,796.99
8	Resettlement Farmland	360
9	Agricultural	3,363.22

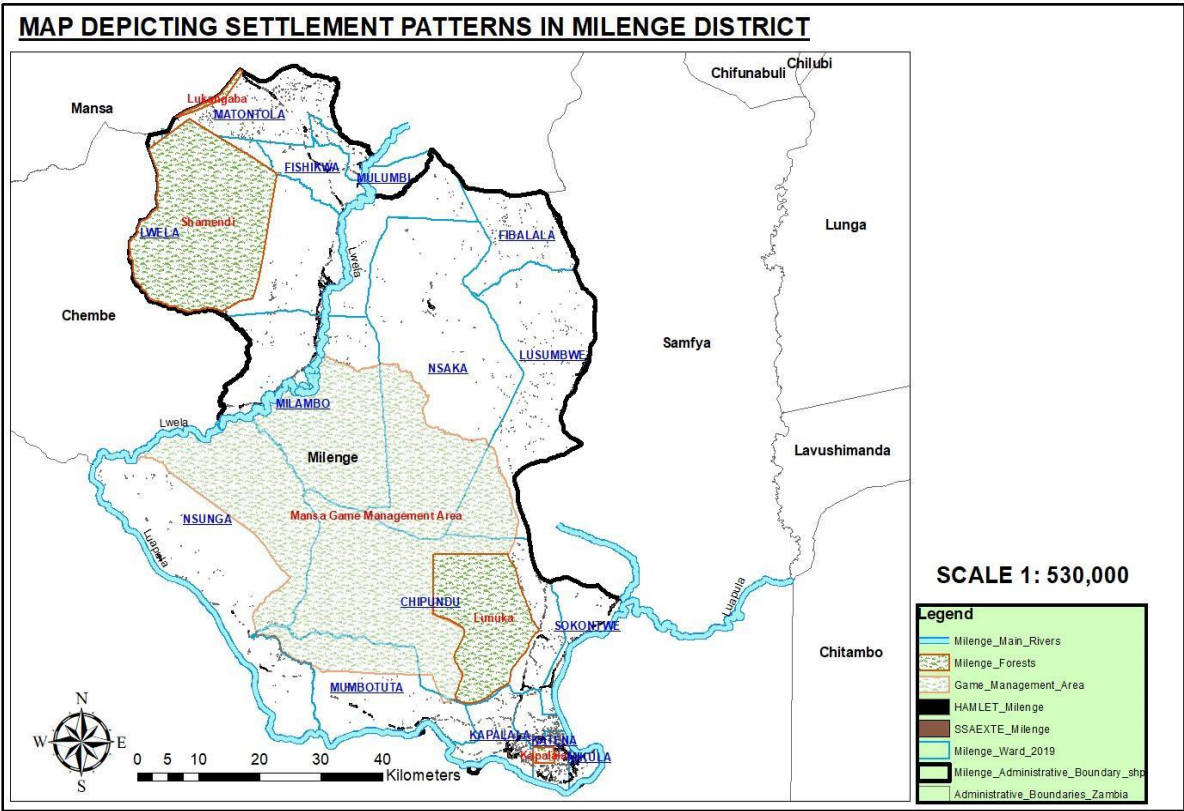
Overall Settlement Pattern

The overall settlement pattern of Milenge district can be analysed in the context of the district topography. Milenge district is predominately a rural district; it is also important to note that, topography of Milenge district is two folded, namely Milenge East and Milenge West. Furthermore, the district has two main rivers, namely the Luapula River, forms the international boundary on the southern part of the district, where we share the boundary with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), while in the central western part of the district, the Lwela River traverse from north to south and flows into the Luapula River.

Based on this physical environment, the settlement pattern of Milenge district on the eastern and western part, is along the Luapula and Lwela Rivers, this is because the majority of the population sustain their livelihood activities through fishing and agriculture on the banks of the two rivers. In the central part of the district, there is the Mansa Game Management Area and a forest-protected area. Because of these two Land Uses, the settlements in the central part of the district are sparsely. However, there is also a considerable number of settlements away from the two major rivers, these are concentrated along the D79 Samfya –

Serenje road and they are engaged in other economic activities such as farming, trade.

Figure 12: Settlement pattern, illustrated using the Hamlets (small settlements), Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes

Urbanising Villages

Milenge was declared a district in the year 1997, before then it was under the municipal administration of Mansa district, as a satellite township. Surrounding the Central Business District, of Milenge, are the strategically located villages and they are within the planning boundary. These nearby village settlements are Talayi, Hellena Musonda, Nyembe, Morton, Kapande, Malupande and Mununshi slowly moving away from rural characteristics and progressively, adopting urban features, like having access to supply of treated water, connection to the national electricity grid network and the local authority is offering municipal services. The metamorphosis of these villages, is that of increased population, greater

demographic density, and higher percentage of non-agricultural employment and moderately increase in economic significance.

Growth Nodes

Settlement's growth in Milenge is linear development, which is along Luapula and Lwela Rivers, and the major truck roads such as the Mansa – Milambo, Milenge – Kasanka, and Samfya – Serenje roads. Another main growth node is Lwela Mission, located on the Mansa – Milambo road, Kasanka settlement, located at the Junction of Milenge – Samfya road, Kafwanka and Kapalala settlement, which is strategically located, as it can serve as a shorter route from Milenge to Ndola via Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), at Sakania settlement. However, among all these growth points in the district, the main one, situated in Mikula ward.

The following factors are influencing the aforementioned growth nodes;

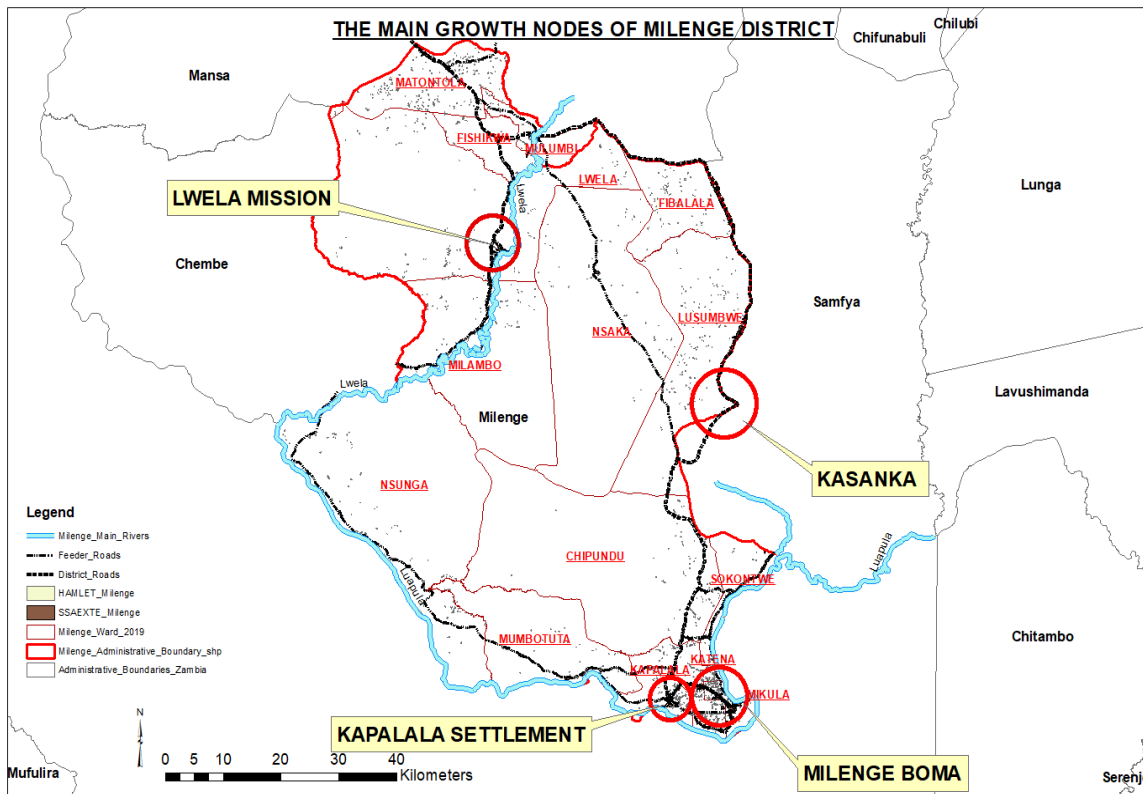
Lwela Mission centre – the few requisite colonial and post-colonial infrastructure by the white missionaries such as the schools, airstrip, health centre, local building, many other structures, located along the D101 road providing easy accessibility to Chembe district and also proximity to the Lwela river offering great opportunities for fishing. Lwela mission is not a planned settlement and it is entirely in customary land; however, it is progressively adopting urban features. Milenge Town Council has plans of establishing municipal administrative sub-centre at Lwela by taking advantage of the already existing physical infrastructure developments and signing planning agreements with the traditional leadership.

Milenge BOMA – just like Lwela mission early colonial and post-colonial infrastructure which were developed when it was under the administration of Mansa district and established district administration centre. Have been the main factors influencing growth, further the traversing Luapula river, had been the main factor, providing fishing opportunities to the residents.

Kasanka – the settlement is greatly benefitting from the economic activities along Samfya – Serenje road.

Kapalala - strategically located, as it can serve as a shorter route from Milenge to Ndola via Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), crossing the Luapula river. However, growth has been slow due to the non- operational of the pontoon on the Luapula river.

Figure 13: Existing main growth nodes, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



Urban Expansion/ Peri-Urban Areas

Mikula ward is the most populated and developed ward with regard to infrastructure in district, and this is where the district administrative centre is situated; hence, in this context, it has assumed the urban status of Milenge district. Mikula ward has seen an increase in built-up areas. The demand for land for housing and other requisite infrastructure development in Milenge urban is projected to increase, with regard to population growth and an influx of professionals such as teachers, nurses and other trained and specialized personnel who have been employed, both in the public and private service. This development, will subsequently lead to urban expansion.

Informal Settlements

Milenge district, akin to numerous other districts in Zambia, faces the challenge of informal settlements, and this issue isn't uncommon. One contributing factor is the positioning of the township, enclosed by various chiefdoms. The proliferation of

unplanned settlements occurs predominantly at the outskirts of the planning boundary, alongside certain conventional settlements within the planned area. Notably, settlements like Kampande, Malupande, Hellena Musonda and Mununshi exemplify this trend.

Other Land Uses

Milenge district has estimated total surface area of 6,261 square kilometres. The district has major land uses other than the traditional one found within the planning boundary. Protected forest areas, which are Shamende, Lunuka and Lukangaba, has an estimated land use mass of 738.83 square kilometres. The district has also Mansa Game Management area, accounting for an estimated land use mass of 1,796.99 square kilometres. The Katena forest plantation has a total 0.394 square kilometers of pine plantation.

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

Assessment Of the Impact of The Continuation of Population growth On Overall Settlement Pattern

Milenge district has high population growth rate in the province, and this is likely to continue during this IDP timeframe, supported by other factor such as favourable climatic condition to support agricultural related activities. The linear and nucleated spatial development patterns is also likely to continue along the two major rivers. However, with time the spatial development pattern, is likely to be distorted with the emergence of dispersed settlement pattern, with agriculture as alternative mean of livelihoods, because the fish stocks have drastically reduced in number in the two main rivers.

Assessment of the Impact of The Continuation of Population Growth on Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes

The population of the district has steadily been increasing. The impact of the continuation of population growth on the growth nodes will both be positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that this population growth will result into increased economic activities and enhanced agriculture production and productivity, the expansion of farming land and establishment of farming blocks, to support the needs of the population. Furthermore, there will be need an expansion social services and amenities to correspond with service population ratio.

However, this population increase on the two growth nodes, namely Lwela mission and Milenge BOMA area will also have some negative impacts such as high crime rate, increased generation of solid waste fast depletion of natural resources e.g, fish stocks in the Luapula and Lwela rivers. Additionally, the displacement and urbanisation settlements in the nearby villages

Assessment of The Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion

The central business district (CBD) has a radius of approximately 1.4km and it's surrounded by villages under the jurisdictions of the traditional leadership. However, approximately after 8km, within the proposed planning boundary, not yet signed by His Royal Highness chief Sokontwe, there is land which can be available for further urban growth and expansion.

Assessment of The Impact of The Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements

New, Expanding and Densifying Population has continued to rise at major growth nodes, including the surrounding settlements such as Talayi, Hellena Musonda, Lunga and Nyembe. This has led to the increased demand for housing. The absence of consented and planning boundary for the district, will result in the further expansion and densifying of the unplanned settlements. Reason being that, if unplanned, such areas offer relatively cheap land for development. Furthermore, these densifying settlements will continue to exert pressure on already overburdened social services such as health, education and many other.

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

The continued population growth, has contributed to an increased land encroachment in forest reserves such as the Lukangaba, Lunuka and Shamende protected forest areas, Mansa Game Management area, as the residents seek alternative land away from the densified linear settlements along the Luapula and Lwela rivers.

3.0 Sectoral And Thematic Analysis

3.1 Education Sector

The education sector in Milenge district endeavors to provide qualitative, accessible, equal opportunities and effective education to all the learners.

3.1.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The education sector just like in any other district, is currently implementing various policies and strategies aimed at improving the quality of education services offered in Milenge district. Some of the policies being implemented are;

- I. **Re-entry Policy.** Introduced in 1997, this policy is aimed at providing opportunities to girls, who drop out of school as a result of pregnancy, to be able to go back to school after delivery. The District Education Board (DEB) implements this policy because of its importance. This policy contributes to gender parity by enabling young mothers to go back to school, complete their education and have a better future.
- II. **Free Education Policy.** Introduced in 2021, the free education policy took effect on 10th January, 2022 providing free education from early childhood to secondary school level; with Government paying tuition fees through a compensatory grant and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) under the secondary boarding school bursary. This policy has shown an increase in enrolment rates in Milenge district, from 18, 288 learners in 2021, to 20, 634 learners in 2022 and 21, 473 learners in 2023.
- III. **Inclusive Education Policy.** First adopted in 1996, this policy is viewed as a process of integrating children whose learning disabilities are mild and moderate into ordinary schools. Inclusive education is also viewed as an equity issue for all children, especially for girls and those orphaned by HIV and AIDS. Through implementation of this policy, the department of education has adopted strategies to enhance inclusion for all learners, taking into account factors such as their age, gender, disability and geographical location. Children with special education needs (CSEN) include the hearing, visually, physically and the intellectually impaired. Through the directorship of Education Standards Officer (ESO) – Special at the DEBS, the boards seek to meet its target by recruiting more teachers with the adequate qualifications to teach these learners.
- IV. **Early Childhood Education (ECE) Policy.** Since the integration of early childhood education (ECE) into the mainstream education system and also government

desire to achieve universal education for all age group. The department of education in Milenge district has equally increased the focus on early childhood education, through the introduction of early childhood education in all schools.

- V. School feeding program.** This is the initiative aimed at reducing the impact of hunger on the primary school going learners. This program has been sponsoring schools with maize (cereal) and beans (pulses) proportional to the number of pupils or learners enrolled.
- VI. Stocking and Re-stocking of School Desks.** Through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, government has directed that all government schools should have desks to accommodate all the learners. This program is being implemented using the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

Key Priorities Of The 8th National Development Plan And How They Are To Be Implement At Local Level

Under the strategic development area of human and social development in the Eighth National Development Plan, government placed equal emphasis to improve education and skills development. Government focus is also on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as tertiary education. To achieve this some of the key priorities that will be implemented in Milenge district during the IDP period are,

Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education.

The district will actualize this strategic priority during the IDP period, through the continued provision of CDF secondary boarding school bursary to the vulnerable and deserving students using the decentralized approach of the ward development committees (WDCs) and local authority.

Furthermore, the education sector working together with the local authority will make available desks for all learners by December 2024.

On infrastructure development, more school-related infrastructure would be available through CDF community projects. In addition, the district in collaboration with other cooperating partners like CAMFED will continue to implement programs aimed at increasing and keeping girls in schools.

Further, recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas by the District Human Resource Committee will be done.

Increase Access to Higher Education.

Under skills development, identification of students that need skills development will continue During the IDP period, through the provision of CDF and skills development bursary.

Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills

The sector will prioritize establishment of a skills training center in Milenge district, this achievement will bridge the skills gap currently existing within the district. The local authority continues to award skills development bursaries to vulnerable youths identified by the WDCs.

Enhance Science, Technology and Innovation.

In order to implement this priority at local level, computer lessons will continue to be compulsory in all schools. To achieve this, the sector and local authority will work towards stocking of desktop computers as well as the installation of solar powered electricity in all the schools in Milenge district.

The district will also revamp and strengthen school clubs such as JETS in all secondary schools. The district will also upgrade one secondary boarding school to offer and promote science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education, in order to promote research, innovation and technology.

Key Priorities Of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies And How They Are To Be Implemented At Local Level

Education For All Policy

The provision of free education from early childhood education to secondary school level affords an opportunity to hundreds of learners in Milenge district who have been unable to afford school fees – especially the disadvantaged from low- income families – to access education. The implementation of this policy during the IDP period will focus on;

Lobby of Teaching Staff:

Through the decentralized recruitment of staff at district level, staff audits will be conducted to ascertain the exact number of required teaching staff so as to lobby for the ascertained staff shortages.

School Infrastructure Development:

Construction of extra classroom blocks and teachers' houses will be conducted using the community project component of the CDF. At each proposed school to be constructed, there has to be a staff house and water borne ablution block.

Additional infrastructure is being implemented through the World Bank – Zambia Education Enhancement Project (ZEEP). Kabange and Mumbotuta Secondary School is one of the infrastructure projects that have been funded under ZEEP. Further the plans to construct the examination strong room for securing examination materials.

Provision of School Desks.

The ‘**Education for All**’ policy has resulted in an increase in enrolment rates, leading to insufficient desks in schools. Milenge district as at the year end of 2022 had an estimated 5,080 shortfall of desks. In implementing this policy, the sector and local authority will use CDF to procure all the desks required in schools. As at the year 2022, government had procured 2,000 desks using the CDF.

Provision of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Secondary Boarding School Bursaries.

Apart from the provision of the compensatory grants for schools, government has also introduced CDF bursaries to vulnerable pupils. This policy strategy has removed the monetary obstacle that made it inaccessible to the majority of school learners in Milenge district, who depend on boarding schools due to the long distances they have to cover. However, with this policy, they have an opportunity to be in school. Currently, the district only has two schools offering secondary school boarding facilities. However, plans are underway to construct another secondary boarding school in Mumbotuta ward, to bring the service closer to the learners and subsequently reduce travel time.

Promote Equitable Opportunities for All.

To promote equitable opportunities for quality education, government through the education sector, will continue expanding the Keeping Girls in School programme to address challenges that the girl child faces, such as walking long distances to school, early marriages, menstrual hygiene management. During the IDP period, the GEWEL project and cooperating partners like CAMFED will be instrumental in implementing this policy.

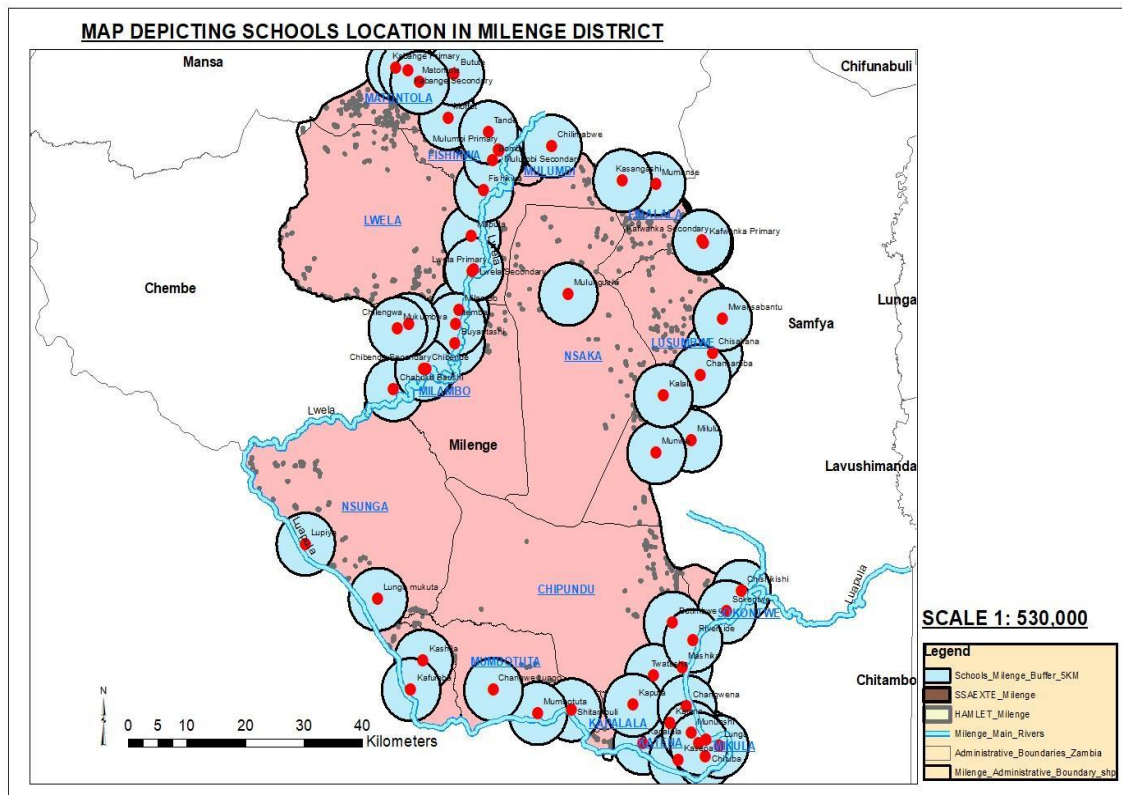
3.1.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.1.2.1 Availability of Service

As of January, 2023, the district had a total of 63 schools (3 schools are treated as combined schools encompassing both primary and secondary sections though they receive funding at their separate education levels). The above-mentioned statistic represents 41% infrastructure availability status. The district currently has

325 Primary school teachers and 210 Secondary school teachers. This brings the total number to 568 teachers. The recent recruits in the last recruitment exercise included 20 ECE teachers, 86 Primary teachers and 77 Secondary teachers respectively. The district was therefore allocated a total of 183 from 30, 000 recruited teachers nationwide, representing 0.61%.

Figure 14: Location and distribution of education facilities, Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



The diagram depicts that in Nsungu, Mumbotuta and Nsaka wards, there are few schools, for this reason the learners are covering more than the recommended distance of 5 kilometers which was ascertained by assessing catchment areas where most populated areas were located in relation to the closest school. Furthermore, in areas where there are more schools, the number of learners has increased. This has necessitated the need to expand the capacity of existing schools with regard to construction of more classroom's blocks, modern ablution blocks and recreation facilities as well as staffing.

TABLE OF SCHOOLS IN MILENGE DISTRICT

SCHOOL GENERAL DATA – WARD, ZONE, LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	WARD	ZONE	MANAGING	LEVEL	OF
				AUTHORITY	SCHOOL	TYPE OF SCHOOL
				GRZ/ COMMUNITY	(ECE/PRIM/ SECONDARY)	(DAY/BOARDING)
1	BUTIMBWE COMBINED	CHIPUNDU	MASHIKA	GRZ	ECE/PRIM/SEC	DAY
2	BUTUTE PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
3	CHABUKABAUSHI PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
4	CHANGWELUNGO PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	LUNGOMUKUTA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
5	FISHIKWA PRIMARY	MULUMBI	LWELA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
6	CHIBENDE DAY SECONDARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY
7	CHIBENDE PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
8	CHISWISHI PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
9	CHILIMABWE PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
10	KABANGE PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
11	KABANGE SECONDARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY
12	ITEMBA PRIMARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
13	KAFWANKA DAY SECONDARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY
14	KAFWANKA PRIMARY	FIBALALA	MIKULA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
15	KAPALALA COMBINED	KAPALALA	MILENGE	GRZ	ECE & PRIM & SEC	DAY
16	KASEPA PRIMARY	KAPALALA	MILENGE	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
17	KALALI RESSETTLEMENT PRIMARY	LUSUMBWE	KAFWANKA	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
18	LUNGA PRIMARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
19	LUNGOMUKUTA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
20	LWELA PRIMARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
21	MAPULA COMBINED	ITEMBA	LWELA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM & SEC	DAY
22	MASHIKA PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY

23	MILAMBO PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
24	MILENGE PRIMARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
25	MILULU PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
26	MOFFAT PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
27	MULUMBI SECONDARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY
28	MULUMBI PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
29	MULUNGUSHI PRIMARY	NSAKA	MULUMBI	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
30	MUMANSE PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
31	MATONTOLA PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
32	MUMBOTUTA PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
33	SHITAMBULI PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
34	SOKONTWE PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
35	TANDE PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
36	LWELA SECONDARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY, BOARDING
37	MILENGE SECONDARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	GRZ	SECONDARY	DAY, BOARDING
38	KATENA PRIMARY	KAPALALA	MILENGE	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
39	TWATASHA PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
40	RIVERSIDE PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
41	BUYANTANSHI PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
42	CHANG`WENA PRIMARY	MIKULA	MASHIKA	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	Day
43	KASHILA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
44	CHILENGWA PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
45	LUPIYA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
46	KASANGASHI PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	GRZ	ECE & PRIM	DAY
47	KAFUMBA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	SHITAMBULI	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
48	MUKUMBWA PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	GRZ	PRIMARY	DAY
49	MWANSABANTU PRIMARY	LUSUMBWE	KAFWANKA	GRZ	ECE &PRIM	DAY
50	MUNWA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	FIBALALA	MASHIKA	COMMUNITY	ECE &PRIM	DAY
51	CHITUBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	COMMUNITY	PRIMARY	DAY

52	KAPUTA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	COMMUNITY	ECE & PRIM	DAY
53	BOMBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	COMMUNITY	ECE & PRIM	DAY
54	CHANSAMBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	COMMUNITY	ECE & PRIM	DAY
55	MUNUNSHI COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	COMMUNITY	ECE & PRIM	DAY
56	FOYAC PRIVATE SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	PRIVATE	ECE & PRIM	DAY
57	DOKAMWE PRIVATE SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	PRIVATE	ECE & PRIM	DAY

3.1.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

After the introduction of the 'Free Education Policy', the pupil enrollment has gradually increased in all government schools. Consequently, this has brought pressure on the existing school infrastructure, particularly for a rural district like Milenge, where most schools have 1x2 or 1x3 available class room blocks.

The table below shows the enrolments for the past three-year period in the district prior to and after the introduction of the Free Education Policy.

Table 10: 2020 - 2022 Enrolment, Source: Milenge DEBS.

	2020		2021		2022	
GRADE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
ECE – 2	3105	3302	3397	3581	3815	4251
3 – 5	2980	3039	3089	3133	3197	3265
6 – 7	1397	1448	1242	1403	1409	1595
8 – 9	723	624	700	640	796	924
10 – 12	551	426	635	468	771	611
TOTAL	8756	8839	9063	9225	9988	10646

The table below displays the current Key performance Indicators for Milenge district and recommended (standard) education service ratios at National level:

Table 11: Education service ratio, Source: Milenge DEBS.

EDUCATION SERVICE RATIOS		
Performance Indicators	Current (District Level)	Standard (National Level)
Pupil Desk	1:3	1:2
Pupil Teacher (Primary)	1:50	1:40
Pupil Teacher (Secondary)	1:17	1:35
Pupil Toilet	1:100 Boys 1:92 Girls	1:25 Boys 1:20 Girls
Classroom Ratio	1:91	1:40

It is evident that there is a deficit in the number of desks, teaching staff and supporting infrastructure such as ablution blocks. Consequently, this compromises the quality of service.

Pupil/Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The recommended staffing levels are based on the pupil/teacher ratio that is calculated as the number of pupils/teachers.

Primary school level

At this level we have 17, 910 pupils/358 teachers = 50.02 = 50

Therefore, the current PTR is 1:50. The recommended PTR is 1:40. By interpretation, this means we currently have 1 teacher to 50 pupils when the recommended is 1 teacher to 40 pupils at this education level.

Secondary school level

At this level we have 2, 098 pupils/210 teachers = 9.99 = 10

Therefore, the PTR is 1:10

The recommended PTR is 1:35

Currently, we have 1 teacher to 17 pupils when the recommendation is 1 teacher to 35 pupils at this level. The interpretation is that the district has an average number of pupils enrolled at Secondary School level because the lower pass rate from grade

9 to grade 10 and high drop out amongst the girls due to early marriages and early pregnancies.

District Teaching Staffing Level

The provision of quality education anchors on many factors, critical among them is the national target and international target of the teacher – pupil ratio. With the introduction of compulsory free education, subsequently increasing the enrolment rates for learners - Milenge district, through the department of education, has continued to lobby for more teaching staffs to keep pace with the rapid increase in enrolments.

Staff/ Teacher Levels in the District

Table 12: Staff/ teacher levels in the district, Milenge DEBS Office, 2023

SCHOOL CATEGROY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECE	7	26	33
PRIMARY	190	135	325
SECONDARY	138	72	210

School Infrastructure Development and Furniture

Table 13: School infrastructure and furniture development, Milenge DEBS office, monthly school returns, 2023

S/N	Item needed	Current	Short fall
1	DESKS	4, 735	2, 330
2	STAFF HOUSES	93	334
3	SCHOOL LABORATORIES	2	16
4	WATER BORNES ABLUTION BLOCKS	7	55
5	SCHOOL LIBRARIES	1	56
6	RECREATION FACILITIES	114	228

Projected educational requirements (by 2030)

Table 14: Estimated educational requirements by 2030, Milenge DEBS office, 2023.

	Males	Females	Total			
Pupils	4, 422	4, 776	9, 198			
Classrooms	110	120	230			
Desks	2, 211	2, 388	4, 599			
Toilets	177	239	416			
Teachers	120	129	249			
SCHOOL GENERAL DATA – WARD, ZONE, LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
S/N	Name of School	Ward	Zone	Source of Power	Source of Water	Access Road
1	BUTIMBWE COMBINED	CHIPUNDU	MASHIKA	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
2	BUTUTE PRIMARY	MATONTOLA	BUTUTE	No power	Well/Borehole (Hand Pump)	Earth Road
3	CHABUKABAUSHI PRIMARY	MILAMBO	CHABUKA BAUSHI	No power	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
4	CHANGWELUNGO PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	CHANGWE LUNGO	No power	Well	Earth Road
5	FISHIKWA PRIMARY	FISHIKWA	FISHIKWA	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
6	CHIBENDE DAY SECONDARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
7	CHIBENDE PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
8	CHISWISHI PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
9	CHILIMABWE PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	No power	Nil	Gravel (Bad)
10	KABANGE PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	Genset	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
11	KABANGE SECONDARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	Solar/Genset	Well/Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
12	ITEMBA PRIMARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
13	KAFWANKA DAY SECONDARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	Main Power Grid/Genset	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
14	KAFWANKA PRIMARY	FIBALALA	MIKULA	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
15	KAPALALA COMBINED	KAPALALA	MILENGE	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
16	KASEPA PRIMARY	KAPALALA	MILENGE	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)

17	KALALI RESSETTLEMENT PRIMARY	LUSUMBWE	KAFWANKA	Solar	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
18	LUNGA PRIMARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
19	LUNGOMUKUTA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	No power	Well	
20	LWELA PRIMARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
21	MAPULA COMBINED	ITEMBA	LWELA	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
22	MASHIKA PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	Solar	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
23	MILAMBO PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
24	MILENGE PRIMARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	Main Power Grid	Piped/Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
25	MILULU PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
26	MOFFAT PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	Solar	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
27	MULUMBI SECONDARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	Solar	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
28	MULUMBI PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
29	MULUNGUSHI PRIMARY	NSAKA	MULUMBI	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
30	MUMANSE PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	Solar	Well	Gravel (Bad)
31	MATONTOLA PRIMARY	CHISWISHI	MOFFAT	Solar	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
32	MUMBOTUTA PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	No power	Stream	Gravel (Bad)
33	SHITAMBULI PRIMARY	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	Genset	Borehole	
34	SOKONTWE PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	No power	Well	
35	TANDE PRIMARY	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
36	LWELA SECONDARY	ITEMBA	LWELA	Main Power Grid	Piped/Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
37	MILENGE SECONDARY	MIKULA	MILENGE	Main Power Grid/Genset	Piped/Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
38	KATENA PRIMARY	KAPALALA	MILENGE	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
39	TWATASHA PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
40	RIVERSIDE PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	MASHIKA	No power	Borehole	
41	BUYANTANSHI PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	No power	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
42	CHANG`WENA PRIMARY	MIKULA	MASHIKA	No power	Well	

43	KASHILA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	No power	None	
44	CHILENGWA PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	Main Power Grid	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
45	LUPIYA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	LUNGOMUKUTA	Solar	River	
46	KASANGASHI PRIMARY	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	No power	Borehole	Gravel (Bad)
47	KAFUMBA PRIMARY	NSUNGA	SHITAMBULI	No power	None	Gravel (Bad)
48	MUKUMBWA PRIMARY	MILAMBO	MILAMBO	No power	Well	
49	MWANSABANTU PRIMARY	LUSUMBWE	KAFWANKA	No power	Borehole (Hand Pump)	Gravel (Bad)
50	MUNWA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	FIBALALA	MASHIKA	No power	Well	
51	CHITUBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	No power	Borehole (Hand Pump)	
52	KAPUTA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MUMBOTUTA	SHITAMBULI	Solar	Borehole	
53	BOMBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MULUMBI	MULUMBI	No power	None	
54	CHANSAMBA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	FIBALALA	KAFWANKA	No power	Well	Gravel (Bad)
55	MUNUNSHI COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	No power	Well	Gravel (Bad)
56	FOYAC PRIVATE SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	No power	Well	Gravel (Bad)
57	DOKAMWE PRIVATE SCHOOL	MIKULA	MILENGE	No power	Well	Gravel (Bad)

3.1.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

3.1.3.1 Availability of Service

Several challenges affect education in the district:

- Long distances to nearby schools: Pupils from schools such as Mulungushi Primary School, Chiswishi Primary School, and others must walk more than 5km to

access education, posing a significant challenge. Inadequate classroom blocks: Schools like Chituba Primary School, Mwansabantu Primary School, and others face a shortage of classroom blocks relative to the student population and Inadequate staff accommodation.

- Insufficient learning and teaching materials: Many schools, particularly in remote areas, lack adequate resources, impacting the quality and effectiveness of learning.
- Lack of laboratories: The absence of laboratories hampers science education quality and limits students' practical skill development and scientific research opportunities.
- Transportation challenges for education staff: The lack of transport inhibits education staff's ability to monitor teaching and learning quality, student and teacher attendance and performance, and the implementation of school policies and programs.
- Impact of fishing activities: Fishing activities in the district disrupt pupils' attendance and academic performance as they follow their parents to fishing camps during fishing seasons, resulting in missed instructional time and poor academic outcomes.
- Absence of technical schools: The lack of technical schools' limits students' opportunities to acquire skills and knowledge relevant to the digital economy and society.
- Inadequate number of specialized teachers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).
- Absenteeism, early marriages and pregnancies amongst the learners.

3.1.3.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance

- The district lacks a skills training centre.
- The district does not meet the national standard of one school within the radius of 5 kilometres. Furthermore, in some wards the learners are covering the distance of over 5 kilometres to access quality education.
- The district has only one Secondary School with reaccommodated boarding facility servicing the eastern part of the district which is always overcrowded due to CDF bursary.
- The district also has some learners who still learn under makeshift classrooms and thatched roofs in Lusumbwe ward and mikula ward.
- The district has two unreliable motor vehicles which make it had for the standard officers to go around and conduct monitoring in all the schools in the district.

3.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The projected population of school going age by 2030 will require the district to have 15 Secondary schools and 74 primary schools. The secondary enrollment will be 3,874 while 26,059 will be for early child and primary schools. This growth will occur in the following Milambo, Chiswishi, Mwansabantu and Mumanse Communities respectively.

In the above identified communities, they will need to expand the schools to accommodate more learners both at junior and senior level in Secondary Schools. This in turn will boost the numbers in secondary schools. It will also be important to construction skills development Centres one the East and one on the west to provide the youth access to tertiary education in the district. This will enable the district to have a young population that is equipped with skills.

The projected doubling of the population in Milenge district within ten years will place a significant strain on the district's education service delivery capacity. To accommodate this growth, additional staff houses will be required in most schools, along with boarding facilities at Lwela Secondary School and Kafwanka Secondary School.

As a result of the population increase, overcrowding at Milenge Boarding Secondary School is expected to rise due to the bursary scheme being offered. To alleviate this issue, there is a need for the expansion of boarding facilities at Lwela Secondary School, Kafwanka Secondary School, and Lwela Secondary to accommodate the growing number of students.

3.1.4.1 Population Changes – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As Milenge is predominantly rural, many schools are situated on customary land. To ensure the security of this crucial public infrastructure, there is a need to undertake land tenure conversion in the future. Additionally, due to the planned construction of numerous schools and supporting infrastructure, a total of 210 hectares will be required for this development.

Under infrastructure development initiatives, the education sector, in collaboration with the Local Authority and through the implementation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), aims to complete the construction of Munushi Primary School and Munwa Primary School. Furthermore, desks in deficit schools like Mununshi Primary School, Chansamba Primary School, Munwa Primary School, and Chituba Primary School will be restocked.

3.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The sector is in the process of building the district examination strong room for safe keeping of exam materials. Additionally, among the programmes that which the sector is currently implementing the "Keeping Girls in School", aimed at safeguarding the welfare of the girl child.

3.1.5 The Impact of The Environment and Climate Change on The Sector

The district experiences the effects of climate change, including altered rainfall patterns and extreme weather events.

Water Scarcity:

The district may experience water scarcity due to prolonged droughts. Streams dry and the water level in the Luapula River reduces during summer hence affecting human survival resulting in learners missing school as they go in search of food and water. As a results of Water scarcity, this brings about water borne diseases such as diarrhea which leads pupils missing classes.

Infrastructure Damage:

Increased runoff from heavy rains and strong winds has always led to flooding in the district. This impacts the school-going children especially those in lower sections by washing away of bridges resulting pupils being cut off. In the case of the 2023 – 2024 rainy season which resulted in the brown-off roof of 5 schools among them Mashika Primary School and the damage of Mulumbi Bridget on the West which saw the learners on the other side of the river being cut off.

3.1.5.1 The Impact of The Sector on Climate Change and Environment

On the other hand, there is an increase in the construction of schools leads to clearing of huge land and displacement of people. In addition, increase demand for Timber for school desk and fire wood have also contributed to deforestation in the district.

3.1.6 Issues Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the education sector in Milenge, various groups face distinct challenges and some of these issues faced by women and girls, men and boys, and persons with disabilities are:

3.1.6.1 Women and Girls

- **Access:** Despite progress, gender disparities persist in access to education. Girls always face barriers such as early marriage, cultural norms, and household responsibilities that limit their enrolment and attendance as they progress in their education.
- **Quality:** Girls often encounter lower-quality education due to inadequate infrastructure e.g., showers in the ablution, lack of female teachers, and gender stereotypes affect curriculum content and delivery.
- **Safety:** Safety concerns, including harassment and violence, do discourage girls from attending school, especially in places where they have to go long distances in the case of school-going girls walking from Fishikwa to Mapula and back every day.
- **Retention:** Girls drop out due to pregnancy, family pressures, or economic reasons and those who return to school through return policy are fewer than those who refuse to go back to school.

3.1.6.2 Men and Boys

- **Disengagement:** Boys sometimes disengage from education due to factors like societal expectations, lack of male role models, and limited relevance of the curriculum.
- **Behavioural Challenges:** Boys exhibit behavioural issues that affect their learning experience, hence stopping school and resorting to marriage or venturing into fishing and charcoal burning.
- **Gender Stereotypes:** Stereotypes around masculinity have impacted the boys' educational choices and performance.

3.1.6.3 Persons with Disabilities:

- **Physical Accessibility:** Lack of accessible infrastructure in the district (ramps, elevators, etc.) has hindered persons with disabilities from accessing schools. So far, only one out of 63 schools have accessible infrastructure for disabilities.
- **Inclusive Curriculum:** Most schools have not adapted teaching methods that accommodate diverse learning needs in public schools.
- **Social Stigma:** Discrimination and stigma have led to learners with disabilities being isolated.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited resources for specialized support (assistive devices, trained teachers) have also affected their participation. Hence efforts to address these challenges should focus on gender equality, inclusive policies, teacher training, and community awareness.

3.1.7 Sector Summary

While the education sector has seen some improvements in various spheres of providing quality education, the sector still has a lot of gaps in form adequate infrastructure, lack of transport, low staffing levels, poor access to education facilities. Other issues affecting the sector include gender, culture and traditional beliefs. The above mentioned issues affecting the sector have led to Poor access to quality, equitable and inclusive education as the core issue affecting the sector.

3.2 Health Sector

The sector will endeavor to prioritize and enhance the provision of quality primary health care in the district.

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level.

The guiding policy for the operations of this sector are government policies, during the IDP period the key priorities will include and not limited to the following;

1. Health education and promotion
2. Maternal healthcare
3. Family planning
4. Epidemic preparedness and control
5. Health security and surveillance
6. Mental health and substance abuse management
7. Comprehensive Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
8. Disease prevention and control
9. Increase access to health services through the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities

Key Priorities of the 8th National Development Plan and How They Are to Be Implemented at Local Level

In its quest to improve and achieve universal health coverage for all as envisioned in the year 2030. Some of the key government priorities in the Eighth National Development Plan, will focus on strengthening public health, increasing access to quality health care, strengthening integrated health systems and enhancing food security and nutrition.

Strengthening Public Health. In the IDP area the local District Health Department working together with the Local Authority governance sub-structure such as the WDC identify health facilities without water borne sanitation and also construction of hygiene facilities at public institutions as a mechanism to disease prevention and control. Another strategy of strengthening public health in the IDP area is through the construction and rehabilitation of maternity wings for all the facilities. Which will enhance maternal healthcare, family planning and child survival development, both at antenatal and postnatal care.

Increase access to quality health care. Increasing access to quality health care among the population in the IDP area will be a priority, just as it is in the Eighth National Development Plan. The Local Administration will continue to lobby from the national government for medical equipment be made available in our local health facilities.

Prudent and fair management of the decentralization policy by recruitment and placement of health personnel in facilities and areas where there is greatest need. Another strategy of ensuring the timely availability and distribution of medicines and medical supplies in all facilities in Milenge east and west. The district health office will also establish a pharmacy sub-center at Lwela in Milenge west.

Enhance Food Security and Nutrition. In the IDP area, food security and nutrition will be a priority. The district health office working in collaboration with other district stakeholders such as the department of agriculture will endeavor to eliminate all forms of malnutrition through the support of appropriate feeding practices and sensitization in communities and schools on various food types.

3.2.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.2.2.1 Availability of Service

Milenge district has at the year 2022 has (18) health facilities in operation. Among these 18 facilities, one (1) is a district hospital namely Milenge District Hospital situated in Mikula ward east of Milenge district, and four (4) health centers while the rest are designated health posts. In terms of health infrastructure coverage, the district is currently standing at 50% based on the standard. The sector provides the following services in the IDP area; in patient curative care, outpatient curative care, HIV counselling and testing, ART, antenatal and family planning services including public health and other minor surgical procedures. The complicated health procedures and patients who may need specialized treatment are referred to Mansa General Hospital, which is 214 km from Milenge district, for further attention.

There also exist a gender-based violence (GBV) one stop centre located at Milenge district hospital. The district has three ambulances, one stationed at Lwela mini-hospital and two at Milenge district hospital. Due to the size of the district and how spread the location of facilities, the three ambulances are not adequate. At the rural health post and centers, activities and services offered include diagnosis and treatment of patients. These efforts are complemented at community level by the SMAGs, NHCs and community health workers (CHW). Below is a map showing the

Health Facility Population

Table 15: Health facility service population, Milenge DHD, 2023.

S/N	NAME OF FACILITY	WARD	CATCHMENT AREA POP.
1	LWELA RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	LWELA	5849
2	KAPALALA RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	KAPALALA	4497
3	EAST 7 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	MIKULA	9284
4	MILENGE DISTRICT HOSPITAL	MIKULA	
5	CHIBENDE RURAL HEALTH POST	MILAMBO	3031
6	CHANGWE LUNGO RURAL HEALTH POST	MUMBOTUTA	2813
7	SHITAMBULI RURAL HEALTH POST	MUMBOTUTA	1644
8	LUNGO MUKUTA RURAL HEALTH POST	NSUNGA	3447
9	MILAMBO RURAL HEALTH POST	MILAMBO	3658
10	KUYAFYA RURAL HEALTH POST	FISHIKWA	1088
11	MOFFAT RURAL HEALTH POST	MATONTOLA	1302
12	KABANGE RURAL HEALTH POST	MATONTOLA	3157
13	KAFWANKA RURAL HEALTH POST	FIBALALA	2031
14	Sokontwe RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	SOKONTWE	3360
15	MUMANSE RURAL HEALTH POST	FIBALALA	2649
16	MILULU RURAL HEALTH POST	LUSUMBWE	2649
17	MULUMBI RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	MULUMBI	5609
18	CHIPUNDU RURAL HEALTH FACILITY	CHIPUNDU	4093

Current Health Facility Staffing Levels

Table 16: Health facility staffing levels as @ year 2023, Milenge DHD, 2023.

S/N	Facility Name	Doctors	Medical Licentiate	CO	Nurses	EHT	Mid-Wife	Lab Tec.	Physio	Nutrit.	CHA	Psych.	Pharm	Dental
1.	Milenge District Hospital	1	1	4	19	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	3
2.	Lwela Mini Hospital	0	1	3	7	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
3.	East 7 RHC	N/A	N/A	4		1		1	0	1	2	0	0	0
4.	Mulumbi RHC	N/A	N/A	1		1	1	0	0	0	2			

5.	Kapalala RHC	N/A	N/A	2		1		0	0	0	2	0	0	0
6.	Lungo Mukuta RHP	N/A	N/A	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7.	Sokontwe RHP	N/A	N/A	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
8.	Chipundu RHP	N/A	N/A	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
9.	Milulu RHP	N/A	/N/A	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
10.	Kafwanka RHP	N/A	N/A	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
11.	Mumanse RHP	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Shitambuli RHP	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kuyafya RHP	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
14.	Moffat RHP	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Kabange RHP	N/A	N/A	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
16.	Changwe Lungo RHP	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	
17.	Milambo RHP	N/A	N/A	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	
18.	Chibende RHP	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		0	

The table above show the staffing levels in the district for the year 2023 which plays a critical role in highlighting areas of strengths and weakness in providing the required patient to health providers ratio.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Table 17: Infrastructure development, Milenge DHD 2023.

S/N	Facility Name	No. of Admission Wards	Labour Ward/ Maternity Wing	Laboratory	Mortuary	Blood Bank	Staff Houses	Incinerator	Placenta Pit	Pharmacy
1.	Milenge District Hospital	1	1	1	1		10	1	1	1

2.	Lwela Mini Hospital	2	1	1	0		0	0	0	1
3.	East 7 RHC	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Mulumbi RHC	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
5.	Kapalala RHC	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6.	Lungo Mukuta RHP	1	1	0	0		1	0	0	0
7.	Sokontwe RHP	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Chipundu RHP	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9.	Milulu RHP	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
10.	Kafwanka RHP	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
11.	Mumanse RHP	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
12.	Shitambuli RHP	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
13.	Kuyafya RHP	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0
14.	Moffat RHP	0	1	0	0	0		1	0	0
15.	Kabange RHP	0	1	0	0	0		1	0	0
16.	Changwe Lungo RHP	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0
17.	Milambo RHP	0	1	0	0	0		1	0	0
18.	Chibende RHP	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0

Table 16 District infrastructure plan, Milenge DHO, 2023.

Inadequate infrastructure remains a top challenge affecting the smooth provision of health service in a conducive environment. Most health facility lack the basic

infrastructure recommended to offer responsive health services such as maternity wings, postnatal rooms and waiting spaces

The following table displays the top ten causes of morbidity (all ages)

Table 18: Causes of morbidity (all ages), Milenge DHIS2, 2023.

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria (Confirmed)	874	Malaria (Confirmed)	731	Malaria (Confirmed)	946
2	Respiratory Infection: Non-Pneumonia	394.2	Respiratory Infection: Non-Pneumonia	366.4	Respiratory Infection: Non-Pneumonia	410.9
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	89.7	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	65.5	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	76.1
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	82.5	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	38.5	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	38.4
5	Digestive system: not infectious	69.4	Digestive system: not infectious	35.3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	30.5
6	Respiratory Infection: Pneumonia	44.6	Respiratory Infection: Pneumonia	24.5	Digestive system: not infectious	27.7
7	Trauma: Other injuries, wounds	33.7	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	23.7	Trauma: Other injuries, wounds	22.3
8	Skin infection - not Infectious	28.1	Trauma: Other injuries, wounds	18.6	Respiratory Infection: Pneumonia	19.5

No.	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000	Disease	Incidence/1000
9	Dental Caries	18.8	Dental Caries	15.6	Dental Caries	18.9
10	Trauma: Other injuries, wounds	13.3	Skin infection - Infectious	10.5	Skin infection - Infectious	16

Malaria remains the top cause of both morbidity and mortality in the district for the past 5 years. This situation has been caused by among other factors high vector density coupled with high presence of the malaria parasite in the region. The presence of large water bodies has also contributed to the status at hand as they act as breeding sites for the vector. Respiratory tract infections have been high owing to poor housing and low economic status of the people. Other disease of concern includes skin infections caused inadequate water in some catchment like Lungo Mukuta.

TOP TEN (10) CAUSES OF MORTALITY (ALL AGES) 2020 TO 2022

Table 19: District Health Information Services (DHIS2) Milenge DHD,2023.

2020		2021		2022	
Disease	Deaths/1000	Disease	Deaths/1000	Disease	Deaths/1000
Tuberculosis	1.3	Tuberculosis	1.9	Tuberculosis	3.4
Malaria	2.3	Malaria	22.2	Malaria	56.7
Hypertension	4.3	Hypertension	3.6	Hypertension	3.4
Cardio-vascular diseases	166	Cardio-vascular diseases	67	Cardio-vascular diseases	111
Severe Diarrhoea with dehydration	82	Severe Diarrhoea with dehydration	66	Severe Diarrhoea with dehydration	76
Delivery complications	0	Delivery complications	0	Delivery complications	53
Anaemia	48	Anaemia	68	Anaemia	105

Sickle cell anaemia	105	Sickle cell anaemia	0	Sickle cell anaemia	53
Respiratory infection: pneumonia	394	Respiratory infection: pneumonia	366	Respiratory infection: pneumonia	411

During the period 2020 to 2022 TB remained as the number 1 cause of death in the district with a mortality ranging from 1.3 to 3.4. while the rates have remained very high for the period under consideration, the district mortality rates are below the national rates which stands at 30/1000. other other hand mortality rate for malaria which is in the range 2.3 to 57 per 1000 admission remains above nation rate which stands at 10 deaths per 100,000 population.

3.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

- The district has only one first level referral facility/ district hospital, which is also only servicing the eastern part of the district.
- The district does not meet the national standard of one health facility per 5,000 population. Furthermore, in some wards the residents are covering the distance of over 5kilometres to access health services.
- The district also has an average of 2 maternity beds per 1,000 pregnant women, contrary to the national and world Health Organisation (WHO) standards of 10 maternity beds per 1,000 pregnant women.
- The district has two (2) doctors for the 52,285 population, contrary to national and WHO standard of one physician/ doctor to every 5,000 persons.

Key Performance Indicators

DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Table 20: Disease prevention and control, performance indicator, Milenge DHD, 2023.

Indicators	2020		2021		2022	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year	88	82	90	85	96	80
% BCG coverage	88	82	90	82	96	75
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit		25	48	28	50	23

% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks		42	54	48	64	50	50
% Pregnant women accessing at least 8 visits of focused care		42	27	48	28	50	26
% Delivered by skilled personnel		75	68	80	61	80	58
% Of women attending post-natal within 48hrs		73	60	75	70	80	58
% HEI receiving prophylaxis at birth							
Number of People on ART			698		660		651

In line with the national strategies, the district health office was proactive in mitigating the COVID -19 pandemic. The five (5) golden rules of COVID – 19 preventions were adhered to; the district has so far managed to vaccinate over 85 % against the required 70% required by the ministry of health at district level.

Table 21: District Information Services, Key performance indicators, Milenge DHO, 2023

	2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population	55874.	2.4	57160.	2.3	58494.	2.2
Population Growth rate	1351	2.4	1314	2.3	1338	2.2
Expected Pregnancies	3028.	5.4	3098.	5.4	3169.	5.4
Expected Deliveries	2938.	5.3	3005.	5.3	3074.	5.3
Expected Live Births	2882.	5.2	2947.	5.2	3014.	5.2

BN

3.2.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

- Lack of health facilities in some areas such as Kashila, Mulungushi, Kalali and Chipela resulting in long distances to some health facilities
- Poor service provision.

- Inadequate transport.
- Increased disease (malaria) burden in certain areas like Nsunga ward.
- According to the District Health Office (DHO), Milenge falls in the high malaria transmission region with very high transmission rate of 946 cases per 1,000 population as of 2022 compared to 731/1000 in 2021.
- Lack of standard maternity wings at most facilities.
- Inadequate medical equipment.

3.2.4 Impact of Change Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

- I. More staff houses will be required and mortuary and other requisite infrastructure at recently upgraded Lwela mini hospital.
- II. Within the ten years, the population of Milenge district is projected to double, this projected increase will continue to place an increased burden on the district's health service delivery capacity.
- III. Consequently, the projected population increase, will result in increased referral cases. Henceforth, to reduce on this, there will be need for provision and expansion of services at the three health centres namely; Lwela, Mulumbi and East 7 facilities.
- IV. The demand for preventive, curative health services by health centres will also increase.

3.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Under the infrastructure development, the health sector working together with the local authority, through the implementation of the constituency development fund (CDF) has planned to rehabilitate all the dilapidated maternity wings and construct new ones in the health facilities as per need.

In addition, the sector is collaborating with the local authority has a period of up to December 2024 to have all health facilities in Milenge connected to electricity, have safe and clean-piped drinking water and installed modern sanitation facilities.

Furthermore, the health sector will continue with vector management through indoor residual spraying and other malaria control intervention mechanism.

3.2.5 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

3.2.5.1 Impact of The Sector on The Environment and Climate Change

The health sector like many other sectors through its operation has several impacts on both the environment and climate change. In providing various health service the sector produces different kinds of waste some of which are harmful to the environment. For instance, the Process of burning waste produce greenhouse gases which pollute the atmosphere and contribute to global warming. Furthermore, domestic waste from the facilities if not well managed can produce methane which contributes to global warming. Other waste like small bottles containing mercury can pollute underground water if they are not managed according to standards.

3.2.5.2 Impact of The Environment and Climate Change on The Sector

The environment and climate change have significant impacts on human health such as causing an increase in water born disease like cholera, typhoid and diarrhea due to changes in precipitation and water cycles. Furthermore, climate change alters the distribution and prevalence of disease carrying insects such mosquitoes, tick and fleas resulting in an increase in disease like malaria, dengue fever and Zikas Virus. Finally, climate change can impact on agricultural productivity, leading to food shortages and malnutrition, particularly in vulnerable populations.

3.2.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Poor health care in Milenge district has severe and far-reaching effects on girls and women, boys and men and the disabled such as the following;

3.2.6.1 Women and girls

Maternal mortality: Limited access to quality healthcare increases the risk of maternal death during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum.

Reproductive health complications: Inadequate healthcare leads to untreated reproductive tract infections, fistulas, and other complications.

Sexual and gender-based violence: Poor healthcare exacerbates the physical and emotional trauma experienced by survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions: Limited access to contraception and safe abortion services leads to unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions.

3.2.6.2 Men and boys

1. Lower life expectancy: Men have a lower life expectancy than women, partly due to poor healthcare and lifestyle choices.
2. Poor health behaviors: Men are more likely to engage in risky behaviors like smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and unhealthy eating habits.
3. Limited access to healthcare: Men may face barriers to healthcare access, including cultural or linguistic barriers.
4. Delayed diagnosis and treatment: Men may delay seeking medical attention, leading to delayed diagnosis and treatment of health issues.

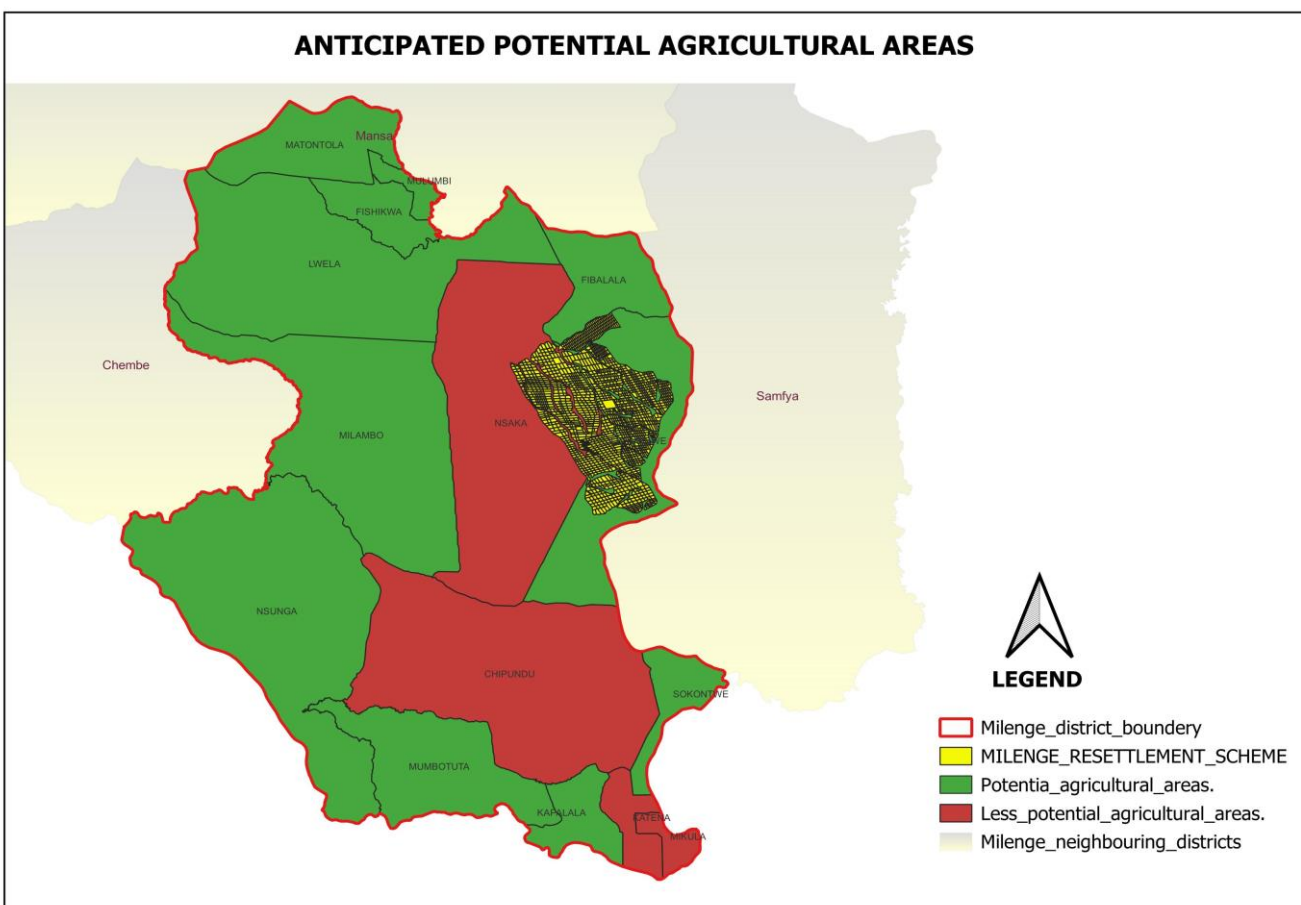
3.2.7 Sector Summary

Limited access to quality health services. The sector like other has seen some improvements in various areas such like staffing, infrastructure, health promotion and disease prevention, However, the sector still has a lot of gaps in form inadequate infrastructure, lack transport, lack of medical equipment, low staffing levels, poor access to health facilities. Other issues affecting the sector include gender, culture and traditional beliefs. The above mention issue affecting the sector have led Poor access to quality health services as the core issue. This is evidenced by low coverage for some key performance indicators indicated above.

3.3 Agriculture Sector

Milenge District is primarily characterized as a rural area, with agriculture serving as the cornerstone of its economy, complementing the predominant fishing activity. Abundant arable land and wetlands in Milenge create a conducive environment for both crop cultivation and irrigation-based agriculture. The district boasts a substantial farming community, with approximately 37,490 registered farmers actively participating in subsistence farming practices.

Figure 16: Potential ariable areas for agriculture, Source: Milenge DACO.



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

- Implementation of the Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP).
- Agriculture pest and disease management
- Provision of extension and technical services to enhance and improve crop

- productivity and land use.
- Agriculture mechanization and commercialization of agriculture, through Agro-marketing linkages.
- Promotion and supporting of conservation and climate smart agriculture.

Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

The primary crops cultivated in Milenge district include Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, and Sorghum. Approximately 15% of the land is under cultivation, reflecting a shift from a historical emphasis on fishing to a current focus on farming. This transition is prompted by the depletion of fish stocks due to population growth and the implementation of sound agricultural policies.

While the district is endowed with abundant water resources, the majority of farmers still rely on rain-fed farming cycles. However, in collaboration with JICA, the district has initiated an irrigation scheme involving 400 participating farmers, marking a positive step towards diversifying and enhancing agricultural practices.

3.3.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.3.2.1 Availability of Services

Milenge district is organized into four Agricultural blocks – Central, East, South, and West – further divided into 23 Agricultural camps. Presently, only 14 camps are staffed, each with at least eight extension officers equipped with well-maintained motorbikes, while the remaining extension officers lack motorbike access. The total farmland in the district is estimated at 900,080 hectares.

- There are 15 agricultural camps in the district, including 8 subdivided camps.
- The estimated small-scale farmer population is 37,490, and settlement patterns are predominantly along roads and rivers.
- Milenge resettlement scheme is the sole settlement scheme in the district.
- Hoe cultivation is the primary production system, although some farmers in the western part use animal draft power.

Services are offered in the district include:

1. **Extension Services:** The agriculture department, through extension officers, provides vital extension services.
2. **Training of Farmers:** The department conducts training sessions to educate farmers on various farming methods.

3. **Agriculture Information Services:** Information collection and dissemination to farmers is facilitated by agriculture information services.
4. **Agribusiness and Marketing:** The department plays a role in agribusiness and marketing of the district's agricultural produce.

Major crops cultivated include maize, cassava, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, soya beans, and sorghum. Additionally, horticultural crops such as citrus and vegetables are grown in selected camps, particularly those supported by JICA.

Key activities undertaken by the sector encompass FISP distribution and monitoring, farmer registration and register updates, agricultural shows and field days across camps, monitoring and backstopping of field officers, the establishment of keyhole gardens in camps, training farmers in agronomic practices and improved farming methods, household follow -ups, irrigated farming, farmer field schools, demonstration plots, land demarcations, farm power and mechanization, as well as planning and review meetings.

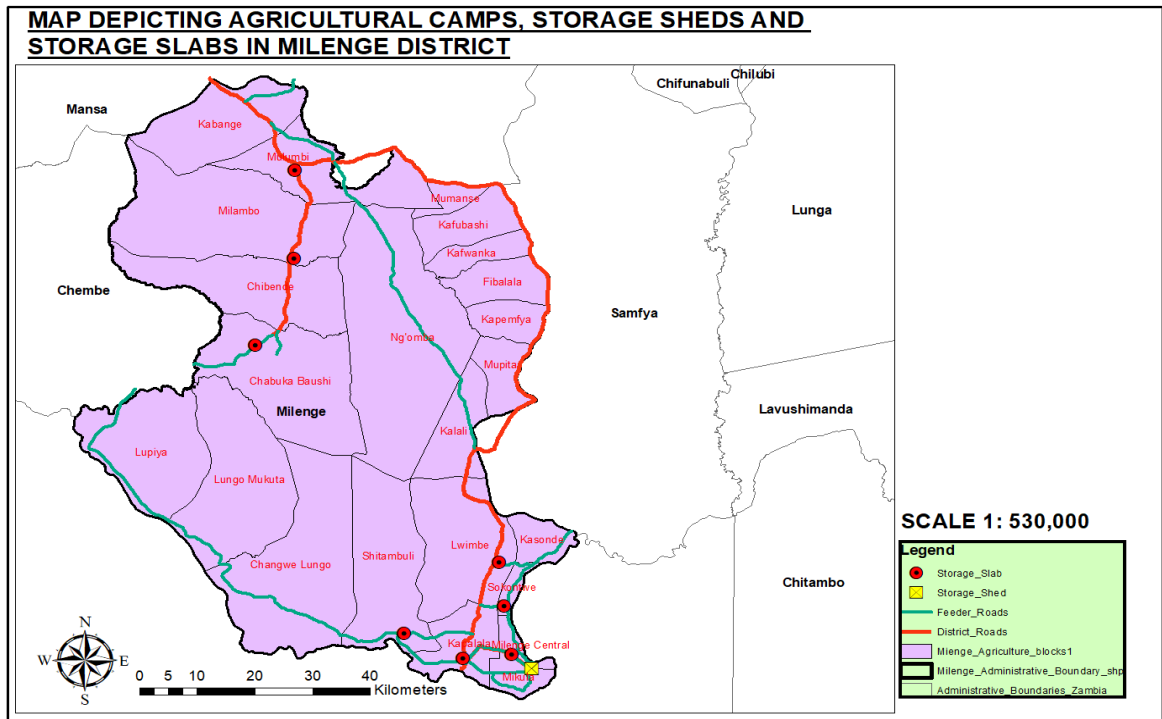
Table 22 summarizes the information on the availability of services in comparison to the number of farmers in Milenge District:

Availability of Service in Comparison to the Number of Farmers

Table 22: Extension officer to farmer ratio, Milenge DACO, 2023.

S/N	BLOCK	CAMP	NUMBER OF BLOCK OFFICER	NUMBER OF CAMP OFFICERS	NO. OF STAFF HOUSE	AVERAGE RATIO OFFICER TO FARMER	No. of REGISTERED FARMERS
1	Milenge Central	Mikula	nil	0	0	0:1000	900
2		Milenge Central		1	1	1:1500	668
3		Sokontwe		1	0	1:2500	421
4		Kasonde		0	0	1:1000	400
5		Lwimbe		1	1	1:2000	521
6	Milenge South	Kapalala	nil	1	1	1:2500	1281
7		Shitambuli		1	2	1:1000	355
8		Changwe Lungo		0	0	1:500	150
9		Lungo Mukuta		1	0	0:500	120
10		Lupiya		0	0	0:500	80
11	Milenge East	Ng'omba	nil	0	0	1:1000	370
12		Kalali		0	0	0:2000	272
13		Mupita		1	0	1:2500	520
14		Fibalala		0	0	0:2500	940
15		Kafwanka		1	0	1:2000	650
16		Kabumba		0	0	0:1500	302
17		Kapomfya		0	0	0:1000	181
18		Mumanse		1	1	0:1500	1214
19	Milenge West	Chabuka Baushi	1	0	0	0:1000	252
20		Chibende		0	0	0:1000	510
21		Milambo		1	1	1:3000	1321
22		Mulumbi		1	1	1:2500	262
23		Kabange		1	0	1:3000	2412

Figure 17: Agriculture camps, storage sheds and storage slabs, Source Milenge DACO.



The map above depicts key details about agriculture camps and storage facilities in Milenge district, including their locations, associated camps. These facilities, such as storage sheds and slabs, are essential for preserving and distributing agricultural produce

District Storage Facilities

The table below depicts key details about agriculture storage facilities in Milenge district, including their locations, associated camps. These facilities, such as storage sheds and slabs, are essential for preserving and distributing agricultural Produce. The only standard shade is the one in Central Camp under FRA. The rest are smaller and are satellites which need expansion to standard storage shades especially in the following areas; Mapula, Mumanse, Kapalala and Mumbotuta.

Table 23: Available storage facilities, Milenge DACO 2023

S/N	Storage Shed/ Slab	Camp Location	Remarks	Condition
1	Mikula Storage Shed	Central camp	FRA	Good
2	Kapalala Slab	Kapalala	Local authority	Good
3	Chipundu Slab	Chipundu	Local authority	Fair
4	Sokontwe Slab	Sokotwe	Ngubwe Cooperative	Fair
5	Mununshi Slab	Mikula	Mikula Cooperative	Good
6	Shitambuli Slab	Shitambuli	Shitambuli Community	Good
7	Chibende Slab	Chibende	Chibende Cooperative	Good
8	Chiswishi Slab	Mulumbi	Mulumbi Cooperative	Good
9	Lwela Slab	Lwela	Cooperative	Fair

3.3.2.2 Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance

Farmers in the district are increasingly adopting modern farming techniques, including mechanization through the use of Animal Draught

Power (ADP). A comprehensive inventory on farm power and mechanization has revealed that over 20 farmers in the district, particularly in Milenge West, are actively utilizing ADP. This shift aligns with the overarching strategy of embracing innovative agricultural technologies. Furthermore, approximately 10,000 farmers in the district have undergone training in post-harvest handling and storage techniques. This initiative aims to enhance the efficiency of post-harvest processes, ensuring better preservation and storage practices within the agricultural community.

Ratio Of Extension Officers to Farmer

1. The officer to farmer ratio is currently at 1:2,500 against the standard of 1:400 and this makes it challenging to service the farming population.
2. Camps are vast and lack of transport for field officers hinders the provision of quality services as it makes it difficult to reach all farmers in the camp.
3. There is poor network connectivity which hinders ease communication and access to information required for the provision of services.

Farmer Practicing Smart Agriculture

Currently, only a few farmers are engaged in fruit production and agroforestry. Efforts to promote fruit trees include the establishment of nurseries for avocados and citrus in Milenge, east of Kafwanka Camp, and in Mapula, west of Milenge, albeit on a small scale. Additionally, farmers in the Kafwanka and Kabange agriculture camps have received training in budding technologies to enhance fruit quality. However, only a small number of camps—5 out of 23—have begun using green manure crops, such as velvet beans and sunhemp, to improve soil fertility and grow fruit trees.

Agriculture Infrastructure Development.

- Dilapidated, inadequate accommodation and lack of offices for field officers hinder provision of quality services to the farming community which is currently standing at 35%.
- Rehabilitation of shitambuli, lwimbe, mulumbi house and milambo camp houses done through the government funding. This was done in order to enhance service delivery. 5 out of 23 field officers have accommodation.

Agricultural Mechanization

An inventory for farm power and mechanization conducted at the time of preparation of the planning survey and issues report, it was established that, only 20 farmers in the district are using ADP especially in Milenge west and Only 3 farmers in the district are using tractors for their production. Majority of the farmers depend on the hand hoe making it difficult to expand the fields and increase the yield. However there is potential for farmers to the technology as the department of agriculture is

providing extension services on the advantages of mechanized agriculture. Also farmers are being linked to SARO and other agricultural mechanization players.

Irrigation Development

Inadequate Knowledge On Wetland Utilization

Very few camps have irrigation facilities to improve irrigated farming. There is promotion of free gravitational irrigation through establishment of weir in some camps such as kapalala, mupita, kafwanka Milambo and kabange camps. The programme which is supported by JICA where farmers in the mentioned camps are producing high value crops like tomatoes, okra and onion. In addition the district needs weir dams as water harvesting technologies in Mulumbi, Kalali, Lungo Mukuta and Milambo to support irrigation farming.

Quantity of Farming Inputs Distributed To The Farmers

The district agriculture office has been implementing the farmer input support program in the district benefiting 4,600 farmers. The program has helped in increasing production of farmers as farmers benefiting under FISP have been able to increase their areas under cultivation as they are able to access subsidized inputs through the same program. Productivity has been improved as farmers are able to access certified improved seed varieties through the program. These seed varieties have higher yields per unit area and farmers benefiting from FISP are trained in good agricultural practices which enhance higher yields per unit area.

Adoption Rate Of New Agriculture Technologies

There is demo installation which is done yearly to demonstrate on the improved methods of farming in all the camps on which field days are conducted. The district has farmer field schools in all the camps on climate smart agriculture and encourages farmers on the importance of using certified seed and drought resistant crops.

The following performance indicators that measure services in the sector.

1. Crop production per hectore or area
2. Total area of land under crop production
3. Number of farmers engaged in crop production
4. District yield performance per hectore

The table below provides information on farming productivity levels in the district, including the past 5-year average yield, last year's yield (2022), and the expected yield for the current season (2023) measured in tons per hectare (tons/ha):

Table 24: Productivity levels, Crop Focused Survey, 2023.

	E1	E2	E3
	Past 5-year average yield (tons/ha)	Last year's yield (2022) (tons/ha)	Yield expected this season (2023) (tons/ha)
Maize	5tons/ha	5tons/ha	4tons/ha
Sorghum	2tons/ha	2tons/ha	2tons/ha
Rice	2tons/ha	2tons/ha	2tons/ha

Crops Produced In The District

The table outlines information on crops produced in the district, including the area planted (in hectares), current yield (in hectares), baseline productivity (in metric tons per hectare), and the target for the year 2023 (in metric tons per hectare). Furthermore, the information provides a comprehensive overview of the cultivation areas, current yields, baseline productivity, and targeted yields for various crops in the district, facilitating assessment and planning for agricultural development.

Table 25: Major crops produced in Milenge, DACO 2023

Crop	Productivity			
	Area planted (ha)	Current Yield (ha)	Baseline (MT/ha)	2023 Target
Maize	6,243	5,399	2.14	2.5
Sorghum	160	155	0.42	0.65
Rice	36.8	36.8	1.33	1.60
Cassava	4,310	4,156	35.54	38

Distance To The Market

Market for field crops such as ground nuts, sorghum, soya beans and rice is still small partly due to poor accessibility owing to bad state of the roads in the large parts of the district. Currently the district has no proper market structures and there is need to have proper markets in the following areas; Mikula, Kapalala, Lusumbwe (Kasanka), Fibalala (kafwanka), Chipundu, Matontola, Mulumbi and Lwela.

Value Addition On Agricultural Produce

Normally much of value addition is on maize milling in most areas of the district. However more value addition can be done in rice which is largely produced in Mumbotuta and Nsunga wards.

3.3.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

- Inadequate transport at District, block, and camp levels.
- High farming labor costs due to manual hoeing
- Lack of farmer Training Centers.
- Inadequate storage facilities
- Lack of processing equipment
- Low adoption of agricultural technologies
- Poor market linkages for agricultural produce.
- Lack of irrigation facilities and mechanization.
- Low crop diversification
- Low staffing levels

3.3.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As the population grows there is to be more demand for land for agricultural purposes and the increase in population will lead to high food insecurity at household level. There will be large scale environmental degradation. There will be more greenhouse gas emission as a result of livestock manure, burning of trees and emission from mechanized farming. There will be pressure on food products.

Further, a growing population will put a strain on extension services, (resources including personnel, funding and infrastructure). As extension agents will be required to cover more clients the quality of their services will reduce.

3.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Over the next 10 to 15 years, it is crucial to allocate increased resources to alternative economic livelihoods such as farming, Bee keeping, Fish farming and trading. Moreover, there is a pressing need for investment in infrastructure development that adheres to minimum standards.

To enhance agricultural productivity sustainably, promoting conservation agriculture techniques is imperative. These practices not only lead to higher yields but also contribute to long-term cost reduction and climate change mitigation. Conservation Agriculture revolves around three principles: Minimum tillage, Residual retention, and crop rotation.

Addressing the challenges posed by shorter rainy seasons in the agriculture sector requires a strategic focus on promoting the utilization of dambos and wetlands in Nsunga and Mombututa wards. This approach can serve as a proactive measure to mitigate the impact of changing climate patterns on agricultural activities in the region.

3.3.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.3.5.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The environmental and climate change issues have a substantial impact on the agricultural sector. Changes in climatic patterns, temperature fluctuations, and environmental degradation pose significant challenges to sustainable agricultural practices. Here is an analysis of the impact:

Weather Variability: Fluctuations in weather patterns, such as irregular rainfall and temperature changes, directly affect crop growth cycles, leading to unpredictable yields.

Water Scarcity: Changing climate conditions contribute to water scarcity, impacting irrigation practices and potentially reducing overall crop production.

Extreme Weather Events: Increased frequency of extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, and storms, poses a threat to crop cultivation, livestock, and overall farm infrastructure.

Shifts in Pest and Disease Patterns: Changes in climate create favorable conditions for the emergence of new pests and diseases, affecting crop health and productivity.

Soil Degradation: Environmental changes contribute to soil degradation, reducing fertility and hindering agricultural productivity.

Impact on Livestock: Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns affect the well-being and productivity of livestock, leading to challenges in animal husbandry.

Adaptation Strategies: The sector must adopt adaptive strategies, such as crop diversification, water-efficient farming techniques, and the use of climate-resistant crop varieties.

Resource Management: Sustainable resource management practices are crucial to mitigate the environmental impact, including proper waste disposal, efficient water use, and soil conservation measures.

Policy Considerations: The sector needs robust policies addressing climate change resilience, sustainable farming practices, and the promotion of environmentally friendly agricultural technologies.

Community Engagement: Involving local communities in climate-smart agricultural practices and raising awareness about environmental conservation is vital for long-term resilience. Understanding and addressing these environmental and climate change challenges are essential for the agricultural sector to build resilience, ensure food security, and contribute to sustainable development in the face of evolving climate conditions.

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

The agricultural sector significantly influences climate change and the environment through various practices and processes. Here is an analysis of the sector's impact:

1. **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Agricultural activities, such as enteric fermentation from livestock, rice cultivation, and the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers, contribute to the release of greenhouse gases, including methane and nitrous oxide.
2. **Land Use Change:** Expansion of agricultural land often involves deforestation, leading to the release of stored carbon in trees and impacting biodiversity.
3. **Water Usage and Pollution:** Intensive irrigation practices and the use of agrochemicals contribute to water scarcity and pollution, affecting aquatic ecosystems.
4. **Soil Degradation:** Unsustainable farming practices, such as excessive tilling and monoculture, contribute to soil degradation, leading to reduced fertility and increased vulnerability to erosion.
5. **Deforestation:** Clearing land for agriculture, especially for large-scale farming, contributes to deforestation, reducing carbon sequestration and disrupting ecosystems.
6. **Biodiversity Loss:** Monoculture and the use of certain agricultural practices can lead to the loss of biodiversity, affecting ecosystems and disrupting natural

balances.

7. **Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies:** Adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, agroforestry, and sustainable land management are essential for mitigating the sector's impact on climate change.
8. **Resource Efficiency:** Improving resource efficiency, such as water and energy use, and adopting precision farming techniques can minimize the sector's environmental footprint.
9. **Carbon Sequestration:** Implementing agroforestry and reforestation initiatives within agricultural landscapes can contribute to carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.
10. **Policy and Regulation:** Enforcing and promoting policies that encourage sustainable agricultural practices, agroecology, and environmental conservation is crucial for minimizing the sector's negative impact. Balancing the need for increased agricultural productivity with environmental sustainability is paramount. The sector has the potential to be a part of climate change solutions through the adoption of eco-friendly practices and the integration of climate-smart technologies.

3.3.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The agricultural sector often presents unique challenges and opportunities for different gender and vulnerable groups. Here is an analysis of the issues arising in this context.

- **Gender Disparities in Access to Resources:** Women, compared to men, may face challenges in accessing key resources such as land, credit, and technology, limiting their participation in productive agricultural activities.
- **Limited Participation in Decision-Making:** Gender imbalances persist in decision-making processes related to agricultural activities, with women and vulnerable groups having limited representation and influence.
- **Unequal Access to Agricultural Extension Services:** Women and vulnerable groups may encounter barriers in accessing crucial agricultural extension services, limiting their exposure to new technologies and knowledge.
- **Land Tenure Insecurity:** Vulnerable groups, including women, may experience land tenure insecurity, limiting their ability to invest in long-term agricultural activities. Other issues include limited access to market information and technologies.

3.3.6.1 Men and Boys

Lack of education and training hinder men from adapting modern agricultural practices as men need best practices, climate technics and market trends. skilled development is critical for increasing productivity. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that involves promoting gender equality, ensuring inclusive decision-making processes, and implementing targeted interventions that consider the unique needs and vulnerabilities of different groups within the agricultural sector.

3.3.7 Sector Summary

The sector is growing due to the increased numbers of farmers participating in agriculture activities. While there is this increase in the number of people participating in agricultural activities, production and productivity has remain low due to the following reasons; low staffing levels of agricultural extension staff, inadequate transport, lack of mechanization, lack of irrigation infrastructure and poor road network. Therefore, low production and productivity is core affecting the sector.

3.4 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Agriculture remains the key source of livelihood and the center of economic activity in Milenge district. Livestock and fish farming has proved to be a very sustainable source of income with attractive profit margins. Therefore, with high production and productivity, high profits could be scored among other benefits such as food security attainment.

3.4.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Through **National Livestock Development Policy**, we are going to promote sustainable livestock production and productivity, establish standards and quality of livestock, livestock products and by products.

Promotion of routine fisheries and livestock extension services Utilization of Second National Agricultural Policy 2016 (SNAP) – Through this policy, we intend to mainstream promotion of production of fish and livestock as business in our extension messages to all our farmers in order to attain financial and food security at household level.

Fisheries and aquaculture development: There is need for a holistic approach to fisheries management, focusing on several key actions. This includes, community awareness campaigns regarding the significance of utilizing legal fishing gears and enforcing regulations to deter illegal gear usage. Moreover, there should be a strong emphasis on educating communities about conserving natural fishery habitats. Additionally, efforts aimed towards establishing market connections for fish farmers, ensuring sustainability and market access for their produce, have to be strengthened.

Livestock development: The comprehensive approach to livestock development must be promoted. Central to this strategy is community awareness campaigns, aimed at emphasizing the significance of livestock rearing within communities. The promotion of livestock smart technologies, including innovative methods like pasture and forage production, is underscored to enhance the efficiency of livestock farming. Equally crucial to this development, is the provision of disease control services, ensuring the health and well-being of the livestock.

Research and development: Carrying out simple on-farm research works especially in animal nutrition aimed at addressing the issue of animal nutrition during dry season

Early warning and surveillance systems: Conducting scheduled and emergency animal disease surveillance and delivering timely disease warning messages to communities.

Agribusiness development: Training farmers in livestock and fisheries value chains, promoting farming as a business, and providing market linkages for both fisheries and livestock.

Advocating for construction of slaughter slabs and livestock bulking centers in all the fifteen (15) wards of the district

- Implementing **Livestock stocking and restocking**
- Implementing **Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Programme (ZAEDP)**
Implementing **Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (ESLIP)**
- National Livestock Development Policy – This policy aims to promote sustainable livestock production and productivity, establish standards and quality of livestock, livestock products and by products.
- Promotion of routine fisheries and livestock extension services
- Second National Agricultural Policy 2016 (SNAP) – The policy highlights the potential of the agriculture sector and has identified the fisheries and livestock sector at the heart of agricultural development priorities. We intend to mainstream promotion of production of fish and livestock as business in our extension messages to all our farmers in order to attain financial and food security at household level.

key priorities of the 8th national development plan and how they are to be implemented at a local level

In the Eighth National Development Plan, under the strategy of increasing agricultural production and productivity, some of the programmes to be implemented in the sector will be to;

- Enhance market information provision;
- Enhance its collaboration with key partners in the market linkage players.
- Enhance implementation of capacity building initiatives in entrepreneurship, value chain development and trade facilitation.
- Enhance development of fodder and pasture production and conservation of natural pasture
- Enhance collaborative and sustainable management of Capture Fisheries resources; and
- Enhance Promotion of aquaculture development programmes.
- Enhance promotion of Technological Developments by:
- Promotion of adherence to Legal Developments

Fisheries and aquaculture development – Milenge district has a number of water bodies. Which are suitable for fisheries development. Under this programme, the sector will continue to enforce the annual fishing ban, through routine patrols on the Luapula, Lwela rivers and other major water bodies. This will allow for fish breeding and

development of varieties of fish stocks.

Additionally, sector will enhance sensitization in communities to encourage them access CDF empowerment grants and loans for investment into fish farming.

Livestock Development – the sector will continue to promote routine livestock extension services.

Status of Implementation of Existing Plans And Strategies In The District

Livestock And Fisheries Development

The fisheries and Livestock sector at local level is doing the following: -

- i. Enhanced development of fodder and pasture production and conservation of natural pasture. This strategy is aimed at improving animal nutrition to the livestock especially during dry periods of the year. This would be achieved through the Enhanced Small holder Livestock Investment Programme (ESLIP) which is in the district, under the component of Pasture Production subcomponents namely Forage Production, Conservation and Utilization and Rangeland Management and Utilization. Also, such a strategy would be achieved through implementation of Livestock Production and Extension as a Programme under the department of Livestock Development.
- ii. Enhanced collaborative and sustainable management of Capture Fishery resources. This strategy would be achieved through implementation of Capture Fisheries Development as a program under the department of Fisheries
- iii. Enhanced Promotion of aquaculture development programmes. This strategy would be achieved through implementation of Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Programme which is in the district as well as implementation of Aquaculture Development as a program under the department of Fisheries.

Social Developments

Prioritised and intensified sensitization initiatives for HIV/AIDs, gender mainstreaming as well as nutrition education in communities and households particularly. Enhanced its collaboration with partners involved in nutrition programmes such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (CDSS) and Ministry of Health.

Technological Developments

- I. The fisheries sector has been promoting climate smart fisheries and livestock production technologies, one way has been promotion of integrated fish and livestock farming as a climate smart technology, this is being promoted in all the wards.
- II. Promoting the use of E-extension services in livestock production and animal health services (all the wards). We have utilized Kobo Collect and MFLAIS as well as E-MFLAIS in livestock extension services in all the wards. Apart from that, as a department we have created a WhatsApp platform called Livestock Quora Digest where farmers ask questions on most livestock issues and responses are provided to them. We also do provide extension services through SMSs MMSs to livestock and fish farmers.

3.4.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

3.4.2.1 Availability of Services

The fisheries and livestock subsectors in Milenge district are characterized by low production and productivity. Tables 25 below depicts the current situation in terms of figures from Livestock and Fisheries subsectors in the district against the population of about 57,000. Out of 57,000 people in Milenge district, the current numbers of fish farmers are 40 whose percentage is only 0.07%, which is very low and need to do more fish farming promotion through extension and advisory services.

Aquaculture Data Depicting Current State of Development

Vet Camp or Area	No. of Fish ponds	No. of stocked fish ponds	No. of unstocked fish ponds	Total Surface Area (m ²)	No. of Groups (Fish Farmers)	No. of Individual Fish Farmers
Kapalala	07	05	02	2,900m ²	02	01
Shitambuli	00	00	00	00	00	00
Fibalala	59	09	50	8,060m ²	02	31
Mulumbi	10	10	00	1,370m ²	03	04
Kabange	09	07	02	2,200m ²	03	04
Total	85	31	54	13,330m²	10	40

Table 26: Aquaculture Development trends, MFL, 2023

The table depicts the current situation in terms of figures from Livestock and Fisheries subsectors in the district against the population of about 57,000. Out of 57,000 people in Milenge district, the current numbers of livestock keepers is 42,750 at 75%. However, more needs to be done as the numbers of livestock still remain low against the numbers of farmers keeping them by promotion of livestock production as business through extension and advisory services.

Livestock Data Depicting Current State of Development

YEAR	CATTLE	GOATS	SHEEP	PIGS	CHICKENS	TURKEYS	DUCKS	FOWLS	GUINEA	CATS	DOGS	RABBITS
2020	498	5,988	407	1,600	39,433	135	3,200	542	301	453	113	
2021	501	6,423	389	1,653	40,501	135	3,200	501	321	432	276	
2022	524	6,700	410	1,753	43,598	135	3,200	632	231	467	287	

Table 27: State of livestock development, (MFL 2023)

The table below depicts the current situation in terms of essential veterinary infrastructure, equipment and tools as the current status quo

Animal health facilities in terms of dip tanks are needed as well as equipment and tools for carrying out animal health services.

Essential Veterinary Infrastructure, Equipment and Tools Depicting Current State of Development

No. of Staff	No. of Dip Tanks	No. of Bailer Equipment	No. Veterinary Kit	No. of Incubators
10	1	Nil	1	2

Table 28: Veterinary infrastructure, equipment and tools, MFL 2023

Current Staffing at District Level

Veterinary/ Livestock Camp	Number of Staff				
	Livestock Dept	Vet Dept	Fisheries Dept	Admin	TOTAL
Mikula (DISTRICT)	1	1	1	5	8

Veterinary/ Livestock camp	Number of Staff			Current	Estimated
	Livestock Dept	Vet Dept	Fisheries Dept	Livestock Population	
Mikula	1			Refer to the livestock population table above	
Katena			1		
Kapalala		1			
Sokontwe					
Mumbotuta					
Nsunga					
Nsaka					
Milambo		1			
Lwela					
Fishikwa					
Mulumbi					
Matontola		1			
Fibalala					
Lusumbwe					
Chipundu					

Table 29: Staffing at field level, (MFL 2023)

3.4.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The quality of extension services which is currently standing at 45% is not so impressive, due to the various factors, which include:

- I. Lack of abattoir facilities both by the sector and local authority to carry out meat inspections.
- II. Lack of laboratory facilities for disease diagnosis.
- III. Lack of quarantine facilities for isolation sick animals to prevent spread disease spreading.
- IV. Inadequate staff, office building and office equipment's.
- V. Lack of community-centred demonstration fish ponds and livestock service centres.
- VI. Lack of dip tanks.

In measuring the quality of service provided in this sector, the livestock and fisheries production has to be assessed with regard to the number of farmers involved in this sector.

- Extension services are not adequately provided because of abnormal officer to farmer ratio which stands at 1:2000 as opposed to the standard 1:400. we only have 7 field staff against the needed 30, this means only 7 veterinary camps are manned whereas 23 are not manned. As a result, 7 officers have to cover the 23 veterinary camps, resulting in inefficiencies in extension delivery.
- Pasture and forage production has been fair as the district has a lot of natural forages for livestock; in addition, many dambos available provide forages during dry season as well; looking at the numbers of the livestock numbers in reference to table 25, the district has a sustainable carrying capacity for the livestock; through ESLIP, the district is implementing forage production conservation and utilization to enhance provision of adequate nutrition to livestock especially in the dry season.
- Looking at the numbers of livestock types in table 26, we are scoring relative growth generally at 12% over 2022 figures, however, the district lacks livestock structures such as livestock service centres and dip tanks to control diseases. This has potential to slow down the population growth for livestock.
- Out of 43000 farmers in Milenge district, the current numbers of fish farmers are 40 with estimated quantity of 12 tonnes per year whose percentage is only 0.09%, which is very low and need to do more fish farming promotion through extension and advisory services.
- Out of 43000 people in Milenge district, the current numbers of livestock keepers are 42,750 at 75%. However, more needs to be done as the numbers of livestock still remain low against the numbers of farmers keeping them by promotion of livestock production as business through extension and advisory services.

3.4.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process

The following were the issues identified from the public process;

1. Inadequate office space
2. Lack of tools and equipment for training
3. High cost of stock feeds and vaccines for livestock.
4. Lack of dip tanks in the district.
5. Lack of animal identification and traceability system
6. Lack of abattoir facilities both by the sector and local authority to carry out meat inspections and lack of laboratory facilities for disease diagnosis.
7. Poor Attitude/mindset toward rearing of livestock and keeping fish
8. Lack of quarantine facilities for isolation sick animals to prevent spread disease spreading.
9. Illiteracy levels are high being a recipe for poor or low adoption of technological innovations.
10. Lack of fish breeding centre
11. Lack of livestock service centres where to carry out farmer training for practicals.
12. Lack of fisheries and livestock input supply centers
13. Inadequate transport
14. Inadequate staff accommodation
15. Inadequate staff

3.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities

Demand for Livestock Extension and Advisory Services has been about 75%. Anticipated for these services for the next ten (10) years would rise to 85% of the total district population. During this period of ten (10) years from now, the demand for fish in Milenge district will increase. This will put pressure on the existing 40 fish ponds and Luapula river. Further, the huge demand will increase the use of unsustainable fishing methods putting more stress on the existing production facilities.

Increased agricultural land use: Investments in livestock and fisheries may lead to the expansion of agricultural land, potentially encroaching on natural habitats and forests.

Population growth and migration: Development programs may attract people to Milenge, leading to population growth and changes in population distribution patterns, potentially straining local resources and infrastructure.

Urbanization of Milenge town: Investments in fisheries and livestock processing industries may contribute to the growth of Milenge town, altering population distribution patterns and putting pressure on urban infrastructure.

Environmental impacts: Intensive aquaculture and livestock production may lead to environmental degradation, such as water pollution and soil degradation, affecting local ecosystems and human well-being.

Increased pressure on natural resources: Because of growing population and agricultural activities

Expansion of irrigation schemes: Development programs may lead to the expansion of irrigation schemes, altering land use patterns and potentially affecting local water sources and aquatic ecosystems.

3.4.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The following are the proposed development programmes in the district under the sector;

- Construction of 6 large ruminant dip tanks in the veterinary camps as shown below:
 - Matontola (2)
 - Fibalala (2)
 - Lusumbwe (1)
 - Kapalala (1)
- Construction of district laboratory for easy diagnosis of animal disease.
- Recruitment of additional staff and acquisition of motor bikes to easy movements of staff.
- Construction of housing units for field staff
- Finishing up the construction of the livestock service centre.
- Completion the office block for office space.
- Providing motorbike and vehicle
- Provision of extension and advisory services
- Construction of slaughter slabs. We do not have any slaughter slabs in the district. The plan is to have a slaughter slab in each ward.

3.4.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.4.5.1 Impact Of The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

The detrimental effects of the sector on environment will likely be overgrazing, habitat loss, overfishing, and more. Livestock rearing contributes to greenhouse gases from cow dung. The creation fish ponds, will require substantial quantity of land to be cleared, mainly this happens in wetlands or dambo areas. This activity will

disturbance the ecosystem in those areas.

3.4.5.2 Impact Of Environment And Climate Change On The Sector

In Milenge district, the fisheries and livestock sub-sector has been faced with a number of environmental developments. The major issue has been the changing rainfall pattern that has led to incidences of dry spells and floods. These changes have affected fish and livestock production. Coupled with high levels of land degradation due to deforestation and soil erosion which in return has affected;

- fisheries nesting grounds,
- migration of migratory fish species,
- worsened mortality, incidences of disease and pest outbreaks contributing to erratic fisheries and livestock production.

3.4.6 Issues Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

Milenge District faces specific challenges related to gender and vulnerable groups in the Fisheries and Livestock sector, including:

Limited access to fishing gear and boats: Women in Milenge District face difficulties in accessing fishing gear and boats, restricting their participation in fishing activities.

Cultural barriers: Traditional gender roles and stereotypes limit women's involvement in decision-making processes and leadership positions in the sector.

Lack of training and education: Women have limited access to training and education in fisheries and livestock management, hindering their ability to improve their livelihoods.

Unpaid labor: Women in Milenge District often perform unpaid labor in fisheries and livestock production, such as processing and marketing.

Gender-based violence: Women in the sector may face violence and harassment, particularly in isolated fishing camps and markets.

Vulnerable Groups:

Small-scale fishers and farmers: Small-scale producers in Milenge District lack access to markets, credit, and technology, making them vulnerable to market fluctuations and environmental changes.

Indigenous communities: Indigenous peoples in the district, such as the Batwa and Bena Lulua, face marginalization and displacement from their traditional fishing and hunting grounds.

Youth and children: Children in Milenge District may be involved in child labor in the sector, and youth lack opportunities for education and employment.

People with disabilities: Individuals with disabilities in the district face barriers in

accessing the sector, including lack of accessible infrastructure and equipment.

Orphans and vulnerable children: Orphans and vulnerable children in Milenge District may be forced into child labor or exploitative situations in the sector.

3.4.7 Sector Summary

Milenge district has great potential in Fisheries and Livestock Production. The sector has delivered Fisheries and Livestock Extension and advisory services to promote increased production and productivity. This has resulted in an increase in numbers of Livestock keepers, fish farmers, and fisher adherence to capture fisheries regulations. However, Issues such as expensive and lack of fisheries and livestock inputs, poor road network have attributed to low livestock and fisheries productivity and production as the core issue for the sector.

3.5 Community Development And Social Welfare Sector

The government has a strong realization that to attain economic development, there is need to harmonize and strengthen social protection programmes and systems at district and community level in order to address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. For this reason, the community and social welfare sector, is a very critical sector in alleviating poverty levels in the country.

3.5.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At A Local Level

The following priorities are being implemented in the district.

- I. Food Security Pack to provide seed packs and fertilizer to marginalized population.
- II. Social Cash Transfer
- III. Non-formal education and skills training
- IV. Provision of child protection and juvenile justice services.
- V. Gender and development (women empowerment, support women livelihood and village banking
- VI. Rehabilitation, care and protection of juveniles and children in need in order to reduce delinquency.

Key Priorities Of The Eighth National Development Plans And How They Are To Be Implemented At Local Level

Social Cash Transfer Program

The Government has been implementing the Social Cash Transfer Programme and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme at district level. The scheme provides beneficiaries with cash transfer every two months to support their livelihood. The beneficiaries are identified through the established structures known as the Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs). These sub-committees have the mandate to identify would-be-social cash transfer and assisting the pay point managers in making payments.

Food Security Pack Program

The Food Security Pack (FSP) is one of the Social Safety Net programmes identified in the National Social Protection Policy that targets the poor and vulnerable but viable farmers' households especially the female-headed holds with agricultural inputs and accompanying services. The department of community development in the IDP area of Milenge district will continue to implement this government policy.

This programme consists of three (3) major components indicated here as follows;

- Wetland cropping;
- Rain Fed cropping and
- Alternative Livelihood Intervention (ALI).

Status Of The Implementation Of Existing Plans And Strategies In The District

Milenge district had a total of 2,117 vulnerable but viable farmers who benefitted in the year 2022 from the Food Security Pack (FSP) programme, that is 1, 517 Rainfed and 600 Wetland components. The district didn't benefit from the Alternative Livelihood Intervention. In 2021, 2,200 farmers benefitted from the FSP all were on the rainfed cropping. In 2020, 300 farmers benefitted from the FSP who were weaned off in 2022 for they had benefitted in the 2 consecutive seasons of 2020/2021 and the 2021/2022 according to the FSP guidelines. The FSP programme has been implemented in all the 15 wards of the district, targeting households categorized as:

- Female headed houses,
- Households Keeping Orphans,
- Aged Headed Households,
- Terminally Ill Headed Households,
- Disabled Headed Households,
- Child Headed Households,
- Unemployed Youth Headed Households,

The programme structure is that after giving households farming inputs, has a guideline on paybacks which require the districts to open District Recoveries Accounts (DRAs). The paybacks are as follows:

Paybacks

Table 30: Food Security Packs, paybacks 2022, (Milenge DCDO)

Recoveries or Payback on Wetland cropping	Guide Input type	Quantity	Unit Weight	Recoveries or Payback
Maize		1	5Kg	1 and ½ x 25Kg bags of green Maize cobs by volume or equivalent in monetary terms
Rice		1	5Kg	15Kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms
Vegetables (Green Beans, Okra, Spinach, Onion, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Butternut,		3	Sachets	Local market cost of vegetable seed
Recoveries or Payback Guide on Rainfedcropping Input type		Quantity	Unit Weight or Volume	Recoveries or Payback
Maize		1	10Kg	2 x 50Kg or (3 buckets i.e. 3 x 20 Liters by volume) or equivalent in monetary terms
Sorghum		1	5Kg	10Kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms

Rice	1	10Kg	10Kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms
Groundnuts	1	10Kg	1 x 50 Kg bag by volume, unshelled or equivalent in monetary terms
Beans	1	10Kg	10Kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms
Soya Beans	1	5Kg	10Kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms
Cowpeas	1	2.5Kg 5Kg	10Kg or 15kg grain or equivalent in monetary terms
Cassava	105 cuttings	Nil	1 x 25kg bag dried cassava by volume or equivalent in monetary terms
Sweet Potato	20 bags	50 kg bags of vines by volume	1 x 25kg sweet potatoes by volume or

3.5.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

3.5.2.1 Availability Of Service

The district is also benefiting from the Social Cash Transfer and Food Security Pack programmes, being implemented by the government. The Social Cash Transfer, is the dominant social protection program, with regard to poverty alleviating and reducing of poverty at household level.

Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

The Public Welfare Assistance Scheme program is aimed at providing support to poor and most vulnerable households and individuals in times of acute stress in order to mitigate the impact of shock, reduce destitution as well as contribute to reduction in poverty. The program provides Public Welfare Assistance Scheme services which include; social support, access to health, education support, repatriation of stranded persons and eligibility assessment to tertiary education bursaries. Currently coverage for the above mention scheme stands 34 %.

Social Cash Transfer

The Government has been implementing the Social Cash Transfer Programme and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) at district level. The scheme provides beneficiaries with cash transfer every two months to support their livelihood. The beneficiaries are identified through the established community structures known as the Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs). These sub-committees have the mandate to identify would be Social Cash Transfer beneficiary households and assisting the Pay Point Managers in making payments Bi-Monthly.

1. Increased number of beneficiaries on the social cash transfer programme from 1,534 in 2012 to 9,409 in 2022.
2. An estimated 7,734 female beneficiaries are on the programme and 1,675 males.
3. Increased the transfer amount from K120 in 2012 to K400 in 2022 for able bodied beneficiaries
4. Increased the transfer amount from K280 in 2014 to K800 in 2022 for disabled beneficiaries
5. Increased on the number of CWACs from 25 in 2012 to 52 CWACs in 2022

Table of Beneficiaries

District	Type of Model	Un-Disable Male	Disabled Male	Un-Disabled Female	Disabled Female	Total Beneficiaries
Milenge	Inclusive Model	1,405	270	7,242	492	9,409

Table 31: Social cash transfer beneficiaries, (MCDO, 2023)

Among other social protection programmes, in the district is Food Security Pack (FSP). This is the programme through which the department of community development, provides farming inputs to the vulnerable but viable farmers.

Allocation of Inputs by subcentres for 2022/2023 Farming Season

Cropping Programme Input Pack Allocation for 2022/2023 Farming Season							
Province	Beneficiaries	Compound D (50Kg)	Urea (50Kg)	Cereal Seed (10Kg)	Legumes Seed (10Kg)		
					T	G/N	B
MIKULA	257	514	257	257	257	100	157
KATENA	80	160	80	80	80	40	40
KAPALALA	160	320	160	160	160	80	80
SOKONTWE	80	160	80	80	80	30	50
MUMBOTUTA	90	180	90	90	90	25	65
NSUNGA	60	120	60	60	60	25	35
CHIPUNDU	50	100	50	50	50	25	25
LUSUMBWE	130	260	130	130	130	55	75
FIBALALA	80	160	80	80	80	30	50
MULUMBI	90	180	90	90	90	25	65
NSAKA	80	160	80	80	80	30	50
MATONTOLA	90	180	90	90	90	25	65
FISHIKWA	90	180	90	90	90	40	50
LWELA	100	200	100	100	100	40	60
MILAMBO	80	160	80	80	80	30	50
Totals	1,517	3,034	1,517	1,517	1,517	600	917

Table 32: Inputs allocation by subcentre for 2022/ 2023 farming season (MCDO, 2023)

Wetland cropping

Milenge district in 2022, had a total of 600 beneficiary households on the Wetland component.

Rainfed Cropping

Milenge district had a total of 1,517 FSP vulnerable but viable households in the year 2022/2023 farming season, leaving a balance of 683 as carry over in the 2023/2024 season from the number 2,200 who benefited in the 2021/2022 season. These are households that must benefit in the two consecutive seasons then weaned off.

Women Empowerment and Self-Help

In enhancing the well-being and the livelihoods of the citizenry the government encourages people to form clubs and community groups which are assisted with grants for them to undertake income generating ventures and self-help projects. The government of late funds the clubs and community groups through Constituency Development Funds (CDF) at the Councils. Milenge district has also benefited from the grants through CDF, which previous were disbursed through the department of Community Development under the Women Empowerment and Self-Help unit.

Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) Project

This is one of the components of the GEWEL project, which aims at increasing access to livelihood support for women by way of providing them with productivity grants, training in business and life skills as well mentorship. Currently the department of community development is implementing the GEWEL project in Milenge district, targeting 448 SWL women. Since the inception of GEWEL project in Milenge district in 2018, under the component of Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL, 1, 772 women will have benefited the productivity grants of US \$225 each.

The table below shows the numbers of women who benefited according to the phases shown:

	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5	TOTAL
# of women	491	490	343	448	1,772
# CWACs	18	19	11	14 (repeated CWACs)	48
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	

Table 33: GEWEL beneficiaries (MCDO, 2023)

Functional Literacy

The 45 functional literacy classes in Milenge district are non-operational due to lack of teaching and learning materials and funds to pay Literacy Volunteer Instructors (LVI) allowances. The department in the district still owes the Literacy Volunteer Instructors about K18,144.00 as allowances from 2012 to 2015 when they stopped teaching the classes.

The sector in collaboration with the local authority, has developed a training plan and identification criteria of the Literacy Volunteer Instructors (LVI) in order to revamp the Functional Literacy Classes in the district.

The District Community Development Office, proposes that in each ward, the Council through ward development committees identifies Literacy Volunteer Instructors (LVI) and help with formation of Functional Literacy classes which will be taught by a volunteer who can read, write and do simple arithmetic. The illiteracy levels in the district which is at **80%** is verified by many people who can't write their names during GEWEL, Social Cash Transfers payments and when voting.

NAME OF PROGRAM	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL	Area of Operation
	Male	Female		
Women Empowerment	0	400	400	52 CWACs
Food Security Support	500	1,700	2,200	All Wards
Adult Literacy	205	609	814	52 CWACs
Community Self-Help Initiative	6	9	15	ALL CWACs
Social Cash Transfer			9,409	ALL CWACs

Table 34: Social protection programme, (MCDO, 2023)

3.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Provision of service in the sector has been challenging due to the inadequacies in human resource in the two departments of community development and social welfare. In 2022, Milenge district's recoveries were as follows:

MILENGE FSP PAYBACKS REPORT- 2022							
S/N	SUBCENTRE	2021 PACKS	EXPECTED BAGS 50kg	ACTUAL BAGS 50 kg	EXPECTED FUNDS	ACTUAL FUNDS	BALANCE
1	Milenge Central	300	600	600	75,000	75,000	0
2	Katena	100	200	180	25,000	22,500	2,500
3	Kapalala	250	500	460	62, 500	62,500	0
4	Mashika	200	400	277	50,000	34,638	15,362
5	Mumbotuta	100	200	195	25,000	16,200	625

Table 35: Food Security Programmes as @ 2022, (MCDO, 2023)

6	Lungo mukut	100	200	130	25,000	16,250	8,750
7	Butimbwe	100	200	120	25,000	16,000	0
8	Milulu	200	400	398	50,000	50,000	0
9	Fibalala	150	300	300	45,000	45,000	0
10	Mulumbi	100	200	200	30,000	30,000	0
11	Mulungushi	100	200	235	30,000	30,000	0
12	Kabange	150	300	204	37,500	25,553	11,947
13	Fishikwa	100	200	200	30,000	30,000	0
14	Lwela	150	300	300	57,000	0	0
15	Milambo	100	200	169	28,000	23,660	4,340
	TOTALS	2,200	4,400	3,968	595,000	477,301	43, 524

The table above shows the investment made in the AFSP program in milenge district in 2023 season. Going by the funding profile and achieved results against set target. The programme is fairing very well with 80% payback on investment. Some of the achievement from paybacks include procurement of 9 hammer mills, construction of 1 storage slab and a house. The investments are given back to various wards.

Note that not all AFSPCs sold their bags of paybacks to FRA but to also Local Millers at different prices.

3.5.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

1. Inadequate knowledge on eligibility and grievance redress Mechanism
2. Lack of alternative payment modalities
3. Low staffing levels at sub district

4. High illiteracy levels
5. Lack of social recreation centers
6. Gender discrimination in social cash transfer programmes with men feeling excluded.

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 population of Milenge district is projected to double and this will in turn place an increased burden on the district Social Protection service delivery capacity. In the next 10 years due to population increase, the district anticipates increased demand for social protection services offered by programs like Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme and Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS). Increased demand on Social Protection Services will require an increase in the staffing levels at the district office from 2 to 4 and 2 other staff to be based at the satellite office in Milenge West for smooth delivery of Social Protection Services. The increase in staff will require more office for Smooth Office operations. To reduce on this, there will be need to increase Staff, Office Space, beneficiary transfer amount and inputs, increase on the number of beneficiaries on all the Social Protection services programmes.

3.5.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

In the next 10 years due to population increase, the district anticipates increased demand for social protection services offered by programs like SCT and PWAS. However, as macro and micro economic parameters improves in the district, demand will begin to steady decline. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services working together with the local authority, through the implementation of the constituency development fund (CDF) plans to construct a Social Recreation Centre and Shelter for Survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) which will include offices for some Staff for smooth Social Service Delivery. In addition, the district also plans to construct a recreation center for the general public. In order to enhance skills among the youths, the district plans to establish a skills training center.

3.5.5 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

3.5.5.1 Impact Of The Environment And Climate Change On The Sector

The environment is a source of livelihood for most poor and vulnerable households/people. Increase in social protection programs such as Social Cash Transfer, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, Food Security Pack 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. The harsh weather conditions have made it difficult for some local people to engage in farming and other economic activities that depend on the environment thereby increasing the number of vulnerable people in the district. The same conditions have also caused some beneficiaries to over stay on the Social Cash Transfer program making social protection very expensive.

3.5.5.2 The Impact of Development Trends In The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

The enhanced stability and rise in income through initiatives like the social cash transfer and food security packs have empowered more families to engage in agriculture. However, this increased agricultural activity has led to the clearing of significant areas of land, resulting in adverse effects on the environment.

3.5.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

The Social Protection or Social Safety-Nets programs are meant to give assistance to 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.

1. Poor access to adult literacy programmes, especially for girls and women.
2. Poor access for information on empowerment programmes.

3.5.7 Sector Summary

The number of beneficiaries for social protection programmes like social cash transfer and food security pack has increased over the years. However, the district has continued to experience high poverty levels which is currently standing at 64% according to GEWEL supporting women livelihood SWL report obtained from the ministry website. Therefore, High poverty levels at households' level is the core issue affecting the sector.

3.6 Infrastructure, Transport, Telecommunication And Energy Sector

Improved infrastructure development is indispensable for enabling rural economic growth, furthermore, it plays an essential role in improving rural livelihoods and enhancing sustainable development. Milenge district, has had minimal infrastructure development recorded in the previous years, hence the relationship between rural infrastructure plays in enhancing the livelihoods cannot be underestimated.

3.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level

Some of the key government priorities to be implemented at local level will be;

- I. The Public Roads Act no. 12 of 2002, which will be spearheaded by the Road Development Agency (RDA). The authority will spearhead the rehabilitation of the district roads, construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads in the district during the IDP period.
- II. The Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019, which has given the mandate to the local authorities for maintenance of urban and feeder roads within the administrative boundaries of that respective local authority. In implementing this mandate, the local authority, is utilizing the CDF community project component to undertake holding maintenance of township and selected feeders.
- III. Rural Electrification Master Plan. Through CDF, financial resource has been allocated, towards the electrification of identified public institutions of critical socio-economic importance. This is been done in collaboration with the rural electrification authority (REA). The objective of this policy, is to provide electricity to unserved communities especially in rural areas like Milenge. The implementation of this policy commenced in the year 2023.

Key Priorities Of The 8th National Development Plans/ Strategies

In eighth national development plan the government has made some commitments towards the maintenance, development, modernization and integration of the road, rail, air and water transport infrastructure. This will contribute to opening up of rural areas like Milenge for development.

3.6.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

3.6.2.1 Availability Of Services

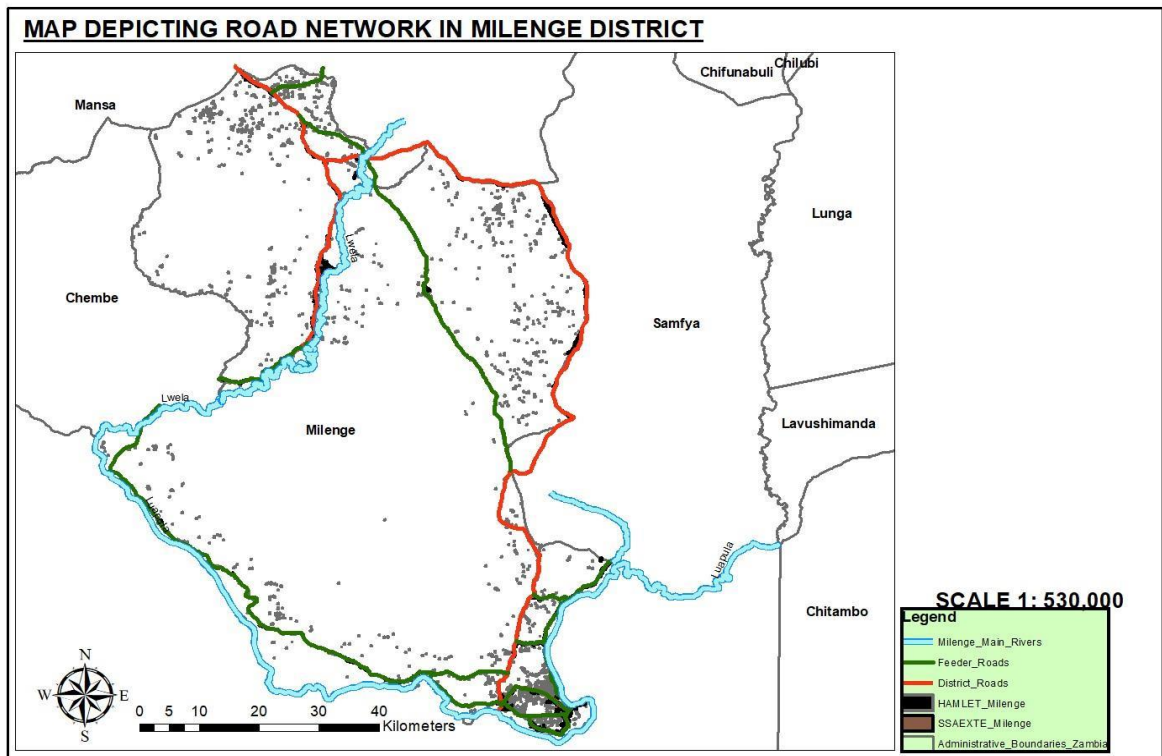
Milenge relies solely on road transport for accessibility, with the D100 providing connectivity to neighboring districts such as Samfya, Chembe, and Mansa. However, the district faces challenges during the rainy season, with occasional cut-offs due to the poor state of the roads. Major crossing points at Kafubashi, Mpolo, and Butimbwe often get flooded, exacerbating the situation. The district's road network, comprising major district and feeder roads, spans approximately 375 kilometers but lacks bituminous standard.

Access to Milenge district primarily relies on the D100 road, also known as the Milenge – Kasanka road, which not only connects it to neighboring districts like Samfya and Chembe but also links it further to Mansa, the provincial headquarters of Luapula province.

Transport Infrastructure

Since 2022, under the Expanded Constituency Development Fund (CDF), the district, through the local authority, has been undertaking routine maintenance of the Kasanka – Milenge road. However, due to inadequate financial resources, these maintenance works are currently limited to spot improvements on critical sections of the 74-kilometre stretch.

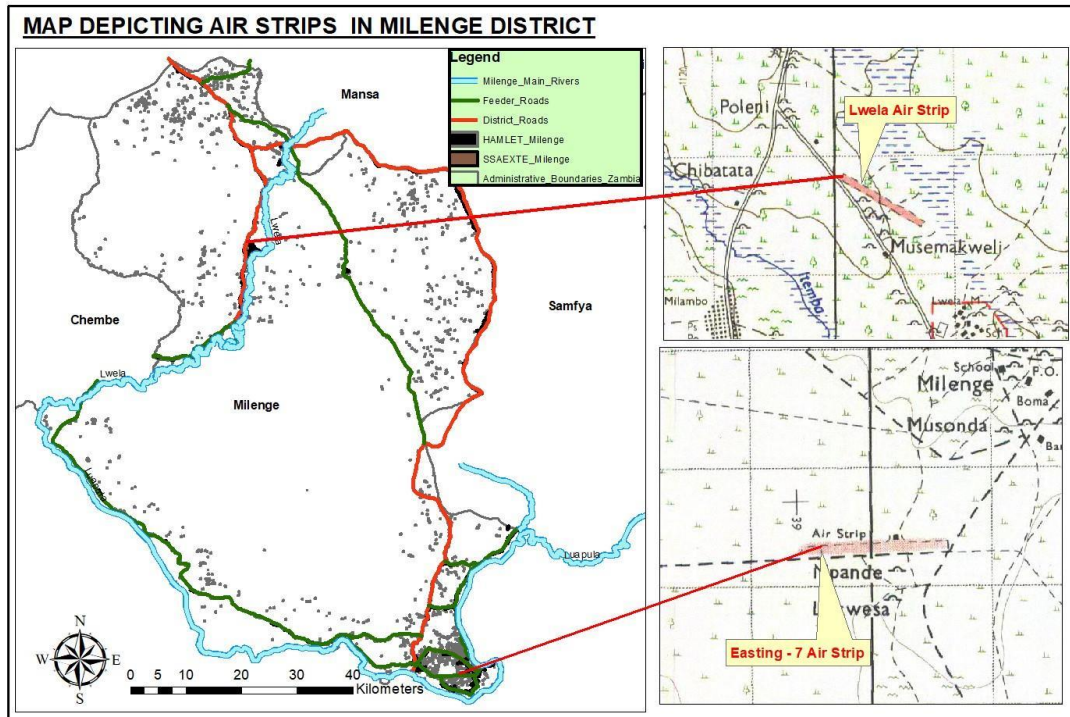
Figure 18: Major access roads. Source: Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



Aviation Development

In Milenge, there is currently two air strips, which unfortunately are non-functional. Previously, these air strips were mostly utilized by Zambia Flying Doctors to serve the health facilities in Milenge district and respond to medical referral cases to Ndola. Situated in Katena ward, the airstrip is located in the Mpande and Lukwesa area and Lwela mission area.

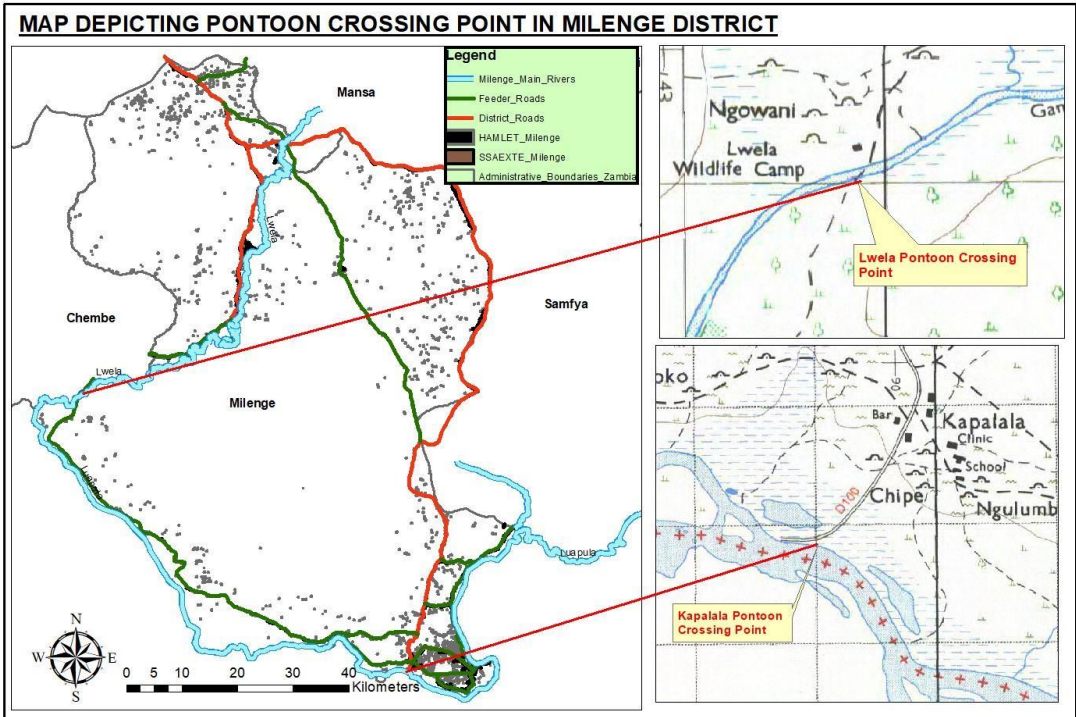
Figure 19: East - 7 and Lwela Airstrips.



Inland Water Development And Maintenance

Milenge has one pontoon crossing point along the Milenge – Kasanka (D100) road at Kapalala in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Currently the pontoon is non-functional. This service may be revamped, as these services have been devolved to the local authorities through Cabinet circular number 2 of 2023.

Figure 20: Kapalala nd Lwela pontoon crossing points.



3.6.2.2 Quality Of Service

The road network throughout Milenge district is in a dire state, necessitating urgent construction and rehabilitation efforts. Specifically, the D100 road requires maintenance. Moreover, the district's two airstrips are also in a deplorable condition, significantly limiting air transport options and hindering the provision of essential services such as Zambia Flying Doctors. The two inland pontoons namely: the Kapalala and Lwela pontoons are also non-functional.

The table below shows the status of the district and feeder roads in Milenge

Road Name	Road Name and Distance (KM)	Road Category	Status and Condition	Ward
Milenge – kasanka	D100 (75Km)	District road	Gravel (Bad)	Lusumbwe/ Chipundu/ Katena Kapalala/ Mikula
Mumanse – Mulumbi	D100 (46Km)	District road	Gravel (Bad)	Mulumbi/ Fibalala/
Milambo Chembe –	R87(27Km)	Feeder road	Gravel (Bad)	Lwela/ Fishikwa/Milambo
Totolo – Nsaka	80Km	Feeder road	Gravel (Bad)	Chipundu/Lusumbwe/Nsaka
Malenga – Ponga Ponga	101Km	Feeder road	Gravel (Bad)	Mumbotuta/Nsunga
Lwela Milambo –	D101(45Km)	District road	Gravel (Bad)	Matontola/Fishikwa
Kapala and changwena-katena	20km	Feeder road	Earth Road (Bad)	Kapalala/sokontwe ward
Totolo-mulumbi-nsonga and kalali	35km	Feeder road	Gravel (Bad)	
Talayi-sokontwe	15km	Feeder road	Gravel (Bad)	Mikula/sokontwe

Table 36: District and feeder roads, (Local authority, 2023)

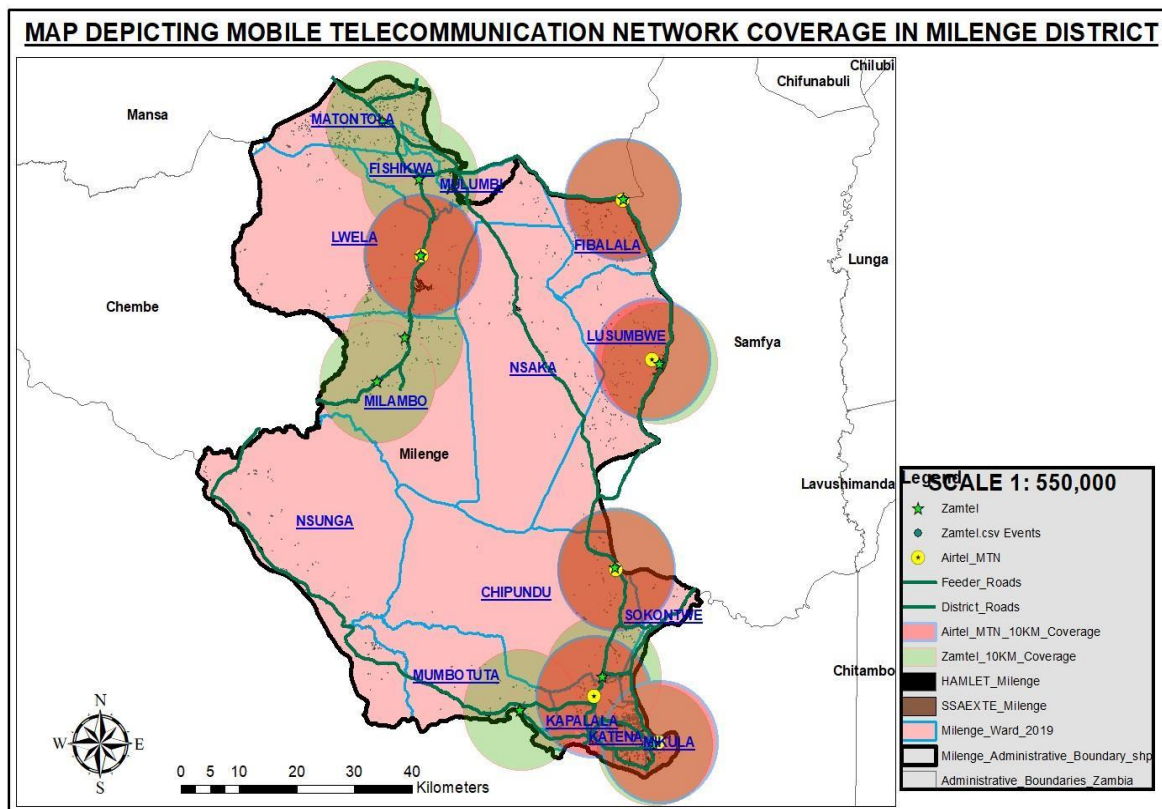
Communication Infrastructure

Existing State of Development in the District

Mobile telecommunication services in the district are provided by Airtel, MTN, and Zamtel. In the urban area of Mikula ward, there is a more reliable and extensive network coverage offered by all three service providers. However, wards such as Nsaka and Nsunga lack mobile telecommunication coverage from any of the service providers.

Additionally, several other wards experience limited network coverage, which significantly affects communications in those areas.

Figure 21: Mobile telecommunication coverage, Source: INFRATEL and IHS tower database.



Availability Of Services

Zamtel is the predominant telecommunication network in Milenge. However, despite this, 95 percent of the Zamtel towers operated by INFRATEL are solar-powered. This reliance on solar power presents a challenge as it often leads to weak signal strength, resulting in poor network coverage even in areas where these towers are situated, such as Matontola, Fishikwa, Mumbotuta, Mulumbi, and Milambo wards. Moreover, the majority of solar-powered telecommunication towers in Milenge experience intermittent network connectivity issues during the evening and night

hours, further exacerbating the challenges faced by users in the district.

S/N	Ward Name	Network	Coverage
1	Mikula	Airtel/MTN and Zamtel	Wider
2	Katena	Airtel/ Zamtel	Fair
3	Kapalala	Airtel/ Zamtel	Fair
4	Chipundu	Airtel/ Zamtel	Fair
5	Mumbotuta	Zamtel	Fair
6	Nsunga	Non	
7	Sokontwe	Airtel/MTN and Zamtel	Fair
8	Nsaka	non	
9	Lusumbwe	Airtel/ Zamtel	Fair
10	Fibalala	Airtel/ Zamtel	Fair
11	Mulumbi	Zamtel	Fair
12	Fishikwa	Zamtel	Fair
13	Lwela	Zamtel/ Airtel	Good
14	Milambo	Zamtel	Good
15	Matontola	Zamtel	Fair

Table 37: Mobile telecommunication coverage

Table 37 summarizes areas where mobile telecommunication network is available and which type of network. From the information in the table, it can be observed that Zamtel network is present in all the 14 wards except Nsunga ward.

Radio Station

The district plans to construct a radio station in order to ease communication with the members of the public. Currently there is no radio signal coverage in

most parts of the district.

Quality Of Service

The quality of service of all the IHS operated telecommunication towers is fair. For calls about 57% of the district receive high quality services. In term of internet capability, only 27 % of the district receive average quality internet services. Additionally, the quality of service provided by a network tower is typically dependent on its coverage radius. Zamtel has a broader coverage compared to Airtel and MTN. This is attributed to the higher number of towers and their distribution across the district.

Energy Infrastructure

Existing State Of Development In The District

Development of the energy sector has been identified as one critical sector which can accelerate socio-economic development. It is worth noting that, despite Milenge been given a district status in 1997, it was only connected to the national electricity grid in 2018. In the IDP area the following strategy will be implemented as guided in the eighth national development plan.

Strategy: Enhance Generation, Transmission And Distribution Of Electricity

Programmes

- I. Electricity transmission and distribution
- II. Energy efficiency promotion
- III. Off-grid energy solutions
- IV. Green and renewable energy

Electricity Transmission And Distribution

Milenge district was connected to the electricity national grid in the year 2018, through the rural electrification project. Despite this development, a number of the critical infrastructure such as schools and health facilities have not been connected to electricity. However, some facilities are using solar powered electricity.

Table depicting school infrastructure with regard to electricity connection

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	WARD	STATUS
1	BUTIMBWE COMBINED	CHIPUNDU	Connected
2	KAFWANKA DAY SECONDARY	FIBALALA	Connected
3	KAFWANKA PRIMARY	FIBALALA	Connected
4	KAPALALA COMBINED	KAPALALA	Connected
5	LWELA PRIMARY	LWELA	Connected
6	MILENGE PRIMARY	MIKULA	Connected
7	LWELA SECONDARY	LWELA	Connected
8	MILENGE SECONDARY	MIKULA	Connected
9	TWATASHA PRIMARY	SOKONTWE	Connected
10	BUYANTANSHI PRIMARY	MILAMBO	Connected
11	DOKAMWE PRIVATE SCHOOL	MIKULA	Connected

Table 38: Electricity connection to schools - (DEBS, 2023)

Table 38 summarizes the schools within the district which are connected to the electricity national grid, this is out of the 57 schools.

Table depicting health facilities with regard to electricity connection

S/N	NAME OF FACILITY	WARD	STATUS
1	LWELA RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	LWELA	Connected
2	KAPALALA RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	KAPALALA	Connected
3	EAST 7 RURAL HEALTH CENTRE	MIKULA	Connected
4	MILENGE DISTRICT HOSPITAL	MIKULA	Connected
5	CHIBENDE RURAL HEALTH POST	MILAMBO	Connected
6	MILAMBO RURAL HEALTH POST	MILAMBO	Connected
7	CHIPUNDU RURAL HEALTH FACILITY	CHIPUNDU	Connected

Table 39: Health facilities connected to the national electricity grid - (DHO 2023)

Table 39 summarizes the health facilities within the district which are connected to the electricity national grid., this out of the 17 available facilities.

Table depicting electricity connection

% Of Commercial facilities connected to national grid	% Residential households connected to national grid	% Health Facilities connected to national grid	% Schools connected to national grid	% Agriculture Camps connected to national grid
21/52 (40%)	151/7594 (1.98%)	4/17 (23.5%)	5/57 (8.7%)	4/23 (17.4%)

Table 40: Electricity connection to residential and other critical public infrastructure, (ZESCO 2023)

A total of 185 residential customers are currently connected to the power grid, which represents approximately 1.98% of households in the IDP area. This indicates a significant gap in connectivity, highlighting the necessity for expanding the electricity network to reach the underserved and unserved rural population within the IDP area.

Availability Of Services

Despite the district been connected to the electricity national grid, a greater part of the district and many public infrastructures still remains un-serviced. Milenge experiences frequent intermittent power outages due to the insufficient voltage supply in Luapula province. The province relies on a single 66-kilovolt transmission line from Kasama in the Northern Province, which maybe inadequate to meet the rapidly growing demand needs of entire province. However, the grid line servicing Milenge district, stretches from Samfya district, covering an approximate distance of 150 kilometers.

While hydroelectric power remains the primary energy source in the district, there is a rising demand for solar energy, particularly within the water sector. Therefore, investing in solar energy is seen as a viable alternative for future energy needs. Fifteen (15) of the health facilities in the district have water schemes powered by solar energy.

Quality Of Service

The line connecting Milenge to the national grid is the 33 kilovolts, constructed of wooden poles from Samfya to Milenge and covering approximately 150

kilometers. The quality of service is adversely affected;

- A good number of the wooden poles used to construct this line, were of poor/ low quality. They are frequently falling off the grid, causing intermittent power supply to the district. Hence, they urgently need to be replaced.
- The power voltage is inadequate to support industrial growth and development.
- Since the majority of the population in the Milenge are not connected/ unable to afford this service. Most household depend and rely on wood fuel, leading to an increase in cutting of trees for charcoal production.

3.6.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process

- Need to upgrading of the Kasanka – Milenge (D100) and Mansa – Milambo (D101) to bituminous standard
- Un-completed and inadequate district infrastructure projects in the district like the police stations, district administration e.t.c.
- Non-operation of the Kapalala pontoon.
- Inadequate telecommunication network and lack of network coverage in certain areas of the district, specifically Milenge resettlement scheme, Nsunga, Nsaka and Kabange wards
- Deplorable airstrips at East 7 and at Lwela.
- Thirteen (13) health facilities, forty-three (43) schools and Milenge resettlement scheme have not been connected to the national grid.
- Frequent power outages in the district.
- Enhance rural electrification.

3.6.4 Impact Of Change Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities Transport Infrastructure

As the population of Milenge continues to grow, it's imperative to recognize that road infrastructure will play a pivotal role in the district's economic development in the coming years. Improved road infrastructure will facilitate easier access, reduce travel time, and free up substantial funds currently allocated to routine gravelling and maintenance for allocation to other infrastructure needs. Under the Zambia Devolution Support Programme (ZDSP), of which Milenge district

is a beneficiary, the local authority plans to invest a portion of \$200,000 in upgrading the transport infrastructure, with a specific focus on enhancing the road network.

Communication Infrastructure

As the population grows, a significant portion will rely on mobile telecommunication services, underscoring the importance of improving and expanding network coverage by establishing more towers, even in currently underserved areas. The proposed increase in the number of telecommunication towers will not only enhance ICT activities but also stimulate the growth of mobile money businesses and facilitate improved communication channels. Moreover, the enhancement of ICT infrastructure will attract more residents to areas with better connectivity. This, in turn, will drive the expansion of the electricity grid to previously underserved areas, creating a positive cycle of development and connectivity in Milenge district.

Energy Infrastructure

With the Mumbotuta hydro-power feasibility study underway and government ambition to increase the generation capacity and be electricity regional hub, it is expected that during the period of the IDP, this project will be developed. This will bring unprecedented development at settlement like Changwe Lungo, Kapalala and Butimbwe.

3.6.4.2 Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

Upon conclusion of the feasibility study at proposed Mumbotuta hydro- power station. The project will have to commence and this is likely to result into the damming of the site, consequently leading to settlements displacement at Mumbotuta and other nearby villages. With the possibility of upgrading the Kasanka – Milenge road insight during the IDP period, the Kapalala pontoon will be made operational and the landing bay has to expanded. This development will require the displacement of people and/ or service facilities close to Kapalala. The trends will prompt preparation of a Local Area Plan through a Planning Agreement with the Local Chief of the area.

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

The entire road network (feeder and district roads) is constructed of gravel, for this

reason during the dry season, these roads tend to produce a lot of dustpollution, which may increase respiratory diseases along the settlements where they traverse through. When the proposed Luapula hydro-power station commences, construction of the dam will possibly disturb the ecosystem of the river at the proposed site of the project.

Radiofrequency radiation, emitted by telecommunications infrastructure, can be absorbed by nearby body parts, potentially causing heat- related damage to tissues. This highlights the importance of locating telecommunication facilities in areas prioritizing resident safety. Additionally, these radiations may affect animals like birds. Therefore, environmental considerations are crucial in establishing and operating such infrastructure.

3.6.6 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

3.6.6.1 Impact Of The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

The energy and transport sector contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change. The transport sector is responsible for about 25% of the greenhouse gas emission, with the largest contributor been road transport. Other impact include deforestation during the construction of road and other infrastructure and provision of energy at household level using charcoal.

3.6.6.2 Impact Of The Environment And Climate Change On The Sector.

Extreme weather patterns and climate change have had a detrimental impact on road infrastructure in the district. Bridges are frequently washed away during floods, and gravel feeder roads become excessively muddy during the rainy season, hindering traffic movement. The district faces challenges common to adverse weather conditions, resulting in infrastructure damage and necessitating the allocation of limited resources towards rehabilitation efforts. Consequently, road transport, especially in rural areas with inadequate drainage systems, is severely affected by these conditions.

3.6.7 Issues Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups

Anticipated positive developments in the district include increased technological literacy among women, leading to easier communication through cell phones and improved access to services like mobile money, thus enhancing economic well-being. However, caution is advised, especially concerning young girls

vulnerable to online risks such as exploitation, highlighting the importance of responsible internet usage to protect their welfare.

The lack of clean energy sources has resulted in women and girls spending significant time collecting firewood and preparing meals at home. This has led to decreased performance in schools as girls have less time for academic activities.

During road construction, youths may engage in inappropriate behavior, including sexual activities, influenced by the increased number of people at construction sites. Disabled individuals may face challenges due to blocked roads, hindering movement. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS infection rates tend to rise during large construction projects.

Limited access to energy services women with disabilities face barriers in accessing energy services such as cooking, lighting and electricity due social and cultural norms

Inadequate transport infrastructure: Lack of accessibility features such as ramps and accessible seating.

3.6.8 Sector Summary

While the district is expanding in terms of both population and infrastructure, the district is still lagging behind in term of vital infrastructure like roads, various government infrastructure like class room block, health facilities and recreation facilities. Most of the available infrastructure is in a deplorable state due to been old. Energy coverage inform of hydro power connectivity is still low with connection limited mostly to the boma areas and some parts of Lwela mission area. Therefore, poor and deplorable infrastructure, telecommunication and energy coverage is the core issue affecting the sector, making the district unattractive for investment.

3.7 Environmental and Forestry Sector

Economic growth will be undermined without adequate environmental safeguards, and environmental protection particularly for ecologically sensitive areas such as forests and water bodies. It is imperative to note that, socio-economic development in the IDP area, cannot be attained without regard to environmental protection. The core function of this sector is to attain sustainable management of the environmental resource such as the protected forest areas and other ecologically sensitive areas in Milenge district.

3.7.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level

1. The Forest Act No. 4 OF 2015. Provides for sustainable forestry management through stakeholder participation and diversification. Further, the Act provides for various local community participation.
2. Sustainable land and forest management through the licensing of timber harvesting programs, issuance of timber concession licenses and beekeeping program.
3. Community based natural resources management, through the involvement of local communities in afforestation and rehabilitation of forest areas.
4. Promotion of tree plantations by involving both private and government institutions at local level.
5. Dissemination of information in order to create awareness of impending environmental disasters.
6. Conduct forest sensitization programs to promote awareness on the importance of forests to the community.
7. Building Capacity for Disaster Preparedness, Response, Disaster Prevention, Disaster Mitigation, Rehabilitation, Recovery and Restoration and Coordination.

3.7.2 Description Existing State Of Development

3.7.2.1 Availability Of Service

Milenge district has a total surface area of 6,177 square kilometers, of which approximately 869 square kilometers are forest reserves and game management area, this makes up 14.1% of the forest coverage of the total district.

The forestry department is one of the earliest departments to be established in

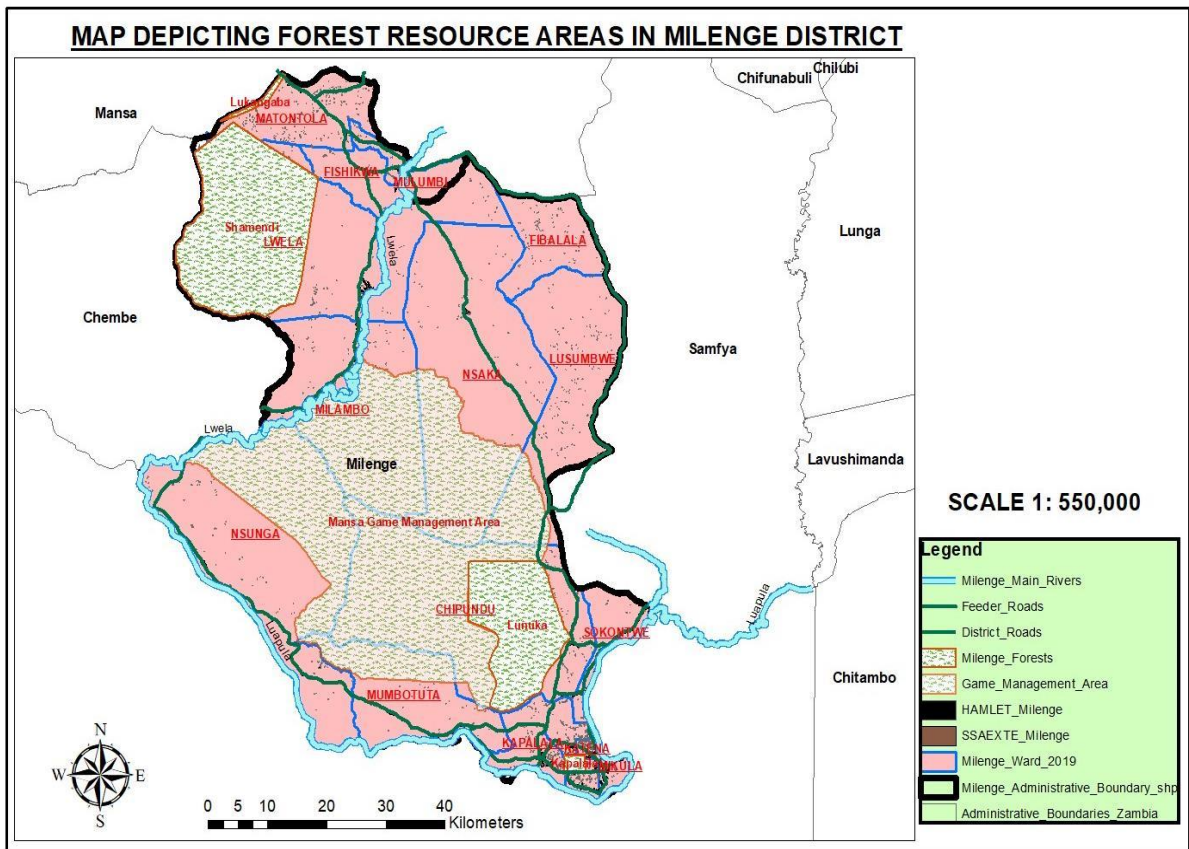
Milenge district, before attaining the district status in 1997 from Mansa district, the department had a satellite office under the administration of the main office in Mansa district.

The following are the forest reserves and game management areas in the district

- I. Mansa Game Management area (No. 31) – **17.4** Square Kilometers
- II. Lunuka Local Forest (No. 68) **259.** Square Kilometers
- III. Shamende Local Forest (No. 424) **585** Square Kilometers
- IV. Kapalala Local Forest (No. 236) **7.6** Square Kilometer
- V. Katena Plantation **31.5** hectare

The aforementioned listed areas contain indigenous and exotic tree. The department records a total annual production with the volume equivalent to **130** Cubic for both indigenous and plantation trees. In terms of sustainable logging practices, the district coverage is at 47%.

Figure 22: Forest protected areas



Names of timber concessionaires;

S/N	TYPE CONCESSION	OF	NO. OF CONCESSION	DURATION OF CONCESSION	LOCATION
1.	SMALL SCALE	1		2 Years	LUNUKA LOCAL FOREST NO. 68
2.	MEDIUM SCALE	1		3 Years	LUNUKA LOCAL FOREST NO. 68

Table 38 Timber concessions as @ 2023, Milenge DFO.

As displayed in the table above, the district has two timber concessions with the expected annual production with the volume of 250 cubic of timber. Both concessionaires operate within 3,000 hectares' operation space in Lunuka local forest.

During the three years' time of operation, the department of forestry will realize average revenue amounting to **K 93, 750.00** government revenue.

Programmes being and to implemented in Milenge district.

S/N	Existing Programs
1.	Nursery Establishment -The sector has a target to raise assorted plants ranging from Pine tree, Eucalyptus, Citrus tree plants, assorted fruit tree plants and exotics.
3	Extension Programs - Beekeeping training programs, forest sensitization programs.
4	Bee Keeping - Mounting of adequate beehives for improved production of honey in the district and monitoring of cooperatives dealing with bee keeping.
5	Silviculture programs - Conduct Forest boundary maintenance, plantation management programs, and tree planting programs.
6	Forest patrols - To conduct forest patrols in order to curb illegal activities as well as forest produce being conveyed at awkward hours.
7	Training of satellite heads committee towards environmental issues
8	Conduct risk and vulnerability assessments.
9	Plan and coordinate the implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation projects and programs in the district.
10	Develop a standard format for monitoring and evaluation.
11	District Sensitization and Publicity
12	Setting up of an emergency operation center.

The sector has the following services

1. Promotion of afforestation and re-afforestation through the expansion of forestry nursery
2. Revenue generation through licensing of major forest products both indigenous and exotic tree species. Eucalyptus and pine are harvested from the Katena forest.
3. Extension services and awareness through sensitization on the importance of preserving forestry areas through the discouragement of illegal timber harvesting and charcoal burning.
4. Education campaigns on climate change with the department of Agriculture as well as Fisheries and Livestock.
5. Collect and disseminate timely warning information in the district.
6. Conducting public education on preparedness and prevention on the hazards common in the district.
7. Conduct rapid impact assessments.
8. Providing relief services to disaster affected communities in the district.
9. Domesticated activities from the national development plan includes beer keeping and establishment of plantations

However, there has been some encroachment within these forest reserve areas, due to varying reasons such as demand for agriculture land, Charcoal production, rampant timber harvesting, and residential developments. Hence forth, the government through the ministry of green economy and environment is in the process to evict who will be illegal settlers in the affected areas.

There has been a challenge of transportation in carrying out assessments of disaster related reports, educational campaigns as well as rendering relief programs to the affected communities in the district.

3.7.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Just like any other sector, the forestry sector has inadequate trained staff for provision of extension service for a vast forest reserve area of Milenge. Currently the department has one (1) officer and two office assistants. currently the sector has 3 against 5 required staff. Inadequate forestry rangers, to help in enforcing the afforestation and prevent deforestation. Currently the sector has 0 out 10 forest rangers. Inadequate transport for monitoring and evaluation. Currently the sector has one (1) motor bike. Currently the sector has 1 runner out of 2 required

Lack of forestry satellite offices in the western part of the district so as to curb illegal timber and charcoal production.

Inadequate office space and storage shed for office/ relief materials. Currently the sector has one office space against the expected 5 office space.

3.7.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

1. Inadequate tree plantations for revenue purposes and job creation within the district.
2. Low staffing level
3. Depletion of animals in the Mansa game management areas
4. Inadequate resources to construct standard housing infrastructure by the community.
5. Inadequate information about environmental related issues, need for a community radio station.
6. Indiscriminate cutting of trees resulting in climate change

3.7.4 Impact Of Change Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities

Demand for agricultural land, charcoal production and timber as many people shift their livelihood from fishing to agriculture dependents. Furthermore, the forest sector will be under pressure, as many people rely on the forest products (charcoal, timber and fire wood) for sustenance.

3.7.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The sector has plans of increasing public awareness on the environment conservation. This will result in the mitigation of disasters in the district like bushfires, damage to infrastructure and flooding.

3.7.5 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

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

The degradation of the environment and loss of biodiversity as there are a lot of human activities that are greatly disturbing the ecosystem. A lot of disasters such as forest/bush fires as well as change of weather temperatures (climate change) and many other disasters related items.

3.7.5.2 The Impact Of Environment And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

The effects of global warming have been felt in the district, this is evidenced from bush fires, spring droughts and prolonged maturity of trees which are being replanted (soil degradation and erosion), and the change in normal weather/rain patterns in the district. Disasters caused by climate variability such as heavy storms [flooding of farming fields, roads (crossing points, etc.)], dry spells, and droughts (that is during rainy season as a result impacting food security among the citizens). Excessive heat thereby bringing about the wide outbreak of diseases (epidemics) among the citizenry. Hazards such as diminishing grazing pastures due to floods and siltation from floods

3.7.5.3 The Impact Of The Forest Sector On The Environment And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

The impact of the forest sector on the environment and climate change are contribution to oxygen production and carbon sequestration. Secondly forest contribute to soil conservation and water cycle regulation. Further the forest sector contributes to climate regulation and moderation. Finally, the forest sector contributes to noise reduction and aesthetic value. On the other hand, the forest department affect the environment in the negative way by causing pollution through logging. Management of forests also contributes to climate change and greenhouse emissions. Finally, activities like logging contribute to deforestation and habitat destruction.

3.7.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

3.7.6.1 Women and girls

1. Women are frequently disadvantaged by insecure access and property right to forests and land resources
2. Women are excluded in decision making on matters relating to forest utilization and management at district and household level limiting their ability to benefit from forest resources
3. Discrimination and male bias in service provision like credit and technology which can hinder women participation in forestry

3.7.6.2 Men and boys

1. Livelihood: Forest and natural resources provide income and employment opportunities for men and boys through activities like logging
2. Education and skills: Men and boys may have limited access to education and skill training, perpetuating dependence on natural resources and limiting alternative livelihood options.

3.7.6.3 Persons with disabilities.

1. Limited access: Inaccessible terrain, lack of ramps and inadequate transportation hinder people with disabilities from accessing forests and natural resources
2. Increased vulnerability people with disabilities may face higher risks during natural disasters like flood or landslides due to limited mobility.

3.7.7 Sector Summary

The increase in the number of people participating in activities like agriculture has increase the amount of land which is cleared for crop production. Further population growth has pushed the demand for timber and timber product up resulting in deforestation. While efforts are in place to mitigate the widespread clearing of forest, the rate at which the forest is cleared is far greater than the rate at which replacement is done. Therefore, Unsustainable use of forest and environmental areas.

3.8 Governance, Law And Security Sector

The administrative structure of the district is two folded, namely Central Government and Local Government. The District Administration is headed by the District Commissioner, whilst the Local Government is a composition of elected Councilors and Officers, of which the Chief Executive Officer is the Council Secretary. Currently the Milenge district has (15) Wards, with (15) Councilors, headed by the Council Chairperson.

Furthermore, through the Constitution Amendment Act No. 2 of 2016, the lowest governance structures at local level are, the Ward Development Committees' (WDCs'). The WDCs' are therefore the initiators of projects, which are eventually funded using the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

3.8.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level

1. Zambia Decentralization Policy – The primary objective of this policy is to facilitate the efficient delivery of service and promote accountable and transparent governance.
2. Zambia Devolution Support Programme – is currently being implemented in local authorities in the districts, with a focus of strengthening devolution.
3. Preserving peace and maintain law and order in the district (Public Order).
4. Provide timely justice and legal services
5. To facilitate and regulate the movements of persons leaving or entering the country and to control the stay of immigrants in order to contribute to the maintenance of internal security.

3.8.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

3.8.2.1 Availability Of Services

Security

The security services in the district are offered by the Zambia Police Services. The district has two police posts, one located at Milenge East in Mikula ward and the other at Lwela Mission in Lwela ward. This development is against the population of 56,543 people and a population density of 9.2 Persons per square Kilometers. Moreover, these two police posts are operating in old dilapidated structure which do not even meet the minimum standard of been police posts. Additionally, there is

no Correctional Facility (Prisons) in the district. In term of coverage for policing and access to justice, the district currently stands at 25%.

Milenge district is located on the southern part of Luapula province, it is bordering with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with an estimated border line of 156.95 kilometers. With this status quo, the district has the Immigration Department which is responsible mainly for controlling and monitoring the entry and exit of individuals at border crossing. However, there are no office facilities to operate from hence, the department rent a single room office space.

Law And Order

For conflict resolution and dispute management, the district, has the two Local Courts, one Local Court is situated in Milenge East, while the other is situated at Lwela Mission. For matters above the jurisdictions of the Local Courts, they are referred to the Subordinate Courts in Samfya and Mansa districts. Due to vast distances, there is a need to construct a magistrate court for criminal offences.

Governance

The district administration is headed by the District Commissioner, Local Government is headed by the Council Chairperson. However, during the IDP period Government will focus on devolving sector functions to local authorities to enhance public service delivery. This will be in line with the National Decentralization Policy.

Traditional Governance

Milenge is a rural district and the state land is surrounded by traditional land. For this reason, chiefs are equal partners with regard to socio-economic development issues in the district.

S/N	Chiefdom	Number of Villages
1	Senior Chief Milambo	280
2	Chief Sokontwe	82

Table 41: Milenge Chiefdoms, District Administration Office, 2023

3.8.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The sector in the district is currently operating under challenging circumstances and it has not performed as per required standard due to the following reasons.

Security

1. The department has Inadequate human resource; currently the district has only 12 police officers against required 20 police officers as 2023.
2. The immigration department has no office building and it lacks transport for conducting border patrols.

S/N	Name	Location	Catchment Population Estimates	Established	Number of Officers Present	Deficit
1	Milenge Main Police Post	Milenge East	29,951	1997	10	0
2	Lwela Police Post	Lwela Mission	34,973	1997	3	7

Table 42: Summary table of police posts in Milenge

As at year 2023, the current police to citizen ratio stand at 1: 4,991, against the required minimum national standard 1: 1,000.in order to operate effectively and efficiently the district will require 7 more facilities consisting of a main police station plus 6 police posts.

S/N	Name	Location	Established	Number of Officers Present	Deficit
1	Milenge Immigration Department	Milenge East	1997	3	8

Table 43: Immigration department

Law and Order

1. The current state of the district's judicial infrastructure reveals glaring inadequacies, notably the insufficient number of court buildings and the absence of subordinate courts to handle cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Local Courts. Presently, only one fully functional local court operates within the district, whereas there is a requirement for at least one more. Furthermore, there is a notable absence of subordinate courts equipped to adjudicate on matters exceeding the local court's jurisdiction. This deficiency has led to a scenario where criminal cases falling outside the jurisdiction of the local courts are referred to Samfya, which invariably grapples with a substantial backlog of cases. Consequently, the quality of justice is compromised, and there are significant delays in the legal process. The anticipated population growth will exacerbate the demand for justice services, necessitating the establishment of a subordinate court to address this pressing need.
2. Inadequate staff at the two Local Courts, namely Milenge and Lwela local courts
3. The sector lacks transport for its administrative activities.

S/N	Name	Location	Established	Number of Officers Present	Deficit
1	Milenge District Local Court	Milenge East	1997	5	3
2	Sokontwe Local Court	Milenge East	1997	4	2
3	Milambo Local Court	Lwela Mission	1997	2	4

Table 44: Court infrastructure

The table above shows the court infrastructure profile with year of establishment, number of officers per court and the staff deficit. Milambo Local court has the highest deficit of 4 followed by sokontwe and lastly milenge district local court. All the three courts were established in 1997 and this could entail less expansion in the number of court facilities in the past years. Compromised service provision is the main implication associated with inadequate staffing.

3.8.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

- I. Lack of police posts at Kabange, Kafwanka and Kasanka and surrounding communities.
- II. Lack of Immigration Post at Kapalala border post.
- III. Lack of subordinate courts.
- IV. Limited public participation in decision making

3.8.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

As earlier mentioned, Milenge district is geographically divided into two parts these include, Milenge East and West. Due to this unique situation, the Local Authority plans to establish a satellite office in the western part of the district so that some services could easily be provided to the communities.

With the increasing population, it will certainly result in the increased number of cases such as gender- based violence, theft among others. The two Local Courts and two police posts will not be adequate hence, need to upgrade these two institutions in the district. There is need also to establish a police post at Kafwanka in order to maintain law and order in the central part of the district.

3.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand For Services And Facilities

As the population grows over the next ten years, it is anticipated the demand for justice and immigration services will grow and put pressure on

the existing in the district. Further crime rate is also likely increase which put pressure on existing detention facilities

3.8.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

When the Kapalala border post is fully operational, there will be need to construct an immigration office and other security facilities. For this reason, it is expected that there will be need for more land for these facilities.

3.8.5 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use

The continuation of existing trends in land use in Milenge, Zambia, may have significant impacts on the governance, law, and security sector in the following ways: Increased conflicts: Continued encroachment on communal land by large-scale farmers and ranchers may lead to increased conflicts between local communities and investors, potentially straining governance and law enforcement resources.

Displacement and resettlement: Ongoing trends in land acquisition for agriculture, mining, and infrastructure development may result in the displacement and resettlement of local communities, posing challenges for governance, law, and security agencies.

Environmental degradation: Unchecked expansion of agriculture, urbanization, and resource extraction may lead to environmental degradation, potentially compromising ecosystem services and human well-being, and creating new security concerns.

Inequality and social injustice: Perpetuation of existing land use trends may exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities, potentially fueling social unrest and straining governance and law enforcement capacities.

Challenges to traditional governance: The continued erosion of communal land and natural resources may undermine traditional governance structures and cultural practices, potentially leading to social and political instability.

3.8.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

Boys and men face gender related issue in relation to law and security including

1. high rate of incarceration and harsher sentencing compared to women
2. limited representation and voice in legal and political systems
3. limited support of victim of sexual assault and domestic violence

women and girls face gender related issue in relation to law and security including

1. Gender -based violence: Domestic violence and sexual assault and harassment
2. Higher rate of victimization and marginalization
3. Limited political and decision-making power.

Persons living with disabilities face gender related issue in relation to law and security including

1. Stigma and discrimination: stigma and harmful practices against person with disabilities including those with albinism persist. This has led to bullying, hate crimes and other forms of violence
2. Access to justice: people with disabilities often encounter barriers in accessing justice like physical obstacles in court rooms or communication barriers with legal professionals. This has resulted. This has resulted in their voices not been heard.
3. Accessibility and accommodation: There is need for more accessible facilities and services for the people with disabilities including the security sector. Ensuring that public space, services and information are accessible for the safety and security

3.8.7 Sector Summary

The district is undergoing expansion both in term of population and economic activity like farming and trade. This growth and expansion unfortunately have not been matched by the growth in the infrastructure and staffing levels. This miss match has led to the Compromise in public safety and limited access to justice as the core issue in the sector.

3.9 Water And Sanitation

Water and sanitation are vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. Poor water, sanitation and hygiene are the main causes of infections like cholera and diarrhea. Achieving universal, adequate, and equitable access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services is at the core of sustainable development and reduces stunting, improves education quality and learning outcomes, and is essential for a child's health and well-being.

3.9.1 Key Government Priorities To Be Implemented At Local Level

1. Provision of ease access to safe water and also rehabilitation of existing water points from India Mark II to Afridev.
2. Identify and protect potential water resources to enhance water security III. Ensure equitable and adequate distribution of water among all the population cohorts, be it the poor, rich and vulnerable communities.
3. Conduct research on water development and management and water
4. supply and sanitation in order to provide a framework for implementing policies and programs
5. Provide sustainable water reticulation and sanitation systems in all growth centers
6. Increased collaboration with national and international stakeholders on the development and management of water resources.

Key Priorities Of The 8th National Development Plan And How It Will Be Implemented At Local Level

The eighth national development plan, will promote investments in water supply and sanitation for attainment of sustainable development. Some of the strategies are;

Improve Access To Clean And Safe Water Supply

Under this strategy in the eighth national development plan, Government priorities the provision of safe water and improved sanitation across the country. In Milenge the Government has partnered with cooperating partners like UNICEF,

the development of mechanized water supply systems Mulumbi, Lwela and other growth points. Additionally, using the CDF, the local authority is supplementing this effort by constructing more mechanized water supply schemes not covered under the UNICEF projects. Further, 30 boreholes with already existing Afridev pumps will be rehabilitated to increase access to safe water.

Improve Sanitation Service

Under this strategy, Government will strengthen sewerage and solid waste management. In Milenge district, the Government through the local authority, has adopted a strategy of incorporating improved sanitation facilities in all the green field infrastructure projects such as schools and health facilities which are practicing onsite sanitation.

Key Priorities Of Sector Of National Plan/ Strategies And How It Will Be Implemented At Local Level

In order to improve and achieve access to clean and safe water and improved sanitation. In the area of sanitation, Milenge district, has focused on community led total sanitation (CLTS) program, beginning with chief Sokontwe chiefdom.

In order to attain the open defecation free (ODF) status by 2030, the district with cooperating partners, has so far managed to trigger 87 villages in the targeted chiefdom. The chiefdom has 87 villages which gives us a 100 percent of triggered villages where CLTS.

On water supply, enhanced allocation of CDF on mechanized water supply schemes in all major growth nodes of the district, will be developed and implemented using CDF, by the year 2024 as directed by the Ministry of Local Government.

3.9.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

3.9.2.1 Availability Of Service

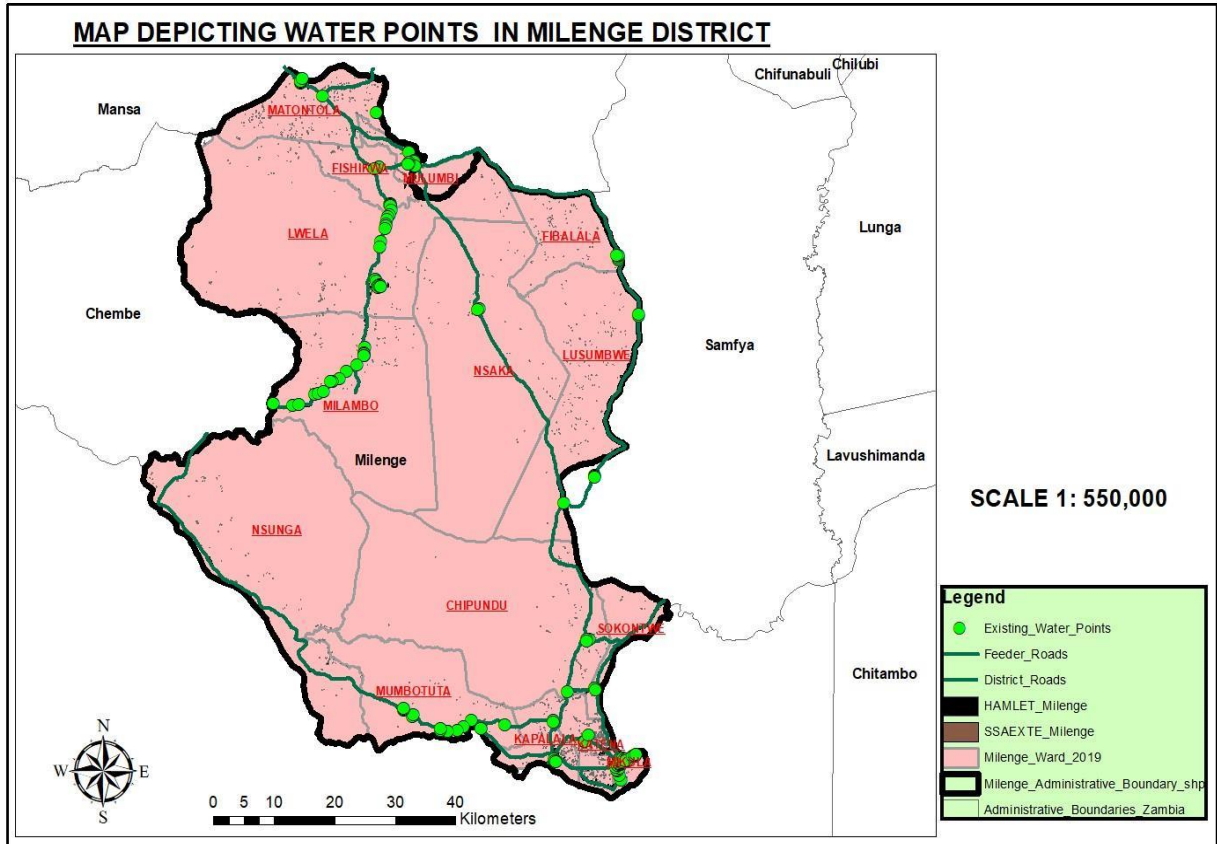
Unlike other districts in the province, Milenge district has no single water and sanitation treatment plant. In the township, there is a small solar powered piped water scheme which was developed with the assistance of Japan International Cooperation (JICA), with the holding water capacity of 43,000 liters. This has been supplemented by another 20,000 liters capacity, which was developed by the local authority under Equalization funds in capital project implementation with

supplement from CDF.

Recently, using the CDF 2022 funding the local authority has developed one 20,000 liters solar powered mechanized water scheme at Changwe Lungo in Mumbotuta ward and one 10,000 liters at Kafwanka in Fibalala ward. Furthermore, another two solar powered mechanized water schemes, will be developed at Lwela Mini Hospital and Mulumbi Rural Health Centre both with a holding capacity of 10,000 liters under UNICEF. The two water schemes each will supply the secondary, primary, and health posts in the designated areas with a distribution line of 2,000 meters.

Source: DPU GIS Database, 2023

Figure 23: Location and distribution of water points, Source: Milenge water and sanitation unit.



Water Sources Distribution By Ward

AVAILABLE BOREHOLE

S/N	Ward	Afridev	India Mark II	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	No. Water Scheme	Pop. @ 2022
1	Mikula & Katena	24	15	20	4	13	2	1	21,118
2	Kapalala	14	15	14	0	13	2	0	2,307
3	Chipundu	10	15	8	2	5	10	0	1,245
4	Sokontwe	15	0	15	0	0	0	1	8,060
5	Lusumbwe	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	3,805
6	Fibalala	11	9	7	4	5	4	1	8,789
7	Matontola	17	10	12	5	2	8	0	3,321
8	Fishikwa	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	2,568
9	Lwela	46	0	30	16	0	0	2	7,500
10	Milambo	31	8	26	5	6	2	1	6,096
11	Mulumbi	28	11	24	4	7	4	1	3,627
12	Nsunga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,338
13	Nsaka	4	2	4	0	2	0	0	469
14	Mumbotuta	8	1	8	0	1	0	1	4,607
Total		218	88	176	42	58	30	8	

Table 45: Summary table of water sources in the district as @ 2022

The table above provide statistics on available boreholes and by ward in the 2022. Total of **234** boreholes out of **306** are functional representing **76%** functionality. The district also has water schemes located 7 out 15. The implication for this is that water supply is still a challenge resulting in people using unclean and safe water.

3.9.2.2 Quality Of Services Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The coverage rate of access to safe water in the district is 59%, this has been exacerbated by the fact that out of the 306 boreholes in the district, 72 are non-functional. Additionally, the district has a lot of iron content, which has affected the quality of water supplied from these water boreholes, leaving the community to seek for other alternative water sources.

In some areas like Nsungwa ward (lupiya, Lungo mukuta, Amos, Thomas and muke), large population cover, long distances more than 500 meters required standard to access water, this is evidenced the by fact that one water point is serving more than 25 households and people take more than 30 minutes for a water fetching round trip. Some of the contributing factors to the aforementioned quality of service can be attributed to the following.

1. Few cooperating partners in the water and sanitation sector to complement government effort
2. Inadequate mechanized water schemes and water boreholes.
3. Inadequate treatment of water points and over-crowding at the few available water points.
4. Inadequate capacity building for Area Pump Menders (APMs) to attend to minimal maintenance of damaged water boreholes. Currently the district has 15 pump menders against the required 52 pump mender.
5. Poor road accessibility by drilling rigs in certain areas of the district, these areas are Nsungwa and Nsaka ward, and Changwena Community in Katena ward.
6. Lack of behavioral change in communities were open defecation.

3.9.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

1. Inadequate resources for rehabilitation of broken-down/ non-functional boreholes in all the fifteen (15) wards
2. Lack of a Solid Waste dumping site for the district.
3. Inadequate capacity by the Area Pump Menders (APMs)
4. Long distances to nearest water points.
5. Lack of toilets at households in some communities, leading to increase in open defecation, contamination of underground water and available water sources. Currently people have access to proper sanitation facilities in the district is at 36%
6. Lack of modern sanitary facilities at most public infrastructure such as

schools, markets and health facilities.

3.9.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

3.9.4.1 Population change – future demand for services and facilities

Due to population increase in the next 10 years, a lot of people will have limited access to water points. Further the residents will resort to doing their domestic chores like washing in the streams and other water bodies, eventually leading to pollution of these water bodies downstream.

3.9.4.2 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

There will be need for establishment of sewerage treatment plant to service the Milenge township. Failure to do that will greatly lead to underground water contamination as the population increases. Upgrading and construction of water schemes at all major growth centers. Additionally, in the sanitation sector, there is need to increase the funding for development of sanitary facilities and sensitization to reduce the knowledge gap on effects of open defecation, which cause environmental contamination, leading to water borne diseases.

3.9.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.9.5.1 Impact Of Development Trends In The Sector On The Environment And Climate Change

In the event that the majority population have no access to water points, the residents will resort to doing their domestic chores like washing in the streams and other water bodies, eventually leading to pollution of these water bodies downstream. Additionally, in the sanitation sector, there is need to increase the funding for development of sanitary facilities and sensitization to reduce the knowledge gap on effects of open defecation, which cause environmental contamination, leading to water borne diseases.

3.9.5.2 Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

The rising temperatures increase water demand and scarcity, which adversely impacting water levels in the streams and other water sources. Furthermore, when there are floods, human waste spreads and contaminates water sources used for drinking, immediately leading to a higher incidence of infectious diseases, childhood mortality and contributing to delayed child development. Long-term drying of some climate-sensitive regions necessitates drilling ever deeper bore holes and wells to access declining aquifers. This increases infrastructure and pumping costs, lowers the water table which takes time to replenish, impacts water quality, and compounds the drying effect on surrounding

3.9.6 Issues Arising Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups

Women and Girls

- ✓ Disappropriate responsibility for water collection and management leading to time poverty and limited education and economic opportunities.
- ✓ Limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas, leading to increased risk of water-borne illness and disease.
- ✓ Limited privacy and dignity in water and sanitation facilities

Boys and Men

1. Limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities especially in rural areas
2. High rate of waterborne illnesses and disease due to limited access to clean water and sanitation

Persons Living with Disabilities

1. Inclusive WASH programmes: watersanitation and hygiene programmes do not address the specific need for people with disabilities leading to their exclusion from benefit that are critical for their well been.
2. Access to safe water: person with disabilities have difficulties access safe drinking water due to physical barriers or long distance to water point
3. Adequate sanitation: lack of accessible sanitation facilities is a major concern without proper toilets that accommodate their needs. People with disabilities may face challenges in maintaining personal hygiene.

3.9.7 Sector Summary

The district has achieved an estimated 59 percent of functional water points which is providing clean and safe water to the communities. However, with the increasing population the current number of bores is not adequate to meet the demand. In addition, the district has some words has no water points such as Nsungu ward and parts of Mumbotuta ward. Hence, inadequate access to Clean and safe Water and Sanitation Infrastructure and Services are core issues for the sector.

4.0 Development Framework

The development framework for Milenge District encompasses long-term goals, objectives, strategies, and programs tailored to address identified priority issues across various sectors. It also includes a Spatial Development Framework guiding decisions regarding land use and development within the district, outlining desired spatial forms to achieve defined objectives and strategies

4.1 Vision

The vision for the district is ***“Improved socio-economic status of the people of Milenge anchored on quality infrastructure development and environmental sustainability by 2035”***.

This outlines a vision for the future of Milenge, focusing on enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its people. The goal is to achieve this through the improvement of quality infrastructure and the promotion of environmental sustainability by the year 2035. Additionally, the focus will be to promote socio-economic transformation in order to uplift the livelihoods of the people of Milenge district.

4.2 Policies To Direct Development

The following are the policies guiding development in the district:

- I. To enhance access to clean and safe water, sanitation infrastructure and practices.
- II. To improve production and productivity through development of livestock and fisheries infrastructure and resources.
- III. To improve accessibility to health services.
- IV. To have improved and adequate district infrastructure and road network.
- V. To promote sustainable use of forests and environmental areas.
- VI. To improve the quality of education in the district.
- VII. To reduce poverty at household level.
- VIII. To enhance Public Safety, Access to Justice, and Public Participation in Governance.
- IX. Improved Agricultural production and productivity

4.3 Development Objectives, Priorities, And Strategies

4.3.1 Water And Sanitation Sector

Goal	To enhance access to safe water and sanitation services by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water from 59 to 95 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase the capacity of water supply systems/schemes	Water infrastructure development	Construction of boreholes	10 wards	13 Boreholes with Afridev Pump	14 Boreholes with Afridev Pump	13 Boreholes with Afridev Pump	15 Boreholes with Afridev Pump	12 Boreholes with Afridev Pump	
				7 water schemes at Lwela, Lunga, Lungomukuta, Lupiya, Mumanse, Kasangashi and boma	5 water schemes at Mulumbi, Kapalala, Mununshi, Kasangashi and Matontola	4 water schemes Moffat, Kafwanka and Mulungushi	4 water schemes at Kabange, Kasanka, Mashika and Chibende	3 water schemes at Kashila and Chipundu and Chabuka Baushi	
							Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Mikula	Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Lwela	
		Rehabilitation of Boreholes	All the 15 wards	15 boreholes to be rehabilitated in the district	15 boreholes to be rehabilitated in the district	15 boreholes to be rehabilitated in the district	15 boreholes to be rehabilitated in the	12 boreholes to be rehabilitated in the district	

							district		
		Upgrade of boreholes from India Mk II to Afridev 88	In all the 15 wards	18 boreholes to be upgraded in the district	18 boreholes to be upgraded in the district	18 boreholes to be upgraded in the district	18 boreholes to be upgraded in the district	16 boreholes to be upgraded in the district	
	Community sensitisations	Stake Holder engagement meetings	All the 15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	
Enhance Monitoring of water quality	Water quality control	Procurement of Porter lab	Mikula ward	1					
Objective 2	To improve sanitation services from 36 percent to 80 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Enhance community engagements on proper sanitation practices	Sanitation and personal hygiene promotion	Community sensitizations	15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	LA & cooperating partners
		Trigger all 15 Ward in CLTS	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Provision of water borne sanitation facilities in all critical public institutions and facilities	Sanitation Infrastructure development	Stakeholder engagement meetings	15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	LA
		Construction of water borne toilets	15 wards	2 water borne toilets The District Administration and Milenge market	2 waters borne toilets Lwela and Kasanka junction	2 water borne toilets at Kapalala and Lwela Secondary School	1 water borne toilet at Mulumbi and Chibende		LA

							Sch School		
Improve solid waste management in the district	Infrastructure development	Stake Holder engagement meeting	All 15 wards	Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings in 3 wards	Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings in 3 wards	Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings in 3 wards	Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings in 3 wards	Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings in 3 wards	LA
		Development planning	All 15 wards	1 Development Plan	Plan developed				LA
		Construction of refuse bays	15	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	LA
		Dump site construction	2	1		1			LA
	Waste management	Provide solid waste management services	2 wards		1		1		LA

4.3.2 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Goal	Fisheries and Livestock production and productivity enhanced by 2034								
Objective 1	Improve Fisheries and livestock extension service provision from 45% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase human resource, Extension and advisory services	Fishers and Livestock Technical Services	Recruitment of 25 staff	Throughout the district		5	5	5	5	MFL/MOA/MLGRD
Increase human resource, Extension and advisory services	Fishers and Livestock Technical Services	Conduct continuous capacity building to farmers on technological innovations	All 15 wards		15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	MFL/MOA/MLGRD
To increase fisheries and livestock extension tools and equipment	Fishers and Livestock Technical Services	Procurement of tools and equipment for practical training of farmers	District office		2 vet kits	2 Aquaculture kits	2 livestock tools	-	MFL/MOA/MLGRD
To increase fisheries and livestock extension transport fleet		Procurement of 1 motor vehicle	District Office			1 motor vehicle			
To increase fisheries and livestock extension transport fleet		Procurement of 5 motor bikes			5 motor bikes				
Increase awareness of animal identification and traceability system	Animal Identification and Traceability	Sensitisation and visitations to the farmers on Animal identification and Traceability	All 15 wards		All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	MFL/MOA/MLGRD

Increase on Animal disease surveillance system	Livestock Disease Control	Sensitization and visitations	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	MFL	All wards	All wards
Objective 2	To improve livestock and fisheries infrastructure from 6 percent to 70 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (install forage seed bank)	Smart Livestock Technologies (promote forage Production, conservation and utilization)	Construct forage seed bank	Milenge district		1	-	-	-	MFL
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (Livestock bulking)	Livestock Development	Construct small Livestock breeding centre	Milenge district		Install small Livestock breeding (multiplication Center)	1			MFL
Increase Livestock Bulking Centres(install small Livestock breeding/ multiplication centre)	Fisheries and Livestock Marketing	Renovate 1 and construct 1 Livestock bulking centres	Renovate Kapalala and construct Kabange			2			
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Fisheries and Livestock Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 office block	Mikula ward		1	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 6 dip tanks	Matontola, Fibalala, Lusumbwe, and Shitambuli		2	1	1	-	MFL

		Construction of 10 slaughter slabs	10 wards		3	3	2	2	MFL
		Construction of 2 livestock quarantine facilities	Kapalala and Fibalala	1	1	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 1 fish breeding centre	Fibalala	-	1	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 1 livestock service center	Matontola	-	1	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 12 staff houses	12 wards	2	3	3	2	2	MFL

4.3.3 Health Sector

Goal	Access to health services improved by 2035								
Objective 1	To increase health infrastructure from 50 to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Construct new health facilities and other health associated infrastructure.	Infrastructure development	8 Health Facilities constructed	Chipela, Kalali, Kasepa, Mbobola, Lupiya, Butute, Munushi, Chilimabwe	2 Health post constructed at chipela and kalali	2 Health post constructed at kasepa and Mbobola	2 Health post constructed at lupiya and Butute	2 Health post constructed at Mununshi and lunga	Health post constructed at Chilimabwe and upgrading of East 7 RHC	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Expansion of health facilities	1.East 7 2.Sokontwe 3.Mulumbi 4.kapalala 5.milambo 6.lwela	2	2	2			Milenge district council/health department Milenge

	Infrastructure development	Construction of 11 Maternity Annexes	1. Milambo, 2. Kuyafya, 3. Milulu, 4. Mumanse, 5. Chipundu, 6. Changwelungo, 7. Moffat, 9. Shitambuli, 10. Mulumbi, 11. Fishikwa	2 maternity annexes built at Kuyafya and Milambo	2 maternity annexes built at Mumanse and Milulu	2 maternity annexes built at Chipundu and Changwe lungo	2 maternity annexes built at Kapalala and Moffat	3 maternity annexes built at shitambuli, Mulumbi and Fishikwa	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 Theatre at Lwela Mini Hospital	1. Lwela mini hospital	1 Theatre constructed at Lwela Mini Hospital					Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 Mortuary Lwela Mini Hospital	1. Lwela mini hospital		1 Mortuary constructed at Lwela Mini Hospital				Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Construction of 8 youth friendly spaces	1. East 7 2. kabange 3. lwela 4. chibende 5. kapalala 6. kafwanka 7. mulumbi 8. milambo	2	2	2	2		Milenge district council/health department Milenge

	Infrastructure development	Construction placenta pits and incinerators at 11 Health facilities	1. Kapalala, 2. Changwelungo, 3. Sokonkwe, 4. Chibende, 5. Mulumbi, 7. Fishikwa, 8. Mulungushi, 9. Milenge District Hospital	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at Changwe lungo and Lwela	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at Sokontwe and chibende	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at Mulumbi and Fishikwa	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at lungo mukuta and milenge district hospital	1 placenta pit built at Mulungushi	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction of staff houses 6	1.Changwe Lungo, 2. Kalali, 3. Chipela, 4. Milambo, 5.Kashila, 6. Mulungushi 7.lungo mukuta	2	1	1	1	1	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
Objective 2	Increase coverage for quality health services from 60% to 90% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	1. Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increasing the number function medical equipment.	medical equipment	Procurement of new equipment	All the 18 health facilities	3 health facilities	3 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Maintenance of health equipment	All the 18 health facilities	3 health facilities	3 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
Increasing the number of functional fleets	Ambulance services	Procurement of 2 ambulances	Milenge District	1 ambulance procured for patient referral services			1 ambulance procured for patient referral services		Milenge district council/health department Milenge

		Procurement of 20 motor bikes	Milenge district	4 motorbikes procured for shitambuli, lungo mukuta, kashila and Fishikwa	4 motorbikes procured for Chibende, Milambo, milulu and Changwelungo	4 motorbikes procured for Kabange, Mumanse, Kalali and Chipela	4 motorbikes procured for Mbobola and Butute	4 motorbikes procured for shitambuli, lungo mukuta, kashila and Changwelungo	LA/health department Milenge
		Procurement of 475 bicycles	Milenge district	95 bicycles procured	95 bicycles procured	95 bicycles procured	95 bicycles procured	95 bicycles procured	Milenge district council/health department Milenge

4.3.4 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector

Goal	To have improved and adequate district infrastructure and road network							
Objective 1	To rehabilitate 344 KM of roads by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to source for funds for roads development	Rehabilitation of 344 Kilometers of roads	Milenge- Kasanka Road, Kabange- Chabukabaushi Road, Kasangashi- Mulumbi-Totolo Road, Malenga- Ponga Ponga Road, Mulumbi- Mulungushi-Kalali Road, Katena- Sokontwe- Masheto Road, Kapalala- Pontoon Road, Kapalala- Kasepa-Boma Road	Kasank a- Mileng e (75KM) and Kapalala- Pontoon Road (1.5 KM)	Kabange- Chabukaba ushi (90 KM)	Kasang ashi- Mulumb i- Totolo (40 Km) and Malenga- Ponga Ponga (36 KM)	Mulumbi, Mulung ushi- Kalali (39 KM) and Katena- Sokontwe-Masheto (17 KM)	Kapalala- Kasep a- Boma (17 Km)	LA/RDA
	Drainage construction	Milenge boma (3KM)		Milenge boma (3KM)				LA
	Intallation of street lights	Milenge boma, Kapalala, Lwela and Kasanka Junction (12KM)		Milenge boma and Hospital (5KM)	Lwela (3KM)	Kapalala (2KM)	Kasanka Junction (2Km)	LA
	Construction of bridges	10 bridges at Chiswishi at Chilengwa, Bwingimilonga, Chipundu, Lwela, Mulumbi, Mapula, Nkufi, Mulungushi,	Mpolo, Kafubashi, Chipundu		Nkufi and Mulumbi	Chiswishi at Chilengwa and Mapula	Lwela and Mulungushi	Bwingimilonga and Kalali

		Chipundu, Mpolo, Kafubashi and Kalali						
Objectives 2	To upgrade 100 KM of road from gravel to bituminous standard by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
	Upgrading of 100KM Kilometers of roads	Kasanka- Milenge		Kasanka- Milenge (100KM)				LA/RDA
Objective 3	To Construct and rehabilitate 25 houses, 2 social amenities and 1 public library respectively by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to construct and rehabilitate public infrastructure	Rehabilitation of public houses and lodges	Mikula	3	3	3	3	3	LA
	Construction of 10 public houses	2 Wards	2	2	2	2	2	LA
	Construction of social amenities	2 sports grounds in Mikula and Lwela wards	Mikula		Lwela			LA
	Construction of a public library	1 Library in Mikula ward		Mikula				LA
Objective 4	To increase mobile telecommunications networks coverage from 57% to 85% by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible

		priority)						Agency/Department
Local Authority to engage mobile service providers or IHS to erect telecommunications towers and improve network coverage	Erection of communication towers	Nsunga, Nsaka, Kapalala, Katenam Matontola and Mulumbi	Nsunga	Nsaka and Katena	Kapalala	Matontola	Mulumbi	LA/ZICTA
	Construction of a radio station	Mikula		Construction of 1 radio station				LA/Ministry of information
Objective 5	To increase energy coverage from 40% to 95% by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to engage REA and Zesco to connect all public facilities to the national grid	Providing alternative sources of energy	Mulumbi and Shitambuli			Mulumbi	Shitambuli		LA/REA/Zesco
	Rural electrification	Matontola, Mulumbi, Fishikwa, Nsaka, Mumbotuta and Nsunga	Matontola	Fishikwa and Mulumbi	Nsunga	Mumbotuta	Nsaka	LA/REA/Zesco
Objective 6	To operationalise the pontoon by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The local Authority to operationalize the pontoon	Servicing of the Pontoon	Kapalala	Servicing of the Pontoon at Kapalala	Operationalization of the pontoon				LA

4.3.5 Forestry And Environmental Sector

Goal	To promote sustainable use of forests and environmental areas by 2034								
Objective 1	Improve sustainable logging practices from 47% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Enforce regulations and laws on logging practices	Sustainable land and forest management	Undertake patrols	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Forestry department
		Procure 5 motor bikes	All wards	2	1	1	1		Forestry department
		Procure a Motor Vehicle	District office	1					Forestry department
Objective 2	Promote conservation and Re-afforestation from 58% to 85% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Tree planting exercise	Nature based solutions	Establishment of nurseries	Mikula ward	Mikula ward					Forestry department
		Tree planting	All 15 wards	Kapalala, Katena, and Chipundu	Matontola, Fishikwa and Mulumbi	Mikulam Mumbotuta and Sokonkwe	Nsunga, Nsaka and Lusumbwe	Fibalala, Lweand Milambo	Forestry department
		Community Sensitisation	All 15 wards		All 15 wards				Forestry department
Objective 3	To increase climate change adaptation rate from 22% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department

Strengthen climate change adaptation	Strengthen climate change adaptation	Water harvesting	All 23 agriculture camps	5	5	5	5	5	Forestry department
		Irrigation development	All 23 agriculture camps	5	5	5	5	3	Forestry department
		Climate smart agriculture	All 23 agriculture camps	5	5	5	5	3	Forestry department

4.3.6 Education Sector

Goal	Improved access to quality, inclusive and equitable education by 2034								
Objective 1	To Improve educational infrastructure from 41 to 65 by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase educational infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construction of school laboratories	Milenge district	Construct 1 school laboratory at Kapalala and complete 1 at Mulumbi and central examination strong room	Construct 1 secondary school at Mumbotuta and School laboratory at Kafwanka	Construct 1 secondary school at Milambo and school lab at Lwela	Construct 1 secondary school at Kabange	-	MOE/ LA
		construct 9 Primary schools	Milenge district	Construct 2 primary schools at Munwa and Changwena	Construct 2 primary schools at Kaputa and Chituba	Construct 2 primary schools at Kashila and Lupiya	Construct 2 primary schools at Kafumba and Mukumbwa	Construct 1 primary schools at Tande	MOE/ LA
		construct 1 skills training Centre	Milenge district		Construction of 1 skills training centre at Milenge BOMA				MOE/ LA
		construct staff houses	At all the schools that have no teacher houses	-					Ministry of Education/LA
		Construct 1 girls secondary boarding school in Mumbotuta ward	Mumbotuta	-	Construct 1 girls secondary boarding school in Mumbotuta ward	-	-	-	Ministry of Education & cooperating partners

		Construction of 7 libraries	Milenge district all schools		Construct 2 school libraries at Milenge and Lwela	Construct 2 school libraries at Kafwanka and Mulumbi	Construct 2 school libraries at Kapalala and Butimbwe	Construct 1 school libraries at Kabange	MOE/LA
		Construction of examination strong room	Mikula		Construct 1 examination strong room				MOE/LA
Objective 2	Improve service provision from 55 to 85 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase the quantity of learning materials and equipment	ICT skills development	Distribution of 600 school computers for ICT learning	All schools in Milenge	-	Distribute 100 computers to 10 schools	Distribute 100 computers to 10 schools	Distribute 200 computers to 20 schools	Distribute 200 computers to 20 schools	MOE/LA
	Staff development	Train specialized teachers	Milenge district all schools	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Education
	Numeracy and literacy development	Procurement and distribution of learning and teaching materials	All schools	500	500	500	500	500	Ministry of Education & cooperating partners

4.3.7 Community Development And Social Welfare Sector

Community Development Framework

Goal 1									
Reduced poverty levels at the household level by 2034									
Objective 1									
To improve household food security and access to food all year round by the year 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept
increase the Number of Food Security Pack Beneficiaries	Food Security support	Distribution of food security pack	All 15 wards in the district.	1,517 beneficiaries.	3,034 beneficiaries	4,551 beneficiaries	6,068 beneficiaries	7,585 beneficiaries	Department of Community Development.
		Identification of potential beneficiaries	All 15 wards in the district.	All 15 wards in the district	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Department of Community Development
Objective 2									
To improve technical and business skills in Milenge from 34 % to 75 % by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept.
To improve technical, vocation and entrepreneurship skills	Technical education vocation and entrepreneurship training	Training 2500 Women CWACs	All 52 CWACs in 15 Wards in the district	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 12 CWACs	Department of Community Development/ World Bank
Objective 3									
To improve literacy levels in the district from 34 % to 75 % by 2034									
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (By priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Dept

Enhance access to quality equitable, inclusive and education	Adult education	Formation of adult literacy classes	All 15 Wards in the district.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Department of Community Development.
--	-----------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Social Welfare Services Sector

Goal	Reduced poverty levels in households by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve household income from 65% to 90% by 2035								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
increasing the number of social cash transfer beneficiaries	Social cash transfer	Scaling up social cash transfer	All 52 CWA Cs in the district	10,136 beneficiaries	12,136 beneficiaries	13,136 beneficiaries	14,136 beneficiaries	15,880 beneficiaries	Department of social welfare
Objective 2	To improve participation for persons living with disability from 45% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Improving the involvement of person with disabilities in decision making	Disability services	Identifying unregistered persons with disabilities	All 15 wards in the district	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disability	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disability	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disability	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disability	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disability	Department of Social Welfare/Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities
Objective 3	To promote children's well-being from 50% to 80% by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible

			priority)						Agency/Department
	Juvenile Justice	To conduct Community Sensitization Meeting on Delinquencies and services for Juvniles in conflict with the law	All the wards in the district	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Department of Social Welfare/Zambia Police
		Conduct counselling and facilitate mentorship linkages to reform behavior of juveniles in conflict with the law	All 15 wards in the district	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and facilitate linkages where applicable	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and facilitate linkages where applicable	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and facilitate linkages where applicable	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and facilitate linkages where applicable	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and facilitate linkages where applicable	Department of Social Welfare, Zambia Police, The Church, Traditional leaders, local authority, and Judiciary
	Case Management	to assess and facilitate alternative care services for children in need of care	All 15 wards in the district	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Department of Social Welfare and Judiciary

4.3.8 Governance, Law And Security Sector

Goal	Enhance Public Safety, Access to Justice, and Public Participation in Governance by 2034								
Objective 1	To Strengthen Community Policing and access to Justice from 25% to 75 % by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Strengthen criminal and justice system	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Construction of police post	Milenge BOMA, Kafwanka, Kasanka Turn Off, Lwela and Kabange	Completion of Milenge Police Post at Milenge BOMA	Establish 2 Police Post at Lwela and Kafwanka	Establish 2 Police Post at Kabange and Kasanka Turn Off	-	-	Zambia Police and Local Authority
		Construction of Immigration post	Kapalala Boarder post		Establish 1 immigration post at Kapalala		-	-	Immigration Department
		Construction of subordinate courts	Milenge District			Establish subordinate courts at Milenge BOMA	-	-	Judiciary of the Republic of Zambia
		Hold Stakeholder meetings	Milenge District		Conducting 2 stakeholder meetings at Lungo Mukuta, Mulungushi and Milambo		-	-	
Objective 2	To provide a conducive environment for inclusive governance and public engagement from 0% to 100% by 2034								
To enhance decentralisaon of public governance systems and Construction of additional office	Decentralise governance institutions	construction of WDCs office	Milenge District in the 15 wards	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Lwela, Fibalala & Mikula	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Kapalala, Milambo & Mulumbi	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Matotola, Nsunga & Lusumbwe	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Chipundu, Mumbotuta &	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Katena, Fishikwa & Nsaka	Local Authority

block at Civic centre and Sub-Office at Lwela							Sokontwe		
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------	--	--

4.3.9 Agriculture Sector

Goal	production and productivity levels improved by 2034								
Objective	To enhance food and nutritional security at both household and district levels from 45% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location(by priority) Camps	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Provision of crop production Advisory and technical services	Enhanced farmer support	Field days-farming technologies transfer	All 23 Agricultural camps	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	Department of Agriculture
		Farmer training in agricultural practices through Farmer Field Schools	All 23 Agricultural camps	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	Department of Agriculture
		Establish field demonstrations and trials	All 23 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
		Community meetings	All 23 Agricultural camps	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	Department of Agriculture
		Promotion of Farm Power and Mechanization	Kabange, mulumbi, Lwimbe and Central	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	Department of Agriculture
		Promotion of land conservation	Milambo, Mupit and Kapalala	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	Department of Agriculture
		Recruitment of 30 extension officers	All camps	6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	Department of Agriculture

		Procurement of 15 motor bikes	All camps	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	Department of Agriculture
		Procurement of 1 vehicle		1 vehicle					Department of Agriculture
	Capacity building of officers. Officers trained in early warning and surveillance system and Climate Risk assessment & Climate Smart Agriculture	Holding of 20 Capacity Building workshops on early warning and surveillance system and Climate Smart Agriculture	Milenge Central	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	LA, MoA
	Training small holder farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture	Holding of 960 educational meetings	All 23 Camps	4 trainings per Camp	4 training per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	LA, MoA
	conduct awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures in the district	Conduct 30 Stakeholder sensitization meetings	All 4 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
Promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies in Milenge district	Enhance gravity irrigation practices, low-cost community irrigation facilities.	Establishment of permanent Weirs in 5 camps	Mumanse, kabange, Milambo, Kafwanka and Mulumbi	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	LA, MoA
		Training farmers infield irrigation	Milambo,mulumbi,mumanse,central,kafwanka and kabange	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	MOA,COMDEV
	Food and Nutrition training on high nutrition value crops	Conduct 960 farmer training workshops in nutrition sensitive agriculture	All 12 Camps	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	LA, MoA, MoH
	Agriculture Information	Agricultural Information,	All 23 Agricultural	60 news items and	60 news items and	60 news items and	60 news items and	60 news items and	Department of Agriculture

	Services	Collection and Dissemination	Camps	articles produced	articles produced	articles produced	articles produced	articles produced	
		Agricultural Shows	All 23 Agricultural Camps	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	Department of Agriculture
	Agribusiness Promotion and Marketing	Farmers accessing agricultural inputs, FISP	All 23 Agricultural Camps	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	Department of Agriculture
		Entrepreneurship Training and Development	All 23 Agricultural Camps	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	Department of Agriculture

Objective 2	To improve agricultural infrastructure from 35% to 80% by 2034								
--------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural Infrastructure development	Office block completion	Complete District Office block	District office block completed					Department of Agriculture
		Block officer's houses construction	Construct 4 Block Extension Officers houses (Mulumbi, Kapalala, Kafwanka & Mikula)	construct 1 Block extension house constructed at Mikula	construct 1 Block extension house at Mulumbi	construct 1 Block extension house at Kafwanka	construct 1 Block extension house at Kapalala		Department of Agriculture

		Camp houses construction	Construct 16 camp houses (Kabange, Sokontwe, Chibende, Ngomba, Chabuka Baushi, Lupiya, Milkula, Kasonde, Mupita, Kalali, Kapemfya, Fibalala, Kafwanka, & Kabumba	construct 3 camp houses (Kabange, Kalali & Mikula)	construct 3 camp houses (Chibende, Mupita & Sokontwe)	construct 3 camp houses (Chabuka Baushi, Changwe Lungo, & Kasonde)	construct 3 camp houses (Ngomba, Lupiya & Fibalala)	V 4 camp houses (Lungo Mukuta, Kabumba Kafwanka & Kapemfya)	Department of Agriculture
		Rehabilitation of Camp houses	Rehabilitate 3 Camp houses (Kapalala, Mumanse & Central)	Rehabilitate Kapalala camp house	Rehabilitate Central camp house	Rehabilitate Mumanse camp house			Department of Agriculture, LA
		Construction of a Farmer Training Centre	Construct 1 Farmer Training Centre at Ngomba	Construct 1 Farmer Training Centre at Ngomba					Department of Agriculture and ministry of fisheries and livestock
		Construction of weirs	Construct 5 permanent weirs		2 weirs constructed	1 weir constructed	1weir constructed	1 weir constructed	LA, MOA

4.4 Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) will establish a comprehensive vision and framework for the physical development and land use within Milenge's central business district (CBD) and the entire district. Its primary aim is to guide and manage physical development in a coherent and sustainable manner.

The spatial development scenarios outlined within the SDF are as follows:

4.4.1 Linear Development Planning Concept: Scenario One

The term "Linear Development Planning Concept" refers to a planning approach focused on development along a linear corridor or axis, often associated with transportation or infrastructure projects. In Milenge district, development and settlement patterns have followed linear corridors, such as the Kasanka-Milenge Road and the Mansa-Milambo Road along the banks of the Luapula and Lwela rivers, respectively. Urban growth is concentrated around these main arteries, with transportation, electricity, communication, social amenities, and residential developments evolving accordingly.

Key areas like Lwela, Kapalala, and Milenge BOMA serve as the busiest hubs, prioritized for development to maintain and enhance their vibrancy. These areas highlight the district's networks and connectivity, as well as its public facilities.

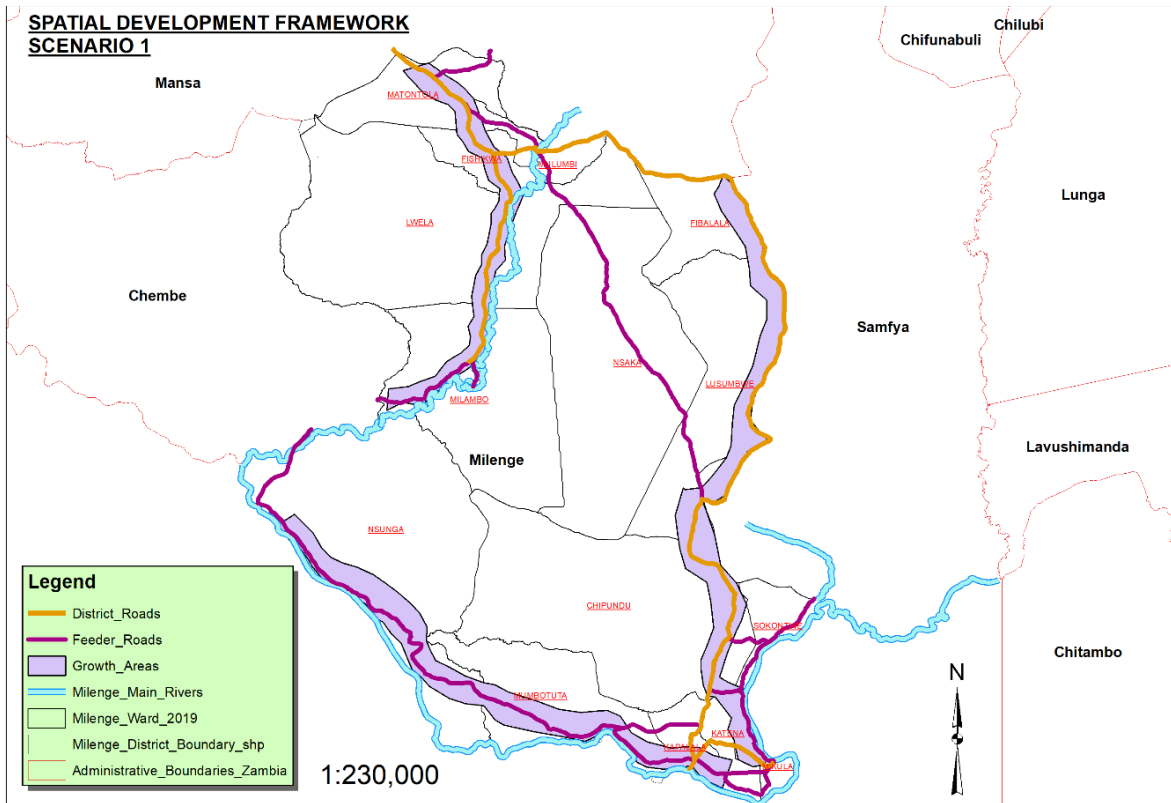
The advantages of this concept are that it;

- Follows a natural development pull;
- Simple economic form of traffic segregation;
- Movement and location comprehensive to the average citizen;
- The town grows in proportion to the demands of both residential and industrial expansion; and
- Subsequent possibility of growth to absorb the potential population growth.

The primary difficulty associated with this concept is that it may not adequately serve individuals located away from the transportation system, potentially

resulting in a concentration of activity and development along the main transportation routes.

Figure 24: Spatial Development Framework Scenario 1, Milenge DPU GIS Unit.



The Linear Development Planning Concept has both advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

1. Efficient Land Use: Development along linear corridors optimizes land use by concentrating infrastructure and services in a defined area, reducing sprawl.

2. **Infrastructure Efficiency:** Concentrating development along linear routes allows for more efficient provision of infrastructure such as transportation, utilities, and public services.
3. **Connectivity:** Linear development fosters connectivity between different areas, promoting accessibility and facilitating transportation and communication networks.
4. **Environmental Protection:** Concentrated development may help preserve natural habitats and open spaces outside of the linear corridors. As depicted on the map the forest protected areas and game management areas are relatively free of encroachment.

Disadvantages:

1. **Limited Flexibility:** Linear development may constrain future expansion and development options, particularly if growth patterns change.
2. **Social Inequity:** Development concentrated along linear corridors may exacerbate social disparities, with peripheral areas receiving fewer resources and services. This is evidenced by minimal infrastructure development in Nsungu and Nsaka wards.
3. **Environmental Degradation:** Intensive development along linear routes can lead to environmental degradation, including habitat loss, pollution, and disruption of ecosystems.

4.4.2 Multi-Nodal Growth Spatial Development Concept: Scenario Two

The Multi-Nodal Growth Spatial Development Concept proposes a strategy to address uneven development in Milenge district by focusing on existing nodes such as Lwela Mission, Milenge BOMA, Kafwanka, Kapalala, and Kasanka Turn-off. This approach aims to promote balanced growth, enhance service delivery, and improve long-term viability by providing essential services and infrastructure to sustain established growth centers. It seeks to rectify historical imbalances, foster inclusivity, and address the diverse needs of communities across the district through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach.

Advantages:

1. **Balanced Development:** By concentrating development around existing nodes, the concept promotes balanced growth across different areas of the district, reducing disparities and enhancing overall socio-economic development.
2. **Utilization of Existing Infrastructure:** Leveraging existing nodes allows for

efficient use of infrastructure and resources, maximizing their potential and reducing the need for new infrastructure investments.

3. **Enhanced Service Delivery:** Establishing key development hubs equipped with essential services improves access to healthcare, education, agriculture, and communication throughout the district, benefiting residents across various sectors.
4. **Long-Term Viability:** By focusing on sustaining and enhancing established growth centers, the concept aims to improve the long-term viability of villages in the district, making them more attractive for residential, commercial, and agricultural purposes.
5. **Addressing Historical Imbalances:** The approach seeks to rectify historical imbalances in development by providing equal access to high-quality infrastructure and services across the district, promoting inclusivity and equity.

Disadvantages:

1. **Potential Displacement:** Concentrating development around specific nodes may lead to displacement or marginalization of communities located outside these areas, if not adequately addressed.
2. **Infrastructure Strain:** Intensive development in selected nodes may strain existing infrastructure and services, requiring additional investments to meet growing demands.

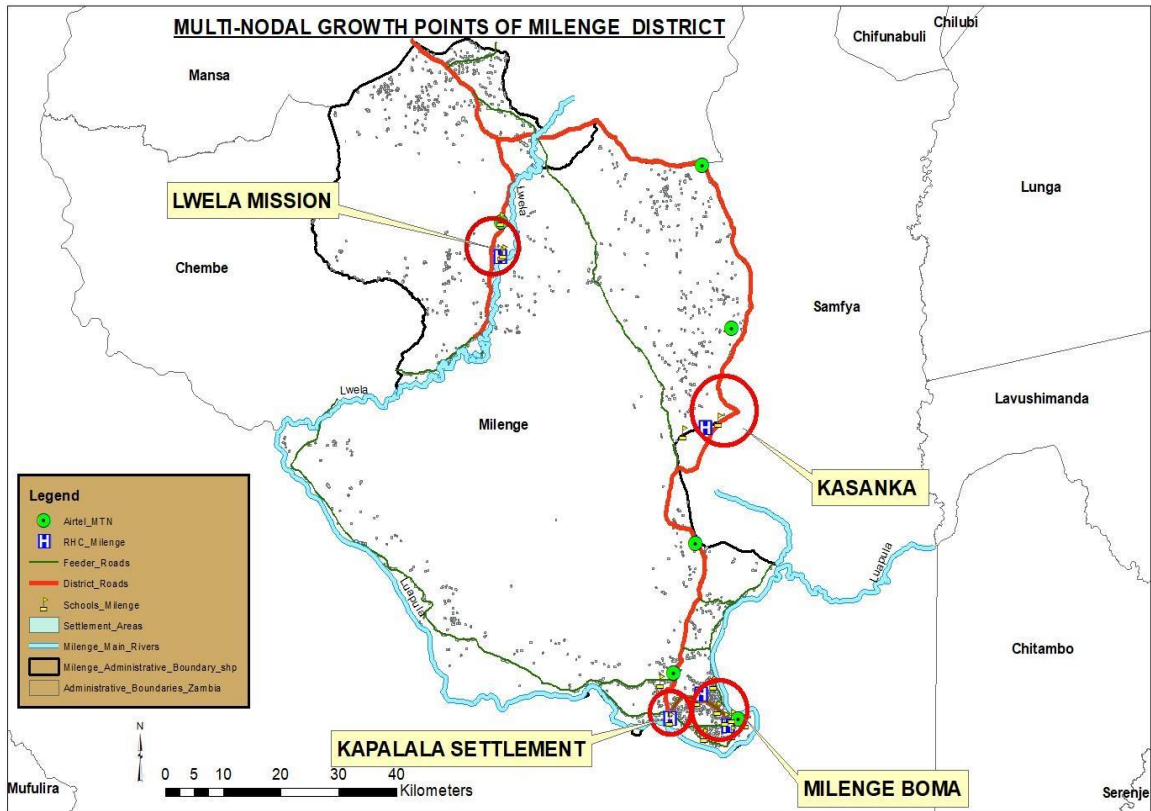
3. **Economic Dependence:** Over-reliance on specific nodes for economic activities may lead to vulnerabilities in case of disruptions or downturns in those areas.
4. **Governance Challenges:** Coordinating multi-sectoral development efforts across various nodes may pose governance challenges, requiring effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders. This has been evidenced in the distance covered to offer or access the service by the residents of Milenge west.
5. **Environmental Impacts:** Intensive development around nodes may have environmental implications, such as increased pollution, habitat fragmentation, and loss of green spaces, if not managed sustainably.

The following locations have been pinpointed as potential growth centers:

Area	Category
Milenge BOMA	Fishing and Timber Harvesting
Lwela Mission	Agriculture, Fishing, Manganese mining potential at Nsaka and Butute areas
Kafwanka	Agriculture and Trade
Kapalala	Fishing, Agriculture and Cross border trading

Table 46: Potential growth centres in Milenge

Figure 25: Spatial Development Framework Scenario 2, Milenge DPU GIS Unit



4.4.3 Environmental Protection Approach To Development: Scenario Three

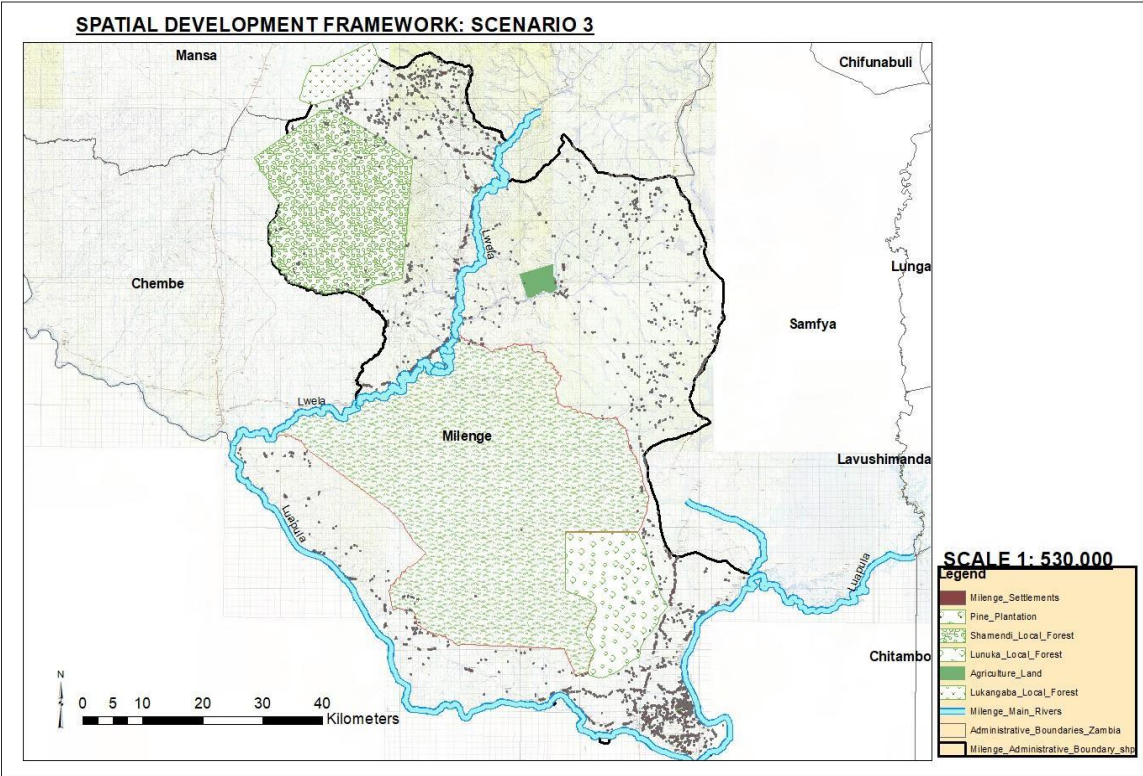
Milenge district is endowed with many natural resources, such as water bodies, swamps, ideal for agriculture use, Mansa game management area and many other similar features. This approach adopts the protection concept, a spatial strategy aimed at preserving valuable natural resources like agricultural land, wetlands, local and national forests, forest plantations, game management

areas, and settlements. It involves various development control policies, including the creation of buffer zones around water bodies, the implementation of effective planning practices, and the demarcation of agricultural land to prevent the spread of settlements, restocking and effective control of game management areas.

In the context of Milenge, this concept holds significant potential for fish farming, rice production in Nsunga and Mumbotuta wards, agriculture, expansion of the Katena plantation. Developing requisite support infrastructure in farming blocks such as Milambo resettlement. When all these local economic potentials are properly harnessed, it can enhance the district's economic growth and fulfilment of its development goals by the end of the IDP period. Some of the dis-advantage of this concept will be

1. Economic Constraints: Strict development control policies and buffer zones may limit economic activities and opportunities for growth in certain areas, potentially hindering local livelihoods and economic development.
2. Limited Land Use: Demarcation of agricultural land and protection of natural resources may restrict the available land for settlement, agriculture, and other developmental purposes, leading to land use conflicts and constraints.

Figure 26: Spatial Development Framework Secnario 3, Milenge DPU GIS Unit

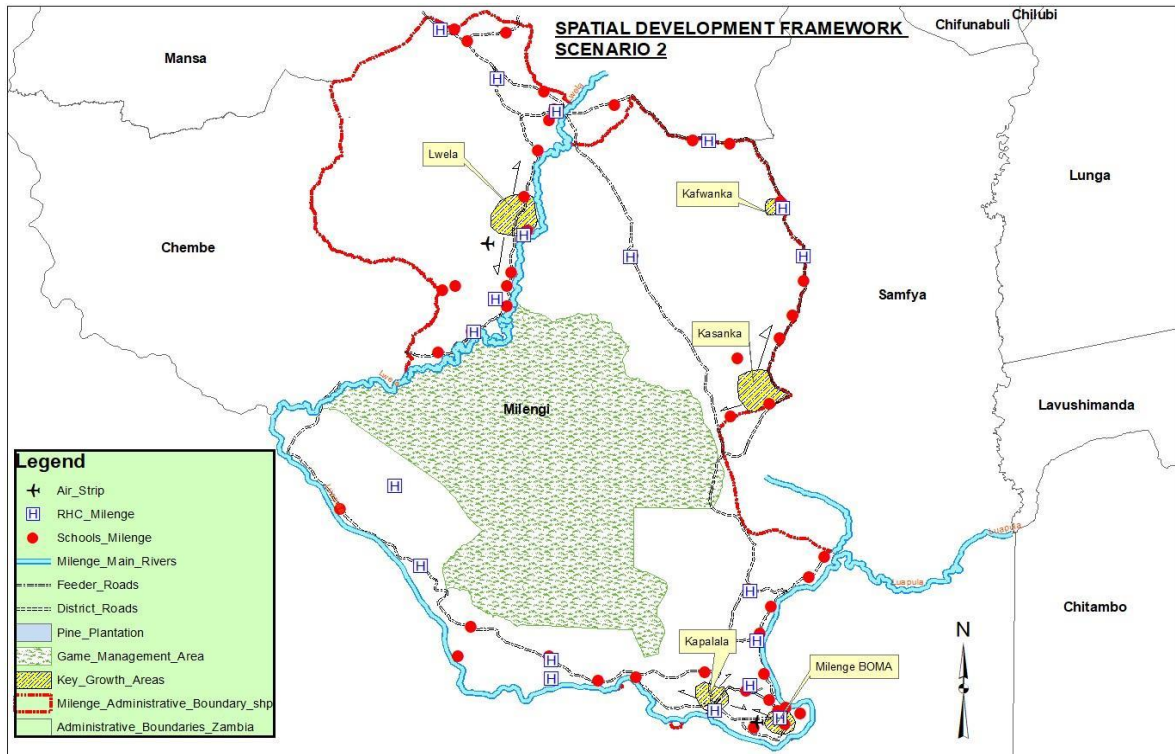


4.4.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario Multi Nodal Development Strategy

The Milenge District Integrated Development Plan will be aligned with the Multi- Nodal Spatial Development Strategy, which prioritizes district development through strategically located growth nodes. The identified growth nodes, will be Lwela Mission, Milenge BOMA, Kafwanka, Kapalala and Kasanka turn-off. This framework is suitable for immediate implementation and aligns well with Milenge vision, goals, and strategic objectives, which aims at achieving an equitable

distribution of development and enhancing and easing accessibility of services in all parts of the district.

Figure 27: Chosen Spatial Development Framework, Milenge DPU GIS Unit



The justification for these identified nodes is that of:

1. **Infrastructure and Services:** Adequate infrastructure and services are provided within and around the nodes to support the increased population and economic activity, including transportation, utilities, and public amenities.

2. **Concentration of Development:** The strategy promotes concentrated development within these nodes, encouraging higher population density and economic activity in these areas.
3. **Mixed Land Uses:** Nodes often feature a mixed land use, including residential, commercial, creating vibrant and self-contained communities.
4. **Improved Accessibility:** Nodes are designed to be accessible, making it easier for residents' services within a shorter commute.

The chosen Spatial Development Framework (SDF) will seek to advance the following:

- I. Support Local Economic Development and investment.
- II. Improved education provision.
- III. Improved transport, telecommunication and infrastructure development.
- IV. Support farming.
- V. Enhance access to health services.
- VI. Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.
- VII. Protect the environment and natural resources.
- VIII. Improved security services in the district.
- IX. Promote gender equality and youth empowerment

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

Milenge District has three Protected Forest Areas, which are Lunuka, Shamende and Katena Forest areas, in addition to this, the district has the Mansa Game Management Area, as well as extensive wetlands in Nsunga ward.

Government of the Republic of Zambia, is implementing the devolution system of governance, henceforth, the local authority has maintained a strong collaborative relationship with the devolved Department of Forest, now part of the Ministry of Green Economy, tasked with safeguarding forest protected areas. Several policies are employed for land use planning within these protection zones and environmentally sensitive areas, these are;

The Forestry Act of 2015

In accordance with the Forestry Act of 2015, Milenge Town Council has mapped all designated forest protected areas within the district. This has been done for the specific purpose of preventing any land administration activities within these protected zones.

Additionally, Milenge district boasts rich natural resources like forests, streams, rivers, swamps, underground water, Mumbotuta water rapids and fertile soils. Notably, it has the Luapula, one of Zambia's major rivers. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) places a high priority on preserving such vital areas for the sake of environmental conservation, cultural heritage, historical, environmental and economic significance. Several national statutes provide the legal framework for this endeavour, including the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015, the national policy on wetland of 2018, the National Heritage Conservation Commission Act of the Laws of Zambia and the keep Zambia Healthy, Green and Clean Programme.

To achieve these conservation objectives, the Milenge IDP proposes the following measures:

Enhanced Public Participation: Encouraging active involvement of the public in decision-making processes through committees like WDCs (Ward Development Committees), NGOs, women's groups and Neighborhood Watch Committees.

Identification and Protection: Identifying, demarcating, and officially designating areas of environmental, cultural, and historical significance through collaboration with relevant departments and ministries. This includes safeguarding forests, water sources, palaces, graves, and other significant sites.

Partnerships and Synergy: Strengthening partnerships and cooperation between the Local Authority, Luapula Provincial Planning Authority and Traditional leadership through Planning Agreements and Local Area Plans. These agreements provide formal support for the protection of significant areas and prevent conflicting land uses from encroaching into these protected zones.

These proposed measures aim to ensure the sustainable preservation of natural and cultural resources in Milenge district, balancing development needs with environmental and cultural conservation goals.

4.6 Land Use Planning Policies And Proposals For The Protection Of National And Regional Interests, Policies And Guidelines;

Integrated Development Planning strives to transition from isolated or compartmentalized planning to comprehensive integration of planning across all levels. Similarly, Milenge district recognizes the importance of safeguarding both national and regional interests. The Milenge Integrated Development Plan is fully aware of and respects national laws and policies, which have served as the fundamental framework for the plans and recommendations presented in this document.

4.7 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;

The Urban and Regional Planning Act offer legal solutions to tackle the challenges posed by informal development. In line with this legal framework, the Milenge Integrated Development Plan has incorporated strategies to address the issues associated with informal settlements. Milenge district, being a recently established district, exhibits a mix of traditional homesteads and limited urban infrastructure. Settlements like Talayi, Nyembe, Lunga and Hellena Musonda with traditional homestead that need urgent attention with regard to municipal service improvements. To address these development dynamics, the IDP will adopt the strategy of Planning Agreements and Local Area Planning as tools to ensure coordinated spatial development throughout the district.

Furthermore, the IDP advocates for various forms of land development, including:

Parks and Greenbelt Development: Creating and preserving green spaces and park areas within the district to enhance the environment and recreational opportunities.

Densification: Encouraging higher population density in urban areas to optimize land use and infrastructure efficiency.

Infill Development: Filling in vacant or underutilized spaces within existing urban areas to promote compact and sustainable development.

Nodal Development: Focusing on the growth and development of specific nodes or centers within the district to channel resources and services efficiently.

Corridor Development: Promoting development along transportation corridors to improve connectivity and accessibility.

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

Customary leasehold is recognized in the Laws of Zambia, including in the Lands Act, Forestry Act, the Urban and Regional Planning Act and in the National Land policy 2021. Milenge Integrated Development Plan, will focus on progressive strategy such as the Planning Agreements stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015, to administer and manage development of land under customary leasehold. Additionally, the local authority will identify settlement for declaration as improvement areas.

5.0 Implementation Programme

The implementation plan is structured into four sections:

1. Capital Investment Plan: This outlines the capital projects to be implemented, detailing their costs and the responsible agency overseeing each project.
2. Local Authority Financial Plan: This section provides budget projections for the next five years from the start of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), highlighting anticipated financial allocations and expenditures by the local authority.
3. Programme for Preparation of Local Area Plans: Here, a program is outlined for the preparation of Local Area Plans, identifying proposed areas for development and urban expansion within the district.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: This section defines key indicators of performance for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the development initiatives outlined in the IDP, ensuring accountability and effectiveness in implementation.

5.1 Capital Investment Plan

All the costs attached to implementation of the programmes in this document are outlined in the capital investment plan.

The tables on the next page shows the capital investment plans for each sector.

5.1.1 Water And Sanitation Sector

Goal	To enhance access to safe water and sanitation services by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water from 59 to 95 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase the capacity of water supply systems/schemes	Water infrastructure development	Construction of boreholes	10 wards	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	LA
		Construction of Water Schemes	15 wards	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	
		Construction of Mini-Water Treatment Plant at Mikula and Lwela				50,000,000	30,000,000		
		Rehabilitation of Boreholes	All the 15 wards	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	
		Upgrade of boreholes from India Mk II to Afridev 88	In all the 15 wards	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	
Monitoring water quality	Water quality monitoring	Procurement of Porter lab	Mikula ward	650,000					LA
Objective 2	To improve sanitation services from 36 percent to 80 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Provision of water borne sanitation facilities in all critical public institutions and facilities	Sanitation Infrastructure development	Construction of water borne toilets	15 wards	2000,000	2000,000	2000,000	2000,000	2000,000	LA
		Construction of refuse bays	15	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	LA
Improve solid waste management in the	Infrastructure development	Dumpsite construction	2	265,000		265,000			LA

district									
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5.1.2 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Goal	Improved livestock & fisheries production and productivity by 2034								
Objective 1	Improved service provision from 45% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
To increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension tools and equipment	Technical Services	Procurement of tools and equipment for practical training of farmers	District office		25,000	25,000	25,000	-	MFL
To increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension transport fleet		Procurement of 1 motor vehicle	District office			1,700,000			MFL
To increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension transport fleet		Procurement of 5 motor bikes	Kapalala, Matontola, Milambo, Fibalala and Lusubwe	-	5	-	-	-	MFL
Objective 2	To improve livestock and fisheries infrastructure from 6 percent to 70 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure (Install small Livestock breeding centre (multiplication Center)	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure Development	Construct small Livestock breeding centre	Milenge district		800,000				MFL

Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (Install Forage Seed Bank)	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure Development (CLIMATE SMART Livestock technologies)	Construct forage seed bank	Milenge district		800,000					MFL
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (Livestock bulking centres)	Fisheries and Livestock infrastructure Development (Fisheries and Livestock marketing)	Renovate 1 and construct Livestock bulking centre	Renovate Kapalala and construct 1 Matontola		750,000					MFL
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (diptanks)	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure	Construction of 1 office block	Mikula ward	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 13 dip tanks (3 large ruminant diptanks and 10 small Livestock diptanks)	Matontola, Fibalala, Lusumbwe, Shitambuli, Chipundu and Mumbotuta	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	500,000		MFL
		Construction of slaughter slabs	All 15 wards	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000		MFL
		Construction of 2 livestock quarantine facilities	1.Kapalala, 2. Fibalala	650,000	650,000	-	-	-		MFL
		Construction of 1 fish breeding	Fibalala							

		centre							
		Construction of 1 livestock service center	Matontola	-	820,000	-	-	-	MFL
		Construction of 12 staff houses	12 wards	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	MFL

5.1.3 Health Sector

Goal	Access to health services improved								
Objective 1	To increase health infrastructure from 50 to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Improving health Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	8 Health, Facilities constructed	1. Chipela, 2. Kalali, 3. Kasepa 4.Mbobola, 5. Lupiya, 6. Butute, 7. Mununshi, 8.Chilimabwe	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Expansion of health facilities	1.East 7 2.Sokontwe 3.Mulumbi 4.kapalala 5.milambo 6.lwela	500000	5000000	500000	500000	600000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 11 Maternity Annexes	1. Milambo, 2. Kuyafya, 3. Milulu, 4. Mumanse, 5. Chipundu, 6.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,800,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge

			Changwelungo, 7. Kapalala, 8. Moffat, 8. Shitambuli, 9. Mulumbi ,10. Fishikwa, 11 kalali						
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 Theatre at Lwela Mini Hospital	1. Lwela mini hospital	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Construction of 8 youth friendly spaces	1.East 7 2.kabange 3.lwela 4.chibende 5.kapalala 6.kafwanka 7.mulumbi 8.milambo	600000	600000	600000	600000	600000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 Mortuary Lwela Mini Hospital	1. Lwela mini hospital		1,820,000				Milenge district council/health department Milenge
	Infrastructure development	Construction placenta pits and incinerators at 11 Health facilities	1. Kapalala, 2. Changwelungo, 3. Sokontwe, 4. Chibende, 5. Mulumbi, 6. Fishikwa, 7. Lungomukuta,	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	300,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge

			8. Mulungushi 9. Milenge District Hospital						
	Infrastructure development	Construction of staff houses 7	1.Changwe Lungo, 2. Kalali, 3. Chipela, 4. Milambo, 5. Kashila, 6. Mulungushi 7. Lungo mukuta,	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
Objective 2	Increase coverage for quality health services from 60% to 90% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Improving availability and functionality of medical equipment	Increase the quantity of medical equipment	Procurement of new equipment	All the 18 health facilities	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Maintenance of health equipment	All the 18 health facilities	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge
Improving transport system	Expansion of transport fleet	Procurement of 2 ambulances	Milenge District	2,000,000			2,000,000		Milenge district council/health department Milenge
		Procurement of 20 motor bikes	Milenge district	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	300,000	LA/Health department Milenge
		Procurement of 475 bicycles	Milenge district	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000	Milenge district council/health department Milenge

5.1.4 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector

Goal	To have improved and adequate district infrastructure and road network by 2034								
Objective 1	To rehabilitate 344 KM of roads by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to source for funds for roads development	Road development and maintenance	Rehabilitation of 344 Kilometers of roads	Milenge district	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	Local Authority
		Drainage construction	Milenge boma	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Local Authority
		Installation of street lights	Milenge boma Hospital road ,Lwela Kapalala and Kasanka Junction		2,175,000	1,305,000	870,000		Local Authority
		Construction of 10 bridges	Milenge district	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Local Authority
Objective 2	To upgrade 100 KM of road from gravel to bituminous standard by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to source for funds for roads development	Road development and maintenance	Upgrading of 100 KM road to bituminous standard (Kasanka-Milenge)	Mikula Katena Kapalala Chipundu Lusumbwe	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	Local Authority/RDA

Objective 3	To Construct and rehabilitate 25 houses, 2 social amenities and 1 public library respectively by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to construct and rehabilitate public infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construction, expansion and rehabilitation of public houses and lodges	Milenge district	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Local Authority
		Construction of social amenities	Boma	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Local Authority
		Construction of a public library	Boma	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	Local Authority
Objective 4	To increase mobile telecommunications networks coverage from 57% to 85% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Responsible Agency/Department
Local Authority to engage mobile service providers to erect telecommunications towers and improve network coverage	ICT Infrastructure development	Erection of communication towers	Nsunga ward and Nsaka ward	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Local Authority/ZICTA/HIS
Local authority to construct a radio station	Communication Infrastructure development	Construction of a radio station	Mikula	2,500,000					LA/ZICTA
Objective 5	To increase energy coverage from 40% to 95% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
The Local Authority to engage REA and Zesco to connect all public facilities to the national		Rural electrification		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Local Authority

grid									
Objective 6	To operationalise the pontoon by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Responsible Agency/Department
The local Authority to operationalize the pontoon	Servicing of the Pontoon			500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Local Authority

5.1.5 Forestry Sector

Goal	To promote sustainable use of forests and environmental areas								
Objective 1	Promote responsible and sustainable logging practices by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Forestry department to enforce regulations and	Sustainable land and forest management	Undertake forest patrols	Milenge district	844,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	Department of
Objective 2	Promote Agroforestry, Afforestation and Re-afforestation by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Department of forestry to undertake tree planting exercise	Nature based solutions	Establishment of nurseries	Milenge district	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	63,260	Department of Forest
Objective 3	To increase climate change adaptation rate from 22% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Department of Forestry to conduct community sensitizations on sustainable logging practices		Community sensitizations	Milenge district	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	8,500	Department of Forest

5.1.6 Education Sector

Goal	Improved access to quality, inclusive and equitable education by 2034								
Objective 1	Improve educational infrastructure 41 to 65 by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase educational infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construction of school laboratories	Milenge district	4,030,000	4,030,000	4,030,000	4,030,000	4,030,000	MOE/ LA
		construct 9 Primary schools	Milenge district	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	MOE/ LA
		construct 1 skills training Centre	Milenge district		25,000,000				MOE/ LA
		construct staff houses	At all the schools that have no teacher houses	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	Ministry of Education/LA
		Construct 1 girls secondary boarding school in Mumbotuta ward Construction of 7 libraries	Mumbotuta Milenge district all schools	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	Ministry of Education & cooperating partners MOE/LA
		Construction of examination strong room		1,000,000					MOE/LA
Objective 2	Improve service provision from 55 to 85 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase the quantity of learning materials and	ICT skills development	Procurement of 600 school computers for	All schools in Milenge	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	MOE/LA

equipment		ICT learning							
-----------	--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5.1.7 Community Development and Social Welfare Sector

Community Development

Goal	Reduced poverty levels in households by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve household food security and access from 65% to 90% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increasing the number of food security pack beneficiaries	Food security support	Distribution of food security pack	All 15 wards in the district.	10,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	Department of Community Development
		Identification of potential beneficiaries	All 15 wards in the district	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	Department of Community Development
Objective 2	To improve technical and business skills in Milenge from 34% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
To improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Technical education vocation and entrepreneurship training	Training 2,500 women CWACs	All 52 CWACs in 15 wards in the district	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Department of Community Development
Objective 3	To improve literacy levels in the district from 34% to 75% by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Adult education	Formation of adult literacy classes	All 15 wards in the district	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	Department of Community Development/ Local Authority

Social Welfare

Goal	Reduced poverty levels in households by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve household income from 65% to 90% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
increasing the number of social cash transfer beneficiaries	Social cash transfer	Scaling up social cash transfer	All 52 CWA Cs in the district	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	Department of Social Welfare
Objective 2	To improve participation for persons living with disability from 45% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Improving the involvement of person with disabilities in decision making	Disability services	Identifying unregistered persons with disabilities	All 15 wards in the district	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	Department of Social Welfare/Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities
Objective 3	To promote children's well-being from 50% to 80% by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
	Juvenile Justice	To conduct Community Sensitization Meeting on Delinquencies and services for Juvniles in conflict with the law	All the wards in the district	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	Department of Social Welfare/Zambia Police
		Conduct counselling and facilitate mentorship linkages to reform behavior of juveniles in conflict with the law	All 15 wards in the district	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	Department of Social Welfare, Zambia Police, The Church, Traditional leaders, local authority, and Judiciary
	Case Management	to assess and facilitate alternative care	All 15 wards in the district	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	Department of Social Welfare and Judiciary

		services for children in need of care	t						
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

5.1.8 Agriculture Sector

Goal	Improved Agricultural production and productivity								
Objective 1	To enhance food and nutritional security at both household and district levels 45% to 75%by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Provision of crop production Advisory and technical services	Enhanced farmer Support	Procurement of 1 vehicle	Milenge District		2,000,000				Milenge district council/ministry of Agriculture
		Procurement of 15 motor bikes	Milenge district	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MOA
Objective 2	To improve agricultural infrastructure from 35% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department
Increase agricultural infrastructure	Agricultural Infrastructure development	Office block completion	Complete District Office block		2,000,000				Department of Agriculture
		Block officer's houses construction	Construct 4 Block Extension Officers houses (Mulumbi, Kapalala, Kafwanka & Mikula)	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000		Department of Agriculture
		Camp houses construction	Construct 16 camp houses (Kabange, Sokontwe, Chibende, Ngomba, Chabuka Baushi, Lupiya, Milkula, Kasonde, Mupita, Kalali, Kapemfya, Fibalala, Kafwanka, & Kabumba)	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	3,000	Department of Agriculture
		Rehabilitation of Camp houses	Rehabilitate 3 Camp houses (Kapalala, Mumanse & Central)	250,000	250,000	250,000			Department of Agriculture, LA

		Construction of a Farmer Training Centre	Construct 1 Farmer Training Centre at Ngomba		5,000,000					Department of Agriculture and ministry of fisheries and livestock
		Construction of weirs	Construct 5 permanent weirs	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000		LA,MOA

5.1.9 Governance, Law And Security Sector

Goal	Enhance Public Safety, Access to Justice, and Public Participation in Governance by 2034								
Objective	Strengthen Community Policing and access to Justice from 25% to 75 % by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible
Strengthen criminal and	Crime prevention	Construction of police post	Milenge BOMA, Kafwanika, Kasankata Turn Off, Lwela and Kabange	2,000,000	2,000,00	-	-	-	Zambia Police and Local Authority
		Construction of Immigration post	Kapalala Boarder post	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	Immigration Department
		Construction of subordinate courts	Milenge District	-	-	2,500,00	-	-	Judiciary of the Republic of Zambia
Objective 2	To provide a conducive environment for inclusive governance and public engagement from 0% to 100% by 2034								
To enhance decentralisation of public governance systems To enhance decentralisation of public governance systems and Construction of additional office block at Civic centre and Sub- Office at Lwela	Decentralise governance institutions	construction of WDCs office	Milenge District in the 15 wards	750,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	Local Authority

5.2 Local Authority Financial Plan

Financial plans are important because they give a measurable goal to work towards. Outlined in the section are the revenue estimates for Milenge district in the next five (5) years, 2023 – 2027.

Significant Findings

Within Milenge district, fees, charges and levies are the primary sources of own revenue. It is found in most cases that tax and non-tax revenue is recorded to perform below targeted annual estimates. The farm produce levies, rentals from council houses, communication mast levies and business levies are considered as major components of fees and charges and levies which contribute the highest proportion to the internally generated funds. Nevertheless, the local authority is financed mainly with the support from the Treasury through the Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) which accounts for 90% and 10% from own-source and disbursement of Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

Revenue collection by Milenge Town Council is characterized by low collection effectiveness and efficiency resulting from;

- I. Collection efficiency and effectiveness (how much is to be collected).
- II. Revenue tax base (what is to be taxed).
- III. Tax coverage (who should pay and how much).
- IV. Capacity gaps (human and financial resources).
- v. Weak enforcement in revenue mobilization.
- vi. Low administrative capacity for the Local Authority.

The Local Authority has potential to raise additional own resource revenue, such as charcoal levies, health permits, liquor licences etc owing to increase in commercial activities within the district, enforcement of fines, penalties to illegal developers and unlicensed businesses and proposal to fully operationalize the commercial ventures by fully operating the council lodge with all the required amenities such as conference facilities bar, accommodation and restaurant. The revenue assessment revealed that there are substantial gaps between reported and projected revenues, leaving room for further analysis on why projected revenues differ from reported actuals and how this affects budget implementation by the Local Authority.

Assessment of Overall revenue – raising efforts

The major contributor to revenue mobilization consists of OSR, LGEF and CDF from the National Treasury. The Local Authority prescribes and sets levies, permits, licenses and fees and charges taking into account planned expenditure and forecast of LGEF and other grants from government. Specifically, the higher the fiscal capacity of a local authority, the higher its potential to raise revenue. In practice, the amount of revenue that a local authority can actually raise from its community depends on what the community wishes its local authority to do.

District	Collection Efficiency %
Milenge	89

The revenue mobilization effort (collection efficiency) shows that the local authority had collected 89% in 2022 which includes LGEF, CDF and OSR.

Assessment of uncollected revenue

Milenge Town Council has been facing challenges in collecting revenue especially on levies, permits and licenses that have adversely affected the ability of the local authority to operate at full capacity. Poor collection of revenue has

been impacted by inadequate revenue database and weak enforcement of revenue collection. Consequently, the Local Authority has been locally collecting 30% of its overall targeted revenue to finance its activities.

5.2.3 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.

Revenue Projection and Financial Plan for the next 5 years (2023 – 2027)						
REVENUE TYPE	B A S E L I N E B U D G E T 2 0 2 2	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Taxes –Personal levy	21,150.00	22,500.00	21,375.00	21,375.00	30,500.00	30,500.00
Fees & charges	1,552,800.00	1,215,421.00	1,154,650.00	1,154,650.00	1,276,192.05	1,276,192.05
Other Receipts/Income	508,000.00	805,509.00	765,234.00	765,234.00	845,784.45	845,784.45
Total Own Source Re ve nue	2,081,950.00	2,043,430.00	1,941,259.00	1,941,259.00	2,152,476.50	2,152,476.50
LGEF Funding	10,335,815.00	10,335,815.00	10,335,815.00	10,335,815.00	10,335,815.00	10,335,815.00
CDF Funding	25,739,911.00	28,313,902.00	30,635,641.91	30,635,641.91	30,635,641.91	30,635,641.91
Total National Support	36,075,726.00	38,649,717.00	40,971,456.90	38,649,717.00	38,649,717.00	38,649,717.00
Total Projecte d Re ve nue	38,157,676.00	40,693,147.00	42,912,715.90	42,912,715.90	42,912,715.90	42,912,715.90

Table 47: Local authority revenue and financial projection

Strategies To Increase Revenue Collection

- Enforcement of revenue collection and mobilization mechanism
- Additional of revenue collectors to collect revenue
- Opening up and operationalization of more revenue collection points in the district
- Engagement of ward development committees (WDCs) as revenue collection agents of the local authority in all the 15 wards.
- Broadening up the sources of revenue by engaging in different commercial ventures such as poultry, block making and expansion of the council lodge.
- Quarterly collection and updating of the revenue database in the district.
- Preparation of the district valuation roll.

5.3. Programme For Preparation Of The Local Area And Other Detailed Planning Activities

The preparation of Local Area Plans is outlined in Section 21 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act (URPA) of the Laws of Zambia: A planning authority is mandated to utilize a local area plan as a planning instrument, providing detailed proposals for the development of an area designated for development under an integrated development plan.' Local Area Plans delineate key areas of interest where development is slated to occur to achieve community objectives. The proposed Local Area Plans will adopt a nodal development concept encompassing various sectors, including commerce, agriculture, tourism, timber harvesting, fishing and administration, aimed at fostering future development. The preparation of the LAPs will be synchronized with the implementation and financial plan, taking into account existing LAPs. Furthermore, the LAPs will adhere to District land use standards and regulations.

The following table provides a description of the Local Area Plans:"

District	Nodes
Milenge	Kapalala
	Kasanka
	Lwela
	Kafwanka
	Milenge BOMA

5.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

The monitoring plan has been developed in order to periodically track progress of implemented programmes contained in this IDP. This will further help to assess the impact of the various programmes and interventions in communities through measuring actual performance against set targets. Data will be collected using various data collection tools and methods and analysed. A monitoring team will be established to undertake monitoring of projects and programmes contained in this IDP.

5.4.1 Water And Sanitation Sector

Goal	To enhance access to safe water and sanitation services by 2034										
Objective 1	To improve access to clean and safe water from 59 to 95 percent by 2034										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Increase the capacity of water supply systems/schemes	Water infrastructure development	Construction of boreholes	10 wards	13	14	13	15	12	Number of boreholes constricted	LA	Annually
		Construction of Water Schemes	15 wards	30	3	3	3	3	Number of water schemes constricted	LA	Annually
		Rehabilitation of Boreholes	All the 15 wards	15	15	15	15	12	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	LA	Quarterly
		Upgrade of boreholes from India Mk II to Afridev 88	In all the 15 wards	18	18	18	16	45,000	Number of boreholes upgraded	LA	Quarterly
Monitoring water quality	Water quality monitoring	Procurement of porter lab	Mikula ward	1					Number of porter labs procured	LA	Annually
	Community sensitisations	Stake Holder engagement meetings	All the 15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	Number of community sensitization conducted	LA	Quarterly
Objective 2	To improve sanitation services from 36 percent to 80 percent by 2034										
Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome/Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Enhance community engagements on proper sanitation practices	Sanitation and personal hygiene promotion	Community sensitisations	15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	Number of community sensitizations conducted	LA	Quarterly

		Trigger all 15 Ward in CLTS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Number of wards triggered	LA	Quarterly
Provision of water borne sanitation facilities in all critical public institutions and facilities	Sanitation Infrastructure development	Stakeholder engagement meetings	15 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	Number of stakeholder engagement conducted	LA	Quarterly
		Construction of water borne toilets	15 wards	2	2	2	2	2	2	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	LA	LA
Improve solid waste management in the district	Infrastructure development	Construction of refuse bays	15 wards	3	3	3	3	3	3	Number of refuse bays constructed	LA	Annually
		Dumpsite construction	2	1		1				Number of Dumpsites constructed	LA	Annually
	Waste management	Provide solid waste management services	2 wards		1		1			Number of wards serviced	LA	Annually

5.4.2 Forestry And Environmental Sector

Goal	To promote sustainable use of forests and environmental areas								
Objective 1	Promote responsible and sustainable logging practices by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Sources of Information	Frequency
Forestry department to enforce regulations and law on logging practices	Undertake forest patrols	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Kapalala, Katena, Chipundu and Matontola	Number of forest patrols conducted	Department of	quarterly
Objective 2	Promote Agroforestry, Afforestation and Re-afforestation by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome/Indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
Department of forestry to undertake tree planting	Establishment of nurseries	Mikula ward	Mikula	Mikula	Mikula	Mikula	Number of nurseries established	Department of forest	Annually
	Tree planting	Kapalala, Katene and chipundu	Matontola, Fishikwa and Mulumbi	Mikula, Mumbotuta and Sokontwa	Nsunga, Nsaka and Lusumbwe	Fibalala, Lwela and Milambo	Number of trees planted in	Department of forest	Annually
Objective 3	To increase climate change adaptation rate from 22% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
Department of Forestry to conduct community sensitizations on sustainable logging practices	Community sensitizations		All 15 wards				Number of community sensitisations conducted	Department of Forest	Every 6 Months

5.4.3 Health Sector

Goal 1	To improve accessibility to health services								
Objective 1	To increase health infrastructure from 50 to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
Improving health Infrastructure	Infrastructure development	2 Health post constructed at chipela and kalali	2 Health post constructed at kasepa and Mbobola	2 Health post constructed at lupiya and Butute	2 Health post constructed at mununshi and Lunga	Health post constructed at Chilimabwe and upgrading of East 7RHC	Number of health posts built	Department of Health/LA	Annual
	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation and expansion of health facilities	1.East 7 2.sokontwe 3.Mulumbi 4.kapalala 5.milambo 6.lwela	1	2	2	1	Department of Health/L	
	Infrastructure development	2 maternity annexes built at kuyafya and Milambo	2 maternity annexes built at Mumanse and Milulu	2 maternity annexes built at Chipundu and Changwe lungo	2 maternity annexes built at Kapalala and Moffat	3 maternity annexes built at shitambuli,Mulumbi and Fishikwa	Number of Maternity annexed built	Department of Health/LA	Annual
	Infrastructure development	1 Theatre constructed at Lwela Mini Hospital					Number of theatres built	Department of Health/LA	Once off
		Construction of 8 youth friendly corners	1.East 7 2.kabange 3.lwela	2	2	2	2	Department of Health/LA	

			4.chibende 5.kapalala 6.kafwanka 7.milumbi 8.kabnge						
	Infrastructure development(Construction of 1 Mortuary)		1 Mortuary constructed at Lwela Mini Hospital				Number of mortuaries built	Department of Health/LA	Once off
	Construction of 10 houses and rehabilitation of 5 house	2 Staff Houses repaired at sokontwe and kapalala	2 Staff houses built at Milambo and Mumanse	2 Staff houses built chibende and kuyafya	2 Staff houses built milulu and chipundu	2 Staff houses built Mulumbi and Kabange	Number of houses built	Department of Health/LA	Annual
	Infrastructure development	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at Changwe lungo and Lwela	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at sokontwe and chibende	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at mulumbi and Fishikwa	2 placenta pits and incinerators built at lungo mukuta and milenge district hospital	1 placenta pit built at Mulungushi	Number of placenta pits and incinerators	Department of Health/LA	Annual
Objective 2	Increase coverage for quality health services from 60% to 90% by 2034								
Strategy	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome	Sources of	Frequency
Improving availability and functionality of medical equipment	Increase the quantity of medical equipment	3 health facilities	3 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	Number of health facilities covered	Department of Health/LA	Annual
		3 health facilities	3 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	4 health facilities	Number of health facilities covered	Department	BI Annual

5.4.4 Education Sector

Goal	Improved access to quality, inclusive and equitable education by 2034								
Objective 1	Improve educational infrastructure 41 to 65 by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Increase educational infrastructure	Infrastructure development	Construct 1 school laboratory at Kapalala and complete 1 at Mulumbi and central examination strong room	Construct 1 secondary school at Mumbotuta and School laboratory at Kafwanka	Construct 1 secondary school at Milambo and school lab at Lwela	Construct 1 secondary school at Kabange	-	No of Laboratory Constructed	Ministry of Education/ Local Authority	Annually
		Construct 2 primary schools at Munwa and Changwena	Construct 2 primary schools at Kaputa and Chituba	Construct 2 primary schools at Kashila and Lupiya	Construct 2 primary schools at Kafumba and Mukumbwa	Construct 1 primary schools at Tande	No of School s constructed	Ministry of Education/ Local Authority	Annually
			Construction of 1 skills training centre at Milenge BOMA				No of Skills Centres constructed	Ministry of Education/ Local Authority	Annually
		-	Construct 1 girls dormitory at Mumbotuta secondary boarding school in Mumbotuta ward	-	-	-	No of dormitory Constructed	Ministry of Education/ Local Authority	Annually
			Construct 2 school libraries at Milenge and Lwela	Construct 2 school libraries at Kafwanka and Mulumbi	Construct 2 school libraries at Kapalala and	Construct 1 school libraries at Kabange	No of Libraries constructed	Ministry of Education/ Local Authority	Annually

					Butimbwe				
	Construction of 1 examination strong		Construction of 1 examination strong				Number of examination strong rooms constructed	MOE/LA	
Objective 2	Improve service provision from 55 to 85 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency/Department	Source of Information	Frequency
Increase the quantity of learning materials and equipment	ICT skills development	-	Distribute 100 computers to 10 schools	Distribute 100 computers to 10 schools	Distribute 200 computers to 20 schools	Distribute 200 computers to 20 schools	No of Computers distributed	MOE/LA	Annually
	Staff Development	5	5	5	5	5	No of Staff trained	Ministry of Education	Annually
	Numeracy and literacy development	500	500	500	500	500	Learning and teaching Material Procured	Ministry of Education & cooperating partners	Annually

5.4.5 Infrastructure, Transport, Communication And Energy Sector

Goal	To have improved and adequate district infrastructure and road network by 2034								
Objective 1	To rehabilitate 344 KM of roads by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
The Local Authority to source for funds for roads development	Construction and rehabilitation of 254 Kilometers of roads gravel and 75 km to bituminous standard	Kasanka-Milenge (75KM) and Kapalala-Pontoon road (1.5 KM)	Kabange-Chabukabaushi (75 KM)	Kasangashi-Mulumbi-Totolo (40 Km) and Malenga-Ponga Ponga (36 KM)	Mulumbi-Mulungushi-Kalali (39 KM) and Katena-Sokontwe-Masheto (17 KM)	Kapalala-Kasepa-Boma (17 KM)	Kilometers of roads constructed	LA, RDA	5
	Drainage construction		Milenge boma (3KM)				Kilometers of drainages constructed	LA	2
	Installation of street lights		Milenge boma & Hospital road	Lwela	Kapalala		Kilometers of roads installed with street lights	LA	3
	Construction of 10 bridges	Mpolo, Kafubashi and Chipundu	Nkufi and Mulumbi	Chabuka baushi and Mapula	Mulungushi	Kalali	Number of bridges constructed	LA	5
Objective 2	To upgrade 100 KM of road from gravel to bituminous standard by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
The Local Authority to source for funds for roads development	Road development and maintenance	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	Kilometers of road upgraded	LA	5
Objective 3	To Construct and rehabilitate 25 houses, 2 social amenities and 1 public library respectively by 2034								

Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
The Local Authority to construct and rehabilitate public infrastructure	Construction, expansion and rehabilitation of public houses and lodges	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	3 wards	Number of houses constructed	LA	5
	Construction of social amenities	Mikula		Lwela			Number of social amenities constructed	LA	2
	Construction of a public library		Mikula				Number of libraries constructed	LA	1
Objective 4	To increase mobile telecommunications networks coverage from 57% to 85% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
Local Authority to engage mobile service providers to erect telecommunications towers and improve network coverage	Erection of communication towers	Nsunga	Nsaka and Katena	Kapalala	Matontola	Mulumbi	Number of communication towers erected	ZICTA/HIS/LA/Mobile telecommunication providers	5
Construction of radio stations	Construction of 1 radio station	Mikula					Number of radio stations constructed	LA/ZICTA	1
Objective 5	To increase energy coverage from 40% to 95% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
The Local Authority to engage REA and Zesco to connect all public facilities to the national grid	Rural electrification	Matontola	Fishikwa and Mulumbi	Nsunga	Mumbotuta	Nsaka	Number of public facilities electrified	REA/ZESCO	5

Objective 6	To operationalise the pontoon by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
The local Authority to operationalize the pontoon	Servicing of the Pontoon	Servicing of the Pontoon at Kapalala	Operationalization of the pontoon				Servicing of pontoon done	LA	1

5.4.6 Fisheries And Livestock Sector

Goal	Fisheries and Livestock production and productivity enhanced by 2034								
Objective 1	Improve service provision from 45% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome/Indicate	Sources of information	Frequency
Enhance Extension and Advisory Services	Technical Services	10	12	12	12	12	No. of sensitizations and visitation missions in a quarter of the year	MFL	Quarterly
Increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension tools and equipment	Fisheries and Livestock Technical Services		2 Livestock kits	2 Aquaculture kits	2 vet kits	-	Number of tools, equipment and transport fleet procured	MFL	Annual
Increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension transport fleet	Fisheries and Livestock Technical Services		1				Vehicle procured	MFL	Annual
Increase Fisheries and Livestock Extension transport fleet	Fisheries and Livestock Technical Services			5 motor bikes			No of motorbikes procured		
To improve fisheries and livestock extension and advisory services	Enhanced provision of livestock and fisheries extension and advisory services	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	Number of wards sensitised	MFL	Annual
To improve fisheries and livestock extension and advisory services	Enhanced provision of livestock and fisheries extension and advisory services	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	15 wards	Number of wards trained	MFL	Annual
Increase awareness of animal identification and Traceability system	Animal identification and Traceability	15 wards	8	10	10	10	No. of sensitizations and visitation missions in a quarter of the year	MFL	Quarterly
Increase on Animal Disease surveillance	Livestock disease control	15 wards	10	12	12	12	No. of sensitizations and visitation missions	MFL	Quarterly

Activities							in a quarter of the year		
Objective 2	To improve livestock and fisheries infrastructure by 60 percent by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome/Indicate	Sources of information	Frequency
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (forage seed bank)	Livestock climate smart technologies		1				The forager seed bank constructed	MFL	Annually
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (small Livestock breeding / multiplication centre)	Fisheries and Livestock Infrastructure Development (small Livestock breeding centre)		1				The small Livestock breeding / multiplication centre constructed	MFL	Annually
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure (Livestock bulking centre)	Fisheries and Livestock Infrastructure Development (Livestock bulking centre)			1	1	1	No of Livestock bulking centres constructed and renovated	MFL	Annually
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure	1	-	-	-	-	Number of office blocks constructed	MFL	Quarterly
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		6	2	3	2	Number of dip tanks constructed	MFL	Annual
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		3	3	4	3	Number of slaughter slabs constructed	MFL	Annual
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		1	1	-	-	Number of quarantine facilities constructed	MFL	Annual
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		1	1	-	-	Number of fish breeding centers constructed	MFL	Annual

Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		1	-	-	-	Number of livestock service centers constructed	MFL	Annual
Increase fisheries & livestock infrastructure	Construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure		3	3	3	3	Number of staff houses constructed	MFL	Annual

5.4.7 Agriculture Sector

Goal	Improved Agricultural production and productivity								
Objective	To enhance food and nutritional security at both household and district levels 45% to 75%by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
Provision of crop production Advisory and technical services	Enhanced farmer support	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	60 Field days held	Number of fielddays	Department of Agriculture/farmers	quarterly
		13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	13,500 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	Department of Agriculture/farmers	Quarterly
		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	Number of Demo fields established	LA, MoA	Quarterly
		720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	720 meetings held	Number of meetings held	Department of Agriculture/farmers	Quarterly
		180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	180 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	Department of Agriculture/farmers	quarterly
		120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	Department of Agriculture/farmers	Quarterly
		6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	6 officers	Number of officers recruited	Department of Agriculture/farmers/JICA	Quarterly
		3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	3 motorbikes	Number of motorbikes	Department of Agriculture/farmers	Quarterly
		1 vehicle					Number of vehicles	National Agricultural	Quarterly

							procured	Information Services	
	Capacity building of officers. Officers trained in early warning and surveillance system and Climate Risk assessment & Climate Smart Agriculture	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	1 Quarterly workshop held	Number of workshop held	Department of Agriculture/farmers	Quarterly
	Training small holder farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture	4 Trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings meetings per Camp	4 trainings per camp	Number trainings		
	conduct awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures in the district	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	Number of meetings	Ministry of Agriculture	Quarterly
Promote investment in appropriate and	Enhance gravity irrigation practices, low-cost community irrigation facilities.	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	1 permanent Weir Constructed	Number of weirs constructed	Ministry of Agriculture/Buildings department/procurement department	annually
		120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	120 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	Ministry of Agriculture/Buildings department/procurement department	Quarterly
	Food and Nutrition training on high nutrition value crops	4trainings per Camp	4trainings per Camp	4trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	4 trainings per Camp	Number of trainings conducted	Ministry of Agriculture/Buildings department/procurement department	Quarterly
	Agriculture Information Services	60 news items and articles produced	60 news items and articles	60 news items and articles	60 news items and articles	60 news items and articles	Number of news items	Ministry of Agriculture/Buildings department/procurement	Quarterly

			produced	produced	produced	produced	produced and	department	
		4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held	4 Block & 1 District Shows held		Ministry of Agriculture/Buildings department/procurement department	Quarterly
	Agribusiness Promotion and Marketing	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	4,600 farmers supported with inputs	Number of farmers supported	Ministry of Agriculture/Agro dealers/farmers	Seasonal
		3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	3000 farmers trained	Number of farmers trained	MOA/LA	Quarterly
Objective 2	To improve agricultural infrastructure from 35% to 80% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Sources of information	Frequency
	Agricultural Infrastructure development	District office block completed					Number of office block completed	MOA/LA	Quarterly
		construct 1 Block extension house constructed at Mikula	construct 1 Block extension house at Mulumbi	construct 1 Block extension house at Kafwanka	construct 1 Block extension house at Kapalala		Number of housed constructed	MOA/LA	Quarterly
		construct 3 camp houses (Kabange, Kalali & Mikula)	construct 3 camp houses (Chibende, Mupita & Sokontwe)	construct 3 camp houses (Chabuka Baushi, Changwe Lungo, &	construct 3 camp houses (Ngomba, Lupiya & Fibalala)	4 camp houses (Lungo Mukuta, Kabumba Kafwanka & Kapemfya)	Number of houses constructed	MOA/LA	Quarterly

				Kasonde)					
		Rehabilitate Kapalala camp house	Rehabilitate Central camp house	Rehabilitate Mumanse camp house			Number of houses rehabilitated	MOA/LA	Quarterly
		Construct 1 Farmer Training Centre at Ngomba					Number of FTCs constructed	MOA/LA	Quarterly
			2 weirs constructed	1 weir constructed	1weir constructed	1 weir constructed	Number of weirs constructed	MOA/LA	Quarterly

5.4.8 Community Development Sector

Goal 1	Reduced poverty levels at household level by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve household food security and access to food all year round by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Increase the Number of Food Security Pack Beneficiaries.	Food Security support	1,517 beneficiaries.	3,034 beneficiaries	4,551 beneficiaries	6,068 beneficiaries	7,585 beneficiaries	Number of FSP beneficiaries supported	Department of Community Development.	Bi-annual
		All 15 wards in the district	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Identify 2,117 households	Number of households identified	Department of Community Development.	Bi-annual
Objective 2	To improve technical and business skills in Milenge from 34 % to 75 % by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Source of information	Frequency
To improve technical, vocation and entrepreneurship skills	Technical education vocation and entrepreneurship training	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 10 CWACs	Train 500 women in 12 CWACs	Number of women trained	Department of Community Development/ World Bank	Bi-annual
Objective 3	To improve literacy levels in the district from 34 % to 75 % by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Enhance access to quality equitable, inclusive and education	Adult education	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Form 15 classes per year.	Number of adult literacy classes formed	Department of Community Development	Bi-annual

Social Welfare Services Sector

Goal	Reduced poverty levels in households by 2034								
Objective 1	To improve household income from 65% to 90% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
increasing the number of social cash transfer beneficiaries	Social cash transfer	10,136 beneficiaries	12,136 beneficiaries	13,136 beneficiaries	14,136 beneficiaries	15,880 beneficiaries	Number of SCT beneficiaries increased	Department of social welfare	Bi-annual
Objective 2	To improve participation for persons living with disability from 45% to 75% by 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Improving the involvement of person with disabilities in decision making	Disability services	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disabilities	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disabilities	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disabilities	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disabilities	Identify 50 unregistered persons with disabilities	Number of persons living with disabilities identified	Department of Social Welfare/Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities	Bi-annual
Objective 3	To promote children's well-being from 50% to 80% by the year 2034								
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome	Source of information	Frequency
	Juvenile Justice	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Conduct 1 Community sensitization programme	Number of communities sensitised	Depart of Social Welfare/Zambia Police	Bi-annual
		Conduct 4 counseling sessions and	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and	Conduct 4 counseling sessions and	Number of counseling sessions and	Department of Social Welfare, Zambia Police, The Church, Traditional leaders,	Bi-annual

		facilitate linkages where applicable.	facilitate linkages where applicable.	facilitate linkages where applicable.	facilitate linkages where applicable.	facilitate linkages where applicable.	facilitate linkages conducted	local authority, and Judiciary	
	Case management	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Assess 2 cases for alternative care	Number of cases assessed for alternative care	Department of social welfare/ The Judiciary	Bi-annual

5.4.9 Governance, Law And Security Sector

Goal	Enhance Public Safety, Access to Justice, and Public Participation in Governance by 2034							
Objective 1	Strengthening Community Policing and access to Justice from 25% to 75 % by 2034							
Strategies	Programme	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Outcome Indicator	Source of information
Strengthen criminal and justice system	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Completion of Milenge Police Post at Milenge BOMA	Establish 2 Police Post at Lwela and Kafwanka	Establish 2 Police Post at Kabange and Kasanka Turn Off	-	-	Number of police posts constructed	Zambia Police and Local Authority
			Establish 1 immigration post at Kapalala		-	-	Immigration post constructed	Immigration Department
				Establish subordinate courts at Milenge BOMA	-	-	Subordinate court constructed	Judiciary of the Republic of Zambia
			Conducting 2 stakeholder meetings at Lungo Mukuta, Mulungushi and Milambo		-	-	Number of stakeholder meetings held	-
Objective 2	To provide a conducive environment for inclusive governance and public engagement from 0% to 100% by 2034							
To enhance decentralisaon of public governance systems	Decentralise governance institutions	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Lwela, Fibalala & Mikula	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Kapalala, Milambo & Mulumbi	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Matotola, Nsunga & Lusumbwe	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Chipundu, Mumbotuta & Sokontwe	Construct 3 WDCs offices at Katena, Fishikwa & Nsaka	Number of WDC offices constructed	Local Authority

6.0 Conclusion

The new approach to local governance in Milenge District must prioritize development and address the shortcomings of past planning efforts. Integrated Development Planning is the chosen method, involving active participation from both the municipality and its residents to identify optimal solutions for long-term progress.

The primary goal of the Milenge District Integrated Development Plan is to establish an overarching framework for development. It seeks to harmonize the efforts of various government sectors at the local level to enhance the quality of life for all district residents. This plan takes into account existing conditions, challenges, and available resources within Milenge.

The plan for Milenge encompasses economic and social development, land utilization guidelines, infrastructure requirements, and environmental preservation strategies. Leveraging the district's geographical advantages is a key aspect to stimulate development through multiple channels, ultimately creating a sustainable, environmentally friendly, healthy, educated, and socio-economically prosperous environment for all Milenge residents.

The active involvement of dedicated stakeholders committed to project and program success is duly recognized and valued. The plan ensures the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, making its implementation more manageable. The incorporation of key performance indicators will aid in monitoring the proposed development strategies. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Milenge District goes beyond being a mandatory decennial document; it serves as the strategic framework guiding the achievement of key district pillars such as Health, Agriculture and Livestock, Security, Education, Community Development and Social Welfare, Water and Sanitation, Mining, Forestry, Housing, and Infrastructure.

Bibliography

Republic of Zambia. National Assembly. **Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015 (No. 3 of 2015)**.

Republic of Zambia. National Assembly. **Lands Acquisition Act Cap 189 of the Laws of Zambia**

Republic of Zambia. National Assembly. **Lands Act (No. 29 of 1995) (Cap. 184)**

Republic of Zambia. National Assembly. **The Environmental Management Act, 2011. Act No. 12 of 2011**

Republic of Zambia. National Assembly. **National Heritage Conservation Act Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia**

Republic of Zambia. **National Decentralization Policy, 2002.**

Republic of Zambia. Ministry of Tourism and Arts, **National Tourism Policy (2015)**

Republic of Zambia. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, **National Agriculture Policy (2004-2015)**

Republic of Zambia. Ministry of Health. **National Health Policy (2012)** Zambia Statistics Agency, 2010. **2010 Census of Population and Housing: National analytical Report.** Lusaka: CSO. Available at

<http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/>

Zambia Statistics Agency. **Zambia Population and Demographic Projections, 2011-2035.**

Available at <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/> Lusaka: CSO.

Zambia Statistics Agency, 2010. **2010 Census of Population and Housing: Population**

Summary Report: Agriculture Census Analytical Report. Lusaka: CSO Page 195

Ministry of National Development Planning ,2019, Zambia 2010-2017 Sub National Analysis, GRZ Zambia

World Bank, 2015, Poverty Analysis Central Statistical Office (2012) Zambia

2010 Census of Population and Housing, Population Summary Report, Lusaka

Census Executive Monitor 2023

Central Statistical Office and MNDP (2019) ZIFLP Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report

ECZ (2019) 2019 Delimitation of Constituencies, Wards and Polling Districts, Lusaka

Ministry of Education. Milenge District Education Board, 2023. Education Bulleting.

Ministry of Health. Milenge District Health office, 2023.

Environmental Management Act of (2011)

Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015.

Governance in Education board

Government of the Republic of Zambia. National Climate Change Response Strategy. Gov. Of Zambia, Lusaka 2010

GRZ (2015) Ministry of General Education standards and Evaluations Guidelines

GRZ (2016) Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015. Lusaka

GRZ (2019) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Guidelines. MLG, Lusaka

GRZ (2019) Milenge Annual School Census Forms

GRZ, (2006). Local authorities (Finance Manual), Lusaka: GIZ

Juvenile Act Cap 53 of the laws of Zambia

MLG (2012) Guidelines for the Introduction of Strategic Planning and

Management in Councils, Lusaka.

MLG (2018) Local Government Performance Assessment Guide. 1st Edition, Lusaka.

MLG (2019) Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning Vol 1-4, Lusaka.

MOFAL Cartography by National Livestock epidemiology and information.

National Agricultural extension and advisory service strategy (2017-2020)

National Disability Policy

National Forestry Policy (2015)

National Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (2017- 2021)

National Policy on community Development Draft

Operational Guidelines for food Security Pach 2018

Road Development Agency (2017)

Second National Agricultural Policy (NAP) 2016 -2020.

Second National Agricultural Policy Implementation Plan (2016-2020)

Second National Agriculture Policy (2016)

Social Welfare Cash transfer guidelines

Social welfare policy

The Lands Act, (1995) Lands Act, Government Printers, Lusaka. The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

Ward Development committee Guidelines of (2013)

Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Appendix 1: Notice to the General Public on the Preparation of the Milenge IDP

ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL COMMENT

Retirees deserve better

THE issue of retirement benefits is one that never misses conversations in the employment sector. Added to the subject is the debate around the age at which an employee can retire.

In Zambia, both aspects have over the years presented mixed emotions with regard to how they are woven around legislation of the National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA), the institution mandated to manage employees' contributions and benefits, has put in its policy various guidelines on how workers can be helped in meeting their socioeconomic needs when they are no longer able to work.

For some time now the well-known age for retirement has been 55, but there has been a revision to include the options of 60 and 65.

But while every consideration has been taken to allow workers to choose at which age they can retire, there is still concern about the long duration a person has to wait before he or she can be eligible to access the pension.

This situation has caught the attention of President Hichilema Hichilema, who feels the system is not ideal for the prospects of people who want to invest their money in business early in their lives.

Responding to citizens' petitions from his government on Radio Phoenix yesterday, President Hichilema said his new dawn administration will work out measures where workers will be accessing part of their pension from NAPSA before they retire.

"We are looking at NAPSA, we won't say more, but our commitment to allow pensioners [to] access funds will be fulfilled," he said.

The President's sentiments must be heart-rending to many people who are still in faithful employment, particularly that the current payment system to retirees by NAPSA allows one to get only a small monthly stipend.

If examined beneath the surface, the monthly salary to retirees amounts to exploitation of workers.

People sacrifice their meagre salaries and wages for years to contribute towards their pensions. How sad that when time comes for them to invest their benefits, they are limited to a small monthly allowance.

People should not be reduced to begging NAPSA to have access to their money they tolled for under difficult circumstances.

We implore the authority to take President Hichilema's concern, or guidance, over people's retirement payments seriously.

Many retirees in Zambia are wallowing in poverty because their money is being held by NAPSA under the guise of keeping it for their future.

The authority has over the years made a lot of investments using workers' contributions and yet it has continued embracing unfair conditions of payment to retirees.

We also urge the labour movement to support President Hichilema on this matter so that retirees reap the full benefits of saving with NAPSA.

It's not every worker who has the opportunity to build a house while still in employment because circumstances in terms of salaries differ from one employer to another.

So, most of them look forward to building a house or going to the village, where they are paid their pension by NAPSA.

Besides, the authority's current methods of payment seem to take into consideration Zambia's reduced life expectancy.

According to the World Bank, the country's life expectancy at birth stands at 64.12 years. Last year it stood at 63 years.

Obviously this is a gloomy picture when you have to consider an employee opting to retire, only having to wait for the benefits in vain.

We also urge employers to fulfil their obligations to NAPSA so that people can enjoy their retirement knowing that their employers took care of their future.

Retirees should not be forced to suffer the pain of receiving small amounts of their benefits from NAPSA when they should be investing it in bigger projects.

Undoubtedly, the rationale behind one receiving a monthly wage is to ensure that they do not become destitute.

This is well and good, but how can one not become destitute with a wage that may not sustain a standard of living as of over many years of hard work?

The President has said it and it is up to management, in consultation with all stakeholders, to act accordingly so that workers can look forward to retirement.

Guard against political gifts

Milupi urges chiefs to hold political leaders accountable

FRIBELLA MWILA

TRADITIONAL leaders should guide politicians in politics to do the right thing and not be ruled by their own interests.

And Senior Chief Mubumba, who said the Government bodies should guide politicians in politics to do the right thing and not be ruled by their own interests.

He said politicians should be held accountable to what they promised people, to what citizens feel proud to be Zambians.

He said this here yesterday when he

called on chiefs Mubumba and Hichilema. He said they should be held accountable to what they promised people, to what citizens feel proud to be Zambians.

He said this here yesterday when he

called on chiefs Mubumba and Hichilema. He said they should be held accountable to what they promised people, to what citizens feel proud to be Zambians.

He said this here yesterday when he

called on chiefs Mubumba and Hichilema. He said they should be held accountable to what they promised people, to what citizens feel proud to be Zambians.

He said this here yesterday when he

Chingweve accident victims laid to rest

LUCKY LUMBE

AMMI deep sorrow at the burial of 10 accident victims who were among those who died in the Chingweve turn-off road accident in the north-eastern province of Zambia.

Namungoma says there is a need to re-evaluate inspection of motor traffic checks because they are carried out by officers of retired police officers.

He said the accident happened when the driver of a House truck overturned on the right side of the road, causing a number of vehicles to be involved in the accident.

He said the accident happened when the driver of a House truck overturned on the right side of the road, causing a number of vehicles to be involved in the accident.

Govt to seek people-driven Constitution

DORREN HAWA

(LUSAKA)

The will of Zambia will not be reinvigorated in the process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

And the current government has committed itself to a process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

He said the current government has committed itself to a process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

He said the current government has committed itself to a process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

He said the current government has committed itself to a process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

He said the current government has committed itself to a process of revising the Constitution as long as it remains an elite-driven document.

Over 3,000 teachers want promotions

CHRISTINA MUSIKA

OVER 3,000 teachers who have upgraded their education credentials but have not been promoted to higher ranks in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology have expressed their frustration.


They said the government has not been able to meet their demands for promotions.

They said the government has not been able to meet their demands for promotions.

They said the government has not been able to meet their demands for promotions.

They said the government has not been able to meet their demands for promotions.

They said the government has not been able to meet their demands for promotions.



Am vaccinated against COVID-19 Are You?


The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015 of the Laws of Zambia

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Notice is hereby given that Milenge Town Council, at its Ordinary Council Meeting held on 7th May, 2021, Vide Minute Number, MTC/OC/1017/05/21 resolved to adopt the initiation of the planning process as the basis of the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan for Milenge District in accordance with the Provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015.

Therefore, members of the general public are hereby informed and are urged to actively take part in the provision of the needful information that should be included in the said district document to enable the district come up with a well representative and inclusive District Integrated Development Plan.

Dwaine D. Kaoma
COUNCIL SECRETARY
MILENGE TOWN COUNCIL
PO Box 570801
MILENGE



22 SEP 2021

GET YOURS TODAY

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- Wear a face mask
- Avoid crowded places
- Wash your hands regularly
- Sanitizes regularly
- Socially distance
- Get vaccinated

#MYRESPONSIBILITY
#YOURRESPONSIBILITY
#OURRESPONSIBILITY

HELP STOP THE SPREAD AND STAY HEALTHY VACCINATED

Lessons picked from Absa Cup

Provincial teams coaches salute organisers for inclusion in tournament

INDIWAWE SIMPEWE

DESPITE failing to reach the Absa quarter-finals, provincial teams have picked valuable lessons in their debut participation.

The expanded K.S.2 million-a-month Absa Cup saw 10 provincial teams qualifying but none managed to go past the round of 16.

Some of the coaches spoke to regional delight at competing in the Absa Cup.

Lusaka Province representative Mwenemwa coach Peter Struywene promised that the team will become back stronger next year.

Mwenemwa were eliminated in the pre-quarterfinal after losing 2-0 to Power Dynamos.

Struywene said his team allowed Power to dictate play.

"I cannot say it was easy. The first lesson I have picked is that we have to believe in ourselves. If we had believed in ourselves, we could have done the right things. Next time we will be better. We need to prepare adequately and march on the teams we are facing," Struywene said.

Machuga Blue Eagles coach Toiyi Fred Mumba hailed the decision by

organisers to include provincial teams in the Absa Cup.

Machuga were knocked out at the preliminary round by fellow provincial outfit Mwenemwa from Northern Province after losing 1-0.

"It is a very good stage for the boys. Lots of scouts come to watch. A lot of people approached me after the match to introduce them to the boys. It is a way to go, we need more of this. We thank Absa for providing all logistics for us to compete in this competition. We come from rural area in Machingo Province, so arriving with a platform is a good move," Mumba said.

National Division One side Indaba coach Tsimoni Chibwe said a lot of teams from across the country have been invited to cup competitions and Absa has done the right thing to bring provincial sides on board.

"They have done well, it is a boost to these teams. It reminds of the Most One, Heroes and Unity Cup. It is very encouraging and it is a big step. We have been invited to cup games. The league cost the budget. We are scratching our heads as to how we can do it. We thought about this idea," Chibwe said.

Indaba coach Chibwe said the team will face Kabwe Warriors in the quarter-finals.



POWER Dynamos midfielder Joachim Mumba controls the ball as Mwenemwa striker defender James Mumba chases in during the Absa Cup round of 16 match at Mwanza Stadium in Kitwe on Friday. Power won 2-0.

Hurricanes geared for MunaI Suns Basketball challenge

EMWEN KALWILE

COOCH Mwenemba Kondo says MunaI Hurricanes will be confident they can challenge the MunaI Suns Zambia International Basketball Tournament scheduled for Lusaka next week.

The tournament, which was announced 24 days, will be played from April 12 to 14 at National Sports Development Centre in Lusaka.

Some of the local clubs that are participating in the tournament are Green Dolphins, MunaI Suns, Mwenemba, Mwenemba Warriors, Lothians, Buffalos, Luwero Kings

and Napan Hurricanes, among others.

The foreign teams are Deane Hawks (Malawi), Central Knights (Malawi), Mwenemba Warriors (Botswana) and Police Basketball Club (Botswana).

The women section has attracted Buffalos, Blenders (Zimbabwe), Mwenemba (Malawi), Heroes Sports (Malawi), University of Namibia, Lusaka Sharks, defending champions Napan Rivers, Lothians (Zimbabwe), Dolphins (Botswana), Zambia sides MunaI Sharks, Spear Sharks

and Dolphins.

"We have been preparing for this tournament for the past two months and I feel we are ready. We are going for it as we are going for a good time in the tournament," Kondo said.

"We are in a very competitive and it will help the team massively if we win the tournament."

Winners in the men and women categories will pocket \$25,000 each.

And Buffalos coach Isaac Chibwe said he has a good team and is looking forward to putting up a good fight.

"We are looking forward to this tournament. It will not be an easy one because we will have teams from outside. We will put up a good performance that we can be proud of when we return to our club."

Some Mwenemba coaches said they are anticipating a highly competitive tournament.

"I expect a high level tournament because clubs in southern Africa will use the tournament to prepare for the new season. So, I expect a very competitive tournament because clubs will have new line-ups and they will be looking forward to putting up a good fight."

Chibwe said the tournament will last till 2021.

Artist hopes F1 can revive ancient craft

SUZUKA, Japan - Across from Japan's Suzuka Circuit, host to the world's Grand Prix, Koji Tanaka has built a team that will draw international interest to a centuries-old craft.

Now technology and racing fans worldwide are looking for a way to preserve the art form.

"I always go to see F1 every year. In 2012 I suggested to create a team to revive the traditional craft of paper-making."

Tanaka has his horse, a few kilometers from the Suzuka track. Some of his artwork is a

picture of former world champion Sebastian Vettel climbing one of his model airplanes as an airplane is set from take-off.

Other local craftsmen have been trying different ways to preserve the traditional craft.

"I think we need to think of new ways to use it, otherwise it will disappear," said Mitsuru Kawanishi, head of the Japanese Cooperative Association.

FAZ SUPER LEAGUE STANDINGS 2023/2024

Pos	Team	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts
1	Red Arrows	25	15	6	4	37	16	21	54
2	Zesco United	25	13	9	3	37	22	15	48
3	Power Dynamos	25	11	15	3	33	17	16	44
4	Mwenemba United Zambia	25	11	20	4	28	18	10	43
5	Mwasa	24	13	6	7	28	26	2	43
6	Kabwe Warriors	25	10	7	8	24	19	5	37
7	Green Eagles	25	9	7	9	27	25	-2	34
8	Zeneca	25	7	12	6	20	22	-2	33
9	Forest Rangers	24	7	11	7	26	18	8	32
10	Musombe Stars	26	9	8	9	25	28	-3	30
11	Mafikisa Wanderers	22	7	8	7	22	27	-5	30
12	Green Buffalos	25	6	6	13	27	30	-3	30
13	Konkola Blades	25	6	12	7	17	23	-6	30
14	Napan Stars	25	7	8	10	19	24	-5	29
15	Mwanza	25	8	5	12	19	27	-8	29
16	Mwenemba Dynamos	25	9	10	6	23	26	-3	29
17	Prison Leopards	24	5	7	12	17	28	-11	22
18	Tribute	25	3	10	14	15	31	-17	13

Booker inspires Suns to win over Pelicans

NEW YORK - Devin Booker scored 26 points as Phoenix Suns beat New Orleans Pelicans 124-111 to keep their playoff hopes alive.

Booker added 20 points and Jaxson Hayes 19 as five Phoenix starters finished with double figures.

Phoenix are now just one game behind established New Orleans Pelicans.

Phoenix are guaranteed a place in the playoffs.

Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference. Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference.

Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference.

Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference.

Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference.

Phoenix are now 25th in the Western Conference.

MILENGE TOWN COUNCIL

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE MILENGE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given that: Pursuant to section 40 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015, Milenge District has prepared an Integrated Development Plan, which will cover a period of 10 years.

The Integrated Development Plan sets out objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the Development Plan. The draft plan is available for inspection at the Milenge Town Council Civic Centre, Milenge District Commissioner's office, Mileng Constituency office and Provincial Planning office during normal business hours from 3rd April, 2024 to 4th June, 2024.

Milenge Town Council, hereby invites any interested parties to make submissions in respect of the Mileng Integrated Development Plan to Mr. Lusha Inambwae, Mileng Town Council or Mr. Alfred Banda before 5:00 pm on 4th June, 2024. Submissions may be made in electronic format by e-mail to inambwae@gmail.com or alfredkatabwa@gmail.com by the same time and date.

LUSHA INAMBWAE (MR.)
COUNCIL SECRETARY

LUSAKA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY
P.O. BOX 50083
LUSAKA

SECTION 53 OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT, NO.3 OF 2015

PUBLIC NOTICE IN RELATION TO CHANGE OF LAND USE

Chesterly Chizwa and Justina Chizwa on Sub No. 9 of Sub No. 1 of Farm No. 652, Lusaka West, Chingwa District. Intends to apply for planning permission to Change of Land Use from Agricultural to Residential Use. The Property in question is approximately 1.35 Hectares is bordered by a Flood Reserve to the North, Remainder of Sub No. 10 to the West, Sub No. 8 of Farm No. 677 to the South and Substation No. 8 to the East.

The application may have significant environmental impacts under a significant impact on the vicinity of adjoining properties. The application may be viewed at Lusaka Province Planning Authority (Lusaka Highway Post Office Entrance) and submissions or observations on the application may be made to the Planning Authority without charge. Submissions or Observations must be in writing and made within the period of 30 days beginning on the first day of the period for the publication of the notice being 27/03/2024, not ending on 26/04/2024.

Signed: The Executive Secretary
On behalf of LUSAKA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY.
Date of issuance of this notice: 27/03/2024.

RSO348284/2_3,4,04

We are all candidates for retirement

Employment is just a phase with a beginning and an end

ACCORDING to the Concise Oxford English Dictionary, 'retirement' is defined as 'the period of one's life after retiring from work'. The implication of this definition is that 'work' must come to an end at some point in a person's life. As Patrick Chabwe, actuarial liability manager at the National Pension Scheme Authority, elaborates, "In the same way that a human being goes through different stages of the life cycle such as infancy, child stage, adolescence, etcetera, employment is just a phase that should have a beginning and an end. One cannot work forever.

That's why countries usually have retirement ages enshrined in their laws. I believe retirement from work serves to manage the health of people and employees alike.

As people grow older, they become frail and less able to undertake certain jobs, prompting the need for them to retire and leave room for a younger and more energetic cadre of employees who are more productive."

While retirement age is enshrined in the law for many countries, it is significant to state that:

- (1) It is not the same across the globe, but ranges from as low as 49 to 70.
 - (2) In some countries, it is different between men and women, and usually a few years lower for the latter.
- A case in point is Turkey where the retirement age for women is 49 while that for men is 52. Kambe Temba, head of operations with Prudential Pensions Management Zambia Limited, shares her insights on the rationale for the difference in retirement ages between men and women that, "Women tend to be more mentally and physically exhausted because of child, family and parental caregiving during their working lives, so they may opt to retire earlier to address the fatigue or on the flip side to have more time to do caregiving."
- (3) For some countries, it is different between the public sector (government) and the private sector. India is one such country where the retirement age for the government employees stands at an average of 60, but it is 58 for the private sector

employees. In some countries where this is the case, you may find that within each of these two sectors, there are different retirement ages for different sub-sectors on the basis of mostly the nature of work.

Although the retirement age of employees in different countries may differ depending on the source of the information, the table below can be said to be a good illustration of selected countries' retirement ages across the globe:

CONTINENT	COUNTRIES	RETIREMENT AGE
America	USA	65-70
	United Kingdom	65
	France	62
	Italy	67
	Greece	67
	Spain	67
Asia	India	60
	Nepal	58
	Indonesia	58
	China	60
Africa	Singapore	63
	-	66
	Egypt	60
Oceania	Nepal	60
	Yemen	60
	Bahrain	65
	Zimbabwe	60
	-	60

Further, in many countries, there exist what may be termed as three-tier optional retirement ages, namely early retirement (ER), normal retirement (NR) and late (delayed) retirement (LR).

In the case of Zambia, since 2015 when the Government effected a legal amendment in the retirement ages, employees now have three options to exercise in terms of when they can retire from employment: early retirement at 55 years, normal retirement at 60 years or late retirement at 65 years. However, employees who joined their mandatory pension scheme before the 2015 amendment reserve their accrued right to proceed on early retirement at 50 years and normal retirement at 55 years.

While this weekly column is primarily intended to provide information that will help employees to plan and prepare for a

decent retirement, it will also assist two other groups of people as follows:

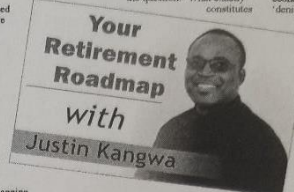
- Those who, at whatever age, are in the informal sector either as self-employed or running business enterprises.
- Retirees who still need to continue paying bills yet are living on dwindled income (pensions) or have no regular source of social security.

My experience of having previously been in formal employment during which time I purposely prepared before proceeding on early retirement at the age of 47 - in July 2017 - will form the backdrop of this column. Besides, my retirement experience has been enriched by exchanging, writing and making regular physical presentations on retirement planning and implementation. Over the years, one sudden observation I have made is that within three years of separation from formal employment, many retirees look desolate. Their apparent cluelessness shows up even in their outward appearance. They look rather pale and unkempt with diminished confidence levels. Clearly, many of them fail to adjust to the 'new' external environment outside formal employment.

Another startling observation that I have made is that retirees who plied white-collar occupations seem to be the worst 'victims' of the harsh effects of retirement. On the other hand, their blue-collar counterparts seem to experience minimal skirmishes. They continue leading their already somewhat unproductive and sustainable socio-economic lives. Generally, their skills remain largely saleable into retirement. My view is that former white-collar job-holders seem addicted to leading a lifestyle of 'abundance', which unfortunately they may no longer be able to finance with their diminished financial status.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is my considered view that inadequate preparation for life beyond formal employment is largely responsible for the retirements that afflict the 'senior' citizens. Most probably, when still young

and energetic, many employees either don't spend time thinking and planning for their golden years or they leave the preparation to the last minute! Therefore, this column will help answer the question: 'What exactly constitutes



Your Retirement Roadmap with Justin Kangwa

adequate preparation for life beyond formal employment?" In addressing this question, the column will have a bias towards sharing information shaped by my years of experience, observations and research, which have narrowed on four retirement challenges that have led me to coin what I call 'The F.I.S.H. in Retirement', which acronym stands for:

- **F**inances owing to the cash inflow challenges that retirees face. While their salary stops coming or income dwindles by coming through paltry monthly pensions, bills do not substantially reduce
- **I**ntellect: This involves the adjustment of the mindset from that of being employer-dependent to that of being almost self-sustainable. Many retirees fail to easily accept their 'raw' socio-economic status and continue to be in 'denial' for a long time.
- **S**ocial: The separation from formal employment terminates many people's sense of belonging to their long-held social grouping. In many instances, loneliness sets in especially with the realisation that one did not invest in cultivating relationships outside formal or professional circles.
- **H**ealth: normally after retirement, the once-active body becomes frail and non-communicable diseases such as high blood pressure also become a

retirement, one day!

The existence of the stipulated retirement age in most countries of the world can be said to imply one key thing: we are all candidates for retirement, one day!

The author proceeded on early retirement at the age of 47. Five years later, he published a book on retirement planning and implementation. He is a

regular speaker on retirement and pension matters.

For feedback on the column, he can be reached on jkangwa2@gmail.com.

"As people grow older, they become frail and less able to undertake certain jobs, prompting the need for them to retire and leave room for a younger and more energetic cadre of employees who are more productive."

Marriage and divorce - part 1

customary marriages, which makes it easy to dissolve a marriage.

The article seeks to analyse the laws that govern statutory marriages and customary marriages in Zambia and how they can be dissolved.

Marriage forms a very important institution on which a family is founded. In Zambia today, there are principally two types of marriages that can be contracted. The first one is statutory marriage, which is governed by the Marriage Act Chapter 50 of the Laws of Zambia, and the second one is under Zambian traditions and customs.

A customary marriage is arranged and contracted by the parents. This is followed by marriage payments which constitute it. Under customary marriage there is no specific age for marriage. A girl is considered capable of marrying at puberty although some ethnic groups allow a longer period for a girl to be more mature. On the other hand, a boy is considered ready for marriage once he grows a beard and shows ability to work that can support a wife, children and other members of the family.

usually experienced because the man fails to share his affection equally to his wives, which sometimes leads to divorce.

Divorce under customary law

A customary marriage comes to an end after families of both parties have made several attempts to counsel and reconcile the parties to the marriage. The families are fully involved in the process of marriage as well as of divorce. If the parties wish, they may proceed to a traditional court or a local court for the dissolution of their marriage. In both courts, parents of the parties, particularly of the woman, are required to confirm that the parties were actually married by exchanging matters of consent and marriage payments. Allegations by a man do not need to be proved in the local court, and the marriage is usually dissolved as long as the man no longer wants his wife.

Allegation by a woman

Allegation by a woman requires proof, and the marriage will usually not be dissolved if the man contests it. The marriage will also be dissolved if the woman commences the action for reconciliation, with no intention of divorcing, as long as the man tells the court that he no longer wants her.

or children, use of abusive language in the presence of children, in-laws or outsiders, denial of conjugal rights, nagging, being quarrelsome, greed, or dislike of the other spouse's relatives.

Childlessness

In customary law, procreation is the basis for marriage. A large family is seen as an investment and a source of labour. If the party is unable to procreate and discovers that it is the other spouse who is impotent or unable to produce children, he or she can petition for divorce.

Illness

Illness is a ground for divorce if it persists. This divorce ground applies to both the man and woman. In the case of a wife who falls ill and fails to perform household chores, she may be divorced. A sick wife is equally entitled to divorce the husband if he neglects to take care of her.

Lawfulness

Marriage imposes duties and obligations on the parties. A spouse who neglects, fails or refuses to adequately perform those duties can be divorced. The duties referred to herein relate to providing food for the family, e.g. by going out to hunt or fish, tending a feeding pond, providing adequate shelter and security to the persons and property, tilling land and growing food crops, cooking properly and doing other household chores timely and efficiently.

The author is director - Zambia Law Development Commission.

HOPE CHIANDA

IN HIS speech to the third session of the 13th National Assembly on the progress made in the application of the national values and principles on March 15, 2024, President Hakanda Hichilema expressed Government's worry over the high number of divorce cases in our country, particularly among young couples. He stated that it is unacceptable that divorce cases have continued to rise, with 26,800 cases recorded in our courts under the law in 2023 and 31,000 in 2022.

He said this calls for the need to build strong marriages where couples and families are capable of resolving differences amicably, marriages where couples are capable of raising children into responsible citizens, anchored on strong family and religious values.

President Hichilema urged families, the Church, traditional leaders, civil society and community organisations to enhance marriage counselling and liturgies and urged couples to abide by the strong constitutional provisions and live in love, peace and harmony.

The high number of divorce petitions granted by the courts was attributed to the fact that these courts handle

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

grounds for divorce. The grounds for divorce under customary law are many and vary from one ethnic group to another. The most common grounds are as follows:

Adultery

Under customary marriage, a man may petition for divorce if his wife is adulterous.

whereas a woman may only petition for a divorce on the ground that her husband perpetually commits adultery, which has led to her being ostracised or persecuted for interest. This is because a husband allowed to have extramarital relations has established that his marriage is potentially polygamous.

Behaviour

A party may petition for divorce on account of the other's behaviour which includes violence against the children of the family or both, refusal or neglect to provide adequate food, shelter,

MILENGE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MILENGE TOWN COUNCIL

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE MILENGE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Notice is hereby given that: Pursuant to section 40 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015, Milenge District has prepared an Integrated Development Plan, which will cover a period of 10 years.

The Integrated Development Plan sets out objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the Development Plan. The draft plan is available for inspection at the Milenge Town Council Civic Centre, Milenge District Commissioner's office, Milenge Constituency office and Provincial Planning office during normal business hours from 3rd April, 2024 to 4th June, 2024. Milenge Town Council, hereby invites any interested parties to make submissions in respect of the Milenge Integrated Development Plan to Mr. Liusha Inambwae, Milenge Town Council or Mr. Alfred Banda before 5:00 pm on 4th June, 2024. Submissions may be made in electronic format by e-mail to inambwae@gmail.com or alfredkatwaa@gmail.com by the same time and date.

LIUSHA INAMBWAE (MR.)
COUNCIL SECRETARY

REG/COM/10/01/17/24