



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SAMFYA DISTRICT INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024-2034



"A SUSTAINABLE TOURISM HUB WITH QUALITY SERVICE BY 2030"

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DHD	District Health Department
GMA	Game Management Area
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LAP	Local Area Plan
LGEF	Local Government Equalization Fund
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development
PSIR	Planning Surveys and Issues Report
STC	Samfya Town Council
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistics Office

FOREWORD



I have the great pleasure to present the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Samfya District of Luapula Province. This plan was formulated through a consultation process. Stakeholders from sub district level through to the district level were engaged in the consultative process.

The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which will give the overall framework for development within the district and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision making by all sectors in the district. The IDP formulation also reviewed the performances of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). It has also outlined the developmental agenda for Samfya District for the period 2024 – 2033. The outlined agenda has been realigned to the Eight National Developmental Plan (8NDP).

Going forward, the implementation of IDP will be done in a multi-sectorial way to meet the needs of the people and ensure that resources are target in areas of greatest need so as to eliminate inefficiencies and duplications. Therefore, the IDP will serve as a guide to Government institutions, the private sector, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Development Partners in Samfya District.

I am wishing you all the best as you implement programmes and activities as aligned and prioritized in the IDP for Samfya District 2024 – 20233

James Kapilila

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Kapilila', written over a horizontal dotted line.

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP), is an important tool for development of Samfya District within Luapula Province. This document reflects a profound commitment to fostering holistic community development and was precisely developed through an exhaustive consultative process.

The development trajectory of is the IDP has been intertwined with the collective aspirations of its inhabitants. The consultative process, marked by wide-ranging stakeholder engagement at the ward level and district level has been a defining feature of this plan's inception. With their diverse insights and extensive experience, these stakeholders have collectively laid the cornerstone for the transformative journey ahead.

Engaging in a sober assessment of past endeavours is essential in our pursuit of progress. The Integrated Development Plan has meticulously scrutinized the performance and outcomes of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). This comprehensive review has played a pivotal role in shaping our forward-looking agenda, ensuring it is pragmatic and visionary.

The horizon toward which we now gaze spans the decade from 2024 to 2033. This comprehensive plan represents more than just a collection of goals; it is an embodiment of our shared aspirations, a meticulously crafted roadmap that encapsulates our collective ambitions. The Integrated Development Plan accurately delineates a clear and achievable developmental agenda for the forthcoming period.

The document gives the background of the development of the district, showing the status core, gaps as well as the desired development agenda. The IDP provides for the implementation road map of the district in a systematic way for coordinated development by all sectors. The document provides for monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt best wishes to all stakeholders who will be involved in executing the programs and activities as delineated within the Integrated Development Plan. I am fully confident that your unwavering commitment, in tandem with the meticulously charted roadmap, will usher in an era of growth, prosperity, and an enhanced quality of life for the residents of Samfya District. Together, we will translate these ambitions into reality, shaping a future that will resonate with the highest accomplishment standards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Mulenga'.

KEITH KAYULA MULENGA
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
SAMFYA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Samfya Town Council recognizes and appreciates the valuable contribution from stakeholders during the consultative process. Special gratitude goes to the Provincial Permanent Secretary, Provincial Local Government Officer, Provincial Planner, and Council Chairperson for Samfya Town Council and the Honorable Member of Parliament for Bangweulu Constituency for their valuable contributions during the formulation of the said document.

Many thanks to the members of the IDP Team, GIZ for the technical support to the IDP preparation process, District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC); all Ward Councilors from the ten (10) Wards of Bangweulu Constituency and representatives from all the ten (10) Ward Development Committees of Bangweulu Constituency for their constructive contribution and criticisms without them it would have been difficult to formulate the strategic plan.

To all the too numerous to mention individuals and support staff under secretarial, transport, sanitation, catering among others, we are grateful for the quality services that you had rendered.

SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL

M.K. Simbao (Mrs)
COUNCIL SECRETARY

PART I

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0. Background to Integrated Development Planning (IDP)

An Integrated Development Plan is a tool that is used to coordinate and align all plans at district level into one package to feed in the broader national development plan. It places its emphasis on a multi-sectoral and bottom-up approaches that seeks to combine efforts by doing more with little resources in a coordinated manner without leaving anyone behind. It guides development in a coordinated manner through the involvement of all key stakeholders in the district, it also creates an opportunity for local initiatives to be fully exploited in addressing the needs of a wider community.

It is therefore a requirement under the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act no. 3 of 2015 that each Local Authority should have an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in place to guide development within its district. As a result, planning guidelines aimed at providing guidance to all local authorities in the preparation of integrated development plans have been developed. The need for the preparation of IDPs is not only in line with the provisions of the URP Act No.3 of 2015 but also the Decentralization Policy and Finance and Budgeting Acts to ensure prudent use of resources for the benefit of the local communities

The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development in the district, it guides and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the local authority area. It places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning. It is imperative therefore that all actors work together to meet the needs of the people and to ensure that resources are targeted in areas of greatest need so as to eliminate inefficiencies and duplications.

1.1. Project Brief

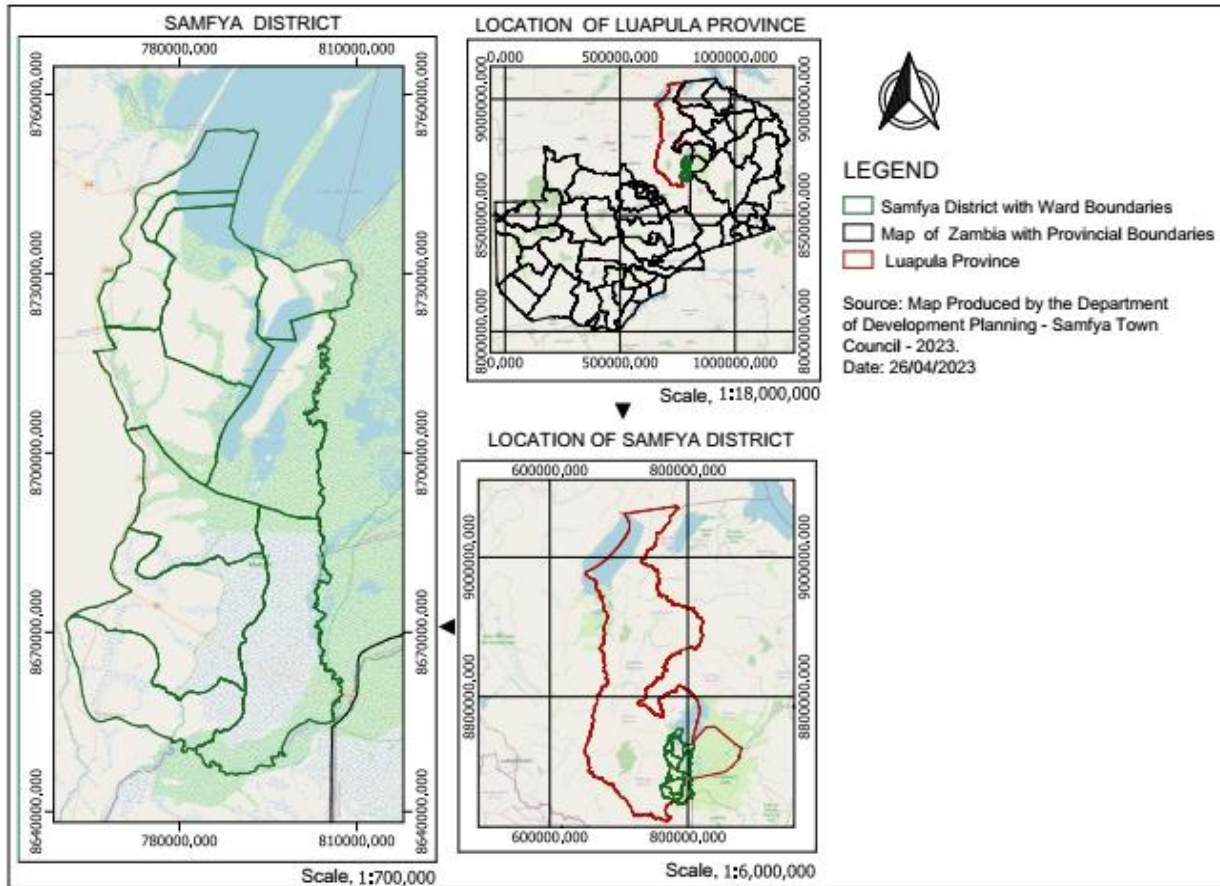
The area where the Integrated Development Plan is to be implemented is Samfya District. The IDP is multi sectoral in nature and considers the needs and aspiration of the local community. The planning is a bottom up approach where communities determine how resources are allocated in their areas for development. Previously planning was done using Master plans and development plans that were rigid and lacked spatial component. These plans were usually silo in nature and used top down approach, as a result, the impact was minimal as there was no sense of ownership from the community in which development was been done. Furthermore, the development at times that was delivered ended up becoming isles.

1.2. Description of IDP Area

1.2.1 Location

Samfya District is located in the South-Eastern part of Luapula Province about ($-11^{\circ} 21'00''$ South-Latitude and $29^{\circ} 32'00''$ East-Longitude) sharing its borders with Lunga, Chitambo, Chilubi, Chifunabuli, on the North, the Democratic Republic of Congo in the South and Mansa and Milenge Districts in the West. Approximately two thirds of the district surface is covered by wetlands (Bangweulu Swamps) such as lakes, swamps, rivers and dambos. The district is situated at about 1,100m above sea level. It does not have any significant hills or mountains.

Figure 1 Location Map of Samfya district



Samfya Town Council, 2022

1.2.2. Governance

Samfya district has a two-way governance system. On one hand, there is the District Administration headed by the District Commissioner (DC) as a representative of Central Government at district level who co-ordinates operations of all government line ministries as well as superintend over all district developmental programs through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC). On the other hand, the Local Government is the Town Council which is composed of two parts. Firstly, the elected Council Chairperson, 10 elected Councillors representing each ward and three Chiefs. Secondly, the administration of the Town Council which is headed by the Council Secretary and a Team of technocrats.

The district only has one (1) Constituency namely Bangweulu represented by an elected member of parliament and ten (10) wards represented by elected councilors as well as one (1) elected Council Chairperson responsible for civic duties.

At sub-district level Ward Development Committees, are substructures responsible for overseeing all developmental project on behalf of the Local Authority in line with the Revised 2013 National Decentralization Policy. These structures are expected to enhance community participation in decision making and foster local development.

Traditionally, Samfya has one major ethnic groups of people namely the Kabende headed by Senior Chief Kalasamukoso and two other chiefs namely; Kasoma Bangweulu and Mulakwa. Samfya is also famous for the traditional and cultural music popularly known as Kalindula and Kalela.

1.2.3. Ecological Resources

- Fauna

Samfya district hosts Kalasa-Mukoso Game Management Area (GMA) No 33, gazetted in 1972, within the boundaries of Samfya district, covers a total area of 675km² and is protected. It is characterized by swamps, floodplain, wet and dry grassland- miombo and termitaria woodland. Bangweulu GMA No. 26, is also located in the Bangweulu swamps, shared between Samfya, Lavushimanda, Lunga and Chitambo districts.

Fauna species found in Samfya District

Table 1 Animals found in Samfya District

S/N	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
1	Black Lechwe	<i>Kobus Leche Simithemani</i>	Protected
2	Oribi	<i>QurebiaOurebi</i>	Protected
3	Sitatunga	<i>TragelaphusSpekii</i>	Protected
4	Common duiker	<i>Sylvicapragrimmia</i>	Game Animal
5	Crocodile	<i>Crocodylusporosus</i>	Protected
6	Hippo	<i>Hippotamus</i>	Game Animal
7	Tsessebe	<i>Damaliscuslunatus</i>	Game Animal
8	Bushpig	<i>Potamochoerus</i>	Game Animal

Source : Department of national parks and wildlife, Samfya District, 2016

- Reptiles

Snake species found include the gabon viper- *bitisgabonicagabonica*, puff adder- *bitisarietansarietans*, African python-*python sebaenatalensis*, black mamba-*dendroaspispolylepis*, and rhombic night adder-*Cuaususrhombeatus*.

Table 2 Fish Species Found in Samfya District

S/N	Common Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Green headed Bream	Pale	<i>Oreochromis machrochir</i>
2	Purpleface Largemouth	Makobo	<i>Serranochromisspp</i>
3	Elephant fish	Mintesa	<i>Marcuseniusmacrolepidotus</i>
4	African sharp tooth Catfish	Mita	<i>Clariasgariepinus</i>
5	Tiger fish	Nsanga	<i>HydrocynusVittatus</i>
6	African perch	Nsangula	<i>TylochromisBangwelensis</i>

Source: Department of fisheries, Samfya District, 2018

Table 3 Bird Species Found in Samfya District

The table below highlights some of the bird species found in Samfya District.

S/N	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Marabou stork	<i>Leptoptiloscrumeniferus</i>
2	Wattled crane	<i>Grus carunculata</i>
3	Saddle billed stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
4	Open billed stork	<i>Anastomuslamelligerus</i>
5	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterusgambensis</i>

6	Reeds cormorants	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>
7	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
8	great white pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
9	African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Ispidinapicta</i>

Source: Department of national parks and wildlife – Samfya 2016

Flora

It has been observed that the dry land areas are covered with Miombo woodland, dominated by *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia* and *Isoberrinia* trees and *Chipya* woodlands that consists of tall grass with scattered trees of the *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mulombwa) *Erythrophleum africanum*, *Burkea africana* and *Combretum* and *Terminalia* species.

The wetlands vegetation is primarily grass *Papyrus* sedge-*Cyperus papyrus*, Reeds *Phragmites australis* and water lilies -*Nymphaea lotus* with occasional patches of evergreen swamp/riverine forests which is locally called mushitu. *Syzygium cordatum*, *S. owariense*, *Ficus brachypoda* and *Xylopiya aethiopia* are common Mushitu forest trees. The dominant trees close to the wetlands and dambos include *Piliostigma thonningii*, *Albizia* and *Uapaca* species.

Common tree species found in the proposed project sites include Mupapa - *Azelia quanzensis*, Mopani woodland - *Colophospermum mopani*, umuseshi – *Marquesia*, umutobo - *Isoberrinia* and *Sesbania sesban*.

1.2.4. Geology

Samfya district is among the districts that falls under the Luapula Catchment thus geologically, the district exists in a Katanga super group region which mainly comprises of shale, sandstone, dolomites, quartzite, limestone and conglomerate (SGP Country Pramme Strategy for OP7, 2020-2023)

1.2.5. Drainage and hydrogeology

In Samfya, the main water body is Lake Bangweulu, which means "where the water meets the sky" and recognized by the Ramsar Convention as one of the world's most important wetlands. With a long axis of 75 km and a width of up to 40 km, Lake Bangweulu's permanent open water surface is about 3,000 km², which expands when its swamps and floodplains are in flood at the end of the rainy season in May. The combined area of the lake and wetlands reaches 15,000 km². The lake has an average depth of only 4 m. The Bangweulu swamps are fed mainly from the north-east by the Chambeshi River, and drain to the south into the Luapula River. The other lakes in the district are chibinde, Kangwena, chali, kapolombo, chinwenshiba, chifungwe, kalambo and lake kangweli.

1.2.6. Climate

The district has three seasons namely rainy season, cool and dry period and dry and hot season. However, due to the large water bodies, temperatures are moderated substantially. The average day temperature during the coldest month (June) is approximately 16°C whilst temperature rarely goes beyond 28°C during the hottest month (October). The mean temperature for the hottest month (October) is 23.7 °C and for the coolest month (July) is 17.0°C giving an annual temperature range of 6.7°C. Samfya is free from frost. Both day and night temperatures averages are 24.0°C, 20.4°C respectively.

Rainfall is amongst the highest in Zambia, approximately 1,200mm per annum, with the most precipitation falls in December, with an average of 328 mm.

Samfya districts' yearly Relative Humidity is 72% among the highest in the country. Humidity varies from 57% in September to 85% in February. The high value and uniformity of humidity is probably due to the station's (meteorological) proximity to Lake Bangweulu.

1.2.7. Landscape and topography

Approximately two thirds of the district surface is covered by wetlands such as lakes, swamps, rivers and dambos. The district is situated at about 1,100m above sea level. It does not have any significant hills or mountains.

There are three major types of soils in the district, the lake soils, plateau soils and dambo soils. Lake shore soils consist of clay loam soils with moderate to high agricultural potential. Plateau soil is sandy clay loam and sandy loam soils, the river bank and dambo soils have agricultural potential.

1.2.8. Land use and soils

While land within the township is under statutory lease-holding, much of the land in the district is under customary tenure that is administered by three (3) Chiefs, Senior Chief Kalasamukoso, Chief Kasoma Bangweulu, and Chief Mulakwa.

Forest reserves in the area were established by the Government to be used on a sustainable basis by local communities under the management of the Forest Department. Samfya district has the Samfya national forest No P15 with a total area of 2677 Ha. The Forestry has been heavily encroached. The forest area is a major source of medicinal plants that are utilized in traditional medicines to cure various ailments at local level.

The major activities in Samfya include fishing and agricultural production with the majority of farmers operating on a small-scale basis. Most common crops cultivated include maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, beans and rice. Vegetable gardens are also established at household level. Samfya has a number of guesthouses and lodges with a 10km stretch of white sandy beaches which are used for recreation.

The soils are a variety of well drained soils which are deep to very deep yellowish red to strong brown, friable, fine loamy to clayey soils having a clear clay increase with depth with moderately shallow, gravelly clayey soils. The Soil pH is generally low in most of the areas other than some top soils of Katanshya ward with medium acidity, most of the other areas are strongly acidic, the pH range across the camps is 3.9 to 4.0 with the general average of 4.2.

1.2.9. Air quality and noise

Samfya district is largely rural and does not have major industries discharging air polluting substances. The air quality is however, occasionally impacted on by bush fires which generate smoke to form a haze. Localized air pollution is also caused by dust emissions from unpaved road surfaces. This emission is however, intermittent and not significant in view of the light traffic in the area and the fact that the dust emission usually occurs during windy conditions. The burning of wood for heating and lighting is also another source of localized, particularly indoor, air pollution. The noise is negligible due to very low traffic volumes, low population levels and lack of industrial activities

PART II

2 PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0. Demographic Analysis

The population of a district is what determines how the area is going to develop, it considers the size of the population in terms of age, race, sex and spatial distribution. It also looks at human characteristics such as migration and fertility, and mortality.

Figure 2 Population Distribution for Samfya District

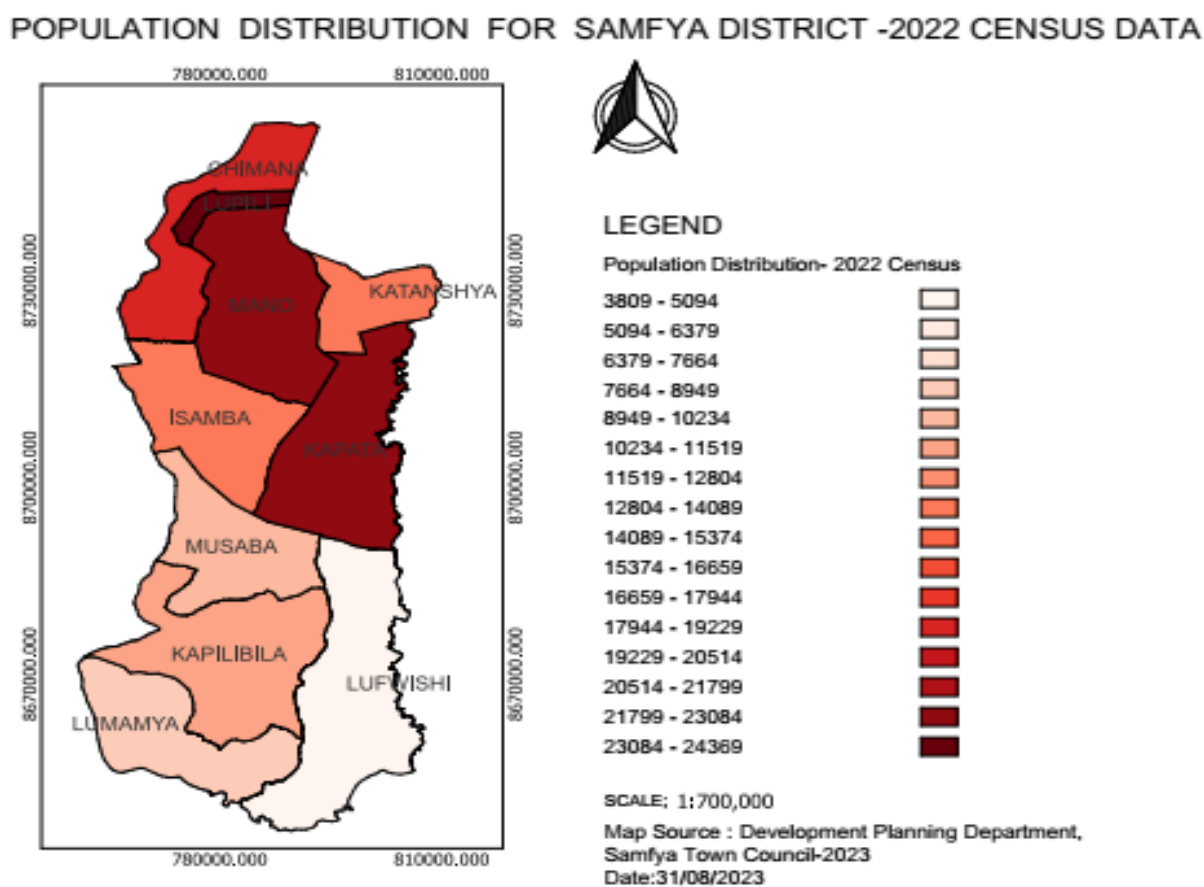


Figure2

Source: Samfya Town Council 2022

2.1. Population and Population Growth

Samfya's demographic profile should be analyzed and understood within the broader context of national and provincial population growth and urbanization trends. National population has grown from 13,092,666 in 2010 to 19,610,769 in 2022 reflecting a growth rate of 3.4 percent and is projected to increase to 24.9 million in 2030 and 44.2 million in 2050. About 41.8 percent live in urban centres which have a 4.35 percent growth rate and which is expected to double from 5.8 million (2022) to 11.9 million (2030) and 26.8 million (2050).

Samfya is located in Luapula Province one of the most important economic regions of Zambia. Luapula had a population of 991,927 in 2010 which grew to 1,514,011 during the 2022 census period representing a population growth rate of 3.6. Luapula's population contribution to that of the nation stands at 7.7%. With an area of 50,567km². Luapula Province population density is 29.9 persons per km² (Zamstat, 2022)

The population growth rate of Samfya is estimated at 4.0 percent compared to a national average of 3.4 percent and that of the surrounding districts of Mansa at 4.0 percent, Chifunabuli 2.8 percent, Lunga 4.2 percent and Milenge at 2.2 percent. Table 1 shows below the comparative population growth rate of Samfya.

Table 4 Population Growth Rate of Samfya (Growth Rates estimated at 2022)

District	Overall growth rate 2022	Population 2022	Population 2010
Zambia	3.4	19,610,769	13,092,666
Luapula	3.6	1,514,011	991,927
Mansa	4.0	327,063	204,998
Samfya	4.0	147,189	91,569
Chifunabuli	2.8	116,326	83,337
Milenge	2.2	56,543	43,337
Lunga	4.2	39,383	24,005

Source: Zamstat, 2022

Having a growth rate higher than the national average and fourth highest populated in the province after Mansa, Nchelenge and Chiengi with the respective growth rate of 4.0, 3.6 and 4.3. t Samfya is actually growing at a fast rate due to increase in fishing/fish trading and tourism activities this indicates that Samfya is actually growing at a fast rate due to increase in fishing/fish trading and tourism activities. With this, there will be a high demand for land and other supporting services such as education, water, sanitation, health and electricity to cater for such a growing population. Therefore, it is prudent for proper planning of resources for now and future needs.

Table 5 Population and population Estimates 2030 and 2040

District/ Wards	population estimates			
	2010	2022	2030	2040
Samfya	91,569	147,189	201,461	299,363
Chimana	20593	18045	24696	36698
Lupili		24369	33351	49559
Isamba	7530	13587	18595	27631
Kapata	15861	22435	30704	45624
Kapilibila	2641	11176	15295	22728

Katanshya	10965	13378	18326	27232
Lufwishi	1178	3809		7754
Lumamyia	5653	8242	11280	16761
Mano	17764	22578	30900	45915
Musaba	9384	9570	13097	19462

(CSO , 2010, Zamstat 2022)

The table above shows that Samfya population has been steadily growing from 91,569 in 2010 to 147,189 in 2022 and is projected to increase to 201,461 by 2030 and 299,363 in 2040 assuming a constant growth rate of 4.0%. At a ward level. Lupili ward has the highest population of 24,369 as of 2022 and is projected to grow to 49,559 in 2040 the ward is urban and receiving people from other towns and wards to engage in economic and social activities. Lufwishi ward has the lowest population of 3,809 in 2022 and is projected to grow to 7,754 in 2040. Lufwishi is a rural remote ward with few economic activities and landscape is mainly swampy and population growth is lower compared to other wards as the area for people to settle is small and also people depend on fishing. With population growth in the other nine (9) wards, it is anticipated that unemployment levels are likely to increase considering that Samfya has no prominent industries and that it is considered to be one of the poorest districts.

Table 6 Sex Disaggregated Population

Year	Total population	Male	Female
2010	91,569	44,841	46,728
2022	147,189	71,267	75,922

CSO, 2010, Zamstat 2022

The above table shows that there are 75,922 females while males population stand at 71,267 as of 2022. This is consistent with 2010 statistics which show high female population to that of male. This entails more empowerment programs for women thereby giving them a platform for equal opportunities. This calls for mindset change if the economy of Samfya is to develop. Giving women equal opportunities means giving them a voice in decision making were development of the district matters

Table 7 Population Characteristics

Category	pop 2010		pop 2022	
	Pop	%	Pop	%
0-11 months	3663	4	5888	4
<5 years	18314	20	29438	20
5 – 14 years	26372	29	42390	29
Women 14 – 49 years	20145	22	32382	22
All adults 15 years +	46883	51	75361	51
Total male (all ages)	44869	49	72123	49

Total Females (all ages)	46700	51	75066	51
Samfya	91,569	100	147,189	100

CSO 2010 and ZAMSTAT 2022

The table above shows 2010 and 2022 population by characteristics. As can be observed, as of 2022, there were 5,888 children below 12 months while 29,438 represented <5 year's children. Between 5 years to 14 years, the population stands at 42,390 while population of women of reproductive years stands at 32,382 and 75,361 representing population of all adults above 15 years as of 2022. The population above 15 years is bigger than the population below 15years leading to the higher population growth and higher unemployment rate. This entails need for more job opportunities especially for the youths. If left unattended to, vices such as increase in the number of sex workers, crime, and moral decay will continue to be on the rise.

Table 8 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

Category	projected pop 2030		projected pop 2040	
	Pop	%	Pop	%
0-11 months	8058	4	11975	4
<5 years	40292	20	59873	20
5 – 14 years	58021	29	86216	29
Women 14 – 49 years	44321	22	65860	22
All adults 15 years +	103147995	51	153274	51
Total male (all ages)	98716	49	146688	49
Total Females (all ages)	102745	51	152675	51
Samfya	201,461	100	299,363	100

Source: ZAMSTAT 2022 - projected population 2030, 2040

The table above shows projected 2030 and 2040 population by characteristics. As can be observed, it is expected that by 2040, there will be 11,975 children below 12 months while under five children population is expected to grow to 59,873. Between 5 years to 14 years, the population is projected to be 86,216 while population of women of reproductive years is expected to grow to 65,860 and 153,274 as projected population representing all adults above 15 years as of 2040. From the projected statistics, there will be a high population for the productive age, that is above 15 years, indicating that there will be increased population growth and more services to be made available for the growing population

2.2 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Pattern

Samfya District's population has followed a linear pattern around growth centres dotted across water bodies and main roads. The district is endowed with a lot of water bodies and as a result, fishing is

the most practiced economic activity. In order to sustain their livelihood during the fish ban that lasts for three (3) months from 1st December to 1st March, communities also practice agricultural activities by growing major crops such as maize and cassava. Unfortunately, because of their methods of cultivation “chitemene System” there is a lot of tree destruction when preparing land for farming as this method needs a lot of land to be cleared thus cutting of trees is prominent.

The district has a good number of forest cover. The lack of an industry in Samfya has resulted in the high rate of unemployment. As a result, the communities have turned to the forest for survival through charcoal burning as their source of income. This has further led to high levels of deforestation. Other activities on the forest include settlements and timber cutting. This has further increased the destruction of the forests thereby disturbing the natural order. With little or no rejuvenation programs in place, the forest will suffer and overall, Samfya is more likely to feel the impacts of Climate Change harder.

As a measure to ensure that there is less activities on land-use due to increase in population. There are programs in the district that are Climate Resilient/ Smart in nature such as the TRALARD project and EBA Project whose focus has been to ensure that communities come up with projects that are climate smart, e.g SMART Agricultural in nature and are being supported, These projects also focus on the forest sector as they try to encourage communities to come up with community forests, encourage tree planting and natural forest rejuvenation .

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

The continued population growth on urbanising villages and growth nodes will bring both the positive and negative impacts on particular settlement patterns. The main growth nodes that Samfya has include: Chinsanka, in Kapata ward, Iyongolo in Lufwishi ward, Mwense in Mano Ward, Katanshya in Katanshya ward Mwamfuli and Kabanga in Chimana ward and Lupili in Lupili ward. These urbanising villages and growth nodes have been initiated from the economic activities present and ease accessibility to social services. As population keeps growing, one of the positive impacts is local economic development around these growth nodes due to burst of economic activities and demand for goods and services which further stimulate production on the supply side. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be further demand of land thereby expanding further the growth nodes. On the other side, there will be some anticipated negative impacts due to the continuation of population growth on urbanising villages. One of them is anticipated increase in crime rate as the population grows. The other effects are negative vices such as prostitutions, drunkenness and decay in moral behavior.

Negative Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes:

Population growth comes with a number of challenges such as high prevalence of diseases, high crime rate, high teen pregnancies, high solid waste generation which will require an approved engineered dump site, Land disputes/encroachment and depletion of natural resources.

One of the positive impacts as discussed in the positive economic growth in these urbanising areas. Specifically, is the tourism activities associated to the beach in Chimana and Lupili ward. There has been a burst in the infrastructure developments in the recent past due to Samfya being identified as the tourism development area in the Northern circuit (Zambia Tourism Master Plan 2018 -2038). Due to such development, there is the ever-growing demand of employment opportunities in the hospitality industry which entails job creation. Other positive impacts include growth in trade and industry as business opportunities are expected to increase. With the increase in opportunities, they will be an increase in population and thus a need for support infrastructure such as housing, roads, health, Tertiary education facilities.

2.4. Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion

Land is available for expansion of township boundary however; the said land is in traditional leadership and will require conversion or planning agreement with the traditional leadership. Land will be required for housing, considering that the district has a deficit of accommodation as it houses not only Samfya district labour force but also labour force from neighbouring districts such as Milenge, Lunga, Chilubi and Chifunabuli. The district has no industries and will therefore need land for light and heavy industrial areas in urbanising growth nodes. Thus, planning agreements with traditional leadership in this case will be the way to go.

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

As population growth continues in informal settlements, there will be need for new road networks, water and sanitation services, electricity and other social amenities in such areas. Additionally, there will be need to also upgrade the housing infrastructure standards of the area as well as unlock the local economic potential of these areas so as to uplift the livelihood of the community members. The areas will have to be formalised in order to achieve sanity of which this will include re-planning of the areas to include services initially not present in these areas. Other environmentally sensitive areas will have to be buffered from encroachments and other human activities due to anticipated population increase. This will entail displacement of people and the need to secure parcels of lands for the displaced individual for possible reallocations.

2.6. Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Other Land Uses

With continued population growth and no control systems in place, there will be high land encroachment on both public and private properties such as schools, health facilities, airstrips, forestry reserves, game reserves and private farms. This is as a result of rapid infrastructure development to match the rate of population growth. In this regard, there will be need to heighten controls and enforcements so as to avoid uncontrolled development. Uncontrolled land demand will distort aesthetic outlook of the district and this will in turn make it difficult to provide fundamental services such as water, electricity and roads. Samfya is about 75% waterlogged, the continued population growth if not controlled may have negative impacts on the hydrological structure especially where infrastructure is built on either the discharge or recharge areas of groundwater system.

3 SECTOR ANALYSIS

3.0. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

3.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at a Local Level

Samfya District Health sector underscores Government's commitment to the provision of equitable access to cost effective and quality health services as close to the family as possible in a caring, competent and clean environment. The health sector prioritises among other programmes, Primary Health Care services, Hospital referral services, Human resource development, medical supplies and logistics, Infrastructure development, legal framework and Health care financing.

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

a. Strengthen Public Health:

The health sector has the mandate to strengthen public health for the prevention and control of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS as well as non-communicable diseases,

mental health care, epidemic preparedness and control. In addition to, the reduction of stunting levels, underweight children and wasting among the under five children.

Malaria incidence rate has continued to be number one cause of morbidity and mortality in the district more especially among the under five children and pregnant women. By the year 2021 the national malaria incidence rate was at 340/1000 population and 499/1000 malaria incidence rate for Luapula province (U.S President's Malaria Initiative -Zambia Malaria Profile, 2022), while the district malaria incidence rate from 2020 is 734/1000, 650/100 in 2021 and 644/1000 in 2022.

The district needs to scale-up intervention measures aim at reducing malaria incidence rate from the current 644/1000 (2022) to below 50/1000 National target by 2033 through strengthening vector control interventions such as Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and distribution long lasting Treated Nets to all households and Integrated Community Case Management-ICCM.

Diarrhoea (non-blood) has continued to be the second cause of deaths especially among the under-five children in the district due unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation facilities especially in the remote areas of the district the incidence rate from 2020 was 116/1000, 80/1000 in 2021 and 74/1000 in 2022. To address this challenge, the district needs to strengthen the provision of improved water and sanitation facilities in all catchment areas in the district.

On TB Success treatment, the district needs to achieve and sustain the treatment rate from 90% (2022) to 100% above the National target of 90% through early diagnosis and treatment and active follow-up on defaulters through active contact tracing.

The district has made strides towards achieving the "Three 95%" towards HIV testing, initiating HIV Clients on treatment and viral load suppressing. The health sector needs to sustain the gains made through intensified voluntary testing and counselling in all hot spot areas in the district.

The district need to intensify surveillance systems at all entry points of the district to enhance early detection of epidemics. On Covid-19, the health sector needs to continue with vaccination of all eligible population to achieve 100% of fully vaccinated population from the current 70.5% coverage.

Increase Access to Quality Health Care. In order to increase access to quality health care, the district Health sector needs to strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme. Currently, the health insurance scheme is only provided at the district hospital. The district health sector through National Health Insurance Management Authority (NHIMA) need to roll out the insurance services to more health facilities in the district in order to bring on board more people into the health insurance scheme. Furthermore, the NHIMA will need to facilitate for partnerships with the private sector in the district such as Pharmacies, Clinics to be accredited to provide health insurance scheme.

Enhance Food Security and Nutrition: High Stunting levels, Underweight and Wasting has continued to be the main challenge in the district. To address this challenge, the district health sector will need to reduce stunting levels of the under five children from the current 43% to 30% by 2032. On Underweight children the district will need to reduce the underweight children from the current 12.9% to 7% by 2032 and wasting from the current 2% to 1% by the year 2032. This will be done through appropriate feeding practices and micronutrients fortification and supplementation, and scale-up nutrition programmes.

Health education and promotion: The District health sector will need to strengthens community engagement and advocacy on Social Behaviour Change (SBC) through the engagement of various stakeholders such as Traditional leaders, Civic leaders, religious leaders, line government Ministries and non-governmental organizations in promoting and creating demand and uptake of health care services.

Maternal healthcare: The District health sector has continued recording positive strides in reducing maternal and neonatal deaths to below the national target in line with the Government policy of achieving Zero Maternal deaths in the country. For the past three years from 2020 to 2022 only one (1) maternal death was recorded in 2022.

To achieve and sustain zero maternal and neonatal deaths in the district, the health sector will need to continue and strengthen facility mentorship and technical support programmes in maternal and neonatal health care packages such as Focused Antenatal Care. Further, the health sector will need to strengthen community engagements with stakeholders such as the church, Safe Motherhood Action Groups [SMAGs], traditional counsellors, and ward councillors in all district catchment areas in sensitizing the members of the communities on the importance of Antenatal Care (ANC).

Child survival development: Despite the District health sector achieving positive strides in the child survival development through immunization having recorded 70% fully immunized in 2020, 80% fully immunized in 2021 and 86.3% fully immunized in 2022. More children are missed during the routine immunisation due to seasonal immigration to fishing camps. The district health sector needs to achieve and sustain 100% of fully immunised children from the current 95% through strengthening the Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI) in all the health facilities and enhancing outreach health services in reaching all children in remote areas. The sector needs also to strengthen Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) and Promotion of breastfeeding (early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding).

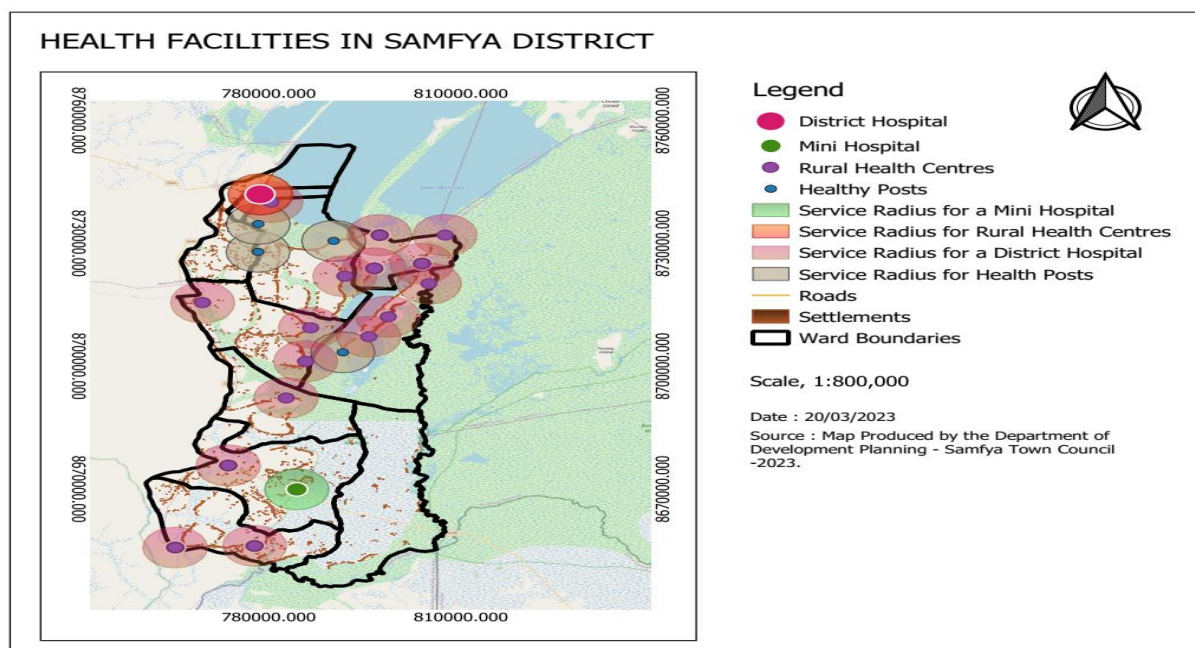
Family planning: The health sector will need to scale up family planning services such as long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARC), and post-partum family planning, with particular focus on underserved areas. The sector will need also to strengthen male involvement in sexual and reproductive health services through tradition leader’s sensitization meeting. By the year 2021, the district was at 5.5 birth per woman compared to the national fertility rate of 4.35 birth per woman. (ZAMSTAT 2022)

3.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

3.2.1. Availability of the service

The district has Twenty-nine (30) health facilities, one (1) level one Hospital, One (1) Mini Hospital, Eighteen (18) Health centres and Nine (10) Health Posts. Two (2) health posts are under construction and when completed the district will have Thirty-two (32) health facilities by 2023. However, 70% of these facilities including the District Hospital are in a state of disrepair owing to long periods of underinvestment. The Map below shows the distribution of RHCs around the district.

Figure 3 Location Map of Health Facilities in the District



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

The Current health facilities are not sufficient for easy accessibility to health care services in the District. The National Health Standards provides for the radius of Five (5) kilometres to a health facility. This is not the case in the District as facilities are spread exceeding this parameter of 5 KMs. Further most remote areas in the District do not have permanent health facilities denying health services to such communities. To address the situation, the Health Sector through the local Authorities (CDF) will need to continue constructing new health facilities across the district and refurbishing the existing ones.

Table 9 Health Facilities to be Constructed and Up-graded

S/N	FACILITIES TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND UPGRADED
1.	Construction of Staff Houses in all health facilities
2.	Procurement of Bed and Linen in all health facilities
3.	Construction of Maternity Annexes in health facilities.
4.	Construction of Health posts in all wards.
5.	Construction of relative shelters in selected facilities.
6.	Construction of Mortuary at Kaishe Mini Hospital. Construction of a mini hospital

Source: DHD, 2023

Furthermore, the district health sector will need to lobby for the construction of a Mini Hospitals along the peninsula where hospital services are lacking. The district health sector will need to upgrade selected health posts to health centres and ensuring that all health facilities have Maternity Annexes and improved sanitation and running water facilities.

The National Health Standards provides for well-equipped facilities with vital medical equipment. The district health sector however is faced with inadequate and worn-out medical equipment in the health facilities especially the District Hospital. The district hospital is lacking on a number of vital medical equipment such as the Full Blood count, Chaemistry analyser and many other vital equipment. In addition, the District Hospital needs a digitalised X ray machine to address shortages of X Films. Furthermore, the District Hospital mortuary currently only has Six spaces and there is need to increase the capacity of the mortuary owing to the only referral hospital in the district.

The district also has housing challenges. In order to address the housing challenges in the rural health facilities, the district health sector through the local authorities will need to construct staff houses in all rural health facilities across the district. In addition, the District will continue empower the private sector to invest in the construction of houses in rural areas.

Medicines and medical supply chain management

The District health supply chain of medicines and medical supplies is managed by Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA) Mansa Hub. However, the supply of drugs from ZAMMSA has really improved and as the district we are now above 87% (especially with the coming of the Health Centre Kits). To improve the supply chain of medicines and allied substances, the district do procure the medicines which the medicine and therapeutic committee recommends. Further the district needs to establish the District Pharmacy Hub to improve storage capacity for service delivery points.

Mobile health services

The District health sector has been experiencing low demand of health services due to Community migration to fishing camp. In order to address this problem, district the health sector will need to strengthen mobile outreach services by lobbying the procurement mobile ambulances and boats to

reach out to many people in fishing camps. Furthermore, the district needs to procure outreach tents for camping in outreach areas.

e) Human resource development Strategy

In order to address the challenges human resource needs in the health sector. The sector needs to continue identifying need areas for capacity building for all health staff. The district further needs a health training college for in-service and new trainees.

3.2.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Health Sector overall key performance for 2022 indicators has been on target. The District health sector successfully conducted four rounds of Polio vaccination campaign and achieved 100% coverage in line with and National target. On COVID-19 vaccination, the health sector conduct Two rounds of Covid-19 vaccination campaign and achieved 72.5% of fully immunised eligible population above the National target of 70%.

On TB treatment rate, the District scored 90% success treatment rate in line with the National target 90%. The District has continued striving to reduce maternal deaths in the District recording 0 in 2020, 0 in 2021 and 1 maternal death in 2022. On Maternal and Child health immunisation, The Sector recorded 100% of fully immunised children above the National target of 95%. On HIV, the Sector scored above of 95% of National parameters of people testing for HIV, Initiating HIV clients on treatment and Suppressing the viral load.

On human resource, the sector deployed 96 new health workers following the National recruitment of 11,300 health workers. This resulted in improving health personnel in the health facilities. However, the District health sector still faces the challenge of Doctor/Midwives Patient Ratio which is still very high, the district has 4 medical doctors against the population of 147,189 with a ratio of 1 to 36,798 higher than the national ratio of 1 to 12,000 and 13 midwives to service 32,381 clients with the standard requiring 1 to 2. In this vain the District health sector will continue to lobby for the deployment of more Doctors and Midwives in health in the District.

3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.3.1 Availability of Service

Due to the geographical vastness of the district, some communities are living far beyond five kilometres away from the nearest health facilities contrary to the Government aspirations of having health facility within the radius of five kilometres. The communities of Lufwishi ward are good example where basic health services is a challenge owing to lack of health facility in the ward. The nearest health facility is Kaishe Mini Hospital which is more than 20 KMs and the people in this ward have difficulties in accessing health services more especially pregnant women.

In addition, the District only has one referral hospital which is not centrally located and communities in far remote areas such as Kapata Ward, and Katanshya ward do not have easy access to specialised hospital services except through referral services.

Arising from the findings, the following are the identified problems and community submissions from all the wards

Table 10 Community submission on Challenges in the Health Sector

CHALLENGE IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR

- Inadequate staff houses
- High Malaria prevalence rate 655/1000 population in the district

- Inadequate facility beds and linen
- Inadequate Maternity Annex
- Long distance to health facilities
- Inadequate number of relative shelters in some facilities
- No Mortuary at Kaishe Mini Hospital
- Long distance to the district Hospital,
- Staff shortages

Source: DHD Samfya, 2022

3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The Participation process revealed that the provision of health services in the District is not adequate to meet the needs of the communities. The quality of health services being provided is fairly averaging 65% due to several factors such as the shortage of health workers resulting in long waiting period by clients, inadequate medical equipment in most health facilities resulting referring of samples out of the district or province for testing, inconsistent supply of medicines and medical supplies such as medical testing reagents and inadequate beddings etc. Poor state of sanitation and water facilities in some health facilities is another factor hindering quality health care.

3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities.

The District population as at 2022 was at 147,189 (ZAMMST, 2022). The District has continued recording a steady population growth of 1.8% per annum in the recent years due to some positive economic and social amenities such fishing and tourism. Owing to the anticipated economic and social development in the District, this trend is expected to continue in the next 10 years whereby the increasing demand for health services across the District. This would call for swift and massive investment in the health sector.

3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The District has continued recording a steady increase in the number of health facilities from Twenty-Four (24) in 2019 to Twenty-Eight (28) in 2022. As at 2022, the District had One First level Hospital, One Mini Hospital, Seventeen Health Centers, and Nine Health Posts. Additionally, three more health facilities would be completed by Mid-year of 2023 bring a total to 31 health facilities in the District. This Trend is expected to continue as Government through the Local Authorities continues to priorities construction of health facilities across the District through Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Some of the proposed Investment in the Health sector include Construction of One Mini Hospital, Construction of Five Health Posts, Construction of Three Health Centers, Construction and establishment of a Nursing and Midwifery School. Other projects include Construction of Maternity Annexes in 10 Health Centers, improving water and sanitation facilities in all health facilities and equipping the major health facilities with functional modern medical equipment such as the Digital X ray machine, TC scan, Full Blood Count Machine etc.

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

The Health Services provision has little impact on the land use. On the other hand, availability of health services triggers population grows and productivity. The population distribution in areas

where there are health facilities tend to be in a circular pattern. This normally results in encroachment of reserve lands meant for future expansion of health facilities and other developmental projects around the same areas.

3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change.

The Health sector possess little impact on environment. Moreover, the health sector through the Public Health department promotes good environmental practices in the communities and discouraging bad environmental practices through the provision of the Public health Act. In this vain, the provision of health services would promote ideal environment practices through social behavior change in the communities. The grave area after the District Hospital was authorized by the local authority and measures to mitigate environmental impacts put in place such as supply of piped water.

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

The Health Sector has not been spared by the effects of Climate Change to its infrastructures such as blown of roof on some health facilities, collapsing of Health facility building due heavy rains and Storms. In addition, damages of Roads and Bridges connecting to health facilities has been posing challenges in accessing the health facilities and referral services.

3.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The major contributor of the issues identified can be attributed to inadequate funding in the health sector. A healthy population is a productive population. Thus the low funding has resulted in inadequate infrastructure which has led reduced access by the community to health care services. The poor road network and the fact that 8 out of 10 wards are purely rural has led to further limited access to health care services due to the long distances that people have to travel and the understaffing in these health facilities

3.8. Summary

The health sectors mandate is to provide quality and cost-effective health services to as close to the family as possible. The provision of health services brings about high productivity among the people in the communities who in turn contribute to the socio-economic development of the District. The provision of the health services in the communities triggers the growth of other sectors such as Agriculture, Education, and Tourism etc. As the population grows demand for health services also grows hence the need for massive investment in the health sector. However quality service delivery tends to be disrupted by climate change hence the need to construct

3.8.1 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

3.8.2 Women and girls

The sector is providing health services to women and girls which range from reproductive health, maternal health and treatment of diseases.

3.8.3 Men and boys

The sector is providing men and boys health services such as male circumcision, reproductive health and general health services.

3.8.4 Youths

The sector is providing youth health services such as male circumcision, reproductive health and general health services and enable youth to engage with others through youth friendly spaces

3.8.5 Disabled

The disabled receive health services which are designed to cater for a wide range of disabilities and health needs

3.8.6 HIV/AIDS

The sector is offering a wide range of services from community sensitization on prevention and treatments, as well as provide treatment and care to HIV positive people.

4.0. EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.

4.1. Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The 8NDP, seeks to prioritize interventions in education as it acknowledges that Human capital affects economic growth and can help to develop an economy by expanding the knowledge and skills of its people. Interventions in the Education sector will help Improve human skills which is vital in increasing productivity through a knowledgeable workforce. At district level, the education sector advocates for both quality and access to education for all. The Policies at both national and local levels have placed emphasis on not only free but quality education. Thus, the presidential pronouncements are that no school going child should learn under a tree nor seat on the floor. This has been actualized in the implementation of the CDF through the CDF guidelines Of 2022 and the CDF Act of 2018.

At local level the education sector is also guided by the revised Curriculum framework of 2016 which provides for the strengthening of guidance and counselling, adult education, early childhood education, morals and values and practical subjects for life long skills. All the provisions of the framework are being implemented at the district and are in line with SDG No. 4 which seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities as well as the 8NDP. However, a few challenges exist that hinder the full implementation of the framework and most of them hinge on behavioural change.

The district aims at improving quality, access and skill development in education and in order to do this, the district will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood education, technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training as well as access to higher education. Furthermore, the district will also aim at promoting quality education through improving the availability of teaching and learning materials in schools, promote school management and infrastructure rehabilitation. The district will also promote early childhood education and access to education through improving the personal health and well-being of the learners with the help of Ministry of Health and also promote gender equality.

4.1.1. Key priorities of the 8th National Development plan and how they are to be implemented at Local Level

The 8NDP has set priorities and the following below will be implemented at district level

Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

At district level, this will be done through Recruitment and placement of more teachers in needy areas by the District Human Resource Committee. This will help in reducing the gap between teacher: pupil ratio and address the challenges of shortage of staff to meet the government policy directive and provision of free education from early childhood to secondary school.

The district will establish and construct more ECE centres, secondary schools and other school infrastructure, including completion of incomplete classroom structures, and fully equipped with desks so that no pupil sits on the floor or learns from outside or under a tree.

The district will implement this through the provision of education to Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) at all levels of the education system so as not to leave anyone behind.

The district has been implementing initiatives aimed at keeping girls in school as well as enhancing readmissions of school dropouts, including adult learners. For example, Samfya District is among the 49 Districts that are implementing the Keeping Girls in School Project (KGS) as well as Campaign for Female (CAMFED)

Increase access to higher education and improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills

The district plans to have at least one additional skills/vocation training centre seeing that there is a gap with what is existing and the limited courses offered, the district has no university. The rational is to take advantage of the CDF skills bursaries component by increasing bursary opportunities to students who cannot afford to pay school fees. The district wishes to partner with higher institutions of learning outside the district who would be willing to offer preferred courses within the district using available infrastructure at current skills centres. This effort is to diversify the skills within the district and increase job opportunities for the locals. This then strengthen both the Career pathways and learning pathways such as work-based learning, in particular internship and apprenticeship.

Enhance science, technology and innovation

This will be done by introducing the learners to useful and relevant survival and world of work skills such as Computers, agricultural science, crafts and other necessary technical skills that can be attained through JETS in all the schools in Samfya District. The district will also promote STEM education in secondary schools which will promote research, innovation and productivity which will also promote competitiveness among the learners in the district.

4.1.2. Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implements at a Local Level.

(1). Improve availability of Learning Materials in schools.

To be done by equipping all schools in the district with a set of basic learning materials.

To be done by providing disadvantaged schools primary level with library materials.

Providing basic science apparatus to all the basic schools in the district.

Re-equipping secondary school laboratories.

(2). Enhance School Management

To be done by training all the primary school heads in Curriculum and management areas

To be done by training all secondary school head teachers in curriculum and management areas.

(3). Promote Early childhood education

To be done by equipping all schools in the district with learning materials for pre-school.

To be done by enhancing the monitoring of pre-school standards

(4). Promoting the personal health and well-being of the learners in schools.

To be done by promoting preventive health schemes such as vaccination in all the schools with the help of Ministry of Health under the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programme.

To be done by enhancing sensitization on the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse among the learners through the guidance and counselling teachers in all the schools.

To be done by promoting Health Education which constitutes an essential part of the curriculum for the lower and middle basic levels in all the schools.

To be done by promoting HIV/AIDS counselling among the learners in all the schools through the Guidance and Counselling teachers.

(5). Promoting gender equality.

To be done by ensuring that there are female teachers on the staff of every school in order to provide appropriate role models for the girls.

This will be done by ensuring that an equal number of school places for girls and boys at all school levels.

This will be done by making sure that all the basic and secondary schools in the district are implementing the special bursary schemes for girls known as Keeping Girls In School initiative (KGS) which aims at improving the weekly boarding facilities for the girls. It also supports the girls

by giving them an Education Grant (EG) which they use to buy another additional material. This project provides Tertiary Education Support.

This will be done by promoting community sensitization on the need to release girls from domestic chores in order for them to attend sessions regularly and also focus on studying.

This will be done by intensifying community sensitization on the re-entry policy which aims at giving girls an opportunity to get back to school after dropping out so that they do not lag behind boys.

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

The district has been implementing a two-tier curriculum which entails that learner do not just concentrate on academic related subjects but also vocational subjects which include Design and Technology, Expressive Arts, Physical Education, Business Studies, Home Economics, Natural Sciences and Agricultural Science. Each school is offering one or more of these vocational subjects which give learners the needed skills that make them well placed to contribute to development of the district and Nation at large.

The district has played a critical role in ensuring increased access to higher education through linking and recommending school leavers to higher education bursaries through the Ministry of Community Development and Social services and Ministry of Local Government.

The district has strived to improve access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by enhancing community sensitization meetings to encourage community members to take their children who are differently abled to schools. Despite the district having only two schools with special units, inclusive education is implemented by all schools from early childhood education to secondary.

4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

4.2.1 Availability of Service

Samfya district has Forty-nine (49) primary schools, Eight (8) secondary school, Twelve (12) community schools and Four (4) private schools which equals to Seventy-three (73) schools in total. The district also has Two (2) skills training centres. The table below depicts the category of the schools

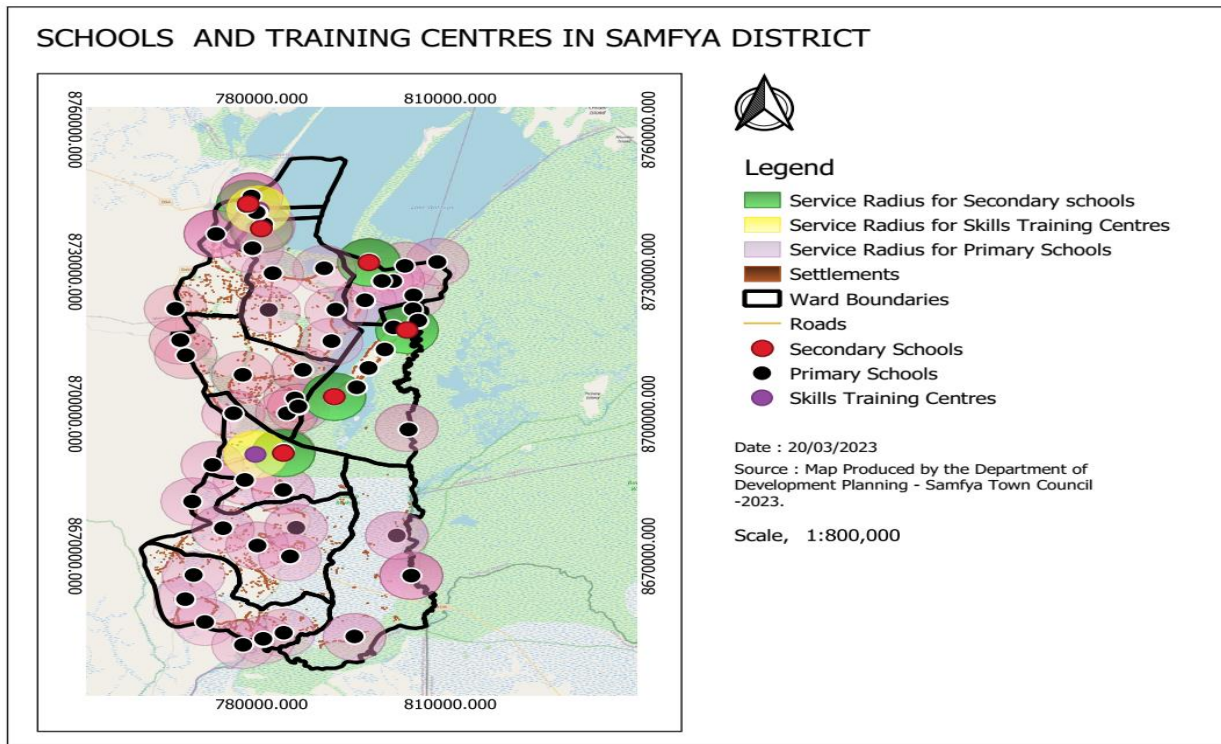
Table 11 Category of Schools in Samfya District

SCHOOL CATEGORY	NUMBER
Secondary	8
Primary	49
Community	12
Private	4
Skills Training centers	2
TOTAL	75

Source: Samfya DEBS 2023

The enrolment for boys is 22576, girls is 22191 whereas the total enrolment for the district is 44767 with a total of 1021 teachers across the schools. The district has 30 schools which have a source of power with seven (7) using solar and 23 using hydropower while 43 have no source power. This has posed a challenge in providing quality education to the learners by the teachers. The district also has inadequate school infrastructure such as classroom, toilets, laboratories and accommodation for teachers. The district also has challenges in providing early childhood quality education due to inadequate and inappropriate infrastructure and long distances to ECE centers most especially in rural areas. The district also has inadequate ECE play parks. The map below shows the distribution of schools across the district.

Figure 4 Location Maps of Schools and Training Centres in the District



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

As can be seen from the Map, Samfya has two (2) training institutes namely Samfya youth resource center and Chisangwa youth training center. The two institutes provide skills training to students from Samfya and neighboring district. The map also shows a number of secondary and primary schools dotted around the district. Some schools look isolated due to geographic locations as some were constructed near the flood plains.

4.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The number of candidates in the district who have been able to acquire full certificates at G7, G9 and G12 level is very worrying. The district has underperformed over the years. For example, in 2020, the overall pass rate at G7 level was 55%, 51% at G9 and 53% at G12. A similar performance was recorded during the 2021 Examinations where the overall pass rate at G7 was 50%, 43% at G9 and 60% at G12 level. Among the reasons for this poor performance was the issue of high absenteeism among the learners in examination classes and this can be attributed to the economic activities that happen in the district such as fishing and forestry. The other reason is inadequate teaching and learning materials in most of the schools. In addition, the inadequacy of classrooms or proper infrastructure has also contributed as this has brought about over-crowding in schools with the introduction of free education from Primary to secondary level. For example, a class which was designed to accommodate 45 learners ends up accommodating 60-70 learners in one session and so this has the potential to compromise the quality of education provided in the district. However, there is hope for infrastructure development to match this surge in enrolments through the now increased CDF allocation.

Table 12 Examination Performance from 2019 to 2022 Ranking of the District in the Province

YEAR	GRADE	POSITIONS	PASE RATE
2019	7	07	55%
2020	7	07	55%
2021	7	07	50%
2022	7	-	49%

YEAR	GRADE	POSITIONS	PASE RATE
2019	9	5	42%
2020	9	9	51%
2021	9	7	43%
2022	9	-	37%

YEAR	GRADE	POSITIONS	PASE RATE
2019	12	NOT RANKED	60.6%
2020	12	NOT RANKED	65%
2021	12	NOT RANKED	70.2%
2022	12	NOT RANKED -	59%

Source: Samfya District Education Board, 2022

4.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

4.3.1 Availability of Service

The district lacks quite a number of relevant services that are needed to help the learners have access to quality education. The district lacks school libraries which are supposed to offer free educational resources to everyone such as reading books which will help the learners make informed decision and contribute to the development of the district.

The district also has poor water and sanitation facilities especially for the girls, this has led to high absenteeism and drop-outs. The district has two fully flagged boarding schools and they are faced with a serious challenge of inadequate boarding spaces for the learners. For example, Samfya Secondary school has 720 available bed space against a total enrolment of 1430 while Twingi Secondary school has 157 available bed space against a total enrolment of 380 learners. This translates into a bed space: pupil ratio is 1:2 implying that 1 bed space is being occupied by 2 learners, against the standard of 1:1. The district also lacks electricity sources in most of the schools and this affects the quality of education by reducing the performance of both the learners and the teachers. Without electricity, teachers are not able to make copies of school assignments or even connect to the internet in order to research what activities or materials are available online. The lack of electricity also hinders ICT lessons in the district and as a result of that learners are not able to gain the necessary skills that are needed to help the district develop. For example, learners at Chinweshiba primary school have to move from there station to Kasomabangweulu primary which has access to electricity during the examination period. The district has 73 schools, out of which 30 are connected to the national grid while 43 have no source of power. This has posed a challenge on the teaching and learning of computer science and many other activities.

The district also faces challenges in certain communities as they do not have access to secondary school facilities. The district has continued to record high number absenteeism and dropouts due to the long distances that the learners have to cover in order for them to access education. For example, there is no single secondary school in Kapilibila, Lufwishi and Isamba Wards. Furthermore, most of the schools in the district do not have access to quality sources of water and sanitation, this has resulted in some learners to miss lessons due to sickness hence resulting in the poor performance.

4.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Good quality education can bring about many Social and Economic benefits in the district. It enables the learners to realize their full potential, it promotes desirable attitudes, values and opens up the minds of the learners to new ideas and methods. Good quality education can also increase the productivity of learners and also improve their health well-being. However, the quality of education has been compromised resulting from the many challenges that the district is facing. The district has low staffing levels more especially in rural areas, the district has a total of 1013 teachers (467 male teachers and 546 female teachers) against a total enrolment of 47836 (23803 are boys and 24028 are girls). This translates into the ratio 1:47 a situation which is higher than the standard 1:40 at Primary level and 1:35 at secondary level. Though peri peri urban schools have more pupils compared to schools in rural areas as some urban school have a teacher pupil ratio of 1: 106. The district has also faced challenges in providing quality education due inadequate classroom space, this has resulted in overcrowding in schools which has led to half-baked learners. The district has 416 classrooms, 6533 desk against a total enrolment of 44767 this translates into the ratio for desks 1:7 and classrooms 1:108 a situation which is higher than the standard for desks 1:2 and for classrooms 1:40 at primary level and 1:35 at secondary school. This in itself indicates that there is need for procurement of desks so that no pupil sits on the floor.

The district also has challenges in providing early childhood quality education due to inadequate and inappropriate infrastructure and long distances to ECE centres most especially in rural areas. The district also has inadequate ECE play parks. For example, out of the 30 ECE centres, only 2 have play parks against the standard are that every ECE centre must have a play park. Furthermore, the quality of education in the district has mainly been affected by poor school infrastructure such as class rooms, this has negatively impacted most of the teachers as this undermines their motivation to teach. Some schools with dilapidated classrooms in the district include Changwena primary and Chililambombwe community.

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

The public participation process reviewed that the overall district performance has been relatively low because of low staffing levels, poor and inadequate infrastructure in the district. Stakeholders consulted from the various wards indicated that in order to improve the perform there was need for construction of more staff houses, more classroom blocks fully functional with water reticulation system (solar powered boreholes), sanitation (flushable toilets) and electricity and construction of more dormitories in boarding schools. Other schools should also be upgraded to secondary schools and boarding. Schools also needed to be furnished with desks, libraries stocked with books and laboratories fully equipped with apparatus.

On the higher learning, the stakeholders brought out issues of rehabilitation and expansion of the current two skills training centres and construction of additional centres with good bed space capacity and variety of courses.

These developments would reduce the long distances for school children to access schools, improve performance as children will be motivated and increase the teacher-pupil ratio.

Improvement and construction of skills training centres will enable the local have access to variety of course within the comfort of the district.

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

The table below summaries matters arising the issues from the participation process with regards to the quality of services and how it can be improved in the education sector.

Table 13 Education Infrastructure which need urgent attention in the District Table 11.

WARD	SCHOOL
KAPILIBILA	Chitundwa Primary
	Kasanka Main stream
	SEN
	Kaishe Primary

	Kapilibila Primary
	Mupita Primary
	St Francis Community
ISAMBA	Mufimba Primary
	Mabo Primary
	Sakala Primary
	Ninge Primary
	Lukola Primary
	Musepa Primary
	Mungulube Primary
	Changwena Primary
MANO	
	Chisuku Primary
	Njipi Primary
KATANSHYA	Katanshya Secondary
	Imiti Ikula Primary

Source: District Education Office, 2022

4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population increase has a direct impact on school enrolments. Government policies and programs such as free education policy and the Keeping Girls in school initiative, inclusiveness in education, re-entry policy and bursaries for pupils through the Constituency Development fund (CDF) have seen a surge in the number of pupils accessing school. Currently the total enrolment stand at 44,767 that is 22576 boys and 22191 girls. The figures have drastically increased over the past five years due to the good Government policies and programs and support from cooperating partners. Therefore, the demand for school places and other education related services and facilities is expected to increase by around 13% annually. There is need for construction of more schools, provision of more boarding facilities and other related school infrastructure like water sanitation and furniture.

4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Under the Education sector, there are a total of 73 schools (49 Primary (of which 31 have ECE centres annexed to them), 12 community schools, 4 private schools and 8 Secondary schools) and 2 skills centres. The existing investment include 416 Classrooms, 27 Specialized Rooms 3 halls, 6 computer rooms, 6533 desks, 269 staff houses 332 VIP toilets, 19 waterborne toilets and 3 ablution blocks. These are inadequate to cater for 1013 teachers and 47448 pupils. This scenario has made the teacher to pupil ratio, infrastructure to pupil ratio and the staff house to teacher ratio to be high. The district has 8 Secondary schools to service 73 schools a ratio of 1 secondary to 9 primary schools a situation which is too high although the National ratio is also within the same range at 1:9. The sector has therefore proposed to upgrade 7 Primary schools Chimembe, Ninge, Mungulube, Mulisha, Kabanga, Chipako and Chitundwa Primary schools into secondary schools. The district has further proposed to construct the following infrastructure: 69 Staff houses, 56 Classrooms, 10 ablution blocks, 2 solar systems, 1 piped water schemes, 1 science and 1 computer laboratory. Construction of a library, construction of a Teacher Training institution, fencing of urban schools and construction of two new skills training centres. This is to respond to the surging enrolments and increased demand for quality Education

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

The construction of new schools and addition of new infrastructure, playing fields, livestock rearing, aquaculture, crop production and other agricultural practices under the Production Unit program, comes with a cost on land use. Some of the impact notably include land degradation, soil erosion, biodiversity loss and waste among others. In addition, the continuation may lead to quality and quantity of soil especially as a result of irrigation and fish farming. Furthermore, the underground aquifers may be depleted leading to drying up of nearby boreholes and water sources.

4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

4.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The sector does directly contribute to a larger extent to the environmental and climate change. Through the construction of schools which need more land resulting in deforestation and pits from extraction of building materials, also the use of refuse pits and open burning to dispose school garbage. The construction of schools and clearing of field for production unit, grazing of livestock and utilization of chemicals pose an impact on the environment and climate change. These activities in a long-run, pose a challenge on the environment which culminates in environmental degradation. For example, the use of pesticides to kill pest species may lead to affecting non-target species. Runoff and pesticide drift carry pesticides into distant aquatic environments or other fields, grazing areas, human settlements and undeveloped areas. These activities are at a small scale but somewhat contribute negatively to the environment.

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

The Education sector is affected by climate change. Schools experience blown-off roofs, damage to school infrastructure due to hailstorms. Production unit is highly affected by poor and unpredictable rainfall patterns which lead to poor crop production and drying of grazing areas for animals. Aquaculture is also affected by ponds drying up and disrupting the fish production and productivity. Furthermore, storms and windy climates destroy field farms and animal structures like goat houses, poultry houses and piggeries.

4.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The free education policy in its goodness also has a downside. With little matching resources, there has been an increase in the number of pupils going to school as resulting overcrowding, increased teacher-pupil ration, inadequate school infrastructure, furniture and resource material, understaffing and the long distances that pupils have to travel to the nearest education facility has highly contributed to the Poor quality of education in the entire district.

4.8. Summary

Ministry of Education (MOE) endeavours to provide quality, lifelong education for all which is accessible, inclusive and relevant to the individual, national and global needs and value systems. To achieve this, MOE guides the provision of education for all Zambians so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills, manifest excellence in performance and moral uprightness, defend democratic ideals, and accept and value other persons on the basis of their personal worth and dignity, irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin, or any other discriminatory characteristic. We endeavour to improve education institution management systems, teacher and learner performance, quality Education through strengthened supervision, material provision and encourage innovation in the implementation of the approved curriculum through continued timely assessment of learner performance at all levels, offering emotional, physical and spiritual guidance and support, establishment of ECE centres to accommodate as many learners aged 3-6 years as possible,

provide support to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in education and enhancing School Health and Nutrition programmes in schools.

5.0. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

5.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The 8NDP's focus in this sector is addressing the fragmented social protection legislation with a view to strengthen social protection services in the country. These reforms, coupled with strategies and programmes under human development strategic objective of the 8NDP will build on the country's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. Backed with the international policies such as The SDG 1 which aims to end extreme poverty in all forms and SDG 2 which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, it is expected that the successful implementation of such policies will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and marginalized are not left behind.

At district level, the sector is responsible for implementing social economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable but viable households with various social protection interventions to enhance their livelihoods for self-sustainability. This will be done through implementation of the various livelihoods and empowerments enhancing programmes in all the wards within the district.

The main objective in this sector according to the 8NDP is to reduce poverty and inequality as well as vulnerability levels in the country especially for the rural communities. In order to achieve this, Interventions will be put in place that include decentralisation of empowerment schemes to the community level in order to stimulate the local economy. The targeting and payment systems for the social cash transfer will also be strengthened.

At district level, the sector will realise this objective by implementation of the following programs

Food Security Pack Programme (FSP)

Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL).

Women Empowerment Programme

Social Cash Transfer which aims at reducing poverty, vulnerability and inequalities

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

Analysis by rural – urban residence indicates that poverty in rural areas remained higher at 76.6 percent compared to 23.4 percent in urban areas as of 2015. These persistently high poverty levels in rural areas were mostly attributed to inadequate nutrition, household's inability to afford agricultural inputs, low wages or salaries and lack of capital to start or expand own business.

The district priority in this sector will be as follows in relation to the 8NDP

Improved Coordination of Social Protection Programmes

At district level, in order to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequalities, the sector will focus on improving coordination of social protection programmes. The district has managed to integrate (through establishment of a single database) of all social protection program through the Single Window initiative program. The sector will continue maintaining this database with an aim of having all beneficiaries of social protection under one umbrella to avoid double dipping. This in turn will expand the number of beneficiaries to be put on the programs while tracking those that are graduating. The objective is to leave no one behind and that resources are targeted to the intended purposes.

Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

At district level, this will be implemented focusing efforts on enhancing welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people in order to reduce developmental inequalities. The district will continue

implementing the Social Cash Transfer for vulnerable and extremely poor households to allow them acquire resources for a stable livelihood. The district will also assist communities' access loans under Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL) and Women Empowerment Programme by training and recommending the groups to the CDF youth and woman Empowerment loans. The district will also continue to implement the Food Security Pack (FSP) which aims at empowering the poor and vulnerable households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity, nutrition, food security and incomes for self-sustainability and poverty reduction.

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

Food Security Pack (FSP)

The program aims at empowering the poor and vulnerable households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity, nutrition, food security and incomes for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. The beneficiaries receive the Pack for two consecutive years and they are weaned off. The program has been planned to be implemented across all the 10 wards in the district covering 15 Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs). There criteria for selection of beneficiaries is –

STAKEHOLDERS SENSITIZATION – this involves community sensitization meetings which are convened by the Community Development Assistants with the support from the District Community Development Officers, Community Welfare Assistance Committees and village headperson to highlights the role of the Department in poverty alleviation programmes overview on the Food Security Pack program emphasizing on objectives of the programme, selection criteria, composition of the pack, support period, recoveries and food security among others.

SELF-REGISTRATION- This involves registration of beneficiaries from the community following all the key requirements as per guidelines below:

Female Headed Household

Disabled Headed Household

Child Headed Households

Household with more than 7 members

House with a child or children under 5 years of Age,

Terminally ill headed Households

Aged households

Unemployed youths or household head aged between 15-35.

COMMUNITY VALIDATION- This involves the announcement of the names registered to the community , this is done to ensure that all members registered are present and come from the same community.

LOTTERY- It is the final selection process as it determines who fully qualifies for the FSP or not. The registration forms of members registered is folded and put in the bucket and a random member from the community is called to pick any of the folded forms, this is done to promote transparency and acts as a filter should the registered numbers be more than the number required.

The district target per year is one thousand eight hundred twenty (1820) vulnerable but viable Farmers but varies according to the availability of resources.

Supporting Women's Livelihoods (SWL)

The Supporting Women Livelihoods (SWL) project is a component of the Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihoods (GEWEL) project. The programme aims at increasing access to livelihood support for women in extremely poor households in selected CWACs. This programme aims at empowering Women aged 19 to 64 years in the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) households with Saving support, Life skills, Sexual Reproductive Health and Financial Literacy and

Business Skills, Productivity grants and Mentoring and Peer support. The districts target per year is six hundred eighty (680) but varies according to the availability of resources.

Women Empowerment Programme (WEP)

The major objective is to promote the socio and economic emancipation of vulnerable but viable women. The programme aims at empowering Women Clubs and Community groups with Life Skills, Financial Literacy and Business Skills. The departments' role is to mobilize, form, recommend for registration and monitor the group's activities. The district target is one hundred twenty (120) Women Clubs to empower yearly through knowledge and skills and provision of grants and the number varies according to the availability of resources.

Social Cash Transfer programme (SCT)

The Social Cash Transfer programme is a government of the Republic of Zambia program which has been operating since 2003 and is implemented by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. The main objective of the program is to reduce extreme poverty and inter-generational transfer of poverty among beneficiary households. Results under the SCT Program show that individuals and households accessing SCTs have seen notable improvements in their lives. Including reduced hunger and better school attendance for the children. The district will maintain the same community and district structures it has been using who are the Community Welfare Assistance committees (CWACs) and the District Welfare Assistance Committee in the implementation. The programme will also continue using the existing selection criteria which are;

Female headed household

This is a household being headed by a female between the age of 19 to 64 who has at Least 3 children below the age of 18 years.

Child headed household

This is a household being headed by a child who is below the age of 18 years and should not be married

Aged

This is a household being headed by an elderly person who is a least 65 years and should be verified using an NRC.

Disabled household

This is a household with a disabled person who should be in possession of a disability card and if they do not have a disability certification slip is given to them during certification by a medical person at the time of enrolment.

Residency test

It requires that a person should live in a particular community for more than 6 months for the beneficiary to register on the programme.

The department will continue enrolments of new beneficiaries and receiving the case load for enrolment from headquarters which is determines by the poverty level and population of each district.

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

Food Security Pack programme

The district ensures that all annual Targets are met as given and currently working towards meeting the 2023 Target of 1820.

Supporting Women's Livelihood

Currently the district has met targets by ninety-five percent (95%).

Women Empowerment Programme

The district has met the target by eighty five percent 85%.

This is because the programme has been moved to ministry of local government.

Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

The district started implementing SCT in 2014 and currently has a caseload of 13, 947 beneficiaries of which 11, 480 are females, 2, 467 are males, 1,201 are disabled, 16 are child headed and female headed are 3, 093.

Beneficiaries have received all their payments for the 6 bimonthlies for the year 2022.

5.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

5.2.1 Availability of Service

The sector is on target for most of the programmes. The FSP programme was at one hundred (100%), the SWL was at ninety-five (95%), the Women Empowerment Programme was at eighty-five (85%) and Social Cash Transfers was implemented in all the 75 CWACs and all the wards in the district.

5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, the department's performance is at eighty percent (80%) this is attributed to some programmes being funded. However, there is need to adequately fund some programmes at 100%.

5.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

5.3.1 Availability of Service

The departmental services are provided in all the wards in the district including the wards on the islands.

5.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.

The performance and status is as tabulated below.

Table 14 Social services Quality of Services and Key Performance indicators

S/No	Programme	Indicator	Target	Comment
1	Food Security Pack	Number of Households receiving farming inputs	1820	The district met the targets. There is demand for the programme there is need to increase caseloads.
2	Supporting Women's Livelihood	Number of Women receiving productivity grants	680	The district met the targets. There is need to increase the caseloads for the programme.
3	Women Empowerment Programme	Number of Women Clubs and Community Groups Formed and receiving Training in Life, Financial and Business Skills	120	The district met the targets.

4	Social Transfer	Cash	The total number of beneficiaries receiving transfer on the programme	13,947	The district met the targets but due to high poverty and vulnerability levels there is still demand of increasing the number of beneficiaries so that the aim of SCT is met
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Source: Community Development and social services department, 2023

5.3.2.1 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Overall Performance of the Sector
There is demand on all programs hence there is need to increase the number of beneficiaries on the various empowerment programs. The sector overall performance is on target as most indicators were met. In the Food Security Pack Programme, the sector was on target at one hundred percent (100%). The Supporting Women’s Livelihood the sector was at ninety five percent (95%) and the Women Empowerment Programme was at eight five percent (85%)

On social cash transfer the number of beneficiaries stands at 13, 947. Female headed household’s stands at 8,932 while child headed household’s stands at 16 leaving the aged beneficiaries at 1,187 and disabled at 2,713. Beneficiaries who are chronically ill stands at 61. Widowers should also be considered to be vulnerable and not just widows only as it is currently the case and government should increase the transfer amount because prices of goods and services have gone up.

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

The public suggested that in order for the department to implement the programmes successfully there was need to recruit more Staff who would be placed or responsible for a particular ward. There was also need to construct houses for sub-centre officers. This would reduce the overwhelming load of one officer handling more than one ward and having to travel from the BOMA to attend to matter in distant wards. Incentives should be provided to Volunteers such as Bicycles, Allowances, T-Shirts, Identifications Cards, Umbrella’s and Stipends for ease in their working relations with the communities. The public also felt that the number of beneficiaries on the Social programmes should increase and criteria not restricted. There was also need to establish skills Centres/ community halls to enable beneficiaries get a skill especial in entrepreneurship skills. The need to create CWACs in villages which are situated within the central business area such as chesemba. The public also felt that there was need of awareness raising on all the social protection programmes under the sector and related sectors. The main core issue affecting the sector is that people in 7/10 ward are living in abject poverty.

5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The District population as at 2022 was estimated at 147,189 (ZAMSTAT, 2022). The District has continued recording a steady population growth of 1.8% per annum in the recent years due to some positive economic and social amenities such as fishing and tourism. Owing to the anticipated economic and social development in the District, this trend is expected to continue in the next 10 years whereby the increasing demand for Social Protection Services across the District.

5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The sector provides various Social protection programmes to the vulnerable communities in the district. The sector needs to ensure that all the Social Protection programmes are integrated on the Zambia Integrated Social Protection Information System (ZISPIS) in order to provide effective and

efficient services to the vulnerable. There is need to design new programmes and ensure that caseloads for the programmes are increased in order to reduce poverty in the district

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

Most vulnerable households rely on the land for their food and livelihoods. The vulnerable households have generational land which is not adequately utilized because they lack farming inputs and knowledge on land utilization. Deliberate empowerment programmes for the proper use of land by the vulnerable is imperative.

5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

5.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Climate change threatens the food supply of the vulnerable households in the communities. Some farming practices by the vulnerable but viable farmers such as cutting of trees contributes to climate change. The farming households need to be trained in conservation farming practices. Dry spells make it harder to produce food. As a result, prices for food increases and access becomes more limited putting the vulnerable households at a higher risk of hunger and poverty.

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

The vulnerable households are adversely affected by climate change in that their ability to feed themselves and provide financial security for their families are threatened when crops and livestock are delimitated. Climate change has an impact on agricultural activities and threatens food security in the communities in the district.

5.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The social protection programs are limiting in their nature of beneficiaries and criteria. Furthermore, some beneficiaries have been on the programs without graduating and thereby not creating space for others to join in. Thus the limited funding of these programs has largely contributed to people living in abject poverty in seven out of the ten wards as they do not have access to funds from such programs for basic livelihood

5.8. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

5.8.1 Women and girls

There are a lot women and girls who are very poor. Therefore, A deliberate program that has been able to support women Livelihood through grants for business. and trainings in business and life skill. Keeping Girls in school the girls are being supported to go back to school.

5.8.2 Men and boys

Men and boys are also affected negatively by rural poverty. Food security pack (FSP) helps to reduce poverty through provision of farming inputs. and provision of reformatory programs for juveniles initially involved in wrong doings.

5.8.3 Youths

There is a lot of youth unemployment in the district. Therefore, engage in youth groups and Savings groups and comparatives to revamp and encourage financial stability.

5.8.4 Disabled

Access of Food Security Pack (FSP) and Social Cash Transfer.

5.8.5 HIV/AIDS

Engage them in groups that discusses behavioral change, acceptance of the HIV status and adherence to treatment.

5.9 Summary

The sector is mandated to provide and facilitate the provision of equitable social protection services to communities in order to contribute to sustainable human development. It contributes to poverty reduction and improved quality of life of citizens in order to foster national development. Population growth increases the demand for Social Protection Programmes hence there is need to increase funding and caseload to the Social Protection sector.

6.0. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

6.1. Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans

The National Road Fund Agency has been tasked with the mandate to provide overall strategic financial oversight to the road sector and facilitate road infrastructure development in the country. The district has benefitted from a number of projects being implemented through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the World Bank, through this fund. A stretch of about 40km is been rehabilitated within the district. The Road Development Agency has continued to give supervisory role in the implementation of the projects in the district. Despite the implementation of such projects, the transport and communication sector in the district is still in need of more infrastructure.

6.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

6.2.1 Availability of Service

6.2.1.1. Transport

Samfya district is strategically located in the Province and it is linked to the provincial capital by a tarred road stretching only about 78Km making it easy to access other goods and services not readily available in the district. The district has a reasonable public transport system because it is connected through a tarmac road to Serenje via Chitambo and Mansa. It is also connected to Chilubi and Lunga districts by water transport. The district has also a community radio station called Radio Bangwela.

The roads within the district are general of poor conditions. The main roads within the Central Business district are tarred whilst those within the township boundary are gravel and in need of rehabilitation. For example, roads for the newly planned beach area have not yet been opened up thus blocking infrastructure development in that area. As a results, the Local Authority has not maximised collecting of land rates and other associated revenue from the area.

In the outskirts, one of the main roads is twinge road running from Mwense village in Mano Ward through katanshya up to Kapata Ward. Feeder roads that branches from this road are in poor state and need urgent attention especially on crossing points and embankments.

The other side of the district can be accessed through Tuta Road and off Milenge turn-off onto the Milenge Road. The latter is in very poor condition and impassable during the raining season.

The district is bordering five districts that is Mansa, Chifunabuli, Milenge, lunga and chilubi, of which Lunga and Chilubi with a few islands are accessed using water transport. The district has two water

vessels servicing these places, that is lucheleng'anga and post boat managed by bangweulu water transport. The two boats are not adequate to carry heavy good as Luchelengnga has a maximum tonnage of 40 which the same with the other Post boat . There are also speed boats, banana boats and canoes which are mostly used in the fishing camps within the district.

6.2.1.2. Telecommunication

Zambia Telecommunication Limited (ZAMTEL) provides both fixed landline and mobile telecommunication services within the district with a total of seven (7) network towers managed by Infratel Corporation Limited. The other mobile telephone communication service providers are Airtel and MTN with a total a of five (5) towers managed by IHS Zambia Limited. The quality of mobile service is good in the urban part of the district. However, in the far flung areas, the network is relatively poor. This is due to the fact that the 40% of the telecommunication tower are in the two urban wards while the remain is 60% is shared by the 8 rural ward. Each telecommunication tower is expected to cover 40km which leaves about 30% of the rural part without telecommunication coverage.

Television services are provided by the Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation (ZNBC) through Digital Satellites. However, there is still need to increase the radius of telecommunication services to capture far flung areas.

6.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The poor and bad road infrastructure and telecommunication services have contributed to the slow pace of development in the district as most parts of the district are difficult to reach. Network coverage is equally low and limited especially during power cuts. As a result, this has reduced investors' confidence in the district contributed to the slow pace of development.

Table showing the status of road network in the district

Table 15 Status of Roads in the District

Road No	Road Name	Rd Length (km)	Road class	General condition of road	Comments
N/A	Urban roads (tarred)	22	Bituminous	Good	
N/A	Urban roads (other)	40	Earth road	Fair to poor	
RD449*	Chipwashinga (D449) - Twingi Mission - Musema	53.5	Earth road	Poor	
U9	Chinweshiba (D449) - Chilupula - Tuta(D451)	7.1	Gravel	Good	Need for culverts and embankments on two spots
U10*	Jct. Mano Area (U11) - Tuta (D451)	11.5	Earth road	Poor	
U11	Mano (D449) - Tuta (D451)	47	Gravel	Good	Contracted works on going
U12*	Kasompe (D449) - Chipako - Mutiti - Kabongo	18.9	Earth road	Poor	Contracted works yet to start
U13	Kabuta - Mulando Loop	10.2	Earth road	Poor	
U14	Muchinshi (D449) - NtongoBolwa	13.4	Earth road	Poor	

U15	KalasaMukoso (RD452) - Namwila-Bwanga - Kapata (RD452)	22.1	Earth road	Poor	
U16	Tom - Kafubashi - Mondo (D100)	19.4	Earth road	Poor	
U17	Serenje Rd. (D235) - Yongolo	6.8	Earth road	Poor	
U18	Katumba Layby (D235) - Chimya	18.0	Earth road	Poor	
D450	Chimembe (RD449) - Mpanta - Chipwashinga (D449)	18.7	Earth road	Poor	
TOTAL LENGTH (km)		308.6	Km		

Source: STC, Department of Engineering, 2023

6.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

6.3.1. Availability of Service

The public consultation process acknowledged the need for Road Infrastructure maintenance and development in the district and the need for more communication towers in far flung areas. Maintenance & expansion of existing road infrastructure, upgrading & rehabilitation of feeder roads to gravel and even bituminous standards and construction of more feeder roads

The public consultation also acknowledged that there was need to expand communication infrastructure by having more towers in the far-flung area to increase network coverage

6.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district has 11 main feeder roads out of which 3 have recently been worked-on and are in good state while the remaining 8 roads are still in bad state. However, there are plans to work on two of the bad state roads. The urban areas has tarred road which is about 22km within the township. There is also the main tarmac road connecting the district to central province through Chitambo district using Tuta Bridge which also connect to Mansa district and other parts of the province. Overtime, both the urban tarmacs roads and main connecting other district have developed pot holes and cracks which need urgent attention. This has been due to lack of routine maintenance. Therefore there still remains issues to be addressed such as poor road network and telecommunication in 8/10 wards in the district.

6.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

The district population is anticipated to increase over the next ten years. Therefore, there will be increased demand for more services in the district. The district already is experiencing an influx of people due to the tourism activities and construction of infrastructure projects under the Constituency development Fund. Thus more households and institutions will need access to telecommunication services and road infrastructure. Therefore, strategies and measures in this sector will have to be in place to meet this demand

6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The 2010 population 98,000 and 2022 population of 147,189 indicate that the population of Samfya district is still growing and at a fast rate for that matter. Therefore, the future demand for services such as Transportation and Telecommunication will also increase. They will be need to increase

and sustain these services through, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation for quality of services to meet the demand.

6.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION		
ROAD WORKS	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES
Upgrading, construction & rehabilitation of road network including water transport	Road Infrastructure maintenance, upgrading and rehabilitation 2. Rehabilitation of canals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grading Kapata road 2. Rehabilitation of Mano Ninge Mabukunda road Fibalala 3. Rehabilitation of Katumba Yongolo road 5. Grading of Kafubashi Milenge road 6. Dredging of all canals 7. Improve water transport 8. Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and embankments on crossing points 9. Chesemba road to tuta road through ninge 10. Tuta to kaya 11. Mulisha to Kwabanda 12. Chinweshiba to Mulisha 13. Installation of street lights within township.

Table 16 Proposed Investment and Development in Transportation and Communication

Source: IDP Team, 2023

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

The road network in Samfya is very limited especially in the outskirts. Thus, the increase in population will entail the construction of more roads in Samfya to open it to other areas within and outside the district. The district is prone to water logging and therefore, there is need to rehabilitate embankment on crossing points that are in need of attention. In settlement with high population but are not planned, there is need for planning to prevent further encroachments of road reserves needed in future. With the world literally going digital, there is need to increase telecommunication tower and improve network so as to cater for the population increase.

6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

6.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Road construction and telecommunication infrastructure requires lots of land to be cleared. Thus, the sector contributes largely to impact of Environment and Climate Change. The demand for more roads will mean more land and forest will be cleared for gravelling or bituminous road infrastructure of which has an adverse impact on environmental (dust pollution) and climate change (destruction of forest and vegetation). Telecommunication towers equally require land to be cleared for masts to be installed.

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

The Environmental and Climate Change has got an impact on the sector. Heavy rains usually pose a threat of the sector as often bridges and roads are washed away due to flooding. Equally hail storms can destroy or bring down mast towers when very intense. This has led to the maintenance and mitigation of infrastructure in the sector very expensive. Thus, it's very vital that Governments' puts in deliberate policies to sustainability of infrastructure in this sector

6.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The Poor Road Network and Telecommunication in eight out of ten wards is as a result of the inadequate funding and slow implementation of road infrastructure in the district. This has affected the district negatively especially where investment opportunities is concerned. The Poor roads have also made the movement of goods and services very challenging and expensive

6.8. Summary

Transport and telecommunication are drivers of development in any economy. The telecommunication sector offers information that keeps one up to date with current affairs, as it is known, knowledge is indeed power. The transport sector is necessary, as this is a medium where goods and services are transported and is a connector to different markets linkages within and outside a district, country and even continent. It is therefore important for survival of any economy that this sector is given the desired attention

6.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

6.6.1 Women and girls

The sector is helping the women and girls in providing mode of movement in the district and beyond the district. The communication is made available through communication towers as women and girls use phones. This has also enabled women and girls access services and products specific to their needs such as education, health, business etc.

6.6.2 Men and boys

The sector is providing mode of movement to different places and telecommunication helps in communication. This men and boy have access to essential services such education, health and many others. Sector provides an opportunity for men and boy to be exposed to new developments and technologies. On the other hand, it provide employment to men as workers in road and telecommunication tower construction and even as drivers in the transportation vehicles and coxswain for water transport.

6.6.3 Youths

The sector is providing mode of movement to different places and telecommunication helps in communication. This men and boy have access to essential services such education, health and many others. Sector provides an opportunity for men and boy to be exposed to new developments and technologies. On the other hand it provide employment to men as workers in road and telecommunication tower construction and even as drivers in the transportation vehicles and coxswain for water transport.

6.6.4 Disabled

The sector is helping the disabled in providing mode of movement in the district and beyond the district. The communication is made available through communication towers which also enable the disabled to use their phones. This has also enabled women and girls access services and products specific to their needs such as education, health, business etc. The district has inadequate communication infrastructure.

6.6.5 HIV/AIDS

There is an assured delivery of medicines and supplies for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. The sector provide means of mobility and communication which enable sensitization to be conducted

and this creates awareness to the affected population to make informed decisions. The negative impact is on migrant workers who are employed in the road construction who are contributing to spread of new HIV infections.

7.0. TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND FORESTRY

7.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

7.1.1. Tourism and Wildlife

The National policy direction embedded in the Eight National Development Plan with regards to the Tourism sector is to promote the development of the Northern and Southern circuits through infrastructure development coupled with a supportive regulatory framework to make these areas destinations of choice for tourists and private investment in tourism facilities. At local level, the plan in Samfya is to make it a Tourism destination and capital for the Northern Circuit. However, there are certain parameters that need to be taken in to account for this dream to be achieved. With regards to Wildlife conservation is currently using the National Parks and Wildlife Policy in promoting the conservation of wildlife as an environmental good for socio-economic benefits.

7.1.2. Forestry

The unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in Zambia and Samfya in particular is evidenced through deforestation and forest degradation, encroachment of protected areas, loss of biodiversity, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and uncontrolled human settlements in protected areas. The Forestry sector is guided by the National Agriculture policy (NAP 2012-2030) which seeks to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable through promoting environmentally friendly farming systems such as conservation farming, afforestation, and the use of green manure and lime.

The district uses the National Forestry Policy to address deforestation, forest degradation challenges in a comprehensive and holistic approach to sustainable forest management which is in line with the NAP 2012/2030 and Zambia's Vision of attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030 which emphasizes development which is anchored on "sustainable environment and natural resource management principles".

However, for this to be achieved, there is need for consented efforts to be put together by everyone to ensure that environmental sustainability measures are undertaken to holistic development which meets the needs of the current and future generations. There is high level of deforestation in protected forestry area which stands at 90% and about 35% encroachment levels. This is partly due to the fact that the gazetted forest area is close to the CBD where demand for land is high due to increase in population.

7.1.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

7.1.1.1 Tourism and Wildlife

The key Government priorities in accordance with the Eighth National development is to attain economic transformation that will be marked by advancements in industrialization and economic diversification for sustained growth driven by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and tourism.

In order to attain this national objective, Samfya district has prioritized tourism as its economic potential that will be transformed into an industry.

Some of the programs that will be undertake to realize this strategy will include:

Investment in Climate resilient tourism infrastructure development; this type of investment will guarantee the local of the much-needed employment opportunities. Property rates and other regulatory obligation will guarantee the local authority of a stable revenue base for effective service delivery. Supporting infrastructure will guarantee access of vital services by the local communities. Marketing and promotion of the Tourism product development; the tourism products such as the beach and cultural and heritage sites will need to be marketed and promoted to attract Foreign and local direct incomes. This will guarantee a self-sustaining sector

Wildlife management; opening the GMA area to the public will see an increase of infrastructure development that will further stabilize the sector economically.

The district also has created a district coordination management team comprising of different business personnel involved in the hospitality industry to come up with a package for accommodation and conference facilities development promotion. The team is also in touch with the southern circuit for best practices in the tourism sector

7.1.1.2 Forestry

Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and poor environmental management have contributed to increased incidences of adverse climate change impacts such as droughts, floods and extreme temperatures. Therefore, the Plan will focus on enhancing mitigation and adaptation to climate change while promoting sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources to promote green growth and environmental sustainability. Environmental awareness will be implemented alongside all interventions in this Strategic Development Area.

7.1.1.2.1. Sustainable Forest Resources and Ecosystem Management

In managing the country's forest resources in order to maximize productivity and the development potential of the forest resources: the district seeks to prioritize the following

The preparation and implementation of forest management plans and utilization of forest products and services.

Reclassify the conservation status of reserves based on the ecosystem significance of each protected area using a multi-sector approach, levels and science-based methodologies.

7.1.1.2.2. Local Community Empowerment.

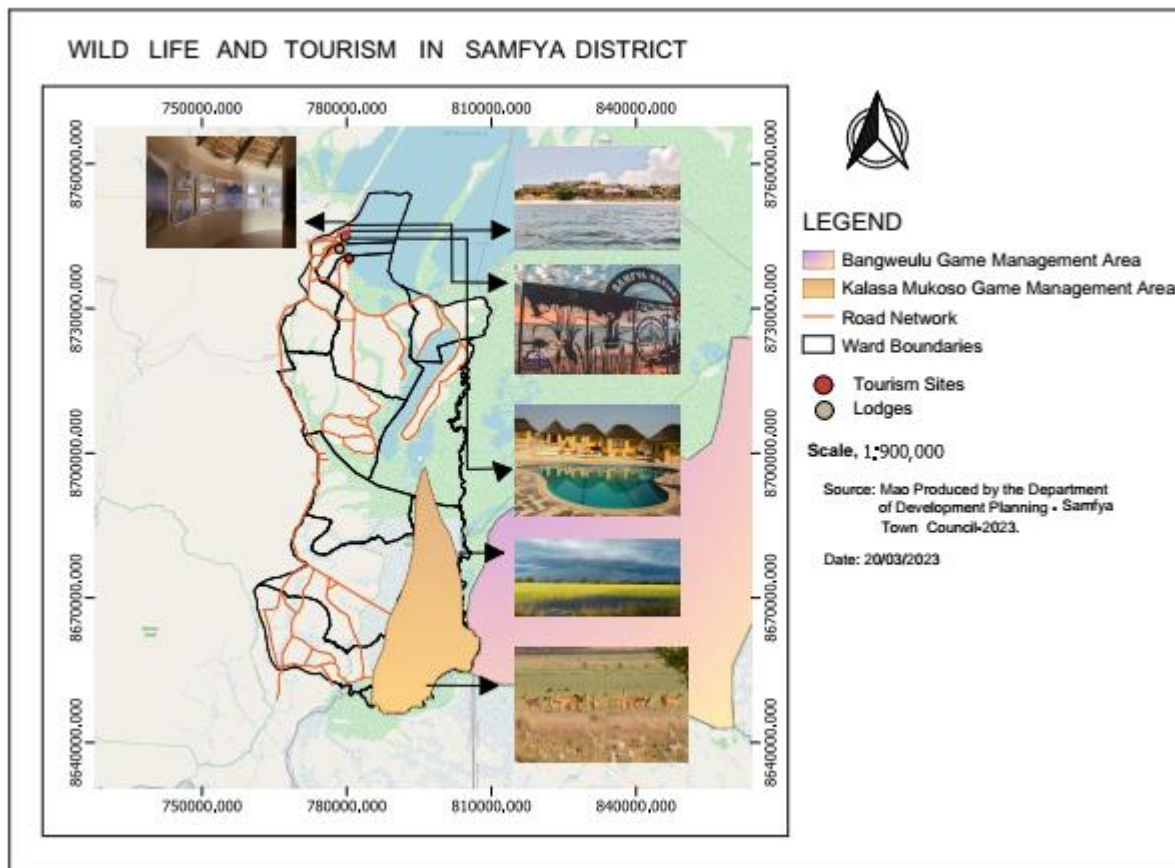
In empowering local communities and traditional leaders in order to ensure adequate protection and management of forests: The district seeks to prioritize the following,

Facilitate collaborative and innovative forest management to enable the participation of local communities and traditional leadership in the management and development of the forests

Establish a framework that supports traditional leadership and communities to develop local level rules and regulations to facilitate effective management of forest resources.

Planting at least 10,000 seedlings of *Pinus oocarpa* every year from southern plantations and also *Eucalyptus grandis* as exotics species here in samfya district.

Figure 5 Location Map for Wildlife and Tourism in Samfya



Source: Samfya Town Council 2022

7.2. Availability of Service

7.2.1.1. Tourism and Wildlife

Samfya being at the Centre of the tourism sector in the northern circuit has started to receive favorable attention from stakeholders at various level. The district boasts of its white sandy beaches at the Lake Bangweulu which stretches about 10km in length. The district has 13 standard lodges out of which Chita, Samfya waterfront and Bangweulu beach village lodges are outstanding. There are also a number of guest houses dotted around the district. Plans are underway to construct a three-star hotel by the workers compensation in partnership with Samfya town council. The available room space for the 13 standard lodge stands at 380. However, at peak time, the room spaces are not enough forcing some people to seek for accommodation in the nearby districts such as Mansa. There is still demand for lodge/ hotel construction and any other hospitality facilities in the district to support tourism.

The district also has Game Management area number 33 in Kalasamukoso with the size of 1166 square meters. The GMA boasts of different animal species such as the famous black lechwe and oribs to mention a few.

Figure 6 Picture showing types of Animals found in the GMA

ANIMALS FOUND IN THE GMA



Pictures of Shoebill (Ipumambao), Black Lechewe (Inga)

Source: Samfya Town Council – 2016

The district also shares the Bangweulu plains with Lunga district, the plains host a number of birds species with the famous shoebills, marobo stock, reed comrand and ducks among others.

The district is also endowed with heritage sites. The most famous among them is LucheleNg'anga found five (5) Kilometers away from the Central Business Center (CBD). LucheleNg'anga are stone engravings depicting foot prints of a mythical creature known as the LucheleNgannga. It is believed that during the formation of the stone, LucheleNg'anga stepped on these stones in their morta state living the marks on the stones visible to date.

The other heritage site is Chitibaluba. This is a famous tree which has a history of moving from one place to the other. It is believed that the tree host different types of plant trees. The tree produces different plant leaves depending on the time and season, i.e., during the morning, one can see Mango leaves while in the afternoon one can see guava leave and orange leaves in the evening within the same day. There are traditional beliefs around the tree. Every Chief (Kasoma Bangweulu) who dies needs to be rested under the tree before burying. It is also believed that no one can cut down the tree. This is according to the information gotten from chief kasoma bangweulu's palace.

The district has various cultural dance groups known as the Kalela groups. These groups are important to the tradition and customs of Samfya. The usually participate in festivals and other national events

7.2.1.2. Forestry

The district forestry department regulate illegal forest activities through issuance of permits/ licenses aimed at reducing cutting down of trees in protected areas, the district also provide guidelines for charcoal production on farmlands so as to promote sustainable harvest of wood. In the quest to carb illegal activities, the district has been undertaking blitz patrols and renting checks on protected areas to enforce the law on perpetrators.

The district has embarked on robotic project of planting exotic trees for continuous wood production in the district and as a way of restocking the deforested areas of the national forest. Previously the district has been planting an average of 5000 trees per year and this year we have plans to double the planting species to 10000, to try to restock the deforested areas.

The government recognizes the importance of Charcoal both as a source of energy and income generating activity and also encourages people to minimize climate change effects through the plant a million tree campaign.

The table below summarizes the current status of forestry in Samfya district

Table 17 Status of Forestry Reserve in Samfya

Reserve No.	Name of Forest	Gazette No.	Size (ha)	No. of Nurseries in the district	Status
P15	SAMFYA NATIONAL FOREST	199 of 1952	2,677.091		Highly encroached with agriculture and Charcoal production
			0.5	One (1) Nursery area (intact
TOTAL					

Source: Department Forestry, 2022

7.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

7.2.2.1. Tourism and Wildlife

The district has been bestowed the Tourism capital with the Tourism information Centre for the Northern circuit located within the district. The Local Authority (LA) has put up measure to actualize this status by opening the 10km beach stretch for tourism activities. However, despite this title, the tourism industry in Samfya is still in its infancy. From the creation of the layout plan along the beach in 2007, there has been little infrastructure development in the area. This has been hampered by the lack of a proper road network and the parcels of land are sandy in nature and heavily encroached on

In 2017, the district participated in the Luapula province Investment exposition which has seen a number of investors coming on board to offer tourism related services in the district such as the Workers Compensation Fund Control Board will set up a 2000-seater capacity international convention centre, a three (3) star hotel and shopping mall.

Currently the LA is implementing a beach development project along beach in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and Arts. The LA received funding to construct an administrative block and two ablution blocks which have since been completed.

The Council has further initiated a beach vending project along the beach shore for different tourism activities to be undertaken ranging from water sporting, play parks, boat cruises and alike.

A well-established Tourism industry in the district will help to facilitate an increased employment opportunity for its local people. The trickledown effect will be a reduction in the high unemployment and poverty levels. These activities will see the development of other supporting services in road construction, health, education, water and sanitation.

7.2.2.2. Forestry

The services offered by the department are fairly average. However, there is need for more extension services to be done. The greatest hinderance to the quality of service is that the department lacks vehicles to undertake monitoring and enforcement activities.

However, the district has collaborated with other environmental stakeholders in putting up measures to reduce the effects of climate change, the district has been working with TRALARD and Care For Nature to create climate change resilience among local communities through educating school going children about the importance of forest resource management, empowering local people with alternative livelihood sources that can make them lessen dependence on forest resources, the district is at 12% in terms of afforestation and other measures are being done working closely with Tralard to implement their mandate of creating climate resilient community through empowering them with goat rearing, piggery rearing, chicken rearing, gardening and planting of agroforestry trees as an alternative livelihood in order for them to spare the environment for natural regeneration. The project is also working hard to ensure that systems are put in place to control deforestation through community forest management and indigenous natural regeneration; all these are aimed at reducing stress on forest resources by empowering local people with alternative livelihood.

7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

7.3.1 Availability of Service

The tourism sector in Samfya district is in its infancy. It's the district's desire to transform it into an industry. As the case might be, for an industry to thrive, there must be supporting services in place of which the district lacks. The terrain of Samfya is generally water logged and this has led to a poor road network especially during the rainy season. The Beach itself floods during this season and therefore needs a proper drainage system. The GMA has no road infrastructure, no health facilities, no education facilities and other social services. The ICT also has to be improved as other area do not have mobile networks nor radio coverage for dissemination of information. And awareness in far flung areas such as where the GMA, heritage and cultural sites are located.

The district also lacks hospitality training facilities to supplement a tourism labour force. The communities surrounding the beach area have access to basic social services as the beach is located within the township area there is a presence of all government departments.

With regards to forestry, the sector needs a lot of financial and human resource to effectively carry out its mandate. The sector lacks a vehicle to conduct patrols and enforcement. There is need for extension officers in forestry sites to offer the needed climate smart livelihood alternatives to communities that heavily depend on charcoal as their source of livelihood which is causing deforestation in National Forestry Reserves and Community Forestry.

7.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The public participation process placed an emphasis on the need to develop the tourism sector and forestry sectors. What all stakeholders agreed with was maximum utilization of the main local tourism resource which Samfya has.

With regards to the Tourism sector on the one hand, there was a plea from the local tourism investors to be given permission to start utilizing beach frontages in respect of their establishments. As a result of this, the Local Authority has since initiated a beach vending project to allow not only local and national investors in tourism show case their potential within the stipulated government regulations. The process further highlighted on the need for a proper road network and street lights along the beach stretch. It was also emphasized that a holistic tourism package (the beach, heritage site and GMA) was to be created to allow for the full tourism experience when one was in Samfya. Hence the creation of Local Tourist operators' association for the management of tourism activities in the district. There still remains issues to be addressed and that is lack of community involvement in promoting tourism in rural wards.

On the other hand, stakeholders agreed that Sustainable forest management required well-trained personnel with increased skills and knowledge to meet the current and future challenges of

managing forest resources. Thus, the Forestry sector needed support in both financial and human resources. What came out was that communities were ignorant on why forests needed to be conserved. The public participation process indicated that a lot of enlightenment in forestry management need to be disseminated to the grass root levels. There still remains issues to be addressed and that is high deforestation in 10 wards of the district and encroachments in gazetted forest areas.

7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

From past population trends, it is clear that the population of Samfya is growing. With this population increase there will be a great need for more service and facilities such as more lodges, recreational and cultural centres, water and land transport facilities and game viewing packages. This will in turn boost the hospitality industry in employment creation, accommodation and exploration of the local traditional culture on the one hand.

On the other hand, the increase in population will put a strain on forest for economic survival. As a result, there is need for communities to be empowered with alternative skills to lessen the burdens on the forest through charcoal burning and unsustainable farming methods.

Table 18 Existing and Proposed Development in Tourism, Wildlife and Forestry

TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND FORESTRY		
TOURISM	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES
Make Samfya a Tourism hub	Development of the 10km stretch (sandy Beach) Restocking of wildlife in the GMA Implementation of Climate resilient programs	Allocation of land for Lodges/hotels Implementation of Vending spaces along the beach along for activities such as Play park, Entertainment and Sports parks Cultural Village park (Village Tourism) Shopping malls Land for Airstrip Administration block Beach Market Opening of Road along the Beach area inclusive of Water, sanitation and electricity network Game viewing, Camping Continuation of cultural festivals Reforestation and restocking Community forest creation Tree planting

Source: IDP team, 2022

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

The population of Samfya is a fast growing one, from 92,416 according to 2010 Census of Population and Housing to now 123,463 according to ZAMSTAT, 2022. This itself shows a need for more land for people to develop and this will have an impact of tourism and forestry. As it is the

GMAs and the national forest are already encroached by human activities and settlements. Furthermore, with no major industry to offer employment, there is a risk of continued depletion of the forest and poaching of animals in the GMAs.

7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

7.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Since the Tourism industry is still in its infancy, there has been little impact on Environment and Climate Change. However, with an increase in population, there is a risk of encroachment on protected areas such as buffers along water bodies, of which such development can lead to drying up of these area over time

On the other hand, the forestry sector has a high of existing trends on the Environment and climate change. Based on the ZAMSTAT report of 2022 population of Samfya district, the vastness in population growth in the district puts the forest resources in pressure for deforestation, land degradation, Top soil depletion and farm as well as infrastructure encroachment

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

Although the tourism sector is still in its infancy, it hasn't been spared by Environmental and Climate change issues. The reduction in the rains has seen the largest tourism attraction, that is, the Lake Bangweulu not being filled to its maximum potential. Thus, limiting the number of safe spotting activities that can be done on the shallow end of the lake.

The forestry sector is the fundamental play in environment and climate change issues. Continued exploitation through deforestation and degradation puts makes the sector very vulnerable.

7.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The Tourism industry in Samfya is in its infancy and therefore will require resources for maximum potential to be harnessed. Lack of community involvement in promoting tourism and wildlife in rural wards has also contributed to the slow pace at which the sector is growing.

On the other hand, protective areas such as forest will have to be preserved. The high deforestation and encroachments in gazetted forest areas in all ten wards of Samfya has equally contributed to the distraction of tree and animal species.

7.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the realm of forest management, addressing the specific challenges faced by women and girls is imperative to ensure sustainable and inclusive practices. A prominent issue is the limited access that women and girls have to forest resources, stemming from unequal gender dynamics and traditional land tenure systems. To mitigate this challenge, it is crucial to advocate for community forest management that incorporates gender-inclusive policies and ensures equitable access and benefits for women. An illustrative example of this approach is observed through the Community Forestry Program supported by TRALARD, which has empowered women by granting them equal rights to forest resources and fostering their active participation in forest user groups.

Moreover, gender-biased roles and responsibilities persist as a hurdle in forest management. Traditional gender norms often relegate women to supporting roles, limiting their involvement in decision-making processes. The solution to this challenge entails conducting gender-sensitive training and awareness programs that challenge these norms and encourage women's active participation in forest management. A compelling example of this shift can be seen in areas, where the Green Belt Movement has successfully engaged women in tree planting and conservation efforts, breaking gender stereotypes and fostering women's leadership in environmental initiatives. Furthermore, a notable issue is the lack of training and capacity building for women in sustainable forest management practices. To address this, it is essential to establish comprehensive training

programs that equip women with the skills and knowledge required for sustainable forest management. These programs should encompass areas such as agroforestry, non-timber forest product harvesting, and forest protection. The Forest department wants provide training to women on sustainable forest management and facilitated the formation of cooperatives, enabling collective action and empowerment.

In parallel, recognizing the role of men and boys in forest management is crucial. Unsustainable logging and resource extraction practices can result from a lack of awareness and training among this demographic. It is essential to promote responsible forest management through targeted training and awareness campaigns. These efforts should underscore the long-term benefits of sustainable logging and resource utilization. An exemplary initiative in this regard is encouraging responsible logging practices in the district, engaging men and boys in the pursuit of sustainable forest management.

Additionally, community conflicts over forest resources can exacerbate challenges in forest management. To address this issue, fostering community dialogues and conflict resolution mechanisms that include the perspectives of men and boys is vital. These processes should be designed to facilitate decision-making related to resource allocation in a more equitable manner. Such an approach can be done where local forest management committees establish to tackle conflicts and ensure fair resource distribution within communities.

Incorporating youths into forest management is instrumental in promoting sustainable practices and raising awareness about the significance of forests. Currently, limited engagement and awareness among young individuals are prevalent issues. To address this, youth-focused forest conservation and education programs should be instituted. These programs can play a pivotal role in educating young people about the importance of forests, providing training in sustainable forest management, and involving them in tree planting and protection efforts.

Moreover, a substantial challenge is the lack of access to resources and funding for youths interested in forest-related projects. To mitigate this issue, youth-friendly funding opportunities and grants should be created to encourage entrepreneurship in sustainable forest management endeavors. The Youth in Forestry Program offers an illustrative model by providing grants and mentorship to young people embarking on entrepreneurial ventures related to forestry.

Furthermore, addressing the needs of disabled individuals in forest management is imperative to ensure inclusivity. Physical barriers and inaccessibility are often encountered by this group. To overcome this challenge, it is essential to design forest areas with accessible trails, viewpoints, and facilities. These adjustments facilitate the participation of individuals with disabilities in eco-tourism and forest recreation activities.

Additionally, individuals affected by HIV/AIDS in forest-dependent communities face unique challenges, including limited healthcare access and a reduced labor force. To address these issues, ensuring that affected individuals have access to healthcare services, counseling, and support networks is paramount. The CARE-HIV/AIDS program in Zambia stands as an illustrative example, providing healthcare services and support to forest-dependent communities affected by the disease. Moreover, to mitigate the impact of a reduced labor force, it is crucial to develop alternative livelihood opportunities that can be pursued by individuals with HIV/AIDS. These opportunities reduce their reliance on physically demanding forest-related activities. A compelling example of this approach can be observed in the district, where non-governmental organizations have supported HIV/AIDS-affected communities in transitioning to income-generating activities such as beekeeping and agroforestry.

In conclusion, effective forest management and conservation require the active involvement of diverse groups, and inclusive policies and practices are essential to ensure equitable benefits from forests while safeguarding their long-term sustainability. Collaboration among governments, non-governmental organizations, local communities, and the affected groups is crucial for the successful implementation of these multifaceted solutions. By addressing the unique challenges faced by women, men, youths, disabled individuals, and those affected by HIV/AIDS, we can foster sustainable forest management practices that benefit both ecosystems and communities.

7.8. Summary

The Tourism sector is one such a sector with the potential to transform the economic status of Samfya. The boom in the tourism sector will lessen the burden or dependency of the forestry sector as alternative livelihood will be provided. However, both sectors will have to be supported if this has to be achieved.

Having this tourism sector blossom will mean employment for our local people and subsequently, a reduction in poverty levels. With a booming economic activity, other concerns come into play such as crime, Health, Sanitation issues and alike. Thus, measures and strategies will equally have to be put in place.

8.0. ENERGY SECTOR

8.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Zambia Electricity and Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO) is a utility company that is responsible for generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity in the country. Samfya district just like any other district in the country is connected to the main National electricity grid supplied by ZESCO. Other than, getting services from ZESCO, the district has also benefited from the Rural Electrification Authority whose mandate is to provide electricity infrastructure to rural areas of Zambia using appropriate technologies. In order to achieve Zambia's aspiration to be a prosperous middle-income country by 2030, the National Energy Policy (NEP) was launched in 2019 to guide Ministries and Institutions responsible for energy services in the Zambian economy to meet the challenges of achieving access to reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services. The Policy provides guidance for the continued development of the energy sector essentially on the security, affordability, supply and utilization of energy. The NEP 2019 is in line with the political, economic, social, technological and environmental changes that have occurred in the past decade.

8.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

8.2.1 Availability of Service

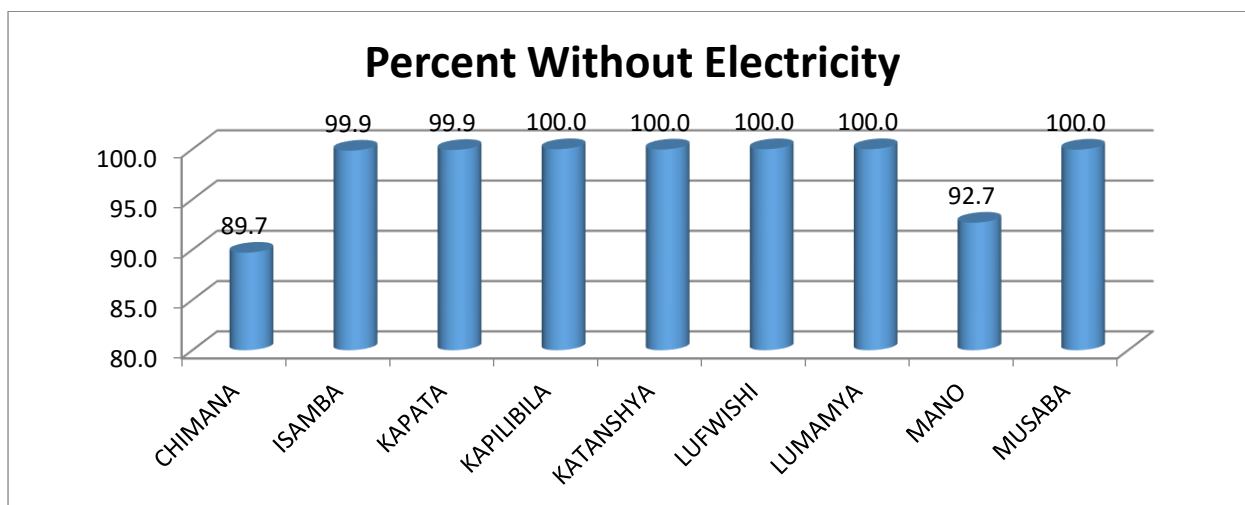
Samfya is experiencing unprecedented development and demand for electricity supply is increasing especially after the hosting of the Luapula Expo. Currently, the number of households that are connected to the national grid (ZESCO) in the district is estimated at approximately 5,500 with Chimana Ward, the CBD having the highest number. The electricity supply demand stands at 1.7 megawatts for Samfya district while Mansa is at 9 megawatts. The district has 5500 households connected to hydropower and 24,531 households not connected to national grid of hydropower and the households connected to hydropower are in the 9 wards with one ward Lufwishi not connected. However, there is need for ZESCO to expand its current network system so as to cover even far flung areas such as Lufwishi and Lumamya Wards. The district has no service/filing station. Petroleum has to be sourced from the neighboring district and this has increased the cost of doing business.

8.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district experiences a lot of power cuts, making it difficult to draw investors in the district. Hydropower supply in the district is poor as 22% of households are connected to the national grid. Therefore, there is need for rural electrification through renewable sources of energy in order to improve the economic opportunities of people in rural areas of Samfya. The poor and bad infrastructure and poor telecommunication services have also contributed to the slow pace in development of the district as most parts of the district are literally unreachable.

As of 2010, statistics show that the district needs electricity as most wards were not electrified. The graph below shows the percentage of households without electricity per wards as of 2010

Figure 7 Percentage of Households without Electricity in the District



(Samfya District Strategic plan 2017 – 2021)

The table above shows the percentage of households which are not connect to national power grid in the 2010. The district has recorded an increase in the number of households and wards connected to hydropower grid.

8.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

8.3.1 Availability of Service

During Public Consultation, it was agreed that there was need for Electricity infrastructure development and promotion in the district. Thus, the Construction of new and modern sub stations & erection of transmission lines was a must as this would help improve investor confidence in the district. It was also agreed that institutions (schools, health centers) and staff houses need to be connected to the national grid, either through REA or ZESCO. It was also observed that the District had no filling station and therefore there was need to establish one even through Public-Private Partnership.

8.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The service is fair for a district without a strong industry. However, the erratic and shortage of supply of electricity especially in the rainy season has much to be desired. With the population increase and the rapid developmental activities taking place in the district, there is need to put up measure to accommodate the mammoth development ahead. In addition, over 70% of households in rural wards are not connected to the national power grid.

8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The district population is anticipated to increase over the next ten years. Therefore, this will be an impact on the demand for more services in the district. Thus more households and institutions will need access to electricity Therefore, strategies and measures in this sector will have to be in place to meet this demand

8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The 2010, 2022 population projects indicate that the population of Samfya district is still growing and at a fast rate for that matter. Therefore, the future demand for electricity services will also

increase. There will be need to increase and sustain these services through, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation for quality of services to meet the demand.

The table below shows the proposed Investment and Development Programs in the district

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY		
ENERGY SOURCES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES
Enhance generation, transmission and distribution of electricity	Electricity infrastructure development and promotion;	Construction of new sub stations & erection of transmission lines
	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution expansion	Construction of solar power generation plants
Enhance strategic reserves and supply of petroleum products	Infrastructure development	Construction of 3 filling stations in the district.
	Public-private partnership rural petroleum businesses establishment promotion.	Identify possible investor in setting up a minimum of two (2) filling stations.
Promote renewable and alternative energy	Renewable and alternative energy development promotion;	Lobby for more investors in alternative sustainable power generation such as Solar Power Plants
	Wood fuel sub-sector management;	conduct inspections in local forests and Sensitize the community on the dangers of deforestation
	Energy efficiency and conservation promotion.	Sensitization of communities on energy efficiency & conservation methods.
Improve electricity access to rural and peri-urban areas	Rural electrification promotion;	Connect all institutions (schools, health centres) and staff houses to the ZESCO grid

Table 19 Existing and Proposed Investment Program

Source: IDP Team, 2022

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

Samfya district is mainly rural, thus most households depend on other sources of energy such as wood and charcoal other than electricity. Households that are connected to the national grid are those that have settled in areas with an economic activity or in the CBD or subcenters where the national grid line is established. As a result of the alternative sources of energy, there has been a high dependency on forest for charcoal and firewood thereby degrading it and making the forest area susceptible to environmental and climate change related issues

8.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

8.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The cutting down of trees poses a threat to environment issues and in addition since about 90% of the communities depend on alternative energy, the burning of this fossil for charcoal contributes to Climate change. Therefore, alternative livelihood need to be provided to reduce dependency of the forest for survival through charcoal burning.

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

The reduction of rainfall over the past recent years due to environmental and climate change related issues has greatly affected the sector. The district has seen shortages or power cuts both during and out of the raining season. This has led to reduced productivity levels especially for business that greatly depend on electricity. The education levels in students is also reduced as they cannot study in the night due to lack of electricity. Furthermore, Households also suffer as perishable good that require refrigeration tend to get spoiled and thereby disturbing the average household of a home.

8.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

There is need for more funding in the energy sector within the district. Over seventy percent of households in rural wards are not connected to national power grid. The erratic power cuts have also negatively contributed to the reduced investor confidence.

8.8. Summary

In a developing country like ours, electricity through the national grid is very vital as other sources such as solar or wind are expensive and cannot be accessed by the majority. The alternative such as Charcoal is equally expensive, unsustainable and possess a huge danger to the environment. Therefore, there is need for deliberate policies to be put in place by Government for households especially in the rural sectors to be connected to the national grid. Furthermore, alternative sources other than hydro should be considered if sustainability of the energy sector is to be attained

9.0. COMMERCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The 8th National Development Plan has prioritized value addition and manufacturing. Under this sector the Local Authority will prioritize value addition to products from the Agriculture and Forest sector as well as trade facilitation. The LA will focus on less capital-intensive but more labor-intensive manufacturing operations. The value chain to be prioritized are food processing and wood and wood product.

Under domestic and international trade, the 8th NDP has prioritize to implement measures to address trade related bottlenecks that impede private sector competitiveness. The Local Authority plans to increase trade opportunities by implementing trade facilitation measures, trade promotion, facilitate the provision of markets and market information services for both local and international residents.

9.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

9.2.1 Availability of Service

9.2.1.1. URBAN BASED MARKETS

The district has a number of trading centers, notable is Mwamfuli trading area found within the central business district in Lupili ward. This is the largest market housing a number of traders and trading in hard ware, groceries, dry and fresh food stuffs, fish, clothing, automobile equipment, bakeries, butcheries, drug stores and sale of chickens, etc. The market also houses a number of lodges, guest houses, Bars and Night clubs and Bus stations.

The other notable market is at, Mwense market area found within 5Km off the CBD in Mano ward. It is also known for groceries, dry and fresh food stuffs, fish and bakeries.

Further, Mwela market is within the CBD in Lupili ward known for its dry and fresh fish. The market falls along the beach area and shares boundary with Bangweulu water transport harbor. The market is mostly visited by both local and international traders due to its huge volumes of fish trading.

The other markets found within the CBD is Lupili market within Lupili ward. The market provides a range of products from groceries, fish, butcheries, dry and fresh food stuffs and sale of chicken. The markets also house a number of bars, a Bank and a bus station.

9.2.1.2. RURAL BASED MARKETS

In addition, there are other markets places in the rural part of the district. Notables are Chinsanka market area which is over 55Km from the CBD in Kapata ward. The market provides a range of products from groceries, dry and fresh fish, dry and fresh food stuffs, wood products, selling of maize meal etc.

The other notable market is Yongolo market, place found in Lufwishi ward 125 Km from the CBD. It is mostly known for fish trading both dry and fresh fish. Other products are groceries and wood products (fire wood and charcoal).

9.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In this sector, the district lags behind as there are no prominent heavy industries to promote manufacturing. However, the few notable industries are harmer mills which are common in many areas of the district. These industries provide basic services to the residents such as polishing of rice, grinding of maize meal and cassava meal, Oil processing, Timber/ Wood processing and Block making industry which are slowly developing.

9.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

9.3.1 Availability of Service

There are very few small-scale industries doted around the district with the majority found within the CBD. An example is timber processing. Timber logging is done in Milenge Forest over 150 Km form the CBD while the processing plant is located in the CBD. This increases the running cost of the business subjecting customers to higher timber prices.

The other unique case is that of rice polishing. The majority of rice farmers are found in the nearby district in Lunga while a few farmers in Kalasamukoso do cultivates rice. However, Rice processing industries are only found in the CBD leaving farmers vulnerable and increasing the cost of doing farming as a business

The public consultation process revealed that there was need for Samfya to have a major industry. It was acknowledged that to do this, the district has to maximize its local resources. Agreeably was that Tourism should be the major industry, however, supporting industries would have to explore as well, notably, Timber processing and Rice polishing. The district sits on a huge forestry cover and three-quarters of the surface is water giving it an advantage for these supporting industries to blossom. The public consultation process also revealed that there was need to decentralize some of these services to far flung wards and rehabilitation of feed roads for ease transportation of goods and services. Also demand for land will increase as population grows more especially along areas connected to the national grid and major roads. Markets in through areas needed also to be established. One major issue affecting the sector is low level of economic activities in all 10 wards of the district

9.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The district population has access to the services provided by the sector but at a small scale. There are many areas of the district which do not have access to these services. Markets are mostly

located within the CBD with very few found in the rural part of the district, leaving the majority of the population to walk very long distances to access these services. Notable one is the case of residents of Lumamya Ward who move over 40Km to access the nearest market at Milenge Junction along Tuta Road.

The district by and large, is providing average service. This is due to the fact that the larger population does not have access to trade and industrial services within their reach. The LA will encourage the business community by planning for this development

9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

9.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population will definitely increase looking at the past trends from 2010 census to 2022 census. Thus there will be an increase in the demand for more services in this sector. Therefore, measures will have to be put in place especially on forests so as not to deplete the resource

Table 20 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development for Commerce, Trade and Industry Sector

Source: IDP Team, 2022

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES
Improve Access to Finance for Production & Export	Business Development Services Provisions	Capacity build community groups (especially for youths & women) in business development skills
Promote industrialization and job creation	Private sector development and competitiveness reform implementation Labour intensive industries promotion;	Promotion of competitiveness among community groups bidders for developmental projects. Promotion of labour intensive industries such as timber production, rice cultivation.
Promote entrepreneurship skills training and development	Skills development fund establishment Vocational and entrepreneurship development promotion	Train community groups in basic financial management techniques Capacity build functional community members in entrepreneurship skills

Patterns

The increase in population has a direct impact on land use and population patterns. Usually communities tend to develop where there is an economic activity. The more the population increases, the greater the demand for land and other social services. With no active large-scale industry, the greater the demand on local forests for economic survival such as charcoal burning.

9.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

9.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The sector has a large role to play where environment and climate change are concerned. With established industries, the sector contributes through pollution and emission of greenhouse gases. The timber processing industry requires a large amount of forest to be cleared that leads to environmental degradation and deforestation and ultimately, Climate change as it affects the natural order (rain cycle). Therefore, it's prudent that community groups undertaking small business especially agricultural in nature are well acquainted with environmentally friendly such as integrated agriculture to reduce on impacts on the environment.

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

The Environmental and Climate Change does have an impact on the sector. Heavy rains and hail storms cause distraction to both crops and animals. Equally acid rains and bush fires have an adverse effect on forestry. If this happens, there is less productivity and could lead to hunger, and ultimately poverty. Therefore, it's vital that measures are put in place to educate the communities and cooperatives to select projects that are sustainable and environmentally friendly.

9.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The district is mainly rural and thus is not exposed. As a result, there is low level of economic activities happening in all ten wards of Samfya district. Most produces grown are mainly for subsistence in nature. There is need for funding to capacity build cooperatives, groupings and clubs in different skills and financial management.

9.7.1 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

9.7.2 Women and girls

The sector is providing livelihood this the involvement of women in business such as marketeers, shop owners, restaurants and saloons. The girls from households with less income are largely involved in business, which also affects their time to attend school.

9.7.3 Men and boys

The sector is providing livelihood this the involvement of men in business such as marketeers, shop owners, barber shops, bars and production such as carpentry, bricklaying and other craftwork.. The boys from households with less income are largely involved in business, which also affects their time to attend school.

9.7.4 Youths

The sector is providing livelihood this the involvement of youth in business such as marketeers, saloons, barber shops, small stationary shops, bars and production such as carpentry, bricklaying and other craftwork.. The youth from households with less income are largely involved in business, which also affects their time to attend school. The youth are ones who are found vending on the streets.

9.7.5 Disabled

The disabled are largely discriminated in the community, with a few conducting small businesses while a lot of them are living through begging on the streets. There are efforts being made to improve the livelihood of the disabled e.g. the deaf and other groups with disabled members formed a cooperatives which accessed empowerment funds from CDF and TRALARD.

9.7.6 HIV/AIDS

The activities under this sector which are being considered are community sensitizations. this is because of the increased trade which is a key driver for new HIV infections.

9.8. Summary

The sector is very important in enhancing the livelihood of the communities within the district. With a district that has no major industries, it is therefore important that communities need to be trained and guided on the type of businesses that they need to undertake in order to uplift their standards of living. Government has already started with decentralization of the CDF in districts where grants and loans can be accessed as seed capital for businesses. Therefore, Government also has to consider capacity building the communities with the necessary business proposal skills to set up viable businesses.

10.0. AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

10.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

As the population continues to grow, more efforts and innovation is needed in order to sustainably increase agricultural production and guarantee food security. The Agricultural sector being guided by the National Agriculture policy (NAP 2012-2030) seeks to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable through promoting environmentally friendly farming systems such as conservation farming, afforestation, and the use of green manure and lime.

This plan complimenting the goal of the Vision 2030 seeks to leave no one behind where agriculture is concerned. This has been further amplified from international policies such as the Sustainable Development Goal No. 2 “End hunger” which seeks to achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture whilst recognises the inter linkages among supporting sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty, ensuring healthy lifestyles and tackling climate change.

The mission of the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors is to facilitate and support the development of sustainable, diversified and competitive agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors that assure food and nutrition security, contribute to job creation and maximise profits and the sectors’ contribution to Gross Domestic Product.

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

The overall objective of Agricultural sector is to contribute to the effective and efficient information dissemination and uptake of responsive innovation in order to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity that assures household and national food and nutrition and income security. The sector also promotes and sustains a viable agricultural sector through the provision of appropriate agricultural infrastructure, mechanization, technical, administrative and advisory services in order to optimize agricultural productivity to ensure food security.

To increase hectares under production and enhance productivity, agricultural mechanization will be promoted through the use of animal draft power and mechanisation in the district. The sector also pursues to promote farm block development with special focus on diversification of crops and livestock. The farm block concept entails the creation of specialized agricultural production and processing zones. Furthermore, the settlement schemes will also be developed as centres for agricultural production.

Interventions in fisheries will aim at promoting investments for increased fingerling production and establishing and operationalizing fish breeding and freezing centres, as measures to bridge the domestic fish deficit and expand into the regional market. Livestock production will be enhanced through establishing community-managed livestock service centres, provincial livestock insemination centres and veterinary laboratories.

Priorities Sector Specific

Priority 1: Improved Livestock Production and Productivity

In line with the Eighth National Development Plan, the sector promotes sustainable livestock production and productivity. This will be done by strengthening extension and advisory services in livestock development and promoting livestock stocking and re-stocking. The district also seeks to promote Artificial Insemination and investment in non-conventional livestock production. Further, the district focuses on promoting established standards and quality of livestock, livestock products, and by-products. To accomplish this, the subsector will encourage the application of appropriate value-addition technologies and promote livestock trade, marketing and agribusiness development.

Priority 2: Improved Livestock Research and Development

To enhance production and productivity in the livestock sub-sector, strengthening Livestock Research and Development (R&D) by strengthening the institutional capacity for livestock Research and Development will be enhanced. In addition, the district will promote research in forage production and pasture management. Moreover, livestock Research and Development will focus on investment promotion and strengthening livestock research (extension linkages). Furthermore, the sector seeks to improve the district's animal welfare and livestock production environment. As a way to enhance community awareness, the subsector aims to improve public awareness levels of animal welfare; and improve compliance and enforcement levels.

To improve the quality of meat product, the sector seeks to improve animal health service delivery by supporting routine vaccinations and surveillance of livestock diseases and strengthening the technical services on the control and prevention of animal diseases. Besides, the district aims to promote the application of indigenous knowledge and practices in managing animal diseases. Finally, the sector will encourage the establishment of animal clinics as well as strengthen the adoption of good animal nutrition practices.

Priority 3: Enhance fisheries development services

Here, the district devices to enhance fisheries development services by promoting good aquaculture practices such as cage and pen fish culture. This will exploit the underutilised enormous water bodies in the district. To complete the value-chain, the concentration will also focus on enhancing market linkages' facilitation for fish, livestock and agricultural produce. Also, with the already formulated collaborated management committees, the attention will skew towards improving collaboration with stakeholders. Further, the sector desires to scale up the production of fingerlings as well as establish fisheries-protected areas.

Additionally, the district plans to enhance research and development of indigenous fisheries genetic resource under capture fisheries. This will be done in conjunction with the strengthening of fisheries extension services. Also, develop, update and disseminate fisheries extension manuals to extension agents and farmers is another priority the district aims at focusing on. Other focuses include the enhancing the promotion of underutilised fish species and the development of appropriate and climate smart technologies in aquaculture and fisheries. These measures are aimed at increasing production, productivity and client satisfaction.

Priority 4: Increase agricultural production and productivity

The district aims at increasing production and productivity in the agriculture sector. To this end, the industry will create an enabling environment for private sector growth in the agriculture sector by providing a stable trade policy with an emphasis on easing restrictions on agricultural commodities' exports and facilitating access to finance. Additionally, a robust, comprehensive agriculture support programme is scheduled to be implemented beginning from the 2022/2023 farming season. The programme will encompass the provision of inputs through the electronic agro-input system to include extension service support, support for value addition, storage and logistics. Further, the programme will provide for better targeting and equity across beneficiaries. To support increased production in the sector, research and development will be encouraged, particularly in developing improved varieties and crops, including tree crops.

To increase hectareage under production and enhance productivity, agricultural mechanization will be promoted. The district will also encourage farm block development with a particular focus on the diversification of crops. The farm block concept entails the creation of specialized agricultural

production and processing zones. Resettlement schemes will also be expanded as centres for agricultural production.

Priority 5: Improve infrastructure and equipment

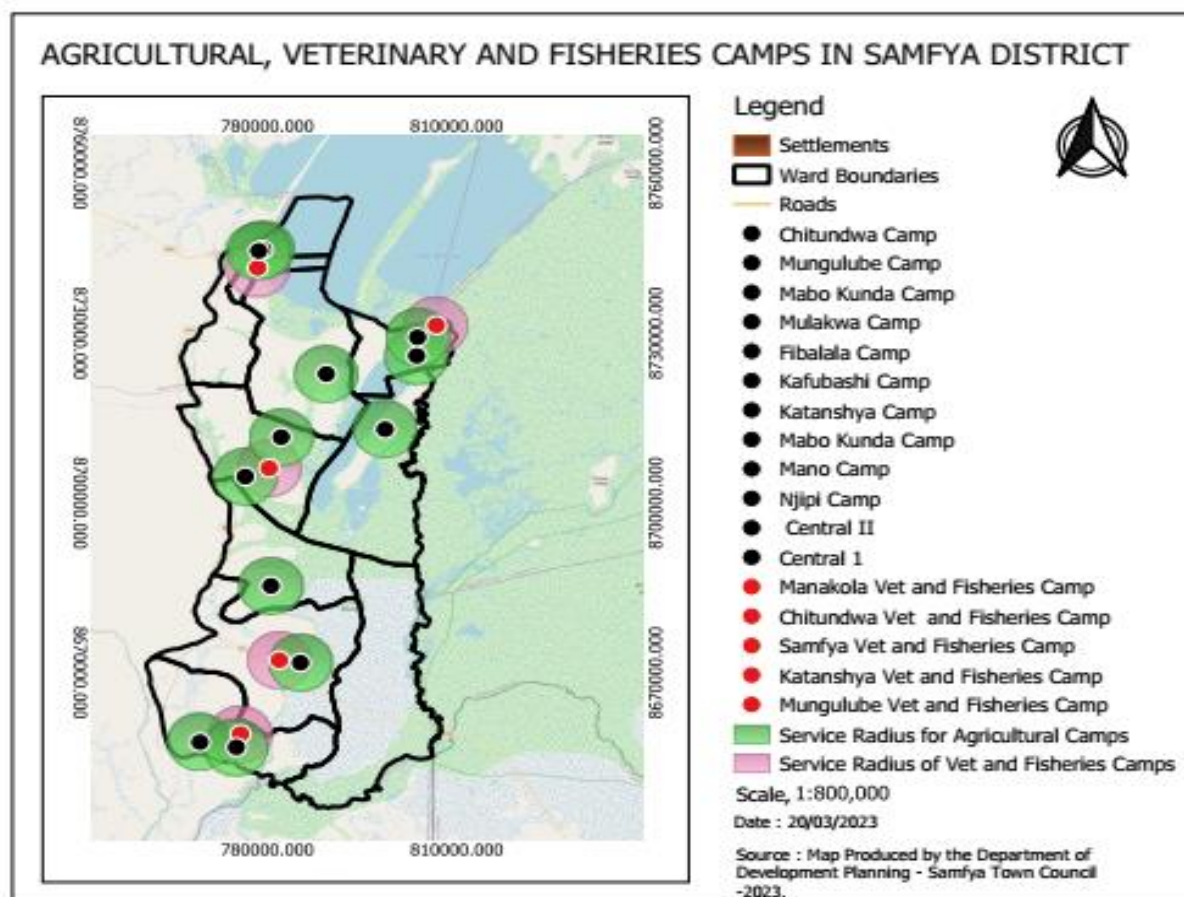
The construction and operationalization of fish hatcheries is already underway and is scheduled to be completed by February of 2023. Furthermore, the district devices to rehabilitate the existing breeding and service centres for livestock sector. This is aimed to enhance the availability of pure and reliable animal breed.

10.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

The district as a total of 8 livestock camps as per national standard out of which, three camps have officer. In terms of fisheries, the district has a total of 5 camps as per national standard and all the five have no officers at the moment. However, with the recent deployment going on, the district is expecting to receive some camp officer to man the fisheries camps. There is critical shortage of camp officers in the district making it difficult for quality extension services.

The map below shows the existing camps and blocks for both Agriculture and Fisheries

Figure 8 Location of Agriculture Camps



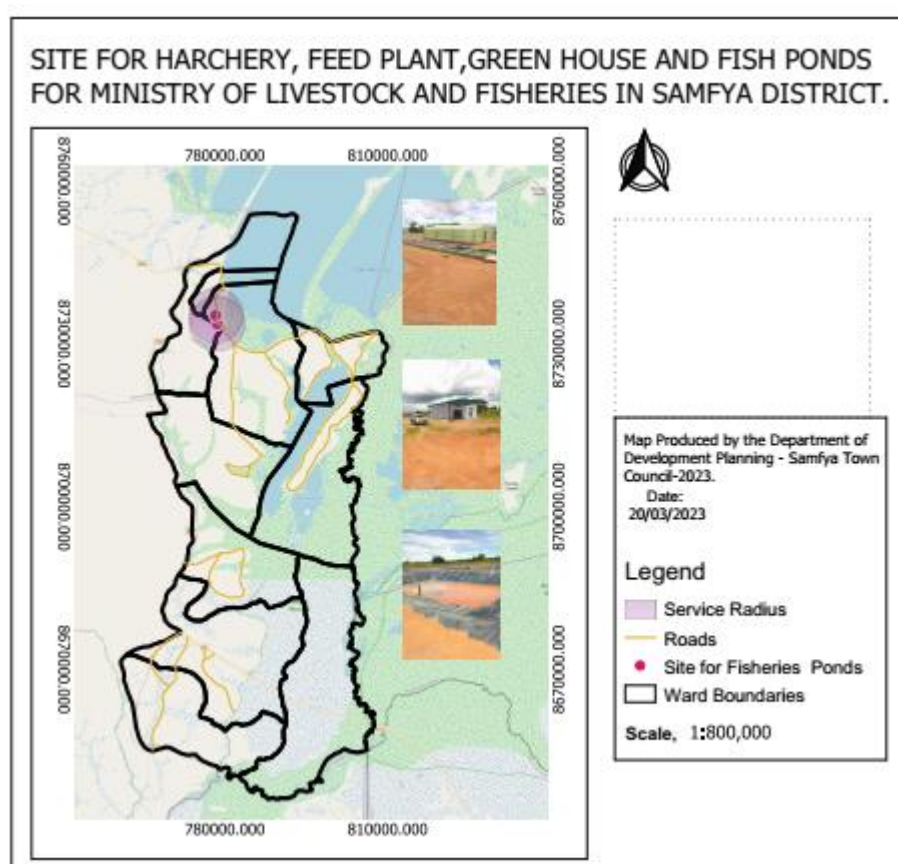
Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

10.2.1 Availability of Service

Samfya District has excellent agricultural potential due to its favourable climate, fertile soils, and availability of water. Conversely, only 20% of the district's hectareage of arable land is currently being utilised despite this land being suitable for crop, cattle, and goat ranching. The majority of local communities depend predominantly on hand-to-mouth agricultural farming methods and fishing for their livelihood. Therefore, its apparent that agriculture and fishing are the two principal forces

responsible for the predicted economic expansion and growth of the district. In addition, there are predominantly two types of farmers: the small-scale and the emerging farmers, which both grow staple crops primarily for their own use, with the rare surplus going to local markets. On the other hand, however, the aquaculture subsector has been recording upsurge of fish farmers in the district. The increase has largely been attributed to the depletion in the fish catches in the natural water bodies. The population growth and the incoming of various aquaculture supporting projects in the district have also rejuvenated the aquaculture subsector. Presently, the district has 208 active fish farmers culturing a total surface pond area of 60958 m². Furthermore, four groups and seventeen (17) individuals have currently ventured in fish culturing using cages mounted on the lake Bangweulu and lake Chinweshiba. The total number of cages currently stands at 44 units. In the previous 12 months, the district has distributed over 70,000 quality fingerlings to various fish farmers supported by TRALARD and Zambia Enterprise Development Implementation Project.

Figure 9 Sites for Livestock and Fisheries Development



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

Despite the escalation in fish farming practices, the district still lacks the commercial fish farming investors in the district. However, that is about to change with the approval of additional cage fish farmers under the Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC). The commission is providing loans to individuals possessing passion in aquaculture value chain. Besides, a modern aquaculture park is under construction in Chinweshiba under Mano ward, which is scheduled to be completed by February of 2023. This will immensely increase the availability of fish farming inputs that includes the reliable quality fingerlings and fish feed in the district.

Figure 10 Fish Farming at Chinweshiba



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

Furthermore, the district formulated 48 Village Fishery Management Committees (VFMC) and three Zonal Fishery Management Committees to improve fisheries compliance management. The VFMCs were formed to offer collaborative fishery management at a community level, whereas the ZFMCs offer similar roles at the chiefdom level. Each ZFMC was provided with a Banana boat for smooth operations. On the other side, the district has yet to form and gazette the Fishery Management Committee, which should be responsible for the entire Bangweulu fishery. Further, the members of the VFMCs and ZFMCs still await to be gazetted as an honorary fish offer for them to start conducting their duties.

The livestock sub-sector in the district is relatively under-exploited due to the dominance of the fisheries sub-sector. However, it remains an increasingly important source of protein and income generation, especially in rural communities. The sub-sector has the potential to enhance the economic and social roles in the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Currently, there are about 400 households rearing cattle, with aggregated number of cattle standing at 1,100. In addition, at least 2,650 households are into goat rearing, making a total number of goats 9860. Other livestock farmers include 1,110 pig farmers, 570 sheep keepers, 3400 rear chickens, and 40 households in rabbit rearing. The total population of pigs as per the 2020 livestock census stands at 3185, for sheep is at 1820 and 160 for rabbits.

In the last 12 months, the livestock department has distributed 5068 chickens to nine demo farmers, with each receiving 560 chickens, 100 rabbits were given to ten group farmers and 150 goats to 10 farmer groups. In addition, seven farmer groups received five pigs each. Besides, ten farmer groups received a modern cage for rabbits each. This was done with the help of TRLARD, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP). On the other hand, the livestock sub-sector has only one operational dip-tank for dipping cattle. The abattoir and the slaughter slab are in the 2023 infrastructure plan of the district. In addition, there is yet to have a veterinary clinic and pharmacy, which hinder the growth of the sub-sector in the district.

Samfya Resettlement scheme

The district has one resettlement scheme situated in Mano agricultural camp in Mano ward which is approximately 25 Kilometres from Central Business District (CBD). The total land resettlement scheme is 750 hectares and each farmer is getting a maximum of ten hectares. The resettlement scheme is in line with the national target of enhancing agriculture production and productivity. The figure bellow illustrates Samfya Resettlement scheme.

Agricultural Extension Blocks

The district has four agriculture blocks subdivided into 14 gazetted agricultural camps with four proposed additional new camps. All the 14 agricultural camps are manned. The national service standard is that a camp officer should service 400 farmers within a radius of 15km. However, the district only has 18 camp officers servicing over 1500 farmers per camp with over 15km radius. There is critical shortage of camp officers in the district making it difficult for quality extension services.

Table 21 Number of Farmers in the District according to blocks

Block name	Camp name	Population	Number of famers			Farmers groups
			Male	Female	Total	
Bangweulu	Mano	1054	2850	2212	5062	18
	Central one	9072	555	370	925	17
	Central two	5755	395	420	815	17
	Munimbwe	3705	450	399	849	12
Kapolombo	Mulakwa	8819	1660	2345	4005	18
	Chinsanka (New)	8251	586	312	818	6
	Chimembe (New)	6420	482	387	869	11
	Katanshya	5832	1215	2025	3240	16
	Njipi	7330	682	958	1640	9
Musaba	Mungulube	3827	628	412	1040	10
	Fibalala	6490	657	724	1381	10
	Mabokunda	7790	487	373	860	8
	Ninge (new)	3341	220	311	531	7
	Kalasangwoso	6475	634	580	1214	13
Luapula	Chitundwa	5754	1608	1318	2926	17
	Kafubashi	3027	347	295	642	4
	Manokola	12332	473	258	731	8
	Iyongolo (New)					

Source: District Agriculture Coordinator's Office, 2021

Table 22 Livestock and Fish Production

Crops produced	2021		2022		In ten years
	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
Pigs	3,485	3,185	3,685	3,385	6,385
Goats	10,013	9,863	10,213	10,013	12,013
Cattle	1,328	1,028	1,688	1,328	
Village chicken	53,623	49,123	58,123	53,623	98,623
Fish	15 tons	6 tons	20 tons	8 tons	45 tons

Source: Livestock and Fisheries Department, 2022

Irrigation

Irrigation in Samfya is still underexploited, evidently from the dominance of small-scale farmers who work predominantly in dambo. Only an insignificant number of farmers use submissive water pumps and bucket drip irrigation. However, the district has the potential for large-scale drip and centre-pivot irrigation because of the numerous availabilities of water bodies. Therefore, it is obvious that once irrigation is practiced, crop production will be practiced all year round, reducing the dependence on unpredicted rainfall patterns. In addition, the irrigation will be excellent for livestock grazing fields.

10.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Agricultural practices such as conservation farming (minimum tillage, cover crop and use of herbicides) have incessantly been developing in the past years attributed to various factors predominantly science and technology. The increase in crop yields has been attributed to modern agronomy, plant breeding, agrochemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers and technical advancements. Selective breeding and advanced animal husbandry procedures have enhanced meat and fish productivity. Therefore, the services currently offered are moderate due to limited field officers under fisheries and livestock subsector. However, under agriculture subsector, all the camps are manned. Still there is low agriculture production and productivity, only 20% of the land in the district is utilized for crop farming, this is largely attributed to inadequate farming inputs, low adoption rates on new technologies and inadequate resources for officers such as motorized transport. In addition, there is low livestock and fisheries produce contributing to insufficient income at household level in all 10 wards.

Some of the key performance indicators include;

the percentage of farmers in the district who have adopted and practiced improved technologies has steadily increased by 50%, the percentage of farmers who are food and income secure stands at 73% by 2022, Percentage of farmers who graduated from small scale rating to medium scale has increased to 29%.

10.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

10.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population of crop farmers as per 2022 data stands at 15,000 who are registered and that of fish farmers stands at 288. In addition, the registered livestock farmers are standing at 10,000 as of 2022. The number has drastically increased over the past five years due to the support from corporate partners and emerging of projects in the district under the agriculture subsector. Therefore, the demand for services and facilities is expected to increase by around 15% annually.

10.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Under the agriculture subsector, the existing investment include Mano resettlement scheme located about 20 kilometers from the CBD and the remodeling and renovation of Farmers Training Center (FTC). In addition, the existing investments in fisheries subsector include Aquaculture Park at Chinweshiba, the construction of fish cages and the modelling and operationalizing of a fisheries laboratory. Further, the deep tank has been constructed at Chitundwa veterinary camp. The sector has various proposed investments due to increase in service demand and population growth. Some of the proposed include the construction of slaughter house, livestock training center, bulking center, veterinary clinic, processing centers and metal fabrication. Others include, the establishment of plantations and agroforestry as well as artificial insemination.

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

Despite, agricultural practices being continuously developing in the past years, the progress comes with a cost on land use. Some of the impact notably include land degradation, soil erosion, biodiversity loss and waste among others. In addition, the continuation may lead to quality and quantity of soil especially as a result of irrigation and fish farming. Furthermore, the underground

aquifers may be depleted leading to drying up of nearby boreholes and water sources. On the other side, the population patterns may be disturbed in the process as some people may be displaced by commercial activities. There would be a likelihood of migrations in search for water and virgin land which is unpolluted by agricultural activities.

10.6. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

10.6.1. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The agricultural sector possesses a huge impact on the environment and climate change. For instance, meat production may lead greenhouse emissions, biodiversity losses, diseases and significant consumption of natural resources due to various methods meat is produced. In addition, in a long-run, there will be a problem of environmental degradation like deforestation, climate change, dead zones and genetic engineering. Over-irrigation may lead to deep drainage from raising water tables leading to irrigation salinity. Furthermore, the use of pesticides to kill pest species may lead to affecting non-target species. Runoff and pesticide drift carry pesticides into distant aquatic environments or other fields, grazing areas, human settlements and undeveloped areas.

10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

10.7.1 Women and Girls in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Farming:

To promote gender equality in agriculture, it's essential to encourage women's participation in farmer cooperatives, producer groups, and agricultural associations. These organizations can provide a platform for women to voice their concerns, access resources collectively, and engage in decision-making processes. The following are some of the ways;

Access to Land and Resources: In some areas in the district, women face significant challenges in accessing land, credit, and agricultural inputs. This limits their ability to engage in farming and hampers their economic independence. For example, customary laws may prevent women from owning or inheriting land. Therefore, the sector conducts awareness campaigns within communities to challenge traditional gender norms and promote women's rights to land and resources.

Unequal Pay and Labor Division: Women often perform a significant portion of agricultural labor but are paid less than men for the same work. Additionally, traditional gender roles may limit their involvement in decision-making within farming households. The sector handles this through encouraging more equitable distribution of labor and decision-making within farming households by involving women in the planning and management of farm activities.

Limited Access to Extension Services: Women may have less access to agricultural training and extension services, which can hinder their adoption of modern farming techniques and technologies, reducing their productivity. Consequently, the sector has developed extension programs specifically tailored to the needs of women farmers like clubs, focusing on improving their access to information, training, and resources.

Post-Harvest Processing and Marketing: Women are often responsible for post-harvest activities such as processing and marketing of agricultural products. These activities tend to pose labour constraints. Therefore, to reduce labour challenges, the sector provides labour saving technologies and fabrication of equipment. In addition, the distance to the market is another challenge that women face which the sector is addressing by the introduction of bulking centers. Lack of access to markets, financial resources, and information can restrict their income and economic opportunities.

10.7.2 Men and Boys in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Farming:

Occupational Health and Safety: Men and boys working in agriculture, fisheries, and livestock farming can face health and safety risks due to exposure to pesticides, heavy machinery, and strenuous physical labor. Lack of safety regulations and awareness can lead to accidents and health

issues. Therefore, the sector is working on vigorous sensitizations and training on occupational health and safety.

Migrant Labor and Seasonal Employment: In some places of the district, men and boys may migrate seasonally for agricultural work, which can disrupt family life and education. They may also face exploitation and poor working conditions.

Access to Education: Cultural expectations for boys to contribute to farm work at a young age may limit their access to education, reducing their future employment opportunities beyond agriculture.

Climate Change Vulnerability: Men engaged in agriculture and fishing may be vulnerable to climate change-induced impacts like shifting weather patterns and declining fish stocks, affecting their livelihoods.

10.7.3 Youths in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Farming:

Limited Access to Land and Capital: Young people often struggle to access land and capital to start their own farming enterprises. This can lead to urban migration as they seek alternative employment opportunities. Through various partners, the sector has established specialized financial services tailored to the needs of young farmers, including low-interest loans, grants, and credit guarantee schemes.

Skills Gap: Many youths lack the necessary skills and knowledge to succeed in modern agriculture. Agricultural education and training programs may not be aligned with current industry needs. As a result, the sector is working to develop practical training programs and workshops that teach essential skills such as crop management, livestock care, and post-harvest handling.

Agricultural Value Chains: Youth may face barriers in accessing markets and understanding value chain dynamics, which hinders their ability to market and sell their products profitably. Therefore, the sector provides training on value chain analysis and management, helping youth understand the entire production and marketing process.

Rural-Urban Divide: The allure of urban life often draws youth away from rural agricultural communities, contributing to labor shortages in farming and exacerbating food security issues. This is tackled by offering support for youth entrepreneurship in rural areas, including grants, incubators, and business development services.

10.7.4 Disabled Individuals in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Farming:

Accessibility: Disabled individuals may face physical and infrastructure barriers that limit their participation in farming activities, such as inaccessible farm structures and equipment. Therefore, the sector provides training to disabled farmers on how to adapt and use existing infrastructure and equipment safely and effectively.

Stigmatization and Discrimination: Disabled farmers may encounter social stigma and discrimination, which can lead to exclusion from community farming activities or hinder their access to support services. To take care of this, the sector launches awareness campaigns in rural communities to combat stigma and discrimination. Share success stories of disabled individuals who are active in agriculture.

Lack of Adaptive Technologies: The agriculture sector may lack suitable adaptive technologies and tools that accommodate various disabilities, making it challenging for disabled individuals to engage in farming and fishing. The sector has been investing in research and development to create adaptive technologies and tools specifically designed for disabled farmers. Collaborate with universities and research institutions for innovation.

Inadequate Support Services: Disabled farmers often require specialized support services, such as vocational training or assistive devices, which may not be readily available in rural areas. Working with other sectors, the agricultural sector ensures that disabled farmers have access to assistive devices such as mobility aids, hearing aids, or communication devices that enable them to participate in farming activities.

10.7.5 HIV/AIDS in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Farming:

Healthcare Access: Individuals affected by HIV/AIDS may struggle to access healthcare and treatment, impacting their ability to engage in physically demanding farming activities. To tackle this, the sector encompasses awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS as well as working with the ministry of Health.

Stigma and Discrimination: HIV/AIDS-related stigma can lead to social isolation and discrimination within farming communities, affecting individuals' mental health and overall well-being. The sectors engage in community sensitizations on HIV/AIDS related stigma.

Labor Shortages: The impact of HIV/AIDS on agricultural communities can lead to labor shortages, reduced productivity, and food insecurity as affected individuals may become too ill to work. The sector works with the Ministry of Health to encourage the farming communities on the importance of taking ARVs.

Economic Vulnerability: Households affected by HIV/AIDS may face economic hardship, making it difficult to invest in farming inputs and leading to decreased agricultural productivity.

Efforts to address these issues involve policy interventions, education and training programs, accessible infrastructure, and raising awareness about the rights and needs of these groups within the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors. Community engagement and inclusivity are essential for creating sustainable and equitable agricultural systems

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

Despite the sector contributing to the environmental and climate change, the sector is equally affected by the climate change. For instance, due to climate change, this will result in poor and unpredictable rainfall patterns. The draughts and unpredictable rainfalls may lead to poor crop production and drying of grazing areas for animals. In addition, fish ponds may be affected by getting dried up and disrupting the fish production and productivity. Furthermore, storms and windy climates destroy field farms and animal structures like goat houses, poultry houses and piggeries. Landslides and mudslides destroy fish ponds by burying them.

10.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Low Livestock and fisheries produce contributing to insufficient income at household level in all ten wards. This is a result of the low funding of the sector in extension services to capacity build farmers. Similarly, there is low Agriculture production and productivity is only 20% of land in the district is utilized for crop farming. Thus funding is equally needed for mechanisation in the sector.

10.8. Summary

We depend on agriculture for healthy, safe and nutritious food, but current production risks depleting and damaging the natural resources upon which it depends. The sector must also adapt and respond to climate change and new challenges facing global food systems.

For innovation, the district must do more and better with less. At the farm level, many innovations are “process innovations” that improve production techniques; for example, higher-yielding seeds or more efficient irrigation. “Product innovations” are created by downstream industries, and include new and improved products, such as healthier foods, or new chemical or pharmaceutical products. “Marketing and organizational innovations” are also increasingly important throughout the supply chain.

The sector work on innovation systems in food and agriculture explores the relationships between innovation, productivity and environmental sustainability.

11.0. WATER, SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

11.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

11.2. Water and Sanitation

The Government has developed plans to improve water supply and sanitation through the promotion of investment in the water sector, enhancement of access to clean and safe water supply for all, enhancement of access to improved sanitation for all and establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism for the sector that facilitates the mobilization of local and international financing for water supply and sanitation programmes including through public-private partnerships.

The implementation of the above stated key priorities at constituency and ward levels will be facilitated through the identification of areas in need for water and sanitation services in the district, planning for the provision of water and sanitation services to reduce developmental inequalities related to access to social services throughout the District and finally through the enhancement of the Constituency Development Fund allocation to accelerate investment in the water sector.

11.3. Solid Waste Management

Pursuant to section 65 of the Public Health Act CAP 295 of the laws of Zambia and Solid Waste Management Act No 20 of 2018 it's the duty of the Local Authority to maintain cleanliness and prevent nuisances in its district at all times. Hence Samfya Town Council has established a Waste Management system in the District with financial projections for the period of 3 years.

11.1.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

11.11.1.1 WATER AND SANITATION

At district level, the following are the key strategies to be implemented.

Improve access to clean and safe water supply for all.

Improve sanitation services

The Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation prioritizes the provision of safe water and improved sanitation across the country, especially in districts, constituencies and wards where there have been water deficiencies through the expansion and improvement of the existing Water Intake plants and pipe networks, drilling of new and rehabilitation of existing boreholes, development of district aquifer maps, construction of waterborne toilets with watertight septic tanks, scaling up of the community led total sanitation programme throughout the district, scaling up of sanitation marketing throughout the district, enhancement of the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities and scaling up of water quality monitoring for all the water points.

11.11.1.2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

To implement waste management procedures in order to maintain minimal potential impacts to the environment in the district, will prioritise the following programs with regards to Solid Waste management.

The Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign. Enforcement residential, institutions and business premise both in rural and urban are kept clean at all times. This will ensure reduction in odor nuisances, wind-blown material, vermin and pests through thorough and frequent cleaning of premise surroundings

To enable appropriate storage of solid waste prior to collection and disposal. Creation and management of a district dump site

To provide efficient and cost-effective solid waste pick-up services to residential and non-residential customers in Samfya.

To sensitize all the residents of Samfya about the need to recycle and reduce waste stream levels.

To work with other stakeholders, wherever feasible, on coordinated solid waste programs.

11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

11.2.1 Availability of Service

Water

Samfya District has 10 wards, of which two (2) wards are urban while 8 are rural areas. Rural water supply is coordinated by the Samfya Town Council (STC) under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP) through the Rural Water and Sanitation Unit and District - Water and Sanitation Health Education (D - WASHE) Committee.

The D-WASHE comprises of Government Departments and NGOs at the District level and is responsible for facilitating and managing water points in the rural parts of the District on one hand.

Urban Water and Sanitation

On the other hand, urban water supply and sanitation is managed by the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company Limited (LpWSSC) in collaboration with STC. Only residents in the township or planned area, accounting for approximately 11.7% of the total district population, have access to piped water through the LWSC network. However, this water supply is at the moment not effective in the sense that it relies on Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) power which sometimes is unreliable due to power outages especially in the rainy season. In the urban settlement, the district has an existing piped water supply network. The network is 48km with 1500 connections and is being expanded to 76km with an expected increase in connections to 4500 once the expansion project is completed.

with regards to sanitation in urban areas, the situation is generally poor. The communal sewer system in the township is currently blocked and most houses are connected to individual septic tanks which often overflow during the rainy season. The majority of people in Samfya depend either on pit latrines or the bush for disposing of human waste.

The district has identified a site for the construction of sewer ponds for fecal Sludge Management in the district. In addition to this, a vacuum mechanical tanker with a capacity of 10 cubics has been procured to facilitate safe septic tank emptying in urban areas.

Rural Water and Sanitation

Rural water supply is also available in form of ground water through boreholes, protected wells, shallow wells and springs. However, most of the people in the district depend on open water sources like lakes and streams for the drinking water which is mostly contaminated.

In the rural areas, the district has a total of 393 boreholes of which 170 are functional serving a population of 42500 people. The district has a total of 14 water schemes with 252 functional tap stands serving a population of 8791 people.

In rural areas sanitation, massive verifications and certifications of 172 villages to confirm ODF status with 93 villages certified ODF have been conducted, 148 villages under chief Mulakwa in Mulakwa chiefdom have been assessed and 148 Sanitation Action Groups formed and Sanitation Action Groups have been formed in 360 villages.

Solid Waste Management

Samfya district mainly generates urban waste that includes plastics, bottles, metals, paper etc. The district provides solid waste collection to markets at designated refuse bays. Currently, the district collects from four (4) established markets. The solid waste collection is also offered to residents and business houses at a fee. Currently in the whole district, only thirty-six private entities have subscribed to this service of which only seven (7) are residential.

11.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

WASH sector (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) is critical for the well-being of the district population. The quality of service still needs continued investment and interventions to ensure that all residents have access to safe and sustainable WASH services.

Currently, 63.2% of the urban population is serviced by Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) which is mandated to provide access to water supply for the urban population. The rural water supply service coverage currently stands at 51% representing a total of 399 boreholes and 19

water schemes which are privately operated and managed. However, 142 boreholes in the district are non-functional which is a critical concern for the affected areas is.

The district does not have safely managed sanitation due to lack of faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP). According to the latest National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) sector report of 2022, 68.97% of the urban population is currently relying on on-site sanitation, i.e, septic tanks, and improved pit latrines. The deficit accesses traditional pit latrines. On the rural part, 71% of the population have access to adequate pit latrines while the deficit use either inadequate latrines or practice open defaecation which contributes to the spread of diseases especially in the rainy season.

The district has made efforts to promote hygiene practices, such as handwashing with soap at all critical times and use of adequate latrines through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and school-based hygiene education programs.

According to the latest data from the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene, 67% of the Zambian population has access to improved drinking water sources. This is higher than the reported access rate for Samfya district. The Luapula province, where Samfya is located, has a lower access rate compared to the national average, with 46% of the population having access to improved drinking water sources.

Nationally, 32% of the Zambian population has access to improved sanitation facilities. Samfya district's access rate of 34% is slightly higher than the national average. However, the Luapula Province has a much lower rate of 12%.

There is no national data available for hygiene practices in Zambia. However, the government has implemented the "handwashing for All" campaign to promote the importance of handwashing with soap, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, while there are some variations in the WASH sector across different regions of Zambia, the district faces significant challenges in ensuring universal access to safe and sustainable WASH services.

The solid waste management situation in the district faces challenges related to inadequate waste collection and disposal systems, limited funding and resources, and poor public awareness and participation in waste management practices.

The district has one (1) formal waste collection system through the local authority which currently serves the urban residents of chimana and lupili wards. The remaining district population relies on informal waste pickers or burn waste in open spaces. This has led to the accumulation of waste in various locations, posing health and environmental hazards. Additionally, there are no waste recycling facilities or waste treatment plants in the area, resulting in inadequate disposal options.

To address these challenges, there have been efforts to improve waste management in the district, including the strict adoption of the keep Zambian clean, green, and healthy campaign and the provision of a waste collection vehicle by the local authority. However, more needs to be done to ensure sustainable waste management practices, including public education and engagement, investment and infrastructure and technology, and enforcement of waste management regulations.

Waste management challenges are not unique to the district but widespread across the province and the country. According to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), only 26% of waste generated in Zambia is collected and disposed of in a controlled manner, with

the remaining either burned or dumped in open spaces. The report also states that there is a lack of adequate infrastructure and technology for waste management, limited public participation and awareness, weak enforcement of waste management regulations.

At the provincial level, the situation is not much different. Luapula Province faces similar waste management challenges, with limited infrastructure, inadequate funding, and low public participation. However, efforts are being made to improve waste management practices, including the establishment of waste collection systems, public education and awareness, and investment in semi engineered dumpsites.

The service has much to be desired, Currently, the urban water accounting for approximately 11.7% of the total district population, have access to piped water through the LpWSSC network. Currently LpWSSC is expanding the existing Water Supply intake plant. This will increase the urban water supply coverage from 11.7% to 35.15% once completed whilst the district rural water supply is currently standards at 51%.

The district urban sanitation is currently at 74% representing 555 septic tanks serving a total population of 2173. Important to note is that the district does not have safely managed sanitation due to lack of faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP).The district rural sanitation coverage is currently at 71% with 29% practicing open defaecation.

The district collects waste from public designated places such as markets refuse bays. The district also offers collection services to private business and residential area. However, the efficiency in collection is low due to inadequate funding of the program as well as the erratic supply of fuel by the nearest service station which has greatly contributed to the poor collection of waste

11.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

11.3.1 Availability of Service

Below are issues relating to availability of service in the District which were raised during the public consultations process:

Lack of improved water services in some rural parts of the District especially in those on Islands such as Kansenga and Mwelela which are difficult to reach due to inaccessibility using by road as these areas can only be accessed using water transport.

Some communities that are privileged to have piped water schemes showed unwillingness to pay for water services, claiming to be poor.

Some communities with hand pumps also showed unwillingness to pay monthly contributions fees for O&M due to poor water quality produced by the hand pumps (high iron content).

Inactive V-WASHE committees has also contributed to high number of non-functional boreholes in the District.

Inadequate supply of spare parts as the District only has one SOMAP spare parts shop located at the Civic Centre. Hence, there is need to decentralise the SOMAP shop.

High transport cost to obtain spares as they can only be obtained from the Civic Centre.

Inadequate investment in sanitation and water supply infrastructure Some institutional boreholes are non-functional.

Inadequate number of functional water points producing wholesome water to cater for the growing population around the institutions as community members draw water from the school and rural health facilities in some areas.

Majority of sanitation facilities at schools do not have menstrual hygiene management (MHM) services for the girl child.

There are more pupils per toilet than the recommended ratio of 25 boys to 1 toilet and 20 girls to 1 toilet.

Inadequate improved sanitation facilities for rural schools and health centres

High water table makes the construction of sanitation facilities expensive.

7/8 rural wards do not have access to clean and safe drinking water which causes diarrhoea and waterborne compared to provincial and national level.

11.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Public participation process in the formulation of the IDP brought out specific issues relating to the performance of WASH sector in the district. Below are some main highlighted issues;

There is low access to safe water supply services in most rural communities' due high number of non-functional boreholes and in some instance's poor quality of water from the boreholes that have high iron contamination contributes to communities abandoning water points and using unsafe water sources.

About 24.9% of the rural community in Samfya District is still practicing open defecation. Most of the people attributed this to the collapsing of latrines especially during the rainy season due to sandy soils.

In some communities especially, those on islands it was discovered that there was a lack of space for constructing of individual household latrines. Hence, communities tend to use water bodies or nearby bush to defecate.

11.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

11.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As the population increases, there will be a great demand on water and sanitation services. Therefore, there is need to put strategies that will ensure the services is considered especially during any development activity. As directed from the CDF, with very, public infrastructure constructed, issues to do with water and sanitation have to be infused in the program.

The district collection efficiency of waste is much to be desired. Thus, with an increase in population, there will be a high demand for this service by the community. In order to manage the demand, measure in supply of fuel will have to be improved, hence the district needs its own filling station. Consequently, the mindset of people will have to change on how household waste should be managed, this calls for intense sensitization in solid waste management at all levels

11.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

With regards to Solid Waste, the district has secured land for a dumpsite and plans to secure it by constructing a wall fence around it. The district has equally constructed refuse bays in all the formalised markets. The district in partnership with GIZ, plans to find ways of effectively managing solid waste within the district. The district plans to install maiden bins in strategic areas.

In line with water and Sanitation, the district is conducting the Community Total Led Sanitation program in order to attain an ODF status. The district as piped water network system in its urban area and boles and water schemes its rural area. However, there are plans the district in construction of more community boreholes and water reticulation system in public institutions.

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

Samfya district is mostly rural in nature and because of the vastness and high poverty levels in district, it is expensive to take this service in the community. With no doubt the water and sanitation sector need a lot of financial support. There will be more boreholes that will need to be constructed and the intensification of the community led total sanitation program in order to achieve an ODF status as a district

The increase in wastes generation is proving to be a challenge for the Council in service provision and is a burden on the operational budget due to inadequate resources both in transportation and

finances and the erratic supply of fuel. The increase in solid waste collection in public places poses a great risk to health and the environment in general. Unsecured dumping sites have a negative impact on population distribution and scavengers see this as a source of revenue for collection of recyclable materials. As a result, the dump sites are mostly to be encroached on.

11.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

11.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Solid waste has an impact on the environment and climate Change. Disposal of solid waste in undesignated areas and common practices of burning of solid waste in refuse pits leads to increased emissions of greenhouse gases which also adversely affects climate change. Thus, measures have to be put in place for the management of solid waste in a more sustainable manner such as recycling to help mitigate climate change.

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

The sector hasn't been spared from the impact of environmental and climate change issues. However, because of inadequate resources allocated towards water and sanitation specifically in the lines of solid waste, the sector has contributed little to the prevention and mitigation of environmental degradation as a result of waste generation.

11.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water has led to causes of diarrhea and water borne diseases in Seven out of eight rural wards. Thus funding is need to support water and sanitation programs to increase access and consequently reduce these water-borne related diseases for a more healthy and productive population.

11.7.1 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

11.7.2 Women and girls

The sector is important as it provides clean water and sanitation. Women and girls are the ones who are involved in fetching water of which at times they cover long distances. On the part of hygiene standards where facilities for sanitation in terms girls wash room not being adequately provided.

11.7.3 Men and boys

Men and boys are involved in the construction of water and sanitation facilities.

11.7.4 Youths

The sector is important as it provides clean water and sanitation. Youth are the ones who are involved in fetching water of which at times they cover long distances.

11.7.5 Disabled

The disabled are largely discriminated in the community, with most of the water and sanitation facilities not designed to cater for people with disabilities

11.7.6 HIV/AIDS

The activities under this sector which are being considered are community sensitizations. this is because of the increased construction of water facilities bring people out of the district as migrant workers a key driver for new HIV infections .

11.8. Summary

The sector is very vital to the well-being of all community members. It is therefore important that the necessary resources are devoted to the sector in order to have a healthy and productive population. Poor water and sanitation services will lead to poor health and a degraded environment. Therefore,

strategies will have to be put in place for this sector to thrive and achieve a healthy and productive economy

12 OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

12.1 Baseline Assessment

The district has a number of other community facilities servicing the people in different areas and most of these facilities are in urban wards. The following are other community facilities: Administrative offices; The offices for district administration situated in Lupili ward houses a number of offices at district level, these are: district health office, national registration, ZANIS, immigration offices, disaster management unit, national prosecution authority. The building is divided into three blocks with the main block housing the office of the district.

Police posts, police camps Prisons; The district has only one police station in Lupili ward for Samfya leaving the remain nine wards without any form of security. The police station also caters for the surrounding districts such as Milenge, Chifunabuli and Lunga. There is one Correctional facility in Lupili ward and an open prison in Mano ward Musaba open prison.

Fire stations; A fire stations is under construction also situated in Lupili ward due to high population and ever increasing development, the facility has no fire fight truck and other personal equipment.

Markets and bus station/habours; The district has five markets in different wards, we Malilangoma market, Mwela and Lupili market in Lupili ward, Chinsanka in kapata ward, Mwense market in Mano ward and Yongolo market in Lufwishi ward. The main bus station is at Kamanda in Lupili ward with one taxi rank at Lupili business area. Then we have a harbour at Mwela in Lupili which service boats going to Chilubi northern province and some island with the province. these markets are not properly serviced as some lack proper access road, inadequate water supply, inadequate sanitary facilities and also power supply.

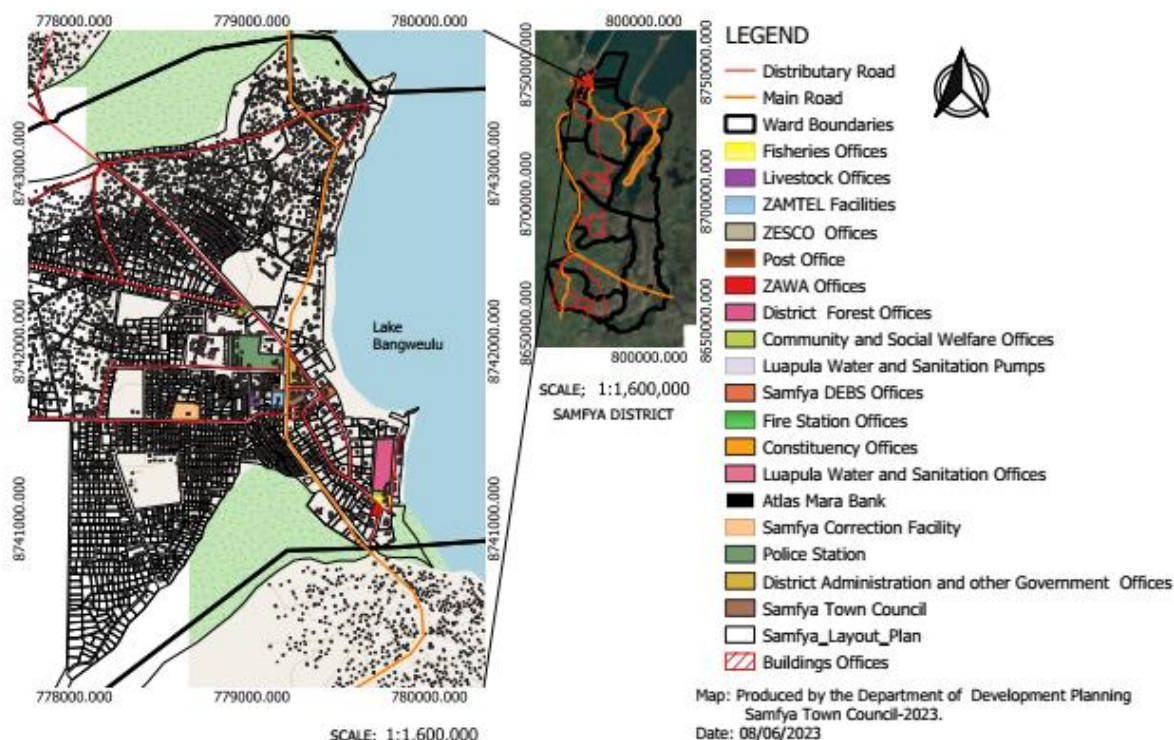
Courts; The magistrate court in lupili ward provides legal services to three districts namely Samfya, Milenge and Chifunabuli. There are some local courts around the district in Musaba ward at Kalasamukoso, in Mano ward at Mwense, in Katanshya at Chipako, in Lumamya at Mushili and in Kapata ward at Twingi.

Open spaces; The district has no open spaces for recreation and relaxing

Banks; Atlarasmara is the only established bank in the district in lupili ward which is also servicing other surrounding districts. There are a number of agents for other banks like ZANACO, also mobile booth in all ten wards offering mobile money services.

Figure 11 Existing Facilities and Services in the District

EXISTING FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN SAMFYA DISTRICT



Source : Samfya Town Council, 2022

HIV/AIDS AND GENDER

HIV/AIDS -The district HIV prevalence rate is at 10.2 % with the provincial prevalence rate at 8.2% and national at 11.2%. The infection of HIV is high among the adolescents national wide and adults aged above 15 years with the prevalence rate of 11%, the prevalence rate among women is 13.9% and 8% for men (ZAMPHIA, 2021). Following the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) set targets of 90-90-90 by 2022, and 95-95-95 set targets by 2025, 95% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status; 95% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART; and 95% of all people receiving ART will have VLS. the district is at 95-89-72 that is 95% of people who are HIV positive are testing and know their status, 89% of that tested positive are initiated on ART and 72% of those on ART have the viral load suppressed (DHO, 2022).

The key drivers of new HIV infections are: mother to child transmission, migrant fish traders and construction workers, sex work, harmful traditional practices, stigma and discrimination, gender based violence, early sexual debut among the adolescents.

In order to address high HIV infection rates a number of programmes are being used of which the district is implementing condom distribution, male circumcision, HIV testing and treatment in all health facilities, mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in all projects in the district and conducting sensitisations using various forms such as radio, posters, community meetings etc.

GENDER

Gender is a socially constructed definition of women and men. Culturally women are more involved in doing the household chores and also reproductive roles while men go for fishing which is predominant and a few do farming. When it comes to selling, women are the ones who sell fish as well as trading in the markets with a few men in big shops.

land is mostly owned by men though with a few women especially in the urban areas. The women still believe that its only men who can own land

In terms of education more men are educated than women and this is attributed cultural issues in which a girl child has little time for school because of doing house work than a boy child and also the aspect of getting married early.

Politics and women in leadership is another challenge, the district is male dominated when it comes to political leader as all 9 civic leaders and 1 member of parliament are males. We have a few women heading institutions and government departments as well as traditional leaders but the percentage is less to that of men.

The major challenges faced by women result from the issue of power as men tend to have more power as this has led to increase in the number of gender-based violence, early marriage, teenage pregnancies and HIV/STIs infections.

13 SUMMARY OF SECTOR CORE ISSUES

Following is a summary of the are main core issues as identified for all the sectors in the Planning Surveys and issues report as identified;

Table 23 Summary of Core Issues

S/N	SECTOR	CORE ISSUES
1	Fisheries and Livestock	Low Livestock and fisheries produce contributing to insufficient income at household level in all ten wards.
2	Tourism,	Lack of community involvement in promoting tourism and wildlife in rural wards
3	Education and Skills Development	Poor Quality of education in Samfya district
4	Transportation and Communication	Poor Road Network and Telecommunication in eight out of ten wards
5	Community Development and Social Services	People living in abject poverty in seven out of the ten wards
7	Water and Sanitation	inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water which causes diarrhea and water borne diseases in Seven out of eight rural wards don't have
8	Health and Nutrition	High malaria prevalence rate 655/1000 population in the district
9	Commerce, Trade and Industry	Low level of economic activities in all Ten wards of Samfya district
10	Energy	Over seventy percent of households in rural wards are not connected to national power grid
11	Solid waste	Poor waste management in all ten wards
12	Agriculture,	Low Agriculture production and productivity only 20% of land in the district is utilized for crop farming.
13	Wildlife and Forestry	High deforestation and encroachments in gazetted forest areas in all ten wards of Samfya

Source: IDP Team,2022

PART III

14 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

14.0. VISION, GOAL MISSION STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

14.1 VISION

The long-term vision of Samfya anchors on the utilization of abundant natural resources endowed within the district. This is to be achieved through hard work with the use of innovation and technology for sustainable development using the vehicle of tourism to develop the district and improve infrastructure, trade and social economy for better livelihood of all citizens.

The District Vision reads:

“A sustainable tourism hub with quality service provision by 2030”

14.1.2. MISSION STATEMENT

“To foster integrated and sustainable development, harmonizing tourism, agriculture and aquaculture sectors to empower communities, preserve natural resource and create enriching experiences for visitors and local alike. We are committed to driving innovation, collaboration and responsible practices to propel socio-economic growth, protect biodiversity and elevate the livelihoods of all stakeholders involved.

14.2 POLICIES TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT OF SAMFYA DISTRICT

The district will localize various policies to bring about the much needed development of the IDP area, among them are as outlined below;

1. Enhanced fish and livestock production and productivity
2. Enhance the utilization of land area for agricultural production and productivity
3. Promote tourism and wildlife activities by participation of local community
4. Reduce deforestation in forestry areas
5. Improve the Quality of education in Samfya district
6. Improve the Road Network and Telecommunication
7. Improve livelihood of the People living in abject poverty
8. Promote economic activities in all Ten wards of Samfya district
9. Enhance access to clean and safe drinking water in Samfya district
10. Reduce the malaria Incidence rate from 767/1000 in 2022 to 200/1000 population in the district
11. Increase the coverage of rural households connected to the national power grid
12. Improved Solid waste management by 80% in Samfya district

14.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The district has a number of challenges across all sectors affecting the people. The major ones are identified by the core issues faced in the district and these range from transportation challenges as most of the roads are in a bad state making it difficult for farmers and fish traders to transport products, also hinderance to tourists visiting the district. The issue of climate change is pronounced in the district with some parts experiencing adverse weather conditions which largely affects agriculture and livestock production, the water levels in the lakes and rivers around have continued to reduce.

There are high poverty levels in the rural parts with lack of services such as safe water supply, electricity supply, and communication towers for phone networks. The rural parts also have no proper infrastructure for education, health and markets for trading.

In order to address challenges faced by the district strategies have been put in place and priorities set to work on the targets which will bring development desired by the year 2033 through the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan.

14.2.2 CORE PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS

Objectives and strategies have been identified to help address the core issues that were identified in the Planning, Survey and Issues Report. Below are detailed analysis of objectives and strategies to address the problems. Problem tree analysis has been attached as an appendix

14.2.3 LOW LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTIVITY CONTRIBUTING TO INSUFFICIENT INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

The livestock and fisheries sub-sector is one of the major sub-sectors in the district with over 70% (2015 frame survey) of the population partly depending on it as a source of livelihood. The district and other parts of the country relies on the sub-sectors for a stable supply of livestock and fish products. The stable supply of livestock and fish products contributes to the district and the nation at large to be food secure providing an enabling environment for sustainable development. Therefore, food security is a high priority programme for development in the district.

However, livestock and fish production has been consistently low due to depletion of fish in the natural water bodies. Efforts to boost the production through aquaculture has proved to be a challenge due to high cost of fish feed, restriction on exotic fish species (eg. Niloticus) and high capital requirement for starters. Fish feed is not locally produced due to the high technology involved.

Table 24 Low Livestock and Fish Productivity Contribution to Insufficient income and Livelihood

Goal	Enhanced fish and livestock production and productivity by 50% in Samfya district by 2028
Objective	To promote sustainable Livestock and Fish Production Practices within the first five years by 60% from 30% adoption rate in Samfya district by the department of livestock and fisheries.

Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Responsible Agency
Adoption of Modern Farming Techniques	Access to Quality Inputs and Resources	Provide subsidies or grants to support the adoption of sustainable practices	Mano, Kapata, Musaba and Katanshya wards	230	300	350	395	460	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		Establishment of livestock and aquaculture service centers	Mano, Kapata, Musaba and Katanshya wards		1	1	1	1	MFL
		Facilitate Livestock farmers' access to high-quality feed, vaccines and veterinary services	Mano, Kapata, Musaba and Katanshya wards	50	75	100	150	200	Department of Livestock
Provide Market Access and Value Chain Development	Promote value Addition and Diversification Initiatives	Establishment of community-based processing facilities and cooperatives	Kapata, Mano, Musaba and Katanshya wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		Provide training and technical support to L&F farmers for post-harvest	Mano, Kapata, Musaba and Katanshya wards	230	300	350	395	460	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

		handling, processing, and value addition							
Establish Climate-Resilient Farming Practices	Climate-Smart Farming Techniques	Develop a climate-resilient L&F farming guide tailored to Samfya district	All wards	1		1		1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Establish farmer Cooperatives and Agribusiness Development	Cooperative Formation and Support	Establish revolving funds or grant opportunities	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		Encourage the formation of L&F farmer cooperatives or associations.	7 of 10 wards	4	7	13	15	20	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

14.3.2 LOW PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY (ONLY 20% OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT IS UTILISED)

The district through the Agriculture sector is working towards achieving food security to enhance economic development. There is need to improve agriculture production and productivity to match with the growing population through optimum utilisation of the land while putting into consideration climate change challenges. There has been increase in the number of farmers because fish has consistently been declining. Still, much of the arable land remain unutilized as only 20% is being utilized. Therefore the need to increase production and productivity as food security is placed as a priority in developing the district. To achieve this, there is need for well set out programmes.

Table 25 Low Production and Productivity

Goal: Enhanced agricultural production and productivity by 75% in the next five years
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Objective	To enhance the utilization of land area for agricultural production and productivity by 35% in the next five years									
s/n	Strategy	Program me	Activity	Locat ion by priori ty	Tar get in 202 4	Tar get in 202 5	Tar get in 202 6	Tar get in 202 7	Tar get in 202 8	Responsible Agency/Dep artment
1	Promote Mechanization and Modern Farming Techniques	Establish Mechanization Centers	Identify suitable locations for mechanization centers in key agricultural zones.	All wards	1	2	2	4	8	Department of Agriculture
Procure modern farming equipment such as tractors, plows, and harvesters			All wards	0	2	2	3	3	Department of Agriculture	
Train local farmers in the operation and maintenance of machinery.			All wards	100	110	140	200	300	Department of Agriculture	
Provide Access to Farm		Develop a tractor-sharing	All wards	1	2	2	2	2	Department of Agriculture	

		Machinery	scheme among smallholder farmers							
2	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Promote sustainable farming practices	Educate farmers on organic farming methods and soil conservation techniques	All wards	3000	11,000	19,000	27,000	35,000	Department of Agriculture
			Encourage the use of cover cropping and crop rotation to improve soil health.	All wards	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	Department of Agriculture
3	Improve production and productivity	Market linkage development	Construction of crop/livestock/fish markets	All wards	1	2	1	1	2	Department of Agriculture
			Upgrading of feeder roads	All wards	1	2	1	2	2	Department of Agriculture
4	Improve Access to High-Quality Seeds	Establish Seed Multiplication Centers	Identify suitable sites for seed multiplication centers	Mano, Musa ba & Kapa ta	1	1	1			Department of Agriculture

			Collaborate with seed companies to produce high-quality seed varieties	Lupili		1				Department of Agriculture
			Train farmers in seed multiplication and preservation techniques.	All wards	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	Department of Agriculture

Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

14.3.3 UNDER EXPLOITATION OF TOURISM SECTOR IN SIX (6) TOURISM POTENTIAL WARDS IN THE DISTRICT

Tourism has been identified as a priority area to bring development and improve livelihoods of the people. The district is endowed with rich tourism sites and attractions such as the bangweulu wetlands, the sparkling white sand beaches, Kalela cultural dances and heritage sites such as the luchele Nganga engravings and chitibaluba tree as well as the Samfya summer festival that is held annually. However, the tourism sector is largely pronounced around the urban area leaving rural parts with little or no tourism activities. Some of the factors contributing the lack of exploitation can be attributed to inadequate of knowledge on tourism by the locals and lack of the basic infrastructure such as roads, lodges, health facilities e.t.c.

Table 26 under Exploitation of Tourism Sector in Six (6) Tourism Potential Wards in the District

Goal: enhanced tourism activities in Samfya district by 2034										
Objective	To promote tourism and wildlife activities by 50% from 0% participation of local community in ten Wards by 2034									
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency/Department
1	- Improvement in tourism development through Public-private partnerships	-Involvement and participation in tourism.	Engagements of locals in tourism development	Chimana Lupili Chinsanka Lufwishi Mano Kantanshya	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	GRZ/Private Sector
			Community sensitization and Consultation in tourism	Chimana Lupili Chinsanka Lufwishi Mano Kantanshya	3	3	3	3	3	GRZ/Private Sector
			Construction/upgrading of roads to all tourism facilities	Chimana Lupili Chinsanka Lufwishi Mano Kantanshya	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/Private Sector
			Construction of Airstrip	Chimana	-	-	-	1	-	GRZ
2	Creation of platforms for local community to be involved	-Market linkages - Tourism Infrastructure and advertisement	Construction of lodges, and other hospitality infrastructure	Lupili Mano Chimana Lufwishi Chinsanka	2	3	4	5	5	GRZ/Private Sector
			Construction of a Museum	Lupili	-	-	1	-	-	GRZ/Private Sector
			Reservation of land for tourism facilities	Lupili Mano	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/Private Sector

				Chimana Lufwishi Chinsanka						
			Marketing and Packaging of tourism products	Lupili Chimana	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/Private Sector

Source: IDP Team, 2022

14.3.4 HIGH DEFORESTATION IN ALL TEN WARDS AND ENCHROACHMENT IN FORESTRY RESERVE AREAS.

Forests plays an integral part in our natural environment and in improvement of livelihood of local community through charcoal production, timber, honey, firewood and wild foods that saves as safe net for the local people. Forests also provide revenue for government through taxes and other fees attached on the use of forest products.

Forestry sector covers the management, protection and conservation of forests in order to ensure sustainable usage and management of forest resources so as to ensure effective and efficient utilization natural resources for socio-economic development. However, in Samfya, most of the forests area have been encroached and characterized with high rate of deforestation which has made the forest vulnerable to environmental and climate changes issues. Despite the high deforestation rate in the district measures are being put in place to conserve forests areas and create more forest cover.

Table 27 High Deforestation in All Ten Wards and Encroachment in Forestry Reserve

GOAL: Improved forestry reserve areas by 2034										
OBJECTIVE	To reduce deforestation in forestry areas by 30% from 50% in all wards of Samfya by 2034									
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Department/ Agency
1	Improve ment of forest areas through enforce ment and capacit y building	Conserv ation and Protectio n of forest areas	- Afforest ation -	Lupili Mano	30 Ha	30 Ha	30 Ha	30 Ha	30 Ha	Forestry Department
			Forest protectio n and patrols.	Lupili Mano	48	48	48	48	48	Forestry Department
2	Enhanc ed forest particip ation in the manage ment of forest resourc es	Communit y forest manage ment	Creation of forest manage ment areas	All ten wards	1	-	-	-	-	Forestry Department
3	Improve d forest nursery in the district	Communit y Engage ment on importan	Promoti on of tree planting activities	All ten wards	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	50,000	Forestry Department

		ce of trees								
4	Enhance forest conservation	Community surveillance	Sensitization and empowerment of local community	All ten wards	16	16	16	16	16	Forestry Department
5	Improve nursery	Forestry management	Nursery establishment seedlings per year)	All ten wards	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	Forestry Department
6	Improve forestry management	Forestry management	-Timber market regulated,	Lupili Mano Chimana	36	36	36	36	36	Forestry Department
			Train farmers in Beekeeping.	Lumya Musaba Kapilibila Mano Chinsanka Isamba Kantanshya						Forestry Department
			Establishment of woodlots and fruit tree							Forestry Department

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.5 POOR QUALITY EDUCATION

Samfya district is still grappling with a high number of people failing to access quality education even though education has been prioritized in the development of the district. Despite the free Education Policy being implemented by the Government, the quality of education has remained poor. Some factors contributing includes inadequate infrastructure, low number of teachers to meet the required teacher/pupil ratio, and long distances for pupils to walk to schools as well as damaged crossing points and poor nutrition. The problem tree below highlights issues hindering quality education.

Table 28 Poor Quality Education

Goal :	Enhance quality Education services
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Objective	To improve the Quality of education in Samfya district										
s/n	Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency/Department	
1	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Construction of more schools	All the 10 wards	3	2	3	2	3	Department of Education	
			Construction of a skills center	All the 10 wards	-	-	1	-	-	Department of Education	
			Construction of a library	All the 10 wards	-	1	-	-	-	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	
			Construction and rehabilitation of roads	All the 10 wards	1	1	1	1	1	Department of Education	
			Maintain bridges and crossing points leading to schools	All the 10 wards	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	
			Construction and rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All the 10 wards	17	25	33	40	43	Department of Education	
			Construction of sanitary facilities	All the 10 wards	32	47	62	31	40	Department of Education	
			Construction of staff houses	All the 10 wards	3	4	6	3	4	Department of Education	
			Construction of dormitories	All the 10 wards	4	4	4	4	4	Department of Education	
			Early Childhood Education	Construct playparks for all ECE centers	All the 10 wards	5	7	9	11	13	Department of Education
		Construction of More stand-alone		All the 10 wards	1	2	2	2	2	Department of Education	

			Early Childhood Education centers							
			Establish ECE centers in the remaining 33 Primary schools	All the 10 wards	23	10	-	-	-	Department of Education
			Provision of appropriate desks to ECE centers	All the 10 wards	3,249	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Department of Education
2	Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Human resource management	Employ more teachers to reduce Teacher : Pupil ratio	All the 10 wards	200	200	150	200	200	Department of Education
		STEM	Provide adequate teaching and learning materials for Skills	All the 10 wards	Asso rted	Asso rted	Asso rted	Asso rted	Asso rted	Department of Education
			Expand production units in schools	All the 10 wards	10	12	14	16	17	Department of Education
			Hold inter-school academic competition such as JETS termly	All the 10 wards	3	3	3	3	3	Department of Education
			Procure buses to use for educational tours	Twingi Secondary , Chisokone Secondary ,	1		1		1	Department of Education

				Chibolya secondary						
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Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.6 INADEQUATE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES IN ALL THE TEN WARDS

The urban part of the district is serviced by Luapula Water and Sanitation Company which supply piped water to residential and institutions. However, the rural areas in most parts of the district do not have access to clean and safe drinking water. This has contributed to diarrhea and other water borne diseases. The district has a number of boreholes that were sunk by the council and cooperating partners, still, many are not functional currently. This situation has forced many households to access water from shallow wells or nearby water bodies.

Table 29 Inadequate Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Services in All Ten (10) Wards

Goal: Enhanced access to clean and safe drinking water in Samfya district by 2028										
Objective: To expand infrastructure for clean and safe drinking water supply in Samfya district by 2033										
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency/Department
1	The Local Authority to collaborate with partners to improve water infrastructure and distribution system	Improvement of safe drinking water supply	Construction of small piped water schemes	9 wards	3	3	3	3	3	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	All 10 wards	23	36	36	36	36	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
			Drilling of boreholes	9 wards	21	4	4	4	4	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
2	Improvement of Operation and Maintenance of water facilities	Sustainability of rural water facilities	Construction of SOMAP shops	Kasanika and katanshya	--	1	1	-	-	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
			Training of Area Pump Menders in O&M	All 10 wards	-	33	-	38	-	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA

			of pumps and water schemes							
3	Increase access to Sanitation facilities and hygiene practices	Improve sanitation infrastructure	Construction of Water borne toilets in public facilities	All 10 wards	6	4	4	4	5	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
		Sanitation and hygiene promotion	Promotion of CLTS in rural communities	9 wards	50	98	98	98	98	MLG&RD,S UN-TA
			Training of Community Champions in community led total sanitation	9 wards	-	58	-	58	-	MLG&RD,S UN-TA
		Sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages	Training of masons in sanitation marketing	9 wards	1	20	-	10	-	MLG&RD,S UN-TA

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.7 POOR ROAD AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES IN 9 OUT OF 10 WARDS

Road network is very important for any place to develop and the need for reliable communication systems cannot be overemphasized. The roads in the district are in a bad state and others are almost impassable especially in rural wards. On the other hand, telecommunication services are poor leaving most rural wards without proper coverage. In addition the radio coverage does not cover all parts of the district. Therefore the poor roads and communication services has contributed to most rural parts to remain undeveloped for many years.

GOAL :	Increase access to roads and telecommunication services for 8 rural wards in the district
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OBJECTIVE										
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Department/Agency
1	Improve road connectivity	Road infrastructure development	Construction and rehabilitation of roads		2	2	2	2	2	GRZ/Private Sector
			Construction of bridges and embankment		5	5	5	5	5	GRZ
			Up grading of roads to bituminous standard		-	-	1	-	-	GRZ
			Installation of street lights in all bituminous roads		1	1	1	1	1	GRZ
2	Improve telecommunication	Telecommunication infrastructure development	Construction of communication towers,		1	2	2	2	3	Private Sector
			Increase radio coverage		-	1	-	-	-	ZNBC/Private Sector

Table 30 Poor Road and Communication Services in Nine (9) out of Ten (10) Wards

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.8 PEOPLE LIVING IN ABJECT POVERTY IN SEVEN OUT OF TEN WARDS

The majority of the population in the district are living in abject poverty. The rural parts are mostly affected due to lack of economic activities and lack of infrastructure to support development such as good roads, school and health facilities as well as to create employment opportunities. In order to address high poverty levels in the district government is using social cash transfer and empowerment grants to support communities. The problem tree below illustrates how the community is affected by poverty.

Table 31 People Living in Abject Poverty in Seven (7) out of Ten (10) wards

GOAL:	Increase access to financial and other social support services
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OBJECTIVE	To improve livelihood of the People living in abject poverty in seven out of the ten wards										
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2023	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Responsible Agency /Department	
1	Improvement of livelihoods	Social cash transfer	Increase SCT beneficiaries	All the 10 wards	13,108	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	Department of Social Welfare	
			Link SCT beneficiaries to other Social Protection programs	All the 10 wards	13,108	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	Department of Social Welfare	
			Sensitize SCT beneficiaries in proper utilization of the Social Assistance	All the 10 wards	Chimana ward Lupili ward	Lumayaward Lufwishi ward	Mano ward Isamba Ward	Kapata Ward Katanshya ward	Kapilibila Ward Musaaba ward	Department of Social Welfare	
		Empowerment grants and loans	Increase beneficiaries for loans	All the 10 wards	150	100	100	100	100	100	Department of Community Development
			Sensitize loan beneficiaries in proper utilization of the fund	All the 10 wards	150	100	100	100	100	100	Department of Community Development
		Adult literacy	Open more adult	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	5	Department of Commu

		education	literacy centres							nity Development
			Provide teaching and learning materials for adult literacy centres	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Department of Community Development
			Train instructors	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Department of Community Development
		Supporting women livelihood	Increase SWL beneficiaries	Mano ward Katan shya ward Kapat a ward Lupili ward	200	250	300	350	350	Department of Community Development
			Train SWL beneficiaries in proper utilization of the fund	Mano ward Katan shya ward Kapat a ward Lupili ward	200	250	300	350	350	Department of Community Development

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.9 HIGH MALARIA PREVARANCE RATE 767/1000 POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

Health of the population is key for any development of any district. The district has a number of health facilities providing services to the majority of the population. However, malaria disease has remained high for many decades now contribution to over 80% of deaths in the district. This has negatively affected to development of the district as the diseases robs the district the much needed human resource as well as the future generation. This situation needs urgent attention to arrest the vice.

Table 32 High Malarial Prevalence Rate 767/1000 Population in the District

GOAL	Reduced Malaria Incidence rate									
OBJECTIVE	To reduce the malaria Incidence rate from 767/1000 in 2022 to 200/1000 population in the district by 2034									
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority (Ward)	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency/ Department
1	Strengthened awareness on the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)	Malaria Vector Link Control. Malaria Vector Link Control	Conduct community sensitization on the importance of ITNs and IRS	10 Wards	4	4	4	4	4	Department of Health
			Conduct mass LLINs distribution through ANC and EPI		6,880	7,251	7,643	8,055	8,490	Department of Health/MOH
	Strengthened awareness on the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and Indoor	Malaria Vector Link Control	Conduct mass LLINs distribution	10 Wards			78,000			Department of Health/MOH

	Residual Spraying . (IRS)									
	Strengthened Environmental modification and manipulation of mosquitoes breeding sites in residential settings.	Malaria Vector Link Control	Conduct community sensitization on keeping environment clean and dry.	10 Wards	4	4	4	4	4	Department of Health/MOH
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Procure Medicine and medical Supplies.	10 Wards	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	Department of Health/ZAMMSA
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Orient Health Care Workers in Malaria Case Management.	10 Wards	6 2	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 8	Department of Health
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt	Malaria Case Management	Conduct Integrated Outreach services	10 Wards	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	Department of Health

	treatment									
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Construct health facilities	Kapata Lufwishi Lumanya	3	3	3	3	3	Department of Health/CDF
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Procure vehicles / Ambulance	Lupili Lufwishi Kapata	1		1		1	Department of Health/CDF
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Procure motor bikes	10 Wards		30		30		Department of Health/CDF

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

14.3.10 LOW LEVELS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN ALL WARDS OF SAMFYA

Economic activities are an engine to development of any district. This spur direct and indirect employment and increases the volume of trade taking place in an area thereby increasing income levels of the residents. Unfortunately, the district has for a long time remained stagnant in its development due to low economic activities taking place both in urban and rural parts. This has resulted in a number of the residents migrating to other towns for greener pasture. However the district has identified ways of addressing these challenges.

Table 33 Low Level of Economic Activities in All Wards of Samfya

GOAL	Increased access to municipal and other services
OBJECTIVE	To promote economic activities in all Ten wards of Samfya district by 2034

S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible agency Department
1	<p>- Improved trade and market linkages</p> <p>-Use of CDF for financial support (grants and loans) to cooperatives and clubs as seed money for businesses</p> <p>- Use of CDF for capital (infrastructure) projects development.</p> <p>- Increased Public partnership in capacity building of local groups.</p>	Creation of an enabling environment	Construct modern markets/ Bus stations	Lupili Chimana	-	1	1	1	1	GRZ/CDF
			Construct shopping complex	Lupili Chimana Mano Chisanka	1	1	1	1	1	Private Sector
			Construct training institutions	Lupili Katanshya Chinsanka		1	1	-	1	GRZ/ Private Sector
			Establish industrial area	Mano Chimana Isamba	-	-	1	-	1	Private Sector
			Establish additional financial institutions.	Lupili Chimana		-	1	-	1	Private Sector
			Open new feeder roads in agricultural areas	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/CDF
			rehabilitate urban and feeder roads	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ/CDF
			Expand telecommunication system	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ/ Private Sector
			Expand radio coverage	All Wards	1	-	1	-	1	GRZ/ Private Sector

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team

14.3.11 OVER 70% OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL WARDS ARE NOT CONNECTED TO NATIONAL POWER GRID

Energy is the key driver to development in the district. However, most parts of the district are not connected to the national power grid which is the reliable source of green energy. This has hindered development in the district especially in the rural of the district as they are not connected to the power line contribution to the low productivity. In addition, the power voltage in the district is very low and cannot sustain big industries. This has led to fewer if not any industry operating in the district. In view of the mentioned challenges, the district is trying to promote alternative source of energy such as solar and gas while discouraging charcoal burning.

Table 34 over 70% of Households in Rural Wards are not Connected to National Power Grid

GOAL	Enhance access to Electricity connectivity for all 9 rural wards in the district.									
OBJECTIVE	To increase the coverage of rural households connected to the national power grid from 30% to 50% by 2028 and 50% to 70% by 2033.									
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency Department
1	-Increase access to electricity of public facilities using CDF through government pronouncements -Promote Public Private partnerships in access to biomass, wind and solar energy.	Development of power stations, extension of power lines and connection of households.	Construction of power sub-stations and power lines.		1	-	-	-	-	ZESCO
		Private sector participation in energy business	Upgrading of power sub-stations and extension of power lines.		1	-	-	-	-	ZESCO
		Community engagement and involvement in clean energy utilization.	Construction of biomass, wind and solar power plants		1	1	1	1	1	ZESCO/ Private Sector
			Sensitization of charcoal burning communities on carbon credits		12	12	12	12	12	Department of Forestry

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2022

14.3.12. POOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ALL TEN WARDS

Samfya district is one of the fastest growing district in Luapula province with its potential in tourism activities. Therefore issues of Solid Waste Management play a pivotal role in the development agenda and if properly handled can contribute to the general physical outlook of the district. Unfortunately, the district is only serviced by the Local Authority which has limited financial muscle, equipment and man power to manage the waste of the entire district. The poor service delivery has further led to a few client such as business houses and residential area subscribing to the service thereby reverting to the old and unsafe environmental ways of disposals such as digging pits and burning. As a result, the Local Authority plans to explore environmentally friendly and cheaper methods of solid waste management that can also generate revenue for the activity in a sustainable manner.

Table 35 Poor Waste Management in All Ten (10) Wards

GOAL	Improved Solid waste management in Samfya district by 2033									
OBJECTIVES	The Local Authority working together with development partners will enhance access to Solid waste services both in public and private places of Samfya district by 80% within five years									
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Responsible Agency/Department
1	The Local Authority to promote Public-private partnership in solid waste management	Provision of Solid Waste management	Sensitization of community on importance solid waste management at household level	All wards	12	12	12	12	12	Local Authorities/partners
			Construction and upgrade of dumpsite into land fill	Chimana ward		1	-	-	-	Local Authorities/partners
			Establishment of waste recycling companies	chimana ward		-	-	1	-	Local Authorities/partners
			Procurement of skip bins in all public places such as markets and bus stations	Lupili, Chimana, Yongolo, Kapata, Mano		-	2	2	2	Local Authorities/partners
			Procurement of skip track	Central		-	1	-	-	Local Authorities/partners
			Procurement of a vacuum tanker	Central					1	Local Authorities/partners
			Construction of refuse bays in all public places such as markets and bus stations	Kasnka, katanshya, kalasamukoso, katantiko, yongolo		1	1	1	1	Local Authorities/partners

			Procurement of Solid waste Equipment (TBL).	central		-	1	-	-	Local Authorities/ partners
			Effective implementation of the Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign	All wards	48	48	48	48	48	Local Authorities/ partners

Source: Compiled by Samfya IDP Team, 2023

15 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

15.0. DESIGN OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

15.1. INTRODUCTION

Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a methodology in planning that seeks to develop an understanding of the roles and inter-linkages of various urban settlements for the purpose of managing the all-encompassing spatial distribution of existing and desirable land uses in order to give effect to the objectives, goals and vision of Samfya District's Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Thus, the Spatial Development Framework presents a vision through which spatial transformation, coordination, integration of settlements can be defined by the principles of spatial justice and sustainability and how this vision can be achieved and harnessed through exploiting opportunities on a large scale throughout the District.

The SDF presents a conceivable future whilst being cognisant of the past and present development scenarios. Further, it identifies the numerous mechanisms and approaches within which developmental projects and programs can be implemented in the district. The objective of the framework is to utilise the district's available natural resources for the purpose of realizing the goal of actualizing the spelt-out development agenda that will meet the purposes of providing basic needs equitably and having access to services that will facilitate social and economic growth for the district.

In view of the foregoing, Samfya districts' spatial development framework comprises of the growth plan for the urban area which has considerable number of unplanned settlements within its township boundary and the rural areas to improve accessibility and linkages between the urban and rural components.

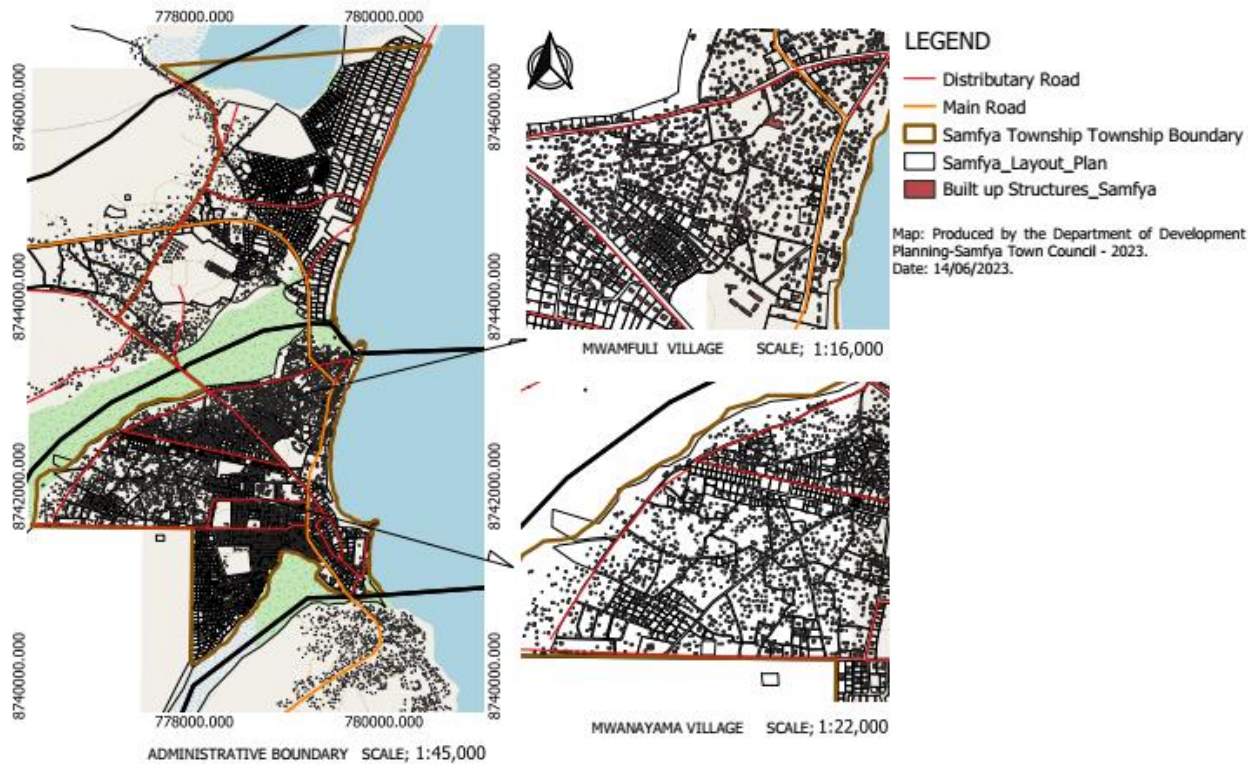
15.1.1. LAND USE PATTERNS

15.1.1.1 Administrative Boundary

The district is categorised in two land tenancy systems that is state/leasehold tenure and customary/traditional land tenure. The traditional land comprised of almost 90% of land area in the district. Samfya district is 80% rural in nature, having only two (2) wards (Chimana and Lupili) classified as partly urban and partly peri-urban and the rest of the eight (8) wards classified as rural. Chimana and Lupili wards share the township boundary where the central business district and administrative centre are located. Apart from having a well-planned layout for the township, there is also substantial number of unplanned settlements that need upgrading and planning. Significant portion of built up areas are more concentrated in Chimana and Lupili wards due to their geographical location, availability of services and being the connector wards with well-defined road network as well as their proximity to shores of lake Bangweulu on the northern part of the district which is being explored for tourism recreational activities.

Figure 12 Map of Administrative Boundary

MAP FOR THE LOCAL AREA PLAN AND UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY



Source: Samfya Town Council,2022

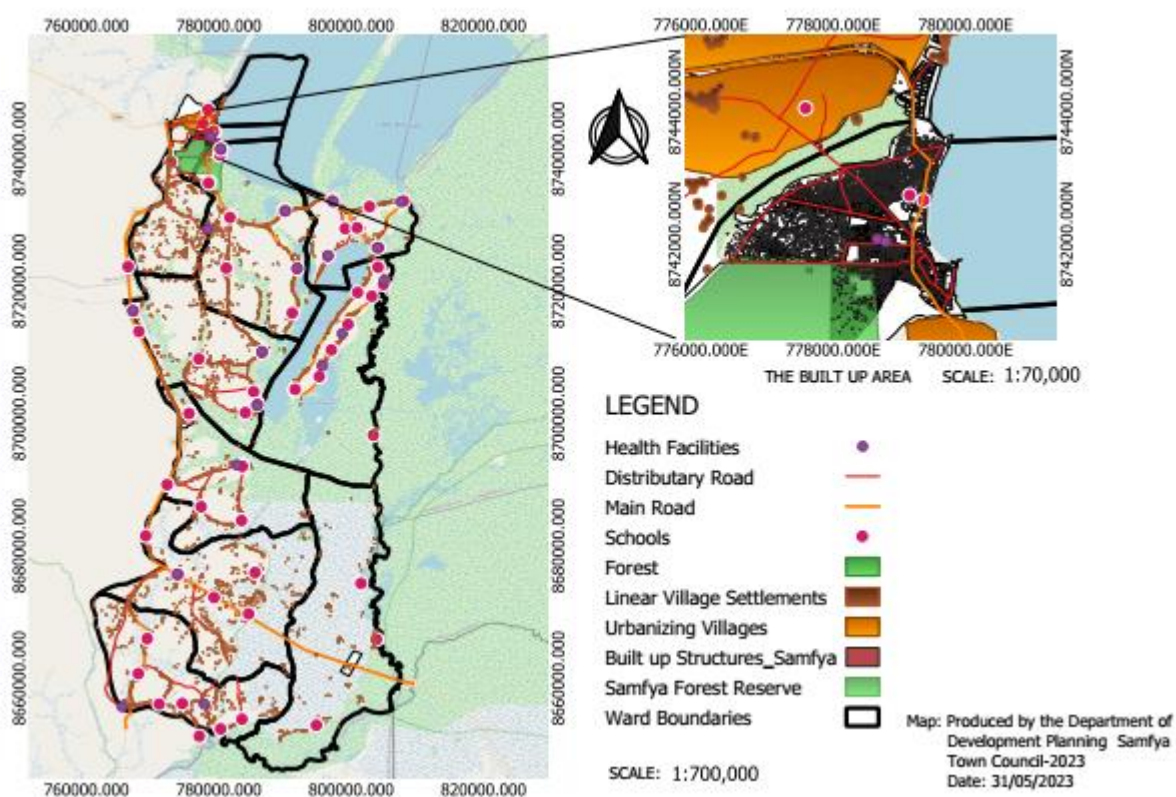
15.1.1.2. Customary/Traditional Land Boundary

The remainder of land is customary and under three (3) traditional leadership, that is Senior Chief Kalasa Mukoso, Chief Mulakwa, and Chief Kasoma Bangweulu. The existing land scape for settlements in these rural areas has been developed in a linear fashion along the lake shores of water bodies for their social and economic activities such as fishing, agricultural and farming. Furthermore, the road network has been limited to one major road within the district connecting all chiefdoms. There is also sub-centres that are located in these area to support the economic activities around these chiefdoms.

The map below shows the existing pattern of development on the district.

Figure 13 Map of Urban Development and Existing Settlement in Samfya District

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND EXISTING SETTLEMENTS IN SAMFYA DISTRICT



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2022

15.2. DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

Despite Samfya being an old district, the rate of development is still slow. The development can be attributed to the several factors not limited to poor status of road infrastructure, erratic electricity supply, lack of or inadequate vital services such as filling stations and the under exploration of the tourism sector. The Spatial vision for the district is harnessing local resources for economic development within the IDP area whereas the spatial vision is to Secure, plan and develop potential economic sites for the betterment of the people of Samfya district. To realize the vision of seeing Samfya as an economic hub, there will be need to concentrate on developing the tourism industry, agriculture and aquaculture as these are the main potential the district can ride on. Establishing a stable economic hub in the district will help reduce poverty, improve service delivery and increase job opportunities.

For the district to achieve maximum development, there is need for massive mind set change, and that is why the development alternative being proposed to address core identified problems will require a lot of sensitisation and stakeholder consultation in order to buy in the development agenda for the district.

The spatial development scenarios will also focus on population and socio-economic growth and how it might be distributed in the District based on the following concepts;

- Location and accessibility to transportation corridors
- Population concentration.
- Fish Farming
- Agricultural Farming
- Tourism

The development scenarios indicate the appropriate future spatial development proposals that are informed by aspects of land use patterns of availability of already existing resources or services such as tourism potential for the district which is supposed to be harnessed as well as agricultural lands and fish farming, in which these economic activities have development potential.

15.2.1. SCENARIO ONE (1): DO NOTHING SCENARIO

Township boundary covers an approximately 12470746.49 Square meters or 1247 Hectares in size. The administrative centre and CBD will still remain within Lupili and Chimana respectively whilst the development trend within and outside the boundary will still follow the existing trends.

As per planning standard, a local area plan will be developed and upgraded whenever development change takes place with the boundary area. Consequently, measures will have to be put in place to uplift the face of the township boundary through formalisation and regularisation of parcels of land to meet minimum planning standards due to the fact that some areas within the boundary are informal. This Spatial development scenario seeks to formalise all parcels of land within the township so as to manage and regulate both present and future development on one hand. On the other hand however, parcels outside the boundary will still continue to follow the processes of conversion.

The advantages of the above stated spatial development is that:

- i. Harmonisation of all development to reflect stipulated planning standards and regulations
- ii. Ease in development control in order to bring about sanity and cleanliness
- iii. Access to secure land tenure (leasehold)
- iv. Access to municipal services such as Fire, Water and Electricity
- v. Structural sound infrastructure constructed
- vi. Revenue generation for the council (land rates)

Disadvantages include;

- i. Uncoordinated type of spatial development in areas were formalization and conversion takes place
- ii. Difficult to plan for basic services in informal areas
- iii. Cost of planning for an informal area is expensive

STRATEGY

- i. The areas has to be mapped and planned for present and future development.
- ii. A compensation plan will have to put in place to pave sway for some services such as roads, water and electricity where other developments (houses) will need to be brought down in informal settlements.

15.2.2. SCENARIO TWO (2): UPGRADING OF SATELITE GROWTH NODES

The second spatial development alternative is the upgrading of growth nodes into sub centres that are self-sustaining. This effort will decongest the pressure on the existing CBD. The growth nodes will also be created around existing economic activities such as fishing, agriculture and wildlife activities.

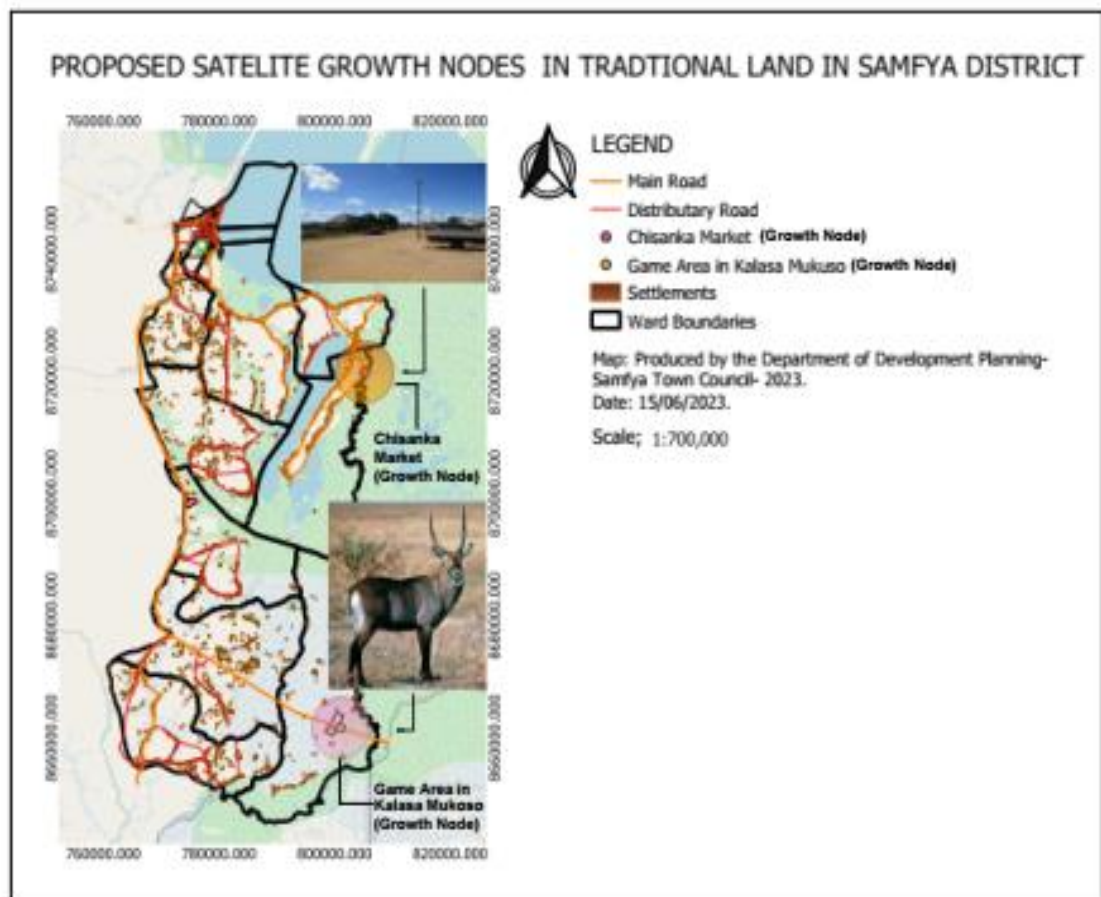
i. Yongolo/Kalasa Mukoso Growth Centre.

As can be seen from the map below, Yongolo is located approximately 114.3 km from the main CBD. This area or zone has the main economic activity of fishing. Apart from this, Yongolo is located in the Kalaso mukoso Game Management area and poses a great potential as a preferred tourism destination away from the shores of Lake Bangweulu. Its location is strategic as it's along the main Tuta road and a great site for game and bird viewing. The area will have to be planned and formalised for supporting infrastructure as stipulated in the land tourism policy. This area is characterized by high scenic values and it is considered that there is a considerable potential for community-based tourism and eco-tourism in this area. The planning agreement with the Senior Chiefs will also have to be considered for areas outside the GMA.

ii. Chinsaka Growth node:

As can be seen from the map below, Chinsanka area is located about 46 km away from the CBD. This location has a small trading area where communities trade in various goods and services. The area is famously known for fish trading. The main road within the district passes through the area making it easy to reach and conduct trade thereby enhance the economic value of the area. The road is earmarked for an upgrade and this will help decongest and improve movement to the main CBD. This will also ease the transportation of transit goods and services.

Figure 14 Map of Proposed Satelite Growth Nodes



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

Advantages

- i. The exploration of the GMA for community-based tourism and eco-tourism will amplify the economic activities of that area and the district as a whole giving the community a stable livelihood through increased job opportunities.
- ii. It will give the community an alternative livelihood away from Fishing and dependence on the forestry products.
- iii. This will also increase the revenue base for the Local Authority for better service delivery.
- iv. Construction of well-defined and planned area

Disadvantages

- i. High cost of opening up the area as it's a green field
- ii. Disruption or relocation of some habitation for fauna and flora
- iii. Formalisation of processes might take long

STRATEGY

- i. Concession agreement with the department of wildlife due to the nature of investment required (hotels, camping sites, game viewing)
- ii. Opening of access roads and support infrastructure such as health facilities, education facilities, market area, water facilities and electricity
- iii. Entering into planning agreements with traditional leaders as areas are in tradition hands

- iv. Creation of a layout map in consultation with stakeholders on the desired growth of the areas
- v. Upgrading of existing settlements to standard
- vi. Identify potential sources of revenue

15.2.3. SCENARIO THREE (3): ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION (TOURISM, AQUA-CULTURE AND FARMING BLOCKS)

The third alternative development picture seeks to incorporate the economic diversification of the district with available land for such activities. This scenario looks at the Tourism sector as a potential driving economic activity, the Aqua-parks and farming blocks to support livelihood and reduce poverty levels in the district. This scenario will harness the available resources as follows:

i. TOURISM SITES

The district is endowed with a lot of water bodies of which the main being the Lake Bangweulu. The white sandy beaches of the lake have proved to be a potential for tourism activities. This scenario will look at creation of tourism facilities to support this resources and existing infrastructure among others, a cultural centre and museum to show case local heritage, a local plan along the beach for vending purposes for various tourism creational activities. A local plan for different zoning such as residential and commercials. Other tourism sites that will need to be packaged and secured includes heritage sites; (the Luchelengang'a and Chitilubila).

ii. THE AQUA-PARK

The aqua-park is another economic diversification source that will transform people's livelihood in the district. The park, called "Aquaculture Enterprise Development", is expected to contribute immensely to the economic growth, food and nutrition security of Samfya dwellers and beyond. The main area or river were the aqua-park will be established is the Chinweshiba river in Mano ward.

iii. FARMING BLOCKS

Agriculture and farming specifically has the potential to transform the economic face of the district. Samfya is has availability of arable land but unfortunately, approximately less than 20% has been utilised. Creation of a farming block is yet another source of potential economic diversification that can bring development and transform the livelihood of people in the district. This will give access to the commercial farming on a large and organised scale. It will create market linkages for diversified crops. The xreation of the farming block will also see the creation of access road and see massive industrial development and increase job opportunities for the locals.

Advantages

- i. Potential to become new growth points and spur economies development
- ii. Development and promotion of the tourism and Agriculture sector
- iii. Due to the economic development anticipated, the diversified areas will see formation of new clusters of industries, commerce and logistics
- iv. Promote efficient use of natural resources and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas
- v. Encourages forward planning: Promotes development control

- vi. Promote diversification from Fishing and dependence on the forestry products
- vii. Increase in the revenue base for the Local Authority for better service delivery.
- viii. It will improve access to affordable finance; and
- ix. It will provide the effective and efficient extension services.
- x. Increase job opportunities for the locals

Disadvantages

- i. Initial cost of development is high: provision of bulk services can be costly, initial infrastructure and services such as roads, water and electricity can be costly
- ii. May displace some local residence who occupied the land;
- iii. May lead to deforestation and alteration of the natural environment;
- iv. The aquaculture may cause soil degradation through deforestation;
- v. Water pollution as some wastes from the activities around may go into lake;
- vi. May lead to climate change as the facility will keep expanding and more land cleared.

STRATEGY

- i. Mapping and planning the area for present and future development.
- ii. Putting up essential services such as roads, water and electricity
- iii. Opening of access roads and support infrastructure such as health facilities, education facilities, market area, water facilities and electricity
- iv. Entering into planning agreements with traditional leaders as some areas are in tradition hands
- v. Creation of a layout map in consultation with stakeholders on the desired growth of the areas
- vi. Identify potential sources of revenue

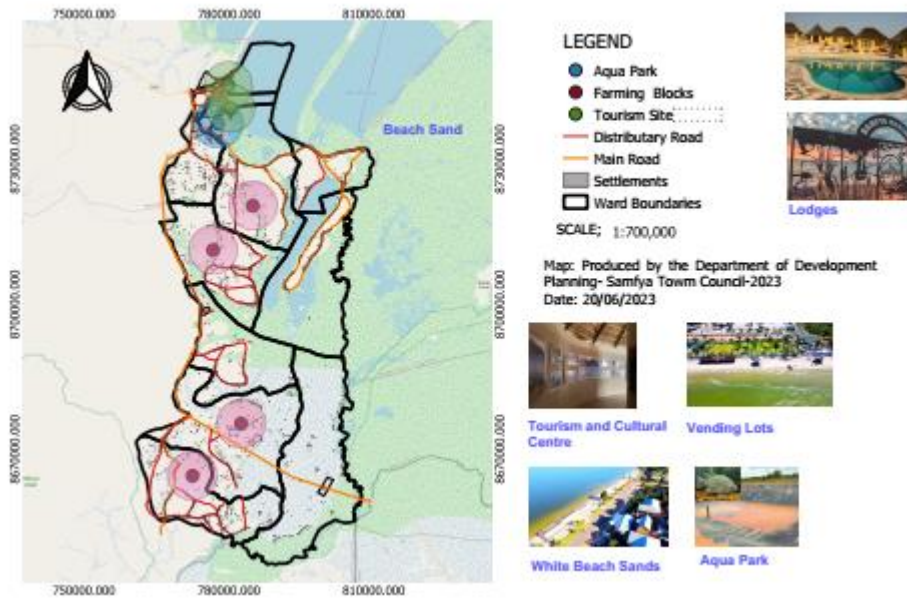
15.3. SELECTED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

15.3.1. ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION (TOURISM, AQUA-CULTURE AND AGRICULTURE)

The most preferred scenario and more realistic in achieving the vision of the district is the third scenario which is Economic Diversification (Tourism, Aqua-Culture and Agriculture). This scenario will enable the development of the IDP

Figure 15 Potential Economic Diversification Zones

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION ZONES IN SAMFYA DISTRICT



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

15.3.1.1. TOURISM

The main tourism site in the district is the Lake Bangweulu with its white sandy shores. In order to maximize of the tourism potential of the district, the following will have to be taken into account.

a. Upgrade and creation of a layout

The beach area is shared amongst three (3) wards that is Chimana, Lupili and Mano. In Chimana and Lupili, there is an existing layout that will need to be upgrade to reflect the tourism potential of the district to accommodate different hospitality or tourism activities.

- i. Creation of a vending layout along the beach shores for tourism activities that are temporal in nature such as sporting, play parks, Mobile restaurant and others.
- ii. Creation of a layout around the area earmarked for a cultural centres, and museum
- iii. Creation of a layout for residential to support the potential workforce and anticipated influx of people in the district.
- iv. Creation of a layout in the Game Management Reserve area for potential Game viewing, Camping sites and Hotel and Lodges Industries.

b. Upgrading of settlements

The township has villages within it that need to be upgraded and formalised, these being Mwamfuli and Kabanga. Mwamfuli is at the heart of the CBD whereas kabanga is located along the main road to the main tourism site (i.e. The Lake Bangweulu). Both these area are in prime locations that negatively reflect on the face of Samfya as a tourism destination and thus needs proper planning

c. Regularization of parcels of land within the Township boundary

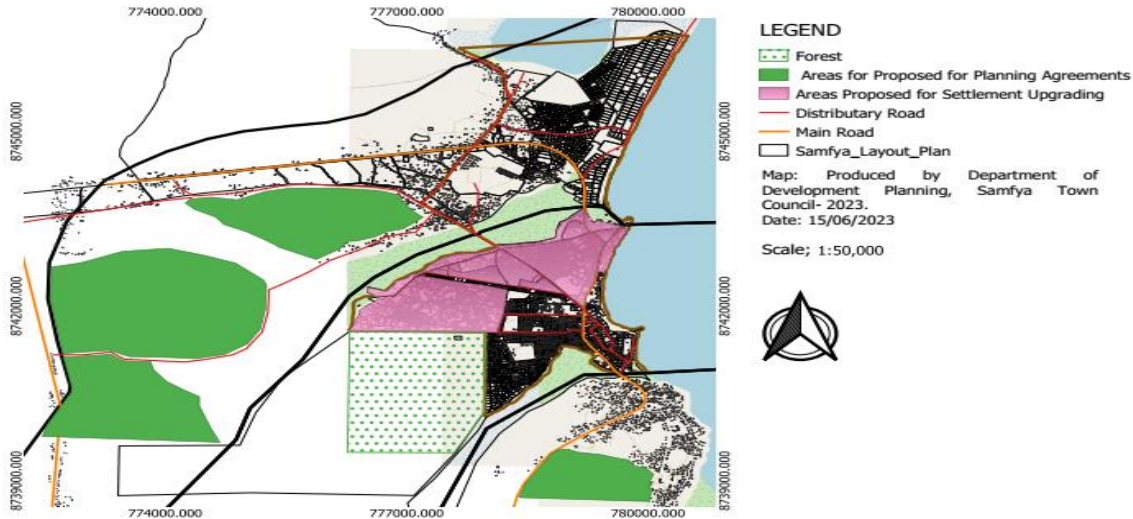
Some parcels of land within the township have been developed with no consideration of planning standards and regulations. This has been as a result of villages that are located within the township and the people's perception is that the areas are customary in nature. Thus, these development will have to be formalised with adjustments or modification to meet at least bare minimum of planning standards and regulation. This will give a face lift to the tourism outlook of the district

d. Planning Agreements of areas around the township boundary

Some massive developments have spilled out of the township boundary. These are also located in prime areas and would need planning as it has negatively affected the township outlook and also for future expansion.

Figure 16 Land Development Proposals

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING AND PLANNING AGREEMENTS IN SAMFYA



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

15.3.1.2. THE AQUA-PARK

The project will comprise ten staff houses, an office block, a modern hatchery, a feed formulation workshop, a metal fabrication workshop, and 24 production and nursery fish ponds. Therefore, once completed, the park will enhance the availability of fingerlings in the district. The park will have a production capacity of 200,000 fingerlings per month.

Furthermore, quality fish feed of various types will be produced commercially to alleviate the shortage of fish feed and the high transportation costs incurred in transporting the feed from the manufacturers on the Copperbelt. There will be aquaculture research at the site, which will be responsible for improving the available local fish species to improve the growth rate to have a competitive edge over the exotic species. This will enhance the productivity of the aquaculture sub-sector in the district by considering the usage of locally available resources. Finally, the fish cages will be locally manufactured at the facility once completed. This is aimed at enhancing the utilisation of many water bodies in the district to reduce the fishing efforts from the capture fisheries. Once the cages are manufactured locally, the lower prices will be passed through to aquaculture investors and the clients at the end of the value chain.

When fully operational, the park will improve disposable income and social well-being, create employment opportunities for the locals and reduce trade imbalances. Also, the facility is poised to improve the environmental conditions through catchment management activities, capacity building and pursuit of local communities. Other benefits include youth empowerment, management of natural resources, value addition and fish processing and entrepreneurial skills.

To promote private sector participation, the Government will partner with the private sector in the aquaculture park. On one hand, the private sector is expected to establish a feed plant, a hatchery and provide input supply. However, the Government, on the other hand, will support aquaculture farmers with extension services.

15.3.1.3. FARMING BLOCK

The district apparently does not have an established farm block. However, there are plans to establish one in Lumanya ward of Kalasamukoso Chiefdom. The area is located 145km away from the CDB. The planned farming block is approximately 2500 hectares of land and will comprise of commercial farms and a light industrial area that will house manufacturing industries to add value to the farm produce. The farm block has potential to bring about the much-needed development in the district.

15.4. SECTION SUMMARY

The Spatial development framework has been devised with a view to direct the future planning and development in the district for purpose of sustainable economic development. It contains a spatial plan, infrastructure development plan and services to be provided in the district for the next 10 years. The section provided the development options for the district which included the 'do nothing scenario', 'creation of growth nodes' as well as the 'economic diversification scenario'. The selected scenario will see the diversification of the economy to tourism, farming and aquaculture development. These will spur economic development and complement the existing township boundary.

PART IV

16 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

16.0 THE ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY OF SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL

The Local Authority has a legal mandate to collect revenue in the area of its jurisdiction pursuant to provision of the Local Government Act of 2019 and Trade Licensing Act Cap 393 of the laws of Zambia. Therefore, most of the revenue sources for Samfya Town Council include the following:

- Trade Permits
- Licenses
- Levies
- Grants from Central Government (LGEF and CDF) and Co-operating partners
- Local Taxes
- Fees and Charges
- Commercial venture

The information tabulated below indicates and provide an insightful analysis of a budget income against the actual amounts of resources collected from the past three years starting from 2020 up to 2022 as a basis for determining the potential revenue resources.

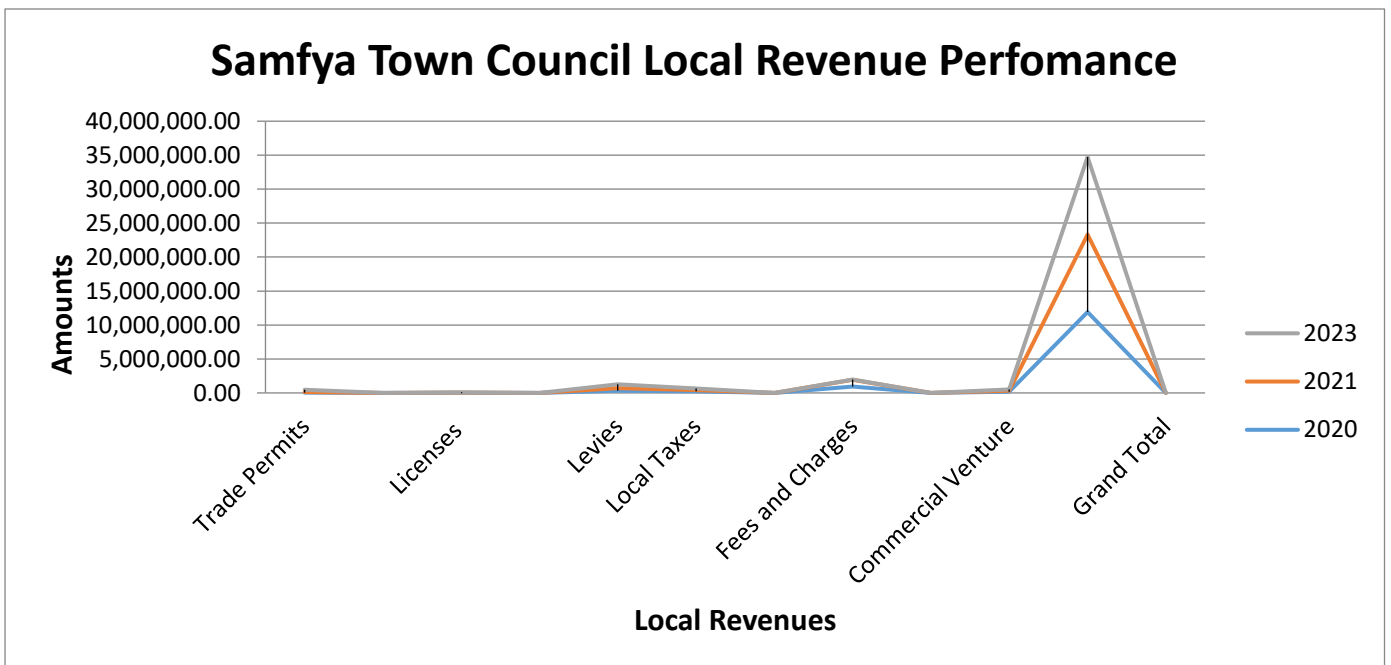
Table 36 Budget Performance

Years	2020			2021			2022		
	Approved Budget	Actual	%	Approved Budget	Actual	%	Approved Budget	Actual	%
Details of Revenue Sources	K	K		K	K		K	K	
Trade Permits	108,706.00	46,393.00	43%	127,956.00	74,947.00	59%	693,706.00	365,576.00	53%
Licenses	9,660.00	24,082.00	249%	7,000.00	2727.00	39%	25,160.00	38,069.00	151%
Levies	499,377.00	308,981.00	62%	736,545.00	388,079.00	53%	805,108.00	591,960.00	74%
Local Taxes	541,212.00	223,418.00	41%	549,912.00	207,194.00	38%	541,212.00	207,499.00	38%
Grants	150,000.00	362,580.00	242%	150,000.00	50,000.00		150,000.00	151,763.00	101%
Fees and Charges	3,399,238.00	957,401.00	28%	3,453,606.00	961,168.00	28%	25,160.00	38,069.00	151%

CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100%	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100%	25,700,000.00	23,739,911.00	92%
Local Government Equalization Fund	8,209,005.00	8,217,025.00	100.09%	8,209,005.00	7,950,166.00	97%	9,535,005.00	9,286,833.00	97%
Commercial Venture	250,000.00	169,211.00	67.7%	811,000.00	175,013.00	21.5%	622,000.00	181,291.00	29%
Grand Total	14,767,198.00	11,909,099.00	81%	15,645,024.00	11,409,293.00	73%	15,645,024.00	11,409,293.00	73%

Source: Samfya Town Council- 2023.

Figure 17 Revenue Collection Efficiency of Local Authority (2020-2023)



Source: Samfya Town Council- 2023.

Samfya Town Council like any other institution faces numerous challenges concerning optimal and efficient revenue collection. Thus, some of the notable challenges which are not exhaustible and are impeding revenue collection include;

- I. Poor road infrastructure leading to areas where revenue resources need to be collected.
- II. Dispersed settlements
- III. The trading activities such fishing reduces revenue streams during fish ban periods during the months of December to March.
- IV. Resistance by traders and business operators to pay taxes
- V. Untimely renewal of licenses for business owners.
- VI. Lack of sensitization on the need to pay taxes, Levies and Charges.
- VII. The township has a lot of unplanned settlements and unregistered properties and hence reducing the revenue base for property rates for the council.

- VIII. Lack automated data base to remind property owners to pay property rates, example sending text messages to remind leaseholders to pay property rates.
- IX. Revenue agents have no automated payment machines to maximize revenue collection and accountability.
- X. Transport Challenges to cover the whole district for revenue collection.
- XI. Inadequate monitoring of revenue collections.

16.1. THE AREAS OF CONCERN IN REVENUE MANAGEMENT THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO MITIGATE IDENTIFIED REVENUE COLLECTION CHALLENGES

UPGRADING AND CREATION OF NEW ROAD NETWORKS

The local authority has embarked on the plan to embark on upgrading the existing roads and new ones in the district so that they are open for smooth flow of trade and services and the creation of new revenue collection points in areas which were initially unreachable using motorized transport. The Local Authority has also provided for the construction and maintenance of bridges and culverts in most affected areas.

CREATING AN UPDATED DATA BASE FOR REVENUE COLLECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

The local Authority is currently working with co-operating partners such as GIZ in Luapula Province and they are providing technical assistance to the council staff for the purpose of enhancing revenue collection using appropriate soft wares and phone messaging.

The need for an updated revenue database for the Council is important in order to optimize on the collection of its local revenue that is due to the Council. In addition, a data base will help to project what is collectable by the Council when planning or budgeting. Therefore, an updated database of information on revenue enables the local authority to identify and address non-compliant taxpayers. It can also help management set up collection targets for revenue collectors and agents

COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON THE NEED TO PAY TAXES, LEVIES FEES AND CHARGES

The community sensitization on the need to pay taxes, levies and fees and charges will be required to be conducted in order to inform the community and its benefits in terms of service deliver. The reason being that the community sometimes lack motivation to pay these fees because of a perceived lack of corresponding provision of municipal services such as grading of roads, supply of water and collection of garbage.

FORMALISATION AND UPGRADING OF UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS

Besides this, the need to encourage property owners residing in unplanned settlements in the administrative boundary to formalize their properties and to be captured on the cadastral land data base and property valuation roll for the council for the purpose of securing land tenure and hence increasing the number of properties in Samfya that are registered in the valuation roll.

PROCUREMENT OF UTILITY VEHICLES DEDICATED FOR REVENUES COLLECTION

The council has planned to procure motor vehicles dedicated to collecting revenues from satellite settlements in the district. This will help to cover the vast areas for the district and collect revenues that were not initially reached.

THE CURRENT METHOD AND PROBLEMS OF REVENUE COLLECTION FOR SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL

Table below indicate how many Revenue Collectors are employed on the permanent establishment as well as the number of revenue agents that have been contracted, it also highlight the cost and source of collecting revenues as well as the problems associated with certain revenue collection points.

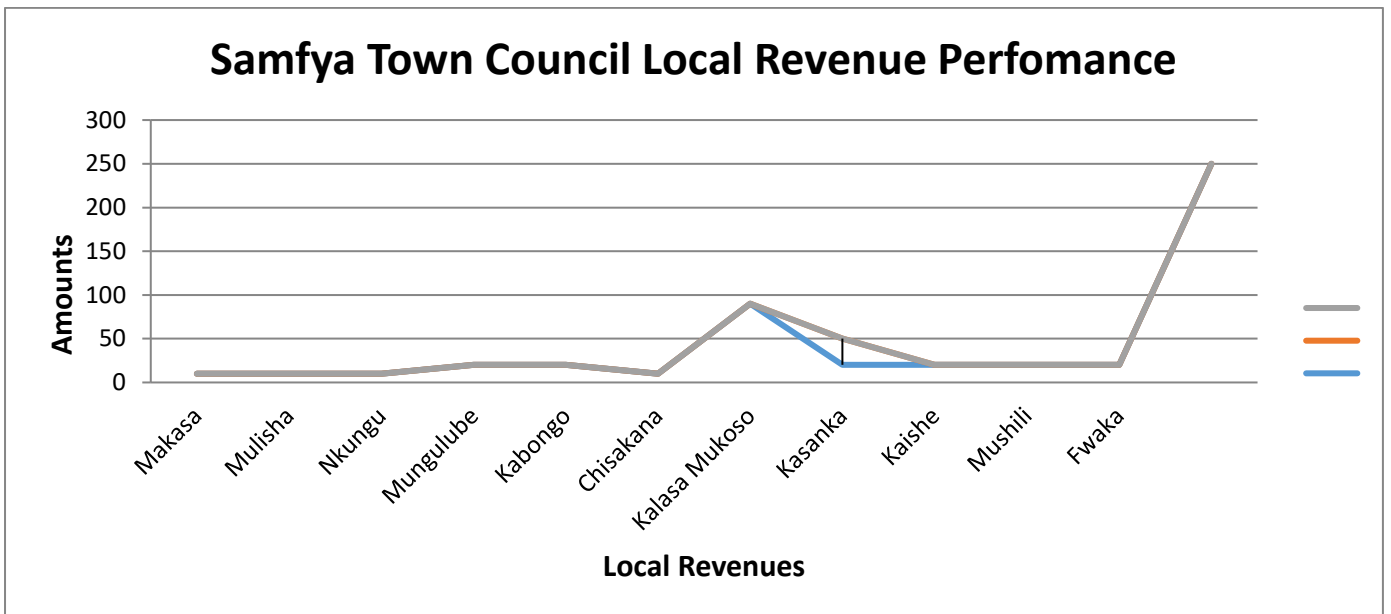
Table 37 Revenue Collectors

REVENUE POINT /STATION	NUMBER OF REVENUE COLLECTORS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER OF REVENUE COLLECTORS EMPLOYED ON CONTRACT	TARGETS ASSIGNED TO REVENUE COLLECTORS (Monthly)	METHOD OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING	TYPE OF RECEIPTS ISSUED TO CLIENTS	COST FOR COLLECTING REVENUE	REVENUE COLLECTED PER YEAR	MAIN PROBLEMS AT THE REVENUE COLLECTION SOURCE
Chilalo barrier	0	1	5,808.00	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	1837.00	69,696.00	-Lack of shelter -Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Kamanda Bus Station	1	1	3,403.00	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	680.00	40,836.00	- Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Mwamfuli Market	1	1	1,912.00	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	382.00	22,950.00	-esistance from the traders
Mwela market	1	1	10,097.00	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	3,181.00	121,167.00	- Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
	0	1	3,101.00	Receipt books and	Low value	620.00	37,212.00	Lack of shelter

Mwens e barrier				bank statements				- Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Yongol o market	0	1	655.0 0	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	131.00	7,836.0 0	Lack of shelter - Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Corner bar	0	1	4,453 .00	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	890.00	53,436. 00	Lack of shelter - Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Chinsa nka Market	0	1	849.0 0	Receipt books and bank statements	Low value	169.00	10,194. 00	Lack of shelter - Lack of a barrier -Resistance from the community members
Civic Centre	1	0	TBA	Receipt books and bank statements	High value/Lo w value		TAB	
Total			363,3 27.00					

Source: IDP team, 2023

Figure 18 Local Revenue Performance



Source; Samfya Town Council 2023

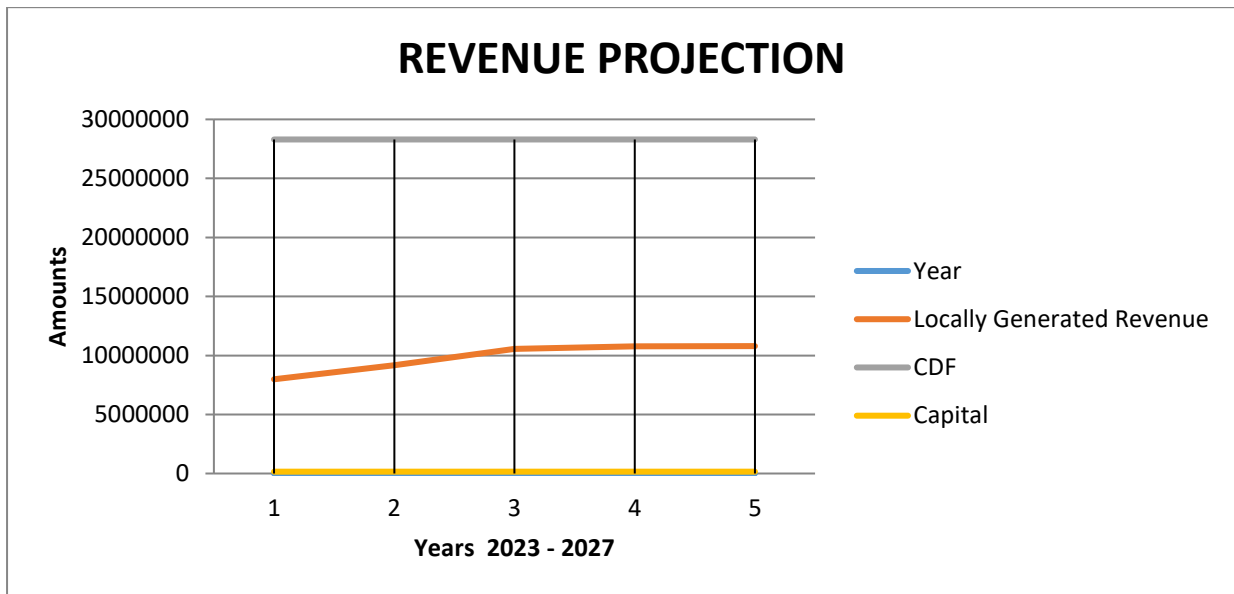
16.2. REVENUE BASE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The assessment of the potential revenue base for the planning period for Samfya Town Council will form a basis for the implementation of the objectives, strategies and projections as well as a means to identifying the revenue generating activities and revenue planned for the base year will be used making estimations for the period of five years.

Table 38 Revenue Projection for the Next Five (5) years

REVENUE PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Locally generated revenue	7,982,673.00	9,180,074.00	10,557,085.00	10,763,636.00	10,794,619.00	49,278,087.00
Constituency development Fund	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	141,500,000.00
Capital	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	780,000.00
Total	36,438,673.00	37,636,074.00	39,013,085.00	39,219,636.00	39,250,619.00	191,558,087.00

Figure 19 Revenue Projection for Five (5) Years



Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

16.4. LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE AND INFLATION ESTIMATIONS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

The table below shows the increase in revenue owing to estimations at a rate provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The calculations are from the locally generated revenue sources stating from the year 2023 up to 2027.

Table 39 Revenue Estimates for the next Five (5) Years

Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Levies	863,706.00	993,262.00	1,142,251.00	1,313,589.00	1,510,627.00	5,823,435.00
Fees and Charges	1,463,525.00	1,683,054.00	1,935,512.00	2,225,839.00	2,559,714.00	9,867,643.00
Permits	761,233.00	875,418.00	1,006,731.00	1,157,740.00	1,331,401.00	5,132,523.00
Licenses	55,110.00	63,376.00	72,883.00	83,815.00	93,388.00	371,572.00
Local Taxes	1,147,779.00	1,147,779.00	1,147,779.00	1,147,779.00	1,147,779.00	5,738,895.00
Total	4,291,353.00	4,762,889.00	5,305,155.00	5,928,762.00	6,645,909.00	26,934,069.00

Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

16.5. IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES AND SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES PLANNED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN SAMFYA DISTRICT

Most of the funds to implement some the projects and programmes will come from grants, loans and assistance from donors or co-operating partners. The table below indicates the sources of funds need to carry out the actions to be performed through which funds or types of resources that will be mobilized to deliver strategies and programmes, and attain goals and the activities necessary for the implementation of each of the selected strategies and associated programmes and the activities for operationalization.

16.5.1. CAPITAL FUNDS

The capital funds make up 20% as a part of local government equalization fund and will be used to implement some of strategies, projects and programmes in Samfya District. Below is the table showing the resources that will be used in the next five years.

Table 40 Capital Funds Planned for the next Five (5) Years

Years	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Capital Funds	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	780,000.00
Total	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00	780,000.00

Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

16.5.2. CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (CDF)

The funds for Constituency development funds will be used to implement socio-economic and community projects in all the wards in Samfya District. Below is the table showing the resources that will be used in the next five years.

Table 41 CDF Funds Planned for the next Five (5) years

Year s	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
CDF	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	141,500,000.00
Total	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00	141,500,000.00

Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

16.5.3. DONOR SUPPORT FUNDS

The funds that will be donated to devolved departments to the local authority will be channelled to the priority need areas as indicated on the strategies, programs and activities for the concerned sector. The table below shows the estimated revenue from donor funding for the next five years.

Table 42 Donor Support Planned for the next Five (5) years

Years	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Donor Funds	-	6,312,728	6,312,728	6,312,728	6,312,728	25,250,912
Total						25,250,912

Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

16.6. THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT (EXPENDITURE) PLAN

In order for the strategies, programmes and activities to be implemented, the budget estimates of the aforesaid activities have been considered as necessary inputs in line with balanced estimated projected revenue for each year.

Table for identification of activities and implementation of strategies and programmes according to sectors in Samfya District.

Table 43 Livestock and Fisheries Sector Plan

Goal	Enhanced fish and livestock production and productivity by 50% in Samfya district by 2028										
Objective	To promote sustainable Livestock and Fish Production Practices within the first five years by 60% adoption rate in Samfya district.										
Strategy	Program	Activities	Location by Priority	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total	Source of funding	Responsible Agency
Adoption of Modern Farming Techniques	Access to Quality Inputs and Resources	Establishment of livestock and aquaculture service centers	Mano, Kapata, Musaba and Katanshya wards	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	CD F/GRZ	MFL
Provide Market Access and Value Chain Development	Promote value Addition and Diversification Initiatives	Establishment of community-based processing facilities and cooperatives	Kapata, Mano, Musaba and Katanshya wards	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	CD F/GRZ	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Source: Samfya Town Council, 2023

Table 44 Agriculture Sector Plan

Goal: Enhanced agricultural production and productivity by 75% in the next five years

Objective	To enhance the utilization of land area for agricultural production and productivity by 35% in the next five years											
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	cost in 2024	cost in 2025	cost in 2026	cost in 2027	cost in 2028	Total cost	Source of funding	Responsible Agency/Department
1	Promote Mechanization and Modern Farming Techniques	Establish Mechanization Centers	Procure modern farming equipment such as tractors, plows, and harvesters	All wards	0	500,000	200,000	500,000	300,000	1,500,000	GRZ/CD F	Department of Agriculture
			Procure irrigation equipment	Mano, Musaba, Kapata and Kata nshya	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	CDF	Department of Agriculture
2	Improve production and productivity	Market linkage development	Construction of crop/livestock/fish markets	All wards	150,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	300,000	1,050,000	CDF	Department of Agriculture
			Upgrading of feeder roads	All wards	100,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	700,000	CDF	Department of Agriculture

Source: IDP team, 2023

Table 45 Tourism Sector Plan

Goal: enhanced tourism activities in Samfya district by 2034												
Objective	To promote tourism and wildlife activities by 50% from 0% participation of local community in ten Wards by 2034											
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	cost in 2024	cost in 2025	cost in 2026	cost in 2027	cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Implementing Agency/ Department
			- Construction/upgrading of roads to all tourism facilities	Chi man a Lupili Chin sank a Lufwishi Man o Kant ansh ya	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	GRZ/Private sector	GRZ/Private Sector
			- Construction of Airstrip	Chi man a	-	-	-	TBA	-	-	GRZ/Private sector	GRZ/Private
2	Creation of platforms for local community to be involved	- Market linkages - Tourism Infrastructure and advertisement	- Construction of lodges, and other hospitality infrastructure	Lupili Man o Chi man a Lufwishi Chin sank a	-	10,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	160,000,000	GRZ/Private Sector	GRZ/Private Sector
			- Construction of a Museum	Lupili	-	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	GRZ/Private Sector	GRZ/Private Sector

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 46 Education Sector Plan

Goal:	Enhance quality Education services in Samfya district by 2028											
Objective	To improve the Quality of education in Samfya district by 2028											
s/n	Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency/ Department
1	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Construction of New schools	All the 10 wards	9,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	39,000,000	G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
			Construction of a skills center	All the 10 wards	-	-	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000	G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
			Construction of a library	All the 10 wards	-	1,800,000	-	-	-	1,800,000	G RZ &C DF	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
			Construction and rehabilitation of roads	All the 10 wards	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000	G RZ &C DF	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
			Maintain bridges and crossing points	All the 10 wards	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000	G RZ &C DF	Ministry of Local Government and Housing

			ng to scho ols									
			Cons tructi on and rehab ilitatio n of class room block s	All the 10 ward s	2,000 ,000	2,00 0,00 0	2,00 0,00 0	2,00 0,00 0	2,00 0,00 0	10,0 00,0 00	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
			Cons tructi on of sanit ary faciliti es	All the 10 ward s	1,000 ,00	1,00 0,00	1,00 0,00	1,00 0,00	1,00 0,00	5,00 0,00	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
			Cons tructi on of staff hous es	All the 10 ward s	1, 25 0, 00 0	1,25 0,00 0	1,25 0,00 0	1,25 0,00 0	1,25 0,00 0	6,25 0,00 0	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
			Cons tructi on of dormi tories	All the 10 ward s	1,200 ,000	1,20 0,00 0	1,20 0,00 0	1,20 0,00 0	1,20 0,00 0	6,00 0,00 0	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
		Early Child hood Educa tion	Cons truct playp arks for all ECE cente rs	All the 10 ward s	250,0 00	350, 000	450, 000	275, 000	352, 000	1,65 0,00 0	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
			Cons tructi on of More stand - alone Early Child hood Educa tion	All the 10 ward s	800,0 00	1,60 0,00 0	1,60 0,00 0	1,60 0,00 0	1,60 0,00 0	7,20 0,00 0	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n

			centres									
			Establish ECE centres in the remaining 33 Primary schools	All the 10 wards	23	10	-	-	-		G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
			Provision of appropriate desks to ECE centres	All the 10 wards	3,249	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
2	Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Human resource management	Employ more teachers to reduce Teacher : Pupil ratio	All the 10 wards	200	200	150	200	200		G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
		STEM	Provide adequate teaching and learning materials for Skills	All the 10 wards	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	G RZ &C DF	Department of Education
			Expand produ	All the 10	200,000	240,000	280,000	320,000	340,000	1,380,000	G RZ	Department of

			ction units in schools	wards							&C DF	Educatio n
			Hold inter-scho ol academic competitio n such as JETS termly	All the 10 wards	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n
			Proc ure buse s to use for educ ational tours	Twin gi Sec ond ary Chis okone Sec ond ary Chib olya seco ndary	800,000		800,000		800,000	2,400,000	G RZ &C DF	Departm ent of Educatio n

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 47 Water and Sanitation Sector Plan

Goal		Enhanced access to clean and safe drinking water in Samfya district by 2028										
Objective		To expand infrastructure for clean and safe drinking water supply in Samfya district by 2033										
s / n	Strat egy	Progra mme	Activi ty	Loc atio n by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Tot al	Sour ce of fund s	Respon sible Agency/ Departm ent

1	The Local Authority to collaborate with partners to improve water infrastructure and distribution system	Improvement of safe drinking water supply	Construction of small piped water schemes	9 wards	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	6,750,000	Donor/G RZ	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
			Drilling of boreholes	9 wards	2,100,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	3,700,000	Donor/G RZ
2	Improvement of Operation and Maintenance of water facilities	Sustainability of rural water facilities	Construction of SOM AP shops	Kasanka and katanshya	--	180,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	360,000	Donor/G RZ	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA
3	Increased access to Sanitation facilities and hygiene practices	Improvement sanitation infrastructure	Construction of Water born toilet facilities	All 10 wards	1,374,000.00	916,000.00	916,000.00	916,000.00	1,145,000.00	5,267,000	Donor/G RZ	MLG&RD, Access Water4Zambia, SUN-TA

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 48 Road and Telecommunication Sector Plan

Goal	Increase access to roads and telecommunication services for 8 rural wards in the district
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Objective		To improve the Road Network and Telecommunication in eight out of ten wards by 2033										
s / n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency/ Department
1	Improve in road connectivity	Road infrastructure development	Construction and rehabilitation of roads	All 10 wards	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	30,000,000	GRZ / Donor fund	GRZ/ Private Sector
			Construction of bridges and embankment	8 Rural wards	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	GRZ / Donor fund	GRZ
			Upgrading of roads to bituminous standard	All 10 wards	-	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	GRZ / Donor fund	GRZ
			Installation of street lights in all bituminous roads	All 10 wards	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	GRZ / Donor fund	GRZ
2	Improve in telecommunication	Telecommunication infrastructure development	Construction of communication towers,	8 Rural wards	11,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	33,000,000	110,000,000	Private Sector	Private Sector

			Increase radio coverage	All 10 wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	ZNBC/ Private Sector
			TOTAL		19,500,000	30,500,000	40,500,000	30,500,000	41,500,000	162,500,000		

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 49 Energy Sector Plan

GOAL	Enhance access to Electricity connectivity for all 9 rural wards in the district.												
OBJECTIVE	To increase the coverage of rural households connected to the national power grid from 30% to 50% by 2028 and 50% to 70% by 2033.												
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency Department	
1	-Increase access to electricity of public facilities using CDF through government pronouncements	Development of power stations, extension of power lines and connection of households.	- Construction of power substations and power lines.	9 Rural wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA		GRZ/ Donor fund	ZESCO	
	-Promote Public Private partnerships in access to biomass, wind and solar energy.	Private sector participation in energy business	- Upgrading of power substations and extension of power lines.	9 Rural wards	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA		GRZ/ Donor fund	ZESCO/REA	

Source: IDP team, 2023

Table 50 Health Sector Plan

Goal		Reduced Malaria Incidence rate										
Objective		To reduce the malaria Incidence rate from 767/1000 in 2022 to 200/1000 population in the district by 2034										
S / N	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Location by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency/ Department
1	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Construct health facilities	Kapata Lufwishi Lumamba	2,400,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	9,600,000	GRZ/CDF	Department of Health/LA
			Procure vehicles/ Ambulance	Lupili Lufwishi Kapata	1,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	10,800,000	GRZ/CDF	Department of Health/LA
			Procure motor bikes	All Wards	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	2,400,000	CDF/GRZ/Partner	Department of Health/LA
			Procurement of equipment/ medical supplies	All Wards	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000	GRZ/CDF	Department of Health/LA

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 51 Commerce, Trade and Industry Sector Plan

GOAL		Increased access to municipal and other services										
OBJECTIVES		To promote economic activities in all Ten wards of Samfya district by 2034										
S/ N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by	Cost in	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency/ Department

				priority	2024							
1	- Improved trade and market linkages	Creation of an enabling environment	Construct modern markets/ Bus stations	Lupili Chimanama		4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	CDF	Local Authorities
	-Use of CDF for financial support (grants and loans) to cooperatives and clubs as seed money for businesses		Construct shopping complex	Lupili Chimanama Manochisanka	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	Private	Private sector/ Local Authorities	Local Authorities
	- Use of CDF for capital (infrastructure) projects development.		Establishment of additional financial institutions	Lupili Chimanama	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	Private Sector	Private Sector
	- Increased Public partnership in capacity building of local groups.		Construct training institutions	Lupili Katanshya Chinsankama	-	-	40,000,000	-	-	-	CDF	GRZ/ Private Sector
			Establish industrial area	Manochimanama Isamba		-	15,000,000				CDF	Local Authorities/ partners
			Establish additional financial	Lupili Chimanama	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	Private Sector	Private Sector

			al institutions.									
			Open new feeder roads in agricultural areas	All Wards	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	CDF	GRZ/CD F
			rehabilitate urban and feeder roads	All Wards		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	480,000	CDF	GRZ/CD F

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 52 Solid Waste Management Sector Plan

GOAL		Improved Solid waste management in Samfya district by 2033										
OBJECTIVES		The Local Authority working together with development partners will enhance access to Solid waste services both in public and private places of Samfya district by 80% within five years										
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Cost in 2028	Total	Source of funds	Responsible Agency/Department
1	The Local Authority to promote Public-private partnership in solid waste management	Provision of Solid Waste management	Construction and upgrade of dump site into landfill	Chimana ward		4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	CDF	Local Authorities
			Establishment of waste recycling	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	Private	Private sector/ Local Authorities	Local Authorities

			companies									
			Procurement of skip bins in all public places such as markets and bus stations	Lupili, Chimana, Yongolo, Kapata, Mano		-	1,000,000				CDF	Local Authorities
			Procurement of skip track	Central		-	15,000,000				CDF	Local Authorities/ partners
			Procurement of a vacuum tanker	Central			15,000,000				CDF	Local Authorities/ partners
			Construction of refuse bays in all public places such as markets and bus stations	Kasnk a, katanshya, kalasamukoso, katantiko, yongolo	1	1	1			1	1	Local Authorities/ partners
			Procurement of Solid waste Equipment (TBL).	central						1,000,000	CDF	Local Authorities/ partners

Source: IDP Team, 2023

16.7. THE FINANCIAL PLAN

The tables below show recurrent expenses for the implementation of the strategies, activities and programmes that were budgeted for so as to establish the operational costs generally employed in the annual budgeting exercise to establish how much the operational elements of the plan will cost to implement.

Table 53 Livestock and Fisheries Maintenance plan

Goal: To increase Livestock and Fish production														
Objective		To enhance Livestock and Fish production hence contribute to sufficient income at house hold level in all ten Wards.												
s / n	Core Issue	Strateg y	Progra mme	Activit y	Cost estimates for each year								Sou rce of fun ds	Implem enting agency
					2023	202 4	202 5	202 6	202 7	Total				
1	Low produ ction of livest ock produ cts	Strengt hening extensi on and adviso ry service s	Improv ed livesto ck produc tion and Produc tivity	- Reser vation of comm unity grazin g land for animal s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Livesto ck and Fisheri es	
2	Low produ ction of fish	Improv e producti on and producti vity	Produc tivity improv ement and technol ogy improv ement	Mainta in fish banne d period s, educat ion on better fishing metho ds	200, 0000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	1,000 ,000	GR Z	Depart ment of Livesto ck and Fisheri es	
Grant Total					200, 0000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	1,000 ,000			

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 54 Tourism Sector maintenance plan

Goal: To enhance tourism activities in the district														
Objective		To promote tourism and wildlife activities in tourism in ten wards												
s/n	Core Issue	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Cost Estimates for each Year								Source of funds	Implementing agency
					2023	2024	2024	2025	2023	Total				
1	Lack of community involvement in promoting tourism in rural wards	- Improvement in tourism development through Public-private partnerships	- Involvement and participation in tourism.	Engagements of locals in tourism development Community sensitization and consultation in tourism.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	GRZ/Private	GRZ/Private sector		
Grand Total					50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000				

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 55 Forestry Sector Maintenance Plan

GOAL:		To protect forests and enhance regeneration										
OBJECTIVE		To reduce deforestation and encroachments in gazetted forest areas in all ten wards of Samfya										
S/N	CORE ISSUE	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Cost in 2023	Cost in 2024	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2026	Cost in 2027	Total	Source of Fund	Implementing Department/Agency
1	High deforestation rate and high encroachment levels	Conservation and Protection of forest areas	Improvement of forest areas through enforcement and capacit	- Afforestation	32,217	32,500	32,500	32,800	32,800	162,817	GRZ	Forestry Department
				Forest protection and patrols.	132,553	132,553	132,553	132,553	132,553	662,765	GRZ	Forestry Department

			y building									
2	Local community involvement in the management of forest resources.	Community forest management	Enhanced forest participation in the management of forest resources	Creation of forest management areas	TBA	-	-	-	-		GRZ	Forestry Department
3	Deforestation	Establishment of plantation for timber purposes	Improved forest nursery in the district	Promotion of tree planting activities	19,737	20,000	21,000	21,500	21,500	103,737	GRZ	Forestry Department
4	Encroachment	Conservation and protection of protected area	Improved forest inspection and patrols	Sensitization and empowerment of local community	70,690	70,690	70,690	70,690	70,690	353,450	GRZ	Forestry Department
5	Nursery establishment and management	Forest management	Improved nursery	Nursery establishment (seedlings per year)	31,790	32,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	165,790	GRZ	Forestry Department
6	Illegal logging	Promotion of timber market	Improved timber dealers' participation in forest enterprise	Timber market regulated, inspection of timber workshops	44,850	44,850	44,850	44,850	44,850	224,250	GRZ	Forestry Department
7	Promotion of forest-based	Forestry management	Improved forest cover	Train farmers in	17,614	17,800	18,000	18,000	18,500	89,914	GRZ	Forestry Department

	enterprises			Beekeeping.								
8	Restocking of degraded area	Forestry management	Agroforestry	Establishment of woodlots and fruit tree	83,312	83,400	83,500	84,000	84,000	418,212	GRZ	Forestry Department
9	Climate change mitigation	Natural resource management	Forestry protection by taking advantages of projects such as the TRALAR in financial and capacity building programs	To train farmers in climate resilient activities	48,860	48,860	48,860	48,900	50,500	245,980	GRZ	Forestry Department
	TOTAL				481,623	482,653	483,953	488,293	490,393	2,426,915		

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 56 Solid Waste Management Sector Maintenance Plan

GOAL		Improve Solid waste management										
OBJECTIVES		To enhance access to Solid waste services in both public and private places within the district										
S / N	CORE ISSUE	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Cost estimates for					Total	Source of Fund	Implementing agency
					each Year							
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027			

1	Poor Solid Waste Management In All Ten Wards	Effective and Efficient ways of Managing solid Waste at all levels	-Public-private partnership (GIZ Support) in solid waste management	Sensitization of community on important solid waste management at household level	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	Local Revenue	LA
			-Use of CDF -Use of LGEF in procurement of solid waste equipment.	Effective implementation of the Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	Local Revenue	LA
\		TOTAL			40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000		

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 57 Energy Sector Maintenance Plan

GOAL		Enhance access to Electricity and other energy sources												
OBJECTIVE		To increase the coverage of rural households connected to the national power grid from 30% to 70%.												
S / N	CORREISSUE	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Cost estimates for each								Source of funds	Implementing agency
					Year					Total				
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
1	Over 70% of households in rural wards are not	Development of power stations and alternative green energy sources	- Increase access to electricity of public facilities using CDF	Promotion of gas stoves Sensitization of charcoal	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,000,000		GRZ	Department of	

	connected to the national power grid		through government pronouncements -Public partnership in access to renewable energy	burning to communities on carbon credits									Forestry
	Grand Total				20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,000,000			

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 58 Health Sector Maintenance Plan

GOAL :	Increase access to quality health care services												
OBJECTIVE	To reduce the high malaria prevalence rate from 655/1000 to 200/1000 population in the district												
S/N	CORE ISSUE	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Cost estimates for each year							Source of Funds	Implementing agency
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total			
1	High malaria prevalence rate	Development of prevention and treatment for malaria	Malaria elimination	Conducting testing and treatment - Procuring drugs	811,080	820,000	840,000	900,000	930,000	4,301,080	GRZ	Department of Health	
		Development of prevention and treatment for	Malaria elimination	- Indoor residual spraying -use of	900,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	2,142,000	GRZ/Partners	Department of Health	

		malari a		mosq uito nets - Enviro nment al modifi cation								
		Devel opme nt of preve ntion and treatm ent for malari a	Mala ria elimi natio n									
Grand Total					1,71 1,08 0	1,77 0,00 0	1,84 0,00 0	1,95 0,00 0	2,03 0,00 0	6,44 3,08 0		

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 59 Social Service sector and other Support services Maintenance Plan

GOAL:		Increase access to financial and other support services											
OBJECTIVE		To improve livelihood of the People living in abject poverty in seven out of the ten wards											
S / N	CORE ISSUE	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Cost estimates for each year						Total	Source of funds	Implementing agency
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
1	High poverty levels	Community development and provision social services	Improvement of livelihoods	-Social cash transfer.	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	32,500,000	GRZ	Social welfare	
				-Adult literacy education		50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	260,000	GRZ	Social welfare	

		Community development and provision social services	Improvement of livelihoods	Empowerment grants and loans	5,377,000	5,377,000	5,377,000	5,377,000	5,377,000	26,885,000	CD F	Local Authority
		Community development and provision social services	Improvement of livelihoods	Supporting vulnerable groups	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	900,000	3,900,000	GR Z	Social welfare
	Grand Total				12,477,000	12,627,000	12,737,000	12,847,000	12,857,000	66,545,000		

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 60 Summary of Maintenance Plans for Sectors in Samfya District (Recurrent Expenditure)

S/N	GOALS	SECTOR	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Totals
1	To increase livestock and fish production	Livestock and Fisheries	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,800,000
2	To increase utilization of land area for agricultural activities	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	
3	To protect forests and enhance regeneration	Forest	481,623	482,653	483,953	488,293	490,393	2,426,915
4	Enhance quality Education services	Education	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Increase access to safe drinking water	Water and Sanitation	920,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	1,064,000

6	Increase access to roads and telecommunication services	Road and Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Increase access to financial and other support services	Financial	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Increase access to quality health care services	Health	1,711,080	1,770,000	1,840,000	1,950,000	2,030,000	9,301,080
9	Increase access to municipal and other services	Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Enhance access to Electricity and other energy sources	Energy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
11	Improve Solid waste management	Waste Management	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
12	Improve social services	Social Services	12,477,000	12,627,000	12,737,000	12,847,000	12,857,000	63,545,000
Grand Totals			17,649,703	15,175,653	15,356,953	15,581,293	15,673,393	

Source: IDP Team, 2023

16.8. RECONCILIATION OF THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN AND FINANCIAL PLAN

14.8.1. Summarized Grand Totals for the Capital Investment Plan and Maintenance Plan

Table 61 Summarised Grand Totals for Capital Investment and Maintenance Plan

Expenditure Type	IDP Planning Period in Years					Totals
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Total Capital	81,671,500	94,028,000	279,681,000	123,513,000	152,070,000	757,637,200

Investment expenditure						
Total Maintenance (Recurrent) Expenditure	17,649,703	15,175,653	15,356,953	15,581,293	15,673,393	79,436,995
Grand Totals	99,321,203	109,203,653	295,037,953	139,094,293	167,743,393	837,074,195

Source: IDP Team, 2023

16.9. PREPARATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

Table 62 Livestock and Fisheries Sector Monitoring and Evaluation

Goal: Enhanced fish and livestock production and productivity by 50% from 30% in Samfya district by 2028								indicators	Source of information	Frequency
Objective		To promote sustainable Livestock and Fish Production Practices within the first five years by 60% adoption rate in Samfya district.						% rate of sustainable L&F practices promoted	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Yearly
Core issue	strategies	Programme	Target yr1	Target yr2	Target yr3	Target yr4	Target yr5			
Low production and productivity in Livestock and fish sub-sectors	Adoption of Modern Farming Techniques	Provide subsidies or grants to support the adoption of F&L sustainable practices,	230 L&F farmers	300 L&F farmers	350 L&F farmers	395 L&F farmers	460 L&F farmers	No. of F&L farmers access grants and subsidies	MFL	yearly
		Facilitate Livestock farmers' access to high-quality feed, vaccines and veterinary services	50 L farmers	75 L farmers	100 L farmers	150 L farmers	200 L farmers	No. of F&L farmers access inputs	MFL	Yearly
Provide Market Access and Value	Establishment of community-	1 processing facility	1 processing facility	1 processing facility	1 processing facility	1 processing facility	1 processing facility	No. of processing facility	MFL	Yearly

Chain Development	based processing facilities and cooperatives									
	Provide training and technical support to L&F farmers for post-harvest handling, processing, and value addition	230 Trainings	300 trainings	350 trainings	395 trainings	460 trainings	No. post harvest trainings conducted	MFL	Quarterly	
Establish Climate-Resilient Farming Practices	Develop a climate-resilient L&F farming guide tailored to Samfya district	1 farming guide		1 farming guide		1 farming guide	No. of F&L farming guide developed	MFL	Biennial	
Establish farmer Cooperatives and Agribusiness Development	Establish revolving funds or grant opportunities	2 grant/funds scheme	2 grant/funds scheme	2 grant/funds scheme	2 grant/funds scheme	2 grant/funds scheme	No. revolving funds/grants established	MFL	Quarterly	
	Encourage the formation of L&F farmer cooperatives or associations	4 coop/association	7 coop/association	13 coop/association	15 coop/association	20 coop/association	No. of F&L cooperatives formed and supported	MFL	Quarterly	

Table 63 Tourism Sector Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Goal: enhanced tourism activities in Samfya district by 2034												
Objective	To promote tourism and wildlife activities by 50% from 0% participation of local community in ten Wards by 2034											
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency	
1	- Improvement in tourism development through Public-private partnerships	- Involve ment and particip ation in tourism.										
			- Const ructio n of touris m tradin g cente rs		1					-Number of Tourism Trading centers constructed.	Annu al Repor ts	4
			- Const ructio n\ upgra ding of roads to all touris m faciliti es	1	1	1	1	1	-Number of Roads to all Tourism facilities constructed/ upgraded	Annu al Repor ts	20	
2	Creatio n of platfor ms for local commu nity to be involve d	-Market linkage s - Touris m Infrastr ucture and advertis ement	- Const ructio n of lodge s, and other hospita lity infras tructu re	2	3	4	5	5	-Number of Lodges and other hospitality infrastructur es constructed.	Annu al Repor ts	20	

			Construction of a Museum	2	-	-	-	-	-Availability of Museum.	Annual Reports	4
			- Construction of Air-strip		1	-	-	-	Availability of Air-Strip	Annual	20

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 64 Forestry Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

GOAL: Improved forestry reserve areas by 2034											
OBJECTIVE											
To reduce deforestation in forestry areas by 30% in all wards of Samfya by 2034.											
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Indicators	Source of Information	Frequency
1	Improvement of forest areas through enforcement and capacity building	Conservation and Protection of forest areas	- Afforestation	30Ha	30Ha	30Ha	30Ha	30Ha	- Hectore of land afforested.	Annual Report	20
3	Enhanced forest participation in the management of forest resources	Community forest management	Promotion of tree planting activities	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	50,000	- Number of Tree Planting promotion activities conducted.	Annual Reports	1
4	Improved nursery	Forestry management	Nursery establishment seedlings per year)								

5			Establishment of woodlots and fruit tree									
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 65 Education Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Goal:	Enhance quality Education services in Samfya district by 2028											
Objective	To improve the Quality of education in Samfya district by 2028											
s/n	Strategy	Program	Activity	Location by priority	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	Target in 2028	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency
1	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Construction of New schools	All the 10 wards	3	2	3	2	3	Number of new schools constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of a skills center	All the 10 wards	-	-	1	-	-	Number of skills centers constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of a library	All the 10 wards	-	1	-	-	-	Number of libraries constructed	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Yearly
			Construction and rehabilitation of roads	All the 10 wards	1	1	1	1	1	Number of roads Constructed and rehabilitated	Department of Education	Yearly
			Maintain bridge	All the 10	1	1	1	1	1	Number of bridge	Ministry of Local Govern	Yearly

			s and crossing points leading to schools	wards						s and crossing points maintained	ment and Housing	
			Construction and rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All the 10 wards	17	25	33	40	43	Number of classroom blocks Constructed and rehabilitated	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of sanitary facilities	All the 10 wards	32	47	62	31	40	Number of sanitary facilities Constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of staff houses	All the 10 wards	3	4	6	3	4	Number of staff houses Constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of dormitories	All the 10 wards	4	4	4	4	4	Number of dormitories Constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
		Early Childhood Education	Construct playparks for all ECE centers	All the 10 wards	5	7	9	11	13	Number of playparks for Constructed	Department of Education	Yearly
			Construction of More stand-	All the 10 wards	1	2	2	2	2	Number of stand-alone Early	Department of Education	Yearly

			alone Early Childh ood Educa tion center s							Childh ood Educa tion center s Constr ucted		
			Establ ish ECE center s in the remai ning 33 Prima ry schoo ls	All the 10 war ds	23	10	-	-	-	Numb er of ECE center s Establ ished	Depart ment of Educati on	Yearly
			Provis ion of appro priate desks to ECE center s	All the 10 war ds	3,2 49	2,0 00	1,0 00	1,0 00	1,0 00	Numb er of appro priate desks provid ed to ECE center s	Depart ment of Educati on	Yearly
2	Impr ove tech nical, vocat ional and entre prene urs hip skills	Huma n resour ce mana gemen t	Emplo y more teach ers to reduc e Teach er : Pupil ratio	All the 10 war ds	200	200	150	200	200	Numb er of teach ers emplo yed	Depart ment of Educati on	Yearly
		STEM	Provid e adequ ate teachi ng and learni ng materi	All the 10 war ds	Ass orte d	Ass orte d	Ass orte d	Ass orte d	Ass orte d	Numb er of teachi ng and learni ng materi als provid	Depart ment of Educati on	Yearly

			als for Skills							ed for Skills		
			Expand production units in schools	All the 10 wards	10	12	14	16	17	Number of production units expanded	Department of Education	Yearly
			Hold inter-school academic competition such as JETS termly	All the 10 wards	3	3	3	3	3	Number of inter-school academic competition held	Department of Education	Termly
			Procure buses to use for educational tours	Twingi Secondary Chisokone Secondary Chibolya secondary	1		1		1	Number of buses procured	Department of Education	Yearly

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 66 Water and Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Goal: Enhanced access to clean and safe drinking water in Samfya district by 2028											
Objective: To expand infrastructure for clean and safe drinking water supply in Samfya district by 2033											
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	indicators	Source of	Frequency

				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		information	
1	The Local Authority to collaborate with partners to improve water infrastructure and distribution system	Improvement of safe drinking water supply	Construction of small piped water schemes	3	3	3	3	3	Number of small-piped water schemes constructed.	Annual Reports	20
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	23	36	36	36	36	Number of Rehabilitation of boreholes		
			Drilling of boreholes	21	4	4	4	4	Number of boreholes drilled		
2	Improvement of Operation and Maintenance of water facilities	Sustainability of rural water facilities	Construction of SOMAP shops	--	1	1	-	-	Number of SOMAP shops constructed	Annual Reports	20
			Training of Area Pump Menders in O&M of pumps and water schemes	-	33	-	38	-	Number of Area Pump Menders trained in O&M of pump and water schemes	Annual Reports	4
3	Increased access to Sanitation facilities and hygiene practices	Improvement sanitation infrastructure	Construction of Water borne toilets in public facilities	6	4	4	4	5	Number of Water borne toilets constructed in public facilities and houses.	Annual Reports	10
			Sanitation and hygiene	Promotion of CLTS in rural	50	98	98	98	98	Number of community	Annual Reports

		promoti on	commu nities						sensitiz ed in CLTS		
		Sustain ability of Open Defecati on Free (ODF) villages	Training of Commu nity Champi ons in commu nity led total sanitatio n	-	58	-	58	-	Number of commu nity champi ons trained in Led total sanitatio n.	Annua l Report s	20

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 67 Road and Telecommunication Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Goal: Increase access to roads and telecommunication services for 8 rural wards in the district										
Objec tive	To improve the Road Network and Telecommunication in eight out of ten wards by 2033									
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Tar get 202 4	Tar get 202 5	Tar get 202 6	Tar get 202 7	Frq	indicator s	Sourc e of inform ation
1										
			Construc tion of bridges and embank ment	2	2	2	2	yea rly	Number of Bridges and embarkm ents construct ed	Annua l report s
			Up grading of roads to bitumino us standard	1	1	1	1	yea rly	Number of roads upgrade d to bitumino us standard	Annua l report s
			Installati on of	100	100	100	100	yea rly	Number of street	Annua l

			street lights in all bituminous roads							lights installed in all bituminous roads	reports
2	Improvement in telecommunication	Telecommunication infrastructure development	Construction of communication towers,	0	2	2	2	yearly		Number of communication towers constructed	Annual Reports
			Increase radio coverage	0	0	1	0	yearly		Number of radio frequency coverage added	Annual Reports

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 68 Social Service Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

GOAL:	Increase access to financial and other social support services											
OBJECTIVE	To improve livelihood of the People living in abject poverty in seven out of the ten wards											
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Location by priority	Target in 2023	Target in 2024	Target in 2025	Target in 2026	Target in 2027	indicators	Source of information	Frequency
1	Improvement of livelihoods	Social cash transfer	Increase SCT beneficiaries	All the 10 wards	13,108	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	Number of SCT beneficiaries added	Department of Social Welfare	Yearly
			Link SCT beneficiaries to	All the 10 wards	13,108	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	Number of SCT beneficiaries	Department of Social	Yearly

			other Social Protection programs						s linked to other Social Protection programs	Welfare		
			Sensitize SCT beneficiaries in proper utilization of the Social Assistance	All the 10 wards	Chi man a ward Lupili ward	Lum amy a ward Lufw ishi ward	Ma no wa rd Isa mb a Ward	Kap ata Ward Kata nshy a ward	Kapi lilibil a Ward Mus aba ward	Sensitize SCT beneficiaries in proper utilization of the Social Assistance	Depart ment of Social Welfare	Yearly
		Empowerment grants and loans	Increase beneficiaries for loans	All the 10 wards	150	100	100	100	100	Number of loan beneficiaries added	Depart ment of Community Development	Yearly
			Sensitize loan beneficiaries in proper utilization of the fund	All the 10 wards	150	100	100	100	100	Number of loan beneficiaries sensitized proper utilization of the fund	Depart ment of Community Development	Yearly
		Adult literacy education	Open more adult literacy	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Number of adult literacy centr	Depart ment of Community	Yearly

			centres						es opened	Development		
			Provide teaching and learning materials for adult literacy centres	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Number of teaching and learning materials for adult literacy centres provided	Department of Community Development	Yearly
			Train instructors	All the 10 wards	5	5	5	5	5	Number of instructors Trained	Department of Community Development	Yearly
		Supporting women livelihood	Increase SWL beneficiaries	Mano ward Katanshya ward Kapata ward Lupilij ward	200	250	300	350	350	Number of SWL beneficiaries added	Department of Community Development	Yearly
			Train SWL beneficiaries in proper utilization of the	Mano ward Katanshya ward Kapata ward	200	250	300	350	350	Number of SWL beneficiaries Trained in proper	Department of Community Development	Yearly

			the fund	Lupil i ward						utilization of the fund		
--	--	--	----------	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------	--	--

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 69 Health Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

GOAL :	Increase access to quality health care services											
OBJECTIVE	To reduce the high malaria prevalence rate from 655/1000 to 200/1000 population in the district											
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency	
1	Strengthened awareness on the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and Indoor Residual Spraying. (IRS)	Malaria Vector Link Control.	Conduct Indoor Residual Spraying	28,286	28,400	28,800	29,100	29,000	Number of Household Sprayed	IRS Reports	20	
			Conduct mass LLINs distribution through ANC and EPI	6,880	7,251	7,643	8,055	8,490	Number of pregnant provided with LLINs during ANC	ANC Registers	60	
			Conduct mass LLINs distribution			78,000			Number of Household provided with LLINs during mass LLINs distribution	LLINs Registers	4	
			Conduct community	28,286	28,400	28,800	29,100	29,000	Number of Household	Quarterly reports	20	

			sensitization on keeping environment clean and dry.						sensitized		
	Strengthen early malaria detection and prompt treatment	Malaria Case Management	Procure Medicine and medical Supplies.	12	12	12	12	12	Percentage availability of Malaria Medicines and medical supplies.	EIMIS REPORT	20
			Orient Health Care Workers in Malaria Case Management	62	68	74	80	88	Number of Health Workers Oriented in Malaria Case Management	Annual Reports	20
			Conduct Integrated Outreach services	12	12	12	12	12	Number of Outreach conducted	Annual Reports	60
			Construct health facilities	3	3	3	3	3	Number of health facilities constructed	Annual Reports	20

			Procure vehicles/ Ambulance	1		1		1	Number of vehicles and motorbikes procured	Annual Reports	12
			Procure motor bikes		30		30		Number of Motor Bikes procured	Annual reports	8

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 70 Commerce, Trade and Industry Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

To promote economic activities in all Ten wards of Samfya district											
OBJECTIVE											
S/N	STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency
1	Improvement of trade and market linkages -Use of CDF for financial support (grants and loans) to cooperatives and clubs as seed money for	Creation of an enabling environment	Construction of modern markets	1	0	1	0	1	Number of modern markets constructed.	Annual Reports	10
			Construction of shopping complex	1	1	1	1	1	Number of shopping complex constructed.	Annual Reports	20
			Construction of training institutions	1	0	1	0	1	Number of training institutions constructed.	Annual Reports	20
			Establishment of an industrial area	0	0	1	0	1	Number of industries established	Annual Reports	10
			Establishment of	2	2	2	2	2	Number Financial	Annual	20

businesses -Use of CDF for capital (infrastructure) projects development. -Public partnership in capacity building of local groups.	additional financial institutions							institutions established	Reports	
	Opening up new feeder roads in agricultural areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of feeder roads constructed in agricultural areas.	Annual Reports	20
	Improvement/rehabilitation of urban and feeder roads	1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of urban and feeder roads rehabilitated/improved.	Annual Reports	20
	Improvement of telecommunication system within and outside the district	2	2	2	2	2	2	Percentage increase in telecommunication system.	Annual Reports	20
	Improvement of the radio coverage	1	0	1	0	1	1	Percentage increase in radio coverage	Annual Reports	10

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 71 Energy Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Goal: Enhance access to Electricity connectivity for all 9 rural wards in the district.										
Objective	To increase the coverage of rural households connected to the national power grid from 30% to 50% by 2028 and 50% to 70% by 2033.									
s/n	Strategy	Programme	Activity	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	freq	indicators	Source of information

1	-Increase access to electricity of public facilities using CDF through government pronouncements -Promote Public Private partnerships in access to biomass, wind and solar energy.	Development of power stations, extension of power lines and connection of households.	Construction of power sub-stations and power lines.	1	1	1	1	Yearly	Number of power sub stations and power line constructed	Annual reports
2		Private sector participation in energy business	Upgrading of power sub-stations and extension of power lines.	1	1	1	1	Yearly	Number of power sub stations and extension of power lines upgraded	Annual Reports

Source: IDP Team, 2023

Table 72 Solid Waste Management Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

GOAL	Improved Solid waste management in Samfya district by 2033										
+											
OBJECTIVES	The Local Authority working together with development partners will enhance access to Solid waste services both in public and private places of Samfya district by 80% within five years										
S/N	PROGRAMME	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Indicators	Source of information	Frequency

1	The Local Authority to promote Public-private partnership in solid waste management	Provision of Solid Waste management	Sensitization of community on importance solid waste management at household level	12	12	12	12	12	-Number of households sensitized on importance of solid waste management.	Annual Report	20
Construction and upgrade of dumpsite into land fill				1	-	-	-	-	- Availability of Land Fill.	Annual Report	4
Establishment of waste recycling companies				-	-	1	-	-	- Number of waste recycling company established.	Annual Reports	4
Procurement of skip bins in all public places such as markets and bus stations				-	2	2	2	2	-Number of public places with installed refuse bays/skips	Annual Reports	20
Procurement of skip track				-	1	-	-	-	SKIP track procured	Annual Reports	20
Procurement of a vacuum tanker								1	Vacuum tanker procured	Annual Reports	10
Construction of refuse bays in			1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of refuse bays	Annual	20

			all public places such as markets and bus stations						constructed	Reports	
			Procurement of Solid waste Equipment (TBL).		-	1	-	-	TLB procured	Annual Reports++	
			Effective implementation of the Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign	48	48	48	48	48	Number of keep Zambia clean green and health campaigns held.	Annual Reports	20

Source: IDP Team, 2023

17 Conclusion

Samfya District has been identified as a regional tourism capital for the Northern Region. The district is slowly developing especially in the tourism sector. However, to achieve the vision, the district will have to develop the Aquaculture and Agriculture sector together with the Tourism sector. It is hoped that with the three tie development agenda, the district will grow in a sustainable and coordinated manner providing for economic, industrial, environmental and socio-economic development.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is envisioned to guide planned growth of the district, including the provision of infrastructure and social services encompassing health, education, solid waste management, roads, telecommunications, market centres and energy. The IDP takes into account the existing conditions, problems and available resources and overall economic and social development for the area. This IDP has sets out a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected. Public consultations were done with the community and the IDP has taken care of needs and priorities of the community as provided.

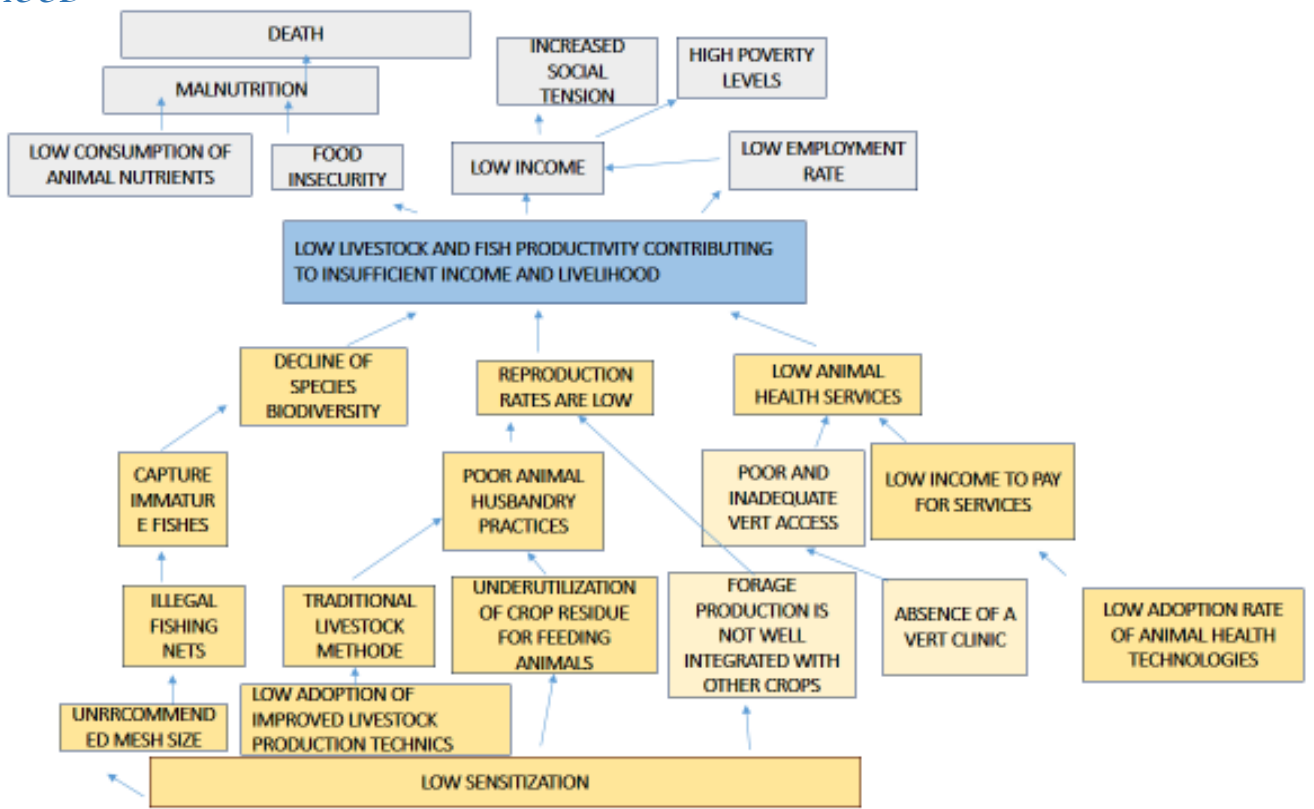
The implementation of the plan is cardinal in ensuring that Samfya becomes an industrial hub for tourism, aquaculture and agriculture. The full implementation of the laid out projects and programmes will ensure economic growth, wealth creation, social investment, human development and sustainable socio-economic development for Samfya District.

18 Appendix

A. Problem tree analysis

Figure 20 Problem Tree Analysis: Low Livestock and Fisheries

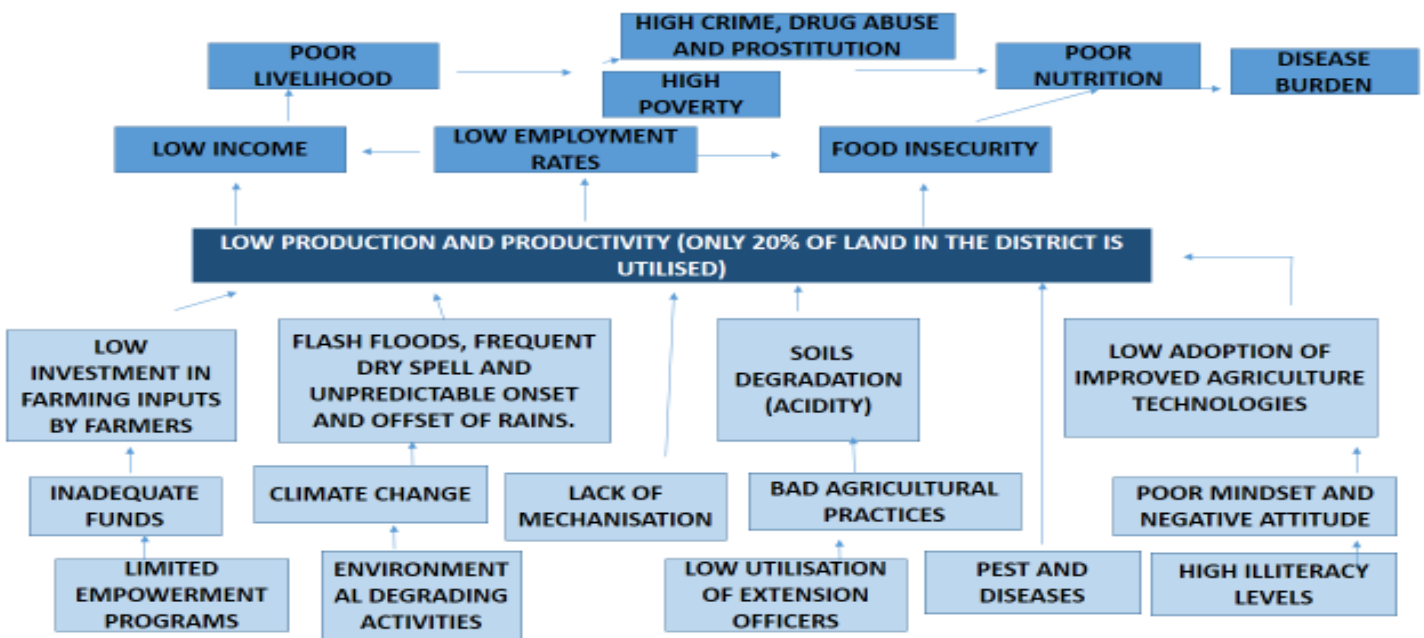
LOW LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTIVITY CONTRIBUTING TO INSUFFICIENT INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD



Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 21 Problem Tree Analysis: Agriculture

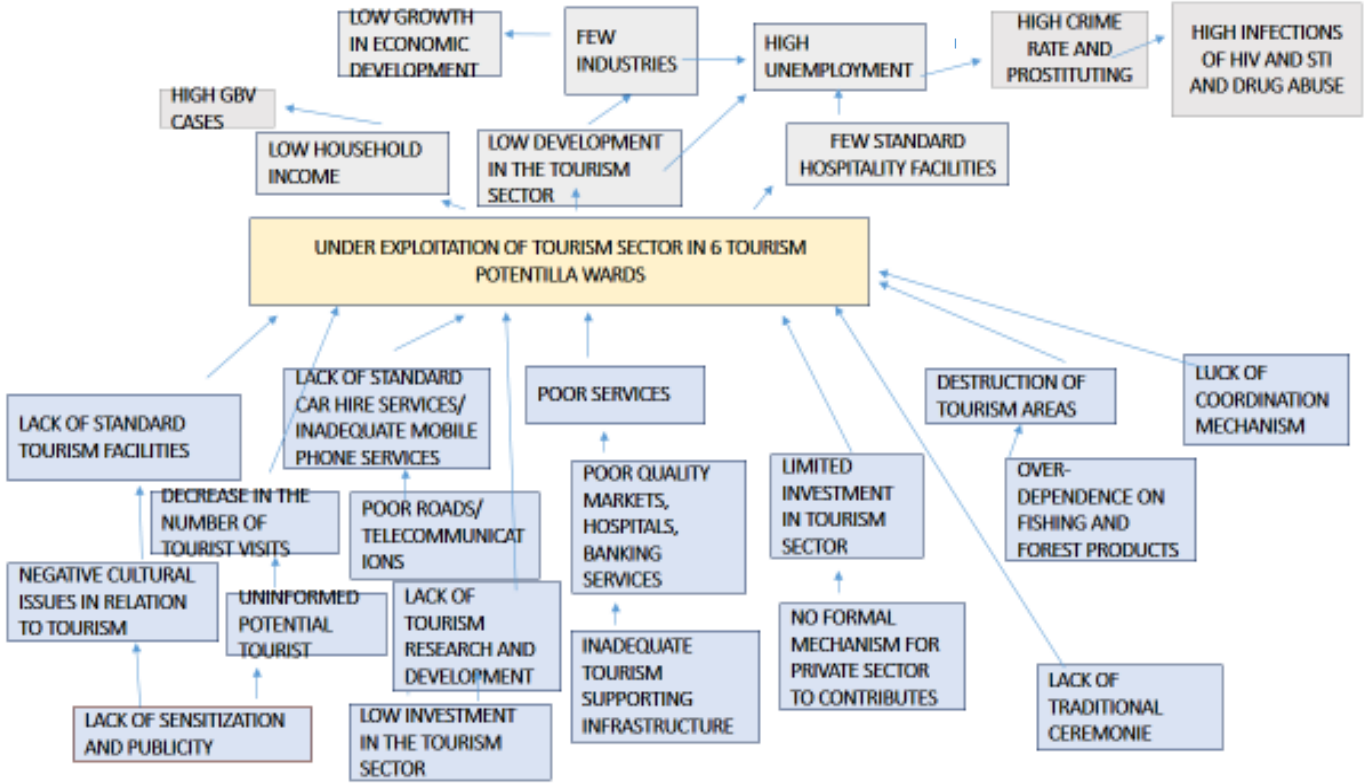
LOW PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY (ONLY 20% OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT IS UTILISED)



Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 22 Problem Tree Analysis: Tourism

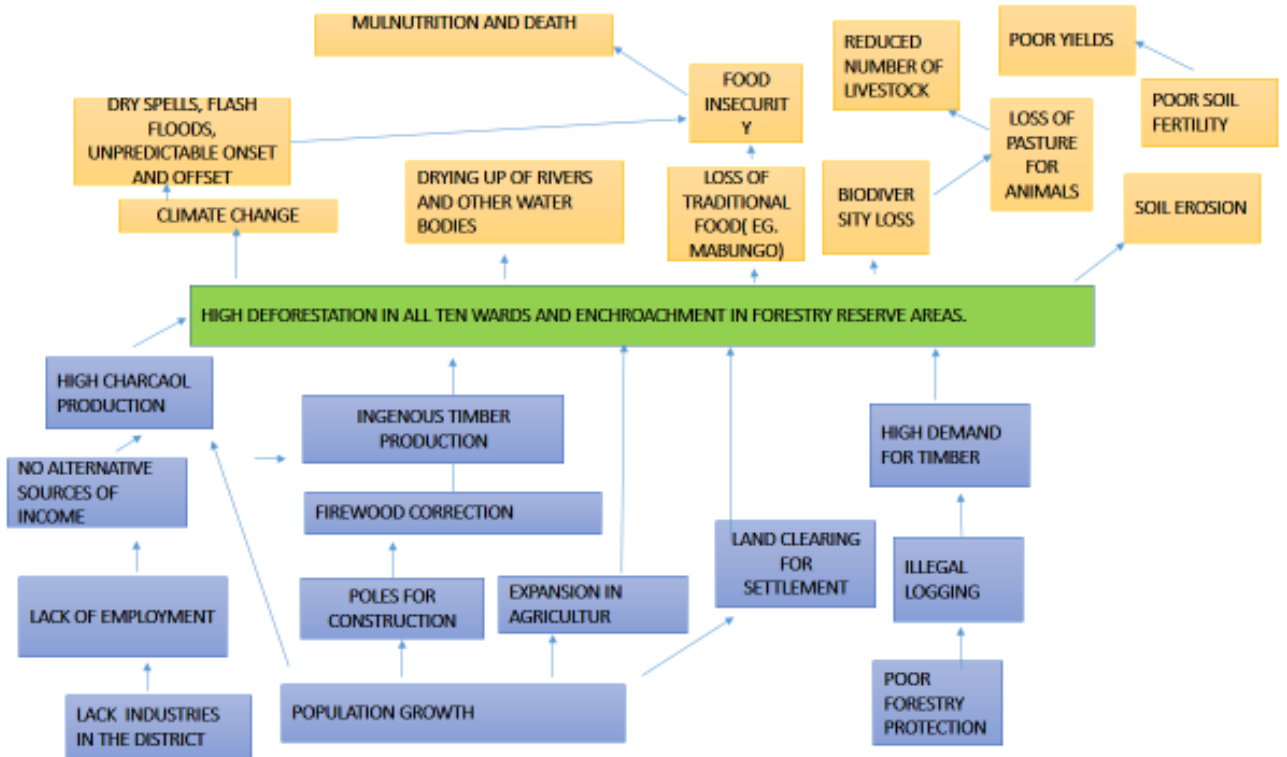
UNDER EXPLOITATION OF TOURISM SECTOR IN 6 TOURISM POTENTIAL WARDS IN THE DISTRICT



Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

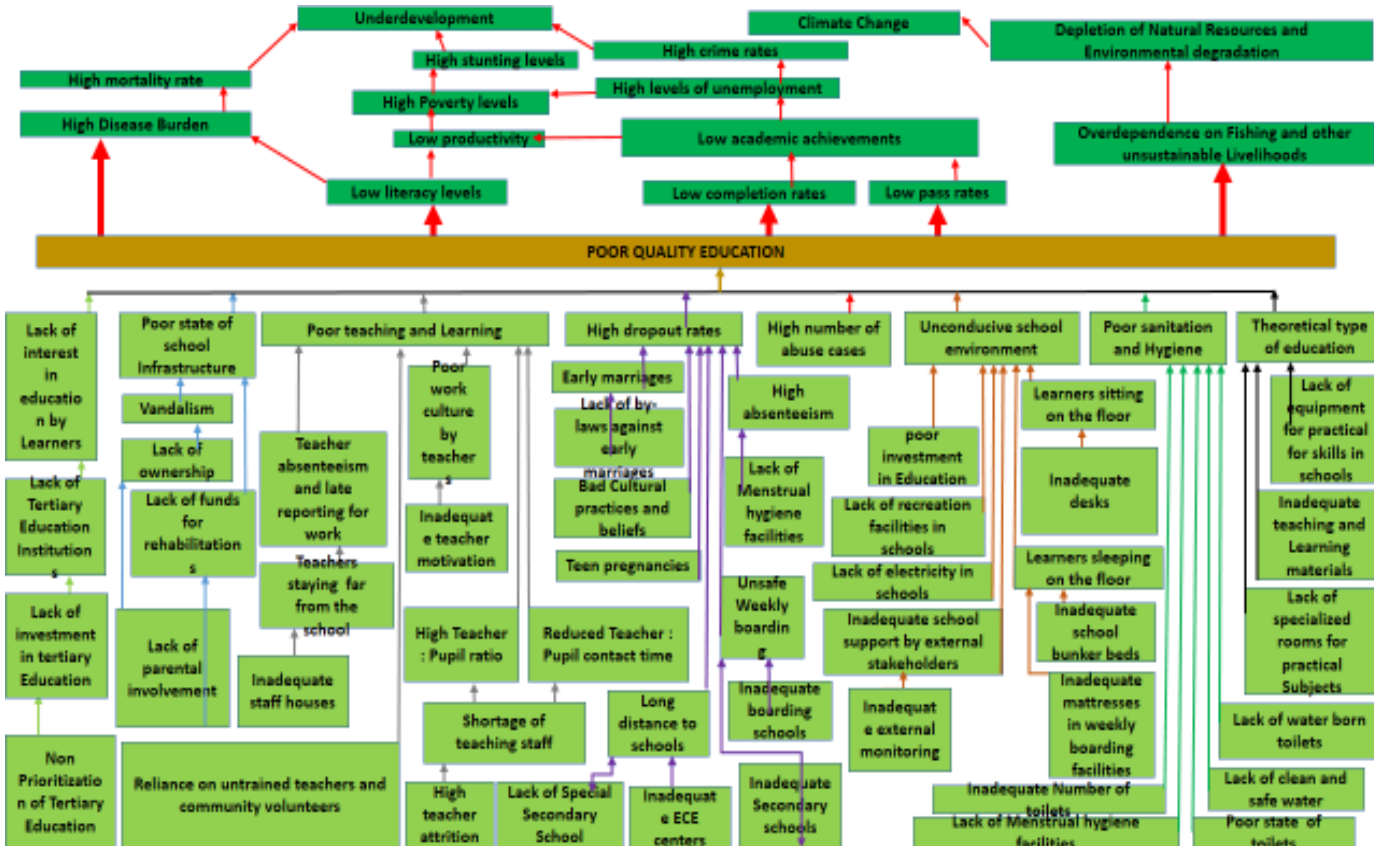
Figure 23 Problem Tree Analysis: Forestry

HIGH DEFORESTATION IN ALL TEN WARDS AND ENCHROACHMENT IN FORESTRY RESERVE AREAS.



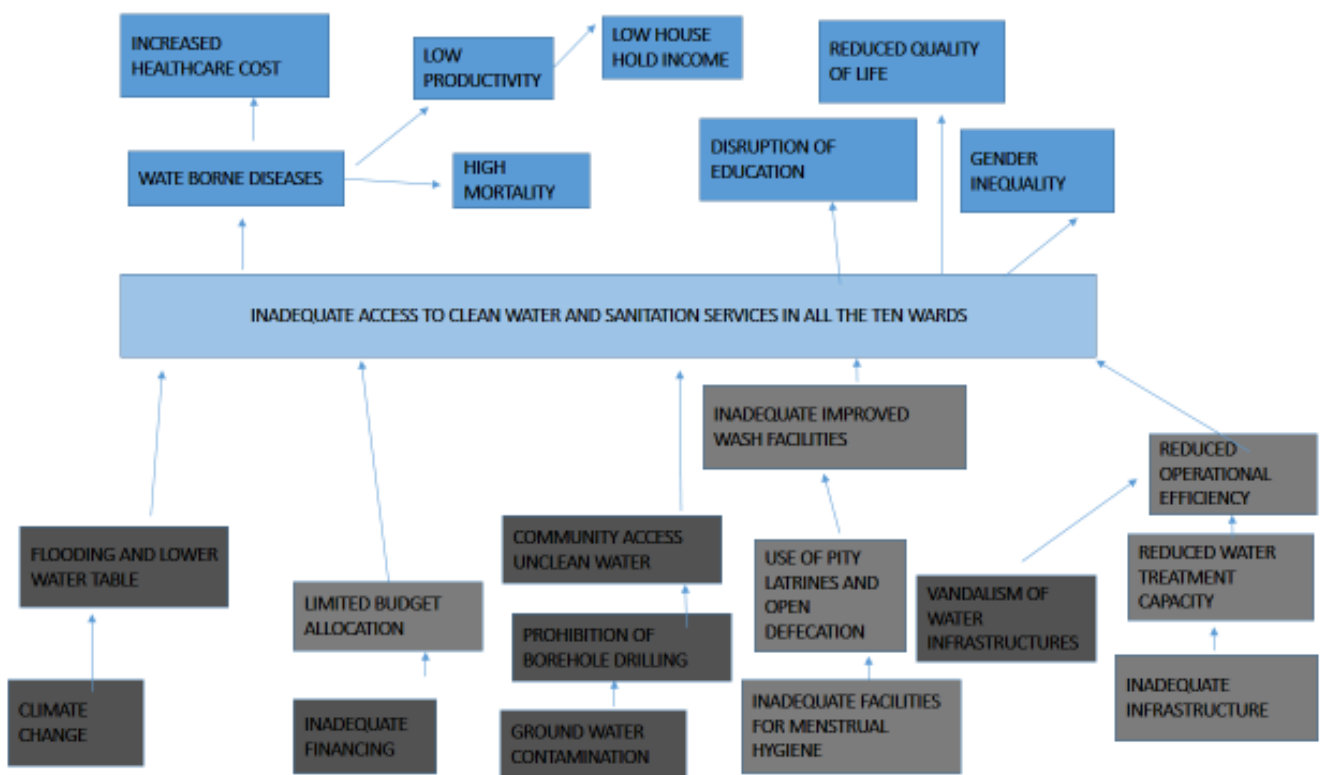
Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 24 Problem Tree Analysis: Education



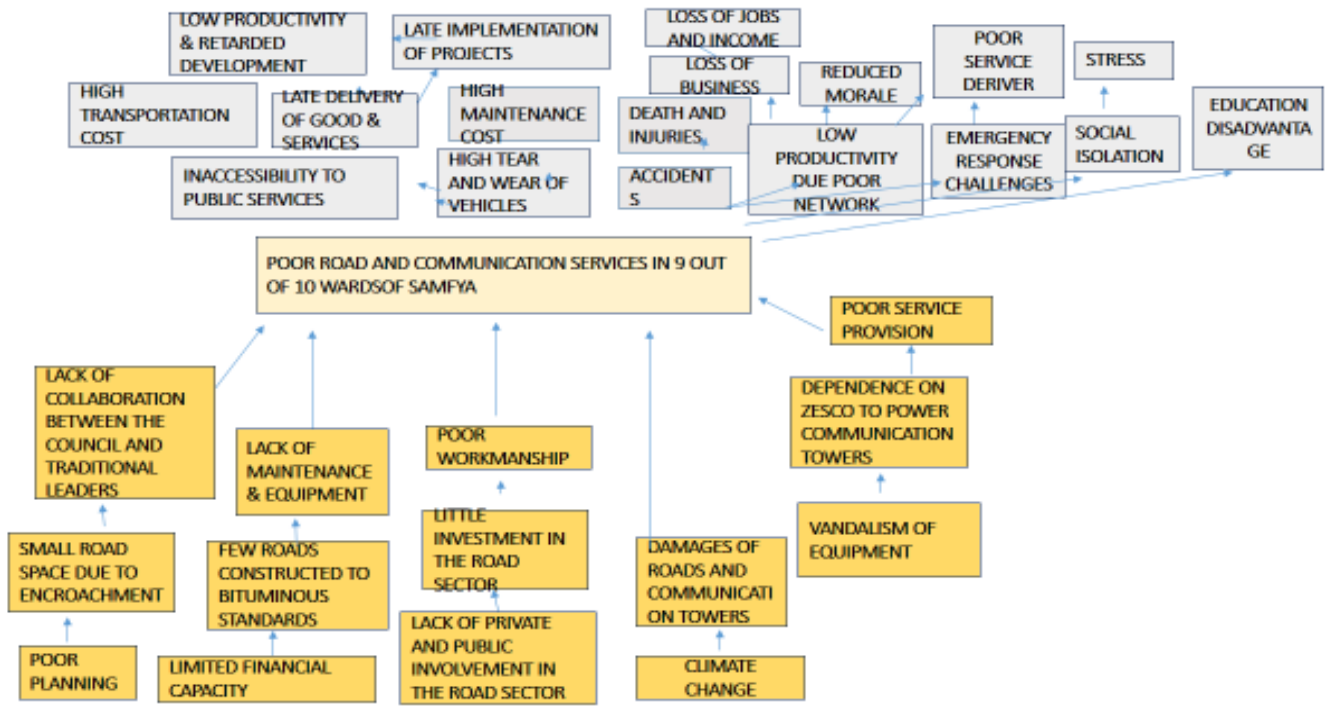
Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 25 Problem Tree Analysis: Water and Sanitation



Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 26 Problem Tree Analysis: Transport and Telecommunication



Source: Compiled by the IDP Technical Team, 2023

Figure 27 Problem Tree Analysis: Social Services

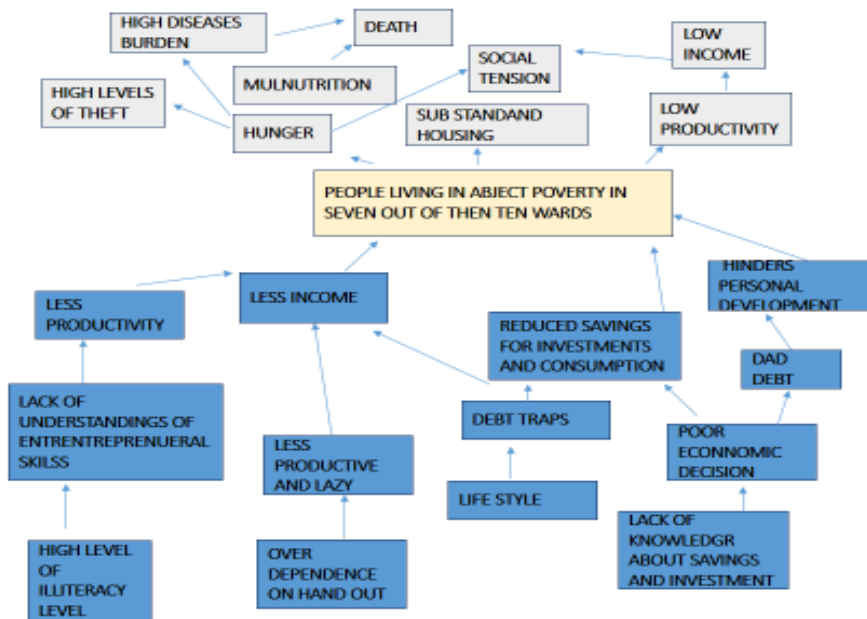


Figure 28 Problem Tree Analysis: Health

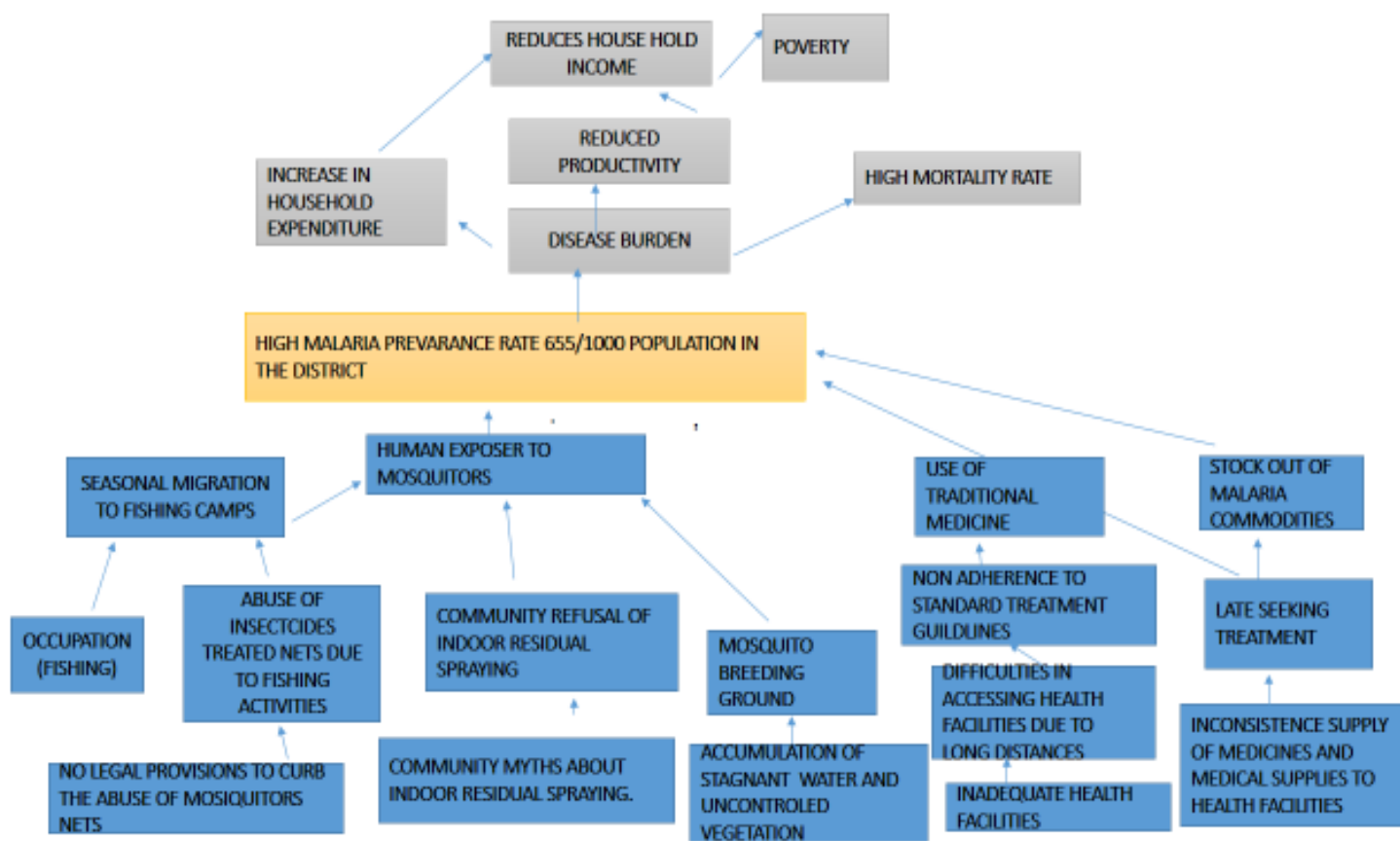


Figure 29 Problem Tree Analysis: Commerce, Trade and Industry

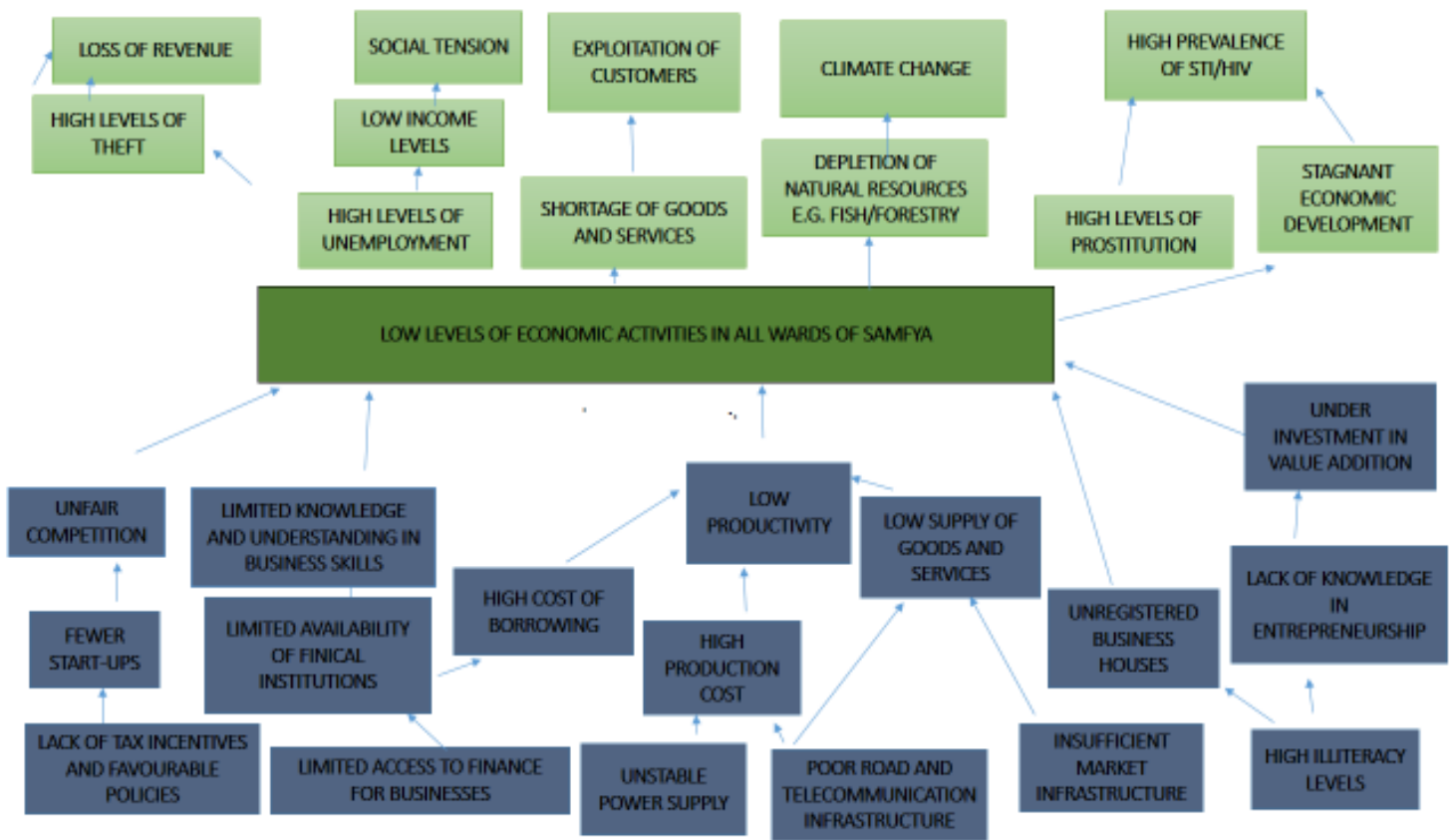


Figure 30 Problem Tree Analysis: Energy

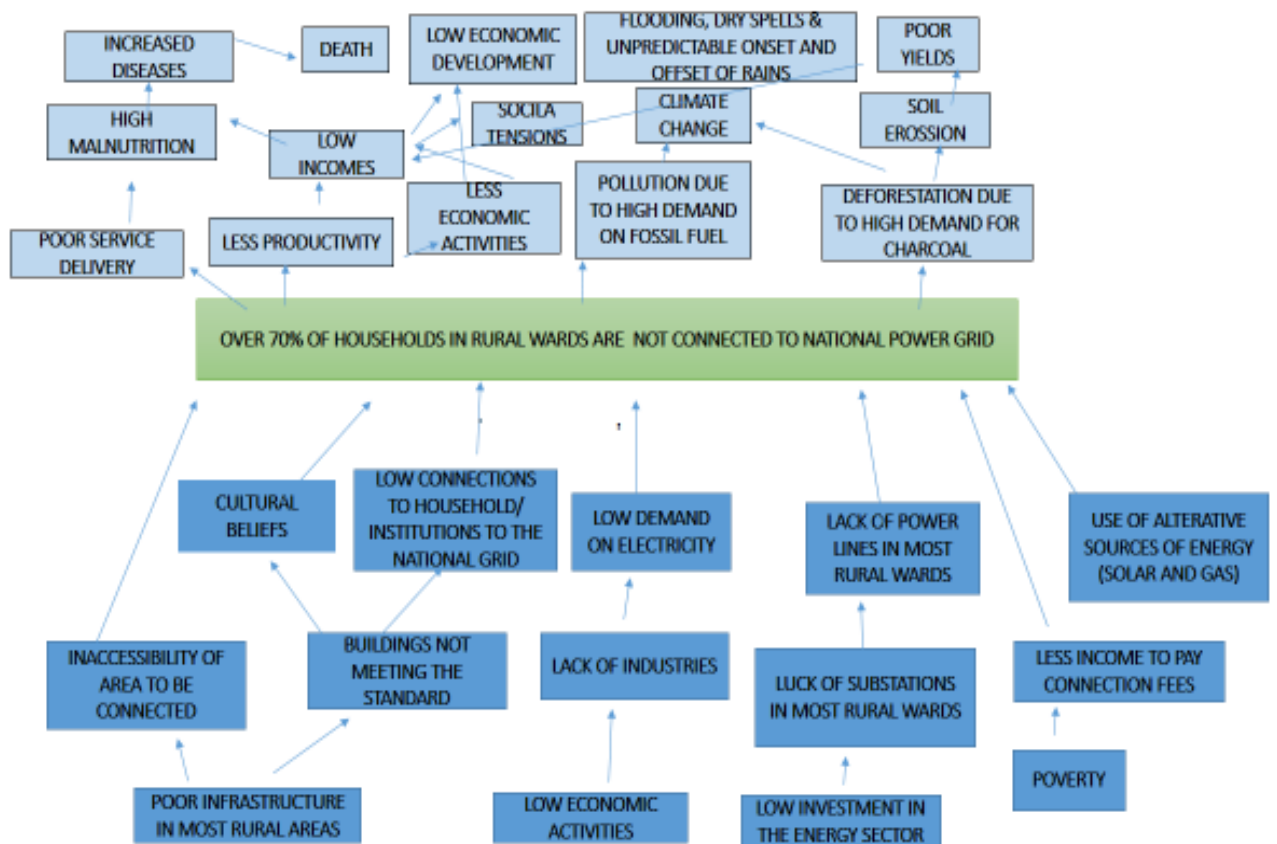
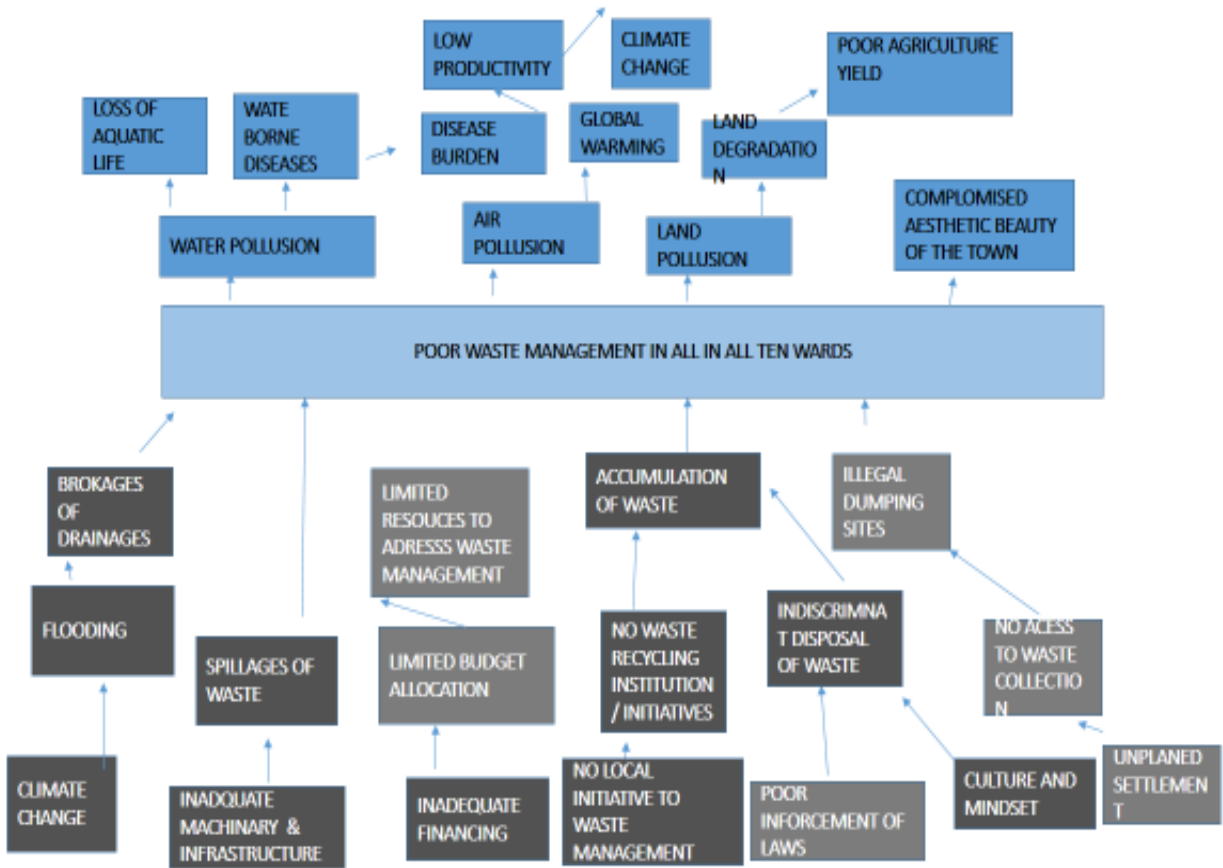


Figure 31 Problem Tree Analysis: Solid Waste Management



B. ADVERT AND COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

calling his team-mate an "idiot" in their 0-0 draw against Leeds.
In a game starved of major action, one of the

We just couldn't find that edge. The intensity was there, both teams were trying to play the right way."

transfer for the world record, the only Zam...
Barca's reaction to the statement, finished a...
the Brazilian was to state African player i...
over 100 million euros...
each of Guzman's...
Philippe Coutinho and...
Griezmann, while...
Lionel Messi to a...
worth a reported 55...
euros over four years...
result, the Catalan...
become saddled with...
billion euro debt.

Despite their rivalry...
and Madrid remain...
the two major forces...
withdraw from the...
The Spanish giant...
been frustrated by U...
policing of Financial...
(FFP) rules, designed...
spending to what clubs...
Both City and PSG...
defeated European foot...
governing body at the...
Arbitration for Sport...
profile test cases for FFP...
"FFP is fundamental...
told Spanish radio stati...
Cadena SER. "But strict...
not flexible FFP."

Thanks to the personal...
wealth of Russian oligo...
owner Roman Abramov...
Chelsea have also prove...
pandemic proof.

The Blues spent US\$...
million on new players...
summer as most of Europe...
top clubs were cutting...
Abramovich's gamble...
been rewarded with a fir...
Champions League semi...
in seven years.

Despite their riches and...
domestic success, neither...
City or PSG have yet won...
the ultimate prize of the...
Champions League.

Indeed of the 14 Europe...
Cups won by the last four...
Madrid account for 13 of...
But Perez's increasingly...
desperate cries for change...
show his fear that a change...
of the guard is just a matter...
time.



SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL

PUBLIC NOTICE

INITIATION OF THE INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) PLANNING PROCESS

Samfya Town Council wishes to inform the general public of the intention to initiate the formulation of the IDP.

The Council at its sitting on 29th May 2020 under minute No. OCM/06/05/2020 Resolved to commence the formulation of the IDP in accordance with Part V. Section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

The purpose of the IDP is to create an overall framework for the development of the District. The IDP aims at providing a well-coordinated approach in all spheres of governance within the planning area with the aim of improving service delivery of all sectors in the district.

The IDP shall be used as a principle planning document to guide the attainment of various set developmental objectives in the District in a coherent and well informed manner.

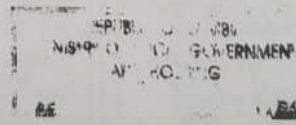
The IDP shall run for a period of ten (10) years and will be revised after Five (5) years.

Francis M. Nkhoma
COUNCIL SECRETARY

Francis M. Nkhoma (FILGA)
COUNCIL SECRETARY

Civic Center
P.O Box 720007
Samfya

23rd April 2021



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SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL
P.O.BOX 720007

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE ON FRIDAY 29TH MAY, 2020 AT 10:35 HOURS.

COUNCILLORS PRESENT

Francis Musunga	-	Council Chairperson
Festus Mila		
Evaristo Ng'angwe		
Patrick Nkonge		
Damson Chalwe		
Bernard Folela		
John Mweni		
Medard Chama		
Augustine Kunda		
Brian Makondo		
Peter Shimo		
HRH Chief KasomaBangweulu		

Absent with Apology

James Kapilila	-	Vice Council Chairperson
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IN ATTENDANCE OFFICERS/MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Laura Yumba Munkanta	-	Council Secretary
Vincent Phiri	-	Director of Works
Royd Mwansa	-	Council Treasurer
Naomi Tembo	-	District Planning Officer
Penjan Kanyika	-	Chief Administrative Officer
Dr. Kelvin Sinkala	-	District Health Director
Grandson Namafuka	-	Fisheries & Livestock Coordinator
Juliet Thole	-	District Com.Dev. Officer
Ackim Syakapalu	-	Procurement Officer
Enock Mugala	-	Internal Auditor
Newton Chinyinda	-	Assistant Social Welfare officer
Barnes Mphande	-	SEA
David Kandala	-	District. Agric. Coordinator



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- Maybin Banda - OPP Officer
- Anthony Kasandwe - Bangweulu Const. MP
- etrude Chungu - Committee Clerk

OCM/06/05/2020: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

It was reported to Council that there was need for the preparation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Samfya District in line with the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 and the 7th National Development Plan which recognizes the IDPs as the primary tool for the implementation at local level.

The House was informed that the Decentralization process places more functions within Local Authorities who are primarily responsible for the direct provision of key services and facilities to the people within their Districts. The Council Secretary informed the House that the IDP is a principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the Local Authority area, guides and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the Local Authority area. She added that the IDP places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning.

Additionally, the Council Secretary informed the House that the Ministry has prepared guidelines to assist Local Authorities prepare IDPs in order to improve access to services for those in greatest need and to help Local Authorities work with other Partners to promote social and economic development in all parts of Zambia.

Therefore, Management was recommending that the preparation of an IDP for Samfya District as required by law be approved by Full Council.

Cllr Chalwe expressed a concern that the guidelines kept changing.

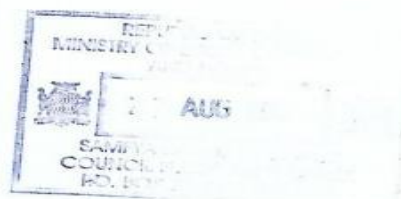
On proposal by Cllr Chalwe and was dully seconded by Cllr Mila,

It was Resolved that:

The Integrated Development Plan be **Approved** by Full Council.

Read , corrected and Confirmed on this Day of 2021

Francis M Nkhoma
Council Secretary





SAMFYA TOWN COUNCIL
P.O.BOX 720007
SAMFYA

EXTRACT MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE ON THURSDAY 4TH APRIL 2023 AT 10:18 HOURS.

PRESENT

James Kapilila	-	Council Chairperson
John Mweni	-	Vice Council Chairperson
Merdard Chama	-	Councillor Katanshya Ward
Bernard Folela	-	Councillor Isamba Ward
Innocent Mushingie	-	Councillor Lupili Ward
Allan Mpundu Kasongo	-	Councillor Chimana Ward
Fearless Kapapa	-	Councillor Kapata Ward
Moses Katongo	-	Councillor Mano Ward
Gabriel Mwelwa	-	Councillor Kapilibila Ward
Chola Kapya	-	Councillor Lumamya Ward
Chisenga Nijoh	-	Councillor Musaba Ward
Franklin Jerald Katai	-	Nominated Member
Levy Mufune	-	Nominated Member
HRH. Senior Chief Kalasamukoso		
HRH. Chief Mulakwa		
HRH. Chief Kasoma Bangweulu		

IN-ATTENDANCE

M K Simbao	-	Council Secretary
Ernest Kasonde	-	Deputy Council Secretary
David Silwamba	-	Council Treasurer
Humphrey Makabe	-	Director of Works
Mwila Kalenga	-	Chief Human Resource Officer
Ackim Syakapalu	-	Procurement Officer
Enock Mugala	-	internal Auditor
Juliet Thole	-	Community Development
Beatrice N. Kalengo Chiona	-	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer
Banda Jonathan	-	Agriculture
Cesar Mbewe	-	Agriculture
Naomi T Phiri	-	District Planning Officer



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Vincent Mambilima	-	Committee Clerk
Fewdays Lengwe	-	Registry Supervisor

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Notice convening the Meeting was read by the Council Secretary and the meeting was called to order at 10:18 hours.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Prior to the commencement of the Meeting, the National Anthem was sung followed by a prayer offered by Cllr Medard Chama.

OCM/51/04/2023: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 22ND DECEMBER 2022.

On proposal by Councillor Chama Medard and dully seconded by Councillor Innocent Mushingie

It was RESOLVED that;

The Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 22nd

prior to the commencement of the meeting, the national anthem was sung followed by a prayer offered by Cllr Medard Chama.

OCM/51/04/2023: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4th ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 22ND DECEMBER 2022.

On proposal by Councillor Chama Medard and duly seconded by Councillor Innocent Mushingenge

It was RESOLVED that;

The Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 22nd December, 2022 Be Confirmed and signed as true copy of the Council proceedings

OCM/55/04/2023: INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) STATUS

It was reported to the Council the progress made in the development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The district drafted and submitted the first draft of the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) to the province. The Provincial Team working together with the Cooperating Partner GIZ did review the document and provided the comments on areas that needed attention. In view of the foregoing, Council was informed that the second draft of the PSIR was successfully submitted to the province on 21st March, 2023. In the meantime, the district will start working on the Development Framework stage as it awaits for the approval of the PSIR.

The Report item was noted

CLOSING REMARKS

In closing the meeting, the Council Chairperson echoed that ultimately there was need to create an environment where every




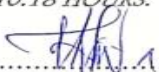
stakeholder works together as small units of development knowing very well that their consented efforts would bring development.

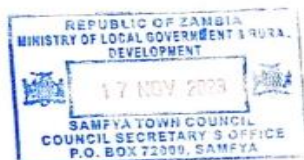
He urged councillors not to be reactive but proactive stating that the desire was to be a district of distinction and not just titles and positions.

Being no further business, the meeting was closed at 11:56 hours.

A CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT COPY OF MINUTES OF THE 5TH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE ON THURSDAY 4TH APRIL 2023 AT 10:18 HOURS.


.....
M. K. SIMBAO
COUNCIL SECRETARY


.....
JAMES KAPILILA
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON



REFERENCES

1. *Census 2022, Zambia Statistics Agency.*
2. *Census 2010, Central Statistics Office*
3. *7th National Development Plan. Republic of Zambia*
4. *National Social Protection Policy, Republic of Zambia*
5. *Agriculture Policy 2015, Republic of Zambia*
6. *Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning 2019, Ministry of Local Government and Housing. Republic of Zambia*
7. *National Health Policy, Ministry of Health. Republic of Zambia*