



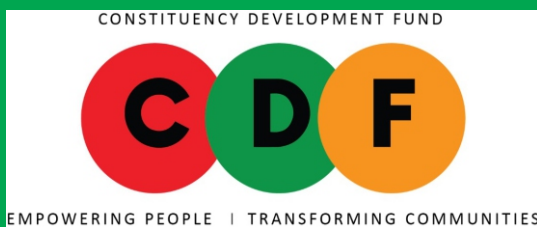
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
 MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
 AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



# INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR KAOMA DISTRICT (2024 - 2034)

## VISION

A vibrant district fostering socio-economic growth and sustainable resource utilization by 2034.



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 Email us @: kaomatcouncil@gmail.com

## FOREWORD

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It is with great pleasure and anticipation that I introduce the (2024-2034) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kaoma District. This document represents a collective effort to envision and shape the future of our community, laying the groundwork for sustainable growth, social progress, and enhanced quality of life. Kaoma District, nestled in the heart of our beloved nation, holds immense potential and unique development opportunities. As we navigate the complexities of the modern world, the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to development has become increasingly apparent. This plan is a testament to our commitment to fostering a vibrant, resilient, and inclusive community.

Crafting this Integrated Development Plan has been a collaborative journey, bringing together the perspectives, aspirations, and expertise of a diverse range of stakeholders—from government officials and

community leaders to entrepreneurs, educators, and citizens. Through workshops, consultations, and open dialogues, we have endeavoured to create a blueprint that reflects the shared vision and values of the people of Kaoma district.

This plan is structured to address key pillars of development, encompassing economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and governance. It is not merely a document but a dynamic roadmap that will guide our collective actions and investments in the coming years. The strategies outlined herein are rooted in pragmatism, acknowledging the unique challenges and opportunities that Kaoma faces. In the pursuit of our goals, we must embrace innovation, leverage technology, and empower our communities. We recognize that sustainable development is a multifaceted endeavour that requires coordination, collaboration, and a steadfast commitment to the principles of inclusivity and social justice. As we embark on this journey, we must remain vigilant and adaptable to changing circumstances. The IDP is a living document that will evolve, shaped by the evolving needs and aspirations of the people it serves.

I extend my gratitude to all those who have contributed to the development of this plan. Your dedication and insights have been invaluable. May this document serve as a compass, guiding us towards a future where Kaoma District stands as a shining example of sustainable and inclusive development.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tauzen Libinga'.

Tauzen Libinga (Mr).  
**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I want to sincerely thank Kaoma Town Council, the District Administration, government departments, NGOs and all actors in the district for their invaluable contribution to the successful development and implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kaoma.

Your unwavering dedication, leadership, and commitment to fostering integrated development have played a pivotal role in shaping the future of our community. The comprehensive nature of the IDP reflects your vision for sustainable growth and prosperity, addressing key issues and providing a strategic roadmap for enhancing various sectors within Kaoma District.

Your collaborative approach to engaging various stakeholders, including community members, government agencies, and non-governmental organisations, has been commendable. By fostering

a sense of unity and shared responsibility, you have created a conducive environment for collective action towards realising our common goals.

The meticulous planning and execution of the IDP underline your proficiency in navigating the complexities of development challenges. Your ability to align diverse interests and priorities into a cohesive plan is a testament to your leadership skills and strategic insight.

On behalf of the District Administration and the residents of Kaoma, I extend heartfelt gratitude for your exceptional efforts in steering the development agenda. We look forward to witnessing the positive impact of the IDP on the lives of our people and the sustainable transformation of Kaoma District under your guidance.

Thank you once again for your outstanding service and commitment to the welfare of our community.

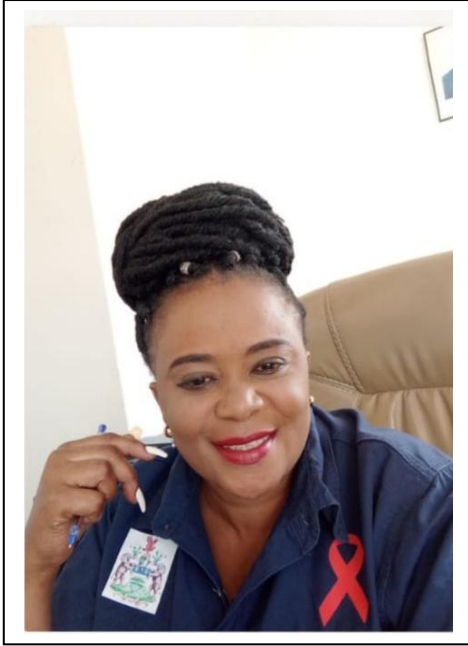
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Kashina Muyambango Sheba

**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Kaoma District Integrated Development Plan (2024-2034) sets forth a comprehensive and strategic roadmap for the sustainable development of Kaoma District in the Western Province of Zambia. Rooted in participatory governance, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based decision-making, this ten-year plan aims to address key challenges, harness opportunities, and promote inclusive growth, ensuring a better quality of life for all residents.

The plan prioritizes economic diversification by fostering the growth of key sectors such as agriculture, health, education, Livestock and Fisheries. Emphasis is placed on technology adoption, and market linkages to enhance income generation and create employment opportunities.

A robust infrastructure framework is outlined to improve connectivity, accessibility, and service delivery. Investments in roads, water supply, energy, and healthcare infrastructure are pivotal to creating an enabling environment for socio-economic development in the district. Recognizing the importance of

human capital, the plan emphasises enhancing education and skills development programs. Initiatives include improving school infrastructure, teacher training, and promoting technical and vocational education to meet the demands of a rapidly evolving job market. The plan outlines strategies to strengthen the healthcare system, ensuring accessibility to quality health services for all residents in Kaoma district. Disease prevention, maternal and child health, and the establishment of community health facilities are prioritized to improve overall wellness. The district plans to implement programs that address gender disparities, empower women, and promote inclusivity in our community. We shall continue to engage communities in decision-making processes to ensure the needs of all residents are considered and addressed.

In this plan, the district intends to implement eco-friendly practices and sustainable development initiatives to preserve the natural resources of Kaoma District. Furthermore, the district will continue to promote and support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, such as reforestation and sustainable land management, to safeguard the environment.

The district has established a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track project progress and identify areas for improvement. Furthermore, the district will maintain transparent communication with stakeholders, providing regular updates on the achievements and challenges encountered during program implementation.

The 2024-2034 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kaoma is a visionary and collaborative initiative to uplift the district's socio-economic landscape. By addressing the unique challenges faced by the community and leveraging local, and national resources, this plan seeks to foster sustainable development and enhance the quality of life for all residents in Kaoma District.

Lisa Mpasela (Mrs)  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

8thNDP	8th National Development Plan
ANC	Antenatal care
BMB	Bouwen Met Boumans
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CDEs	Classified Daily Employees
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CS	Council Secretary
DC	District Commissioner
DHO	District Health Office
ECE	Early childhood Education
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insect-Side Treating Net
JTI	Japanese Tobacco International
KTC	Kaoma Town Council
LGEF	Local Government Equalisation Fund
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PLGO	Provincial Local Government Officer
PPU	Provincial Planning Unit
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
VIPs	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrines
WFP	World Food Program

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## **Kaoma District Integrated Development Plan 2024 To 2034**

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### **1.0 Introduction and Background**

The District's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a planning framework for Kaoma District. It encompasses every development that will be implemented between the period 2024 and 2034. Significantly, it guarantees tight coordination and integration of initiatives, plans, and actions on the inside as well as the outside (within and outside of government domains). Since communities cannot be built in a fragmented manner, the IDP eventually improves integrated service delivery and development and fosters sustainable, integrated communities that offer a full basket of services.

The IDP is the main tool for strategic planning in the district. It provides an overall framework for development and serves as a guide for all levels of government as well as other actors when it comes to planning, budgeting, management, and decision-making (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development [MLGRD], 2020). In Kaoma district, the IDP seeks to strike a balance among the physical, social, economic, and environmental goals. The actions the district took in the formulation of this plan were as follows:

A budget and planning programme were created. The planning programme made sure that the planning process was properly managed. This covered the public participation processes, the activity timetable, and the budget.

- **STEP 1-Undertaking the Planning Survey and Preparing the Issues Report:** This provided the baseline of the district status in various sectors.
- **STEP 2-Preparing the Development Framework:** Under this step, the vision and mission were developed. The development of objectives, strategies, programs, projects, outputs, outcomes, output indicators and outcome indicators.
- **STEP 3-Preparing the Spatial Development Framework:** During this stage, the overall land use and settlement strategy for the IDP area was determined. Part of the process considered the land use and land management implications of all development objectives, strategies and projects.
- **STEP 4-Preparing the Implementation Programme:** The IDP set out a clear strategy for the implementation of the district vision and objectives, including a capital investment plan and strategy for monitoring and evaluation. The Integrated Development Plan area covers the entire district of Kaoma.

### ***1.1 The need for an integrated Development Plan (IDP)***

An Integrated Development Plan for Kaoma District provides a roadmap for coordinated, inclusive, and sustainable development, considering the local community's unique needs and circumstances. It serves as a crucial tool for guiding decision-makers, attracting investments, and improving the overall quality of life for the residents of the district. The IDP incorporates strategies for sustainable development, including environmental conservation and natural resource management.

## 1.2 Introduction

Zambia's 2030 vision of becoming a prosperous middle-income country by 2030 through Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance Environment as highlighted in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP) and other national planning frameworks will be achieved at district levels by the implementation of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP). At the district level, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) guides how best to attain local and national objectives.

A comprehensive study is undertaken and all stakeholders in the district are brought on board so that one Integrated Development Plan which addresses socio-economic and environmental issues can be prepared. An Integrated Development Plan is a very important document at the district level because it addresses the challenges communities and sectors face. It is a planning document which is prepared through consultation and review of sector plans and existing policies so that a plan which is in line with the goals and objectives of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan is prepared. It incorporates all community and sector issues an

Community participatory surveys are undertaken so that real issues on the ground are identified and analysed. Consultations are done to promote participatory planning which is the main principle of decentralised governance. Each district is mandated to have an IDP as a guiding tool for realistic projects and programs which aim at addressing the identified challenges.

## 1.3 Methodology

The first activity of an IDP is the Planning Survey and Issues Report. The methodology for collecting and formulating the Planning Survey and Issues Report is outlined in section 17 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and through guidelines issued by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The first step is to review data sources which include the review of existing plans, policies and strategies, empirical and spatial data and cross-cutting issues.

Population analysis and projection are also done before public consultation. Community consultation is undertaken and collection of missing spatial and new data is done. Community engagement is done to understand community challenges and collect baseline information. Spatial data collection is meant to understand challenges from the community and service delivery gaps. Assessment of availability and quality of services and assessment of demand for services in the next 10 years is done. Spatial analysis is also done to identify service delivery gaps in an IDP area. Cross-cutting issues are also assessed.

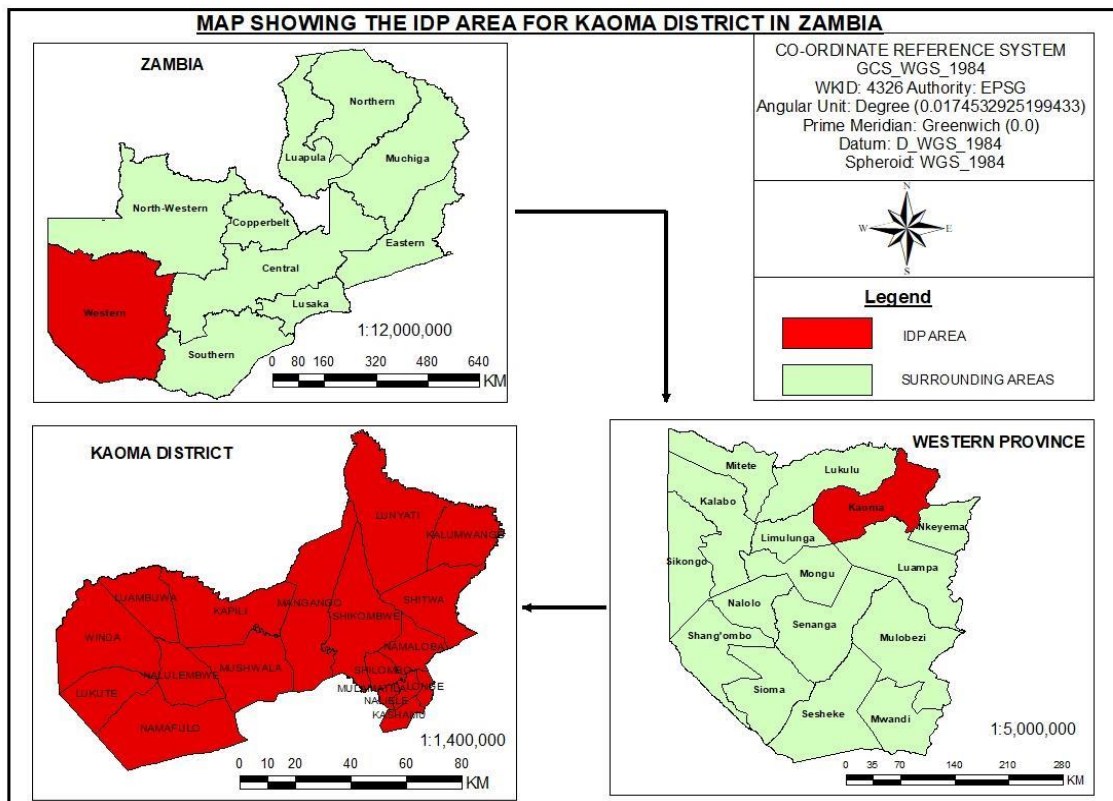
Ward Development Committees (WDC) are platforms for engaging communities. The District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC) is another platform where stakeholders are engaged in planning. Consultations at district and ward levels are meant to promote public participation in the planning and decision-making process.

## 1.4 Overview

This part of an IDP highlights the district's socio-economic profile and investment potential. The IDP area is Kaoma District, located approximately 403 kilometres from Lusaka District. The population of Kaoma District is 146,690 with an average population density of 6.3 per square kilometre (ZAMSTAT, 2022). The district surface area is 23,281 square kilometres.

The district has no international boundaries but shares with Mongu, Limulunga to the West, Luampa to the south, Lukulu and Mufumbwe to the North and Nkeyema to the east.

Figure 1. Showing the Map of Kaoma District



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

### 1.5 Climate

Kaoma has a tropical savanna climate with a hot-wet season (November to April), a cold dry season (May to July) and a hot-dry season (August to October). The average annual rainfall is 1000mm. The main sources of surface water in the district are Luena and Lalafuta rivers. However, shallow wells and to a very small extent boreholes are the main sources of domestic water supply especially on the outskirts of the township. The soil texture consists of rich arable loamy soils in the eastern and northern parts and sandy soils in the western parts of the district.

### 1.6. Historical Background

The name Kaoma was given in 1964. Before the town was established the area was known as Mankoya land. This name was derived from the first inhabitants of the area who were the Nkoya people. Kaoma population is multi-linguistic. There are a variety of ethnic groups that are found in Kaoma District due to several reasons such as the relatively fertile arable land, the existence of resettlement schemes where it is easier to acquire land for farming and the existence of Mayukwayukwa Refugee Camp. Major ethnic groupings found in the district include Mbunda, Nkoya, Lozi, Luvale and Kaonde. The first three ethnic groups are found throughout the district. However, the Kaonde are found mainly in the north and north-eastern parts of the district. The majority of people used to live in small groupings of villages composed of extended families before economic agglomerations took place.

The district has two royal establishments belonging to the Nkoya Royal Establishment and Barotse Royal Establishment (NRE and BRE). The NRE is on the northwest side of the district while the BRE is on the west of the district.

### 1.7. Social-economic profile of the district

The main economic activities in the district are anchored around agriculture; this is due to the arable land, access to markets and good rainfall pattern in the district. Most of the rural population live below the poverty line. The rural population is composed of small-scale farmers who make a living by selling their agricultural produce. The main food crops grown include maize, cassava, sorghum, beans and groundnuts while soya beans, rice, tobacco, sunflower and cotton are grown as cash crops. Animal husbandry is still at a very low scale with the majority owning a few heads of cattle, goats and pigs.

The district has three timber processing plants, and a lot of small and medium enterprises engaged in trading and carpentry. Trading is another economic activity, the majority being seasonal traders who sell their products locally or transport them to either Lusaka or Mongu.

The central location of Kaoma has made it easy for most people to visit the district as it links Western Province to North Western Province. The new copper mining province and the main road (M9) linking the province to the capital city Lusaka and provincial capital Mongu cuts across the district, making the district more vulnerable to imported diseases such as COVID-19 and sexually transmitted diseases.

Kaoma District can be classified into three (3) economic categories. The first category is the small-scale enterprise, which includes small-scale farmers, carpenters, store owners and vendors. The second category is the medium-scale enterprises which includes retail traders, emergent farmers, timber merchants, and bar and restaurant owners. The last category is the large-scale enterprises which include banks, milling and utility companies. Approximately 70% of the population of Kaoma District are below the age of 50 years, indicating that there is a large potential for a labour force in the district (District Situation Analysis [DSA], 2023).

Commercial activities in the district are mainly related to the agriculture sector, forestry sector and service provision. The farmers mainly supply maize to the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and tobacco to Japanese Tobacco International (JTI). Other commercial activities that are in the district are telecommunication services and energy provision such as electricity and fuel. Subsistence activities are mainly agricultural.

The district is known to be the food basket for Western Province because of its high yield in maize production. On average Kaoma produces 15,000 metric tons of maize grain in a good farming season. The district is a major exporter of agricultural produce within the country. Furthermore, Kaoma exports more forest products within and out of the country (DSA, 2023). Kaoma exports include maize, cassava, rice, and tobacco. The potential for paprika and chilli is high though not yet commercialised. Timber, charcoal, honey, wax and grass are the main exports in the forestry industry. Timber is exported as far as South Africa, China, Vietnam and other European markets. The district has three major timber processing companies. The tourism potential is high although not fully exploited. The district is home to the Kazanga Traditional Ceremony which is celebrated every year by the Nkoya people.

## 2.0 PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

### 2.1 Demographic Profile

#### 2.2. Introduction

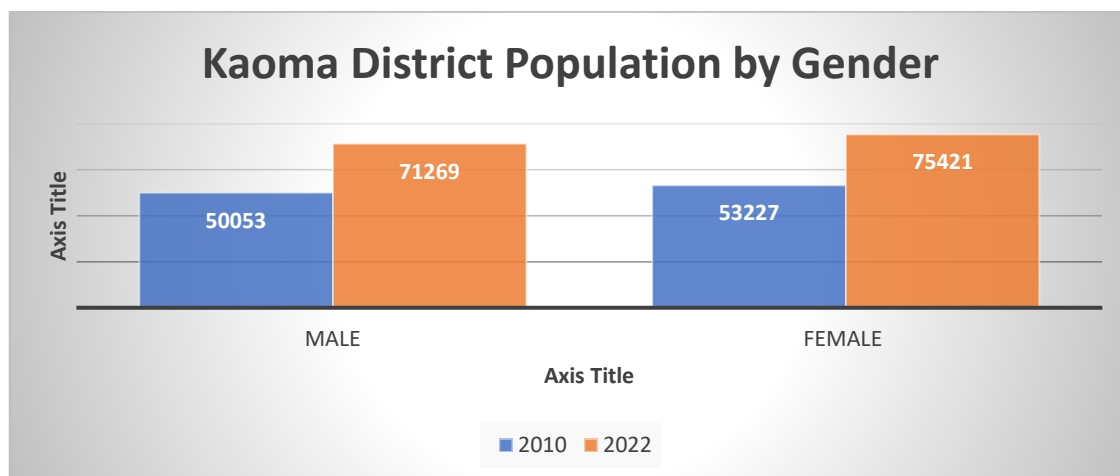
The field of Demography is very important in the preparation of planning documents. This is because each activity that is proposed to be undertaken should have a positive impact on the people. Therefore, it is important to understand the demographic characteristics that will benefit from the programs and projects that are to be implemented. A plan is prepared to improve the livelihood of people, hence the need to understand population dynamics. The Census of Population and Housing conducted in 2022 is a reliable source of statistical data which is needed for planning purposes. Demographic analysis provides a basis upon which planning decisions are made.

#### 2.3 Population growth of the IDP area

The population of Kaoma District has been increasing over the past years, this is attributed to the economic activities and economic agglomeration which are taking place in the district. According to the 2010 census, the population of Kaoma District was 110,403 with a population growth rate of 1.5%. The population and housing census which was undertaken by ZAMSTAT in 2022 reviewed that the population of Kaoma District increased from 110,403 in 2010 to 146,690 in 2022 this can be attributed to migration and high birth rate. There was a 24% increase in population from 2010. The population growth rate as of 2022 was at 3%. Population density in the district stands at 6.3 per/km<sup>2</sup>.

The district male population increased by 20.8% from 50,053 in 2010 to 71,269 in 2022 while the female population increased by 29.4% from 53,227 in 2010 to 75,421 in 2022. The statistics showed that there were more females in the district compared to males. This is probably because of higher mortality rates for males as compared to females. This also explains why there is an increase in the number of female-headed households in the district (DSA, 2023).

Figure 2. Population of Kaoma

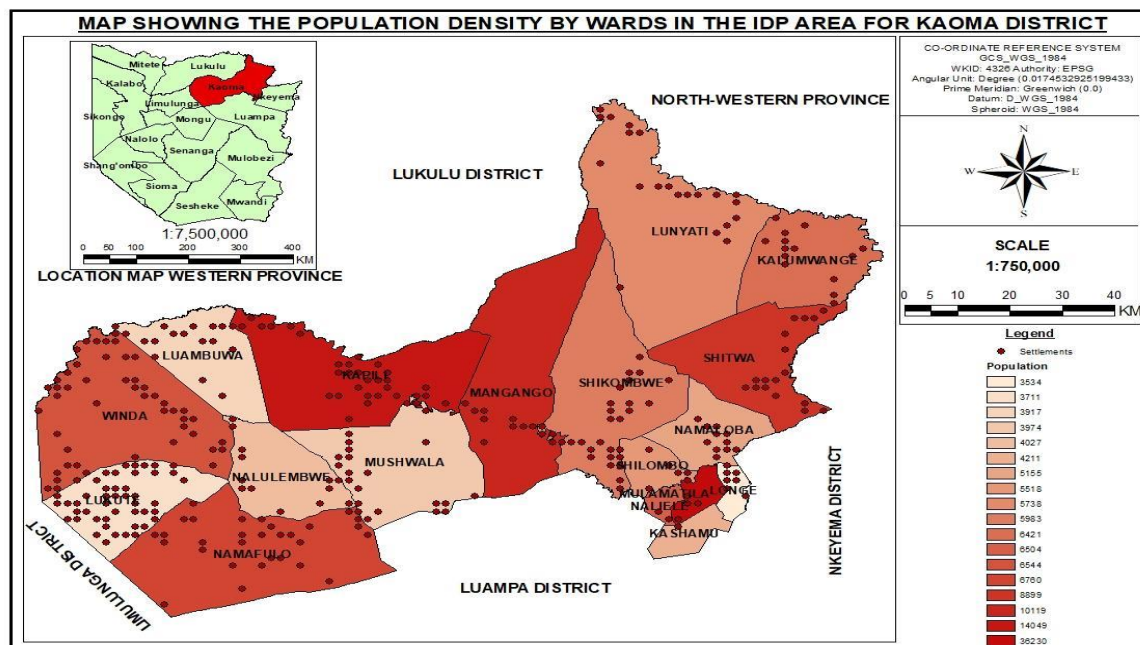


Source: (ZAMSTAT, 2023)

## 2.4 Ward Demographic Analysis

Kaoma District is divided into two constituencies, namely Mangango and Kaoma Central Constituency. Each constituency has 9 geographical wards. Kaoma Central Constituency has Kalumwange, Lunyati, Kashamu, Longe, Namaloba, Shilombo, Shitwa, Naliele and Mulamatila while Mangango Constituency has; Mushwala, Mangango, Kapili, Nalulembwe, Lukute, Luambuwa, Namafulo, Winda and Shikombwe ward.

Figure 3. Map of Kaoma district by Ward



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

## 2.5 Mangango Constituency

The number of people in Mangango Constituency as of the 2022 Census of Population and Housing was 67,002. Kapili and Mangango had the highest population and this can be attributed to the fact that Mangango is along the trade route which is Katunda-Lukulu Road. Kapili also has an increase in population because of the refugee resettlement scheme at Mayukwayukwa.

Table 1. Mangango Constituency Population Statistics.

MANGANGO CONSTITUENCY				
NO	WARD	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
01	KAPILI	14,049	6,921	7,128
02	LUAMBUWA	3,917	1,877	2,040
03	LUKUTE	3,711	1,772	1,939
04	MANGANGO	10,119	4,935	5,184
05	MUSHWALA	3,974	1,924	2,050
06	NALULEMBWE	4,027	1,943	2,084
07	NAMAFULO	6,760	3,247	3,513
08	SHIKOMBWE	5,983	3,002	2,981
09	WINDA	6,544	3,095	3,449

Source: (ZAMSTAT, 2022)

## 2.6 Kaoma Constituency

Kaoma Central had a larger number of people compared to Mangango, the total population in Kaoma Central Constituency was 79,688. Mulamatila ward had the highest population because of being in the CBD and industrial areas.

Table 2. Kaoma Central Constituency Population Statistics.

KAOMA CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY				
No.	WARD	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
01	SHILOMBO	5,518	2,689	2,829
02	KALUMWANGE	6,421	3,236	3,185
03	KASHAMU	4,211	2,135	2,076
04	LONGE	3,534	1,684	1,850
05	LUNYATI	5,738	2,896	2,842
06	MULAMATILA	36,230	17,238	18,992
07	NALIELE	6,504	3,102	3,402
08	NAMALOBA	5,155	2,549	2,606
09	SHITWA	8,899	4,458	4,441

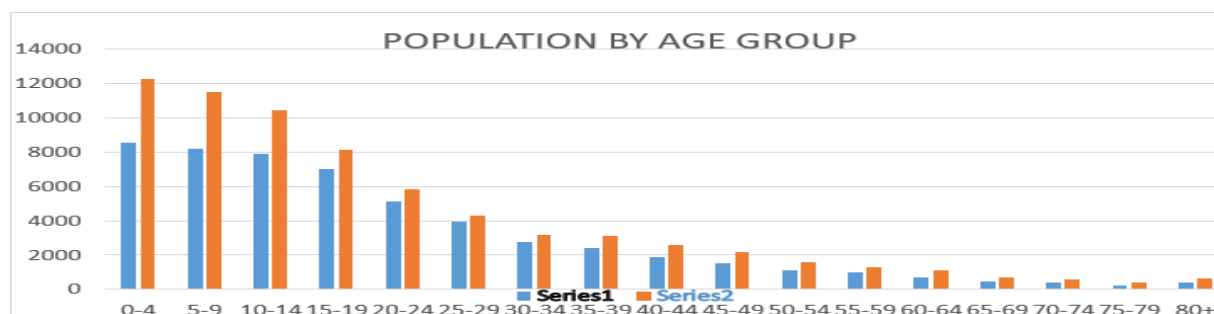
Source: (ZAMSTAT, 2023)

## 2.7 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.8 Population Age Distribution

The population has been increasing due to economic activities and increased birth rate. The population is mainly concentrated along the central business district, along Katunda - Lukulu road and in refugee resettlement camps. The population of Kaoma is a youthful one. The graph below shows the population age distribution. The graph shows that the majority of the population is below 35 years. This means that the district has a lot of youths who can contribute to the development of the district and the nation at large.

Figure 4. Population by age group



Source: (ZAMSTAT, 2023)

In Kaoma Constituency, Mulamatila has the highest population because of being in the township. Over the years, the township has experienced urbanisation due to economic agglomeration. The population of Kaoma is mainly concentrated along major roads and rivers. In the Mangango Constituency, there is a high population along the Katunda -Lukulu road and around water bodies.

### 2.9 Projected population and the likely impact

The IDP is a planning document which is prepared for 10 years. The population of the district needs to be calculated so that the future population is known. The population is calculated so that projects and programs are developed which will ensure that the resources meet the demand in 10 years. Knowing the future population that is being planned for helps to be proactive, ensuring that planning objectives are achieved.

In this document, the mathematical method was used to project the population for the next 10 years. The formula for a mathematical method is  $P_n = P(1+r)^n$

Where:  $P_n$  is the projected population  
 $P$  is the population in the base year,  
 $r$  is the growth rate, and  
 $n$  is the number of projected years

hence;  
 $P_n = P(1+r)^n = 146,690 \times (1+0.03)^{10}$   
 $= 197,139.1$

Using the above formula and the 2022 population as the base year, the following are the projections;

Table 3. Population projection at the district level

Population projection was done for the district to know the population that has to be planned for in the next 5 and 10.

Year	The base year 2022	2024 projection	2029 projection	2034 projections
population	146,690	155,623	180,410	209,145

Source: (Author, 2023).

Table 4. Population projection at the constituency level

Constituency	The base year 2022	2024 projection	2029 projection	2034 projection
Kaoma Central	79,688	84,541	98,006	113,616
Mangango	67,002	71,082	82,404	95,529

Source: (Author, 2023)

### Rural-urban population

In the next 10 years, the urban population will rise from 36,230 to 51,655 people. This will have an impact on the land use and demand for resources. The rural population will also rise in the next 10 years from the current 113,773.8 to 152,902.5.

Urban area	The base year 2022	2024 projection	2029 projection	2034 projection
Urban population	36,230	38,436	44,558	51,655

Source: (Author, 2023)

Rural area	The base year 2022	2024 projection	2029 projection	2034 projection
Rural population area	110,460	117,187	135,852	157,490

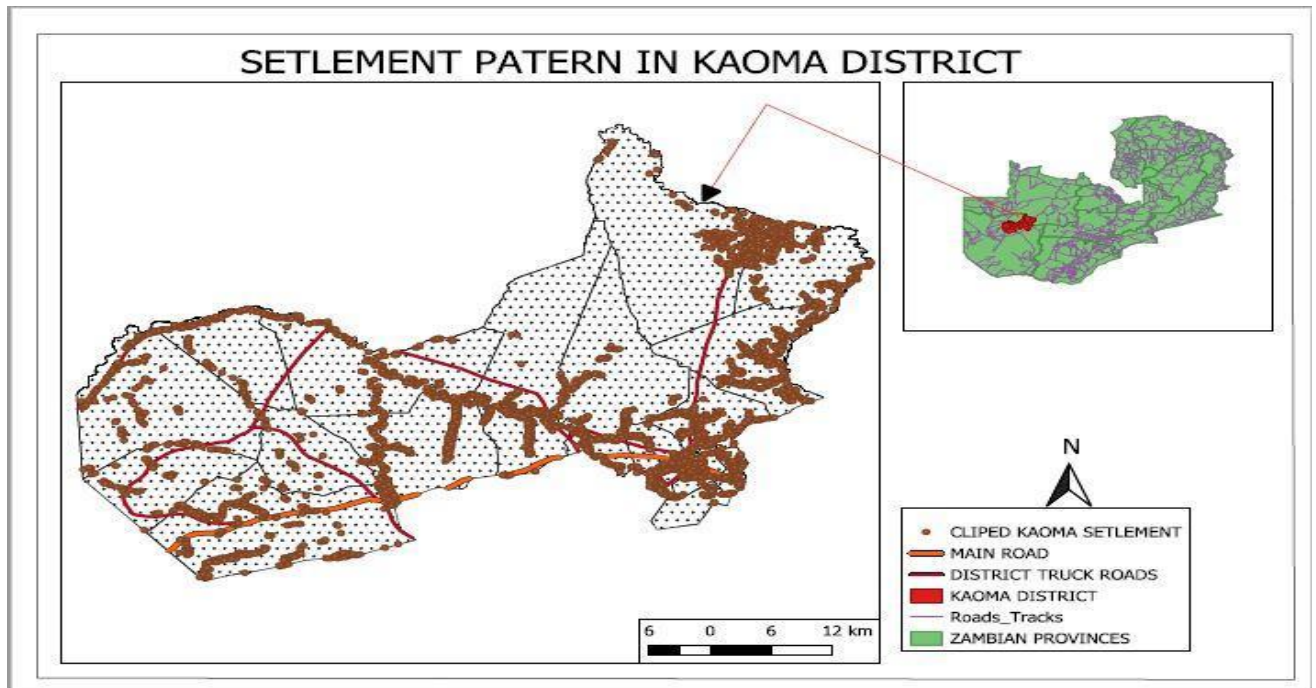
Source: (Author, 2023)

### 2.10 Assessment of existing land use and settlement patterns

The land activities in the district have influenced the settlement pattern. Human beings depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Communities have settled throughout the district due to

land use activities like farming, fishing, and charcoal burning. This increase in population has resulted in the exploitation of natural resources. Forest reserves have also been encroached. The district has resettlement schemes which act as growth nodes for the district. Most communities have settled around Mayukwayukwa and Kalumwange Resettlement Schemes but the majority of rural people have migrated to township areas to have access to services such as electricity, piped water and other goods and services which are not found in rural areas. The CBD is the main growth node in the district, while peri-urban areas are slowly being engulfed by the township.

Figure 5. Settlement Pattern



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

People have settled along transportation routes and water sources in the district for easier trade and farming. The major roads in the district are the Mongu-Lusaka Road, Kaoma-Kasempa Road and Katunda-Lukulu road. These roads are the key transportation routes in the district. The increased population in the district has resulted in an increase in socio-economic activities especially in the urban area. The increased socio-economic activities have pulled people away from rural areas and have settled closer to the township where they can easily access goods and services as well as conduct business. This has led to the emergence of settlements such as Shilombo and Mahilo which are found in the peri-urban areas.

### 2.11 Impact of population growth and land use

The increase in population significantly affects land use, as human activities exert pressure on available resources. The poverty levels are high in the district and most communities depend on farming and charcoal production to support their livelihood. These activities contribute to environmental degradation. Most communities practise shifting cultivation which is a bad farming method. Charcoal production also leads to deforestation, pollution and soil erosion. These activities also cause the drying of water bodies and soil erosion. These environmental changes cause variations in weather patterns which in turn result in climate change. Climate change contributes to disruptions of biodiversity and leads to increased poverty levels due to drought.

## 2.12 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

### 2.13 District health and wellness

#### 2.14 Introduction

The government has invested in the health sector to ensure that the nation has healthy people who can contribute to the wealth of the nation. Investing in health is one of the priorities of many developing nations including Zambia. Over the past years, the government has shown improvements in health service delivery such as the construction of hospitals, clinics, rural health centres and health posts. This significant improvement in the health sector has contributed to increased access to health services for the growing population. However, there are still challenges which the health sector is facing in almost all the districts including Kaoma. Kaoma District faces challenges of shortages of drugs, inadequate health personnel and health infrastructure and equipment which need to be addressed at the local level. Furthermore, the district grapples with challenges such as long distances to health facilities and inadequate water reticulation.

#### 2.15 Legal and Policy Framework for the Health Sector

The 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup> NDP) has prioritised investment in the health sector as it is a component of the human capital needed to drive the country forward. The main objective of the 8<sup>th</sup> NDP policy document under the health sector is to ensure increased access to health care services, enhancing the nutritional status of the citizens especially pregnant women as well as providing maternal health services. The plan further highlights that a health labour force can take us to an industrialised nation as outlined in Vision 2030, which aims at providing equitable access to quality health care to all by 2030.

The health sector also takes into consideration the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NHSP 2022-2026 goal aims to “improve the health status of the people in Zambia, to contribute to increased productivity and socio-economic development”. Under the SDGs, the overarching goals in the health sector include; good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation which are Goals 3 and 6 respectively.

The main legislative law that guides the implementation of health services is the Public Health Act Cap 295 of the Laws of Zambia, which provides for the suppression and prevention of infectious diseases and other matters related to health standards of the environment and the people in Zambia. This act allows pro-activeness in the way health issues are addressed. It has clear guidelines on how to ensure that human activities are conducted in healthy environments to prevent diseases and ill health.

Other legislative laws include the Food Safety Act and Health Professions Act of 2009 among others. The Health Professions Act of 2009 focuses on the registration of all health practitioners and regulates their professional conduct. It ensures that all health services deliver quality health care and that they all have a professional licence.

When it comes to the regulation of medication in the country, the Zambia Medicine Regulatory Authority (ZAMRA) ensures that the medicine which is being made available to the people meets the required/set standard.

It is also important to note that the Patient Rights and Responsibility Charter gives rights to patients so that they can make their own decisions regarding health care and also the right to

accept or refuse treatment. Patient responsibilities include actions on the part of patients that are needed so that healthcare providers can provide appropriate care, make accurate and responsible care decisions, address patients' needs and maintain a sound and viable healthcare facility.

All these policies and legislative laws must be reviewed before decisions on health services are made. This is because they (policies & Laws) are the guiding principles where health care is concerned. National and district plans should be in line with governance policies and legislation (Laws).

### *2.16 Key Government objectives and key priorities being Implemented*

The main priorities for the health sector are to strengthen primary health care and maternal neonatal child health, adolescent health and nutrition, eliminate diseases especially malaria, ensure that there is a zero HIV infection rate and control non-communicable diseases and Neglected Tropical diseases. Other priorities include ensuring that there is environmental health food safety, risk reduction and strengthening integrated health support systems for the attainment of Universal Health Coverage by 2030.

The government has come up with policy objectives to improve the health sector. These policy changes have improved the health service delivery in the district. Over the past 10 years, the government has achieved several objectives aimed at trying to promote standard health care delivery in the district. The government's objective is to ensure that all districts have a standard healthcare delivery system. The following are some of the changes which have been implemented at district level;

- The government has decentralized funding to 1<sup>st</sup> level Hospitals and Mini hospitals. Kaoma District has two hospitals (Mangango & Kaoma District Hospitals) and one mini-hospital (Kazabami) which are benefiting from this decentralized funding.
- The establishment of the Kaoma School of Nursing and Midwifery with the progressive expansion of training streams has resulted in the increased availability of qualified health personnel in the district. The nursing school attracts students from all over the country.
- The construction and operationalisation of Kazabami Mini Hospital have contributed to the reduction of the referral gap in the district. However, there is still a need for more hospitals to be built in the district to minimize the referral gap.
- The construction of health posts through the constituency development fund (CDF) and cooperating partners has improved accessibility to health care services in the district. The government still intends to continue constructing health services in the district through CDF to enable all communities to have access to health facilities within a 5km radius.

The district has made other significant changes which have improved the health service delivery. These changes include; the construction of the Laboratory at Kaoma District Hospital which has greatly improved diagnostic services, although there is still a need for more laboratory facilities within the district. The lab facilities are centralized which means that other people in far-flung areas have to travel long distances to access the facilities. The increased percentage allocation of funding for drugs is another significant change which has improved the availability of medical drugs at health institutions.

Despite the government implementing all these objectives which have improved the delivery of health services in the district, there is still a huge gap between the standard of health services

being delivered and that which is being accessed by the masses, especially those in rural communities. The government's goal is to develop rural areas through the construction of health facilities across districts using increased CDF allocation to close this gap.

### 2.17 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### 2.18 Assessment of existing level of availability of Services

The district has thirty-eight (38) health facilities and one (1) Nursing school situated in Kaoma Central Constituency. The district has two (2) first-level hospitals, one in each constituency, one (1) mini hospital, eighteen (18) Health Centres and seventeen (17) Health Posts. District health services are essentially centred on the provision of primary health care services and first referral services. These 1<sup>st</sup> referral services include Curative, Rehabilitative, Laboratory, Pharmacy, X-ray, Anti Retrovirus Therapy (ART) services, physiotherapy, Environmental Health, catering, Laundry, Mortuary, and Maintenance Services.

Table 5. Health Facilities in Kaoma District.

No.	Constituency	Ward	No. Of Health Facilities				Services Provided	
			Categorization					
			Level 1 Hospital	Mini Hospital	Health Centre	Health Post		
1	KAOMA CENTRAL	MULAMATILA	1	0	2	1	MCH, ART Curative Laboratory Radiology, Dental Mental Health, Physiotherapy, ophthalmology, Theatre, disease surveillance, GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic, Adolescent Health	
2		NALIELE				1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic, Family planning	
3		LONGE				1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
4		KASHAMU				1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, Family planning Men's Clinic	
5		SHILOMBO		1		1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
6		NAMALOPA				1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
7		SHITWA			1	2	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
8		KALUMWANGE				1	0	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
9		LUNYATI			1	1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
10	MANGANGO	MANGANGO	1	0	2	0	MCH, ART Curative Laboratory Radiology, Dental Mental Health, Physiotherapy, ophthalmology, Theatre, disease surveillance, GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic	
11		SHIKOMBWE			2	1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease	

							surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
12		KAPILI			4	1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
13		MUSHWALA			0	2	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
14		LUKUTE			2		MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
15		NAMAFULO			1	1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
16		LUAMBUWA			1	2	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
17		WINDA			1		MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic
18		NALULEMBWE				1	MCH, ART Curative Environmental Health, Health Promotion Disease surveillance GBV, cervical Cancer, Men's Clinic.
			2	1	18	17	
						38	

Source (Kaoma District Health Office, 2023).

The availability of transport is key for an improved healthcare system. The district currently has the following referral and utility vehicles as shown in the table below.

Table 6. Available transport under the health department

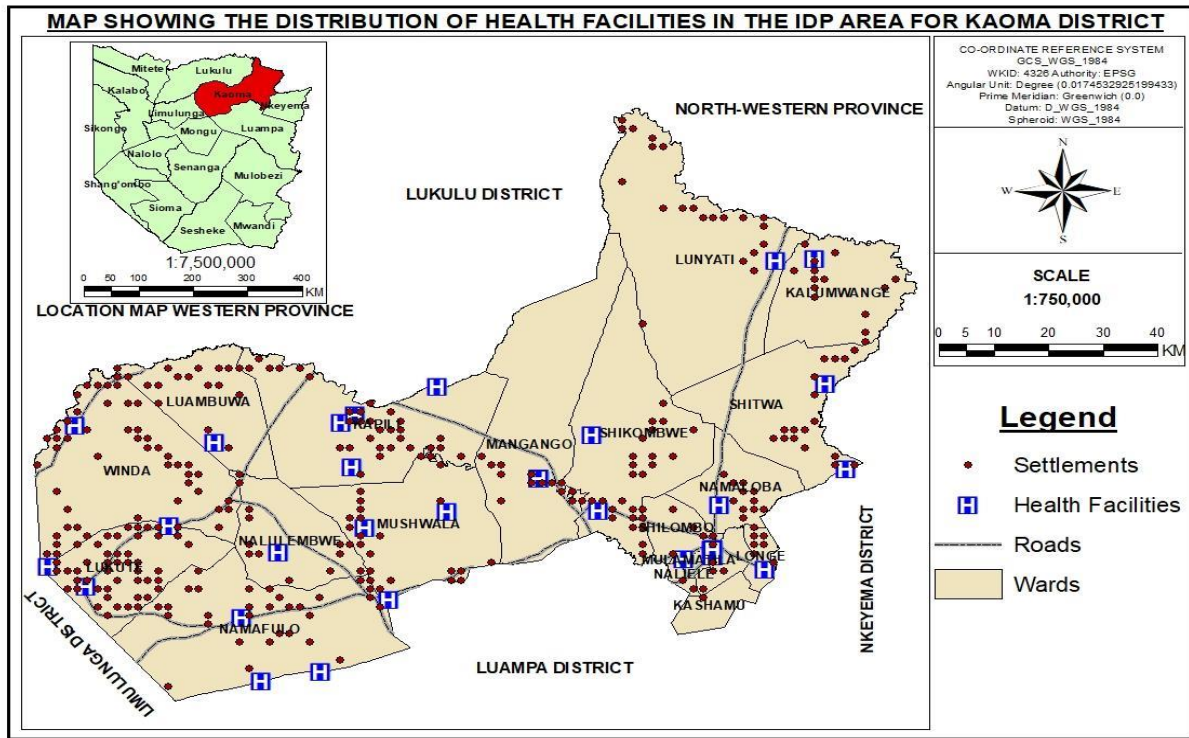
Type of Transport	Ambulance	Utility Vehicle	Motorcycle	Bicycles	Drowns
Number Available	3	1	10	214	0
Number required	10	8	45	250	2
Projection of transportation by 2034	12	10	50	350	5

Source: (Kaoma District Hospital, 2024).

The district has four (4) referral facilities with only 3 ambulances for both constituencies. The motorcycles are not enough for the outreach activities. Only 8 health facilities have run motorcycles and the entire district has 2 carrier motorcycles for collection of samples from the 38 health facilities around the district. This means that there is a huge demand for motorised transport as the population and health facilities are increasing.

The map below shows the availability of health services. The health services are distributed in all the wards of Kaoma District. The spatial distribution of health services shows that health facilities are not evenly distributed as there are some areas which are lacking health facilities such as Kajejeje and Kalumelo.

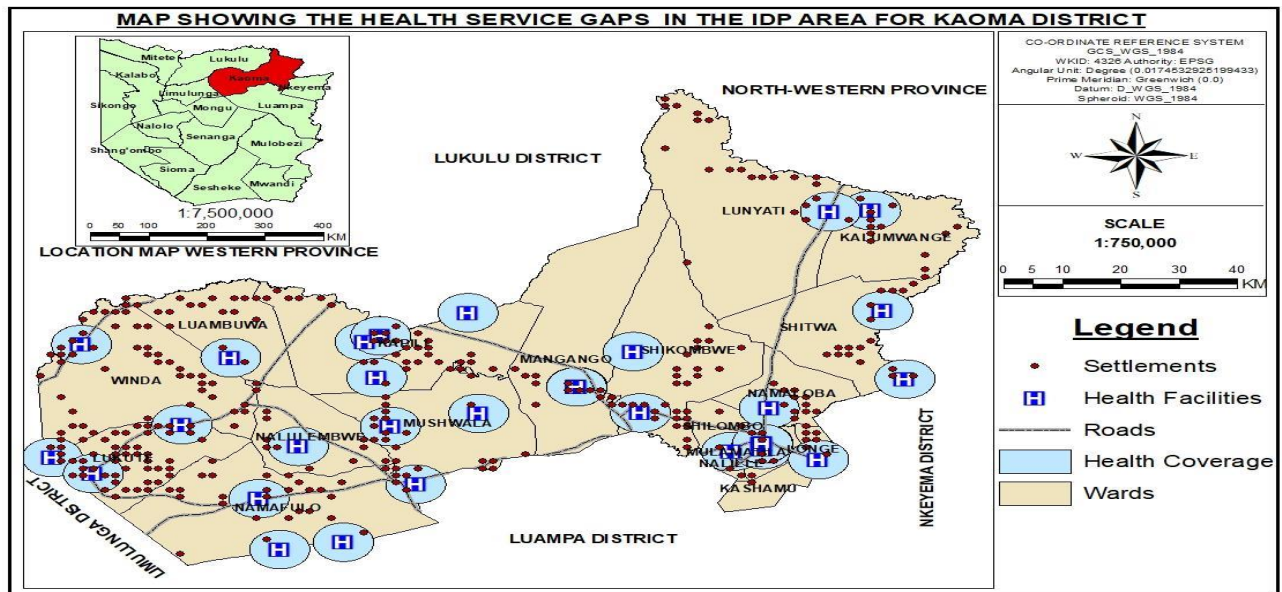
Figure 6. Map showing the distribution of health facilities in Kaoma.



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

## 2.19 Health Facilities in The District

Figure 7. Distribution of health services gaps in Kaoma.



Source (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

This map above indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district, it shows that while some parts are serviced by small facilities such as health posts coupled with inadequate numbers of health workers, other areas are well serviced by several health facilities located within short distances. The map clearly shows that health facilities in most parts of the district are located at a radius of more than 5 kilometres making it difficult for rural populations to access basic health services. A well-coordinated construction of standard health facilities in the district will reduce distances and improve population access to health care services; this subsequently will be cost-effective for patients, improve health outcomes and promote local development.

## 2.20 ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY-OF-SERVICE DELIVERY

The two hospitals in the district provide a range of services in Internal Medicine, Paediatrics, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Cervical Cancer screening, Dental, Physiotherapy, Radiology Gender Based Violence (GBV) and ultrasound services. The district with its fast rate of expansion and its sub-urban characteristic has a high disease burden which affects the population. The disease burden is mainly characterized by the high prevalence of communicable diseases particularly malaria, respiratory infections pneumonia, diarrhoea non-bloody, and HIV/AIDS-related illnesses which overall lead to high maternal, neonatal and child morbidity and mortality. The district has also been recording a rising burden of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, oral diseases, trauma, and malnutrition, especially among children. The following are the top 10 diseases in the district for the past one and a half years.

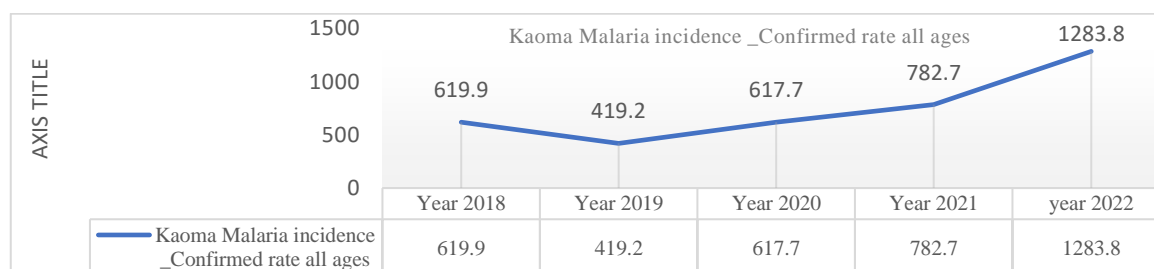
Figure 8. Prevailing Diseases in Kaoma District

Kaoma Top 10 disease cases					
Disease Name	Apr to Jun 2022	Jul to Sep 2022	Oct to Dec 2022	Jan to Mar 2023	Apr to Jun 2023
Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	141,605	14,305	18,330	22,379	13,064
Malaria Confirmed Cases	49,222	18,189	37,621	57,009	43,189
Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	5,316	6,823	6,548	4,826	2,154
Lower back pain disease (new)	3,953	3,223	3,383	4,554	2,039
Dermatitis disease (new)	1,793	1,588	2,329	996	611
Gastritis disease (new)	1,465	1,295	1,633	1,502	1,050
Dental Carries	1,306	800	1,343	1,461	938
Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	1,072	256	146	789	109
Malaria Clinical Cases	1,057	337	581	9,112	4,591
Conjunctivitis (Allergic conjunctivitis) disease (new)	696	980	1,079	924	454

Source: (Kaoma DHO status report, 2023)

Malaria remains the main cause of visitations to health facilities and prevalence has been continuously high, especially in the Kalumwange belt. This is mainly attributed to low Insect-Side Treating Net (ITN) utilization, sub-optimal or lack of coverage for other vector control measures such as Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and over-estimation of disease in some facilities due to an increase in clinical cases of malaria following low malaria confirmatory tests being done as a consequence of inadequate test kits. Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) Non-Pneumonia is the second cause of morbidity in all ages. The following are the confirmed incidence rates in the district.

Figure 9. Kaoma Malaria Incidence Rate

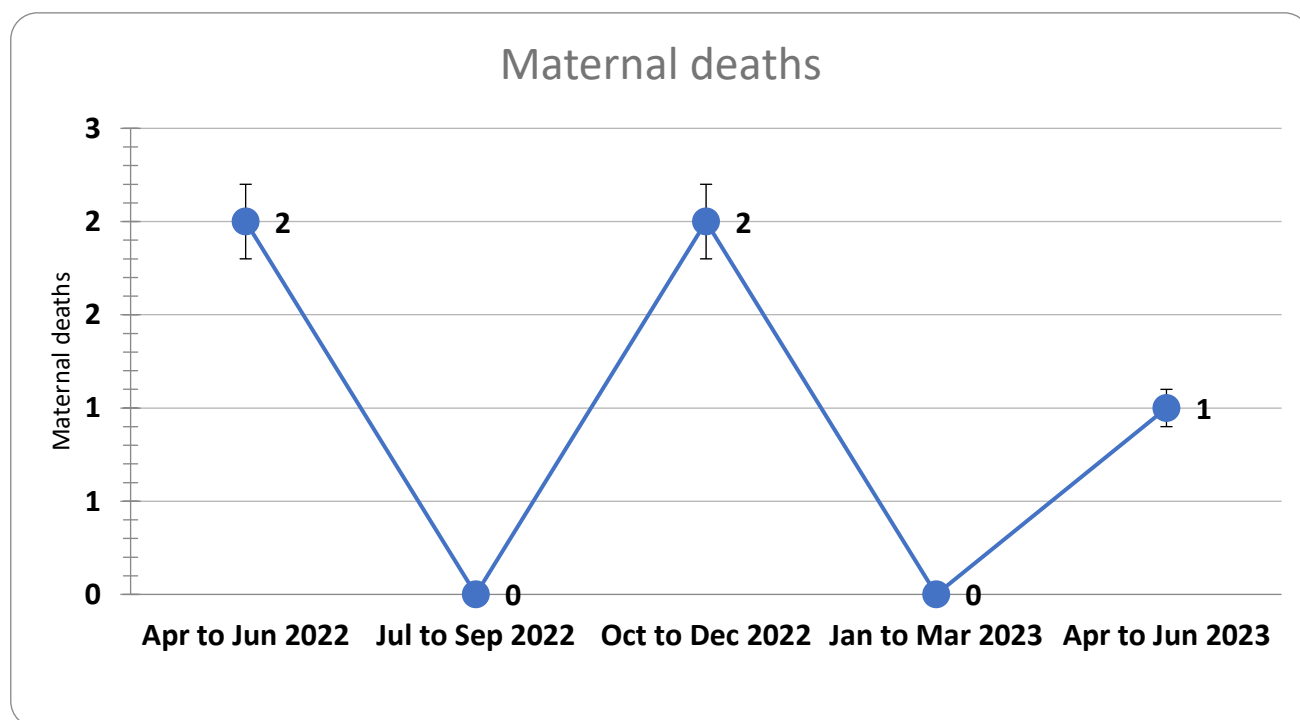


Source: (Kaoma DHO Status report, 2023)

Malaria is by far the main cause of visitations to health facilities in 2022 at 1,283.8 per 1000 population. There was an increase in malaria cases due to increased breeding places for mosquitoes, low ITN utilization by some individuals, and sub-optimal or lack of coverage for other vector control measures such as IRS. Malaria transmission is highly seasonal, with the rainy season (December to April) leading to transmission peaks between January and April, and peak parasite prevalence at the end of the transmission season in April and May.

Health facilities also provide antenatal care and have set up maternity wards where care for women and babies during pregnancy and childbirth is undertaken. For the past year, the district has only recorded 3 maternal deaths. The following diagram shows the maternal death.

Figure 10. Maternal death in Kaoma district



Source; (Kaoma DHO Status report, 2023)

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider is important to monitor the pregnancy and reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality for the mother and her baby during pregnancy and delivery. The quality of antenatal care can be monitored through the services received and the kind of information mothers are given during their antenatal visit.

The first ANC visit should be as early as possible in pregnancy, preferably in the first trimester. This helps in the early identification of conditions, for example, the prevention of congenital syphilis, control of anaemia, and prevention of malaria complications. The percentage of women who attended ANC in the first trimester decreased from 20% in 2021, to 18% in 2022 but these women on average made only 4 visits instead of the recommended 8 during their pregnancies. Late booking and long distances to facilities are some of the advanced reasons for this. Only 63% of the total deliveries were conducted by skilled attendants. Increasing the percentage of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing deaths arising from complications of pregnancy. The expectation is that if complications arise during delivery in a health facility, a

skilled attendant can manage them or refer the mother to the next level of care. However, low accessibility of services could be attributed to human resource constraints,

Inadequate medical equipment and low utilization of mother’s shelters. The following are the service delivery indicators.

### 2.21 Key Performance Indicators for the district in the past three years

Table 7. Showing health service delivery Performance indicator for the year 2020 to 2022

Indicator	2020			2021			2022		
	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
% Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	6079	3996	66%	6167	4814	78%	6253	4826	77%
% BCG coverage	6079	5432	89%	6167	5785	94%	6253	5810	93%
% Of clients accessing long-acting reversible contraceptives	34723	28143	81%	35243	24149	69%	35749	28929	81%
% Of teenagers attending first ANC visit	5420	1456	27%	5421	126	2%	5616	1345	24%
% Antenatal 1 <sup>st</sup> visits coverage before 14 weeks	6453	1242	19%	6548	1287	20%	6640	1171	18%
% Pregnant women Accessing at least 8 visits of Focused Antenatal Care	5420	686	13%	5421	488	9%	5616	456	8%
% Delivered by skilled personnel	6334	3795	60%	6427	4071	63%	6517	4111	63%
% Of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	6334	4106	65%	6427	4165	65%	6517	4633	71%
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	351	351	100%	171	171	100%	226	226	100%

Source: (Kaoma DHO Progress report, 2023)

Health-care utilization is determined by the need for care, by whether people know that they need care, by whether they want to obtain care, and by whether care can be accessed.

Table 8. Accessibility to Health Services

Year	Total first OPD Attendance	Total Population	Per Capita attendance
2020	231120	123434	1.9
2021	219923	125284	1.8
2022	235071	146690	1.6

Source: (Kaoma DHO progress report, 2023)

The table above shows that per capita attendance reduced from 1.9 recorded in 2021 to 1.6 recorded in 2022. As a district, it is clear from the above statistics that there is a need to invest more in disease prevention strategies to avoid the strain on resources required to attend to more patients.

Currently, almost all specialized clinics are administered by trained staff; registered nurses, registered and enrolled midwives, enrolled nurses, clinical officers and trained counsellors. The hospital does not provide specialized clinics for some of the conditions such as STI, ENT, Psychiatry, and dermatological clinics. These conditions are either attended to in the Outpatient Department (OPD) or referred to the general hospital.

### 3.0. ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES BASED ON ISSUES ARISING FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

#### 3.1. Availability

The district's current health workforce size is displayed in the table below. The table also shows the anticipated shortage of medical personnel in the next ten years (2034).

The table further, shows that the district does not have a sufficient number of medical doctors and clinical officers. However, the district anticipates having more health facilities by 2034 because of the increasing demand for health care services.

Table 9. Shows the number of existing and projected health workers in Kaoma district

Staffs	Number in the district	Standard ratio	Existing ratio	2034 projected nurse-patient ration
Nurses	367	1 to 700	1 to 400	1 to 203
Medical doctors	5	1 to 5,000	1 to 29,338	1 to 6,768
Clinical officers	14	1 to 5,000	1 to 10,478	1 to 1,354

Source: (Kaoma District Hospital, 2024)

The following were challenges highlighted by the community in terms of service delivery gaps;

**1) Long distances to existing Health facilities-**

The community complained of long distances to health facilities, in most wards as only a few health facilities exist which makes the community walk a distance of more than 5km to access the services.

**2) Inadequate supplies of essential medicines in the facilities**

The community complained of not having drugs at the health services. This is a challenge which needs to be addressed in all the wards.

**3) Inadequate housing units for staff at the existing facilities**

Most health institutions have inadequate staff accommodation which makes it challenging to have all the required personnel at one facility.

**4) Lack of Mothers' and /or Relative shelters at most facilities**

Facilities in the district do not have the required infrastructure such as mothers' shelters and relatives' shelters for them to be functioning accordingly.

**5) Inadequate transport affecting smooth service provision**

The district does not have sufficient vehicles to provide adequate and efficient services in all wards.

**6) Lack of electricity in rural areas**

Most rural institutions lack proper access to electricity which makes it hard for mortuary services and other health services to be implemented at existing health facilities.

**7) Poor water and sanitation facilities**

Most health facilities in the district do not have proper sanitation systems, hence posing serious health risks to communities using them. Some health facilities have no access to clean, adequate and safe drinking water.

**8) Inadequate availability of essential medicines in the facilities**

Patients are given prescriptions to go and buy drugs. They are also referred to the nearest facility.

**9) High teenage pregnancies**

Economic hardships in the district force young girls into relationships with older men who provide financial support, increasing the risk of early pregnancies. In some cases, families may view early marriages as a way to alleviate their financial burden. Limited access to sexual and reproductive health education has led to a lack of knowledge about contraception and safe sex practices.

**10) Low access to first-level services**

Most health facilities in the district do not offer first-level services such as; Oral, health, eye care & specialized services.

**11) Long Distances to antenatal services**

Expectant mothers have to cover long distances to access antenatal health services.

**12) Poor road connectivity and access**

Poor road network hindering access to health facilities as most areas are cut off during the rainy season

**13) Lack of sanitary pit latrines**

About 20% of the people use pit latrines, and the rest of the communities use the bush

**14) Inadequate staff**

The available staff is not enough to attend to the population in need of health services

**15) Poor quality of health services**

Available facilities are not able to meet modern health demands, hence less access to proper health care increasing the cost of referrals.

**3.2.ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS BASED ON ISSUES ARISING FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

**3.3.The Quality of existing infrastructure.**

Most of the facilities in the district lack proper medical equipment and the standard of service delivery is very low, hence most people are not receiving proper health care within their communities. The lack of proper equipment has increased the referral gap. Kaoma District's 38 health facilities are inadequate to meet the minimum set standards due to the following factors;

- Expectant mothers have to cover long distances to access antenatal health services.
- Poor road network hindering access to health facilities as most areas are cut off during the rainy season
- Inadequate safe and clean drinking water results in a high number of diarrhoea diseases and other diseases like scabies, trachoma and bilharzia.
- Lack of sanitary pit latrines, only 20% of the people use pit latrines, and the rest of the communities use the bush.
- Inadequate staff to attend to the population's health needs.
- Available facilities are not able to meet modern health demands, hence less access to proper health care increasing the cost of referrals.

From the survey which was undertaken the situation on the ground shows that some gaps or areas need to be worked on to improve the standard and availability of health services in the district. New infrastructure needs to be constructed. The survey also showed that there is a need to make improvements to the already existing health facilities. The following are some of the suggestions from the community on facilities to be added to existing infrastructure and upgrades to be done to existing health facilities.

**Table 10. Quality of existing Infrastructure in Kaoma District.**

NO	INFRASTRUCTURE	QUALITY
01	Borehole and water reticulation.	Poor – Some of the existing water sources dry up. Others are non-functional and need to be renovated and mechanized.
04	Connectivity to the national grid with electricity and Solar power backup	Poor – Most health facilities lack access to power.
05	Cold Chain system	Good _ The cold chain needs to be expanded so that it can provide service to all the health facilities.
06	transport - utility vehicle and motorbike	Poor – the health sector does not have transport vehicles or motorcycles, especially for field workers.
07	Wards	Poor - Wards should be provided at other health facilities that need to be upgraded
09	Staff Houses with VIP toilet	Poor - Staff houses are not enough to accommodate all the health personnel in the district.
10	Mother shelter with bathing shelter and toilet	Poor – The existing facilities have no proper bathing shelter and toilets.

*Source (RWSS, 2023)*

Kaoma District functions with few funded positions despite having a sizeable establishment. Currently, the district is operating at 45% of the establishment. There are 1,218 positions on the establishment with only 556 filled positions and this has made it very difficult for the district to provide the much-needed health care services.

The two hospitals are operating at 66% of the establishment with only 3 medical officers and 3 Medical Licentiates while health facilities are running with an average of one qualified staff of either cadre. The health care system in Zambia is anchored on the referral system. There is a need to improve on communication system between the district centre and the sub-district areas for quick consultation and evacuation of patients by improving the road network, internet and telecommunication infrastructure.

### **3.4.ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS**

The projected population will increase by the year 2034 and this will exert immense pressure on the existing health facilities. Furthermore, there will be an increase in the demand for specialised services emanating from the increase in non-communicable and lifestyle diseases. The interplay between increased population and lifestyle diseases is complex and multifaceted. Addressing these challenges requires a holistic approach that includes urban planning, public health initiatives, education, and policies aimed at promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing environmental risks.

### *3.5.Environment and Climate Change*

Malaria is the most common disease in the district and it is highly influenced by the environment. Malaria incidences are likely to be higher with climate change due to the increase in water bodies resulting from the flash floods which usually affect most parts of the district. Stagnant water creates favourable breeding environments for mosquitoes, which will, in turn, transmit more malaria diseases.

In addition, the area has experienced an increase in rainfall and flooding events in recent years, which has resulted in the siltation of water sources and water carrying pollutants such as fertilizer and pesticides, contaminating water sources and exacerbating health and sanitation problems for people who depend on these rivers for water and shallow wells. The higher temperatures will favour the survival of bacteria and other disease-causing organisms.

In general, emerging environmental issues and climate change will result in increased environmental degradation from increased human activities arising from infrastructure development and require matching investment in solid waste management and general environmental management.

Drought significantly decreases the availability of clean water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. This can lead to dehydration and other health problems. As water sources dry up, people may turn to unsafe water sources, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Drought leads to poor agricultural yields or complete crop failure, which can result in food shortages. This directly affects nutrition, leading to malnutrition and related health issues, especially in children and women. Reduced water and pasture availability can lead to the death of livestock, further diminishing food sources and economic stability for households that rely on animal husbandry. Furthermore, farmers and others dependent on agriculture may lose their primary source of income, leading to economic hardship and reduced ability to afford healthcare, nutritious food, and other necessities. Lack of water can compromise sanitation and hygiene practices, leading to the spread of infectious diseases. In addition, the uncertainty and economic hardship caused by drought can lead to increased stress, anxiety, and depression among affected populations.

However, there is a need to promote the adoption of technologies that can help predict, monitor, and mitigate the effects of drought. With the help of the district meteorological department, we need to promote and support satellite imagery to monitor rainfall patterns, soil moisture levels, and vegetation health. Furthermore, there is a need for Kaoma to implement systems like the Drought Monitoring and Forecasting System (DMFS) that use satellite data to provide real-time information and early warnings.

### *3.6.Summary*

Kaoma District faces challenges in the health sector which need to be addressed if the district is to deliver standard health services as described by the 8<sup>th</sup> NDP. Communities identified issues that need to be resolved at the district level to improve the health service provision. These issues have contributing factors which are the main core problems for the district. These problems also include cross-cutting issues.

The following are the core problems in the health and wellness sector;

1. Poor health infrastructure
2. There is an uneven distribution of health facilities/amenities throughout the 18 wards of the district.
3. Poor road network and poor communication as they affect the patient referral system
4. Inadequate availability of drugs and medical supplies.
5. Few women attending ANC in the district.

### *3.7.DISTRICT EDUCATION AND VOCATION TRAINING SECTOR*

#### *3.8.Introduction*

The Ministry of Education through the Kaoma District Education Board Office facilitates the delivery of quality education which is the foundation for all human development at individual, family, community, district, national and global levels. The Ministry of Education's main objective is to guide the provision of quality education for all Zambians inclusive of Kaoma residents so that they can pursue knowledge and skills, manifest excellence in performance and uprightness, defend democratic ideals and accept and value other persons based on their worth and dignity irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other discriminatory characteristics.

Education is one of the social services offered in Kaoma District and there are five levels of education offered that is, Early childhood Education (ECE), Primary Education, Secondary Education, Youth and Adult Literacy Education and Tertiary Education. Early childhood Education caters for children who are between the ages of 3 to 6. Primary education covers grades from 1-7 while secondary education covers grades from 8 -12, youth and adult literacy education provides literacy and numeracy education for adults and other members of the community who are willing to learn how to read and write and tertiary education comprises post-secondary school professional training which includes skills and vocational training and other professional training.

Secondary education is further divided into two, junior secondary which runs from grades 8 – 9 and senior secondary is from grades 10 – 12.

### *3.9.KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND REVIEW OF POLICIES AND LEGISLATION POLICY*

The government has prioritized the provision of quality education for its citizens. This is evidenced by the introduction of free education for school-going children. This policy has enabled a lot of children to access education. To improve the quality of education government has directed the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to provide desks and construct more classroom blocks in districts which include Kaoma. Kaoma has witnessed a unprecedented increase in the number of school facilities constructed under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). These facilities are done in areas where there is a need for school infrastructure. Other supporting infrastructure are also being constructed such as staff houses, toilets and water sources. The construction of school facilities has remained a top priority for the government following the introduction of free education policy at the primary and secondary levels. Schools have been constructed as there is a need for more learning facilities to be constructed in the district to enhance access to education and meet the demand for all children and adults who may have left school due to financial constraints and other factors such as dropouts, early marriages and pregnancies.

The government intends to strengthen collaboration with supporting partners such as Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil society and Donor Agencies to ensure that quality education for all is enhanced. In Kaoma District some NGOs have come on board to ensure that children have access to quality education without any challenges. The district has NGOs such as the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Bouwen Met Boumans (BMB), Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED), WISE ZAMBIA and Japanese Tobacco International (JTI).

The government has formulated policies and legislation to enhance the education sector. The following are the acts and regulations that guide the operations of the education sector:

➤ **Education Act of 2011**

‘An act regulating the provision of accessible, equitable and qualitative education; provides for the establishment, regulation, organization, governance, management and funding of educational institutions; provides for the establishment of education boards and their functions; domesticate the convention on the rights of the child concerning education.’

➤ **Re-entry Policy of 1997**

Requires all schools to grant girls maternity leave and re-admit them to facilitate girls’ education, and aims to prevent the exclusion of young mothers from furthering their studies. Other legislations and policies put in place to guide the operation of the education sector and to improve the quality of education for school-going children include:

1. Convention on the rights of the child 1989
2. SI 45 OF 2021 (Aided Education Institution)
3. Teaching Profession Act of 2013
4. Free Education Policy.
5. The Children’s Code Act 2022
6. Persons with Disability Act # 6 of 2015
7. National and District Education Strategic Plans

The education sector is also guided by the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP) which addresses the need to develop human capacities through investment and interventions in education and skills development.

The Vision 2030 goal focuses on improving the education and skills level of its people and providing quality lifelong education for all that is accessible, inclusive and relevant to individual, national and global needs and value systems.

The education sector is also guided by other global frameworks such as SDG no. 4 whose focus is on ensuring that all boys and girls complete free primary and secondary schooling and aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality high education.

### 3.10. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

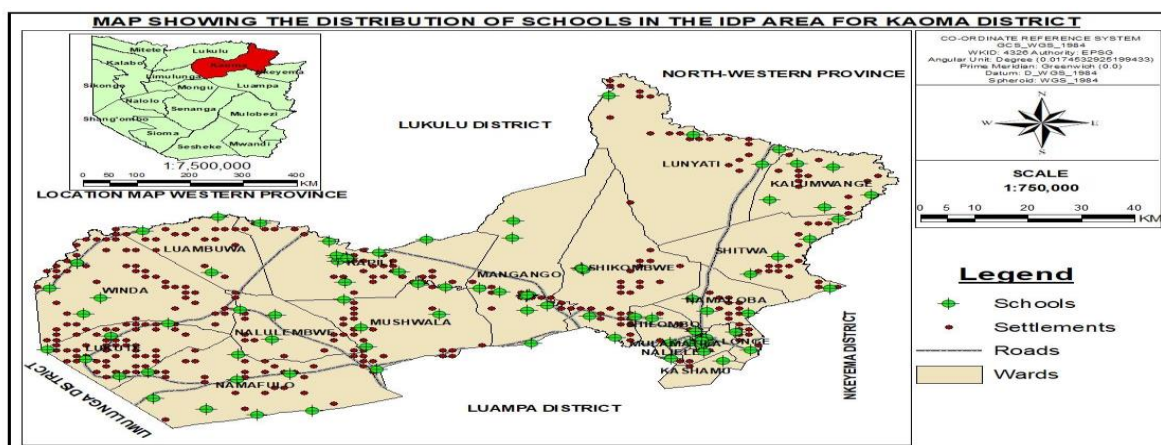
#### *3.11. Assessment Based on the Availability of Service*

Kaoma District has a total number of 237 government and private learning institutions. The Ministry of Education database shows that of the 237 schools, two are Boarding Secondary Schools which are located in both Kaoma Central Constituency and Mangango Constituency. The district has 14 Day Secondary schools. Among the 14-Day Secondary Schools, 1 is grant-

aided, 1 is ordinary and 12 are upgraded secondary schools. The primary schools were upgraded so that children in the district do not move long distances to access secondary education. There are two private secondary schools in the district and one correctional adult facility. Kaoma District has 75 primary schools, 40 community schools, 8 private primary schools and 95 Early Childhood Education Centres distributed in all the wards in both Kaoma Central Constituency and Mangango Constituency. The district also has 94 ECE centres which are annexed to either GRZ, Private or Community Primary Schools and 1 is a stand-alone centre.

The map below shows that the distribution of these educational facilities is not equitable as certain parts of the planning area are only serviced by a few primary schools without secondary schools, particularly the western part of the district with only 1 upgraded secondary school and 1 boarding secondary school of which the furthest primary school which sends learners to the nearest boarding secondary school is over 100kms away. This implies that parents who are unable to pay for their children's boarding costs and travel expenses do not send them to secondary school. This contributes significantly to high dropout and low progression rates.

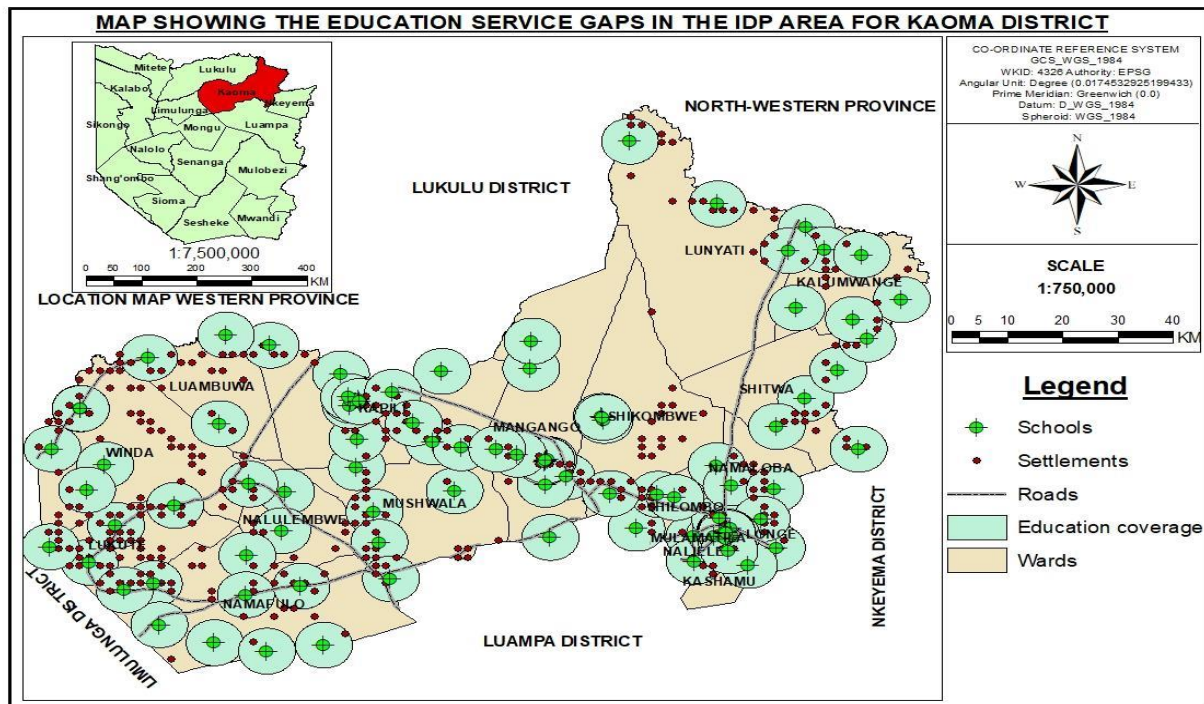
Figure 11. Distribution of Education Facilities in Kaoma District



Source (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

The map further indicates that the spatial distribution of these facilities is concentrated along district roads leaving much of the population not serviced. For instance, six (6) out of eighteen (18) secondary schools in the district area are located in Mangango Constituency with Kaoma Central Constituency hosting the remaining twelve (12). This implies that learners in Mangango Constituency have to travel long distances to access secondary education services at points of delivery closest to them, often covering more than a 5km radius stipulated in the country's education policy as the maximum walkable distance a child should walk to their nearest school. In the case of the absence of a secondary school in the area, children are often forced to drop out of school in grade seven (7) as their parents cannot send them to distant boarding secondary schools. For primary school learners, depending on the distance involved, the children either start school late to allow for their strength to walk long distances every day to and back from school or they drop out early or in later grades as they cannot cope with the stress and demands of long distances alongside the pressures of their learning environment. There are some places where learners have to cross rivers and streams without boats this also makes learners drop out of school as they cannot cross these rivers during the rainy season.

Figure 12. Map showing the gaps in education services



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

### 3.12. ASSESSMENT BASED ON QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

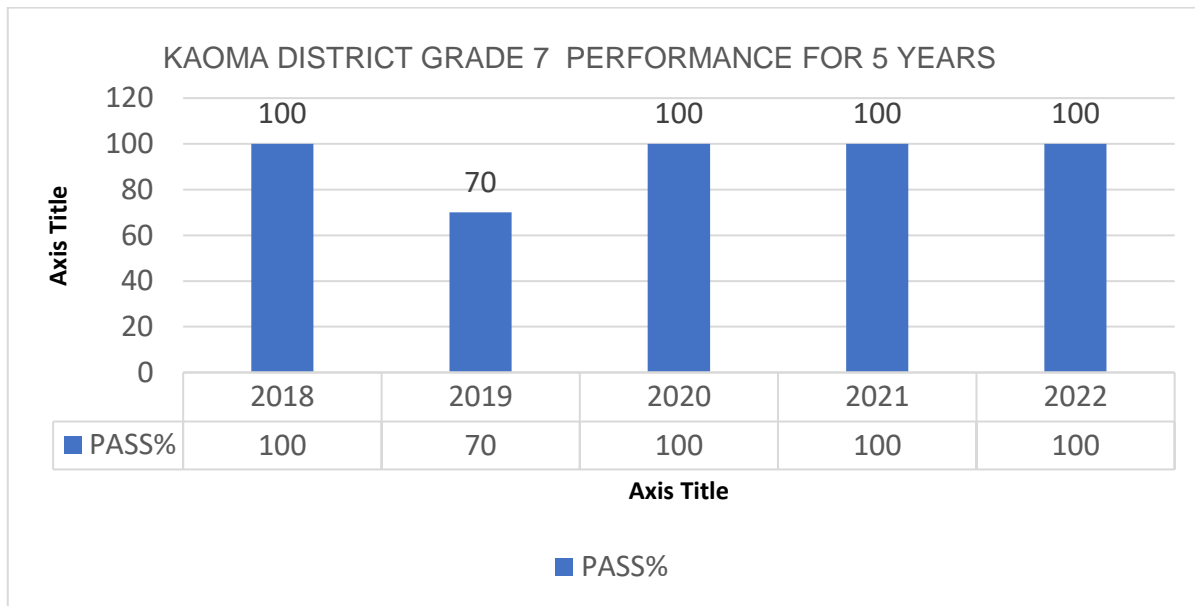
Quality education should be provided in all education facilities in the district as education is the key to the growth and development of a nation. There are factors which influence quality education in the district, one of them being poor service delivery. Poor service delivery in the education sector is influenced by issues such as; the proportion of teachers to that of learners, availability of finances to fund programs, availability of a conducive environment to increase accessibility and domestication of national and regional policies to suit home existing challenges. The quality of infrastructure also contributes to the poor quality of education being delivered to the communities. The district has recorded significant improvements in infrastructure development in the education sector. This is a result of the commitment of the sector and line ministries such as the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development through CDF and partners who are consistently at the centre stage of prioritizing programs and projects aimed at improving the quality and accessibility to education in the district.

The government through the Ministry of Education has on the other hand played a major role in improving staffing levels and providing school grants, coupled with the implementation of a free education policy leading to increased enrolment every year.

### 3.13. The Level of Service Delivery

Standard service delivery influences the performance of learners in schools. Providing quality education in school ensures that learners are equipped with knowledge and experience. The following graph shows the performance of grade 7 pupils for the last 5 years in Kaoma District.

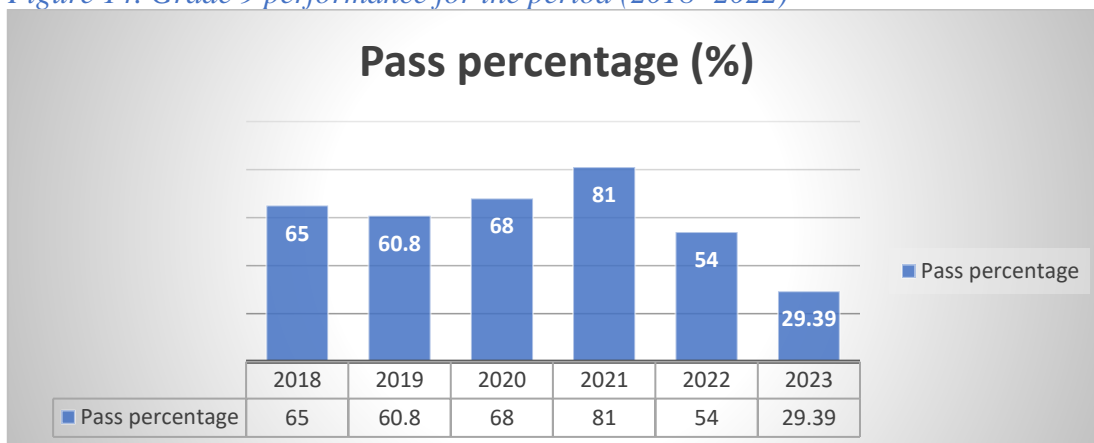
Figure 13. Grade 7 performance for the past (2018 -2022).



Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2024)

The graph below shows the performance of learners during grade nine examinations for the past 6 years.

Figure 14. Grade 9 performance for the period (2018 -2023)



Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2023)

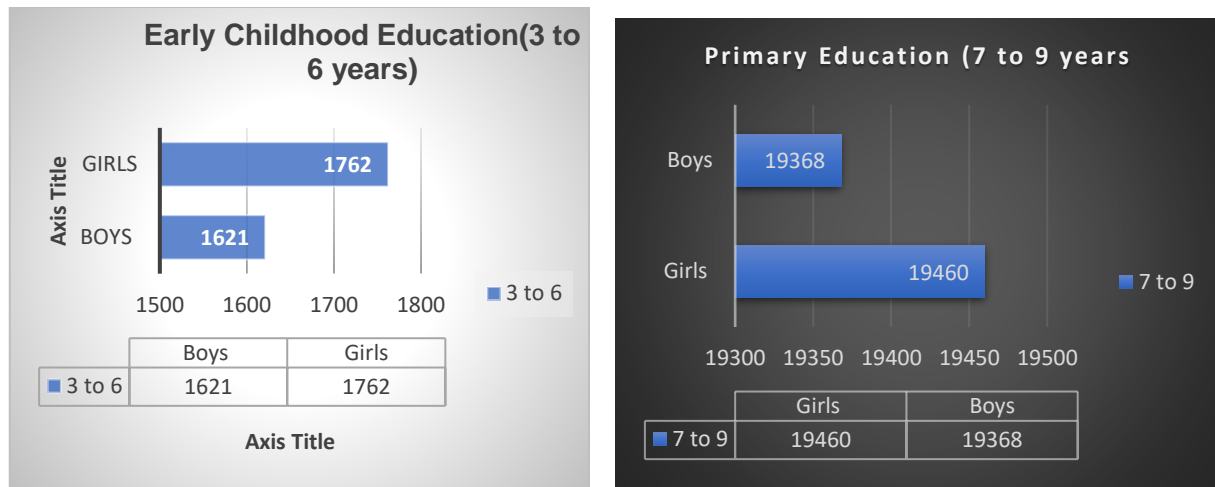
The graph above illustrates that from 2019 to 2021 the pass percentage in grade nine was increasing, however, from 2021 to 2023 the pass percentage continued to reduce due to the impacts of COVID-19, The learners lost more time in 2020 and 2021 eventually the majority of them failed the exams. The other factor was the impact of increased enrolments due to the introduction of free education policy. This scenario is likely to change following the mass recruitment of teachers which was done towards the end of 2022, the increased number of classrooms constructed across the district and desks procured under CDF and those donated by partners.

Pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds usually face challenges such as limited access to educational resources, inadequate nutrition, and lack of a conducive learning environment in some schools. These could also be the major contributing factors to the low percentage pass rate in grade nine.

### 3.14. Enrolment Levels in Schools

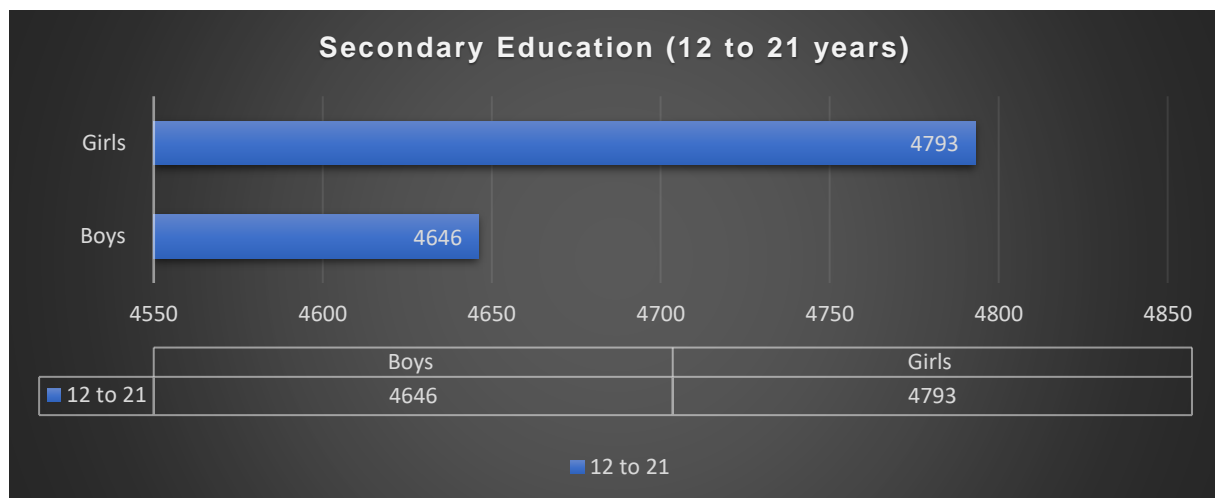
Total enrolment in all the schools is at 51, 650 out of that number 25, 635 are boys while 26, 015 are girls. These statistics indicate that there are more girls than boys registered in the district. This represents 49% boys and 51% girls.

Figure 15. Total enrolments for Early Childhood Education and Primary Education (2023)



Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2023)

Figure 16. Shows secondary education for pupils aged 12 to 21 years



Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2023).

From the table above, we can deduce that out of 51650, (6.5%) of the learners are in pre-grades, 75.2% are primary school learners and 18.3% have progressed to secondary schools. The statistics highlight the need to prioritize infrastructure and desk provision at the primary school level.

### 3.15. Staffing Levels

The district has a total number of 1109 employees out of which 1074 are trained teachers and 35 are non-teaching staff. However, the district is understaffed by a shortfall of 240 teachers. Out of the total number of teachers in the district, 491 are males while 583 are females representing a percentage of 45.71% and 54.28%, respectively.

According to Standards and Evaluation Guidelines for the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education, 2015, the following were noted; Firstly, the Teacher-

Pupil ratio is very high (1: 48) against the requirement of 1:40. This shows that the number of employed trained teachers in the planning area is far much less than the required staff. In other ways, there is a need for 1,314 teachers to handle 51,650 pupils. Additionally, the most affected schools are those located in rural areas than those in urban. Schools in distant and remote areas have very few teachers.

The district has a shortage of auxiliary staff such as Accounting Officers, procurement officers, Office assistants and Watchmen. Under normal circumstances, each school is supposed to have at least a minimum of 4 non-teaching staff. Out of all the schools, only a few secondary schools have auxiliary staff, this implies that teachers spend some of their teaching time to handle financial management duties for the school, hence reducing the contact period between a learner and teacher and consequently affecting learner performance.

Another challenge affecting the education sector is inadequate staff accommodation, especially in rural areas. In certain circumstances, teachers and other non-teaching staff are shunned from working in remote areas of the district due to a lack of adequate and appropriate staff accommodation. This has the potential to reduce learner performance.

### *Kaoma District Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff and Qualifications*

Table 11. Staffing Levels in the District

Qualification	Male	Female	Total
Masters	10	5	15
Degree.	158	148	306
Diploma	225	323	548
Certificate	98	107	205
Other (non-teaching)	23	12	35
Total	514	595	1109

Source: (Kaoma DEBS Progress Report, 2023)

The table above shows teaching and non-teaching staff in the district and qualifications attained. It can be noted that the majority of the 1074 teachers in the district are diploma holders accounting for 548 and 306 are degree holders. It is worth noting from the above statistics that the majority of teachers have the least qualifications, a factor, which can impact negatively on learner performance.

#### 3.16. Quality of Education Infrastructure

Ensuring that there is access to high-quality education requires the provision of a decent infrastructure for education.

Standard classrooms, staff housing, and water and sanitation facilities are necessary for schools to provide the district with quality education. Water and sanitation facility is the major requirement where standard infrastructure is concerned. Access to proper sanitation facilities is key to the health standard of school-going children.

Table 12. Pupil Classroom Ratio 2023

Year	Permanent	Temporal	Total	Standard Pupil Classroom	Actual Pupil Classroom
				RATIO	RATIO
2023	507	116	623	1: 40	1: 84

Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2023)

Access to quality education demands the availability of a conducive learning space which includes; classrooms, libraries, laboratories and special units. The classroom/pupil ratio is 1:84 (1 classroom for 84 pupils) which is far higher than the standard classroom/pupil ratio which is 1:40 (1 classroom for 40 pupils). There is a need to build 664 additional classrooms.

### 3.17. Desks

Table 13. Desk Pupil Ratio

YEAR	NUMBER OF DESKS	STANDARD DESK/PUPIL RATIO	ACTUAL DESK/PUPIL RATIO
2023	10429	1: 2	1: 5

Source: (Kaoma DEBS progress report, 2023)

The district's desk/pupil ratio is 1:5. This implies that some pupils sit on the ground while learning as 5 of them can not fit on a single desk. The standard desk/pupil ratio is 1:2. The district needs a total of 25748 desks to accommodate all the learners, this gives us a shortfall of 15319. However, 99% of the schools have double and triple shifts (sessions) and following the availability of classrooms in schools which house the desks, the desk shortfall now stands at 10448.

### 3.18. Staff Houses for Schools in the District

The district has a total of 490 staff houses and out of that 279 are permanent structures while the remainder 211 are of temporal materials made of pole and mud representing 57% and 43%, respectively. Therefore, from the foregoing, it can be deduced that the temporal structures still play a significant role in the provision of accommodation for teachers. The sector that is mainly affected is the Lower Primary Section. These are usually schools in remote areas where there is a common challenge of poor accommodation.

Under Community Schools, most of the teachers stay in their homes and come to teach at School only in the morning. However, other communities have built houses for their teachers. The total number of temporal structures for staff houses that have been built by the community is 13.

Standard staff accommodation is key to the provision of quality education as it acts as a motivation factor for teachers both in urban and rural areas. It is a retention factor for teachers to continue serving in remote areas which most of the teachers are avoiding.

If the staffing situation remains the same the performance of learners is likely to be affected even more. The district needs to build more staff houses to achieve the most desired outcome of providing quality education.

### 3.19. STATE OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DISTRICT.

The state of school infrastructure varies from school to school. Only a few school buildings are said to be in good condition while the rest are described to be fair and are in a poor state. Community school infrastructure in the district is poor except in a few areas where the government and some cooperating partners have put up permanent structures.

The table showing the State of school infrastructure

Table 14. State of School Infrastructure

<b>Classroom</b>	Permanent structure	507	81%	<b>Staff house</b>	Permanent house	279	57%
	Pole and mud	116	19%		Pole and Mud	211	43%
<b>Total</b>		<b>623</b>	<b>100%</b>			<b>490</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: (DEBS Office, 2023)

The district has a total of 623 classrooms out of which 507 are of permanent structures while 116 are of temporal materials made of pole and mud. Consequently, 81% and 19% of the classrooms are made of permanent and temporal materials respectively. Similarly, temporal classroom structures are still significantly used in the district in government basic schools and community schools. This is because rural schools do not easily have access to standard construction materials such as blocks and cement.

### 3.20. Water and sanitation provision in Schools

Water and sanitation infrastructure should be provided in schools to prevent health challenges. The district has made it a mandate to ensure that all school facilities have access to improved water situation and sanitation issues, particularly toilets.

The district has 586 toilets for government schools and 61 for community schools. Of the 586 toilets in government schools, 552 are Ventilated Improved Pit-latrines (VIPs) while the remainder 34 are flushing toilet structures and 80% of the toilets in community schools are made of poles and mud. Therefore, toilets used by both pupils and teachers in government schools are made of permanent materials while in community schools most of them are temporary structures except a few community schools which have VIP toilets.

Government schools in the district draw their water from different sources and these sources are:

- Boreholes
- Piped
- Protected wells and unprotected wells.

Government schools draw their water from the above sources as follows: 2 schools from protected wells, 1 school from unprotected well, 60 schools from boreholes and 13 schools from piped water. However, community schools have 21 boreholes, 3 unprotected wells and 2 protected wells, while 8 private schools have piped water sources. This implies that 74% of the boreholes are in government schools, 26% are in community schools and no borehole is in private schools, while 61% of piped water is in government schools and the remaining 39% is in private schools.

Out of the 61% piped water for government schools, 14% is in rural schools and 47% in urban schools. Water and sanitation issues in schools have the potential to affect the performance of learners as some of them travel long distances to their homes and water sources to drink water

during lessons. The outbreak of waterborne diseases due to poor water and sanitation in schools can lead to more learners missing lessons resulting in poor performance. Girl children need menstrual hygiene facilities which enables them to stay in school during the school calendar. Poor sanitation facilities have led to absenteeism and dropouts among girls.

**Table 15. Water Provision in Schools.**

<b>WATER ACCESSIBILITY</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT SCHOOL</b>	<b>COMMUNITY SCHOOL</b>	<b>PRIVATE SCHOOL</b>
Protected well	2	2	
Unprotected well	1	3	
borehole	60	21	
Piped water	13		8

*Source: (Author, 2023)*

### 3.21. Issues arising from the public participation process

The most critical issues that arose from the public participation process point to the demand for increased infrastructure development, particularly the construction of classrooms and specialized rooms such as libraries, Home Economics classrooms, Science and Computer laboratories and industrial art classrooms. This helps to address the issues of enhancing access to quality education, catering for the re-entry of more children as the result of improved service delivery and policy direction on free education implementation. The other demand by the public is to improve water and sanitation facilities in all learning institutions. Most schools in the district do not have water reticulation systems, schools need to have an all-time running water system for both learners and teachers.

The other growing demand for most institutions in the rural and remote part of the district is to have access to the hydropower supply. This will help improve the quality of services and retain teachers in rural areas, consequently, learner performance will be improved. The increasing population in the district has a proportional increase in people living with disabilities. This calls for the establishment of institutions offering special education and catering for children with special education needs. The demand for easy access to secondary education has increased, and the communities demanded the establishment of new secondary schools and expansion of the already existing secondary schools.

The other demand hinges on the conditions of services for teaching and non-teaching staff, teachers in rural schools are accommodated in mud and pole houses. This points to the need to increase quality and standard housing units for teachers.

### 3.22. Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

The impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years are; Increased demand for more Human Resources and capacity development as the result of anticipated increased enrolments, increased demand for more education infrastructure that enhances access to quality education, increased demand for teaching and learning materials, cost of educational infrastructure and location of infrastructure.

Increased demand for energy such as hydro power to reach most of the schools in far-flung areas such as Winda area in the west and Lunyati area in the north of the district. Increased demand for transport to run the exams and monitor schools.

### *3.23. Impact of Change in Population*

Most of the population lives within a 5km radius of the educational infrastructure. Despite the presence of schools, a limited number of school places for children remains a challenge. With the expected population increase in the district over the next decade, there will be a need to rehabilitate and expand the existing school infrastructure as well as build new schools, particularly primary and secondary schools. There is also a shortage of housing infrastructure for staff and auxiliary facilities such as sanitation facilities, which have contributed to the low teacher-pupil ratio in most schools. The poor staffing levels as well as insufficient teaching and learning materials will affect the effective teaching and learning in schools.

### *EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.*

Existing investments and developmental programs include:

- a) Desk rehabilitation in the district.
- b) Construction of classroom blocks, staff houses and Boreholes using CDF

### *3.24. Impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns*

The population is anticipated to increase in the next decade and as a result of this increase in population, people are likely to migrate to Kaoma Township thereby congesting the existing schools. Some people are likely to encroach and settle in national forests and reserves, consequently increasing the demand for establishing new schools in these areas. The increased population is likely to encroach on school land, hence the need to secure title deeds for existing schools to avoid land disputes in future.

The increasing population settling around the schools has the potential to stress school facilities such as water sanitation and recreation facilities. The increased production unit activities in schools may result in schools engaging in bad farming practices that are likely to cause deforestation and land degradation. The school production unit activities will therefore need to be regulated.

### *3.25. Environmental and Climate Change Analysis*

Climate change has an impact on the environment and consequently affects agriculture production and many economic indicators, as a result of this negative impact of climate change, children need to be equipped with good quality education that equips them with tools to ensure their well-being and their positive contribution to society. Educating pupils on environmental conservation and protection has proven to have a trickle-down effect on parents/guardians as they help educate them. Degraded environments contribute to absenteeism as more time is needed to collect firewood and water leaving less time for school. A healthier environment means that girls travel shorter distances to collect water and firewood and have more time to go to school.

The construction of schools and school facilities can damage the environment through deforestation and pollution. The facilities provided at schools and the quality of the school environment also have an impact on attendance and learning.

### *3.26. Impact of Climate Change on the Issues*

The education sector has been greatly affected by changes in the climatic conditions of Kaoma. This change has been accelerated by unsustainable human practices such as deforestation, the use

of chemicals, air pollution, poor waste disposal and many other practices. The climatic change is not only local but is happening at a global scale. Climate change has resulted in heavy downpours which have weakened education infrastructure and storms which have caused the roof of infrastructure to be blown off. Bridges in certain areas are usually submerged or collapsed which makes it difficult for children to pass when going to school. The ministry also faces a challenge when it comes to delivering materials to rural schools because of flooding in certain areas.

### *3.27. Covid-19 And Education*

Since the inception of COVID-19, many sectors have been affected and education is not an exception. The challenges which COVID-19 presents have the potential to trickle down the strides made in the provision of education in the district as it poses a danger to both learners and teachers as they are at high risk of contracting the disease. The pandemic has the potential to rob the country of the much-needed human resources which is vital for local economic growth and development.

### *3.28. Issues arising from gender and vulnerable groups*

According to the statistics, there are fewer female instructors with higher qualifications than male teachers. 158 male teachers and 148 female teachers respectively possess degrees. This could have an impact on women's advancement inside the district's school system. On the other hand, the girls account for 51% while the boys account for 49% this implies that most of the interventions to retain learners in school focus much on a girl child leaving a boy child vulnerable to child labour and drug abuse resulting in school dropouts. However, girls also faced many challenges and among them were: Focus on domestic work and caregiving, early marriages and long distances being covered to access the school.

### *3.29. Schools for Special Needs*

The district has a population of 1231 learners with all forms of disabilities. All these learners demand special education needs. The district has only two special schools with a population of 206 learners, the schools are located in the township area. This implies that the rest of the learners are benefiting from the mainstream through inclusive education and that all children with special education needs in rural areas are either not adequately attended to or are not in school. The district has no school for either the blind or deaf as a result children who need such education are forced to go to Mongu and Sefula. Some parents cannot afford transportation and other school requisites for their children with special education needs. There is a need to build more special schools and expand the existing ones.

### *3.30. Summary*

The education sector focuses on improving the quality of education, making education accessible to all individuals. The sector collaborates with other stakeholders to ensure there is provision of quality education in the district. The sector is anticipating increased school enrolment as a result of the implementation of free education policy and the increase in population. This will increase demand for human labour, infrastructure, water and sanitation and many more demands. The sector needs to devise homegrown interventions to address these growing demands.

### 3.31. LOCAL GOVERNANCE

#### 3.32. *Introduction*

Local governance may be said to be the administration of public affairs in a locality by a body representative of the community, which body possesses a considerable amount of responsibility, autonomy and discretionary power. Local Government is government at a local level. In other words, local government is a sphere of governance closest to the people, a means through which local aspirations are attained through participative and democratic means. To respond to peoples' aspirations local government has several constitutional authorities and among them is to levy, impose, recover and retain local taxes.

#### 3.33. *Policies and Legislation*

Local governance in Zambia is supported by various policies and regulations aimed at decentralizing authority, improving service delivery, and promoting community participation.

- **The Constitution of Zambia**

The Constitution provides for the decentralization of functions from the central government to local authorities to enhance efficiency, service provision and local participation. The constitution of Zambia gives local governments the ability to create structures that guarantee their autonomy and management of local matters.

#### **The Local Government Act Cap 281**

This Act provides for the establishment and administration of local Councils, detailing their powers, functions, and responsibilities. It mandates local councils to deliver public services such as water supply, sanitation, and waste management.

- **The National Decentralization Policy**

The policy aims to devolve decision-making and administrative functions to local authorities. It focuses on building the capacity of local governments to manage resources and deliver services effectively.

- **The Local Government Elections Act No. 20 of 2016.** This act outlines the procedures for the election of local councillors, ensuring democratic representation in local governance. It further establishes processes for voter registration, ensuring citizens can participate in local elections.

- **Public Finance Management Act No: 1 of 2018**

The act provides guidelines for the financial management and accountability of local authorities. It requires local councils to prepare annual budgets and undergo regular audits to ensure transparency.

- **The Urban and Regional Planning Act No: 3 of 2015**

The act regulates land use and development to ensure sustainable urban and regional growth. It establishes planning authorities within local councils to oversee development projects.

- **The Chiefs Act Chapter 287**

The act recognizes the role of traditional leaders in local governance, particularly in rural areas. It encourages collaboration between local councils and traditional authorities for community development. These policies and regulations collectively aim to enhance local governance in Zambia by promoting decentralization, ensuring democratic participation, improving service delivery, and fostering sustainable development.

### 3.34. Impact of Change anticipated over the next ten years

There will be more litter, uncollected trash, and careless waste dumping around the district as a result of the growing population. Furthermore, the growing population will raise the risk of soil and surface water contamination from careless waste disposal, as well as increase health hazards from such practices. As a result, during the next ten years, there will be a greater demand for leadership, improved community involvement, and increased service delivery.

### 3.35. POPULATION CHANGE, FUTURE DEMAND FOR SERVICES

#### 3.36. *Existing And Proposed Investment and Development Programs*

As the population grows, there will be a need for the construction of engineered landfill sites, procurement of skip trucks placement of skip bins in all public spaces, and recycling. Additionally, the district as a whole need to have waste treatment and disposal facilities built. Increasing public knowledge, education, and communication about eco-friendly behaviours is also crucial.

#### 3.37. *The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and Population distribution patterns*

Kaoma is experiencing significant changes in land use and population distribution. These trends have direct implications for waste disposal management, which is critical for environmental sustainability and public health. There is a notable shift in the population from rural to urban areas within Kaoma District. This urbanization leads to increased residential and commercial activities, resulting in higher waste generation in urban centres. Agricultural Expansion: As agricultural activities expand, more land is converted for farming purposes. This agricultural growth can contribute to the accumulation of agricultural waste, including crop residues and animal waste. Infrastructure Development: Improved infrastructure, including roads and buildings, is transforming land use patterns. This development often lacks integrated waste management systems, exacerbating waste disposal challenges.

#### *Impact on Waste Disposal*

**Increased Waste Generation:** The urban population growth is leading to a surge in solid waste, including household and commercial waste. This increase puts pressure on existing waste management facilities, which are often inadequate. **Land Degradation:** Improper waste disposal practices, such as open dumping and burning, contribute to land degradation. This can result in loss of arable land and negatively affect agricultural productivity. **Health Hazards:** The accumulation of waste in urban areas poses significant health risks. Poor waste management leads to the proliferation of disease vectors like rodents and mosquitoes, increasing the incidence of diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea diseases. **Environmental Pollution:** Waste disposal practices, including the use of landfills, can lead to soil and water pollution. Hazardous waste

materials, if not properly managed, can contaminate water sources, affecting both human and animal health.

### *3.38. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS*

#### *3.39. The Impact of existing trends in environment and Climate Change*

The increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related events, such as extreme weather, rising sea levels, and shifts in temperature and precipitation patterns in Kaoma district, are profoundly impacting local communities and the services they depend on. Climate change significantly stresses infrastructure, leading to increased wear and tear on roads, bridges, and public buildings. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events accelerate the degradation of these structures, necessitating more frequent maintenance and repair.

Local health services are increasingly burdened by the health impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures contribute to heat-related illnesses while changing precipitation patterns can lead to the spread of vector-borne diseases. Emergency services must also contend with more frequent and severe natural disasters, requiring enhanced preparedness and response capabilities.

In light of these challenges, local governance must adopt adaptive and resilient strategies to ensure the continued provision of essential services. This includes investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, enhancing emergency preparedness, promoting sustainable practices, and fostering community engagement and education on climate issues. By integrating climate programs/activities into urban planning and policy-making processes, local governments can better protect their communities and ensure a sustainable future for all residents.

#### *3.40. The District Administration*

The District Commissioner (DC) is a key administrative figure at the district level. Appointed by the central government, the DC is responsible for coordinating government activities, implementing policies, and ensuring smooth administration within the district.

The District Administrative Officer/office oversees the day-to-day operations of the district and acts as a link between the central government and local communities. He/she plays a crucial role in implementing government programs and policies at the district level.

#### *3.41. Challenges and Development*

Like many administrative systems, the Kaoma district administration faces challenges such as resource constraints, infrastructure development, and addressing the diverse needs of the population. Efforts are continually made to improve administrative efficiency, promote transparency, and enhance citizen engagement in the decision-making processes at the district level. Environmental challenges, such as climate change and drought/flash floods, have negatively impacted agriculture and livelihoods in Kaoma district. However, there is a need to build community resilience to the impact of climate change.

#### *3.42. Summary*

Engineered Landfill sites, as well as properly sited sand-constructed dumpsites, are a pivotal component in a sound waste management system. It is important to note that despite active waste prevention and recycling, a residue will always remain which requires final disposal. Waste should therefore be disposed of in such a way as not to cause harm to the environment and mankind.

### 3.43. WATER AND SANITATION IN THE DISTRICT

#### 3.44. Introduction

Water and sanitation provisions are essential needs for the well-being of the people in the community. It is a requirement that where there is human livelihood there should be water and sanitation facilities to make the place conducive. Water is life as it promotes the health and growth of living organisms including man. Human livelihood is dependent on water. Kaoma District has different sources where communities get water. The sources of water include rivers, streams, wells and boreholes. However, most of these sources contain water that is not safe for human consumption. In Kaoma District, Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company supplies water in the township for human consumption for both domestic and industrial usage. currently, it supplies water to about 2,021 households in Kaoma.

Table 16. District's access to clean water

Number of people accessing clean water	Number of people accessing unsafe water	Number of people accessing basic sanitation	Number of people not accessing basic sanitation
107084	39606	70411	76279

Source: (RWSS Kaoma, 2024)

The district has more people accessing clean water from sources such as Western Water and Sanitation Company, boreholes and piped schemes. While, the population who do not have access to clean water usually draws water for drinking from rivers, streams and shallow wells. On the other hand, the district is still struggling with the provision of basic sanitation services as 52% of the population does not have access to sanitation facilities.

#### 3.45. Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at the local level

Access to clean and safe drinking water has been given top priority by the government. To guarantee that communities have access to clean water and sanitation services, the government and collaborating partners have constructed several water stations and initiatives. The villages in the Kaoma district are supplied with water in three different methods. These are water reticulation systems (powered by solar energy), rural water supplies (boreholes), and urban water supplies, which are specifically tap water. The government through cooperating partners intends to expand the quantity and pressure of water being pumped in the district. To improve the current supply and sanitation, the district plans to build new treatment facilities, raised storage tanks, new pipe networks, and new sewer systems.

The government also intends to construct water reticulation systems in all rural institutions using Constituency Development Funds (CDF). This will enable schools, hospitals and staff houses to have access to running water and water-borne toilets thus achieving the access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

#### 3.46. Policies and Legislation

In Zambia, the water and sanitation sector are guided by several policies and legislation aimed at ensuring sustainable management, development, and equitable access to clean water and adequate sanitation services.

Like any other district in Zambia, the provision of water and sanitation in Kaoma district is guided by the country's Vision 2030. Vision 2030 directs the provision of water and sanitation services to provide all Zambian inhabitants with 90% coverage of sanitation and 100% access to clean

water. Furthermore, in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, other key policies and legislation relevant to the water and sanitation sector have been enacted to guide the operation of the sector. These policies are aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia.

The National Water Policy (2010), National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2012), Water Resources Management Act of 2011, Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 1997, and the National Water Policy of 2016 are some of the policy documents that support the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation in Kaoma district.

Among global frameworks guiding the implementation of water and sanitation services are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose focus is to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

#### 4.47 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 3.47. Availability of Services

Over the years, efforts have been made to improve clean water accessibility in Kaoma District through the implementation of various projects and programs. These include drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes and construction and expansion of piped water systems. Currently, the urban township is still using the old infrastructure which is a major contributing factor to the current shortage of water supply due to constant breakdown.

For rural water supply, the district is at 61% in terms of access to clean and safe water and 48% in terms of sanitation and hygiene. This is a result of projects and programs which have been implemented in rural areas which have seen several boreholes in communities and institutions and sanitation facilities in public institutions being implemented.

##### 3.48. Township Water Supply

Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company supplies water in the township. The company has a total number of 2,021 active water connections.

Table 17. Township Water supply.

CONSUMER	TOTAL NUMBER
Commercial accounts are small fixed (car wash, shops)	65
Commercial accounts medium fixed (lodges)	5
Commercial accounts Metered	52
Domestic low fixed	146
Domestic medium fixed	769
Domestic metered	881

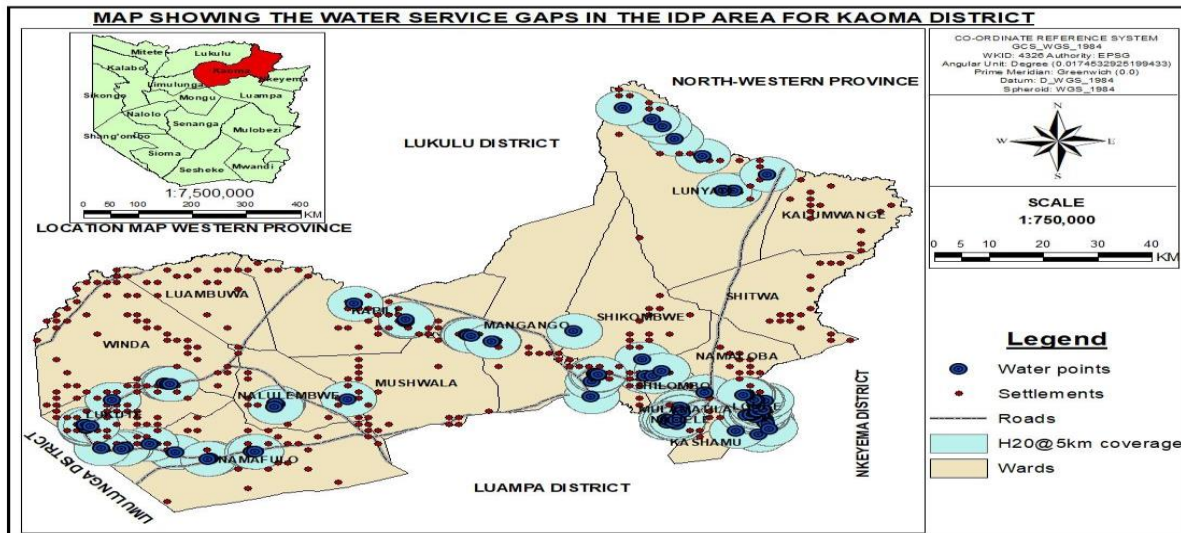
Source: (RWSS Kaoma, 2023)

##### 3.49. Rural Water Sources

To ensure that most rural villages have access to clean water within a standard 500-meter radius, the government has begun to provide underground water supplies to these areas. The water table in Kaoma is comparatively high, particularly in the Barotse sub-basin where water strikes are



Figure 19. Water service gaps in the district



Source: (Author, 2023)

### 3.50. Sanitation Services

The district does not have a sewer line system. Under the current project funded by AfDB, the Western Water Supply and Sanitation (WWSS) intends to construct a sewer pond in the Mulamba area to enable the township to have a safe treatment and desludging sewer plant.

Households and commercial entities have been making their soak-away to enable them to dispose of sewage while some of the rural communities' construct drop-hole toilets to get rid of faecal matter. However, there is still a lot of Open Defecation (OD) being practised in the rural part of the district. This is because some households have not constructed pit latrines due to their unimproved social behaviour towards sanitation which poses a risk to the health of the community and the surrounding areas.

### 3.51. Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is in its infancy in the district as most parts of the district use indiscriminate disposal of waste. There are three waste bays in the township constructed at the site and service market, the new market and the Mulambwa market. Apart from the waste bays, there are five collection points within the township. The Local Authority collects solid waste from the waste bays and collection points. This includes shops, guest houses and various institutions. Inspections are conducted by public health inspectors to ascertain the level of waste management. The majority of the shops are using improvised waste bins. All solid waste is disposed of at the Council dumpsite which is situated 13km from the civic centre along Kaoma -Mongu Road.

#### 3.51.1. QUALITY OF SERVICES AND KEY INDICATORS

### 3.52. Drinking Water Quality

Generally, the quality of the drinking water in the district is good despite some wards having water points with high iron content and saline. Kalumwange ward has some areas with pockets of saline aquifers found although such cases are rare in the district. Iron content, on the other hand, is common in the aquifers, especially in Nalulembwe, Lukute and Namafulo wards. Water quality is tested by the Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) from the Ministry of Health in their respective wards quarterly.

### 3.53. Sanitation

The sanitation situation in the township is fair since every 10 houses inspected have toilets although some are not adequate. In the sub-district areas, some people have inadequate sanitation facilities while others have no sanitation facilities at all. This makes the community engage in OD which pollutes the environment and poses a risk to the health of community members.

### 3.54. Water and Sanitation management and administration

The Local Authority and the Department of Water Resource Development are responsible for the management of water resources in addition to the development and maintenance of drinking water supplies and delivery systems in the district. These institutions also establish rural water supplies, which primarily involve sinking wells or borehole drilling.

Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company, on the other hand, undertakes the supply of water in the township. The company ensures that quality water is supplied to the residents, however, the company is constrained by several problems such as high demand and water pipe leakage and bursts, which make the service delivery poor.

## 3.55. ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### 3.56. Assessment of availability of services based on issues arising

The planning survey undertaken in September 2023 reviewed the following concerns;

- ❖ Inadequate number of boreholes,
- ❖ lack of access to water supply in the township due to the dilapidated water supply infrastructure despite being connected to the network,
- ❖ taking long distances when fetching water
- ❖ iron content in some boreholes,
- ❖ lack of proper sanitation facilities and water reticulation systems in public institutions,
- ❖ lack of decentralized SOMAP shops in the communities.
- ❖ The communities in Shilombo and Longe also raised concerns about not being connected to the WWSS network despite them being close to the network.

The following are the statistics of the concerns raised on the number of boreholes existing, the functional ones and the need to cover the gap in their respective wards.

Table 18. Water Points Gap Analysis

S/No:	Ward	Number Existing Boreholes	Of Functional	Non-Functional	The Gap
1	Lukute	24	20	4	43
2	Naliele	54	39	15	52
3	Kapili	109	103	6	32
4	Shilombo	16	12	4	47
5	Lunyati	24	21	3	35
6	Longe	13	9	4	45
7	Mulamabila	9	4	3	30
8	Namaloba	12	7	5	42
9	Namafulo	20	16	4	39
10	Shitwa	11	7	4	44
11	Nalulembwe	18	13	5	65
12	Mushwala	46	41	5	40
13	Kashamu	30	27	3	36
14	Kalumwange	24	21	3	45
15	mangango	17	13	4	55
16	Shikombwe	21	18	3	58
18	Luambuwa	23	20	3	46

Source: (RWSS, 2023)

### 3.57. IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 3.58. *Population changes Future demand for services*

The district's population is expected to increase by 26% in the next 10 years. This will have an impact on the demand for water and sanitation facilities. The water and sanitation demand is a critical aspect that needs to be taken into consideration when implementing current and future developmental activities. There is a need to improve the sustainable water sanitation system and the erratic water supply which the district is currently experiencing. This improvement will meet the current population and future demand for water supply and sanitation services.

#### 3.59. *Existing and proposed investment and development programs*

The existing facilities are not sufficient to meet the water and sanitation demand. Proposed investments in the urban water and sanitation sector include extending the water reticulation and sanitation systems to Shilombo, Longe and Naliele and overhauling the sewer system in the township. Proposed investments in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) unit should include the following: Drilling and/or mechanization of already existing boreholes to piped water schemes in all rural public institutions, and construction of dams in Longe, Kalumwange, Lunyati and Kashamu. Furthermore, there is a need to construct waterborne toilets in all public institutions and the district needs to embark on rainwater harvesting.

#### 3.60. *Storm Water Management*

Kaoma District requires a well-designed stormwater management system to prevent soil erosion that the district has experienced for some years now. The district has to design and construct main drainages and filter drainages to mitigate the impact of flush floods on the existing infrastructure.

The district has embarked on sensitization programs for the community and stakeholders to emphasize the importance of safeguarding water sources and holding polluters accountable. These efforts, along with continued research and innovation, will play a crucial role in improving clean water accessibility in our district.

#### 3.61. *The Impact of continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution pattern.*

Clean water accessibility is still a challenge in the district, this is because water sources (surface and groundwater sources) have been contaminated by human activities, chemical waste and open defecation. Sensitization programs need to be implemented to protect water sources. Many boreholes have collapsed as a result of overuse due to the increased population. The hydrological cycle is being adversely impacted by the increased deforestation brought on by agriculture and the manufacturing of charcoal.

### 3.62. *ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS*

#### 3.63. *The impact of existing trends in environment and climate change*

Increased population alongside water bodies leads to pollution and contamination of water sources. Unsustainable drilling of boreholes and digging of water wells depletes groundwater as it affects aquifers.

#### 3.64. *The Impact of Climate Change on the issues identified*

Climate change can lead to changes in precipitation patterns resulting in reduced water availability in certain areas. Drought becomes frequent and intense leading to water scarcity affecting both drinking water supply and sanitation services. Climate change through increased

temperatures can increase the growth of harmful bacteria that can cause water-borne diseases such as algae. Heavy rainfall and flash floods can also lead to contamination of water sources with pollutant sewage and chemicals.

### 3.65. Issues related to gender groups and vulnerability

Issues related to gender groups and vulnerability in accessing water supply and sanitation services are complex and interconnected. These issues are often shaped by cultural, social, economic, and political factors, and they disproportionately affect women and other marginalized gender groups. Here are some key issues and considerations:

1. **Unequal Burden of Water Collection:** In several communities across Kaoma district, women and girls are primarily responsible for collecting water for their households. They may have to walk long distances to access clean water sources, which can be physically demanding and time-consuming. This limits their opportunities for education, work, and leisure.
2. **Sanitation Facilities:** Lack of gender-segregated and safe sanitation facilities can be a barrier for women and girls. The absence of private toilets can lead to discomfort, health risks, and even violence when they need to relieve themselves in public or open spaces.
3. **Safety Concerns:** Inadequate lighting and security around water sources and sanitation facilities can expose women and girls to safety risks, including harassment and assault, especially when they have to access these services during the night.
4. **Cultural Norms:** Societal norms and expectations about gender roles restrict women's participation in decision-making processes related to water and sanitation services. This can limit their ability to advocate for their needs and preferences.
5. **Economic Vulnerability:** Women, especially in rural areas, may be economically disadvantaged and lack the resources to access improved water and sanitation services. They may also face challenges in paying for water and sanitation facilities if they are not affordable or if they require a fee.
6. **Health Implications:** Inadequate access to clean water and sanitation disproportionately affects women's health, including risks related to hygiene, sanitation, and reproductive health. It also affects maternal and child health outcomes.
7. **Education:** Girls' education can suffer when they are responsible for water collection, as it takes time away from school. Lack of sanitary facilities in schools also discourages girls from attending, particularly when they reach puberty.
8. **Lack of Participation:** Women and gender-diverse individuals are often underrepresented in water and sanitation management committees and decision-making bodies. Their voices are crucial for ensuring that policies and programs address their specific needs.
9. **Climate Change:** Climate change exacerbate water scarcity, making it even more challenging for marginalized groups to access clean water. Women are often at the forefront of climate change impacts and adaptation efforts.

**10. Policy and Planning:** Governments and organizations often overlook gender considerations in water and sanitation planning and policies. Incorporating a gender-responsive approach is essential to addressing these disparities effectively.

Efforts to address these issues should involve a gender-sensitive approach that promotes women's participation in decision-making, recognizes their specific needs and vulnerabilities, and aims to reduce the gender gap in access to water supply and sanitation services. This approach can contribute to improved health, well-being, and economic empowerment for women and gender-diverse individuals while ensuring equitable access to these essential services for all.

### 3.66. Summary

Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation holds paramount significance for various crucial aspects of community well-being and development. The availability of clean water is essential for preventing waterborne diseases, improving overall health, and reducing child mortality rates. Adequate water supply is also fundamental for sustaining agriculture, the primary livelihood source in Kaoma district, contributing to food security and economic development of the area.

Proper sanitation facilities play a pivotal role in preventing the spread of diseases, promoting community health, and supporting education by ensuring a conducive environment in schools. Moreover, water and sanitation are key factors in environmental sustainability, preserving local ecosystems and biodiversity. Access to clean water and improved sanitation positively impacts women's empowerment by reducing the burden on them, allowing for more time for education and economic activities in the district.

Community resilience to environmental challenges, including climate change, is bolstered by reliable water sources. Additionally, the highlighted water and sanitation challenges must be addressed to enhance health outcomes, increase productivity, and create opportunities for economic growth in Kaoma district. In summary, investing in water and sanitation infrastructure in Kaoma district is integral to achieving sustainable development, fostering community well-being, and building a foundation for a resilient and thriving society.

## 3.67. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

### 3.68. Introduction

Kaoma District is considered to be the grain basket of Western Province because of its performance in terms of crop production. Crop production is higher in the Eastern, North-Western and North Eastern parts of the district as the soils in these areas are relatively more fertile compared to the southern and western parts of the district. The common crops which are cultivated include; maize, cassava, rice, groundnuts and soya beans. In terms of agriculture, Kaoma District has approximately 25,000 (1000 to 1500 farmers on average per camp) registered farmers in Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (ZIAMIS) with 9,860 beneficiaries of the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) in 2021/22 while for 2023/24 farming season the total beneficiaries of the FISP were 12,000. The district is an agrarian locality like other districts in the province. Men, women and youths are engaged in agriculture as their mainstay. The district has a comparative advantage in maize, cassava, groundnuts and tobacco production. In addition, the district has substantial potential for fruit trees.

### *3.69. Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at the Local Level*

The government has come up with policies and directives so that there is an increase in crop productivity in the district to ensure food security. The government has put in place strategies to improve the agricultural productivity in the district. Agriculture policies have been amended and new strategies have been developed such as agricultural mechanization, irrigation, farm block, FISP, food reserve, extension, rice strategies etc. The government has put in place digital platforms such as e-marketing, e-extension, e-farmer registers, and export permits to promote agriculture transactions and crop productivity.

The government has plans to improve funding so that a lot of programs can be implemented at the district level. This will enable farmers to be equipped with the knowledge and skills needed for increased crop production. More staff will also be recruited to match the high demand for agriculture services.

### *3.70. Policies and Legislation Framework*

There are policies and legislation which guide the implementation and operation of the agriculture sector. The 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8NDP) has clearly emphasized the need to invest in agriculture as agriculture is among the key drivers for economic transformation and job creation. Interventions have been put in place to enhance productivity and production in the agriculture sector. Other policies and legislation that have been enacted to improve the agriculture sector include the following.

- ❖ National Agricultural Policy (NAP)
- ❖ National Agricultural Implementation Plan (NAIP)
- ❖ Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASAP)
- ❖ Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)
- ❖ National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service Strategy (NAEASS)

## 3.71. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

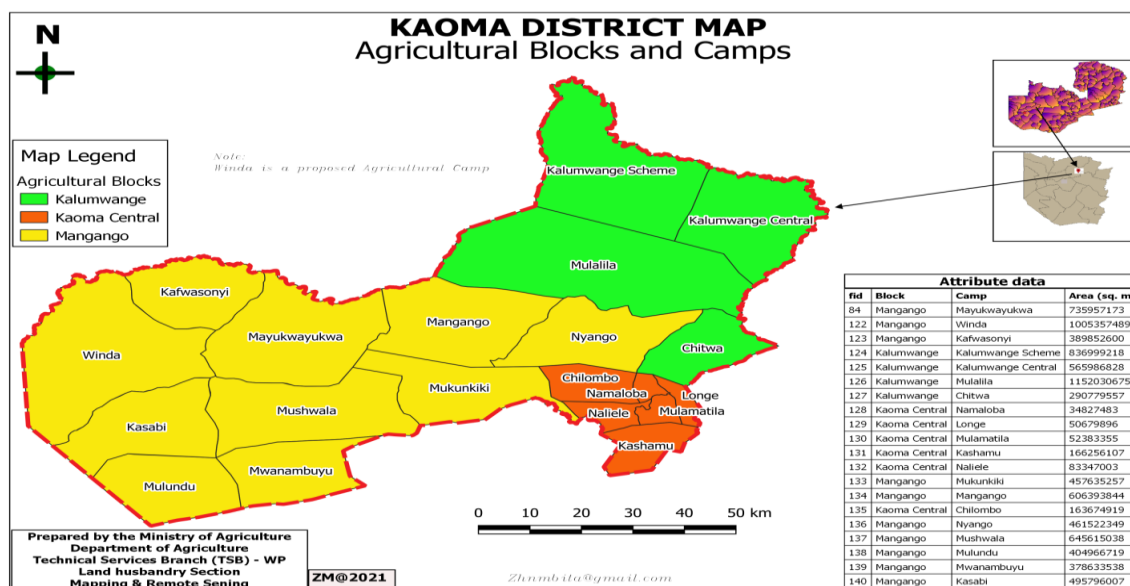
### *3.72. Assessment of Availability of Agriculture Services*

The government has improved operations in the agriculture sector. Various programs have been introduced to increase district agriculture productivity.

Farmers have been empowered through FISP. Bulking centres have been constructed in some parts of the district. Camp officers are in all the camps to ensure that they deliver agriculture extension services to the people of Kaoma District. FISP has improved agricultural production and productivity.

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has improved the agricultural sector by providing rural finance to rural communities. These finances which are given as grants and loans to organized clubs have enabled communities to establish agriculture businesses. This has contributed to food security in the district. Kaoma produces a lot of maize which is a staple food crop compared to most districts in Western Province. The food is sold to the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) but some of it is exported out of the district.

Figure 20. Agriculture Blocks and Camps



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

The district is divided into three blocks. The blocks are further divided into agriculture camps. Each camp has at least one camp officer attending to the people.

### 3.73. ASSESSMENT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS

#### 3.74. Trained Staff

The agriculture sector has shown some significant improvements in the last five years. The communities are being empowered with skills and knowledge to advance their agricultural productivity. The district has well-trained staff despite them not being enough. The availability of trained staff has resulted in the transfer of skills and knowledge of good agricultural practices in the district. The table below shows the performance of the agriculture sector from 2019 to 2023. Maize production has increased from 16,948 metric tons to 19,111 metric tons in 2023. Groundnuts, soybeans and tobacco have also recorded an increase in yields.

Table 19. Crop Production trends for small and medium-scale farmers in the last 5 years.

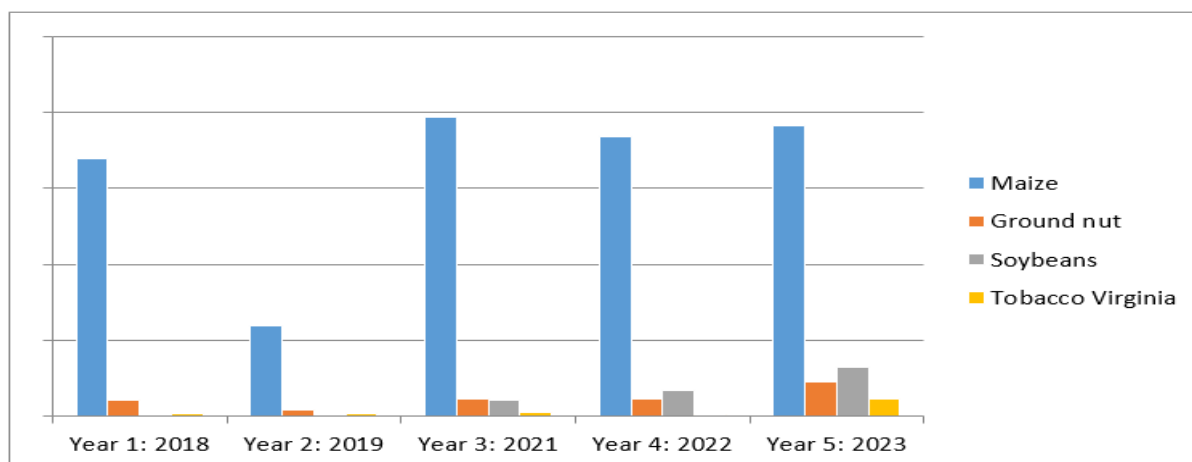
PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS					
Crop	Year 1: 2019	Year 2: 2020	Year 3 2021	Year 4 2022	Year 5 2023
Maize	16,948	5,974	19,714	18,378	19,111
Ground nut	1,045	410	1,150	1,125	2,215
Soybeans	120	50	1,048	1,725	3,222
Tobacco Virginia	161	156	226	50	1,117

Source: (Kaoma Agriculture progress report, 2023)

Crop production in the district has been affected by the late delivery of inputs and inadequate infrastructure. Most communities lack proper storage facilities which makes it difficult for the community to store and transport goods to markets. As depicted in the graph below, the performance of agriculture crops in the last 5 years shows that the rate of agriculture production

has not been increasing steadily due to challenges associated with farming such as agricultural inputs, climate change and lack of storage facilities. The figure below shows the graphical presentation of production trends for small & medium scale farmers in the last 5 years.

Figure 21. Crop Production (2019-2023)



Source: (Agriculture progress report, 2023)

### 3.75. MAIZE PRODUCTION TRENDS FOR SMALL & MEDIUM-SCALE FARMERS IN THE LAST 5

Table 20. Maize production for small and medium farmers (2018 - 2023)

Year	Crop	Number of HHs	Area Planted in Ha	Area Harvested in Ha	Productivity (MT/Ha)
2019	Maize	11,185	8,565	8,027	1.75
2020	Maize	12,060	9,526	4,098	1
2021	Maize	12,766	11,313	10,439	1.5
2022	Maize	14,677	9,762	8,387	1.50
2023	Maize	19,709	12,657	9,079	1.51

Source (Agriculture Department, 2023)

### 3.76. Issues arising from the public participation process.

**Delayed responses to emergencies:** During emergencies such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or sudden changes in weather patterns, having a nearby agricultural officer is critical for prompt assessment, coordination, and implementation of necessary measures to mitigate damage and support affected farmers.

**Difficulty in adopting best practices:** Agricultural officers play a vital role in disseminating best practices and the latest agricultural technologies. Without their presence, farmers struggle to adopt modern and efficient farming techniques that could improve yields, reduce losses, and enhance sustainability.

Other difficulties that were brought to light were the decline in agricultural output, the lack of proper research and training facilities and support for farmers, the scarcity of storage facilities for produced commodities, post-harvest losses, and restricted market access. It was also revealed that Kaoma was struggling to meet the demand for agriculture services due to a lack of staff, poor rainfall patterns brought on by climate change, a lack of fertile soil in some areas of the district,

and difficulties transporting produce to far-off markets, all of which increase transportation costs and could cause delays in getting produce to markets.

### 3.77. IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 3.78. Population changes future demand for services

The demand for agriculture services will double in the next 10 years due to the growing population. Agriculture sustains the majority of people’s livelihood. Hence, there is a need to come up with a way of improving the sector so that the majority can benefit from it. The projected increase in population will need to be trained so that they acquire agricultural knowledge and skills which will enable them to generate income and feed their families.

In the next 10 years, there will be a need to have more agriculture extension officers to meet the demand for agricultural services. Agriculture will benefit the district and the nation due to trade and foreign exchange earnings. Kaoma has products such as maize grain, tobacco and cassava which are exported to other provinces and neighbouring countries.

#### 3.79. Existing and proposed investment and development programs

The agriculture sector is implementing some innovations to meet the demand for agricultural services in the district. The existing camps are too wide and will have to be re-demarcated for the district to meet the demand for agriculture services. This will also mean that more staff will need to be recruited in the district. The increased funding for the district will enable programs to be implemented and officers to enhance their agricultural operations.

Due to climate change, there is a need to build capacity in the communities for them to adapt to climate-smart technologies. This will enable small-scale farmers to grow climate-smart crops. To support this, there is a need to establish an agriculture research and production centre in the district. The district is planning to implement the Kalumwange Farming Block which will facilitate and promote comprehensive agricultural production and productivity. The other Resettlement Scheme eye marked for agricultural revolution is Mushwala.

The following are some of the proposed facilities which should be established in the next 10 years to meet the demand for agricultural services and enhance agriculture productivity in the district.

Table 21. Community-identified service delivery gaps.

S/No	Location	Proposed facilities				
		Camp Houses	Block House	Aggregation Centre	Bulking Centre	Farmer Training Centre (FTC)
01	Kalumwange Scheme/Farm Block	4	1	4	1	1
02	Kalumwange Tradition	0	0	1	1	0
03	Mulalila	1	0	1	1	0
04	Shitwa	1	0	1	0	1
05	Mwanambuyu	1	0	1	1	0
06	Nyango	1	0	1	0	0
07	Mulundu	1	0	1	1	0

08	Mukunkiki	1	0	1	1	1
09	Mushwala	1	0	1	1	0
10	Mayukwayukwa	0	0	1	0	0
11	Mangango	0	1	1	1	0
12	Kasabi	0	0	1	1	0
13	Kafwasonyi	0	0	1	1	0
14	Kashamu	1	0	1	0	0
15	Naliele	1	0	1	1	0
16	Namaloba	1	0	1	0	0
17	Shilombo	1	0	1	0	0
18	Mulamatila	1	1	1	1	1
19	Longe	0	0	1	0	0

Source: (Author, 2023)

### 3.80. THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.

1. **Land Degradation:** If current land use practices persist, there's a risk of continued land degradation, including soil erosion, deforestation and habitat destruction.
2. **Decline in Agricultural Productivity:** Poor agricultural practices may lead to a decline in soil fertility and productivity. As a result, the agricultural sector may struggle to meet the growing demands of the increasing population, jeopardizing food security and economic stability.
3. **Environmental Pollution and Climate Change:** Continued reliance on unsustainable practices may lead to an increase in air, water, and soil pollution. Additionally, higher greenhouse gas emissions from industrial and agricultural activities could worsen climate change impacts.

#### 3.81. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

There has been a significant impact of climate change on the agriculture sector. The district experiences drought and flash floods in some areas which has affected crop yields. Pests have also contributed to the reduction in yields. The agriculture industry will be badly impacted if the current climate persists. Deforestation is one of the main causes of changes in weather conditions. Deforestation does not only affect the rainfall pattern but also the quality of the soil because of soil erosion. Bad agriculture practices also contribute to environmental degradation. There has been poor adoption of new technology by farmers causing vulnerability to climate change.

#### 3.82. The Impact of existing trends in environment and Climate Change

The population of the district is increasing at a quicker pace of 3%. Because there is relatively little economic activity, employment opportunities are quite low. The district's main livelihood is farming. It also ensures that there is food security not only at the district level but also at the

national level. The 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP) has emphasized the importance of agriculture for economic growth and job creation.

The growing population is relying on agriculture as a source of income. This also has a negative impact if we look at the environmental aspect. Already it has been noticed that farmers have adopted poor agriculture practices which are deteriorating the soil quality. If the existing trend of bad agriculture practices continues in the next 10 years more soil will lose its quality. Land being a natural resource is worthy of conservation by ensuring sustainable land use practices. There is a need to develop interventions to avoid the impact of climate change resulting from poor agriculture practices. Agricultural skills development should be taught across the district to ensure good agriculture practices are adopted.

### *3.83. Issues arising from gender groups and vulnerability*

Gender plays a significant role in agriculture. Understanding the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by different gender groups within the agricultural sector is crucial for addressing inequalities and promoting sustainable development. Here are some key issues arising from gender groups and vulnerability in agriculture:

#### *3.84. Unequal Land Rights*

In many societies including Kaoma District, women have weaker land tenure rights compared to men, especially under the customary tenure system. This affects their ability to make decisions about land use, invest in land improvements, and benefit from the land's economic gains.

#### *3.85. Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination*

Women in agriculture often face gender-based violence and discrimination, which can deter them from actively participating in agricultural activities or seeking help when needed. This issue affects their well-being and productivity.

#### *3.86. Single-Headed Households:*

Female-headed households, whether due to widowhood, divorce, or other reasons, often face additional challenges in managing agricultural activities, accessing resources, and coping with economic stress. Gender inequalities in land rights, gender-based violence, limited representation, and challenges for female-headed households hinder women's active participation in agriculture. Addressing these issues is vital for achieving gender equality and fostering a more inclusive and sustainable agricultural landscape.

#### *3.87. Summary*

The government focuses on increasing crop productivity for food security using sustainable ways of production. Policies include agricultural mechanization, irrigation, and support programs like the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP). Digital platforms aim to enhance transactions and productivity. Plans involve improved funding and skill enhancement. Population growth will drive increased demand for agriculture services. Proposed interventions include re-demarcating camps, recruiting more staff, establishing research centres, and enhancing marketing facilities.

### 3.88. LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SECTOR

#### 3.89. Introduction

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in Kaoma district is responsible for the development and management of the fisheries and livestock subsector in Zambia. The Ministry facilitates and supports the development of sustainable, diversified and competitive fisheries and livestock services that assure food and nutrition security, contribute to job creation and maximize profits. The sector also contributes greatly to the nation's GDP.

Table 22. Showing human resource data under the Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Staffs	Number in the district	Standard ratio	Existing ratio	2034 projected Livestock & Veterinary personnel
Coordinator	1	1	1	2
District Veterinary Officer	1	1	1	2
District Fisheries & Livestock Marketing Dev Officer	1	2	1	1
District Tsetse Control & Ecology Officer	1	1	1	2
District Fisheries Officer	1	1	1	2
Assistant Accountant	1	1	1	2
Fisheries Technician	1	1	1	2
Livestock Officer	1	1	1	2
Livestock Production & Fisheries Officer	1	1	1	2
Assistant Lab Technician	1	1	1	2
Veterinary Assistant	6	6	6	8
Aquaculture Technician	3	3	3	4
Support Staff	1	1	1	4
Drivers	0	0	2	4
Tsetse control Assistants	0	0	3	6

Source: (Department of Fisheries and Livestock Kaoma, 2024)

Table 23. Shows the infrastructure under Fisheries and Livestock

Infrastructure	Infrastructure under Fisheries and Livestock		Projected Number in 2034
	Existing Number	Standard Number per district	
Camp Houses	5	8	20
Fish farms	1	2	5
Goat Breeding Centre	1	2	5
Livestock Service Centre	1	2	10
Hatchery	1	2	5
Housing Units	0	20	30

Source: (Department of Fisheries and Livestock Kaoma, 2024)

### 3.90. Key government priorities being implemented at the local level

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in Kaoma, in line with its mandate, continue to contribute to economic transformation and job creation as well as environmental sustainability as guided in the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP). To contribute towards the aspirations of the 8<sup>th</sup>NDP, the Ministry has continued to implement its mandate through five key programmes namely: Fisheries production and productivity, livestock production and productivity, animal health services, technical support services and management support services. The government has decided to invest in livestock and fisheries to improve the livelihood of people in the district. This has been evidenced by the increase in funding levels to the district and the Ministry at large, which has seen several programs being implemented in the district. The Ministry has also enhanced collaboration with external stakeholders in promoting fish and livestock farming in the country. The government has also constructed a Goat Breeding Center in the Mangango, and Mutondo areas and a Livestock Service Centre in the Kalumwange area. This was done with the support of the World Bank under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR). The program has capacitated the community with knowledge and skills in livestock production and fish farming. In addition, the Stocking and Restocking Programme under E-SLIP is also one of the programs which is being prioritized by the government. Given that our district is endowed with extremely favourable conditions for sustainable aquaculture development, the government is promoting aquaculture development through ZAEDP/CEEC.

### 3.91. Policies and Legislation

The government has developed policies and guidelines to guide the livestock and fisheries sector in the district. These policies have been implemented to enhance the performance of the sector.

- a) **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Implementation Plan, 2022 to 2026-** the policy aims to increase fish production and promote sustainable utilization of fishery resources to contribute to the economy through the generation of employment, income and improved availability of fish.
- b) **National Livestock Development Policy-** the policy aims at addressing essential issues in the livestock industry crucial to the improvement of the productivity of the livestock industry in line with Vision 2030 which aims at making Zambia a prosperous middle-income country.
- c) **National Animal Health Policy.** This policy sets out the direction for animal health service delivery in Zambia. It is anchored on Vision 2030 and the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP). The policy underscores the government's commitment to providing equitable access to Animal Health Services to achieve improved production and productivity in livestock, wildlife and fisheries, thereby accelerating economic growth and contributing to poverty alleviation.
- d) **The Animal Health Act NO: 27 of 2010.**  
This act provides for the prevention and control of animal diseases; provides for the quarantine of animals; regulates the importation and exportation of animals, animal products, animal by-products, articles and animal feed; establishes the Animal Disease Control Fund;
- e) **Fisheries Act. No: 22 of 2011**

This act promotes the sustainable development of fisheries and a precautionary approach in fisheries management; establishes fisheries management areas and fisheries management

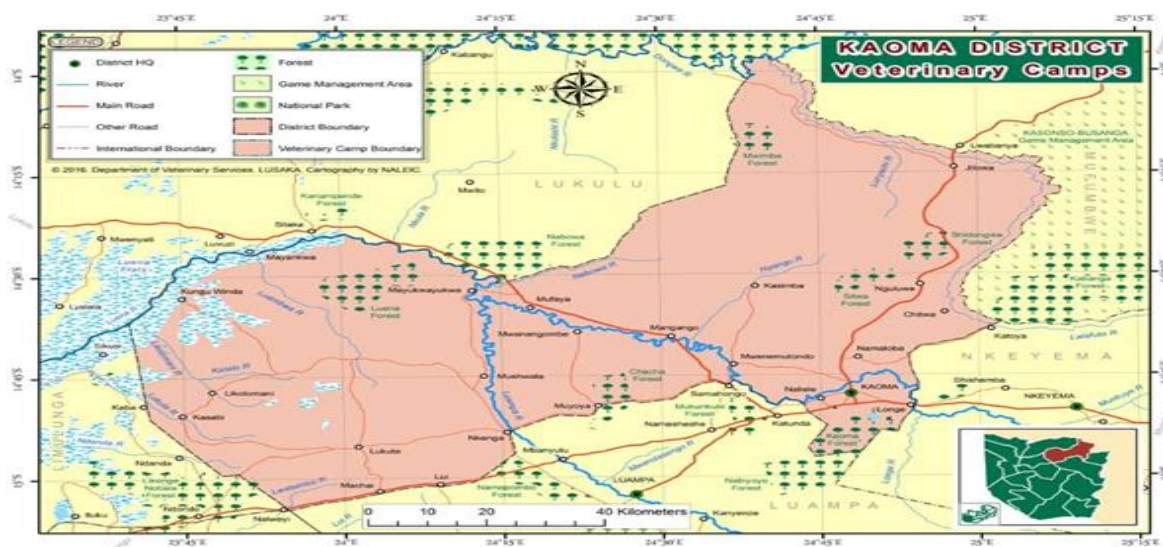
committees; provides for the regulation of commercial fishing and aquaculture; establishes the Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund.

### 3.92. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.93. Assessment Based on the Availability of Services

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is mandated to develop and manage the fisheries and livestock subsector to contribute to sustainable food, nutritional security and income generation. In the recent past, the government has continued to implement several interventions aimed at improving fisheries and livestock production and productivity in line with the aspirations of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup>NDP) and Vision 2030. To fulfil its key mandate of improving livestock production and productivity, the notable programmes that are being implemented include Livestock Stocking and Restocking using improved livestock breeds, Promotion of Forage and Fodder Production and Utilization, Improved Livestock Infrastructure and Improved Livestock Disease Control.

Figure 22. Map Showing Veterinary Camps in Kaoma District



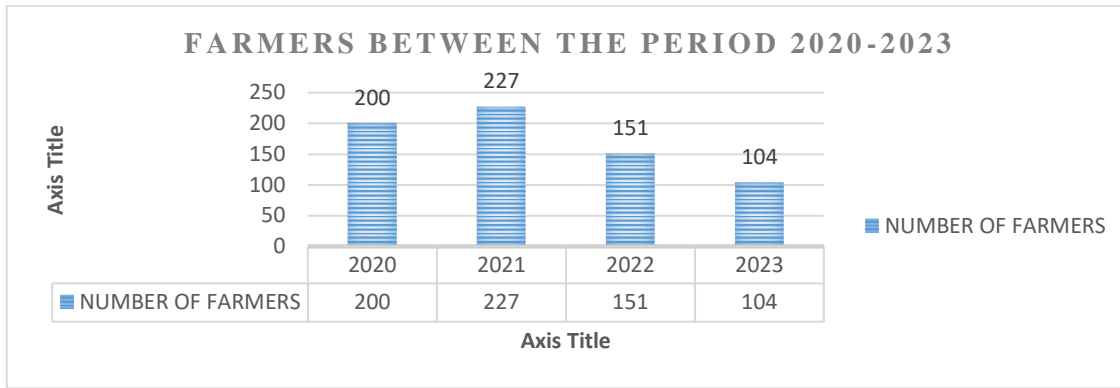
Source: (Department of Fisheries and Livestock, 2023)

The sector has facilities which are distributed across the district. These facilities have played a significant role in the growth of the sector in the district. The district has livestock breeding centres, these service facilities have been opened up to improve livestock production in the district. The challenges being faced by the Livestock Service Centres include a large number of animals being served by the service centre, and inadequate funding to maintain the facility.

#### 3.94. THE NUMBER OF FISH FARMERS IN KAOMA DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 2020 TO 2023.

There has been an increase in the number of farmers in the district, this is because people are implementing other alternatives to sustain their livelihoods. Fish farming and livestock farming have become a source of income for most rural communities. The sector has a mandate to improve the production of fish and livestock so that it can be a source of income and provide nutritional benefits to the people.

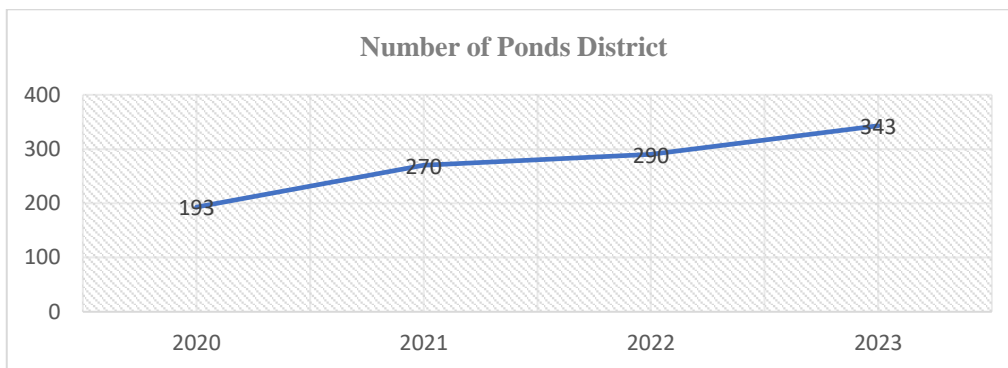
Figure 23. Farmers in the District.



Source: (Livestock and Fisheries progress report, 2023)

Some farmers had started farming but later abandoned it due to poor harvests. Others abandoned the venture due to the high cost of feed. Other serious farmers have started making their feed using locally available ingredients. Fish ponds are being created in the district to improve aquaculture activities. The line graph below shows the increase in the number of fish ponds in the district. From 2020 to 2023 the number of fish ponds increased from 193 to 343 respectively.

Figure 24. Fish Ponds in the District (2020 - 2023)



Source: (Department of Fisheries and Livestock, 2023)

Despite the number of fish farmers decreasing in the district, there has been an increase on the number of fish ponds due to the realization of the benefits in fish farming by some farmers.

There is a need for more sensitization on the lucrativeness and benefits of fish farming among small-scale fish farmers in the district.

### 3.95. ASSESSMENT ON QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The decrease in livestock production is mainly attributed to Contagious Bovine Plural Pneumonia (CBPP) which has killed many cattle since 2019. The Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) affects the production and reproduction of cattle. This experience has necessitated the need to implement livestock services to improve the performance of the sector. The sector has increased vaccination programs in the case of (FMD) and complete eradication of (CBPP) through testing and filtering. Plunge dip tanks have also been introduced in the district.

### 3.96. Issues arising from the public participation process

Submissions from the community members and key actors included the following; the ratio between farmer to extension officer needs to be reduced so as to improve service delivery, the

need to work on the feeder roads in the district, the need for improved modern technologies in the production of livestock and fish, and the need to establish a modern hatchery under the Government fish farm to cushion the shortages of fingerlings. There is also a need to engage different fish feed suppliers to help reduce the high feed prices, re-demarcation of vast veterinary camps (only 8 are available) to improve contact between Veterinary Assistants and farmers; procurement of new and reliable motorbikes and vehicles; construction of veterinary camp houses and offices in veterinary camps (Veterinary Assistants are not able to find rentable accommodation in their respective camps) and conduct bi-annual vaccination of livestock against major livestock diseases. Furthermore, there is a need to establish a Livestock Market Centre which will help aggregate/sell livestock both within and outside the district.

The district has eight (8) veterinary camps namely, Winda, Shitwa, Mangango, Kalumwange, Kaoma Central, Namaloba, Mayukwayukwa and Mwanambuyu. Only 4 veterinary camps have been gazetted so far. Livestock rearing is usually done in lowland areas due to the availability of grazing land for animal feed as well as water and good vegetation cover.

#### 3.97. Extension service provision

Extension delivery services to farmers are done through front-line staff that involves imparting knowledge via different departments in the ministry. The district has two Livestock Service Centers located in Mutondo and Kalumwange.

#### 3.98. Livestock production in the district

The quality of services under the ministry is affected by administrative factors such as understaffing, lack of reliable motor vehicle and motorbike transport, lack of veterinary camp accommodations and use of outdated extension methodologies. Key indicators of performance in the sector include a percentage reduction in the incidence of major livestock diseases, an increase in livestock population and an increase in production from aquaculture and capture fisheries.

#### 3.99. Fisheries and Aquaculture Projects

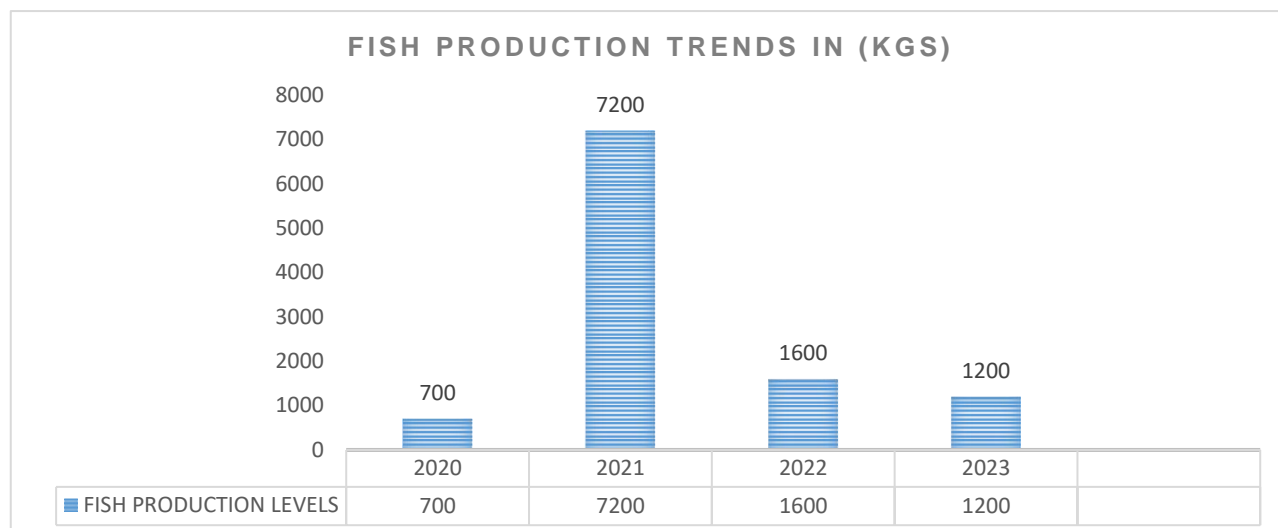
Kaoma district has 104 fish farmers, and 352 fish ponds. The district has an estimated annual fingerling production of 80,000 fingerlings. Presently, there is only one fish hatchery at the GRZ Fish Farm.

#### 3.100. *QUALITY OF SERVICES INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS*

##### 3.101. Fish Production Trends

The increase in production has been due to government support for aquaculture production through CEEC projects. During the first quarter of 2023, the harvest was 1.2 tons and it is expected to reach 50 tons due to the increased number of ponds stocked through CEEC.

Table 24. Shows a fish production trend in kilograms

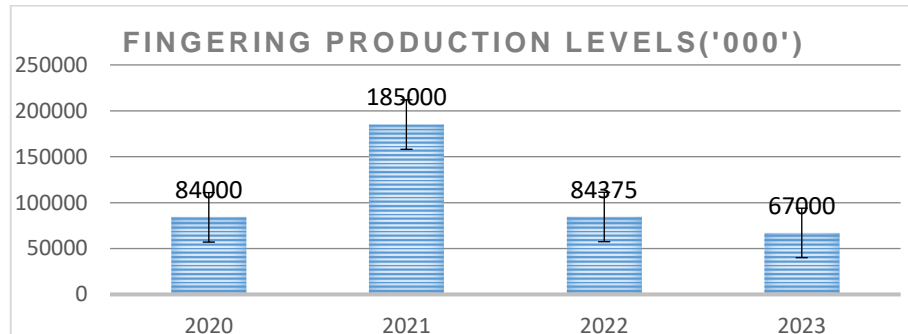


Source: (Livestock and fisheries progress report, 2023)

### 5.0 FINGERING PRODUCTION

Fingering production is increasing, directly corresponding to an increase in the number of fish ponds. During the first quarter of 2023, the Ministry managed to produce over 67,000 fingerings which were distributed to farmers and the number was expected to increase to 200,000 fingerings by the end of 2023. The graph below indicates fingering Production in the district for the past 4 years (2020 – 2023).

Figure 25. Shows fingering Production in the district

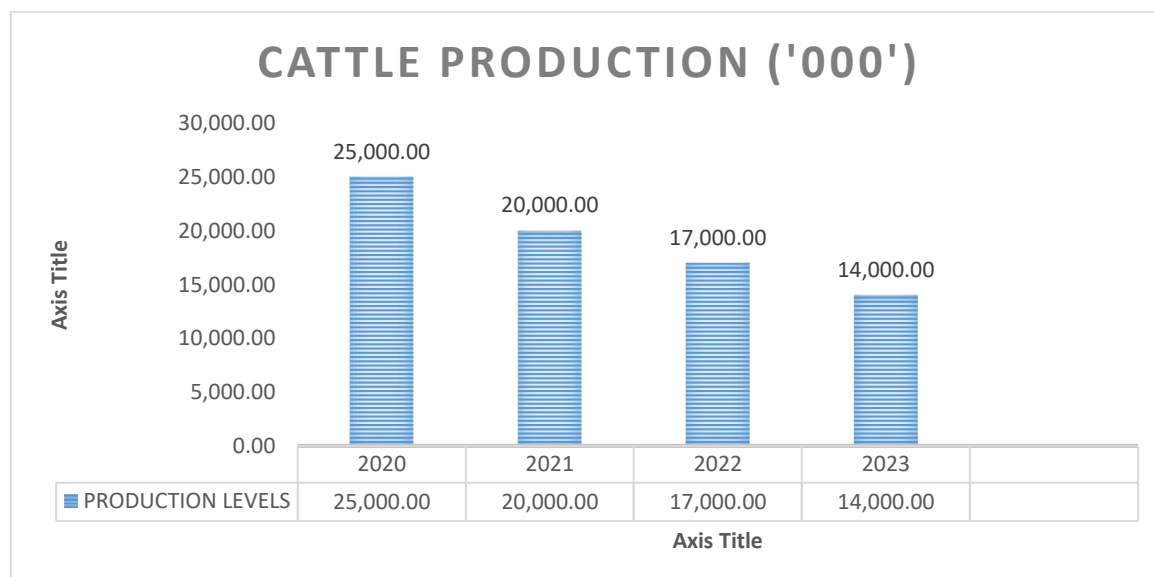


Source: (Department of Livestock and Fisheries, 2023)

### 5.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock production is also one farming activity which the local people have ventured into. The government has also promoted livestock production programs in the district. The common livestock kept by farmers include; cattle, goats, pigs and chicken. The graph below shows the trend in cattle production in four years.

Figure 26. Cattle Production (2020 – 2023)



Source: (Livestock and fisheries progress report, 2023)

### 5.2 IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

Changes that have taken place over the years to improve the livestock and fisheries are; an increase in funding for the department at the district level, increased collaboration with external stakeholders in promoting fish and livestock farming e.g. CDF, CEEC, SUN II, ZAEDP, and WWF etc, improvement and construction of goat breeding and livestock service centres, and stocking and restocking programs under E-SLIP.

These changes will translate into; job creation, poverty alleviation, enhanced nutritional needs, food security, enhanced income generation and an improved district economy. However, the negative effects will be; pressure on grazing land and change from pasture grazing to management grazing leading to deforestation.

### 5.3 Population Changes future demand for services

The population of the district is increasing. The projections indicate that the population will grow by 3% in the next 10 years. The increase in population means that there will be demand and need for fisheries and livestock extension services in the district. Fisheries and livestock farming plays a very important role when it comes to poverty alleviation. The more supported and committed fisheries and livestock farmers we have in the district, the lower the poverty levels and enhanced nutritional needs.

### 5.4 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The following are the current programs being implemented in the district to promote fisheries and livestock farming;

- SUN II – Reduce stunting in the district through the promotion of small livestock rearing and aquaculture production.
- DAPP – Empower the vulnerable in the community through livestock production by stocking and restocking small livestock.
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services; Empower the vulnerable in the community through livestock production by stocking and restocking small livestock.

- ZAEDP/CEEC- Empower the vulnerable in the community through fisheries production.

The government has come up with programs and projects to enable farmers to venture into livestock and fish production. The government has developed a strategy for community members to access funds needed to establish their farming business. The Ministry of Medium and Small Enterprises has been giving loans to farmers who have plans to implement fisheries and livestock farming activities. A lot of farmers are benefitting from CEEC loans. The government has also been giving land and grants under CDF to organized groups and businesses. This community initiative has resulted in an increase in investment projects in communities. Fish farming and livestock production are some of the projects which communities are implementing using these loans.

### *5.5 THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.*

The terrain of the district is flat and very rich with pasture. Most communities have settled around rivers and streams to enable livestock to have plenty of pasture. This has created a negative impact because animals pollute drinking water sources. In addition to being farmers, communities have also engaged themselves in charcoal burning. This harms vegetation due to soil erosion. Limited options for diversification outside fisheries or aquaculture may negatively affect the household's overall livelihood outcomes. Massive pressure from animal diseases has led to a decrease in the marketing of livestock in the district.

### *5.6 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS*

#### *5.7 The impact of existing trends in environment and climate change*

Overgrazing affects the environment by causing soil erosion and depletion of our indigenous fish species through poor fishing methods. Furthermore, settlement patterns along water bodies contribute to water pollution, indiscriminate cutting of trees along water bodies, soil compaction and erosion lead to climate change.

An increase in livestock population particularly ruminants may negatively affect the environment because of their browsing tendencies and production of methane and nitrous oxide which are important greenhouse gases produced from enteric fermentation and manure storage that harm the environment and cause climate change.

#### *5.8 THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE ISSUES*

Climate change is a threat to livestock because of its impact on the quality of feed, and specific feed crop and forage, water availability, livestock diseases, and animal production. The effects are due to increases in temperature; these environmental conditions can affect livestock health by causing metabolic disruptions and immune suppression causing infections and death. Temperature increase could accelerate the growth of pathogens and parasites that live part of their life cycle outside of their hosts, which negatively affects livestock.

Low water levels have affected fish farming in certain parts of the district. In some areas, floods have destroyed the embankments of some ponds in the district. This challenge has negatively affected fish farming in the district. Floods affect grazing areas for livestock. Floods increase the tick population which spreads diseases to animals while drought leads to decreased pastures.

## 5.9 Issues Arising from Gender Groups and Vulnerability

Gender tensions may be heightened in the face of competition for access to resources and occupational changes in aquaculture facilities, markets, distribution and processing of fish products and activities, where women currently play a significant role in the marketing of fish products in the district while men have dominated the Livestock sector. Women and men experience different challenges when accessing, managing and controlling livestock assets, despite their important contributions and role in livestock management. Women often face greater constraints than men in accessing natural resources, extension services, marketing opportunities and financial services as well as in exercising their decision-making powers. These constraints often prevent women from reaching their full potential in the livestock sector.

Due to traditional and customary customs patterns, women's access to control over biodiversity and land remains lower than men's. Gender disparities have negative consequences on women's ability to earn a stable income and have adverse impacts on overall household income earned at the household level from livestock production. Household work continues to be divided according to gender, with women performing both housework and child-caring tasks as well as many other tasks related to farming activities, as a result, women often have double work burden.

## 5.10 Summary

Disease prevention and management are key in livestock production. Research and adoption of integrated and non-fed/less-fed aquaculture systems. Adaptations include changing to less carnivorous species, genetic improvements, feed source diversification, better feed formulation, quality control and management. Integrating aquaculture with other practices, including agro-aquaculture, integrated aquaculture and culture-based fisheries, also offers the possibility of recycling nutrients and using energy and water much more efficiently.

Short-cycle aquaculture may also be valuable, using new species or strains and new technologies or management practices to fit into seasonal opportunities. Development and implementation of policies and strategies to enhance the resilience and adaptability of aquaculture-based livelihoods to climate change. National climate change adaptation and food security policies and programs need to fully integrate aquaculture and the livelihoods of those it supports.

## 5.11 FORESTRY SECTOR

### 5.12 Introduction

Kaoma District is a large district almost entirely covered by sands of Kalahari type. Kalahari sands thin out as they approach the Dongwe and several pockets of anomalous vegetation occur in this region. These include *Brachystegia bussei* woodland, *Julbernardia globiflora* scarp miombo, *Pteleopsis* chipya on Kalahari sands and Copperbelt-type chipya with *Entandrophragma*. The sand cover carries Kalahari woodland south of the Luena and along the Dongwe River with a total woody flora in the region of 700 species.

### 5.13 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

#### 5.14 Timber Exchange Platform (TEP)

The government has resolved to improve the management of forest and timber through the provision of mechanisms that will increase the participation of Zambians in value addition and export of finished timber products that will create employment opportunities for loggers, surveyors, loaders including carpenters and increase household incomes for rural communities.

Government through the Ministry of Finance in January 2023 commenced the setting up of Timber Exchange Platforms which will enable many buyers and sellers to meet in one place at pre-announced times. The exchanges will further enhance transparency and ensure Zambian timber fetches better value.

#### 5.15 Timber Traceability System (TTS)

The Timber Traceability System (TTS) is one of the government interventions aimed at improving the management of timber in the country. The system has a mobile application and a Web Portal. In real-time, the mobile application system can capture timber concession areas, manage Log Tags, upload filed reports and provide information on Timber Production and Conveyance Permits. The Web Portal application on the other hand will enable online Timber concession applications, manage concession licenses, manage permits, approval workflows and reporting.

The system has fully been developed and some equipment and accessories have been procured. Capacity building for the would-be users of the system will be conducted before the end of 2023. This initiative will pave the way for improved forest management and will undoubtedly ensure sustainable harvesting of timber and subsequently curb illegal timber activities.

#### 5.16 Strengthened Regulatory Framework (SI No. 50 of 2016)

The Forest Concession License Regulation of Section 105 of the Forests Act of 2015 is aimed at strengthening regulations in the Timber Concession License. The regulation stipulates the types of Timber Concession Licenses. These are Small Medium and Large Scale. Large Scale Timber Concession is valid for Five (5) years while the Medium and the Small Scale are for periods of Three (3) and Two (2) years respectively. Kaoma District has implemented SI No. 50 of 2016, through this framework it has managed to sign three Concessionaires namely Kwangu Timber Dealers (Large Scale) situated in Shomba West, Ukutunga Limited (Medium Scale) located in Mwimba/ Malumbilo open forest and Sunday Enterprise (Medium Scale) situated in Shomba South. This Regulation also defines the penalties for illegal Timber harvesting and unsustainable forest practices

#### 5.17 Improved Monitoring and Enforcement

The government has enhanced its monitoring and enforcement mechanism in combating illegal timber harvesting and increasing compliance levels on forest regulations. These include the use of technology such as Timber Traceability, remote sensing and satellite imagery for forest monitoring. It has also increased collaboration among law enforcement agencies such as Zambia Police, Zambia Wildlife Authority and other stakeholders.

#### 5.18 POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

**Forests Act of (2015):** The Forests Act No. 4 of 2015 is the primary legislation governing the forestry sector in Zambia. It provides a legal framework for the sustainable management, conservation, and utilization of forest resources. The Act establishes the Forestry Department as the regulatory and implementing agency responsible for overseeing the forestry sector.

#### 5.19 Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

According to the 8<sup>th</sup> NDP, the government will implement various interventions in forestry, agriculture and energy. In line with Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the focus in the

forestry sector will be on forestry enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and forestry fire management

#### 5.20 Vision 2030

With regards to the forestry sector, Vision 2030 focuses on the sustainable management and contribution to the sustainable development of natural resources, hence providing economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations.

#### 5.21 Sustainable Development Goals Number 15

Aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forestry, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

#### 5.22 National Forestry Policy (2014)

The National Forestry Policy provides the overall vision and strategic direction for forestry management in Zambia. It focuses on sustainable forest management, conservation of biodiversity, poverty reduction, and community participation in forest resource management. The policy emphasizes the need for integrated land use planning and the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.

#### 5.23 National Policy on Environment (2007)

National Policy on Environment aims to ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in Zambia. The overall vision of the National Policy on Environment is to provide a framework management guide for the management of Zambia's environment and natural resources.

#### 5.24 Community Forest Management Regulations (2018)

Allows the local authority to identify, support and encourage communities to apply to the Director for control, use and management of forest areas within their jurisdiction for social, cultural and economic needs.

#### 5.25 Forest Management and Certification Regulations (2017)

These regulations provide guidelines for forest management and certification in Zambia. They outline the requirements and procedures for sustainable forest management practices, including the development of management plans, harvesting operations, and monitoring and evaluation of forest resources.

#### 5.26 Forest Plantation Development Regulations (2006)

These regulations govern the establishment and management of forest plantations in Zambia. They provide guidelines for the planning, establishment, and maintenance of forest plantations, including the selection of suitable species, site preparation, planting, and silvicultural practices.

#### 5.27 Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (1990)

This Act addresses environmental protection and pollution control in Zambia, including provisions related to forest conservation and protection. It outlines the procedures for environmental impact assessments, pollution control measures, and penalties for non-compliance with environmental regulations.

#### 5.28 Wildlife Act (2015)

While primarily focused on wildlife conservation, the Wildlife Act also includes provisions related to forest conservation and protection. It prohibits illegal logging, hunting, and trading of

endangered species and their products. The Act promotes the sustainable utilization of forest resources and the protection of wildlife habitats.

### 5.29 National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Aims to contribute to national reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by improving forest and land management, to ensure equitable sharing of both carbon and non-carbon benefits among stakeholders. Improved agricultural practices, forest conservation and management, sustainable management and utilization of forest resources and mining, appropriate energy sources and capacity development as thematic areas that speak to the multi-sectoral challenges of deforestation and forest degradation in Zambia.

### 5.30 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

#### 5.31 Availability of Services

#### 5.32 Timber Merchants

There are five (5) Timber Merchants in Kaoma namely; Maiba Tree Enterprise, Sikale Wood Manufacturers, Handsome Investments, Epitome of Trading and Beyond Industries Limited. These are business entities that are engaged in the preparation and sale of timber. The merchants must cultivate trunks of forests to replenish what has been harvested. Timber Merchants in Kaoma sell their timber mainly to China, Vietnam and Tanzania.

Table 25. Timber Concession Licences

S/N	NAME OF CONCESSION	OPERATION AREA	SIZE
01	Kwangu Timber Dealers	Shomba south	Large scale
02	Ukutunga Limited	Mwimba/ Malumbilo open forest	Medium scale
03	Sunday Food Suppliers Ltd	Shomba east	Medium scale

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

Table 26. Timber Merchants

S/No	MERCHANT NAME	LOCATION
01	Maiba Tree Enterprise	Katunda
02	Sikale Wood Manufacturers	Kaoma
03	Handsom Investments	Kaoma
04	Epitome Of Trading	Kaoma
05	Beyond Industries Limited	Kaoma

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

The district harvested a total of 22,480 m<sup>3</sup> of timber between 2020 and 2021. Timber harvest was low in 2020 due to the delay in issuance of concession Licenses.

Table 27. Harvested Timber (2020 -2022)

S/No:	Year	Harvested Timber (M <sup>3</sup> )
1.	2020	4,060
2.	2021	9,520
3.	2022	8,900
	Total	22,480

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

Table 28. Available staff at Forestry Department Kaoma

Position	Number In the District	Ideal Number of Staff in The District	Existing Number of Taff in The District	2024 Forestry Staffs Projection
District Forestry Officer (DFo)	1	1	1	1
Senior Technologist-Forestry	0	2	0	4
Technologist-Forestry	1	2	1	4
Technician - Forestry	1	4	1	6
Senior Extension Assistant	1	0	1	0
Forest Ranger Guards	1	10	1	20
Driver	0	1	0	2
Officer Orderly	0	2	0	3
General Worker-Nursery	5	10	5	20

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

The district has 7 forestry reserves, the biggest being the Nabioyoyo forest with an estimated 15,070 hectares. The smallest is the Mahilo forest reserve with an estimated area of 67 hectares.

The encroachment levels of the forests are only experienced in two forest reserves namely: Kaoma Reserve Forest and Nabioyoyo Forest Reserve with encroachment levels of 90% and 50% respectively. However, forests are also in danger of encroachment as the population keeps increasing. Hence, there is a need and demand for increased human resources such as forest range guards to protect the forest from possible encroachment.

**Patrolling:** Regular patrols are conducted by forestry officers and other law enforcement agencies in forest areas susceptible to illegal logging. Patrolling involves actively monitoring and surveying forests to detect signs of illegal activities such as unauthorized tree felling and logging without permits, or transportation of illegal timber.

**Checkpoints:** A Checkpoint has been established at a strategic location along Kaoma - Mongu roads where timber is transported. The checkpoint enables forestry officers to inspect vehicles, cargo, and related documents to ensure compliance with forestry regulations. Timber that lacks proper permits or documentation can be seized, and legal action can be taken against those involved in illegal activities.

### 5.33 Gazzeted Forests

Kaoma District has a total of Seven (7) Protected (Local) forests covering a total area of 54,361ha. The forest reserves have been heavily encroached by communities that have not only settled in the forest but have also conducted farming activities, produced charcoal and extracted timber. Table 2 indicates the forest reserves in the district and the levels of encroachment.

Table 29. Forestry Resources in Kaoma

S/N	FOREST NAME	P.F.A NO	SIZE (HA)	REMARKS
1	SHITWA	378	5,363	The forest is fairly intact. The forest is surrounded by tobacco farms which are posing a threat to the forest reserve
2	KAOMA	310	10070	About 90% of the forest is encroached by farms and settlements
3	LUENA	371	13671	There are no encroachments. Part of the Forest boundary was maintained covering about 21.02km
4	MAHILO	421	67	The forest was depleted but is currently regenerating. However, it is prone to encroachment due to its proximity to the Central Business District
5	MWIIMBA	362	4455	The forest is fairly intact. The major threat is timber harvesting. The forest boundary needs to be cleared.
6	NABIOYOYO	380	15070	Encroachment of about 50% by cassava and maize producers.
7	SHIDONGWE	369	5665	Forest boundary was maintained covering 12.1 Km

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

Figure 27. Forest Resource Map of Kaoma



Source: (Kaoma Town Council , 2023)

### 5.34 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

#### Timber Concession License

The concept of a timber concession is based on the territory within a country that is administered by an entity other than the state which holds sovereignty primarily for the production or extraction of specific tree species.

#### 5.35 Revenue Estimates Generation- Forest Sector

The Forestry Sector contributes significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through the formal forestry sector which is the timber-based industry. The informal sector accounts for the economic activities of households and the monetary value of ecosystem services mainly based on informal fuelwood and charcoal.

Natural forests are also the lifeline of rural livelihoods. They support the subsistence needs of 60 per cent of the rural population. Thousands of Kaoma residents depend on forests for wood fuel, shelter, food, pasture and fodder, medicines and household utility items.

The district generates its revenue mainly from forest fees and fines from both the timber-based industries and the informal fuelwood, bush Poles and charcoal.

Timber Production from forest Concession Licenses accounts for the most revenue followed by timber Conveyance License for Export and Charcoal Production and Conveyance Licenses as indicated in Table 4.2 and figures 3.5 to 3.7 The department generated a total of **(K 12,695,630.00)** Twelve Million Six Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty Kwacha from the year 2020 to 2022.

Table 30. Revenue Generated (2020 - 2022)

S/NO:	Year	Revenue Generated (K)
1.	2020	2,566,115.00
2.	2021	5,130,180.00
3.	2022	4,999,335.00
	Total	12,695,630.00

Source: (Department of Forestry, 2023)

Figure 28. Sources of Forest Revenue 2020

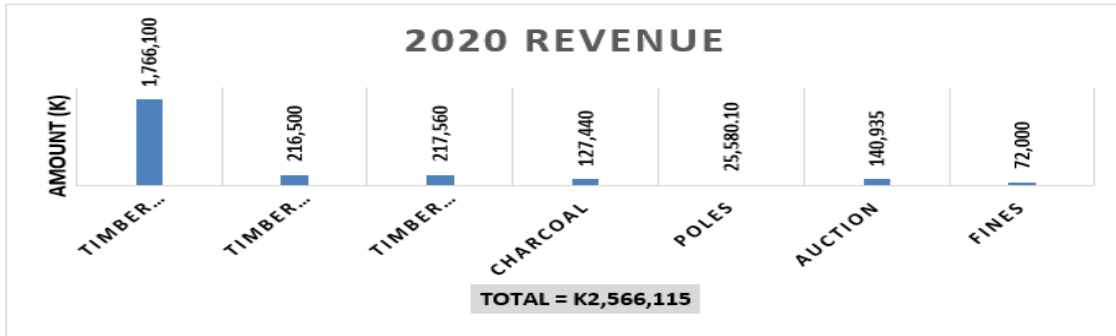
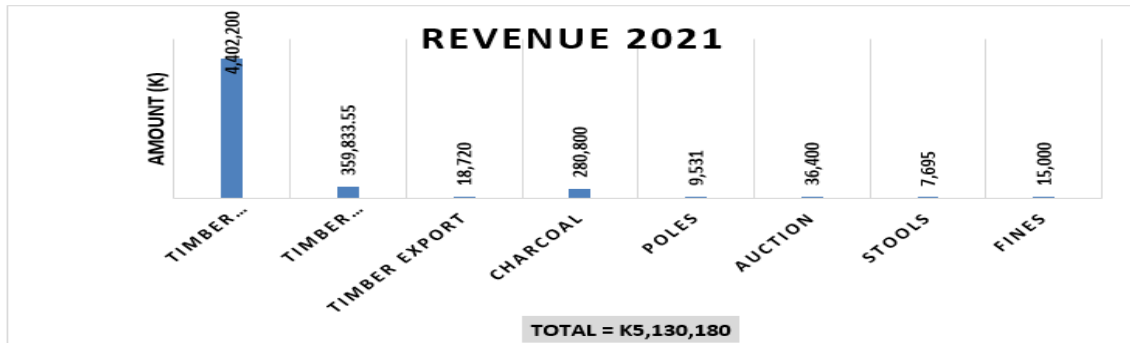
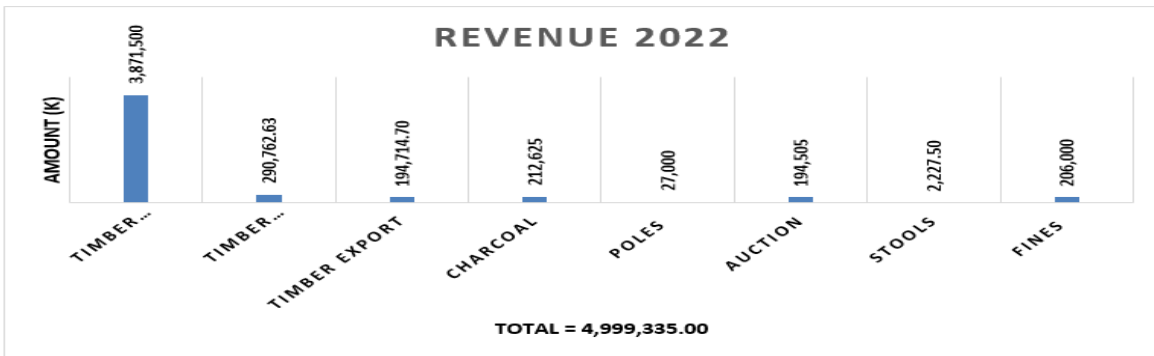


Figure 29. Trends in Revenue Generation (2021)



Sources: (Department of Forest, 2023)

Figure 30. Trend in Revenue Generation (2022)



Sources: (Forestry Report, 2023)

The table above indicates the revenue generation from forestry Licenses and fines. It can be noted from the graphs above that in the year 2021 the district generated the highest revenue compared to 2020 and 2022 as this was the period when the government issued new concession licenses. Timber and charcoal significantly contributed to the collection of revenue as indicated in the graphs above.

### 5.36 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- Lack of empowerment mechanisms for local producers and merchants given that CDF and CEEC have low financing thresholds which are unable to meet the required working capital for operating a forest concession and timber merchant business.
- The government has not set floor prices for timber based on prevailing market conditions, resulting in the exploitation of local timber producers and merchants.

- The process of acquiring a concession license is long, cumbersome and costly as a result most applicants (Zambians) are compelled to seek financing from timber merchants (Foreign Nationals) and this leads to a lack of bargaining power as they are contractually obliged to supply their timber to the same timber merchants at an unfair price.
- **Illegal Logging and Trade:** Illegal logging and trade is another challenge that undermines legitimate timber operations and significantly contributes to reduced timber species of high value.
- **Market Access and Trade Barriers:** Timber producers face challenges in accessing international markets due to trade barriers, tariffs, and rigorous regulations related to timber legality and sustainability.
- **Technological and Productivity Issues:** Outdated machinery, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to technology impede productivity and efficiency in timber operations.
- **Community Engagement and Social Responsibility:** Engaging local communities and addressing social issues related to land rights, labour conditions, and fair wages are some of the major problems in the timber industry and failure to address these concerns leads to conflicts/ reputational damage.
- **Market Demand and Price Volatility:** The timber market is subject to fluctuation in demand, changing consumer preferences, and price volatility. Economic factors and shifts in market dynamics have an impact on the profitability and stability of the timber industry.
- Local timber producers lack information on the export market for their timber compared to the foreign timber merchants who have monopolized the export of timber to China, Vietnam and South Africa.

#### *5.37 Assessment Based on the Availability of Services*

**Market availability:** Due to the growing population in Kaoma District, there is projected high market demand for timber products which provide an opportunity for business and jobs.

**Enabling policy environment:** the government has laws and legislations that provide an opportunity for Zambians to participate in the timber industry. The Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 allows the participation of stakeholders in the timber production value chain.

**Access to financing:** The financing window under CEEC and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) provides financing opportunities for investment in the timber industry

**Climate change:** The effects of climate change led to low crop yield resulting in communities depending on forestry resources thereby contributing to the depletion of forests.

#### *5.38 Assessment Based on Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators*

**Forest Protection:** The forest department provides services in the district through the protection and management of the protected forests. Kaoma District has a total of seven (7) gazetted Local Forests covering a total area of 54,340 hectares of 543.4 square kilometres.

**Community Forest Management:** The Forestry Department in Kaoma, in collaboration with Bio-Carbon Partners (BCP) embarked on sensitization and formation of Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) in line with Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 and Community Forest Management Regulations No. 11 of 2018. This program is aimed at strengthening the stewardship of forests on customary land in the Kalumwange and Lunyati Wards, through communal control, use and management of forests, while balancing responsibilities with attractive legal rights, to end uncontrolled forest losses and incentivize community-driven sustainable forest management.

**Bee Keeping:** As part of sustainable forest management, the department is supporting Beekeeping as a forest-based enterprise. Beekeeping, honey processing and packaging have been going on in the district through the support of the bee-keeping farmers and the establishment of a Honey processing plant in the district. Currently, one co-operative is operating a honey factory by processing honey and wax and linking the Bee Keepers to the market. The cooperative is however not operating at full capacity due to financial constraints.

Musika Zambia, a non-governmental and non-profit organization that works to stimulate private sector investment participation in the smallholder market has expressed interest in renovating and re-equipping the honey processing factory with modern Honey and Wax processing equipment. Musika has further plans to construct Raw Honey Collection centres in the district, particularly in the Kalumwange and Mayukwayukwa areas. Musika will also link honey farmers to both local and international markets.

#### *5.39 Impact of Change Anticipated over the next ten Years*

Population growth is the key driver of timber demand in Kaoma district. As the population increases, so does the need for housing infrastructure and various wood-based products.

#### *5.40 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS*

##### *5.41 Plantation Establishment*

There is a need for the district to adequately prepare for the imminent demand for timber due to population growth, by way of embarking on a robust plantation of fast-growing exotic timber species such as Eucalyptus and Pine. The department has therefore planned to set up Pine and Eucalyptus Plantations in the district. Over 10,000 ha of pine plantations are to be planted in all the gazetted forest reserves that have been heavily depleted and encroached. This intervention will supplement indigenous timber stock that is diminishing at a much faster rate due to the increasing demand.

##### *5.42 Community Forest Management (CFM)*

Forestry in partnership with Bio-Carbon Partner (BCP) is embarking on the formation of Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) in Kalumwange, Lunyati and Luambuwa areas in line with the Community Forest Regulation No. 11 of 2018

Bio-Carbon Partners (BCP) is a social enterprise that specializes in developing and implementing projects that are aimed at reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable land use. BCP's main initiative is the development of community-led REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) projects.

These projects involve partnering with local communities, governments, Local authorities, traditional leadership and other stakeholders to protect forests, reduce carbon emissions, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities. BCP's approach typically involves establishing conservation agreements with communities, implementing sustainable land management practices, and generating revenue from carbon credits.

#### *5.43 THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.*

Population growth in Kaoma will result in increasing demand for timber for housing infrastructure, fuelwood, charcoal (for energy) and other non-wood forest products. Rapid population growth and the resultant anthropogenic activities will exert great pressure on the

natural and as well as man-made environments. The district will experience increasing demand for land for settlements and food production. The anticipated population growth will impact the livelihoods of the community members and this will raise the demand for employment opportunities, especially among the youth.

#### *5.44 Environment and Climate Change Analysis*

Climate change exacerbated by increased emissions is known and already manifested as a development challenge in Kaoma affecting the productivity of key economic sectors of the Zambian economy such as agriculture and forestry.

Projected changes in both temperature and rainfall indicate that Zambia needs now to make informed decisions about the management of natural resources. With regards to temperature, a projected increase of between 1.2° and 3.4°C is expected by 2060 and approximately 1.6° to 5.5°C by 2090.

#### *5.45 The Impact of Existing Trends in the Environment and Climate Change*

The impacts of climate change are already being experienced in Kaoma and the entire Western Province which has continued recording decreases in crop yields and water availability. Unpredictable precipitation and increasing temperatures have occasioned low yields in crops such as Maize (0.5 to 1.0 t/ha), sorghum, millet and sweet potato. High incidences of drought are contributing to increased bushfires, soil degradation and soil fertility loss forcing communities to encroach into gazetted forest land in search of fertile land resulting in loss of forest cover in the district.

#### *5.46 The Impact of Climate Change on The Issues*

Due to poor yields exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change, forest landscapes provide a buffer and safety net for the rural poor communities with a wider range of products to sustain their livelihoods. These products both wood and Non-wood Forest Products (NWFPs) include wild fruits, wildlife (including bush meat), bush poles, fuel wood, charcoal, grass and timber. Heavy reliance on these natural resources has resulted in over-exploitation, deforestation and loss of biodiversity in the district.

#### *5.47 Issues arising Relating to gender groups and Vulnerability*

Forestry management in the local community and customary gender division of labour has been the norm in Kaoma. Even though men and women have access to forest resources, the types of products they collect from the forest are different. In addition, women use forest products they collect to support household needs, while men perceive them as personal sources of income. The timber industry in Kaoma, on the other hand, is dominated by men mainly due to the nature of activities in the timber value chain that include harvesting, transportation and processing, this can only be achieved by men.

Forest-based enterprises such as beekeeping have the potential to empower rural women in Kaoma because it demands fewer resources in terms of finances, labour and land ownership. However, the honey sector has been characterised by male dominance at different points in the production and marketing chain, thereby marginalising women. Major constraints to the achievement of equal participation and benefit by men and women have been identified as technological and cultural values at the community level.

#### 5.48 Summary

Forests in Kaoma are critically important to the socio-economic development of the rural and urban communities. The wood-based industries, anchored on the vast forests in the district, have continued to be the major source of livelihood among the local people of Kaoma in addition to agriculture. The success of the district's development strategy will entirely depend on the considerable extent of the resources being managed sustainably.

Government interventions such as Beekeeping Development, Community Forest Management, Supported Forest Regeneration and Plantation Establishment and Management will also play a pivotal role in abating deforestation that is exacerbated by agriculture expansion, wood fuel, timber extraction, bushfires, mining and land use change for infrastructure development, thereby enhancing sustainable forest management in the district.

#### 5.49 THE ENERGY, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

##### 5.50 COMMUNICATION

###### 5.51 Introduction

Access to information is key to have improved society. Government and private companies have invested in communication infrastructure for easy access to information. The common mode of communication in the district includes radio, television, mobile networks and telecommunication networks. This investment has enabled communities to be updated with current affairs in the district. Despite the improvement in the communication infrastructure, there is still a gap in communication services.

###### 5.52 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at the Local Level

The government intends to introduce E-learning in community schools which will have a positive impact on school-going children who have no access to the internet, radio or mobile network communication system

The government of Zambia has signed licenses with Star Link to provide internet data services in Zambia. This investment will ensure that Zambia gets high-speed internet access. It will also help expand the digital infrastructure and support reliable access to rural and underserved communities including Kaoma communities.

ZICTA has started erecting towers across the country. Mobile telecommunication companies and radio service providers will now be renting from ZICTA towers. The government also intends to introduce an optic fibre network system.

###### 5.53 Policies

The **Communication sector policy** provides the overarching policy framework for the development of the ICT sector and is premised on capacity building and an effective legal and regulatory framework as its key pillar. The **National Information and Communication Technology Policy** creates a conducive environment for the expansion of ICT networks and services that are accessible to all at a reasonable cost.

#### 5.54 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 5.55 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Kaoma district is home to three mobile network providers in addition to the district's single privately owned radio station. Many areas within the district are remote and are unable to receive

radio signals. Installation of more telecommunication towers at reduced radius will curb the issues of intermittent reception in some areas. One communication tower can serve a population within a 15 km radius. The majority of the rural communities do not have access to the network, making implementing projects and programs such as social cash transfer and constituency development funds difficult.

The table below shows the district's available communication networks and radio services.

**Table 31. Communication networks in Kaoma**

NO	MOBILE NETWORK	RADIO SERVICES
01	MTN	Radio Cheke
02	ZAMTEL	
03	AIRTEL	

Sources: (Author, 2023)

#### *5.56 Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators*

Most areas in the district experience poor network reception because of few service towers. The following table shows the quality of the network in the wards.

**Table 32. Quality of Reception**

NO	WARD	QUALITY OF RECEPTION
01	Naliele ward	Good
02	Mulamabila	Very good
03	Shitwa	Poor
04	Longe	Very good
05	Shilombo	Good
06	Namaloba	poor
07	Kalumwange	good
08	Lunyati	poor
09	Kashamu	Very poor
10	Mutshwala	poor
11	Nalulembwe	Very poor
12	Namafulo	Poor
13	Luambuwa	Poor
14	Winda	Poor
15	Shikombwe	Poor
16	Lukute	Poor

17	Kapili	Goo
18	Mangango	Good

Source: (Author, 2023)

#### 5.56 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

##### 5.57 Assessment of Availability

The community complained about not having adequate telecommunication reception towers to provide internet, radio and communication service. This has been hurting rural communities because they cannot have access to information on time.

##### 5.58 Assessment of Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

Concerning communication, the communities experience the following challenges.

- Limited internet coverage.
- Limited radio coverage.
- Poor radio network reception

#### 5.59 IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON COMMUNICATION IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS

##### 5.60 Population Changes Future Demand for Services

The district population in the next 10 years will rise and the demand for access to information services such as radio and telecommunication networks will rise. The increasing rural population in the district will start migrating to cities where they can access network services. Poor communication networks will act as a push factor. The population will rise in urban areas which will put pressure on services including access to radio and telecommunication networks.

##### 5.61 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The existing facility will not be able to cater for the population in the next 10 years. Therefore, there is a need for more investment in the communication sector in the district. The following are the proposed interventions that can help address the challenges that will come in 2033.

- Erection of towers across the district to enhance communication.
- Providing public-owned radio services to all wards of Kaoma, especially in growth nodes such as Mayukwayukwa, Kalumwange, and Mangango

#### 5.62 THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.

Most communities within the district have started moving from their areas to settle in areas that show potential socio-economic activities. These areas are slowly becoming growth nodes. These areas should be prioritized when it comes to implementing internet services in the district.

##### 5.62.1 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 5.62.2 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Human activities such as deforestation, and pollution can alter weather patterns resulting in climate change. Climate variation has the potential to create a natural disaster which can bring down weather services such as communication towers.

### 5.63 The Impact of Climate Change on Communications in The District

Climate change negatively affects access to telecommunication towers. The communities often face a challenge when there are heavy downpours. The climate variations have the potential to disrupt network towers and disturb signals.

### 5.64 Summary

Access to information is very important for a civilized nation. Communication access ensures that everyone is informed on what is happening in society. Decisions are typically impacted by the information available. However, in the absence of information or communication, communities are more likely to make poor decisions.

Kaoma district is faced with many challenges in terms of communication. The district does not have enough communication towers and some areas do not receive radio signals. This challenge needs to be addressed to increase access to information and improve the lives of the people especially those in rural areas.

## 5.65 TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

### 5.66 Introduction

Good transportation system and infrastructure development is one of the key indicators of economic growth. Zambia has seen an unprecedented increase in the level of infrastructure development for the last two decades. The government has improved roads across the nation to facilitate the movement of people and transportation of goods to market areas. The transportation system in the country is the key driver for economic growth. Roads and other commercial infrastructure have been built in the district to help provide a favourable environment for business and other government activities. This has contributed to the economic growth of the nation. Kaoma District has not benefited much from the investment in infrastructure development. Inadequate infrastructure development has contributed to low socio-economic activities in the district.

### 5.67 Key government priorities being and to be Implemented at the Local Level.

The government has embarked on a mission to improve infrastructure development in the district. The government has prioritized infrastructure development for enhanced socio-economic development. Currently, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is rehabilitating township roads and has released funds through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to construct and rehabilitate feeder roads and build infrastructure in the Education, Health and other sectors. Kaoma Town Council through the recently increased Constituency Development Fund has procured earth-moving equipment for both Mangango and Kaoma Central constituencies. This will help address the poor road network and reduce the cost of hiring earth-moving equipment from private companies.

### 5.68 Policies and Legislation

The implementation of the Transport and Infrastructure sector is guided by the following Policies and Frameworks:

- **The National Transport Policy of 2019** is aimed at enhancing the facilitator role of the transport sector in the social and economic development of the public and private sectors. It seeks to promote the private sector and involvement in infrastructure development and service provision under a regulated environment.
- **National Housing Policy of 2020**, whose focus is to ensure increased delivery of standard social and public housing, housing affordability and provision of services in housing neighbourhoods.



### 5.71 Crossing Points

The district has approximately 40 crossing points in the form of bridges and culverts. However, most of these facilities are in a bad state. Some require a complete overhaul of rehabilitation and others new construction. The districts receive good rainfall which in certain intervals tends to wash away bridges on rivers and perennial streams.

### 5.72 Assessment Based on Quality of Services

In Kaoma District, the current status is that most of the township roads are in a deplorable state and have become nearly impassable, especially during the rainy season. Most of the township roads are eroded and have a lot of potholes and detours. Poor road drainages have resulted in some roads being flooded during the rainy season. This has had a negative ripple effect not only on accessibility, but most importantly delivery of farm inputs and taking the agricultural produce to the nearest markets

### 5.73 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 5.74 Assessment Based on the Availability of Services

In the survey which was undertaken in 2023, the community complained about not having a proper road network system. This challenge makes them find it challenging to move from one point to another. Most people move on foot to access the community services such as health posts, schools and hospitals. There is a need to work on feeder roads in the district to promote mobility and movement of goods and services in the district.

The community also complained of not having enough crossing points in their wards. In the rainy season, some communities are cut off from services such as schools and clinics this is because the crossing points become flooded in the rainy season.

#### 5.75 Assessment-based Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

Roads in rural parts of Kaoma are sandy and vehicles find it challenging to move from one point to another. Few vehicles manage to reach most areas in the ward because of the sand. In such areas, the local people cannot even own a vehicle because roads are impassable.

The township roads are also in terrible shape, and the community has long bemoaned the lack of funding for road maintenance. Nonetheless, the public was astounded by the beginnings of the changes. To ensure that the township's roads are upgraded, Kaoma Town Council has begun gravelling them. To make the roads more weather-resistant, the community believed that they needed to be upgraded to bituminous standards.

### 5.76 IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 5.77 Population Change Future Demand for Services

Population growth will increase mobility between places. The increase in mobility will contribute to economic growth and its activities. The increased frequency of bad roads will hurt the transportation system due to deteriorating road infrastructure, hence there will be a need for routine road maintenance.

#### 5.78 Existing And Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The government through cooperating partners such as BHL Transport is constantly rehabilitating and maintaining the Kaoma – Kasempa road to ease the movement of goods and services between Kaoma and Kasempa district. This road is of greater importance to Kaoma District as it passes through Kalumwange and is closer to the resettlement scheme and this will contribute to the efficient delivery of agricultural inputs.

Upgrading of district and township roads to bituminous standards and comprehensive gravelling of feeder roads including the construction of bridges and culverts are some of the proposed developmental investments to be undertaken in future. This will improve the district status and connectivity of road infrastructure in the district.

#### 5.79. THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.

The continuous improvement in major roads in the district will lead to the majority of the rural population settling nearer to the transportation routes. This will lead to increased economic activities along major roads in the district. Eventually, there will be high demand for services such as education, health, water, agriculture and electricity.

#### 5.79 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

##### 5.80 The impact of existing Trends on the environment and Climate Change

Dilapidated district, Feeder and Township roads without draining systems will contribute to soil erosion and land degradation. Grave and sand roads have increased respiratory infection in the nearby communities arising from dust particles.

##### 5.81 The Impact of Climate Change

Variations in precipitation patterns have resulted in road closures and exceptional flooding, rendering certain areas within the district unusable. In addition, the cost of maintaining and rebuilding new roads as well as old roads and bridges has gone up due to climate change. Furthermore, some building infrastructure has blown off and developed significant structural wall breaches as a result of climate change.

##### 5.82 Gender and Cross-Cutting Issues

Increase HIV and STI infection by contractors working on roads and surrounding areas. Recruitment of personnel mostly casual workers is gender insensitive. More men are recruited compared to women.

##### 5.83 Summary

Kaoma district needs investment in the road network to improve trade and business in the district. Road connectivity should be enhanced to improve accessibility. A proper road network will alleviate most challenges which the communities are facing. Investing in standard road infrastructure will also attract investors in the district.

#### 5.84 ENERGY SECTOR

##### 5.85 Introduction

Investing in electricity generation, transmission and distribution is the driver for socio-economic development. Electricity is an essential part of modern life and is extremely important to the growth of the economy. People use electricity for lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration and operating appliances, computers, electronics and machinery.

Major electricity generating stations in Zambia are Kafue Gorge, Kariba North Bank and Victoria Falls. Supply for Kaoma District comes from Mongu on the 66KV line. Kaoma has 6,355 customers connected to the National grid.

Table 33. Premises connected to the National Grid

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Residential	5144
Commercials	1048
Social	109
Maximum Demand	34
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>6355</b>

Source (Author, 2023)

### 5.86 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES BEING AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Electricity is an essential part of modern life and important to the economy. People use electricity for lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration and operating appliances, computers, electronics, and machinery. The electricity supply is mainly guided by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO). Zambia Electricity Supply is also guided by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) goal number 7 whose focus is on ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare and transportation.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

##### 5.87 Availability of Services

Investment in electricity generation, transmission and distribution is the driver for economic activities such as:

- Increased education possibilities as pupils and students can study during night time.
- Clinics and hospitals can effectively operate during the day and at night.
- Fewer unhealthy kerosene lamps, meaning improved health conditions.
- Increased basic comfort which electricity provides to residents of any community.

The power supply at Kaoma Main 66/33/11kv substation is enough to cover the current demand and anticipated demand for Kaoma Central Constituency. The power supply for Mangango's 02 2.5MVA 66/11KV HOSPITAL and 01 2.5MVA 33/11KV NYANGO is also enough to cover the current demand and anticipated demand for Mangango Constituency. Kaoma substation has a 7.5MVA capacity with five feeders. Kaoma 66/33/11KV substation is currently consuming 2.5MVA at pick hour. Therefore, the district has 5MVA access. Hence, the district still has electricity capacity for future development.

##### 5.88 Kaoma 66/33/11kv Substation

Table 34. Transformer Ratings and Feeders for Each Transformer.

S/No:	TRANSFORMER SIZE	TRANSFORMER RATING	FEEDERS
01	5MVA	66/33KV	TBZ
			MANGANGO
02	2.5MVA	66/11KV	HOSPITAL

			BP
			BARRACK
03	2.5MVA	33/11KV	NYANGO
			MANGANGO

Source: (Author, 2023)

Kaoma substation has a 7.5MVA capacity with five feeders.

**Mangango 33/11kv Substation.** Below are the transformer ratings and feeders for the Mangango substation;

Table 35. Transformer Ratings and Feeders for Mangango Substation

S/N	TRANSFORMER SIZE	TRANSFORMER RATING	FEEDERS
01	2.5MVA	33/11KV	NYANGO
			MANGANGO

Source: (Author, 2023)

#### 5.89 ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

Electricity supply in the district is stable, however, the district has also been experiencing incidences of low and high voltage which is also affecting the township water supply.

#### ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

##### 5.90 Assessment Of Availability Based on Issues from Public Participation

The major concern mostly in rural areas was the lack of access to both renewable energy and connection to the national grid impacting negatively on communities' capacity to engage in sustainable economic activities.

##### 5.91 Assessment of Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

Regarding the quality of the supplied electricity, communities expressed satisfaction with the stable supply and the rapid response by ZESCO to concerns from the community. The rural communities however complained of not being connected to the national grid. The community proposed that schools, markets and clinics should have access to power 24/7.

##### 5.92 IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

##### 5.93 Population Change, Future Demand for Services

Increased population along the powerlines will mostly be recorded in the next ten years. The district will also experience higher demands for electricity due to increased social and economic activities arising from the extension of power to Lunyati and Kalumwange. The construction of Kaoma–Kasempa and Katunda-Lukulu roads and the actualization of the Kalumwange Farming Block and the Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme will surely increase the demand for power in the district.

##### 5.94 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Zambia's Vision 2030 is a long-term perspective plan aiming at attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030 by creating an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development. One of the energy conditions for this to be achieved is attaining universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy at the least economic, fiscal, social and environmental costs and increased use of renewable sources of energy.

For the country's Vision 2030 to be achieved, there will be a need for increased renewable alternative sources of energy and the reduction of the share of wood fuel to 40 per cent by 2030. As a district, to achieve the targets for Vision 2030, there will be need to embark on the following projects;

#### 5.95 Connection of Kalumwange to The National Grid

Kalumwange is 80km from Kaoma. The technical details for connecting the Kalumwange area are as follows; T-off and construction of 80km of 33KV Overhead line and installation of 8 x 100KVA transformers. This will be enough to connect the Kalumwange area and all the schools along the line. Mayukwayukwa is 40km from Kaoma Township. The details for connecting Mayukwayukwa are as follows; T-off and construction of 40km of 33KV overhead line and installation of transformers. This will cover connecting Mayukwayukwa Refugee Camp, schools and the surrounding communities along the line.

The impact of the ongoing government development programs on the energy demand is due to among other factors the small-scale businesses under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) for example desk making which requires a lot of welding.

Looking into the future and in recognition of the climate change influences, ZESCO is innovating renewable energy technologies. The continued economic transformation of Zambia depends on ZESCO's ambitious increased power generation mix composed of a minimum of 800MW of solar energy, 5,00MW of wind energy, and 5,00MW of hydro in the next 10 years.

#### 5.96 *THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.*

In the next ten years, the district is likely to experience increased settlements along powerlines, especially along the Kaoma-Kasempa road and the Kaoma-Mayukwayukwa route. The increased population will lead to pressure on the limited available resources such as education and water supply facilities. The increased population along powerlines will also lead to the following.

##### 5.97 Deforestation.

Human activities such as charcoal burning and farming will increase along power lines which will lead to deforestation.

##### 5.98 Vandalism

It has become more prevalent in the Electricity Supply Industry and its impact is immeasurable. Every year, huge budgets are spent on the repair and replacement of equipment damaged by vandals causing delays in the implementation of new projects and reducing the performance of infrastructure.

However, investments in solar and other renewable sources of energy will likely lead to mitigating the effects of migration to the national grid power lines among the major roads

#### 6.0 *ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS*

##### 6.1 *The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change*

Due to the increased population, people are more likely to settle along main district roads and power lines to access electricity. This will lead to deforestation in those areas and stress on other public services such as the water supply.

## 6.2 The Impact of Climate Change on the Issues

Higher surface temperatures will lead to more moisture, and particulates in the atmosphere, which may result in less solar radiation and cloudier days. On the other hand, very cold temperatures in the district often lead to low solar energy performance.

## 6.3 Issues Arising relating to gender groups and Vulnerability

Women, girls and the youth's workload is reduced with access to energy from the main grid and other renewable energy sources. However, for the population of Kaoma whose access to renewable energy is inadequate, the workload for vulnerable members of the community is still on the increase due to charcoal production and firewood collection

## 6.4 Summary

Kaoma District has great potential for renewable energy. Increased access to electricity by the community will lead to increased socio-economic activities in the district. Kaoma has excess energy of about 5MVA which needs to be used for connecting other identified projects. The project for connecting Mayukwayukwa and Kalumwange will be a very viable project for the surrounding communities and schools. With new technologies developing in schools, teachers will be able to teach their pupils new computer skills.

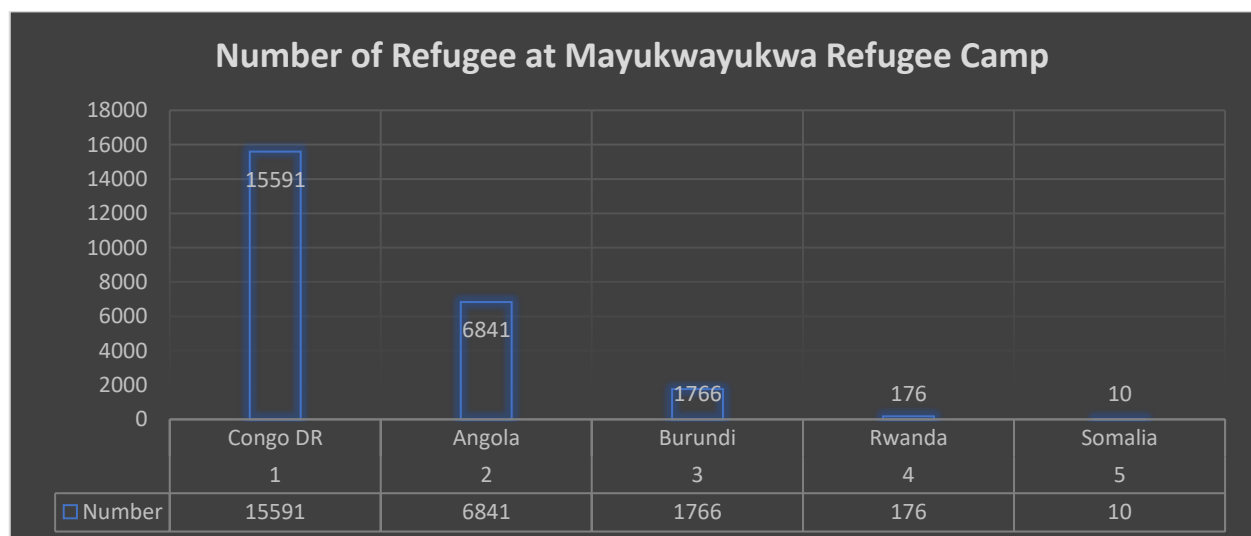
## 7.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

### 7.1 REFUGEES IN THE DISTRICT

#### 7.2 Introduction

The government of Zambia recognise the rights of refugees and immigrants. It acknowledges the Human Rights Act which advocates for the protection of refugees and securing the rights of immigrants. the country has offered support to refugees in the refugee resettlement camps. Kaoma district has one refugee camp which is the Mayukwayukwa refugee camp established in 1966. The population of the refugee can be estimated to be about 24,384 people. The resettlement has refugees from Congo DR, Burundi, Rwanda, Angola and Somalia. The table below shows the population statistics of the refugee camps.

Figure 32. Refugees currently at Mayukwayukwa Refugee Camp



Source: (Author, 2023)

### 7.3 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at the local level

The government is working with Caritas Czech Republic to uplift the lives of the refugees. Caritas Czech Republic under the Livelihood sector in the settlement have Agriculture value chain projects.

The government intends to support and encourage both current and former refugees and other persons of concern to fully utilize their skills to effectively participate in various economic activities in settlement and surrounding areas within Zambia. The Zambian government with support from UNHCR intends to provide international protection to asylum seekers and refugees, to help find durable solutions for refugees. The government of Zambia with foreign and local partners intend to implement the following measures to improve the status of the Mayukwayukwa refugee camp; enhance access to modern public infrastructure and socio-economic amenities in the settlement area. Transform the Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements into a self-reliant and sustaining community with increased economic activities. Digitize operations and management of refugees and other persons of concern aimed at enhancing the security of refugees and advocate for harmonization of laws about the management of PoCs such as the Immigration and Deportation Act, Labor Laws, Refugees Act etc.;

### 7.4 POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

The 1951 UN convention: This is a United Nations Treaty that defines who a refugee is and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum. Furthermore, the 1969 OAU Convention acts as a regional legal instrument that governs refugee protection in Africa. It's important to note that while the OAU Convention was a significant step in addressing refugee challenges specific to Africa, subsequent developments in international refugee law, including the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, have further shaped the legal framework for refugee protection globally.

Refugees Act No.1 of 2017 the document highlights the protection of refugees through the framework that is the Standard Operating Procedures, Service Charter, Integrity Committee and the revised refugee protection action plan.

### 7.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

#### 7.6 Availability of Services

Both the UNHCR and the government of Zambia support the refugee resettlement program. To provide refugee personnel with access to basic amenities, the government has established programs like school clinics. Boreholes have been dug by the UNDP and its partners to provide the community with clean, safe water. To enable refugees to grow crops and create sustainable livelihoods, Caritas and other actors have been assisting them in obtaining farming inputs. The forestry industry has also made the beehive initiative open to the community.

#### 7.7 Quality of service including key performance Indicators.

The refugee settlement is receiving benefits from organisations such as the UN and other NGOs that are trying to improve the lives of the refugees in the camps.

### 7.8 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

#### 7.8.1.1.1 Quality of Services Including Key Performance Indicators

The stakeholder consultation which was undertaken reviewed that refugee settlement faces the following challenges. The road network in the refugee camp is very bad including the Mayukwayukwa road and needs to be worked on to improve the status of the refugee camps. The camp is not connected to the

national power grid, therefore there is a need to have it connected. The area faces inadequate medical personnel and infrastructure. The population of the refugee camp is increasing and there is a need to provide a college or vocational training institute to empower the refugees with skills. The refugee camp has no standard market or shopping centre where the community can buy and sell their goods.

There is no bank or fuel station in the refugee camps. People are forced to travel to Mongu or kaoma to access these services. There is no local court to handle cases, and the police post is there but it needs to be renovated. The area is also faced with inadequate accommodation of the working staff in the settlement.

### 7.8.1.2 IMPACT OF CHANGE ANTICIPATED OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

#### 7.8.1.2.1 Population Change, Future Demand for Services

The population of the settlement is growing and there is a need to increase the level of service delivery in the district. The population is likely to rise by 25 percent in the next 10 years which will lead to more demand for services.

#### 7.8.1.2.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

Upgrading the clinic into a hospital, building a University and College in the area, building community centres in Kapili and Mushwala wards, and constructing recreational facilities and water and sanitation facilities. Furthermore, there is a need to upgrade existing roads to bituminous standards and connect the refugee settlement and the surrounding areas to the National Electricity Grid.

Table 36. Showing the number of existing and 2034 projected social protection officers in Kaoma

Staffs	Number of officers in the district	Standard number of officers required	The existing Number of officers	2034 Social Welfare/ Comdev Staff Projection
District Social Welfare Officer	1	1	1	1
Social Welfare Officer	1	1	0	2
Assistant Social Welfare Officer	4	10	4	10
Human Resource Officer	0	2	0	2
Child Welfare Officer	0	5	0	10
IT Specialist	0	2	0	4
Accountant	0	2	0	2
Statistician	0	2	0	2
Purchasing officer	0	2	0	2
Stores Officer	0	2	0	2
Psycho-Social Counsellors	0	4	0	4
Matron (Shelter)	0	2	0	2
Cooks (Shelter)	0	3	0	5
Officer orderly	0	2	0	3
General Worker	1	5	0	5
Security Guard	1	4	0	4

Source (Department of Social Welfare, 2023).

## 7.9 THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.

The refugees have engaged themselves in different activities to support their livelihood. Some are into farming and aquaculture, and others in timber production. The increased economic activities have also resulted in the growth of the settlement. This in turn has started to put a strain

on the available resources. This will mean that the refugees will now start exploiting more resources. Over-exploitation of resources will result in the loss of biodiversity and environmental change.

#### *7.10 Environment and Climate Change Analysis*

The increased activities on land are causing an impact on weather patterns. The district experiences cases of low crop yield due to unpredictable weather patterns and dry spells. The soil type is not favourable to some crops as it is not fertile.

#### *7.11 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerability*

Women and girls in Kaoma often experience higher levels of poverty and limited access to education and healthcare. Gender-based violence is a critical issue, exacerbated by traditional practices and societal norms that limit women's empowerment and participation in decision-making processes. Women in Kaoma are typically engaged in informal, low-paying jobs, which makes them more vulnerable to economic shocks. Social protection programs targeting women, such as cash transfers and microfinance initiatives, aim to improve their economic stability and independence. Access to maternal health services is limited, contributing to high maternal and child mortality rates. Educational opportunities for girls are often hindered by early marriages and the prioritization of boys' education.

#### *7.12 Vulnerable groups*

Many children in Kaoma district are at risk due to poverty, malnutrition, and lack of access to quality education. Child labour is prevalent, with children often working in agriculture or informal sectors to support their families. The elderly population in Kaoma faces neglect and limited access to pensions or social security. Traditional family structures, which previously supported the elderly, are weakening due to economic pressures and migration.

People with disabilities encounter significant barriers in accessing education, employment, and healthcare. Social stigma and inadequate infrastructure further marginalize this group.

Individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS face social exclusion and economic hardship. Social protection in Kaoma district requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the specific needs of gender and vulnerable groups. Strengthening existing programs, improving coordination, and ensuring inclusivity and accessibility are essential steps towards building a more equitable and resilient community in the district.

#### *7.13 Summary*

The government and stakeholders should work together to uplift the lives of refugees and the people of Kaoma at large. The refugees are vulnerable people who should be cared for.

## **8.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR**

### **8.1 Introduction**

Social Protection Services seeks to provide social assistance and promote services (livelihood and empowerment) to the poor and vulnerable in society. The services provided are aimed at enhancing human development and accelerating national development. There are two departments under social security. These departments are Social Welfare and Community Development. They both contribute towards the well-being of all Zambians by ensuring that

vulnerable people have sufficient income and food security to meet their basic needs and protection from the worst form impacts of risks and shocks

### Social protection objectives

- Reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households.
- Enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations
- Build the human capital of extremely poor households to stop the Intergenerational Transfer of Poverty.

## 8.2 Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at the local level

Table 37. The following are the programs being implemented in the district.

S/No:	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL PROTECTION
1.	Food Security Pack	Child Protection
2.	Livelihood Empowerment Support Scheme Program	Human Trafficking
3.	Village Bank	Gender-Based Violence
4.	Village Savings and Lending Association	Social Cash Transfer
5.	Adult Literacy	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)
6.	Skills training	Child Protection
7.	-	Human Trafficking

Source: (Social Welfare Department, 2023)

### 8.3 Key Policies and Legislation

The activities undertaken by the social security sector are backed up by policies and legislation as indicated in the table below.

**National Social Protection Policy:** Provides social security, maternity protection legal and child protection, especially related to neglect; anti-trafficking program and anti-gender violence program.

Refugees Act No. 1 of 2017: Ensures migrant child (who may require refugee status, or is considered a refugee) receives appropriate protection and assistance. Assists a child in tracing the parents of other members of the family of the refugee child to obtain information necessary for the reunification of the child with the family (if the family cannot be found, ensure the child receives the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of the child’s family). Ensures the child enjoys rights of life, non-discrimination, freedom and security, freedom from human trafficking, torture, degrading punishment

**Guidelines for Protection Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in Zambia, 2014:** The national Guidelines for Protection Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in Zambia were developed to facilitate the capacity-building of first-line officials to establish and/or implement “protection-sensitive processes, procedures and systems”, to effectively respond to the protection needs of vulnerable migrants in Zambia. These are complimented by the National Referral Mechanism, profiling forms and trainers’ manuals/handbooks.

**Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989:** Zambia is a signatory to the CRC and has ratified it. The CRC takes care of the fundamental human rights of children. Among other rights include the need for protection from abuse and exploitation, the need for the physical and intellectual development of a

child, and the provision of special protection needs of vulnerable children including UASC, asylum-seeking and refugee children.

**African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1999:** Zambia both signed and ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). Zambia signed the charter on December 11, 1999, and later ratified it on December 2, 2008. The ratification indicates Zambia's commitment to implementing the provisions of the charter, which aims to promote and protect the rights and welfare of children across Africa.

## 8.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

### 8.5 Availability of services

The Department of Community Development offers the following services to the people of Kaoma district.

### 8.6 Food Security Pack

This is a social protection program that aims at empowering the poor and vulnerable but viable farmer households with agricultural inputs and livelihood skills to improve their productivity with the ultimate goal of enhancing their food, nutrition and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. This program has 3 main components namely; Rainfed Cropping, Wetland Cropping and Alternative Livelihood Initiative (ALI). It's important to note that, Kaoma District implements only two (2) components of FSP, Rainfed and Alternative Livelihood Initiative (ALI). The support is not intended as a free handout and therefore the programme provides for 10% **Paybacks** or recoveries after the beneficiary has been assisted. The paybacks are either kept at the community level or sold off and funds that are realized are used by the community members for other food enhancements.

### 8.7 Rainfed Component

Under the **Rain-fed Cropping** programme, beneficiaries are supported with a food security pack which consists of fertilizers (Compound D and Urea) and seeds (cereal and legumes) to cultivate on approximately 3 limas (3/4 hectare) for two (2) consecutive years in the rain season after which they are weaned off.

### 8.8 Wetland Component

Under the Wetland Cropping Programme, beneficiary households are supported with a food security pack which consists of fertilizer (D-Compound and Urea) and seed (cereal and vegetable) to cultivate 1 lima in winter. The households are also supported for two consecutive seasons.

### 8.9 Alternative Livelihoods Intervention

The Alternative Livelihoods Intervention (ALI) introduces the provision of non-crop agricultural inputs emphasizing small livestock and poultry such as goats, sheep and chickens and other food security-enhancing projects such as Hammer mills and maize shellers. The beneficiaries are supported as individual households or communities.

### 8.10 Livelihood Empowerment Support Scheme

The major objective of the Livelihoods and Empowerment Support Schemes (LESS) is to promote the social and economic emancipation of vulnerable but viable women. This is done through the provision of financial and technical support to enhance the sustainability of their businesses, household income and food security which ultimately contributes to poverty reduction in the communities.

#### 8.11 Village Bank (Micro-Credit to Women)

The Village Bank (Microcredit Scheme) facilitates the provision of life and business skills and micro-credit to vulnerable women to enable them to start and grow their businesses. This is a way of stimulating savings and financial inclusion at a community level.

#### 8.12 Community Skills Development Programme

Community Skills Development programme aims at building the capacities of community members in community development and social welfare issues as well as empowering vulnerable members of the community with survival skills through functional literacy and skills training.

### 8.13 SOCIAL WELFARE

#### 8.14 Foster Care

Temporal care is provided to a child who has been legally placed in the care of a fit person who is either a relative or a non-relative for a specified period upon recommendation to the Court by a Social Welfare Officer. Foster care is one of the alternative Care options that can be used to provide children in need of care with an opportunity to grow and develop in a suitable family environment.

Alternative Care is a care option for children who are not under the custody of their biological parents, including kinship care, guardianship, adoption, foster care, residential care and other community-based arrangements that provide support to children in need of care, particularly children without primary caregivers.” A child in conflict with the law is a person alleged to have, or accused of, or recognized as having infringed the criminal law after attaining the age of criminal responsibility and before the age of 18.

#### 8.15 Migrant Children

Some children migrate internally within Zambia, and others cross into Zambia from other countries. Many of these children are affected by the ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors of migration, which impact children and families seeking a better life. The Department of Social Welfare, Local Authority and other actors in Kaoma work together to ensure that the rights and welfare of migrant children are protected. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, and social services, as well as creating awareness about the rights of migrant children under the African Charter.

#### 8.16 Non-Statutory Services

##### Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

In Kaoma district, the Social Cash Transfer program started in 2017. The main objective of the SCT Programme is to reduce extreme poverty and the intergenerational transfer of poverty among beneficiary households. Results under the SCT Programme show that individuals and households accessing SCTs have seen notable improvements in their lives, including reduced hunger and better school attendance for children. This is fulfilling the government’s vision of a nation with the capacity to promote and provide sustainable security against constant or periodic critical levels of deprivation and extreme vulnerability.

## 9.0 KEY GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

### 9.1 HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The district has a total of 8 Gazette sub-centres. The Department of Community Development faces several challenges in the implementation of Departmental programmes due to inadequate sub-centre officers, sub-centre staff houses and lack of transport at the district office and sub-centres. The table below illustrates the situation on the ground;

Table 38. Community development social facility Gap.

S/N	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	EXISTING		LOCATION	NUMBER REQUIRED	QUANTITY AVAILABLE	VARIANCE
		Yes	No				
1.	Staff houses		✓	Kaoma Central Mulamatila ward	20	0	20
2.	District Offices		✓	Kaoma Central – Mulamatila ward	18	0	18
3.	Shelter		✓	Kaoma Central Business District	1	0	1
4.	Community Halls		✓	CBD and Sub Centres	20	0	20
5.	Community food banks		✓	All wards	20	0	20

Source: (Department of Community Development, 2023)

Table 39. Community Development Sub-Centres

S/No:	Name of Sub-Centre	No. Of Sub-Centre Staff Available	Recommended No of Officers Per Sub Centre	Staff Houses	Condition Of Staff House	Recommendation
1.	Mulamatila	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
2.	Naliele	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
3.	Longe	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
4.	Namaloba	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
5.	Shitwa	01	02	Available	Not habitable	Construction of a Modern house
6.	Mushwala	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
7.	Kapili	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
8.	Mangango	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
9.	Mayukwayukwa	01	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
10.	Kalumwange	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
11.	Shilombo	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house

12	Nalulembwe	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
13	Kashamu	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
14	Namafulo	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
15	Lunyati	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
16	Lukute	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
17	Shikombwe	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house
18	Luambuwa	00	02	Not Available	N/A	Construction of a Modern house

Source: (Department of Community Development, 2023)

The Department of Community Development has a shortage of officers both at the district level and sub-centre level.

## 9.2 Transport

The Department of Community Development faces a major challenge with transport at the district and sub-centre levels. The department needs two vehicles in good condition at the district, motorbikes and bicycles at the sub-centre for eighteen social protection committees and Animators.

Kaoma Social Welfare office has one vehicle and one Motorbike both are in good condition. Nevertheless, transport is not adequate to cover all the 83 CWACS within the stipulated time as well as doing statutory and non-statutory services. Additionally, there is a need for five bicycles per CWAC for the mobility of CWAC members as they perform social protection services.

Both departments of Community Development and Social Welfare are proposing the following modes of transport.

The tables below illustrate the number of beneficiaries per ward, and Quantities received per ward for the past two farming seasons under the farmer input support program (FSP):

## 9.3 2021/2022 FSP FARMING SEASON BENEFICIARIES' DISTRIBUTION

Table 40. Beneficiaries of farming distribution.

S/N	Name Of AFSC	No. Beneficiaries	D-Compound	Urea	Maize White 5Kg	Maize Orange 5Kg	Sorghum 5kg	G/Nuts 10Kg	Cow Peas 10Kgs	Soya Beans 10Kgs
1	Lunyati	100	200	100	100	100	-	-	-	100
2	Kalumwange	100	200	100	100	100	-	100	-	-
3	Kamuni	100	200	100	100	100	-	-	100	-
4	Namimbwe	100	200	100	100	-	100	100	-	-
5	Mulamatala	125	250	125	125	125	-	125	-	-

6	Naliele	100	200	100	100	100	-	-	-	100
7	Makuyu	125	250	125	125	125	-	125	-	-
8	Longe	100	200	100	100	-	100	100	-	-
9	Kanabombe	100	200	100	100	100	-	-	-	100
10	Kashokoto	100	200	100	100	100	-	100	-	-
11	Mangango Central	200	400	200	200	-	200	-	200	-
12	Namalazi	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
13	Kalundu	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
14	Nyango	125	250	125	125	125	-	125	-	-
15	Kamanya	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
16	Kapili	125	250	125	125	125	-	125	-	-
17	Mushwala	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	-	100
18	Shibanga	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
19	Kalampa	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	-	100
20	Kakonki	100	200	100	100	-	100	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>		2,200	4,400	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	900	800	500

Source: (Community Development Department, 2023)

#### 9.4 2022/2023 FSP FARMING SEASON BENEFICIARIES' DISTRIBUTION

Table 41. Distribution of farming beneficiaries

S/N	Name of AFSC	No. Beneficiaries	D. Comp	Urea	Maize White 10Kg	G/Nuts 10Kg	Soya Beans 10Kg
1	Lunyati	100	200	100	100	-	100
2	Kalumwange	61	122	61	61	-	61
3	Kamuni	110	220	110	110	-	110
4	Namimbwe	50	100	50	50	50	-
5	Kalamba	50	100	50	50	50	-
6	Naliele	50	100	50	50	-	50
7	Kashokoto	100	200	100	100	100	-
8	Longe	100	200	100	100	100	-
9	Mulamatila	120	240	120	120	-	120
10	Kashamu	100	200	100	100	-	100
11	Mangango Central	150	300	150	150	-	150
12	Namalazi	50	100	50	50	-	50
13	Kalundu	50	100	50	50	-	50

14	Shabo	100	200	100	100	-	100
15	Mushwala	100	200	100	100	100	-
16	Nyango	100	200	100	100	-	100
17	Kapili	50	100	50	50	-	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,441</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,041</b>

Source: (Department of Community Development, 2023)

## 9.5 2023/2024 FSP FARMING SEASON DISTRIBUTION AND EXPECTED

Table 42. Farming Distribution.

S/N	WARD	CWACs	CASELOAD/TARGET	Maize White 5Kg	Maize Orange 5Kg	G/Nut 10Kg	Soya Beans 10Kg
01	Mushwala	Mushwala Central	100				
02	Kapili	Kapili Central	100				
03	Namaloba	Namaloba	100				
04	Nahiele	Mahilo	100				
05	Mulamabila	Kalundu	120				
06	Longe	Longe Central	100				
07	Kashamu	Kashamu	100				
08	Chitwa	Shitwa Central	121				
09	Kalumwange	Kalumwange Central	100				
10	Lunyati	Mwimba	100				
11	Mangango	Mangango East	100				
12	Mangango	Dapp	100				
13	Mangango	Kapela	100				
14	Kanabilimbu	Kaloli	100				
<b>Total</b>			1,441				

Source (Social Welfare, 2023)

## 9.6 2023/2024 Ali Farming Season

The Department of Community under the Alternative Livelihood Initiative had a caseload of 80 beneficiaries who benefited from 240 goats. Each beneficiary benefits three (3) goats; 2 female goats and 1 male goat.

Table 43. Distribution Data in Each CWAC

S/No	WARD	CWACs	CASELOAD/TARGET	NO GOATS	SHE GOATS	HE GOATS
01	Nalulembwe	Nalulembwe	20	60	40	20
02	Namafulo	Mulundu	20	60	40	20

03	Chitwe	Mulalila	20	60	40	20
04	Kanabilimbu	Mutondo	20	60	40	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: (Community Development Department, 2023)

## 9.7 ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### 9.8 Challenges from the Community

- Challenges in Community Mobilisation and delivery of Information due to Poor Mobile Network Coverage; The community faces challenges in accessing social protection programs due to poor networks in most of the rural areas' places such as Kashamu, Mwimba, Malumbilo, and Shitwa wards.
- Inadequate extension officers at the community level (Community Development Assistants). The extension officers provide services of the ministry, i.e. Kaoma has 18 wards and out of 18, only 8 have community field officers (CDAs) making other wards/communities lacking services. Further, the Department of Social Welfare has no field officers.
- Lack of community infrastructure (staff houses, offices, community halls, recreation facilities). The district staff do not have their own offices and the offices being operated in are inadequate for the number of staff. For example, social welfare is occupying two (2) offices at Road Development Agency (RDA) against 5 established officers, 2 interns and 4 support staff compromising confidentiality.
- Department of Social Welfare lacks shelter for officers and this has led to officers staying in townships instead of in the communities with the community
- Limited office space (District offices, field offices for extension officers)
- Lack of confidentiality in service delivery
- Poor road Network: community and district staff are affected
- Inadequate Police posts causing a rise in GBV cases, Human trafficking, child abuse, Child marriages
- Lack of well-vested structures on GBV Information and child protection
- Heightened safety Audit queries for School Children due to long distances to Schools
- Limited resources to assist survivors of GBV.
- Network challenges to communicate to Pay point managers, and CWAC members on programmes
- Lack of walking aids for Disabled persons to access information and services hence it gives a challenge to reach them one by one.
- Offices and Schools, hospitals and clinics are not user-friendly to disabled people.
- The Social cash transfer stipend is K400 able-bodied and K800 for disabled is not enough considering the high cost of living.
- CWAC members limited Motivation.
- No identity or visibility for CWAC members
- Inadequate transport to CWAC members (Bicycles, Motorbikes)
- No field staff for Departments of Social Welfare
- Understaffing (no, Accountant, procurement officer and statisticians)
- Lack of Staff Accommodation.
- Funds for Social cash transfer beneficiaries who fail to collect within 3 days of payment are forfeited to the state

- Long distance to pay point Centres hence aged, disabled and chronically ill on palliative care find it difficult to get social cash transfers.

### *9.9 Impact of Change anticipated over the next Ten Years*

The population increase in the next 10 years will result in increased demand for social security services. The rise in population will also mean high cases of gender child abuse, and other social challenges.

### *9.10 THE IMPACT OF CONTINUATION OF EXISTING TRENDS ON LAND USE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PATTERN.*

Poor farming methods (poor management of land for farming) will lead to low harvest, and food insecurity in the district.

### *9.11 Cutting down of trees*

An increase in migration from rural to urban will result in the lack of land for farming in areas where the soil is very fertile, especially the farming blocks.

### *9.12 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS*

#### *9.13 The Impact of existing trends on the environment and Climate Change*

Because of climate change, the most affected small-scale farmers are not farming like they used to in the past, and this has made them venture into charcoal production. This has led to increased deforestation and soil erosion in Kaoma District. Charcoal production harms the environment leading to climate change which brings about poor harvest, hence increasing the dependency on the government social services.

#### *9.14 The Impact of Climate Change on the Issues*

Due to droughts and floods brought on by climate change, which lead to low harvests, the community turns to social assistance services. People become vulnerable when floods force them from their homes; as a result, they turn to the government's social protection agencies for refuge.

#### *9.15 Issues arising relating to gender groups and Vulnerability*

GBV cases are common mostly among women and girls. Most females benefit from social protection services leaving men and boys vulnerable. This results in more cases of violence.

#### *9.16 The underlying factors contributing to the issues Identified*

The number of issues which the community presented during the planning survey showed that they are somehow linked and need to be addressed holistically; shortage of staff houses at facilities in the district for social welfare officers, lack of facilities for the aged and mentally challenged.

## 10.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### 10.1 Vision

The vision for the district is: -

***“A vibrant district fostering socio-economic growth and sustainable natural resource utilisation by 2034”.***

### 10.2 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO IDENTIFIED ISSUES

#### *10.3 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of high incidence rate of communicable diseases*

- a. The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of high incidence rate of communicable diseases. Inadequate funds to procure equipment for case management. Inadequate funds to employ health and support workers to manage the various diseases and also drugs and medical supplies for disease control.
- b. The social-cultural factors contributing to the core issues of high incidence rate of communicable diseases; Lack of awareness of personal hygiene practices, myths and misconceptions on vaccines and other modern medicines.
- c. Environmental factors contributing to the issue of high incidence rate of communicable diseases; Poor vector management and other disease-causing organisms. Climate change alter the behaviour of some bacteria and other disease-causing organisms and contamination of the water bodies and the land

#### *10.4 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of few women attending antenatal care*

- a. The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of few women attending ANC within the first trimester; lack of transport to the nearest health facilities, inadequate funds to procure fuel needed for weekly outreach services, high poverty levels and shortage of commodities.
- b. The social-cultural factors contributing to the core issues of few women attending ANC within the first trimester; Myths and misconceptions, use of traditional birth attendants (relatives), use of traditional oxytocin and other medication and shifting cultivation.
- c. Environmental factors contribute to the issue of few women attending ANC within the first trimester; during the rainy season, most women are unable to access facilities due to flooding in some areas.
- d. Technical or technological factors contributing to the issues of few women attending ANC within the first trimester; Inadequate equipment required for Antenatal care, inadequate privacy in some facilities.
- e. Physical factors contributing to the issue of few women attending ANC within the first trimester; barriers like floods and rivers in areas such as Luena in Kafwasoni make it difficult for women to cross. Furthermore, thick forests between the villages and health facilities make it difficult for women to go for ANC.

### *10.5 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of inadequate crossing points in the district*

The economic and financial factors contribute to the core issue of inadequate crossing points. Inadequate funding to construct crossing points in the district, flooding leads to the creation of gullies and crossing points get damaged by storm water due to heavy rains. Technical or technological factors contribute to the issues of inadequate crossing points in the district. Lack of equipment for the construction of drainages to control heavy stormwater. Physical factors contribute to the issue of inadequate crossing points in the district. Much of the land terrain is swampy and holds a lot of water which raises the need for more crossing points.

### *10.6 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of poor road infrastructure in the district*

The economic and financial factors contribute to the core issue of poor road infrastructure in the district. Inadequate funding to maintain and construct new roads. The social and cultural factors contributing to the core issues of poor road infrastructure in the district; are people mining sand from the road thereby making ditches. Environmental factors contribute to the issue of poor road infrastructure in the district. The nature of the existing ground is sandy which leads to roads being easily washed away during the rainy season. Flooding also contributes to the creation of gullies on the roads.

### *10.7 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of lack of proper drainages in the district*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of lack of proper drainages in the district include inadequate funding to construct proper drainages, and flooding which leads to the creation of gullies on the roads.

### *10.8 Assessment of internal and external Factors contributing to the issues of Inadequate Financing in Timber Business*

Economic and Financial Factors contributing to inadequate financing in the timber business; High interest rates and, the non-formal nature of the timber business hinder dealers from accessing loans and grants. The loan threshold for timber investment is currently low for timber merchants to procure machinery and equipment for timber harvesting and processing. Social and Cultural factors contribute to inadequate financing in the timber business; high levels of poverty, and low literacy levels lead to unsustainable harvesting of forest resources.

Environmental factors contributing to inadequate financing in timber business; high poverty/low-income level prompts people to engage in illegal timber harvesting leading to deforestation which contributes to climate change, and loss of high-value timber species such as Rosewood.

Technical and Technological Factors Contributing to Inadequate financing in the timber industry; Low investment in technology to expand productivity to raise more capital, high cost of equipment to ramp up production, and lack of machinery to produce high-quality products that can fetch high prices on the market.

Spatial (land use) factors contribute to inadequate financing in the timber industry; land ownership is vested in traditional leadership who do not give it freely for forestry activity implementation and raise more revenue.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of inadequate financing in the timber industry; poor road infrastructure for transportation of raw timber resulting in the breakdown of vehicles during transportation of materials to the market.

#### *10.9 Assessment of internal and external Factors contributing to the issues of Deforestation*

Economic and financial factors contribute to the issue of Climate Change; low-income levels among the communities result in high dependence on forestry resources leading to deforestation, and the expansion of farmland in search of fertile agricultural land to support their livelihood leading to forest depletion.

Social Cultural factors contributing to Deforestation; unsustainable harvesting of wood and non-wood forest products among the local communities leading to deforestation. Furthermore, some traditional farming practices such as shifting cultivation contribute to high deforestation.

Environmental factors contributing to deforestation; uncontrolled wild/bushfires and unsustainable farming practices contribute to deforestation.

Technical and Technological Factors Contributing to Deforestation; Unsustainable harvesting of forest resources using local equipment that inhibits regrowth.

Spatial (land use) factors contributing to Deforestation; illegal land use change that disturbs the growth of forests, converting of forest land into other land uses such as settlement, agriculture and mining.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of deforestation; expansion of settlements due to population increase, uncontrolled fires contribute to high deforestation, and high population of livestock contributes to deforestation.

Factors arising from other sectors; The opening of forests to fertile ground for agriculture and the building of social infrastructure like schools and hospitals require clearing land to create room for new construction, which contributes to deforestation.

#### *10.10 Assessment of internal and external Factors contributing to Inadequate transport to enhance forestry activities*

Economic and financial factors contributing to the issues of inadequate transport to enhance forestry activities; high cost of specialised vehicles suitable for the sandy terrain of the district, and high repair and maintenance costs of vehicles that are mainly done from outside the district.

Environmental factors contribute to issues of Inadequate transport to enhance forestry activities; poor road infrastructure has contributed to the constant breakdown of vehicles in the district. Parts of the district's woodland sections have rugged, sandy terrain that requires a specific kind of vehicle, like four-wheel drive.

Technical or technological factors contributing to the issues of Inadequate transport to enhance forestry activities; high cost of vehicle maintenance and repair, and non-existence of reputable vehicle maintenance facilities in the district.

#### *10.11 Assessments of internal and external factors contributing to the inadequate storage facility*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the inadequate storage facility; low investment in storage facility and high cost of storage facility materials.

The social and cultural factors contributing to the inadequate storage facility; are resistance by the community to adopt new storage facilities as they prefer indigenous methods of storing crops. Low literacy on the importance of adopting modern storage facilities.

Technical or technological factors contributing to the inadequate storage facility; some farmers lack knowledge on how to use preservative chemicals.

#### *10.12 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to poor farming practices*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the poor farming practices; inadequate funding to buy vehicles and motorbikes for easy execution of extension services. Low investments in the agriculture sector and high costs of farming inputs.

The social and cultural factors contributing to the poor farming practices; adopting new agricultural techniques might be challenging for people who are accustomed to using conventional methods in their location.

Environmental factors contributing to poor farming practices; soil infertility, land degradation and soil erosion.

Technical or technological factors contributing to the poor farming practices; difficulty in the adoption of new technologies, inadequate training centres e.g. FTC, lack of irrigation schemes low levels of mechanization among small-scale farmers and spatial (land use) factors contributing to the poor farming practices. Furthermore, land wrangles and mono-cropping affect farming practices.

Physical factors contributing to the poor farming practices; long distances to the market and burning fields during the dry season.

#### *10.13 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the poor road network in the district*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the poor road network in the district; low levels of investment in the road network sector in the district and inadequate funding for feeder road maintenance in the district.

Environmental factors contributing to the poor road network in the district; Soil and gully erosion. Some places are too rocky and mountainous.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the poor road network; some people residing near the main road refuse to relocate and pave the way for road expansion.

Physical factors contributing to the poor network; farmers ploughing on the road as they knock off from their fields and as a result, they contribute to destroying the road and long distances from camp to district.

#### *10.14 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the inadequate Accommodation for agriculture Staff*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the inadequate accommodation for agriculture staff: Low levels of investment in the infrastructure and housing unit for officers.

The social-cultural factors contributing to the inadequate accommodation for agriculture officers; some officers are unwilling to stay in certain areas because of certain societies' involvement in traditional beliefs. Environmental factors contribute to the inadequate accommodation for agriculture staff; Some places are uninhabitable due to waterlogging.

#### *10.15 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the inadequate staffs in the district*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the inadequate staffs in the district; inadequate funding for extension services and low investment in the agriculture sector.

Environmental Factors contributing to the inadequate of staffs in the district; Officers are unable to remain in an area without access to schools, markets, or health centres. Some places are uninhabitable due to waterlogging. Technical or Technological factors contributing to the inadequate staffs in the district; the ratio of farmers to officers is too high.

#### *10.16 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the high prevalence of pest infestation*

The economic and financial factors contribute to the high prevalence of pest infestations; high cost of insecticides and the limited resources disbursed toward eliminating imaging pests.

Technical or Technological factors contributing to the high prevalence of pest infestations; poor crop spacing, lack of crop rotations amongst farmers and poor chemical dosage.

#### *10.17 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district; are low levels of investment in soil science laboratories, high cost of soil science laboratory equipment and limited resources allocation toward soil science department.

Environmental factors contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district; soil erosion, land degradation and topography.

Technical or Technological factor contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district; poor application of chemicals such as fertilizer and pesticides.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district; continuous use of organic fertilizer and poor practicing of climate smart agriculture.

Physical factors contributing to the poor soil fertility in most parts of the district; flood, continuous use of organic fertilizer and burning of fields off-season which destroys micro-organisms' activities in the soil

#### *10.18 Assessment of internal and external issues contributing to the issue of low staffing levels in the district*

Economic and Financial factors contributing to the issue of low staffing levels in the district; and low investment in housing infrastructure for members of staffs in the district.

Physical factors contributing to the issues of low staffing levels in the district; poor road network and inadequate staff houses in the district.

The social-cultural factors contributing to the issue of low staffing levels in the district; are resistance by community members to accept new officers.

Environmental factors contributing to the issue of low staffing levels; flooding leads to other areas being inaccessible and rainy season is a barrier for settling in regions where bridges and culverts are destroyed. Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of low staffing levels; resistance by some community leaders to give land for the construction of staff houses and land wrangles between community members make it difficult to secure free land for the construction of staff houses.

#### *10.19 Assessment of internal and external issues contributing to the issue of inadequate infrastructure to support fisheries and Livestock production in the district*

Economic and Financial factors contributing to the issue of inadequate infrastructure to support fisheries and Livestock production in the district; and inadequate funding towards the construction of fisheries and livestock infrastructure in the district.

Physical factors contributing to the issues of inadequate infrastructure to support fisheries and Livestock production in the district's poor road network which makes it difficult for some areas to be accessed and deliver building materials.

Environmental factors contributing to the issue of inadequate infrastructure to support fisheries and Livestock production in the district; collapsing of temporal structures due to heavy rains and roofs blown off by heavy winds due to the cutting down of trees which would otherwise guard against winds.

Technical and technological factors contributing to the issue of inadequate infrastructure to support fisheries and Livestock production in the district; lack of electricity.

#### *10.20 Assessment of internal and external issues contributing to the issue of Climate change resulting in droughts and floods which lead to food insecurity.*

#### *10.21 Assessment of internal and external issues contributing to the issue of high prevalence of livestock diseases in the district.*

Environmental factors contributing to the issue of high prevalence of livestock diseases in the district; flooding leading to disease outbreaks such as Tick borne in the district and drought leading to anthrax outbreaks due to poor grazing areas.

Institutional and organizational factors contributing to the issue of the high prevalence of livestock diseases in the district; inadequate funding to conduct disease surveillance, inadequate funds to procure vaccines to control diseases in the district and lack of disease control infrastructures such as link dip tanks.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to inadequate infrastructure in the district; challenges to secure land that can be used to construct social facilities, especially in the township and lengthy procedures to acquire land for construction.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of infrastructure in the district; destruction and vandalism of already existing structures by community members.

*10.22 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of Low staffing levels in the district*

Financial and economic factors contributing to the issue of Low staffing levels in the district; budgetary and treasury constraints. Organisational and institutional factors contributing to the issue of low staffing levels in the district; frozen Positions that take long to be unfrozen.

The social-cultural factors contributing to the core issues of Low staffing levels in the district; unfavourable traditional customs.

Factors arising from activities in other sectors contributing to low staffing levels; lack of social amenities such as health facilities, schools and clean water.

*10.23 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of Lack of facilities to protect the vulnerable and the discriminated in the district such as shelter and retention cells for children.*

Financial factors contributing to the issue of lack of facilities to protect the vulnerable and the discriminated in the district; budgetary constraints

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of Lack of facilities to protect the vulnerable and the discriminated in the district such as shelter and retention cells for children; combining children with adults makes the sleeping space for children so limited that children are forced not to sleep but to stand.

Physical factors contributing to lack of facilities to protect the vulnerable and the discriminated in the district such as shelter and retention cells for children; lack of modern structures and lack of beds and beddings.

*10.24 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of inadequate access to social services.*

Economic and financial factors contributing to the issue of inadequate access to social services; and low funding to construct social facilities within a 5 km radius.

The social-cultural factors contributing to the core issues affecting Social Services in the district; are communities' belief in Indigenous knowledge; belief in the elderly and leaders of the community.

Environmental factors contributing to the lack of access to social services; poor road network, bad terrain, lack of bridges, long distance to social services and high and low temperatures.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of lack of access to social services; lack of infrastructure to operate from and building structures without Rumps to give access to disabled people.

*10.25 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of High levels of discrimination against women and children in the district.*

Financial and economic factors contributing to the high levels of discrimination against women and children in the district: societal norms and values and socially constructed gender roles e.g. Women should be submissive to men.

Technological factors contributing to the issues of high levels of discrimination against women and children in the district: discrimination of women and girls to take up technological courses.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of high levels of discrimination against women and children in the district: society perceives women and Girls as weak.

*10.26 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the limited funds to implement statutory and non-statutory services; Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) and Social Cash Transfer (SCT).*

Economic and financial constraints contributing to the issue of low public welfare assistance scheme PWAS and social cash transfer: social problems are rarely discussed in parliament unless when a disaster occurs.

Technological factor contributing to the issues of low PWAS and SCT: lack of access to modern technology such as communication network in most rural setups makes it difficult to implement some SCT and PWAS programs, example, payment of social cash stipend through mobile accounts.

Also, Zambia Integrated Social Protection System (ZISPS) migration dropped some beneficiaries who lacked information to fit in the new system. Furthermore, some elderly, Blind and illiterate social cash transfer beneficiaries will fail to operate the phones to access their money.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of public welfare Assistance Scheme PWAS and Social Cash Transfer: SCT disabled, aged and the chronically ill beneficiaries fail to reach pay points due to distances to pay points and terrain and some building have no ramps for disabled persons.

Factors arising from activities in other sectors contributing to the issue of public welfare Assistance Scheme PWAS and Social Cash Transfer: some sectors do not understand vulnerability aspect hence they term department as promoting laziness through social cash transfer assistance

*10.27 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to Financial and economic factors contributing to Inadequate transport to implement social protection programs in the district*

Economic and financial factors contributing to the issue of inadequate transport to implement social services: lack of adequate transport to allocated to districts.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of inadequate transport to implement social protection programs in the district: bad terrain where some vehicle cannot reach due to the model.

*10.28 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to Lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district*

Financial and economic factors contributing to lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district: the network towers are expensive to maintain and to set-up.

The social cultural factors contributing to lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district: rural communities are slow to adjust to new communication technology.

Technological factor contributing to the issues of lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district: lack of electricity to charge the phones, some areas have no network and lack of internet service.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of Lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district: land allocation for mobile network towers in rural areas is traditionally dictated hence it is difficult to acquire.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of lack of access to information due to poor network in most rural areas of the district: physical barriers such as mountains and thick forests in most rural areas affect communication network.

#### *10.29 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of high levels of Open Defecation in the district.*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of Open Defecation are: most households in rural areas are unable to construct adequate toilets due to high poverty levels.

The social cultural factors contributing to the core issues of Open Defecation: certain ethnic groups do not allow the sharing of a toilet or seen going to the toilet and low literacy levels to know the health hazards associated with OD.

Environmental factor contributing to the issue of Open Defecation: weather variations affect the toilets constructed by rural communities i.e. heavy down pour and strong winds.

Technological factor contributing to the issues of Open Defecation: failure to adopt simple construction techniques such as weaving basket liners which prevent the collapsing of a latrine.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of OD: temporal shifting of people to farmland areas where they believe they cannot put up toilets but rather use the nearby bush.

Factor arising from activities in other sectors which contribute to OD: deforestation causes scarcity of raw material for building toilets.

#### *10.30 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issues of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district.*

The economic and financial factors contributing to inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district are: low funding from government and other stakeholders to finance the construction of water points in the district and communities are unable to raise enough funds to establish standard water points.

The social cultural factors contributing to the core issues of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district include: inadequate knowledge on management and maintenance of water points among the community members thus leading to water points breakdown, community members prefer drawing water from natural to constructed water points because of how the water tastes and vandalism of existing water points and pipelines.

Environmental factor contributing to the issue of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district: increased temperatures due to climate change lowers the water table which forces the communities to seek alternative water sources such open wells and rivers that are not safe and surface runoff infiltrates into eroded water points hence polluting groundwater and open water sources.

Technological factor contributing to the issues of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district: limited resources to procure improved technology in water facilities resulting in water leakages which are a source of contamination.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district include: some areas have contaminated groundwater due to unfavourable land-use activities e.g. agriculture and construction of infrastructure on recharge groundwater points.

Physical factors contributing to the issue of inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district: sandy soil profiles which are common in some parts of Kaoma district do not allow for the setting up of water points.

Factor arising from activities in other sectors which contribute to inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water in the district: agricultural practices such as overuse and application of chemicals e.g. pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers infiltrate and pollute the groundwater.

#### *10.31 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issues of inadequate nearby water sources in rural areas.*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of inadequate nearby water sources in rural areas in the district are:

**Limited financial resources:** In many rural areas, most households lack the financial resources to invest in water infrastructure or proper water management systems. The cost of drilling wells, installing pumps, or maintaining water sources is prohibitive for most rural communities.

**Technological factor** contributing to the issues of inadequate access to nearby water sources in rural areas in the district: limited access to technology and infrastructure, such as wells, pumps, or irrigation systems impede efficient water management and this result in communities relying on distant or unreliable water sources.

**Spatial (Land use) factors** contributing to the issues of inadequate access to nearby water sources in rural areas in the district: land ownership and access rights; The distribution of land and water rights among the population can affect access. In some cases, unequal land distribution may result in limited access for certain groups or communities and high Population Density. Furthermore, areas with high population density may experience increased pressure on water sources, leading to over-extraction and depletion of nearby local water resources.

**Physical factors** contributing to inadequate access to nearby water sources in rural areas in the district: nearby water sources in some areas are contaminated with pollutants or pathogens, making them unusable or pose health risks. This is influenced by agricultural runoff and inadequate waste management.

Factors arising from activities in other sectors which contribute to inadequate access to nearby water source in rural areas in the district: human activities such as settlement on water recharge resulting in dewatering and pollution of both underground and surface water sources.

#### *10.32 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district.*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district: limited budget allocation for sanitation services leads to inadequate infrastructure. Additionally, lack of maintenance leads to outdated, dysfunctional facilities and impacts overall sanitation.

**operation and Maintenance costs:** Beyond the initial construction, ongoing operational and maintenance costs are essential for sustaining sanitation services. These costs are not factored into the budget thus facilities deteriorate over time, affecting service quality. The rapid population growth strains existing sanitation infrastructure. Planning for and adapting to population changes become crucial to ensure that sanitation services meet the needs of the growing community.

The social cultural factors contributing to the core issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district include: **Cultural beliefs:** Cultural taboos and beliefs affect the way people perceive and use sanitation facilities. For example, certain practices or beliefs have influence over where and how individuals choose to relieve themselves. **Privacy concerns:** In some cultures, individuals feel uncomfortable using publicly shared facilities.

Environmental factors contributing to the issue of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district: soil permeability; the overall structure of the soil allows for high permeability of the soil that affects the construction and maintenance of sewer treatment ponds and other sanitation facilities. These soils have high soil drainage, thus risking groundwater for contamination. Rapid Urbanization; urban areas are faced with challenges in keeping up with the growing demand for sanitation services due to rapid population growth.

Technical and Technological factor contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district: inadequate maintenance of sanitation facilities has led to malfunctioning equipment, unpleasant conditions, and reduced service quality and insufficient monitoring systems for sanitation facilities have resulted in delayed identification and resolution of issues.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district: the absence of essential infrastructure, such as a water supply network in most parts of urban areas and the complete absence of sewage network in urban areas of the district, have significantly impacted the feasibility of establishing sanitation services.

Additionally, zoning regulations that allocate land for specific purposes affect the availability of suitable locations for public facilities, including those providing sanitation services. Furthermore, Areas with high population density may experience increased pressure on water sources, leading to over-extraction and depletion of nearby local water resources.

Physical factors contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district; limited access to clean and sufficient water supply is a critical factor and the growing population has strained existing sanitation infrastructure, which has led to overcrowded and poorly maintained facilities.

### *10.33 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issues of inadequate supply of running water in rural areas in the district.*

The economic and financial factors contributing to the core issue of inadequate supply of running water in rural areas in the district; rural areas often have limited financial resources, making it challenging for local authorities to invest in water infrastructure projects. Additionally, the construction and maintenance of water supply systems require significant capital investment and the operation and maintenance of water supply systems require ongoing expenditures in rural areas considering the dispersed populations of rural areas. Rural economies often depend heavily on agriculture, which is sensitive to climate variations. Unpredictable weather patterns, droughts, or other natural disasters impact agricultural productivity, thus affecting the income of rural households and their ability to invest in water infrastructure.

Spatial (Land use) factors contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district; the absence of essential infrastructure, such as a water supply network in most parts of urban areas and the complete absence of sewage network in urban areas of the district, have significantly impacted the feasibility of establishing sanitation services and zoning regulations that allocate land for specific purposes affect the availability of suitable locations for public facilities, including those providing sanitation services. Additionally, areas with high population density may experience increased pressure on water sources, leading to over-extraction and depletion of nearby local water resources.

Physical factors contributing to the issues of provision of sanitation services in public facilities in the district; lack of access to clean and sufficient water supply is a critical factor.

*10.34 Assessment of factors contributing to poor land administration and development control in the district.*

Economic and financial factors contributing to poor land management and administration in the district; there is low access to finances which has hindered the progress of planning and re-planning and a poor revenue base has also contributed to the slow numbering of property in the district.

The social-cultural factors contributing to the issues of poor land management and development control; traditional wrangles, resistance from traditional leaders when the idea of entering into a planning agreement is presented to them and community resistance to proposed land use changes.

*10.35 Assessment of internal and external factors contributing to the issue of lack of energy sources to implement education activities.*

Economic and financial factors contributing to lack of energy sources to implement education activities; low funding resulting into some education institutions' failure to procure alternative sources of energy or connecting to the national grid.

Environmental factors contributing to issues of lack of energy sources to implement education activities; geographical location of some education institutions tends to pose a challenge to connect them to the national grid as a result of distances to the power lines and other physical features such rivers.

## 11.0 CROSS-SECTORAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TO ADDRESS CORE ISSUES

### 11.1 DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Construction, Upgrading and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in the district.
- Construction of infrastructure to support agriculture, fisheries and Livestock production in the district.
- Procure vehicles and motorbikes in the district to improve quality service delivery.
- Diversify the economic activities of the rural communities to reduce their dependence on forestry resources in the district.
- Simplify the procurement and conditions for timber license acquisition
- Prevent timber exploitation, encroachment and deforestation in the district.
- Secure adequate efficacious safe and affordable medical supplies and medicines.
- Increase the availability of skilled, motivated and adequate staff.
- Adoption of sustainable agriculture farming practices to conserve the environment and enhance climate change adaptation.
- Establishment of social facilities such as shelter and retention cells for the vulnerable, children and the discriminated in the district.
- Increasing accessibility to social services.
- Improved access to clean and safe drinking water in the district.
- Increase accessibility to clean, safe and adequate water in the district
- Promote efficient land use management strategy.

### 11.2 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

#### 11.3 Sectorial and Cross-Cutting Objectives

- To rehabilitate 50% of township and feeder roads in the district within the next 5 years
- To construct 75% of drainages and crossing points in the district within the next 5 years
- Increase the number of extension officers by 50% in the next 5 years.
- To procure 50% of motorised transport within the next 5 years.
- Construction of at least 75% of the required staff houses in the district within the next 5 years.
- To construct 60% of social facility infrastructures in the district within the next 5 years
- To construct transit home and retention cells for children within the next 5 years
- To upgrade the existing 3 health facilities to mini-hospitals and to upgrade Kaoma hospital to a general hospital within 5 years.
- To increase the proportion of women attending ANC in the first trimester from 18 % to 80% within 5 years.
- To reduce malaria high incidence rates from 760/1000 to 230/1000 in the next 5 years.
- To provide street lights within the district within the next 5 years
- To work with at least three financial institutions so that they are able to provided low interest loans to local timber merchants in the next 5 years.
- To hold 10 sensitization meetings to local communities on the sustainable use of forests within 5 years.

- To institute security measures to restrict the illegal exploitation of forestry resources within 5 years.
- To introduce sustainable agricultural practices such as climate smart agriculture in the next 5 years.
- To construct 20 storage facilities in the rural community within the next 5 years.
- To establish two farming training centres within the next 10 years
- To renovate at least 50% of staff houses within the next five years
- To install of 19 insect traps for controlling pests in the district within the next five years
- To hold at least 15 meetings to sensitize farmers on sanitary measures for controlling pests within the next five years.
- To conduct at least 25 trainings on climate smart agriculture within the next five years
- To planting at least 1000 MORINGA trees to improve soil quality within the next five years.
- To reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years.
- To support livestock farmers into pasture growing in the next 5 years.
- To construction 1 freezing facility in Kaoma central veterinary camp within the next 5 years.
- To construct 300 boreholes in rural areas of Kaoma within 5 years.
- To conduct periodic Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs in order to promote hygiene and sanitation within 5 years.
- The local authority will work with Department of Water Resources Development to mechanize 45% of water points in public facilities within 5 years' time.
- To construct at 40% of waterborne sanitation facilities at public institutions within the next 5 years.
- To connect 75% of the urban population to piped water within five years.
- To connect 50% of the social facilities to electricity in the next 5 years.
- To erect 5 communication towers in the district within the next 5 years.
- To procure skip bins for township and other public places in the district in the next 5 years.

12.0 YEARLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Table 44. Health and Wellness Sector

Objective	To reduce the number of maternal deaths from 3 deaths to 0 deaths by 2025							
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible Agency /Dept
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Distribution of medicines and medical supplies	Procure new ELMIS equipment	All wards	11	0	0	0	0	Health
	Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment			30	41	41	41	
	Provide ICT equipment (41sets)	All wards	15	10	11	6	0	Health
Integrated Outreach services.	Procure 2 utility vehicles for the distribution of Vaccines and medicines to RHC	All Wards		2				Health
	Procure 22 Motorbikes for outreach	All Wards	22		10			Health
Increased Human resources for health to standard	Employ 391 new staff	All wards	80	78	78	78	77	
	Skills acquisition supervision and mentorship		512	512	512	512	512	Health
Evacuate risk mothers to the next level of care	Repair & maintain Ambulances	All wards	3	3	3	3	3	
	Procure new Ambulances	Mangango Mulamatila	2					

Objective	To Increase access to quality health care close to the community by providing adequate Health infrastructure by 2029							
Increased access to quality health care close to the community	Construct Level 2 Hospital	Mulamatila		1				
	Construct new health facilities	All Wards						
	Construct 11 Maternity Annex facilities	All Wards	2	3	3	3		
	Construct 11 mother shelter facilities	All Wards		2	3	3	3	
	Construct 30 Staff houses at facilities	All Wards	6	6	6	6	6	
Increased access to quality health care close to the community	Rehabilitate old facilities	All Wards	5	4	4	4	4	
	Upgrade and modernise 7 health facilities	Malamatila Longe Shitwa Mushwala Winda	1	2	1	1	1	
	Construct 3 MIN Hospitals	Kapili Kalumwange Namafulo	1	1	1			
	Construction Rehabilitation Centre for NCDs	Mulamatila			1			
OBJECTIVE	To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% by 2028.							
	Repair and maintain equipment.	Mulamatila	1	1	1	1	1	

To eliminate causes of avoidable or preventable blindness	Replace obsolete equipment.	Mulamatila	1	1	1	1	1	
	Construct a modern eye care clinic	Mulamatila		1				
	Conduct minor and major surgeries.	Mulamatila	1	1	1	1	1	
	Procure new surgical instruments and equipment	Mulamatila	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To reduce TB incidence and TB mortalities in the next five years by 2028</b>							
To increase TB awareness and prevent community transmission	Printing and distribution of IEC materials	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	
	Procurement of sputum containers and IPC materials	All Wards	4	4	4	4	4	
	Train Microscopists	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	
	Procurement of solar power supply	All Wards	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To reduce HIV incidence in the next five years by 2028</b>							
To increase the percentage of people living with HIV on ART with suppressed Viral load in the next five years	Follow up on the Lost HIV Clients (3000)	All Wards	600	600	600	600	600	
	Distribution of HIV/TB medicines and medical supplies	All Wards	41	41	41	41	41	
	Capacity building of staff in health facilities	All Wards	41	82	123	123	123	
	Viral load campaigns to bleed clients due to Viral load testing	All Wards	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

	DHO to monitor facility activities under the viral load program	All Wards	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Distribution of lab consumables to facilities		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Conduct outreach services in 201 PHCs (4200 sessions)	All Wards	840	840	840	840	840	
	Stakeholder engagement (20 Meetings 30 Commemorations on national days)	All Wards	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	
	Distribution of drugs & Condoms to 41 RHCs	All Wards	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To Improve management of healthcare waste management by 2029</b>							
Strengthen compliance with healthcare waste management guidelines	Construct incinerators	All wards	10	10	10			
	Procure water testing kits (3) Pota-Lab	All wards	1	1	1			
	Procure infection prevention & healthcare care waste equipment	All wards	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	
	Conduct Water & food Quality Monitoring	All wards	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	41 HFs	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To safeguard district public health security by preventing and controlling infectious and non-infectious public health threats by 2029</b>							
Integrated disease surveillance	Procurement of non-medical equipment (500sets)	All wards	100	100	100	100	100	
	Procurement of Medical Stationary & SOPs	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	

	Procurement of drugs & medical supplies (20)	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	
	Capacity building of 300 health staff	All wards	60	60	60	60	60	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation due to non-communicable diseases by 80% by 2029</b>							
To reduce the incidence and prevalence of NCDs AND NTDS	Procure Treadmills, dumbbells, Music system for aerobics	All wards		1				
	Construct an Aerobic centre	All wards		1				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To reduce under-five mortality rates from 20/1000 admissions to 2/1000 admissions by 2029</b>							
To increase fully immunised under ones from 85% to 95% by 2028	Procure 15 medical fridges	All wards	3	3	3	3	3	
	Procure solar Power for 15 sets	All wards	3	3	3	3	3	
	Repair 30 fridges	All wards	10	10	10	10	10	
	Procure 3 utility vehicles	All wards	3					
	Procure 20 motorbikes	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	
Early Childhood Development (ECD) services strengthen	Conduct 10 Child-health week sessions.	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	
	Provide Nutrition services & child wellness	All wards	41	41	41	41	41	

	Create ECD spaces	All wards		41				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	To increase social behaviour, change communication at all levels of health care in the next five years							
	Hold HCAC & NHC 205 engagement meetings	All Wards	164	164	164	164	164	
	Train 750 CBVs in various community health skills	All Wards	250	250	100	100	50	
	Mentorship of CBVs	All Wards	250	500	600	700	750	
	Provide equipment for GBV.	All Wards	10	10	15	6		

### 12.2 EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SECTOR

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>DEBO will enhance access to quality education through the Expansion of existing school infrastructure within 5 years.</b>							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Expansion of existing school infrastructure within 5 years through lobbying from ZEEP, CDF and other partners.	lobbying from ZEEP, CDF and other partners.	All the wards	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	DEBO
	Rehabilitation of already existing infrastructure	Schools with dilapidated buildings	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Planning/ WWSCO
	Construction of specialised rooms (HE, Science Lab, Computer Lab, Library, industrial workshops)	Lukute Secondary, Winda Secondary, Mayukwayukwa Secondary, Mangango Secondary, Mutondo Secondary, Nyango secondary, Shitwa secondary, Shilombo Secondary, mulamatila	Construct 10 speciated rooms	Construct 10 speciated rooms	Construct 10 speciated rooms	Construct 10 speciated rooms	Construct 10 speciated rooms	Construct 10 speciated rooms

		secondary, mahilo seconadry, Luena Seconadry, Longe Seconadry, Kashamu Secondary.						
Establishment 23 new schools in the next 5 years	Construction of new schools	All wards	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Increase the number of youths accessing skills and tertiary education by setting up 5 tertiary institutions</b>							
Establishment of 5 new tertiary and skills development centres in the next 5 years	Construction of new lecture rooms	Mulamatala ward	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Reduce teacher's pupil ratio from 1:48 to 1:40 by 2028 to improve learner performance</b>							
Reduce teacher's pupil ratio from 1:48 to 1:40 by 2028	Deploy teachers to the need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to the need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to the need schools	To Deploy 55 teachers to need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to need schools	To Deploy 55 teachers to need schools	To Deploy 55 teachers to need schools	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Increase performance by reducing low literacy levels in primary schools by 2028</b>							
Conduct continuous professional development activities	To carry out catch-up and let's read programs	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Improve the quality-of-service delivery by carrying out Monitoring of the standard of education in all the schools</b>							
Procure one (2) Landcruiser in the district to improve quality service delivery	To lobby for CDF funds and other partners	-	Procure 1 land cruiser			Procure 1 land cruiser		

### 12.3 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

OBJECTIVE		Construction of fisheries and livestock production centres in the next 5 years.						
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Construction of fish ponds  Redemacation of the existing veterinary camps  To construct 16 staff houses, one in each	To construct 10 fish ponds to increase fish production.	Lwambuha, Shitwa, Longe,Namaloba,Kaom a central, Kashamu,Naliele, Mulamatila, Mangango.	3 community Meetings Construction of 3 fish ponds	2 community Meetings Construction of 2 fish ponds	2 community Meetings Construction of 2 fish ponds	2 community Meetings Construction of 2 fish ponds	2 community Meetings Construction of 1 fish pond	DFO / Fisheries Department
	To demarcate the current 8 camps into 16	Winda, Mangango, Lunyati, Lukute, Kasabi, Mushwala, Mayukwayukwa, Kashamu.Kalumwange	Surveying and Mapping  Demarcation of all camps	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	DVO / Veterinary Department
	To construct 16 staff houses, one in each camp.	Lwambuha, Kalumwange, Mayukwayukwa, Mwanambuyu, Kasabi, Namaloba, Mushwala, Kapiri	Construction of 4 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	DVO / Veterinary Department
OBJECTIVE		Reduce the prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years.						
To construct 36 spray races in the district.	To construct 36 spray races in the district	In all the 18 wards	18 community Meetings/trainings	6 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	DVO / Veterinary Department
		In all the 18 wards	Construction of 18 spray races	Construction of 6 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	DVO / Veterinary Department

To construct 240 communal crash pens in the district.	To construct 240 communal crash pens in the district	In all the 18 wards	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	DVO / Veterinary Department
		In all the 18 wards	Construct communal crash pens 48	Construct communal crash pens 48	Construct communal crash pens 48	Construct communal crash pens 48	Construct communal crash pens 48	DVO / Veterinary Department
	communal crash pens training in the district	In all the 18 wards	18 Trainings	18 Trainings	18 Trainings	18 Trainings	18 Trainings	DVO / Veterinary Department
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>To raise funding by 25% to implement fisheries and livestock programs in the district</b>							
To Construct one (1) livestock business centre	To Construct (1) livestock business centre	Luambua Shitwa		1 business centre in Luambua		1 business centre in Shitwa		DFLMDO / Marketing Department
	Marketing training		1 training	1 training	1 training	1 training	1 training	DFLMDO / Marketing Department
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Procure one (1) Land cruiser and sixteen (16) motorbikes in the district to improve quality service delivery.</b>							
To lobby for 1 Landcruiser and 16 motorbikes	To lobby for 1 Landcruiser and 16 motorbikes.	N/A	4 motorbikes	1 land cruiser	4 motorbikes	4 motorbikes	4 motorbikes	DFLCO
To identify and support 180 pasture farmers	To identify and support 180 pasture farmers	In all the 18 wards	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	DLO / Livestock Department
	pasture farmers to begin pasture growing		5 farmers	5 farmers	5 farmers	5 farmers	5 farmers	

<b>Objective</b>	Construction of 1 freezing facility in Kaoma Central Veterinary Camp within the next 5 years.							
To build 1 big freezing facility	To build 1 big freezing facility	Kaoma Central -GRZ Fish farm	Construction of the freezing facility	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	DFO / Fisheries Department

#### 12.4 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The local authority will work with the Department of Water Resources Development to construct 300 boreholes in rural areas of Kaoma within the next 5 years.							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Construction of new water points in rural areas of the district.	Lobby for financial support to drill 300 boreholes in rural areas to improve clean and safe water.	All wards	60	60	60	60	60	MWDS/LA
Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in the district.	Lobby for funds to rehabilitate 120 boreholes in rural areas to improve clean and safe water.	All wards	24	24	24	24	24	MWDS/LA

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The local authority will work with Western Water and Sanitation to ensure that 75% of the urban population is connected to piped water within five years.							
Mechanization of 225 water points in public facilities	Lobby for funds to mechanize water points in the district	All Wards	45	45	45	45	45	MWDS/LA
Connection of 3000 urban households to the piped water network in the district	Lobby for funds to connect urban households to the piped water network in the district.	Township	600	600	600	600	600	WWSC
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The Local Authority will work with the Department of Water Resources Development to conduct Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs to promote hygiene and sanitation within 5 years							
Conduct Community Led Total Sanitation programs in both rural and urban parts of the district.	Lobby for funds to conduct CLTS to Attain open defecation free in the district	All Wards	3	3	4	4	4	LA/MWDS
Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in 60 public institutions	Lobby for funds to construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institutions	All wards	12	12	12	12	12	MWDS/LA

## 12.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The local authority in collaboration with the Department of Health will procure skip beans for all markets and bus stations by 2028.</b>							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Procure skip beans for garbage collection and disposal.	Procure 5 skip beans for the market and bus station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old market</li> <li>• New-market</li> <li>• Mulambwa market</li> <li>• Kalukungu market</li> <li>• Kalumwnage station</li> </ul>		1 skip bean	1 skip bean	2 skip beans	1 skip bean	Local authority
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>Construct an engineered waste disposal site in the next 5 years.</b>							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Construct an engineered waste disposal system in Kaoma Ndonga	To construct an engineered waste landfill through -Surveying Boundary fencing Digging construction	Kaoma Ndonga (Naliele)			1 engineered landfill			
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>A sensitization meeting will be conducted in Kaoma to educate the community on the risks of poor waste management in the next 5 years.</b>							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>

To conduct sensitizing meetings on the dangers of poor management of solids.	Conduct sensitization meetings and distribute chemicals in the areas. Areas that are prone to infections.	Conduct sensitization meetings in the following areas. 1. Mulamatila (township area) 2. Naliele community 3. Shilombo community 4. Kalumwange community 5. Mayukwayu kwa community 6. Longe community 7. Mangango community	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	Local authority/ DHO
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>The local authority will procure waste bins for the township and other public places in the next 5 years.</b>							
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key Activities or programs</b>	<b>Target Location or Group (by priority)</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>	<b>Responsible Agency /Dept</b>
Procurement of waste bins in the district.	Procure 150 waste bins in the district to improve solid waste management	All wards (Township, Barracks, School, Health facilities and other public places)	20 bins	30 bins	30 bins	30 bins	40 bins	Local Authority/ DHO

## 12.5 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

OBJECTIVE	To hold farmer's sensitisation meetings and trainings by 2028								
Specific objective	Strategies	Programme	Location	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible agency
Conducting farmer's sensitization meetings and training	Conduct farmer's sensitization meetings in all the camps	Conducting sensitization meetings in all the camps to educate farmers on the importance of storage facilities and sanitary measures on how to control insect pests	All the wards	3 sensitization meeting	3 sensitization meeting	3 sensitization meeting	4 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	Agriculture department/ local authority
	Conduct farmer's training in all the camps	Conducting training in all the camps to teach farmers about climate-smart agriculture	All the wards	5 trainings	4 trainings	4 training	4 training	3 training	Agriculture department/ local authority

<b>OBJECTIVE</b>									
<b>To construct and renovate Camp Houses by 2028</b>									
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Target year 1</b>	<b>Target year 2</b>	<b>Target year 3</b>	<b>Target year 4</b>	<b>Target year 5</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Construction and Renovation of Camp Houses	Construction of camp houses in the district	Construction of camp houses in the district to bring services closer to the farmers	Kashamu Lukute Namafulo Naliele Lunyati Namaloba Lunyati Shikombwe Shitwa	Construct 1 staff house	Construct 2 camp houses	Construct 2 camp houses	Construct 2 cam houses	Construct 3 camp houses	Agriculture department/ local authority
	Renovation of camp houses in the district	Renovation of camp houses to avoid collapsing and cracking of camp house	Mangango  Lukute		Renovate 1 house		Renovate 1 house		Agriculture department/ local authority
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>									
<b>Establishing Farming Training Centers By 2028</b>									
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Target year 1</b>	<b>Target year 2</b>	<b>Target year 3</b>	<b>Target year 4</b>	<b>Target year 5</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Establishment of farming training centres	Establishment of farming training centres in the district	Establishment of training centres in the district to practically demonstrate to farmers how to use correct farming methods	Kalumwange  Mulamatila		1 Farming training center in Kalumwange.		1 Farming training centre in Kankomba Mulamtila		Agriculture department/ local authority/ ministry of infrastructure

Construction of soil laboratory	Construction of soil laboratory in the district.	Establish a soil laboratory in the district as an investment in the long-term health of the environment to make evidence-based decisions.	Shikombwe		1 soil testing centre at Shikombwe.				agriculture department/ local authority
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Demarcating camps and employing camp extension officers by 2028</b>								
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Target year 1</b>	<b>Target year 2</b>	<b>Target year 3</b>	<b>Target year 4</b>	<b>Target year 5</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Camp demarcation and employing camp extension officers	Camp demarcation in the district	Demarcate camps to reduce labour and bring services closer to the people	Winda Luambuwa Lunyati		1 plan of Demarcation		1 plan of demarcation	1 plan of demarcation	Agriculture department/ local authority/Ministry of Lands
	Employing camp extension officers	Employ more officers to reduce the farmer-officer ratio			2 extension officers		2 extension officers		Agriculture department/ local authority/Ministry of Lands
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Installing insect traps and planting moringa trees by 2028</b>								
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Target year 1</b>	<b>Target year 2</b>	<b>Target year 3</b>	<b>Target year 4</b>	<b>Target year 5</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>
Insect trap installation and planting of moringa trees	Installing insect traps in all the camps in the district	Installing insect traps to control pest infestations	4 traps	4 traps	4 traps	4 traps	4 traps	3 traps	Agriculture department/ local authority
	Planting moringa trees in the district	Planting moringa trees in order to improve on soil fertility levels	Mulamatala Kalumwange Longe Shitwa Shikombwe Mangango mushwala	100 trees planted	150 trees planted	150 trees planted	150 trees planted	100 trees planted	Agriculture department/ local authority

## 12.6 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

OBJECTIVE	To construct social facilities in the Kaoma district by 2028								
Specific objective	Strategies	Programme	Location	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible agency
Construction of social facilities	Constructing office accommodation for staff	To construct offices under community development and social welfare to improve office space in the district.	All the ward	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	MCDCS
	Construction of community halls in the district	To construct community halls in the district to have venues for community meetings.	All wards	4 community halls constructed	5 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	
	Construction of storage facilities for Food Security Pack in the district.	To construct storage facilities for food security packs in the district.	Kalumwange Mulatila Longe Mangango Kashamu Shitwa Kapili Lunyati Mutshwala Luambua	2 food storage shades constructed	2 food storage shades constructed	2vfood storage shades constructed	2 food storage shades constructed	2 food storage shades constructed	

	Construction of a place of safety for GBV/children on the move.	To construct a place of safety for children on the move and GBV in the district	Mulamabila Kapili Mangango kalumwange	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	
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### 12.7 ENERGY SECTOR

OBJECTIVE	The local authority in collaboration with traditional leaders will enter into the panning agreement in three infill areas.								
Specific objective	Strategies	Program	Target location	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible institution
Connect at least 50% of the social facilities to electricity in the next 5	Engage rural electrification authority so that social facilities can be connected to electricity. the community can connect power lines.	Rural electrification authority will work with local authority to connect power lines to schools and health facility	All the wards	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	ZESCO, REA and Local Authority
Connect local areas to power lines.	Engage the local authority so that newly built-up areas can be connected to power lines.	Connect households in newly built-up areas such as Kalumwange, Shilombo, Mahilo, Mayukwayukwa and Mangango to electricity power lines	Kalumwange Shilombo Kapili Mulamatila	500 household	500 household	500 household	500 household	500 household	ZESCO and Local authority

To Procure transformers.	Procure transformers for the newly built-up areas such as Shilombo, Mahilo, Kalumwange	Procure transformers for local areas electrification.	Shilombo Kapili Kalumwange Mulamatila Mangango	2 transformers	2 transformers	2 transformers		1 transformer	ZESCO, REA and Local authority
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## 12.7 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE	The local authority will work with ZICTA to erect 5 towers in the district within the next 5 years.								
Specific objective	Strategies	Location	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible institution	
The local authority will work with ZICTA to erect 5 towers in the district within the next 5 years.	Lobby for support from ZICTA and mobile telecommunication company to erect 5 communication towers in the district.	Luambwa Namimbwe Kashamu Winda Shikombwe	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	Local authority, ZICTA	
Installation of fibre optic network	Lobby for funding from government and cooperating partners to install fibre optic telecommunication. For easier data transmission and communication	Mangango Mulamatila		Install 50 km network of fibre optic network.		Install 50 km network of fibre optic network		ZICTA, Local Authority and SMART Zambia	

12.8 KAOMA TOWN COUNCIL

OBJECTIVE		The local authority in collaboration with traditional leaders will enter into the planning agreement in three infill areas							
Specific objective	Strategies	Programme	Location	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible institution
Panning agreement with traditional leaders in three infill areas.	Engage traditional leaders on the importance of entering into a planning agreement.	Hold consultation meeting with traditional leaders on areas that needs a planning agreement.	Mulamatila Shilombo Mangango Kapili	1 plan		1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	Local authority, RDA, ZESCO, WWSSC

Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

### 13.0 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The spatial development framework is very important in the district because it guides land use. The spatial development strategy should be able to achieve the goals and objective identified in the planning survey and issues report. The spatial framework should be multi-sectoral so that the strategies identified in all the sectors can easily be implemented physically. It shows the direction of development at the district level and it should aim at fulfilling the vision identified in the development framework.

#### *13.1 Existing Spatial Land Use*

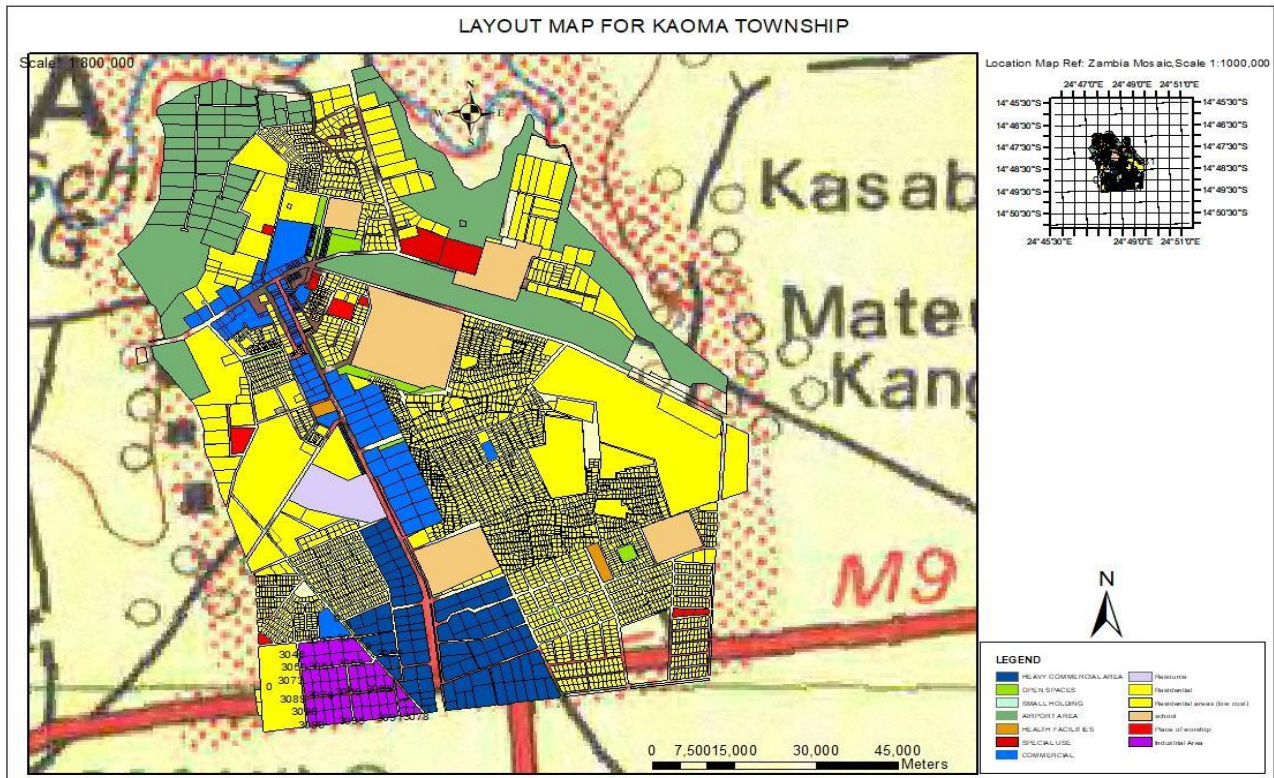
The existing spatial land use is focused on farming and livestock production. In the recent past, the district has recorded an increase in the production of agricultural commodities, particularly maize production. The forestry sector has also contributed to the existing land use structure. The district is rich with forest tree species such as Mukula. Timber logging in the district is one of the major economic activities. The rich forestry resources are being exploited through charcoal production, farming, timber and caterpillar harvesting.

Most settlements in the district are found near trade routes and social facilities to have easy access to these services and for easier transportation of goods to the market. The settlements in the district are not properly connected due to poor road infrastructure. Poor feeder roads in the district contribute to a lack of investment which has led to low economic development.

#### *13.2 Township Layout Plan*

There is demand for land in the township. Land within the local area plan is exhausted. The existing condition echoes the need to develop a strategy so that more land can be planned for settlement. The township has different existing land uses as indicated in the map below.

Figure 33. Land use map Kaoma District



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

### 13.2 SPATIAL ABNORMALITY

- ❖ Poor road connectivity.
- ❖ Settlements are not properly linked to social services.
- ❖ Unsustainable natural resource use.
- ❖ Spatial development of unplanned settlements is on the rise.
- ❖ The built-up areas have poor infrastructure.

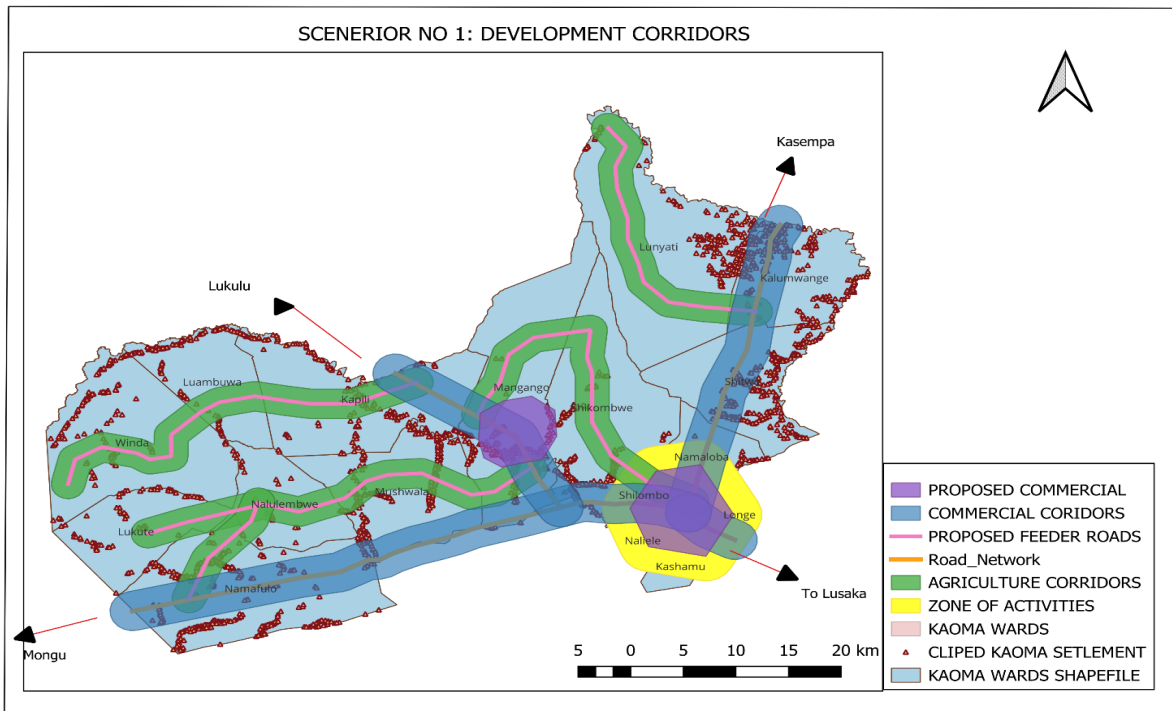
There is a need to ensure that settlements across the district are linked to each other and the **CBD** to enhance the movement of goods including agriculture production in the district. Improvement in Infrastructure development is also one of the goals which will fulfil the vision for the district in the next 5 years. Sustainable resource utilization will also mean the zoning of agriculture corridors and wildlife management sites. Protection of natural resources such as forests and water sources are also key in ensuring that this vision is achieved.

### 13.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

Selection of the spatial development Scenario is based on the vision for the district and the outlined goals and objectives. 4 development scenarios were identified. The scenarios include development corridor, growth area model and containment Zone scenario.

#### 13.4 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO 1:

Figure 34. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

This scenario focuses on creating agriculture and commercial development corridors along transportation routes. This scenario means that investment in infrastructure development should be focused along transportation routes. This is because that is where the majority of settlements are found. In most cases the inland population shift to areas near proper road network where they can easily do business and transport their goods to the Market. Those engaged in agriculture production will also be able to easily transport their agriculture inputs to the market.

A lot of investment needs to go toward the upgrading of road infrastructure to enhance transportation corridors, commercial corridors and agriculture corridors. Upgrading roads will enhance trade within the district and also outside the district. This is because standard road networks promote trade efficiency and result in low transportation costs.

The district is along transportation (trade) corridors. There is the Mongu-Lusaka Road, Kaoma- Kasempa road and Katunda- Lukulu road. Creating commercial and agricultural corridors along this road will enhance development in the district. Commercial facilities if they

are along transportation routes. The transportation corridors are important for the following reasons;

- For easier access to social facilities
- For easier patrolling
- To link places
- To link the buyer and the seller.

The agriculture corridors along transportation routes are important for the following reasons;

- Easy transportation of agriculture outputs to the market
- Farms have easier access to Hydro-Electricity
- Cost of transportation is lower
- Easier transportation of agriculture inputs and machinery.

The commercial corridors along the transportation route will help to:

- create industries which are related to agriculture and establishment of market centres and shopping centres
- provide infrastructures such as water and sanitation electricity communication networks and other utility infrastructures
- easy establishment of social services.

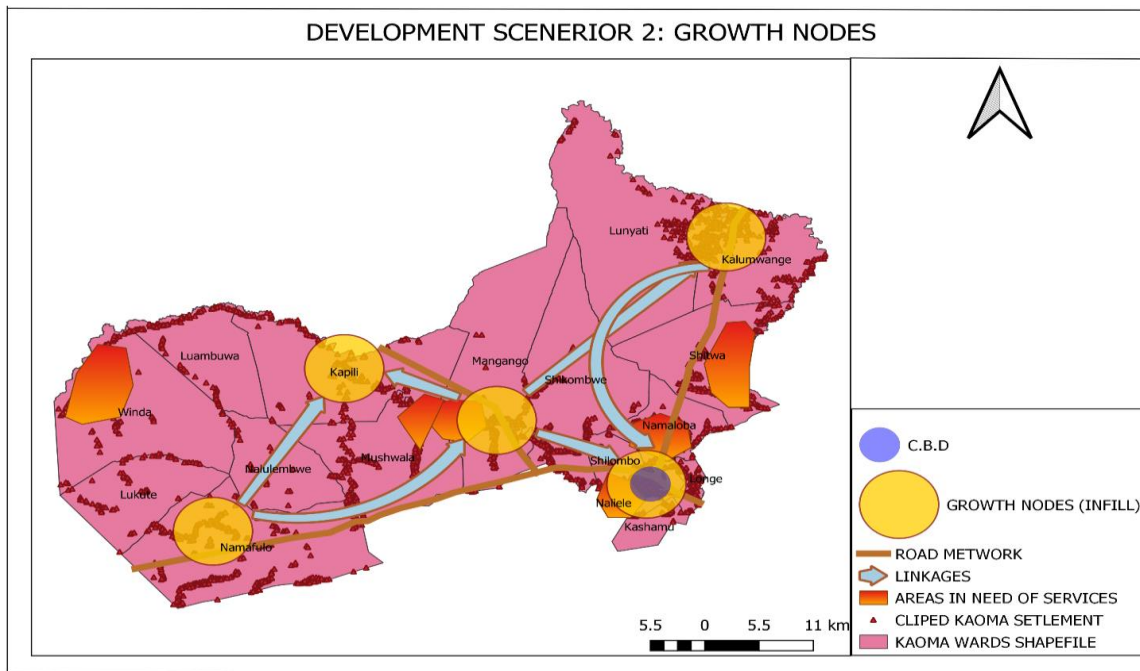
### *13.5 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO 2: GROWTH AREAS*

This scenario focuses on growth node and their linkages. growth nodes are areas that have shown an increased activity such that people have even started settling in those areas because of the potential or the advantages found in that locality. To expand or grow these areas, they need to be linked to other growth centres. This will improve trade and access to social services. This will mean that a lot of investment should be focused on these areas of growth.

There are areas in the Kaoma district that have been growth areas, these areas have been identified as growth nodes. Areas such as Kalumwange, Mayukwa yukwa, Managngo, Fish Control Centre and Longe have shown increased activities over the past years. There is a need to channel resources to these areas so that they can be fully established growth centres. Growth centres have the following characteristics:

- They are infill areas
- People move in those areas to have easier access to social services.
- These areas are near trade routes for easier transportation of goods to the market.
- These areas have increased built-up infrastructure which attracts the surrounding communities.

Figure 35. Kaoma District Growth Areas Map



Source: Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

Mangango has a mission hospital and ZNS offices. The ward qualifies to be a growth centre because of increased activities. The population of Mangango is 10,119. Mayukwayiukwa Inkapili ward is also another growth node which has shown an increase in population. The refugee settlement and the modern infrastructure have attracted the local people to settle in the area.

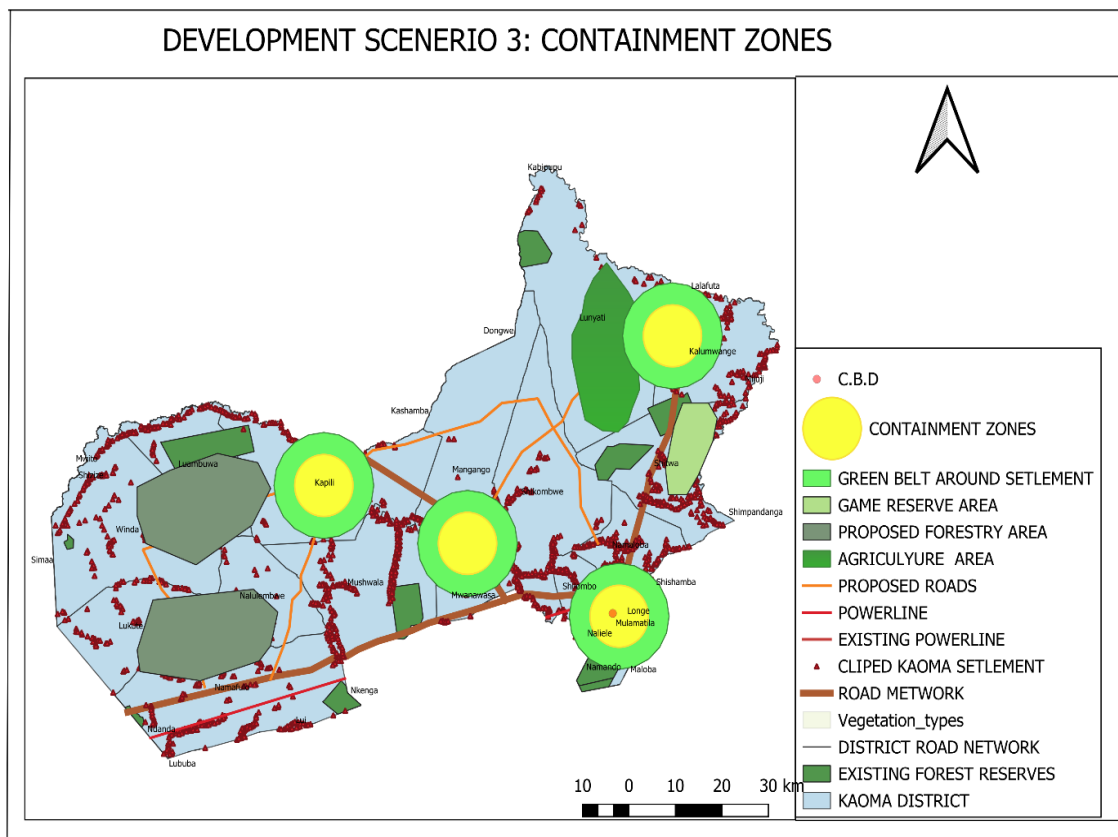
Kalumwange can also be considered to be a growth centre because of agriculture production which has attracted a lot of farmers in the area. The creation of a farming block will further expand the growth node. The land in kalumwange is very fertile for Maize production. The fish control centre in Namafulo ward has also attracted the local community because of increased business activities

The growth centre needs to be interconnected to promote further growth and development. The map shows the linkages which should be there to promote trade and access to social services.

### 13.6 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO 3: CONTAINMENT ZONES

This scenario will highlight the district spatial zoning, with particular interest in the agricultural, forestry, livestock and game management classifications. It will also focus on preventing urban sprawl. The development scenario will ensure that the land is properly zoned. The plan will have green belts for agriculture surrounding the growth centre as indicated in the map. This concept promotes sustainable land use and ensures that there is upward growth of cities rather than horizontal. The upward growth of the settlement promotes high-rise infrastructures and uses less space.

Figure 36. Kaoma District Containment Zones



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

Kaoma district is one the major contributors to food security in the province. the natural environment should be utilized properly to maintain or enhance its productivity. The concept aims at maximizing the utilization of natural resources without exploitation. The plan also takes into consideration the establishment of Timber plantations, Game Management Areas, Agricultural farming blocks, Agricultural land and Livestock Farming Schemes. The focus of the above-mentioned undertakings is to diversify from Timber and aid efforts to preserve the environment.

Table 45. Land Use Protection Principals

S/No:	AREA	LAND USE	PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION
1	Mushwala/ lukute/ namafulo/ nalulembwe	Timber forest	Timber plantation and patrols
2	Kalumwange/ lunyati/ mulamatila/ mangango. Mayukwayukwa and kalumwange. Luambua	Agricultural	Creation of farm blocks/ creation of green belt around settlements
3	Kalumwange	Game management	Patrols and regulated safaris
4		Livestock production	Tourism

Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

Sustainable use of natural resources will increase the district's productivity and revenue generation. The district has the potential to attract the processing industry what is needed is the upgrading and maintenance of roads which are part of the concept.

### *13.7 PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO*

After analysing the district's spatial status and the stated desired objective. It is clear that scenario number three is the one which is preferred and it is in line with the required goals and objectives stated in the development framework. The decision to adopt this scenario was arrived at after having a meeting with stakeholders. As we are trying to develop the district it is also important that resources are protected. The containment scenario takes into consideration the protection and conservation of natural resources such as land, water bodies, forests and wild animals. This concept will highlight the district's spatial zoning with particular interest in agriculture, forestry, livestock, game management areas and waterfront protection. The concept will also promote high-intensity land use to prevent urban sprawl. The scenario will have the following characteristics.

**Densification:** Promotion of high-intensity land use in the district to promote land use efficiency.

**Containment:** Proper zoning to prevent encroachment and urban sprawl in the district.

**Growth nodes:** Infrastructure development will be focused on the growth nodes to ensure that it attracts the community around and maximizes land use in the nodes.

### *13.8 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE, MAINTAIN OR PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT*

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the extended URP general regulation of 2020 have clear guidelines on how land should be alienated. Land use zoning is the key to regulating land use in the district. The act promotes the protection and maintenance of open spaces through the creation of open spaces and the conservation of natural habitats it is backed up by other policies and documents such as Zambia wildlife conservation strategy and Zambia environmental management policy. In Kaoma district will adopt the following strategy to implement the land use concept.

- ❖ Increase layout planning and zoning in the district to ensure defined zones for forestry and agroforestry maintenance and development
- ❖ Establish Farm blocks and Schemes in Lunyati and Kalumwange to promote agricultural development.
- ❖ Establish a bee-keeping farm in Namaloba, Mushwala, and Shikombwe.
- ❖ Establish a green belt around the growth centres.
- ❖ Focus development in growth centres by improving services, promoting low-income and affordable housing to increase populations in urban areas

### *13.9 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR SPECIFIC PROTECTION ZONES, AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OR CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*

Kaoma has a lot of natural resources which should be protected to maintain the ecosystem and to promote sustainable resource utilisation. The resources include water bodies, forests swamps, palaces and graves. The IDP prioritises the protection of such places for the preservation of our environment, culture and history. Several national Acts are there to provide legal backing for this; and they include the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998, the Forest Act of 2015, the Tourism and Hospitality Act of 2015 and the National Heritage Conservation Act of the Laws of Zambia. The MIDP proposes the following to aid in achieving this:

- ❖ Identify, demarcate and gazette areas of environmental, cultural and historic significance through the relevant departments and Ministries. These include forests, water sources, palaces, graves and other identified areas
- ❖ Increase partnership with the Local Authority, Local Planning Authority and the Traditional leadership through Planning Agreements and Local Area Plans to provide documented backing for safeguarding areas of significance and prevent conflicting land uses from creeping into protected areas.

### *13.10 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AND THE APPROPRIATE BUILDING AND LAND USE CONTROLS MEASURE TO BE APPLIED IN THOSE AREAS*

The urban and regional planning and the housing policy are policy documents which guide informal settlement management and upgrading. Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act and the Urban and Regional Planning Act prescribe solutions to address informal development. The MIDP has employed strategies from these pieces of legislation to address the plight of informal settlements in the district.

Kaoma district has informal settlements such as the ZESCO area, Mongongo. settlements have started coming up on traditional land. Therefore, the IDP seeks to adopt the use of Planning Agreements and Local Area Planning to ensure coordinated development in the district.

### **13.11 PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO**

After analysing the district's spatial status and the stated desired objective. It is clear that scenario number 2 is the one which is preferred and it is in line with the required goals and objectives stated in the development framework. The decision to adopt this scenario was arrived at after having a meeting with stakeholders. We should ensure that resources are utilized sustainably for future use. The containment scenario takes into consideration the protection and conservation of natural resources such as land, water bodies, forests and wild animals. This concept will highlight the district's spatial zoning with particular interest in agriculture, forestry, livestock, game management areas and waterfront protection. The

concept will also promote high-intensity land use to prevent urban sprawl. The scenario will have the following characteristics.

**Densification:** Promotion of high-intensity land use in the district to promote land use efficiency.

**Containment:** Proper zoning to prevent encroachment and urban sprawl in the district.

**Growth nodes:** Infrastructure development will be focused on the growth nodes to ensure that it attracts the community around and maximizes land use in the nodes.

### *13.12 LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE, MAINTAIN OR PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.*

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the extended URP general regulation of 2020 have clear guidelines on how land should be alienated. Land use zoning is the key to regulating land use in the district. The act promotes the protection and maintenance of open spaces through the creation of open spaces and the conservation of natural habitats it is backed up by other policies and documents such as Zambia wildlife conservation strategy and Zambia environmental management policy. Kaoma district will adopt the following strategy to implement the land use concept.

- ❖ Increase layout planning and zoning in the district to ensure defined zones for forestry and agroforestry maintenance and development
- ❖ Establish Farm blocks and Schemes in Lunyati and Kalumwange to promote agricultural development.
  - ❖ Establish a bee-keeping farm in Namaloba, Mushwala, and Shikombwe.
  - ❖ Establish a green belt around the growth centres.
  - ❖ Focus development in growth centres by improving services, and promoting low-income and affordable housing to increase populations in urban areas

### *13.13 Land use planning policies and proposals for specific protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance*

Kaoma has a lot of natural resources which should be protected to maintain the ecosystem and to promote sustainable resource utilisation. The resources include water bodies, forests swamps, palaces and graves. The IDP prioritises the protection of such places for the preservation of our environment, culture and history. Several national Acts provide legal backing for this, including the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998, the Forest Act of 2015, the Tourism and Hospitality Act of 2015 and the National Heritage Conservation Act of the Laws of Zambia. The MIDP proposes the following to aid in achieving this:

- ❖ Identify, demarcate and gazette areas of environmental, cultural and historic significance through the relevant departments and Ministries. These include forests, water sources, palaces, graves and other identified areas
- ❖ Increase partnership with the Local Authority, Local Planning Authority and the Traditional leadership through Planning Agreements and Local Area Plans to provide documented backing for safeguarding areas of significance and prevent conflicting land uses from creeping into protected areas.

*13.14 Land use planning policies and proposals for informal settlements and the appropriate building and land use controls measure to be applied in those areas*

The urban and regional planning and the housing policy are policy documents which guide informal settlement management and upgrading. Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act and the Urban and Regional Planning Act prescribe solutions to address informal development. The MIDP has employed strategies from these pieces of legislation to address the plight of informal settlements in the district.

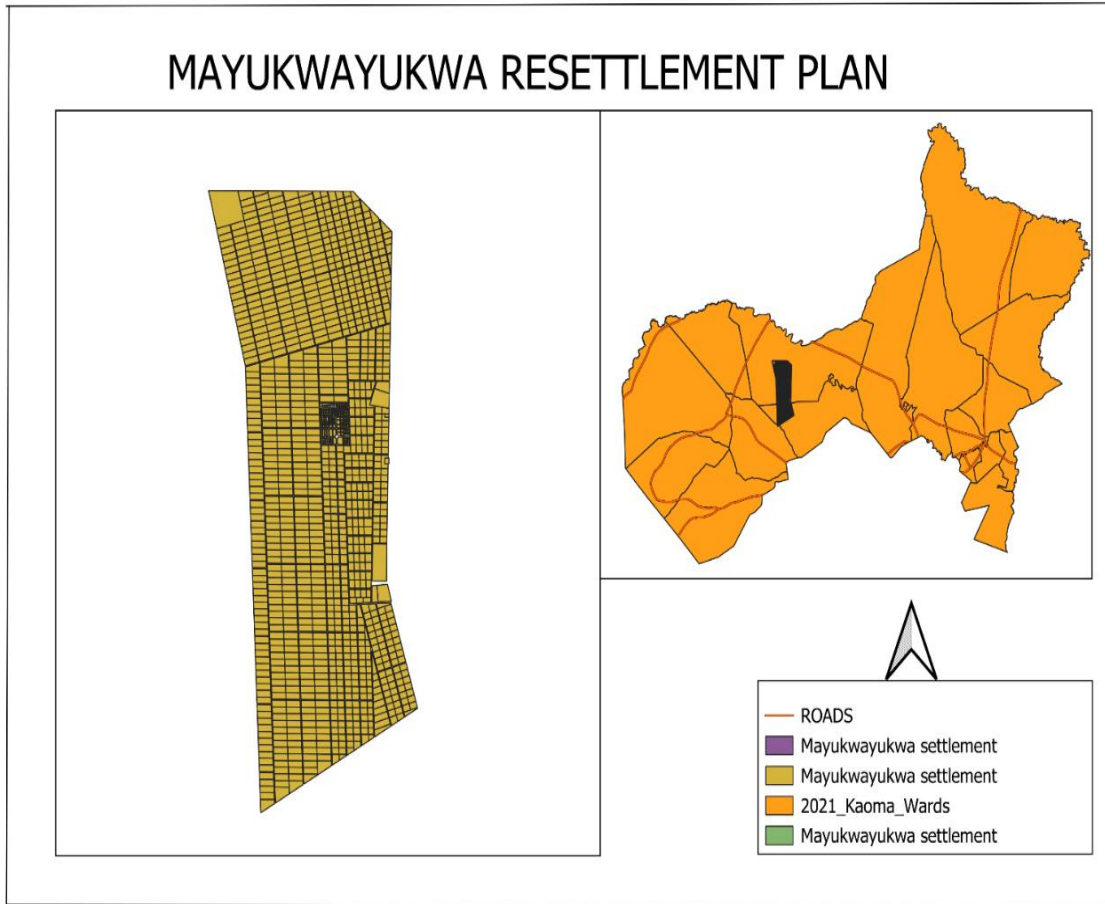
Kaoma district has informal settlements such as the ZESCO area, Mungongo. settlements have started coming up on traditional land. The IDP therefore, seeks to adopt the use of Planning Agreements and Local Area Planning to ensure coordinated development in the district.

### 13.15 RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

The government has developed resettlement schemes to boost agriculture production and improve people's livelihood.

### 13.16 MAYUKWAYUKWA RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Figure 37. Mayukwayukwa Resettlement



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

## 14.0 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

### 14.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Figure 38. KAOMA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Objective	To reduce the number of maternal deaths from 3 deaths to 0 deaths by 2025												
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Total Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency /Dept.	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location		
To increase the proportion of women attending ANC in the first Trimester from 18% to 80% in the next five years	Distribution of medicines and medical supplies	Procure new Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment	100,000	204,000	204,000	204,000	204,000	204,000	MOH/ CDF	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	Kaoma Town Council Health Department, MOH, CDC	Maintain standard operations of the pharmacy and availability of commodities
		Provide ICT equipment (30 sets)	800,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	MOH/ Partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals		
		Distribute RAMCAN Commodities	450,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	MOH/ Partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals		
	Increased access to modern Medical & diagnostic equipment for quality healthcare	Procure medical equipment	1,600,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	CDF	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	
		Repair & maintain medical equipment	680,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	MOH	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals		

To increase the proportion of women attending ANC in the first Trimester from 18% to 80% in the next five years	Increased Human resources for health to standard	Employ 391 new staff	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	MOH	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Division of labour and improved service delivery	
		Skills acquisition supervision and mentorship	3,600,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	MOH	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved Skilled service delivery
	Integrated Outreach services.	Provide ANC & PNC services	900,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	MOH	All wards	All RHCs	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved Skilled service delivery
		Supervise SMAGs.	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	MOH	All wards	All RHCs		
		Procure 2 utility vehicle for the distribution of Vaccines and medicines to RHC	3,000,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		-	MOH/ CDF	ALL Wards	District Health Office	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved Skilled service delivery
		Procure 22 Motorbikes for outreach	1,200,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	MOH/CDF/ Partners	ALL Wards	District Health Office		
	Evacuate risk mothers to the next level of care	Provide fuel ambulance services	1,200,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	MOH/CDF/ Partners	ALL Wards	District Health Office	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved Skilled service delivery
		Repair & maintain Ambulances	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	MOH/CDF/ Partners	ALL Wards	District Health Office		

		Procure new Ambulances	4,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	MOH/CDF/ Partners	ALL Wards	District Health Office		
	Strengthen compliance with healthcare waste management guidelines	Procure PPE for HCWM	680,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	Kaoma Town Council Health & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
		Procure equipment for HCWM	856,000	171,200	171,200	171,200	171,200	171,200					
		Construct incinerators	1,476,000	295,200	295,200	295,200	295,200	295,200					
		Conduct inspections of public institutions for compliance.	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000					
	Enhance social marketing & Community partnership for health service delivery	Hold HCAC & NHC meetings	540,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	Kaoma Town Council Health & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Train various CBVs	820,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000					
		Mentorship of CBVs.	640,000										
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation by 50% due to Communicable diseases by 2028.</b>												
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Malaria Control and Elimination</b>												

MoH and cooperating partners to increase access to ITNs in all catchment areas of Kaoma District.	Integrated Vector control	Distribute 275,566 ITN.	1,748,373	349,674.60	349,674.60	349,674.60	349,674.60	349,674.60	MOH UNICEF & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services	
		To Conduct Indoor residual spraying, 15000 structures	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Lava source management and environmental manipulation	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
To Improve clinical health outcomes in the next five years	Case management	Procurement of medical equipment through CDF (15 Sets)	2,250,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Procurement of drugs & medical supplies	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Capacity building of 520 health staff	1,260,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Procure 1 set dental care equipment	560,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDF	All wards	Kaoma Hospital	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality

													healthcare services	
		Procure Hospital kitchen equipment	1,000,000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDF	All wards	Kaoma Hospital	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services	
		Procure Hospital laundry equipment	2,000,000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDF	All wards	Kaoma Hospital	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality healthcare services	
	To eliminate causes of avoidable or preventable blindness	Conduct static eye care sessions	180,000	36, 000	36, 000	36, 000	36, 000	36, 000	36, 000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma Hospital	Kaoma Health	
		Conduct outreach eye care sessions	320,000	64, 000	64, 000	64, 000	64, 000	64, 000	64, 000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital		
		Procure medical glasses	900,000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma Health	
		Repair and maintain equipment.	300,000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Replace obsolete equipment.	2,000,000	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
Construct a modern eye care clinic	1,000,000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners/CDF	Mulamatila ward	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health			

		Conduct minor and major surgeries.	500,000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Procure new surgical instruments and equipment	4,000,000	800000	800000	800000	800000	800000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Conduct awareness	290,000	58000	58000	58000	58000	58000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
To provide adequate Health infrastructure in in next five years	Increased access to quality health care close to the community	Construct new health facilities							CDF	Naliele Mulamatila	Kaoma Level 2 Hospital	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH,	
		Construct 11 Maternity Annex facilities							CDF	Mulamatila Shitwa Shitwa Shitwa Lwambuwa Luke Kashamu Mushwala Longe Kapili	Mulamba Mulalila Shitwa Katoya Kabilamwandi Kalwalo Kashamu Mushwala Longe Mayukwayukw a	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Construct 11 mother shelter facilities							CDF	Mulamatila Shitwa Shitwa Shitwa Lwambuwa Lukute	Mulamba Mulalila Shitwa Katoya Kabilamwandi Kalwalo	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH	Improved access to quality healthcare services

										Kashamu Mushwala Longe Kapili	Kashamu Mushwala Longe Mayukwayukw a		
		Construct Staff houses at facilities							CDF	Kalumwan ge Lunyati Shitwa Namaloba Shitwa Kapili Lukute	Kasimab Lunyati Mulalila Namaloba Katoya Mayukwayukw a Kalwalo		
		Rehabilitate old facilities							CDF	Winda Shitwa Shikomwe	Winda RHC Shitwa RHC Mutondo	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH,	
		Upgrade and modernize 7 health facilities							CDF	Mulamatila Longe Mushwala Lunyati  Nanafulo	Mulamba RHC Kaoma urban Longe HP Shibanga HP Lunyati RHC Kasimba Mwanambuyu	Kaoma town council health, MOH,	
		Construct 3 MIN Hospitals							MOH/CDF	Nanafulo Kalumwan ge Kapili	Mwanambuyu Kasimba Mayukwayukw a	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH,	
		Construction Rehabilitatio n Centre for NCDs							CDF	Mulamatila Mangango	Kaoma hospital Mangango mission hospital	Kaoma Town Council Health, MOH,	

To increase social behaviour, change communication at all levels of health care in the next five years	Enhance social marketing for health services	Hold HCAC & NHC 205 engagement meetings							Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds & Partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Train 750 CBVs in various community health skills							Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Mentorship of CBVs							Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved access to quality healthcare services
Increased services to Victims of GBV & Rape	Provide GBV services at a stop centre	Provide equipment for GBV.							Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved access to quality healthcare services
		Scale up the number of sites providing GBV services							Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, SUN & partners	Shilombo Kalumwan ge Namafulo	Shilombo Kasimba Mwanambuyu	MOH/ CDC, Global Funds & NGOs	Improved access to quality health care services
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To Reduce Hospital Visitation due to Communicable Diseases By 50% in the year 2028.</b>												
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>To reduce TB incidence and TB mortalities in the next five years by 2025</b>												

Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location	
To increase TB awareness and prevent community transmission	Demand creation	Community Health education and awareness	180,000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	MOH/CDC/ Global fund /partners	All Wards	PHCs
		Printing and distribution of IEC materials	420,000	84000	84000	84000	84000	84000	MOH/CDC/ Global fund /partners	All Wards	DHO
		Procurement of sputum containers and IPC materials	520,000	104000	104000	104000	104000	104000	MOH/CDC/ Global fund /partners	All Wards	DHO
To increase the number of diagnostic sites	Train Microscopists and incentivize them	Train Microscopists	305,000	61000	61000	61000	61000	61000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHC s
		Procurement of solar power supply	480,000	96000	96000	96000	96000	96000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHC s

To improve TB treatment success and reduce mortalities	Provision of direct observation therapy through community TB supports	Train TB supporters and incentivize	2,700,000	540000	540000	540000	540000	540000	540000	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC, Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals
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Objective	To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% in the year 2028.													
Specific Objective	To reduce HIV incidence in the next five years by 2025													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment	
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific Location			
	Strengthen HIV treatment through Differentiated service delivery (DSD) Model	Certification of tester	250,000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	MOH/CDC/ Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Community testing	1640,000	328000	328000	328000	328000	328000	328000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Facility testing Provision of Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Provision of SOPs for Screening and management	200,000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	

		of advanced HIV disease.											
		Distribution of HIV/TB medicines and medical supplies	186,000	41000	41000	41000	41000	41000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Capacity building of staff in health facilities	1,400,000	37200	37200	37200	37200	37200	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Viral load campaigns to bleed clients due to Viral load testing	1,640,000	280000	280000	280000	280000	280000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		DHO to monitor facility activities under the viral load program	1,300,000	328000	328000	328000	328000	328000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
		Distribution of lab consumables to facilities	186,000	260000	260000	260000	260000	260000	MOH/CDC/Partners	All Wards	RHCs	Health	
To increase the percentage of people living with HIV on ART with suppressed Viral load in the next five years	Partner with external support like CDCs	Distribution of drugs & Condoms to 41 RHCs	354,000	37200	37200	37200	37200	37200	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services

	Partner with external support like CDCs	Capacity building of 120 health workers	3,480,000	70800	70800	70800	70800	70800	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
<b>To increase the percentage of people living with HIV on ART with suppressed Viral load in the next five years</b>	Partner with external support like CDCs	Conduct outreach services in 201 PHCs (4200 sessions)	984,000	200400	200400	200400	200400	200400	Kaoma Town Council Health, CDC. Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
				252000	252000	252000	252000	252000					

### KAOMA HEALTH

Objective	To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% in the year 2028.												
Specific Objective	Malaria control and elimination												
	Strategies	Program	Cost	cost	cost	cost	cost	cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location		
	To eliminate causes of avoidable or preventable blindness	Conduct static eye care sessions	180,000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma Hospital	Kaoma Health	
		Conduct outreach eye care sessions	320,000	64000	64000	64000	64000	64000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital		

		Procure medical glasses	900,000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma Health	
		Repair and maintain equipment.	300,000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Replace obsolete equipment.	2,000,000	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Construct a modern eye care clinic	1,000,000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	MOH/Lions Aid/CDF	Mulamatala ward	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Conduct minor and major surgeries.	500,000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Procure new surgical instruments and equipment	4,000,000	800000	800000	800000	800000	800000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
		Conduct awareness	290,000	58000	58000	58000	58000	58000	MOH/Lions Aid/ Partners	All wards	Kaoma hospital	Kaoma health	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% in the year 2028.</b>												
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>Environmental</b>												
	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>		<b>Location</b>			<b>Comment</b>

				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Proposed Source of Funds	Ward	Specific location	Responsible Agency/Dept		
To Improve management of healthcare waste management by 2028	Provide standard waste management	Procure water testing kits (3) Pota-Lab	500,000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	Kaoma Town Council Health, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services	
		Procure infection prevention equipment	1,476,000	295200	295200	295200	295200	295200		All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
		Procure Healthcare waste equipment	856,000	171200	171200	171200	171200	171200	Kaoma Town Council Health & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services	
		Food quality monitoring	620,000	124000	124000	124000	124000	124000		All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
		Water Quality Monitoring		0	0	0	0	0	Kaoma Town council health & partners					
		Construct 33 incinerators	3,300,000	660000	660000	660000	660000	660000		All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% in the year 2028.</b>													
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>To safeguard district public health security by preventing and controlling infectious and non-infectious public health threats by 2028</b>													

	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		Ward	Specific location			
To safeguard district public health security by preventing and controlling infectious and non-infectious public health threats by 2028	Integrated disease surveillance	Procurement of non-medical equipment (500sets)	1,100000	220000	220000	220000	220000	220000	Kaoma Town Council Health, Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services	
		Procurement of Medical Stationary & SOPs	350,000	70000	70000	70000	70000	70000		All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
		Procurement of drugs & medical supplies (20)	1200,000	240000	240000	240000	240000	240000	Kaoma Town Council Health, Global Funds, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
		Capacity building of 300 health staff	930,000	186000	186000	186000	186000	186000		All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation due to non-communicable diseases by 80% in the year 2028.</b>													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/ Dept	Comment	
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location			
To reduce the incidence and prevalence of NCDs AND NTDS	Procure equipment to advocate for a healthy lifestyle	Procure Treadmills, dumbbells, Music system for aerobics (speakers,	100,000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	MOH	Kaoma Hospital		MOH/ Global Fund, and Care	

	Construct aerobic centre	mixer, microphones, flash)												
		Construct an Aerobic centre	200,000		40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	MOH	CBD town centre		MOH/Globa fund/ NCD care	
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce under-five mortality rates from 20/1000 admissions to 2/1000 admissions in the year 2025													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Propose d Source of Funds	Location		Respon sible Agency/ Dept	Comment	
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location			
To increase fully immunized under ones from 85% to 95% by 2028	Provide fridges and solar power for the storage of vaccines	Procure 15 medical fridges	225000	45000	45000	45000		45000	45000	Kaoma Town council health, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
		Procure solar Power for 15 sets	300000	60000	60000	60000		60000	60000	Kaoma Town council health, & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
		Repair fridges 30	240000	48000	48000	48000		48000	48000	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality

													health care services
	To facilitate the provision of transport for easy mobility during service delivery.	Procure 3 utility vehicles	1000000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	CDF, & partners	All wards	DHO	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
		Procure 20 motorbikes	900000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	CDF & partners	All wards	Kaaba, Kalwalo, Kabilamwandi, Kafwasoni, Winda, Malumbelo, Mulalila, Shitwa, Katoya Kashamu	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
	Early Childhood Development (ECD) services strengthened	Conduct 10 Child Health Week sessions.	1400000	280000	280000	280000	280000	280000	MOH UNICEF & partners	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services
		Nutrition services & child wellness	1200000	240000	240000	240000	240000	240000	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services	All wards
		Create ECD spaces	500000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	All wards	All RHCs and level 1 hospitals	MOH/ Kaoma Town Council	Improved access to quality health care services	All wards

*EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING*

Objective													
To promote economic development by increasing the skills gap by 50% in the year 2028													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location		
Expansion of existing school infrastructure	Construction of classrooms	To construct 150 classrooms	45 000 000	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	MOE, CDF, Partners	Luambuwa, Shitwa, Longe, Namaloba, Kashamu, Naliele, Mulamatila, Mangango, Kalumwange, lunyati, shikombwe, winda, namafulo, lukute, kapili, shilombo, mushwala, nalulembwe	Kafwasonyi Primary, Luambuwa Primary, Samukenya Primary, Shifupa Primary, Kalumeyoyo Primary, Winda Primary, Sitete Primary, Nameimawa Primary, Fungwe Primary, Mushwala Primary, Lyamunale Primary, Shibanga, Mweene Naluwa, Chatwika Primary, Nalulembwe, Ikasa, Likukumbwelo, Lukute, Makembu, Limbotwa,	MOE-DEBO	Enhance access to ECE, Primary Education and Secondary Education

											Katembwana, Nalibako, Likolomani, Nakatondo, Mulundu, Kaaba Hill, Jacob Phepo, Namishakasha, Mayukwayukwa Primary, Kasheke, Kapili, Road Camp, Mangango, Shabo, Kacakala, Nabowa, Kububa, Namalazi, Kalundu, Shibimbe, Kaloli, Nyango, Mushamba, Watunga, Mushilu, Mutondo, Kankombwana, Shilanda, Kashinzi, Kashompa, Kashokoto, Kaoma Primary, Mafiela, Maheba, Kashamu, Luena, Mahilo, Kailkeme, Libingaa, Makuyu East, Kakonge, Amukena, Namaloba, Namimbwe, Sitele, Katoya,		
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											Kanjimba, Kamakwasha, Kamuni, Shumina, Chiwa, Mulalila, Kajejeje, Lalafuta, Kanabilumbu, Kabanda, Kabanga, Kalumwange, Kabute, Lunyati, Chamiyenge, Nanchola, Kamikolo, Mwiimba, Malumbilo, Kalumbelo.		
Expansion of existing school infrastructure	Construction of specialised rooms (HE, Science Lab, Computer Lab, Library, industrial workshops)	To construct 30 specialised rooms	9000,000	1800000	1800000	1800000	1800000	1800000	MOE, CDF, Partners	Shitwa, Longe, Namaloba, Kashamu, Naliele, Mulamatila, Mangango, Kalumwange, lunyati, shikombwe, winda, namafulo, lukute, kapili, shilombo, mushwala, nalulembwe	Lukute Secondary, Winda Secondary, Mayukwayukwa Secondary, Mangango Secondary, Mutondo Secondary, Nyango secondary, Shitwa secondary, Shilombo Secondary, Mulamatila secondary, Mahilo secondary, Luena Secondary, Longe	MOE-DEBO	Enhance access to ECE, Primary Education and Secondary Education

											Secondary, Kashamu Secondary.		
Construction of staff houses in all the schools in the next 5 years	Lobby for funds from cooperating partners, stakeholders and	To construct 200 classrooms	60, 000 000.00	120,00000	120,00000	120,00000	120,00000	120,00000	MOE, CDF, Partners	Luambuwa, Shitwa, Longe,Namaloba, Kashamu,Naliele, Mulamatila, Mangango, Kalumwange, lunyati, shikombwe, winda, namafulo, lukute, kapili, shilombo, mushwala, nalulembwe	Kafwasonyi Primary, Luambuwa Primary, Samukenya Primary, Shifupa Primary, Kalumeyoyo Primary, Winda Primary, Sitete Primary, Nameimawa Primary, Fungwe Primary, Mushwala Primary, Lyamunale Primary, Shibanga, Mweene Naluwa, Chatwika Primary, Nalulembwe, Ikasa, Likukumbwelo, Lukute, Makembu, Limbotwa, Katembwana, Nalibako, Likolomani, Nakatondo, Mulundu, Kaaba Hill, Jacob Phepo, Namishakasha,	MOE-DEBO	

											<p>Mayukwayukwa  Primary,  Kasheke, Kapili,  Road Camp,  Mangango,  Shabo,  Kacakala,  Nabowa,  Kububa,  Namalazi,  Kalundu,  Shibimbe,  Kaloli, Nyango,  Mushamba,  Watunga,  Mushilu,  Mutondo,  Kankombwana,  Shilanda,  Kashinzi,  Kashompa,  Kashokoto,  Kaoma Primary,  Mafiela,  Maheba,  Kashamu,  Luena, Mahilo,  Kailkeme,  Libingaa,  Makuyu East,  Kakonge,  Amukena,  Namaloba,  Namimbwe,  Sitele, Katoya,  Kanjimba,  Kamakwasha,  Kamuni,  Shumina,  Chiwa, Mulalila,  Kajejeje,  Lalafuta,  Kanabilumbu,</p>		
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											Kabanda, Kabanga, Kalumwange, Kabute, Lunyati, Chamiyenge, Nanchola, Kamikolo, Mwiimba, Malumbilo, Kalumbelo.		
Establishment 23 new schools in the next 5 years	Construction of new schools	To construct 23 new schools	6,900,000	1380000	1380000	1380000	1380000	1380000	MOE, CDF, partners	All wards		MOE-DEBO	Increase access to education by reducing the number of hours learners cover to reach school
Establishment of 5 new tertiary and skills development centres in the next 5 years	Construction of new lecture rooms	To construct 25 lecture rooms	4,500,000	900000	900000	900000	900000	900000	MOE, CDF, partners	Mulamatila	Mulamatila ward	MOE-DEBO	
Establishment of 5 new tertiary and skills development centres in the next 5 years	Construction of hostels	To construct 10 hostels	10,000,000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	MOE, CDF, partners	Mulamatila	Mulamatila ward	MOE-DEBO	
Reduce teacher's pupil ratio from 1:48 to 1:40 by 2028	Deploy teachers to the needed schools	To deploy 276 teachers to the need schools	1,000,000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	MOE	All the wards	All schools	MOE-DEBO	
Increase performance by reducing low literacy levels in primary schools by 2028	Conduct continuous professional development activities	To carry out catch-up and let's read programs	1,500,000	300000	300000	300000	300000	300000	MOE, Let's Read Project, VVOB	All wards	All primary schools	MOE-DEBO	

Procure one (2) Landcruiser in the district to improve quality service delivery	To lobby for CDF funds and other partners	To lobby for 1 Landcruiser	1 Landcruiser 2000 000	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000	MOE, CDF, Partners	District Education Board Office	District Education Board Office	MOE-DEBO  Coordinati on	
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## WATER AND SANITATION

Objective	To construct 56% of new water points in selected villages of Kaoma district by 2028													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost (ZMW)	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment	
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location			
Construction of waterpoints	Construction of new water points in rural areas of the district.	Lobby for financial support to drill 300 boreholes in rural areas to improve clean and safe water.	29,700 000	29700000	5940000	5940000	5940000	5940000	5940000	Constituency development funds, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, and Non-Governmental Organizations.	All Wards	All zones	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority.	
	Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in the district.	Lobby for funds to rehabilitate 120 boreholes in rural	5280 000	5280000	1056000	1056000	1056000	1056000	1056000	Constituency development funds, Ministry of Water Development	All wards in the district.		Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	

		areas to improve clean and safe water.							and Sanitation, and Non-Governmental Organizations.				
Conduct Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs	Conduct community-led Led Total Sanitation programs in both rural and urban parts of the district.	Lobby for funds to conduct CLTS to Attain open defecation free in the district	3500 000	3500000	700000	700000	700000	700000	Constituency development funds, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, and Non-Governmental Organizations.	All wards in the district.		Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority.	
Mechanize waterpoints in public facilities	Mechanization of 225 water points in public facilities	Lobby for funds to mechanize water points in the district	28 125 000	28125000	5625000	5625000	5625000	5625000	Constituency development funds, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Non-Governmental Organizations.			Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	

Construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institutions	Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in 60 public institutions	Lobby for funds to construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institutions	Cost to be estimated after site visitation	10200000	2040000	2040000	2040000	2040000	Constituency development funds, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, and Non-Governmental Organizations.	All public institutions		Local Authority, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	
Urban households to be connected to piped water network in the district	Connection of 3000 urban households to the piped water network in the district	Lobby for funds to connect urban households to the piped water network in the district.		1000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Company funds, Non-Governmental Organizations, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.	Mulamabila ward Shilombo ward Longe ward Mangango Kalumwange ward	Township Shilombo Longe, Naliele, Mangnago. kalumwange	Western Water and Sanitation Company.	

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Objective 1	The local authority in collaboration with health will procure 100% of skip beans for all markets and bus stations in the next 5 years											
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Key Activities/P programs	Total (MWK)	Cost Year 1	Cost Year 2	Cost Year 3	Cost Year 4	Cost Year 5	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency /Dept
										Ward	Specific Location	
Procure skip beans for garbage collection and disposal.	Procure skip beans in the district using government and private support.	Procure 5 skip beans for the market and bus station.	150,000		25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	CDF Locally generated revenue	Mulamabila ward Kashamu ward.	Old market Newmarket Mulambwa market Kalukungu market Kalumwnage station	Local authority/DHO
Objective 2	Construct 1 (One) engineered waste disposal site in the next 5 years											
Specific objectives	Strategies	Key Activities or Programs		Cost 1	Cost 2	Cost 3	Cost 4	Cost 5	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency /Dept
										Ward	Specific Location	
Construct an engineered waste disposal system in Kaoma Ndonga	to engage a contractor for the construction of a standard waste landfill	To construct an engendered waste landfill through				3,500,000				Kaoma Ndonga (Naliele)	Township	Local Authority/ DHO



Procurement of waste bins in the district.		Procure 150 waste bins in the district to improve solid waste management	225,00	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	60,000	CDF, Locally Generated Fund	All wards	Old Market Newmarket  Mangango Kalumwange Mayukwayukwa All the schools and health facilities	Local Authority/ DHO
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### DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Objective	To improve the productivity of fisheries by 40% and livestock by 30% through the adoption of best practices, reducing losses by 20%, and increasing market access by 50%												
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific Location		
Construction of fisheries production centres		To construct 10 fish ponds to increase fish production.	120,000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	CDF	Lwambuha, Shitwa, Longe, Namaloba, Kaoma central, Kashamu, Naliele, Mulamatila, Mangango.	Lwambuha, Shitwa, Longe, Naliele, Shilombo, Namaloba, Mulamba, Kashokoto, Mulamatila and Kashamu, Mahilo, Mangango.	Fisheries	High potential zones for aquaculture.
Increase the number of extension officers by 50% in the next 5 years	Further Redemarcation of the existing camps	To demarcate the current 8 camps into 16	200,000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	CDF	Lukute, Mangango, Kalumwange, Lunyati, Mayukwayukwa, Kashamu	Winda, Mangango, Lunyati, Lukute, Kasabi, Mushwala, Mayukwayukwa, Kashamu, Kalumwange	Veterinary Services	Existing Camps are too Vast

Construction of staff houses in all the veterinary camps in the next 5 years	Lobby for funds from cooperating partners, stakeholders and through the Ministry.	To construct 16 staff houses, one in each camp.	8000000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	1600000	CDF	Lukute, Kalumwange, Mayukwayukwa, Kasabi, Namaloba, Mushwala and Kapiri.	Lwambuha, Kalumwange, Mayukwayukwa, Mwanambuyu, Kasabi, Namaloba, Mushwala, Kapiri	Veterinary Services	
Reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years	Spraying and fumigations	To construct 36 spray races in the district	5400000	1080000	1080000	1080000	1080000	1080000	CDF	All the wards	All the wards	Veterinary Services	
Reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years	Vaccination	To construct 240 communal crash pens in the district	2400000	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	CDF	All the wards	All the wards	Veterinary Services	
Reduce Fisheries and Livestock products marketing challenges	Construction of livestock business centre in the district.	To Construct one (1) livestock business centre	2000000	400000	400000	400000	400000	400000	CDF	Kaoma Central	Mulambwa	Marketing Department	
Procure one (1) Landcruiser and sixteen (16) motorbikes in the district to improve quality service delivery	To lobby for CDF funds	To lobby for 1 Landcruiser and 16 motorbikes.	1 Landcruiser 4,000,000 16 motorbikes – 2,600,000	800000	800000	800000	800000	800000	CDF	Kaoma Central	All wards	Coordination	

Support livestock farmers into pasture growing in the next 5 years.	To identify and support pasture farmers in the district	To identify and support 180 pasture farmers	1,800,000	520000	520000	520000	520000	520000	CDF	All the wards	All the wards	Livestock	
Construction of 1 freezing facility in Kaoma Central Veterinary Camp within the next 5 years	To lobby for funds for the construction of the freezing facility.	To build 1 big freezing facility	K3,000,000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	CDF	Kaoma Central	GRZ Fish Farming	Fisheries	

AGRICULTURE

Objective													
To establish new storage facilities in each agriculture Camp, and undertake construction and renovation of Camp houses by 60% in 2028.													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Proposed Source of Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location		
Construction of storage facilities	Construct aggregation centres in the district	Construction of aggregation centres to buy produce.	7800,000	1560000	1560000	1560000	1560000	1560000	GRZ	-Nalulembwe-Shitwa, Namaloba Mangango Shikombwe-Mulamatila-KashamuKapiri-Lunyati and Kalumwang	Nalululembwe central zone. Kabanga Zone Kanandombe Namaloba Zone-Nyango Central Shebo Zone Farmer Training Centre Kankomba Kashamu central Mushwala Central-Nyansola-Kalumwange Central	GRZ	
	Construction of bulking centres in the district	Construction of bulking centres to store produce.	2,700,000	540000	540000	540000	540000	540000	GRZ	-Mangango Central-Naliele-Kalumwange	-Mangango Central zone-Naliele SouthKanabilumbu	GRZ	

Construction of Camp Houses	Construction of camp houses in the district	Construction of camp houses in the district to bring services closer to the farmers	6,000,000	120,0000	120,0000	120,0000	120,0000	120,0000	GRZ	-Lunyati-Shitwa-Shitwa-Namaloba-Shikombwe-Mulamatila-Naliele-KashamuKanabilumbu-Shikombwe-Lukute-Namafulo	-Central Zone -Kajejeje central Zone -Shitwa Central -Namaloba Primary -Kashompa Primary -Kalundu  -Kaoma Primary School -Kashamu Primary School  -Nyango Central  Mukunkiki F.TC  -Lukute primary school -Mulundu Primary School	GRZ	
Renovation of Camp Houses	Renovation of camp houses in the district	Renovating camp houses can aim to enhance their living conditions. Upgrading facilities and addressing structural issues can contribute to a more comfortable and safe living environment.	300,000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	GRZ	-Mangango Central  -Lukute	-Mangango Central  -Nalibako Primary School	GRZ	
Establishment of farming training centres	Establishment of farming training centres in the district	Establishment of training centres in the	16,097,400	3219480	3219480	3219480	3219480	3219480	GRZ	Kalumwange  -Mulamatila	-Kabanga  -Kankomba	GRZ	

		district to practically demonstrate to farmers how to use correct farming methods											
Construction of Soil Laboratory	Construction of a Soil Laboratory in the district	Establishing a soil laboratory in a district is an investment in the long-term health of the environment, agriculture, and the community. It enables evidence-based decision-making and supports various sectors, ranging from agriculture to infrastructure development.	K500,000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	GRZ	-Shikobwe	-Mukunkiki F.T.C	GRZ	
				1560000	1560000	1560000	1560000	1560000					

*FORESTRY*

Objective 1													
To provide low-interest loans to 72% of timber dealers in Kaoma district by 2028													
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program	Cost	Cost	Coat	Cost	Coat	Cost	Proposed Source Funds	Location		Responsible Agency/Dept	Comment
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		Ward	Specific location		
Provide low-interest loans	Lobby finances from CDF. Provide low-interest loans through CEEC.	Provide low-interest loans to 100 Timber traders. Financial Literacy training to 300 Timber traders.	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	CEEC CDF	Mulamatila	Mulamatila	Local Authority Small & Medium Enterprise Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	

	Secure loan finances from financial institutions	Train 200 timber producers in value addition Construction of 1 Timber value addition yard	150,000 1,000,000		30,000 1,000,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Donor fund GRZ  GRZ	Mulamatila		Ministry of Green Economy and Environment  Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise	
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### 15.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL PLAN

The 2024 budget for Kaoma town council is estimated to be 95.2 million. This has been achieved through funding support from the government in the form of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) and also locally generated funds.

#### 15.1 ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE GENERATING EFFICIENCY.

The local authority generates revenues through business licenses, business levies other sources. the amount of revenue generated depends on the revenue base. Kaoma district has a low revenue base. The changes in revenue generation for the past 3 years have shown that there is potential for economic growth. The amount of revenue generated is not enough to provide local services in the district. The government has assisted local authorities through grants. The following table shows the local authority revenue efficiency of the local authority from 2021 to 2023.

Table 15.0: Local Authority Financial Plan

	2021			2022			2023		
	Approved	Actual	Percentage	Approved	Actual	Percentage	Approved	Actual	Percentage
Local Taxes	1040338	61,536	6	1043,975	51,948	5	1,093,264	478,362	44
Fees and Charges,	3375585	1,332,377	39	2,666,199	1,683,066	63	1,863,280	1,470,923	79
Licenses	169,849	85,907	51	179,500	147,000	82	155,750	142,250	91
Levies	592205	633717	107	74877	1,206,218	161	2,218,300	2,370,002	107
Permits	440200	345,570	79	311,390	167,750	54	352,490	214,420	61
Charges	8178136	6000092	73	796,141	258,522	32	371,200	211,300	57
Other incomes	60,000	45,000	75	60,000	49,000	82	60,000	96,043	160
<b>Total OSR</b>	13856,313	8504,199	61	5805975	3563504	61	6,114,284	4,983,300	82
Others Grants					2,616,183			1,673,062	
LGEF	9,346,766	9,187,641	98	11386766	11,138,336	98	11,386,766	11,274,621	99
GIR	400,000	375,660	94	400,000	523,477	131	400,000	400,000	100
CDF	3,200,000	3,200,000	100	51,479,821.84	47,479,822	92	56,600,000	54,678,004	97

Total National Support	12,946,766	12,764,301	79	63,266,587.84	61,757,818	98	68,386,766	68,025,695	99
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>26,803,079</b>	<b>21,268,500</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>69,072,562</b>	<b>65,321,322</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>74,501,050</b>	<b>73,008,995</b>	<b>98</b>

Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2024)

The local authority also manages the Constituency Development Fund through the CDF committee. The grant components of the local authority are usually constant and subject to policy changes based on how they should be used.

## 16.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY BUDGET FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS (ZWK)

Table 46. Kaoma Town Council budget projections

Source of funds	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Locally Generated Funds	8.326.247	9.367.210	8.838.047	9.257.103,35	9.697.112,52
Constituency Development Fund	61.271.284	61.271.284	61.271.284	61.271.284,00	61.271.284,00
Local Government Equalisation Funds	12.070.766	12.070.766	12.070.766	12.070.766,00	12.070.766,00
Grants In Lieu Funds	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000
Roads Grant	3.742.847	3.742.847	3.742.847	3.742.847,00	3.742.847,00
Health Grants	5.227.196	5.227.196,00	5.227.196	5.227.196,00	5.227.196,00
Veterinary Grant	139.296	139.296,00	139.296	139.296,00	139.296,00
Home Affaires	19.241	19.241	19.24	19.241,00	19.241,00
Sports-grant	258.621	258.621	258.621	258.621,00	258.621,00
Culture-Grant	10.852	10.852	10.852,00	10.852,00	10.852,00
Basic Capital Grants	3.742.847	3.742.847	3.742.847	3.742.847	3.742.847,00

Source (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

### 16.1 CHALLENGE IN LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION

- Inadequate transport (Vehicles, Motor bikes) for the Finance department which has adversely affected the collection revenue in the district.
- Poor road network
- Rapidly increasing of informal business entities makes it difficult for the council to collect revenue
- Members of the public not willing to pay fees, levies and charges
- Non- availability of electronic payment systems/services in the district has resulted in loss of revenue through theft.

### 16.2 REVENUE GENERATION STRATEGIES

- Provide adequate transport and financial resources towards revenue collection
- Proportionate increase of property rates and reassess property values to ensure they reflect current market prices.
- Collaborate with private companies to develop and manage local infrastructure or services like markets. This can generate revenue through leases, shared profits, or service charges.
- Sensitize the communities on the need to pay statutory fees, levies and charges due to the Local Authority
- Enhance and strengthen laws on non-compliance in general public
- Introduction of electronic payment systems on the products and services offered by the Local Authority to curb revenue leakages and theft.
- Capacity building and employment of qualified and competent staff to collect revenue
- Engagement Ward Development Committee (WDCs) on revenue collection on behalf of the Local Authority in all the wards in the district.
- Construction and management of a modern Council Guest House that will enhance revenue generation for the local authority

- Invite private multinational chain stores such as Shoprite, Choppies and Hungry Lion to invest in the district.
- Maintain and periodically review a database for business entities operating in the district.

### ***16.3 CURRENT POTENTIAL REVENUE SOURCES***

The Local Authority has the following potential revenue sources;

#### **Locally Generated Revenue**

These are funds that a local authority collects from within its jurisdiction to finance its operation, services and development of projects. These funds are distinct from funds that are received from external sources like national government transfers like grants and international aid.

#### **National Support Financing**

##### a) Constituency Development Fund

The provision for the constituency Development Fund (CDF) is K 30,635,642.00 as per guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government. Kaoma has two (2) Constituencies namely Kaoma Central Constituency and Mangango Constituency. The district's CDF Funding stands at K 61,271,284,00.

##### b) Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF)

LGEF is the grant from the central government which supplements councils' budgets. For Kaoma town council which was budgeted for in 2023 was 11,386,766.00.

### ***16.4 STRATEGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER PLANNING ACTIVITIES.***

The local authority has a mandate to ensure that the local areas are properly planned through the preparation of local area plans. This is provided for in the urban and regional planning act No.3 of 2015. the spatial development framework has identified areas that need local area plans. These are growth nodes, informal settlements, infill areas and growth corridors. The formulation of the local area plan will be developed in such a way that they achieve the preferred development scenario which is the growth area scenario.

The Local area planning strategy will also target the upgrading of informal settlements, this will involve consultative planning properly. Increasing land use activities in the informal setting will be regulated to avoid social and health problems.

The vision of having a vibrant economy in the district can only be achieved if the land is properly Zoned according to use. This will ensure orderly development in the district.

### ***16.5 AREAS OF LIKELY DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE IN KAOMA DISTRICT***

- Villages which are urbanizing and where local area plans may be required.
  1. Longe Area
  2. Shilombo area
- Area which may become urban expansion areas for informal settlements.

## 1. Mahilo Area

- Informal settlements which could be developed or which are likely to continue to densify.
  1. Kalumwange area
  2. Mayukwayukwa area

*Table 47. Estimated Ward Population*

S/No:	AREA	WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	JUSTIFICATION
1	New Kaoma Township (Mahilo)	Naliele Ward	6,504	Land in the township is heavily built up. Hence a need to develop a new township area which can accommodate social facilities.
2	mayukwayukwa	Kapili Ward	14,049	The population in the resettlement is growing. There is a need to properly plan the areas so that social and economic services can be provided.
3	Shilombo area	Shilombo ward	5,518	The Shilombo area is an informal settlement which is growing on the outskirts of the township. There is a need to upgrade the informal settlements so that they can be able to have access to utility services.
4	Kalumwange	Kalumwange ward	6,421	Kalumwange settlement is one of the growth centres which needs a local area plan. The settlements have potential for expansion due to current and expected economic activities.
5	Mangango area	Mangango ward	10,119	The Mangango area also needs a local area plan because of the increased economic activities. People have started settling in the area because it's near the trade route. The
6	Longe area	Longe ward	3,534	The Longe area is a settlement which is on the outskirts of the state township. It is slowly becoming a high-density area.

*Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)*

### **16.6 LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

Local area development will be done using local area development funds from the ministry and locally generated funds. The layout plan from the planning process is used to demarcate upgrade and zone land use. The local area planning process involves the following stages.

**Stage 1:** Planning survey and issues identification – This stage ensures that the community are consulted and baseline data is collected and verified.

**Stage 2:** Development framework – This stage involves the creation of a vision for the local area plan and the development of a spatial direction.

**Stage 3:** Implementation plans – This stage involves the preparation of the implementation programme.

**Stage 4:** Monitoring and evaluation – This stage involves formulating a monitoring and evaluation strategy.

*Table 48. New areas for development in the district*

S/NO:	LOCAL AREA PLAN.	STRATEGY
	New expansion areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enter into a planning agreement with a traditional leader</li> <li>● Provide utility services such as water, electricity, sewer lines etc</li> <li>● Upgrade and open up roads and drainages to improve transportation and communication.</li> <li>● Land beaconing</li> <li>● <b>Land zoning</b> - residential, industrial, commercial, special use.</li> </ul>
	Upgrading of informal settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enter into a planning agreement with the Royal Highness</li> <li>● Provide utility services such as electricity, sewer lines, piped water</li> <li>● Street alignment and re-demarcation of plots</li> <li>● Resettlement and compensation</li> </ul>

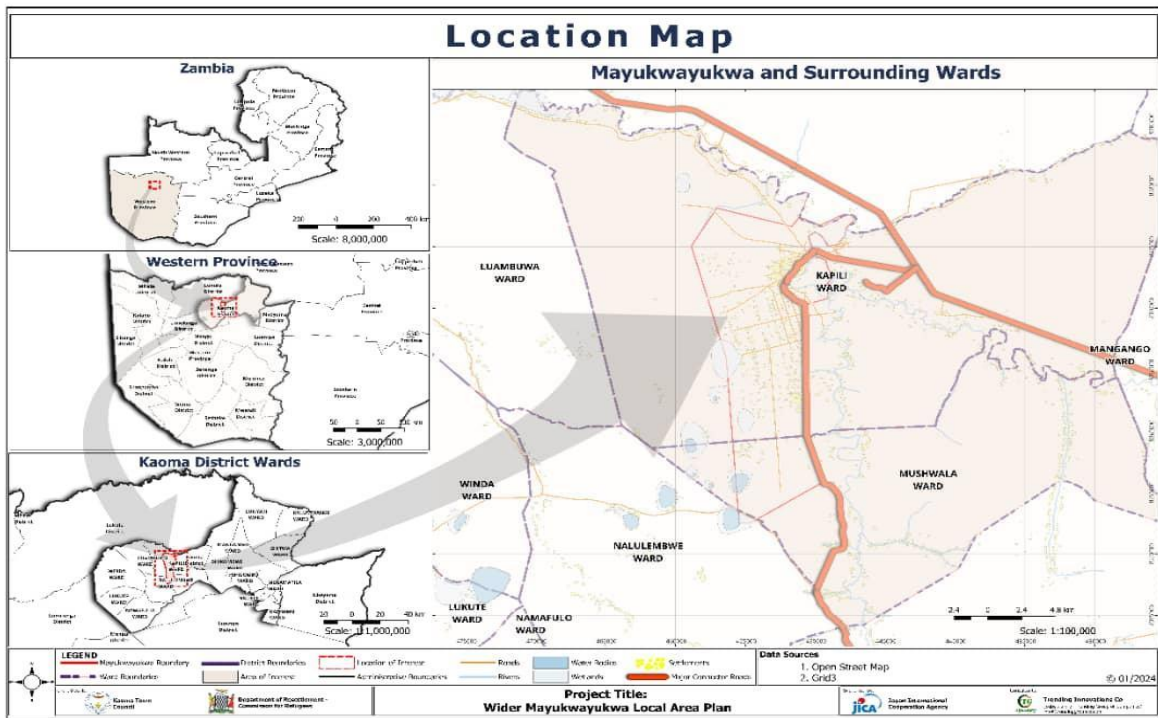
*Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)*

Local area planning will help achieve the objective of having vibrant districts which promote social and economic development. The planning regulation will be according to the outlined regulation stipulated in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. of 2015. A planning agreement will be formulated with the Royal Highness so that there is consent for developing or upgrading traditional settlements. Local area planning will improve service delivery in the communities.

### 16.4 MAYUKWAYUKWA LOCAL AREA

The Wider Mayukwayukwa LAP focuses on Mayukwayukwa (Refugee and Resettlement Scheme) and the surrounding areas of Mushwala and Kapili wards. The study area is located in Kaoma District of Western Province which is about 400km southwest of Lusaka and about 212km northeast of Mongu. The aim is to ensure that services such as schools, and health and tertiary facilities are provided in the area.

Figure 39. Mayukwayukwa and surrounding wards.



Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023).

## 17.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

### 17.1 Health

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objective	To reduce the number of maternal deaths from 3 deaths to 0 deaths within five years						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Distribution of medicines and medical supplies	Procure new ELMIS equipment	11	0	0	0	0	Number of facilities received logistics	% of women attended ANC.	HMIS ANC register	Annual
Distribution of medicines and medical supplies	Repair and maintain ELMIS equipment		30	41	41	41	Number of ELMIS equipment maintained	% of drug stock out	Asset register	Annual
Distribution of medicines and medical supplies	Provide ICT equipment (41sets)	15	10	11	6	0	Number of ICT equipment installed	% of drug stock out	Asset register	Annual
Integrated Outreach services.	Procure 2 utility vehicles for the distribution of Vaccines and medicines to RHC		2				Number vehicles procured	% of women attended ANC.	Asset register	Annual
	Procure 22 Motorbikes for outreach	22		10			Number vehicles procured	% of outreach sessions held	Asset register	Annual
Increased Human resources for health to standard	Employ 391 new staff	80	78	78	78	77	Number staff employed	% of positions on establishment filled	Staff returns	Annual
	Skills acquisition supervision and mentorship	512	512	512	512	512	Number of staff mentored	% of staff Mentored	Staff returns	Annual
Evacuate risk mothers to the next level of care	Repair & maintain Ambulances	3	3	3	3	3	Number ambulances serviced	% of referrals picked	Assets register	Annual
	Procure new Ambulances	2					Number of ambulances	% of referrals made	Assets register	Annual

<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>To Increase access to quality health care close to the community by providing adequate Health infrastructure by 2029</b>									
Increased access to quality health care close to the community	Construct Level 2 Hospital		1				Number of hospitals constructed	% of mortalities reduced	HMIS	Annual
	Construct new health facilities	2	2	2	2	2	Number of RHCs constructed	% of maternal mortalities	HMIS	Annual
	Construct 11 Maternity Annex facilities	2	3	3	3		Number of Maternity annexes constructed	% of maternal mortalities	HMIS	Annual
	Construct 11 mother shelter facilities		2	3	3	3	Number of mothers' shelters constructed	% of maternal mortalities	HMIS	Annual
	Construct 30 Staff houses at facilities	6	6	6	6	6	Several staff houses were constructed.	% of maternal mortalities	HMIS	Annual
Increased access to quality health care close to the community	Rehabilitate old facilities	5	4	4	4	4	Number of facilities rehabilitated	% of facilities in good state of repair	Asset register	Annual
	Upgrade and modernize 7 health facilities	1	2	1	1	1	Number of facilities Modernized	% facilities modernized	Asset register	Annual
	Construct 3 MIN Hospitals	1	1	1			Number of min Hosp constructed	% of min Hosp Constructed	Asset register	Annual
	Construction Rehabilitation Centre for NCDs			1			Number of NCD centre rehab	% of patients rehabilitated	Asset register	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>To reduce Hospital visitation due to Communicable diseases by 50% by 2028.</b>									
To eliminate causes of avoidable or preventable blindness	Repair and maintain equipment.	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Facilities refurbished	% of eyes repaired	Asset register	Annual
	Replace obsolete equipment.	1	1	1	1	1	Number of equipment replaced	% of Eyes repaired.	Asset register	Annual

	Construct a modern eye care clinic		1				Number of eye clinics built	% of eyes repaired	Asset register	Annual
	Conduct minor and major surgeries.	1	1	1	1	1	Number of surgeries made	% of surgeries conducted	HMIS	Annual
	Procure new surgical instruments and equipment	1	1	1	1	1	The number of equipment procured.	% of surgeries conducted	Asset register	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>To reduce TB incidence and TB mortalities in the next five years by 2028</b>									
To increase TB awareness and prevent community transmission	Printing and distribution of IEC materials	4	4	4	4	4	Number of IEC materials printed	% of the population accessing Health care	Reports	Annual
	Procurement of sputum containers and IPC materials	4	4	4	4	4	Number of diagnostic centres	% of TB patients cured	HMIS	Annual
	Train Microscopists	1	1	1	1	1	Number of staff trained	% of TB patients cured	HMIS	Annual
	Procurement of solar power supply	1	1	1	1	1	Number of facilities powered		Reports	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>To reduce HIV incidence in the next five years by 2028</b>									
	Follow up on the Lost HIV Clients (3000)	600	600	600	600	600	Number of clients traced	% of clients on treatment	HMIS	Annual
	Distribution of HIV/TB medicines and medical supplies	41	41	41	41	41	Number of days stocked out	% of clients on treatment	HMIS	Annual
	Capacity building of staff in health facilities	41	82	123	123	123	Number of staff mentored		Reports	Annual
	Viral load campaigns to bleed clients due for Viral load testing	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Number of clients bleed	% of clients with suppressed Viral load	HMIS	Annual

	DHO to monitor facility activities under the viral load program	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Number of facilities monitored	% of clients with suppressed Viral load	HMIS	Annual
	Distribution of lab consumables to facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Number of Facilities Provided Service	% of clients received lab results within 1 hour.	HMIS	Annual
	Conduct outreach services in 201 PHCs (4200 sessions)	840	840	840	840	840	Several out-reach sessions were held.	% of clients reached during outreach.	HMIS	Annual
	Stakeholder engagement (20 Meetings 30 Commemorations on national days)	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	5 Meetings	Number of meetings held.		REPORTS	Annual
	Distribution of drugs & Condoms to 41 RHCs	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	41 HF Received condoms	Number of Condoms received.		REPORTS	Annual
Objectives	To Improve management of healthcare waste management by 2029									
	Construct incinerators	10	10	10			Number incinerators constructed	% of waste managed per standard	REPORTS	Annual
	Procure water testing kits (3) Pota-Lab	1	1	1			Number procured	% of samples complied with the standard.	REPORTS	Annual
	Procure infection prevention & healthcare care waste equipment	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	Several IPC equipment was procured.	% of samples complied with the standard.	REPORTS	Annual
	Conduct Water & food Quality Monitoring	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	41 HF	Number of samples Tested	% of samples complied with the standard.	REPORTS	Annual
OBJECTIVES	To safeguard district public health security by preventing and controlling infectious and non-infectious public health threats by 2029									
	Procurement of non-medical equipment (500sets)	100	100	100	100	100	Number of HF meeting standards	% patients cured	REPORTS	Annual
	Procurement of Medical Stationary & SOPs	2	2	2	2	2	Number of HF adequately stocked	% patients cured	REPORTS	Annual

	Procurement of drugs & medical supplies (20)	4	4	4	4	4	Number of stock outs	% patients cured	REPORTS	Annual
	Capacity building of 300 health staff	60	60	60	60	60	Number of staff mentored.	% patients cured	REPORTS	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>		To reduce Hospital visitation due to non-communicable diseases by 80% by 2029								
To reduce the incidence and prevalence of NCDs AND NTDS	Procure Treadmills, dumbbells, Music system for aerobics	1					Number Functional centres	% of rehabilitated for NCDs	REPORTS	Annual
	Construct an Aerobic centre	1					Number Constructed	% of rehabilitated for NCDs	REPORTS	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>		To reduce under-five mortality rates from 20/1000 admissions to 2/1000 admissions by 2029								
To increase fully immunized under ones from 85% to 95% by 2028	Procure 15 medical fridges	3	3	3	3	3	Number of fridges procured	% of facilities with Functional fridges	Reports	Annual
	Procure solar Power for 15 sets	3	3	3	3	3	Number of solar sets procured	% of facilities with Functional fridges	Reports	Annual
	Repair 30 fridges	10	10	10	10	10	Number of fridges serviced	% of facilities with Functional fridges	Reports	Annual
	Procure 3 utility vehicles	3					Number of vehicles procured		Reports	Annual
	Procure 20 motorbikes	4	4	4	4	4	Number of motorbikes procured		Reports	Annual
Early Childhood Development (ECD) services strengthened	Conduct 10 Child-health week sessions.	2	2	2	2	2	Number of CHWK sessions held	% of under 1 year fully immunized	HMIS	Annual
	Provide Nutrition services & child wellness	41	41	41	41	41	Number of children weighed	% of Children stunting	HMIS	Annual

	Create ECD spaces		41				Number of ECD centres	% of children gaining access to facilities.	HMIS	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	To increase social behaviour, change communication at all levels of health care in the next five years									
To Increase Demand at point of service utilization at all PHCs by 2028.	Hold HCAC & NHC 205 engagement meetings	164	164	164	164	164	Number of meetings held	% of planned activities implemented	Minutes	Annual
	Train 750 CBVs in various community health skills	250	250	100	100	50	Number of CBVs trained	% of the population accessing healthcare	Reports	Annual
	Mentorship of CBVs	250	500	600	700	750	Number of CBVs mentored	% of the population accessing health care	Reports	Annual
	Provide equipment for GBV.	10	10	15	6		Number of GBV cases reported	% of the population accessing healthcare	Reports	Annual
	Scale up the number of sites providing GBV services	1	1	1			Number of sites opened	% of the population accessing GBV services	HMIS	Annual

## 17.2 EDUCATION

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objective	DEBO will enhance access to quality education through the Expansion of existing school infrastructure within 5 years.						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Expansion of existing school infrastructure within 5 years through	lobbying from ZEEP, CDF and other partners.	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Construct 30 classrooms	Number of classroom blocks constructed	% of Progression rate and pass rate	Reports	Annual

lobbying from ZEEP, CDF and other partners.	Rehabilitation of already existing infrastructure	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Rehabilitate 10 classrooms	Number of Classrooms rehabilitated	% of Progression rate and pass rate	Reports	Annual
	Construction of specialised rooms (HE, Science Lab, Computer Lab, Library, industrial workshops)	Construct 10 special rooms	Construct 10 special rooms	Construct 10 special rooms	Construct 10 special rooms	Construct 10 special rooms	Number of Labs constructed	% of Progression rate and pass rate	Reports	Annual
Establishment 23 new schools in the next 5 years	Construction of new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Establish 5 new schools	Number of schools constructed	% of Progression rate and pass rate	Reports	Annual
OBJECTIVE	Increase the number of youths accessing skills and tertiary education by setting up 5 tertiary institutions									
Establishment of 5 new tertiary and skills development centres in the next 5 years	Construction of new lecture rooms	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Establish 1 tertiary institution	Number of lecture rooms constructed	% of enrolment increased	Reports	Annual
Objective	Reduce teacher's pupil ratio from 1:48 to 1:40 by 2028 to improve learner performance									
Reduce teacher's pupil ratio from 1:48 to 1:40 by 2028	Deploy teachers to the need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to the need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to the need schools	To Deploy 55 teachers to need schools	To deploy 55 teachers to need schools	To Deploy 55 teachers to need schools	Number of teachers deployed	% of teachers deployed	Staff returns	Annual
OBJECTIVE	Increase performance by reducing low literacy levels in primary schools by 2028									

Conduct continuous professional development activities	To carry out catch-up and let's read programs	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Conduct 15 trainings in all primary schools	Number of staff trained	% of staff trained	Reports	Annual	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Improve the quality-of-service delivery by carrying out Monitoring of the standard of education in all the schools										
Procure one (2) Landcruiser in the district to improve quality service delivery	To lobby for CDF funds and other partners	-	Procure 1 land cruiser				Procure 1 land cruiser	Number of Vehicles procured	% of functional vehicles	Log book	Annual

### 17.3 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	Construction of fisheries and livestock production centres in the next 5 years.						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Construction of fish ponds	To construct 10 fish ponds to increase fish production.	3 community Meetings	2 community Meetings	2 community Meetings	2 community Meetings	2 community Meetings	Number of meetings held	% of recommendations implemented	Minutes	Annual
		Construction of 3 fish ponds	Construction of 2 fish ponds	Construction of 2 fish ponds	Construction of 2 fish ponds	Construction of 1 fish pond	Number of fish ponds constructed	% of fish farmers with increased income	Reports	Annual
Re-demarcation of the existing veterinary camps	To demarcate the current 8 camps into 16		1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	The number of camps demarcated	% of fish farmers accessing extension services.	Reports	Annual

To construct 16 staff houses, one in each	To construct 16 staff houses, one in each camp.	Construction of 4 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Construction of 3 camp houses	Number of houses constructed	% of extension officers accommodated.	Reports	Annual
OBJECTIVE	Reduce prevalence of livestock diseases by 90% in the next 5 years.									
To construct 36 spray races in the district.	Conduct 36 Community meetings	18 community Meetings/trainings	6 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	4 community Meetings/trainings	Number of meetings held	% of recommendations implemented	Minutes	Annual
	To construct 36 spray races in the district	Construction of 18 spray races	Construction of 6 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	Construction of 4 spray races	Number of spray races constructed	% Increase in Livestock breeding	Reports	Annual
To construct 240 communal crash pens in the district.	To construct 240 communal crash pens in the district	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	5 community Meetings	Number of meetings held	% of recommendations implemented	Minutes	Annual
	communal crash pens training in the district	Construct 48 communal crash pens	Construct 48 communal crash pens	Construct 48 communal crash pens	Construct 48 communal crash pens	Construct 48 communal crash pens	Number of Crash pens constructed	% Increase in Livestock breeding	Reports	Annual
		18 trainings	18 trainings	18 trainings	18 trainings	18 trainings	Number of trainings held	% of extension officers trained	Training Reports	Annual
OBJECTIVE	Raise funding by 25% to implement fisheries and livestock programs in the district									
To Construct one (1) livestock business centre	To Construct (1) livestock business centre		1 business centre in Luambuwa		1 business centre in Shitwa		Number of Business centres constructed	% of Livestock farmers with increased income.	Reports	Annual
	Marketing training	1 training	1 training	1 training	1 training	1 training	Number of trainings held	% of extension officers trained	Reports	Annual

Objective	Procure one (1) Land cruiser and sixteen (16) motorbikes in the district to improve quality service delivery.									
To lobby for 1 Land cruiser and 16 motorbikes	To lobby for 16 motorbikes.		4 motorbikes	1 land cruiser	4 motorbikes	4 motorbikes	Number of bikes procured	Number of bikes running.	Asset Register.	Annual
	To lobby for 1 Land cruiser			1			Number of vehicles procured	% of running vehicles	Asset Register.	Annual
To identify and support 180 pasture farmers	To identify and support 180 pasture farmers	In all the 18 wards	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	2 Pasture farming training	Number of trainings held	% of pasture farmers trained	Reports	Annual
	pasture farmers to begin pasture growing		5 farmers	5 farmers	5 farmers	5 farmers	Number of trainings held	% of pasture farmers producing pasture	Reports	Annual
Objective	Construction of 1 freezing facility in Kaoma Central Veterinary Camp within the next 5 years.									
To build 1 big freezing facility	To build 1 big freezing facility		1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	Number of freezing centres built	% of days stock out of Ice	Reports	Annual

## 17.4 WATER AND SANITATION

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	The local authority will work with the Department of Water Resources Development to construct 300 boreholes in rural areas of Kaoma within 5 years.						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Construction of new water points in rural areas of the district.	Lobby for financial support to drill 300 boreholes in rural areas to improve clean and safe water.	60	60	60	60	60	Number of boreholes drilled	% of people accessing clean & safe water	Reports	Annual
Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in the district.	Lobby for funds to rehabilitate 120 boreholes in rural areas to improve clean and safe water.	24	24	24	24	24	Number of functional boreholes	% of people accessing clean & safe water	Reports	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The local authority will work with Western Water and Sanitation to ensure that 75 per cent of the urban population is connected to piped water within five years.									
Mechanization of 225 water points in public facilities	Lobby for funds to mechanize water points in the district	45	45	45	45	45	Number of mechanized boreholes	% of people accessing clean & safe water	Reports	Annual
Connection of 3000 urban households to the piped water network in the district	Lobby for funds to connect urban households to the piped water network in the district.	600	600	600	600	600	Number of Households connected to piped water	% of people accessing clean & safe water	Reports	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	The Local Authority will work with the Department of Water Resources Development to conduct Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs to promote hygiene and sanitation within 5 years									
Conduct Community Led Total Sanitation programs in both rural and urban parts of the district.	Lobby for funds to conduct CLTS to Attain open defecation free in the district	3	3	4	4	4	Number of Villages triggered	Number of Villages declared ODF	Reports	Annual

Construction of waterborne sanitation facilities in 60 public institutions	Lobby for funds to construct waterborne sanitation facilities in public institutions	12	12	12	12	12	12	Number of waterborne toilets constructed	% of people using waterborne toilets	Reports	Annual
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## 17.5 LOCAL GOVERNANCE

<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>The local authority in collaboration with health will procure skip bins for all markets and bus stations by 2028.</b>											
Strategies	Key Activities or programs	Target Location or Group (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator		Information Source	Frequency	
								Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Output indicator	
Procure skip bins for garbage collection and disposal.	Procure 5 skip bins for the market and bus station.	Old Market New-Market Mulambwa market Kalukungu Market Kalumwnage station		1 skip bin	1 skip bin	2 skip bins	1 skip bin	The number of skip bins procured.	% of waste collected in the skip bins	Local authority	Annual	
<b>Objective2</b>	<b>Construct an engendered waste disposal site in the next 5 years.</b>											
Construct an engineered waste disposal system in Kaoma Ndonga	To construct engineered waste landfills through 1 surveying Boundary fencing Digging construction	Kaoma Ndonga (Naliele)			1 engineered landfill			Engineered landfill created	% of tomato waste disposed of in the engineered landfill.	Local authority	Annual	

<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>A sensitization meeting will be conducted in Kaoma to educate the community on the risks of poor waste management in the next 5 years.</b>										
To conduct sensitizing meetings on the dangers of poor management of solids.	Conduct sensitization meetings and distribute chemicals in the areas. Areas that are prone to infections.	Conduct sensitization meetings in the following areas. 1 Mulamatila (township are many other areas.	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	7 meetings	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	% increase in Toonage of waste being disposed of in the waste collection points.	Local authority	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVE 4</b>	<b>The local authority will procure waste bins for the township and other public places in the next 5 years.</b>										
Procurement of waste bins in the district.	Procure 150 waste bins in the district to improve solid waste management	All wards (Township, Barracks, School, Health facilities and other public places)	20 bins	30 bins	30 bins	30 bins	40 bins	The tonnage of waste generated in	Reduction in disease outbreaks	Local Authority 9 Health Office)	Annual

## 17.6 AGRICULTURE

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	To hold farmers sensitization meetings and trainings by 2028						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Conducting farmer's sensitization meetings and training	Conduct farmer's sensitization meetings in all the camps	3 sensitization meeting	3 sensitization meeting	3 sensitization meeting	4 sensitization meeting	5 sensitization meeting	Number of meetings held	% of recommendations implemented	<b>Reports</b>	Annual

	Conduct farmer's training in all the camps	5 trainings	4 trainings	4 training	4 training	3 training	Number of trainings held	% of extension officers trained	<b>Reports</b>	Annual
Construction and Renovation of Camp Houses	Construction of camp houses in the district	Construct 1 staff house	Construct 2 camp houses	Construct 2 camp houses	Construct 2 cam houses	Construct 3 camp houses	Number of Houses constructed	% of Camps with houses	<b>Reports</b>	Annual
	Renovation of camp houses in the district		Renovate 1 house		Renovate 1 house		Number of houses renovated	% of Camps with habitable houses	<b>Reports</b>	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	Establishing farming training centres by 2028									
Establishment of farming training centres	Establishment of farming training centres in the district		1 Farming training centre in Kalumwange.		1 Farming training centre in Kankomba Mulamtila		Number of training centres	% of farmers graduating from FTC	<b>Reports</b>	Annual
Construction of soil laboratory	Construction of soil laboratory in the district.		1 soil testing centre at Shikombwe.						<b>Reports</b>	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	Demarcating camps and employing camp extension officers by 2028									
Camp demarcation and employing camp extension officers	Camp demarcation in the district		1 plan of Demarcation		1 plan of demarcation	1 plan of demarcation	Number of camps demarcated	% of farmers accessing extension services	<b>Reports</b>	Annual
	Employing camp extension officers		2 extension officers		2 extension officers		Number of staff employed.	% of farmers accessing extension services	Staff returns	Annual
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	Installing insect traps and planting moringa trees by 2028									

Insect trap installation and planting of moringa trees	Installing insect traps in all the camps in the district	4 traps	4 tramps	4 traps	4 traps	3 traps	Number of traps installed	% of infestation	Reports	Annual
	Planting moringa trees in the district	100 trees planted	150 trees planted	150 trees planted	150 trees planted	100 trees planted	Number of hector age	% of farmers with increased income	Reports	Annual

### 17.7 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	To construct social facilities in Kaoma district by 2028						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Construction of social facilities	Constructing office accommodation for staff	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	4 office blocks in constructed	Number of office Blocks constructed	% of staff accommodated	Reports	Annual
	Construction of community halls in the district	4 community halls constructed	5 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	3 community halls constructed	Number of Halls constructed		Reports	Annual
	Construction of storage facilities for Food Security Pack in the district.	2food storage shades constructed	2food storage shades constructed	2food storage shades constructed	2food storage shades constructed	2food storage shades constructed	Number of shades constructed		Reports	Annual
	Construction of a place of safety for GBV/children on the move	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	1 safety house constructed	Number of houses constructed	% of Vulnerable people accommodated	Reports	Annual

## 17.8 ENERGY

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	The local authority in collaboration with traditional leaders will enter into the panning agreement in three infill areas.						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Connect at least 50% of the social facilities to electricity in the next 5	Engage rural electrification authority so that social facilities can be connected to electricity. the community can connect power lines.	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	60 social facilities and economic facility	Number of institutions accommodated	% of the population accessing power	Reports	Annual
Connect local areas to power lines.	Engage the local authority so that newly built-up areas can be connected to power lines.	500 household	500 household	500 Household	500 household	500 household	Number of institutions accommodated	% of the population accessing power	Reports	Annual
To Procure transformers.	Procure transformers for the newly built-up areas such as Shilombo, Mahilo, Kalumwange etc	2 transformers	2 transformers	2 transformers		1 transformer	Number of transformers installed	% of the Population accessing power.	Reports	Annual

## 17.9 COMMUNICATION

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	The local authority will work with ZICTA to erect 5 towers in the district within the next 5 years.						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
The local authority will work with ZICTA to erect 5 towers in the district within the next 5 years.	Lobby for support from ZICTA and mobile telecommunication company to erect 5 communication towers in the district.	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	1 tower	Number of towers erected	% of Population accessing Network	Reports	Annual
Installation of fibre optic network	Lobby for funding from government and cooperating partners to install fibre optic telecommunication. For easier data transmission and communication		Install 50 km network of fibre optic network.		Install 50 km network of fibre optic network			% of Population accessing Network	Reports	Annual

17.10 LAND USE PLANNING

							Indicator		Information Source	Frequency
Objectives	The local authority in collaboration with traditional leaders will enter into the panning agreement in three infill areas						Output indicator	Outcome Indicator		Yearly.
Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5				
Planning agreement with traditional leaders in three infill areas.	Engage traditional leaders on the importance of entering into a planning agreement.	1 plan		1 plan	1 plan	1 plan	Number of traditional leaders engaged		Reports	Annual

Source: (Kaoma Town Council, 2023)

## *18.0 CONCLUSION*

The 2024-2034 District Integrated Development Plan for Kaoma District lays out a comprehensive strategy aimed at transforming the district into a hub of sustainable development and inclusive growth. By prioritizing infrastructure development, renewable energy, increased agricultural production, tourism promotion, and enhanced social protection programs, Kaoma is poised to create a resilient economy that benefits all its residents. The focus on improving the quality of education and healthcare will empower the community with the skills and well-being necessary to drive the district's growth. Simultaneously, the commitment to sustainable utilization of natural resources will ensure that development is balanced with environmental stewardship, preserving the district's unique natural heritage for future generations.

As Kaoma moves forward with this ambitious plan, collaboration among stakeholders, community engagement, and innovative solutions will be crucial. By 2034, the district aims to be a model of sustainable development, where economic prosperity, social well-being, and environmental health are in harmony, benefiting all who call Kaoma home. This plan is not just a roadmap for the next decade, but a call to action for building a brighter, more sustainable future for the district.

## 19.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

**KAOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**APPROVAL OF THE KAOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The KAOMA integrated Development plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for the Government and Rural Development by:

**Kaoma Town Council**

Sign.....  
Mr. Peter sati  
Council Secretary

Sign.....  
Mr. Tauzeni Libinga  
Council Chairperson

**Kaoma District Administration**

Sign.....  
Mrs. Kashina Muyambango Sheba  
District Commissioner

**Western Province Planning Authority**

Sign.....  
Mr. Kufuna Seke  
Provincial Planner

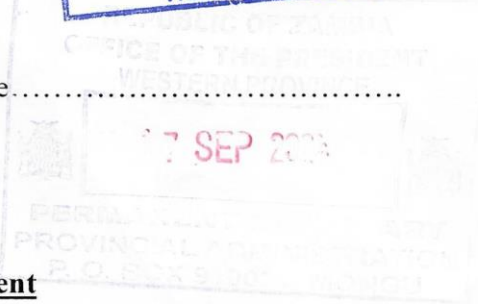
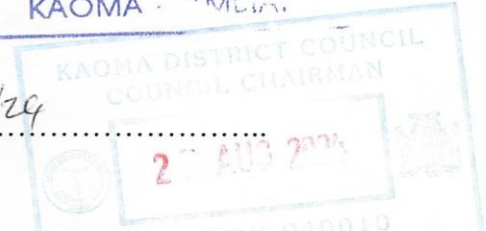
**Provincial Administration, Western Province**

Sign.....  
Mr. Simomo Akapelwa  
Permanent Secretary, Western Province

**Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**

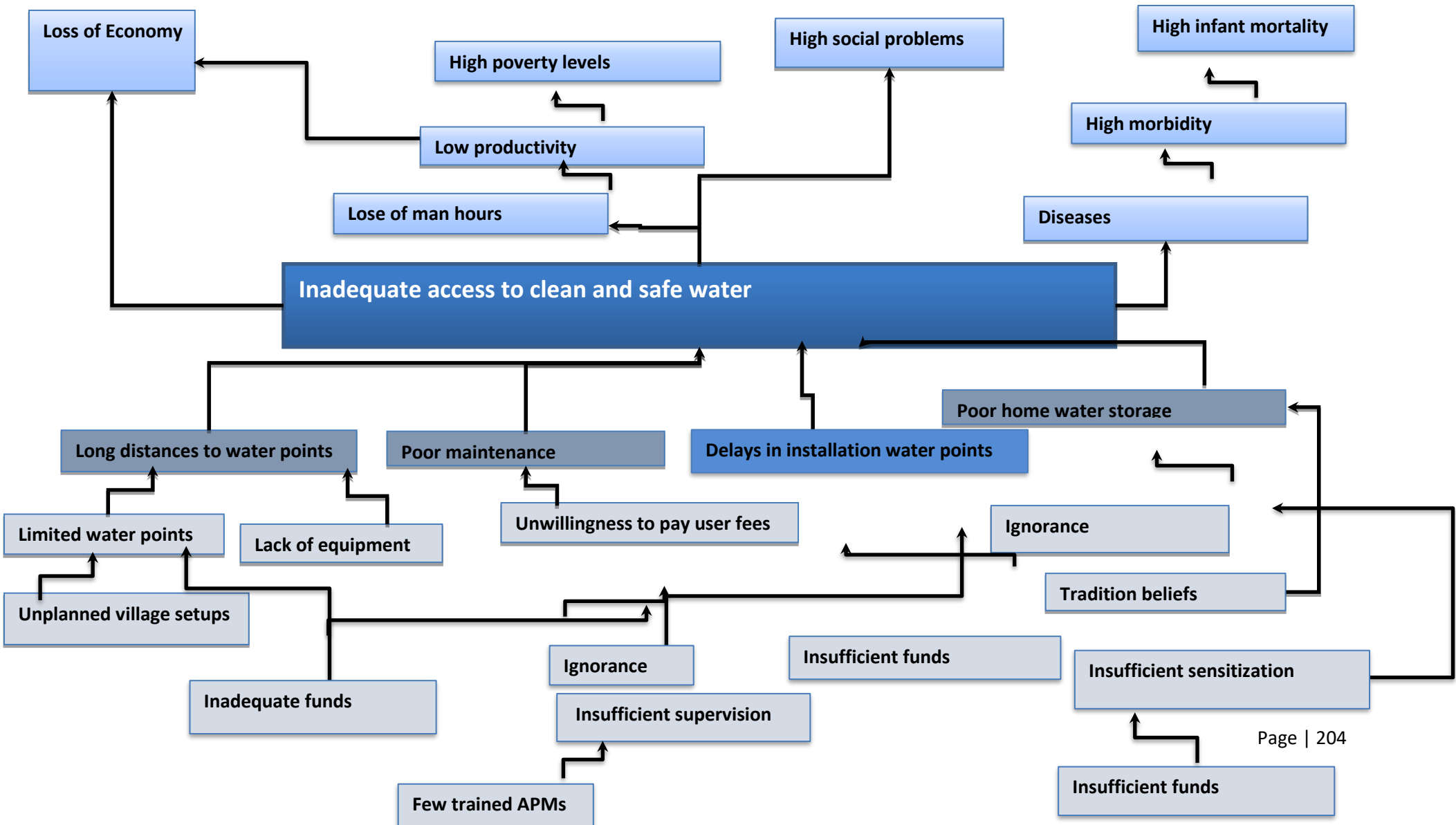
Approved by:

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

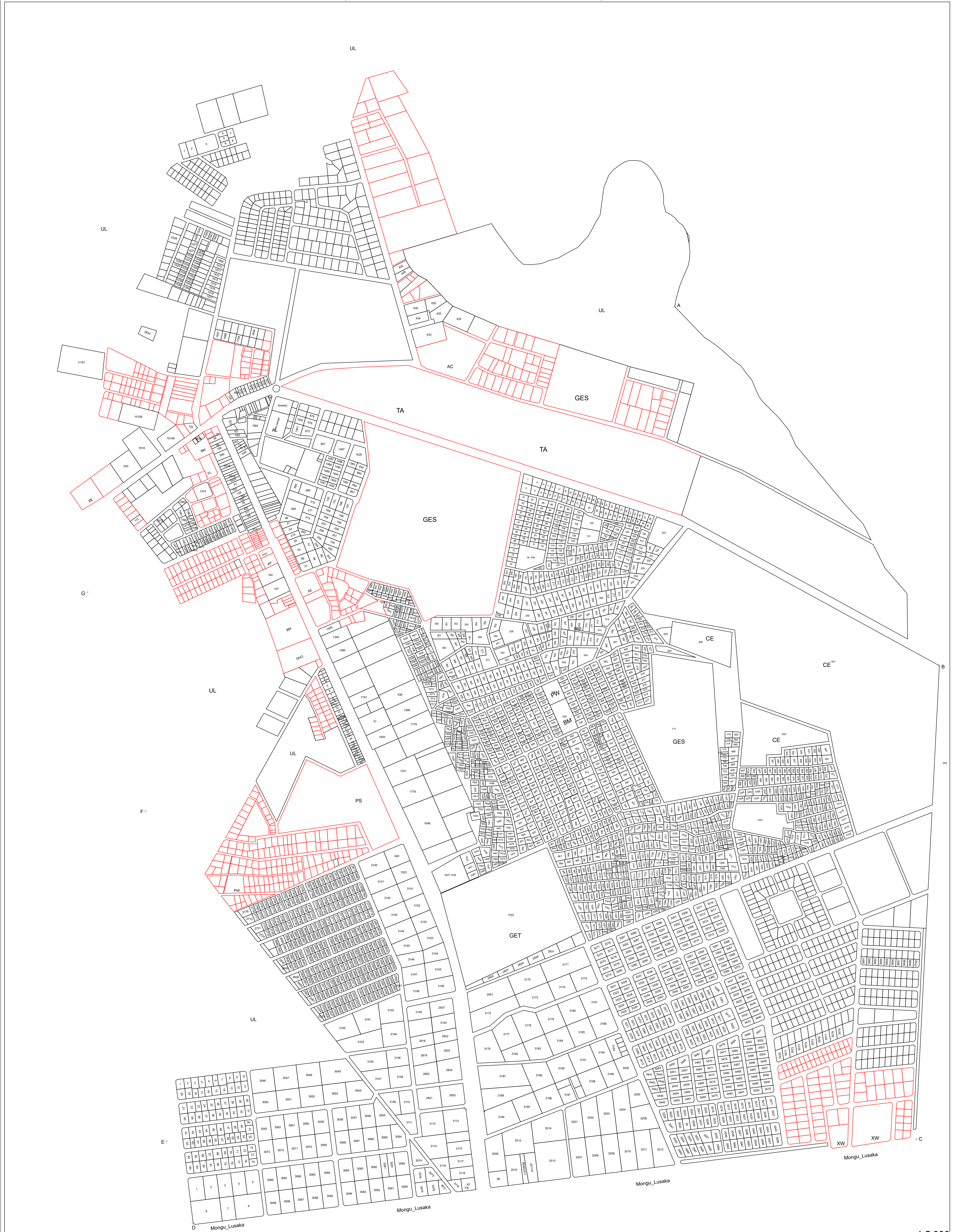




# WASH SECTOR PROBLEM TREE



# PROPOSED UPGRADING OF KAOMA TOWNSHIP LAYOUT PLAN (PLAN No.KAO/3790 OF 2008)



PREPARED BY: MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING  
P.O 910021  
MONGU

PREPARED FOR: MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
KAOMA TOWN COUNCIL  
P.O 940010  
KAOMA

**Legend**

AC.....Central Government  
AL.....Local Government  
BM.....Market  
CE.....Cemetery  
GES.....General Residential  
GET.....General Residential  
GOC.....Police Post  
PW.....Place of Worship  
PS.....Police Station  
TX.....Communication Tower

UL.....Unplanned Land  
PW.....Place of Worship  
GOC.....Police Post  
FL.....Light Industrial  
XE.....Electricity Facility  
PS.....Community Center

**Legend**

comers

**Kaoma township**

rep

sub

pts	POINT_X	POINT_Y
A	264622.207	8363820.261
B	265792.489	8362212.995
C	265657.168	8362655.035
D	262560.767	8359819.741
E	262448.007	8362626.550
F	262356.709	8361661.002
G	262708.289	8362598.967

Coordinate System: Arc 1950 UTM Zone 35S  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: Arc 1950  
False Easting: 500,000.0000  
False Northing: 10,000,000.0000  
Central Meridian: 27.0000  
Scale Factor: 0.9996  
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000  
Units: Meter

Date: March 2022  
Reference Map: Plan No. KAO/3790 of 05/02/2008

1:5,000

